

SPECIALIST EDUCATION SERVICES

**Personal, Social, Health and Economic
Education Policy and Practice**

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1 RATIONALE

This document should be read in conjunction with the Curriculum Intent Statement and our RSE policy, which outlines specific issues underpinning our Curriculum approach at SES and how we approach Relationships and Sex Education which is clearly linked to PSHE. Also relevant are the SES Personal, Emotional and Social Development Framework and comprehensive SES Life Skills syllabus.

The very nature and purpose of the holistic provision at our establishments means that the focus is always on the 'whole child'. This is amplified in the range of documentation, policy and practice that reflects our philosophy of '24hr' learning, coupled with our "no limits' positive psychology.

The intensity of work in this respect, with both the child and where possible, family, is beyond what any child in a mainstream setting, and in many other specialist settings, would experience because of the very purpose and nature of our practice.

This document sets out the policy and principles that underpin the whole process of the Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) work with the child across the twenty-four hour learning experience available.

It is clear from the range of inspection guidance that the evidence schools provide regarding the effectiveness of their PSHE and of pupils' SMSC development is more crucial than ever to informing the judgements inspectors make regarding leadership and management, the quality of teaching and learning, personal development, behaviour and welfare, safeguarding and ultimately, the overall effectiveness of the school.

Janet Palmer, Ofsted's Lead for PSHE Education

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) curriculum at SES are commensurate with the aims stated by the DfE and the "Ten Principles of good PSHE Education" outlined by the PSHE Association funded by the DfE to advise and support schools.

1. Start where children and young people are: find out what they already know, understand, are able to do and are able to say. For maximum impact involve them in the planning of your PSHE education programme.
2. Plan a 'spiral programme' which introduces new and more challenging learning, while building on what has gone before, which reflects and meets the personal developmental needs of the children and young people.
3. Take a positive approach which does not attempt to induce shock or guilt but focuses on what children and young people can do to keep themselves and others healthy and safe and to lead happy and fulfilling lives.

4. Offer a wide variety of teaching and learning styles within PSHE education, with an emphasis on interactive learning and the teacher as facilitator.
5. Provide information which is realistic and relevant and which reinforces positive social norms.
6. Encourage young people to reflect on their learning and the progress they have made, and to transfer what they have learned to say and to do from one school subject to another, and from school to their lives in the wider community.
7. Recognise that the PSHE education programme is just one part of what a school can do to help a child to develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes and understanding they need to fulfil their potential. Link the PSHE education programme to other whole school approaches, to pastoral support, and provide a setting where the responsible choice becomes the easy choice. Encourage staff, families and the wider community to get involved.
8. Embed PSHE education within other efforts to ensure children and young people have positive relationships with adults, feel valued and where those who are most vulnerable are identified and supported.
9. Provide opportunities for children and young people to make real decisions about their lives, to take part in activities which simulate adult choices and where they can demonstrate their ability to take responsibility for their decisions.
10. Provide a safe and supportive learning environment where children and young people can develop the confidence to ask questions, challenge the information they are offered, draw on their own experience, express their views and opinions and put what they have learned into practice in their own lives.

2.1 PSHE AND NATIONAL CURRICULUM AIMS

Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) is an important and necessary part of all children's education. PSHE is a non-statutory subject. To allow teachers the flexibility to deliver high-quality PSHE the national curriculum considers it unnecessary to provide standardised frameworks or programmes of study. PSHE can encompass many areas of study, teachers are best placed to understand the needs of their children and do not need additional central prescription.

The SES PSHE education programme equips children with a sound understanding of risk and with the knowledge and skills necessary to make safe and informed decisions.

2.2 PSHE AND READING, WRITING, COMMUNICATION, MATHS AND COMPUTING SKILLS (RWCM+C)

RWCM+C skills are core elements of English, Mathematics and Computing that

provide individuals with the skills and abilities they need to operate confidently, effectively and independently in life, their communities and work. Individuals possessing these skills are able to progress in education, training and employment and make a positive contribution to the communities in which they live and work.

Development of RWCM+C skills is embedded within personalised programmes of study in PSHE, RWCM+C skills within the curriculum is not limited to this subject. The curriculum offers opportunities for RWCM+C skills development in PSHE, which encourages working beyond the Learning Centre and making links to a wide range of learning opportunities. To be effective, RWCM+C skills teaching must be relevant and allow learners to engage with real situations in the real world.

Learners need opportunities to:

- apply their skills in plausible contexts or use their skills for real purposes
- engage with the world beyond the Learning Centre
- integrate learning by linking knowledge within and between the RWCM+C areas
- spend time planning and developing their work
- make choices and decisions, think creatively and act independently
- experience success in real situations as a result of using their skills effectively

SES aspire to develop learners confidence in RWCM+C skills through PSHE by providing opportunities to;

- read and understand information and instructions, then use this understanding to act appropriately.
- Interpret given information in line with specific learning intention.
- Record evidence of learning in written form of varying formats at appropriate timescales, taking into account individual needs of learners.
- use key terminology to explore and develop knowledge and understanding..
- use verbal communication to effectively develop knowledge and understanding
- to acknowledge listening as integral to developing knowledge and understanding
- to seek opportunities to develop mathematical skills in the areas of using and applying, number, shape, space and measure and handling data.
- to integrate opportunities for a contextualised use of computing applications.

2.3 PSHE AND PERSONAL, EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (PESD)

Effective planning for PESD in personal and economic wellbeing needs to ensure that they are embedded into sequences of work, teaching approaches and learning outcomes. When this is done well, it will enrich the experiences of learners and support their progress in personal and economic wellbeing while increasing coherence across the curriculum.

At SES mastery of PESD skills is integral to all aspects of Learning Opportunities through a holistic and cross-curricular approach. We seek to ensure pupils demonstrate that they can develop and then apply their PESD skills in an extensive range of subject based and real life contexts. In PSHE we promote the consolidation of core PESD skills by structuring learning opportunities to promote development in this area. Progress in PESD is reflected in through Classroom Monitor and Learning Centre Education Plans.

2.4 PSHE AND THE SEMH (SOCIAL EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH) DIMENSION

Many of the students coming to our establishments may well have had difficult experiences with PSHE, either in the way it has been taught or in the way they have received the teaching. Their low self esteem and poor self image as learners, coupled with their learned avoidance behaviours often used for self protection against the risk of failure, mean that they may never have experienced the excitement and satisfaction of success in PSHE.

Our aim is to provide experiences that will improve the child's self esteem allowing him to develop confidence and at the same time enjoy success in areas of endeavour specific to the subject.

PSHE can and should:

- Give children and young people the knowledge, skills and understanding they need to lead confident, healthy and independent lives.
- Help them understand how they are developing personally and socially, tackling many of the moral, social and cultural issues that are part of growing up.
- Offer learning opportunities across and beyond the curriculum in pursuit of these aims
- Equip children and young people with the knowledge, understanding and skills to play an active part in society as informed and critical citizens who are socially and morally responsible.
- Give them the confidence and conviction that they can act with others, have influence and make a difference in their communities.

PSHE holds tremendous challenge for SEMH youngsters. It challenges them to examine, amongst other things, the two things they have had most difficulty with – relationships and personal identity.

“It's surprising how many persons go through life without ever recognizing that their feelings toward other people are largely determined by their feelings toward themselves, and if you're not comfortable within yourself, you can't be comfortable with others”

“Ninety per cent of the world's woe comes from people not knowing themselves, their abilities, their frailties, and even their real virtues. Most of us go almost all the way through life as complete strangers to ourselves - so how can we know anyone else?”

Sidney J Harris (American Journalist)

3 PSHE AND KEY OUTCOMES

These key outcomes are a useful vehicle to conceptualise a holistic approach to children's needs

3.1 ECONOMIC WELLBEING AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITY

3.1.1 Enjoy And Achieve

Economic wellbeing and financial capability offers opportunities for pupils to develop a strong sense of engagement with their learning. The knowledge and skills they are developing can affect the way they lead their lives. This experience is highly motivating for pupils and can influence achievement across the curriculum.

Enterprise activities are fun. Pupils gain a sense of achievement when they run a business effectively. Developing a product, marketing it and selling it is challenging and exciting. Even when first attempts don't succeed, young people often learn from the experience and try again. Taking risks in this context is highly motivating.

Pupils value the ways in which economic wellbeing and financial capability helps them to achieve across the curriculum and in the world beyond, by developing their abilities to communicate clearly and effectively, to solve problems, and to work in teams. Learners develop a strong sense of satisfaction when they discover that they can influence their own destiny.

3.1.2 Be Healthy

Economic wellbeing and financial capability makes an important contribution to pupils' emotional and mental health, by helping them to develop and maintain self-esteem and to envision a positive future for themselves. Through developing a sense of personal identity the subject encourages pupils to take charge of their own destinies for career progression.

In managing risk and dealing with social and moral dilemmas, there are often no 'right' answers. Developing these skills helps pupils at a time when they may be dealing with other complex issues in their own lives – for which there are also often no 'right' answers. The concepts, processes and content of economic wellbeing and financial capability enable pupils to put values, expectations and pressures in perspective.

3.1.3 Stay Safe

Pupils learn to stay safe, not only through understanding risk and developing safe working practices while engaged in work experience and enterprise activities, but also through evaluating alternative pathways and strategies in a wide range of different activities.

Economic wellbeing and financial capability gives pupils the confidence to question things and not accept them at face value. The subject provides them with the skills to examine the validity of what they read or are told, and

to challenge it on grounds of evidence or reasoned analysis. Being aware of bias and inaccuracies when they are exploring sources and discussing situations and dilemmas helps them make the right choices to stay safe.

3.1.4 Achieve Economic Wellbeing

The concepts, processes and content of the programme of study for economic wellbeing and financial capability aim to ensure that on leaving school pupils are ready to move into further education, employment or training. Pupils are guided to make informed decisions about their progression routes in order to achieve their personal objectives for economic wellbeing and to make an active contribution to their community.

Economic wellbeing and financial capability helps pupils develop the qualities and skills needed to enter and thrive in the working world. The programme of study encourages pupils to be adaptable, to find creative solutions to problems, to plan and prepare for putting across their views and ideas for maximum effect, and to work effectively in groups. The subject also develops pupils' ability to engage in critical research, to evaluate evidence, to identify and analyse different interpretations of issues and events, and to substantiate their arguments and judgements. All these skills and attributes are valued by employers. Economic wellbeing and financial capability also helps pupils understand the importance of literacy, numeracy and communication skills, essential in many jobs.

3.1.5 Make a Positive Contribution

Economic wellbeing and financial capability provides many opportunities for pupils to make a positive contribution, through working collaboratively on group activities and getting involved with the local community. Work experience and enterprise activities both provide opportunities for pupils to make a positive contribution outside the classroom.

3.2 PERSONAL WELLBEING

3.2.1 Enjoy And Achieve

With greater confidence and self-esteem and a positive self-identity, students are more likely to enjoy and achieve in life. Having the confidence to take managed risks is essential to enjoying and achieving in learning and life. Knowing the steps to take to ensure a lifestyle that is physically, mentally and emotionally healthy leads to enhanced enjoyment in students' lives, now and in the future.

3.2.2 Be Healthy

The entire programme of study for personal wellbeing centres around health and wellbeing in all its forms – mental, physical, sexual and emotional. Students learn to make informed choices about behaviours. They consider the benefits and risks of lifestyle choices and the long-term consequences of these for individuals, families and communities. They learn how to form healthy and positive relationships and express, discuss and manage feelings

and emotions. They find out where to go for help and information when their health and wellbeing may be at risk.

3.2.3 Stay Safe

Personal wellbeing provides a safe environment within which to explore challenging and complex issues, situations and dilemmas relating to personal safety. It enables students to practise the skills for dealing positively with such situations if they arise in real life. Personal wellbeing helps students to recognise, assess and manage risk in a range of personal situations, and in relation to risk-taking behaviours, for example within relationships, with drugs and alcohol, or related to negative peer pressure. This ability is essential to personal safety and to mental, physical and emotional wellbeing. Knowing how to make informed choices and decisions and where to go for more information to help with such choices and decisions gives students a greater ability to keep themselves and others safe in life beyond the classroom and in the future.

3.2.4 Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Personal wellbeing develops skills and attributes that are valued by employers, for example the ability to form good relationships and to give and receive constructive praise, and skills in negotiation and critical reflection. It enables students to identify and use strategies for setting and meeting personal targets and challenges, and for setting and achieving short- and long-term goals, including those related to future jobs and careers. Personal wellbeing can enable long-term economic wellbeing by helping to provide self-confidence and a positive self-image, enabling students to make the job and career choices that are right for them. The programme of study links with the programme of study for economic wellbeing and financial capability.

3.2.5 Make a Positive Contribution

Personal wellbeing helps students to develop the social skills needed to build and maintain a range of positive relationships. By learning skills of negotiation, communication and collaboration, students are able to work successfully and make positive contributions as individuals and as members of groups and teams to their families, schools and communities. By exploring similarities and differences between people and examining different values and lifestyles, students learn to accommodate diversity, to respect difference, to empathise and to positively challenge offensive behaviour, prejudice and discrimination at all levels in their lives.

4 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PSHE

SES recognises that the subject remained non-statutory in the government's 2013 review, however it said that. "Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education is an important and necessary part of all pupils' education."

Therefore at SES establishments the PSHE Association guidance (2020) curriculum framework, indicated by the DfE is recognised and utilised in order to implement teaching and learning of PSHE.

4.1 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

SES is committed to ensuring that all students are treated with equality of regard.

This will involve:

- Providing equality of opportunity in the PSHE curriculum in an attempt to maximise the potential of each individual pupil.
- Treating as of equal value the different needs, interests and abilities of individual students.
- Through their experiences within history pupils should have respect for others and the idea that all should be treated as equals.

In pursuing this policy with regard to individual students, there are four categories of difference between groups of students, in which it is generally acknowledged that 'treatment as equals' may be problematic and for which it is therefore important to have specific policies. These are:

- Racial/Cultural differences
- Social-class differences
- Ability differences
- Gender differences

4.1.1 Racial/Cultural Differences

It is vital that staff avoid any racial bias or stereotyping with respect to the particular individuals who are from ethnic-minority backgrounds and that they are alert to and willing to challenge any such discrimination or stereotyping by students.

4.1.2 Gender Differences

Equal opportunities in terms of participation are carefully considered, however, issues of prejudiced attitudes and stereotyping towards the opposite sex can be in existence and can potentially be magnified in our environments, especially given the contextual background and past experiences of our young people.

Staff should therefore be aware of this and should be willing to challenge any such discrimination or stereotyping by students. Furthermore such risks can be mitigated through planned teaching strategies.

4.1.3 Social Class Differences

Staff should be aware of making assumptions about student's levels of knowledge and opportunities for acquisition of knowledge whatever their background.

4.1.4 Ability Differences

SES establishments are resourced such that students receive a highly individualised curriculum based on their Portfolio of Achievement and Needs. Implicit in this is a response to differing levels of ability.

It is also important that protected characteristics as defined in the SES Equality and Diversity Policy are considered when planning and implementing teaching practice to ensure equal opportunities. This policy should therefore be read in conjunction with the SES Equality and Diversity Policy and Practice document and the DfE guidance around our equality duty.

4.2 PSHE AS A CROSS CURRICULAR SUBJECT

It is important to stress the particular interrelationship of PSHE with many other areas of the curriculum and with aspects of learning, communication and social functioning beyond the Learning Centre day. At each establishment every aspect of its operation is viewed as a potential vehicle for building upon children's knowledge, understanding and skills. All staff need to be skilled at finding unobtrusive ways of supporting cross-curricular links through taking advantage of the total living experience without this intruding on the naturalness of domestic living.

Cross-curriculum dimensions provide important unifying areas of learning that help young people make sense of the world and give education relevance and authenticity. They reflect the major ideas and challenges that face individuals and society.

Dimensions can add a richness and relevance to the curriculum experience of young people. They can provide a focus for work within and between subjects and across the curriculum as a whole, including the routines, events and ethos of the school.

Cross-curriculum dimensions include:

- identity and cultural diversity
- RSE
- Literacy (including extended writing and real life writing opportunities)
- healthy lifestyles
- community participation
- enterprise
- global dimension and sustainable development
- technology and the media
- creativity and critical thinking

4.3 PSHE AND COMPUTING

Computing is incorporated as an integral element into all aspects of the curriculum. (See Computing Policy and Practice document). Computing plays a fundamental role in enriching and enabling curriculum delivery.

Computing helps students learn in PSHE by enabling them to consolidate and deepen their knowledge, understanding and skills.

Using Computing skills can help students to:

- access, select and interpret information
- recognise patterns, relationships and behaviours
- model, predict and hypothesise
- test reliability and accuracy
- review and modify their work to improve the quality
- communicate with others and present information
- evaluate their work
- improve efficiency
- be creative and take risks
- gain confidence and independence

The characteristics of Computing enable students to work effectively and to access much more information than non-ICT sources can allow:

- The speed and automatic functions of Computing enable students to explore aspects of PSHE more effectively.
- The capacity and range of Computing enables students to gain access to historical, recent or immediate information via the internet and digital media.
- The provisional nature of information stored, processed and presented using Computing allows work to be changed easily to meet the needs of different audiences.
- The interactive way in which information is stored, processed and presented enables students to explore models and to communicate effectively with others.
- Links with other establishments to showcase community events.

4.4 TEACHING AND LEARNING STYLES

The way students learn in PSHE is integral to what they are learning. It is important to create a supportive learning environment and provide a range of teaching strategies to meet the needs of all students.

Participatory approaches such as group work, role-play, simulations, drama, discussion, debate, structured games and action research should be used, as well as more formal styles. The use of interactive teaching styles will ensure that the programme clarifies and extends knowledge and information, explores attitudes and values, and allows skills to be developed and practiced. Students should have opportunities to research and investigate problems and issues, and to communicate their views and opinions to their peers and adults and the wider community.

Approaches to learning will to a greater or lesser extent involve an enquiry method:

- asking questions and possibly forming hypotheses,
- planning investigations,
- finding, collecting and recording information,
- analysing and interpreting information,
- drawing conclusions,
- evaluating and organising information.

Activities that enhance student skills and experience are:

- discussion and debate with the teacher
- writing including narrative, analysis, explanation and description
- communication/presentation of findings in a variety of ways to the group or a wider audience
- tasks which develop knowledge, skills and understanding;
- activities should be balanced between activities which are short in duration and those which have scope for development over an extended period;
- activities should, where appropriate, use students' own interests or questions;
- activities should, where appropriate, involve both independent and co-operative work;
- activities should encourage students to become confident in the use of a range of media and equipment;
- activities should encourage students to become confident in the use of a range of materials available through Computing.

4.5 PLANNING FOR PSHE EXPERIENCES

The teaching of PSHE has regard to the PSHE Association programme of study (2020), although individual students are also offered negotiated opportunities to select and develop topics of PSHE interest for themselves.

The teaching of PSHE at SES responds to the personal needs of the individual learner and group, and is based upon the PSHE Association programme of study. Through its three core themes (Health and Wellbeing, Relationships, and Living in the Wider World) the Programme of Study provides a framework for creating a programme which matches our children's needs. It covers the breadth of PSHE from relationships and sex education (RSE) and health, to economic wellbeing and careers, setting out suggested content for each key stage.

There are group tutorial sessions during each week, within which PSHE is an element. Each student has dedicated personalised PSHE sessions in addition to the cross curricular delivery of PSHE.

Planning should engage students in tasks that offer the chance to develop knowledge, skills and understanding through opportunities to:

- take responsibility, for example by helping to contribute to discussions about the operation of the establishment; acting as a peer supporter; liaising with outside visitors; and taking responsibility for their own learning (by making informed choices within learning activities, reflecting on and recording what they have learnt and achieved, and setting targets to establish next steps)
- feel positive about themselves, for example by giving and receiving positive feedback; recording evidence of their progress and achievements
- participate, for example in groups of different sizes and composition (including single-sex groups); in workshops and events related to personal, social and health issues; in developing and reviewing school policies; in action research projects for local health targets; and in activities that promote positive relationships with peers and others
- make real choices and decisions, for example about issues affecting their health and well-being such as diet, exercise and smoking

- meet, talk and work with people, for example by using visits appropriately; and by meeting, talking and working with people such as health and emergency service professionals
- consider social and moral dilemmas, including the varied attitudes and values underpinning some of the issues they encounter in their communities, for example by considering other people's experiences and demonstrating their own skills and attitudes through role play
- find information and advice, for example through helplines and websites
- learn to provide information to others
- prepare for change, for example by anticipating the challenges of new and widening social groups as they get older; and by considering the choices they may have to make.

4.5.1 Learning Outside the Classroom

SES supports and endorses the Learning Outside the Classroom initiative as its principles and philosophy match the SES Vision Statement. We believe that every young person should experience the world beyond the classroom as an essential part of learning and personal development, whatever their age, ability or circumstances.

The use of places other than the classroom for teaching and learning often provide the most memorable learning experiences and help us to make sense of the world around us by making links between feelings and learning. They stay with us into adulthood and affect our behaviour, lifestyle and work. They influence our values and the decisions we make. They allow us to transfer learning experienced outside to the classroom and vice versa.

In PSHE learning outside the classroom is also integral as a significant aspect of learning will be in the home environment as it may be that it is with particular adults, individuals feel most comfortable to discuss issue relating to PSHE or that issues arise which need addressing. At times it may also be that the more informal space of the home environment, makes it easier for individuals to discuss issues and topics. At SES we actively promote this where in the form of discussions with the care team, or through our life skills program. Every interaction with an adult is viewed as a learning opportunity and this is particularly integral to ensuring a thorough PSHE curriculum is delivered.

4.5.2 Units of Work/Episodes of Learning

- A unit of work will relate to the PSHE Association Programmes of Study, as well as, where applicable, to the requirements of any examination syllabus chosen in KS4
- A unit of work is intrinsically flexible; it is useful to use a variety of approaches and teaching strategies covering the same core unit to develop a variety of skills.
- A unit of work may be based on specific grammatical skills used as introduction, consolidation or revision.
- A unit of work may rely on a variety of media, ICT/Computing, or literature. It should also consider fieldwork where appropriate.

- A unit of work may be designed to be revisited as many times as is judged necessary across all year groups and key stages.
- A unit of work may take a whole group approach to areas such as key topics and fieldwork as well as informing aspects of some Individual Programmes which may be based on interest or future aspiration.
- Units of work are designed primarily to be enjoyable, to offer the chance of success, to enrich and enthuse the experience of each individual and to offer the opportunity of development across the experience of PSHE.
- Units of work may be based on a bespoke personalised interest or passion to re-engage the student in the learning process.

4.6 PRESENTATION OF WORK

At SES we believe presentation of work is vital aspect of creating a positive and stimulating environment and in enhancing student motivation and self-esteem. Presentation of work can take a wide variety of forms ranging from:

- Written format
- Recording (oral and photographic)
- Displays
- Through use of computing and digital media
- Through witness statements created pupils and adults

Adults at SES, are expected to make a professional judgement with regards to each individual pupil's aptitude and ability in terms of facilitating presentation of work. We seek to continually implement our 'No Limits' thinking in the way we facilitate presentation of work ensuring feedback is given to support young people's continual progress in this area.

4.7 PSHE AS AN ACCREDITED SUBJECT

Accreditation in PSHE is available for individual students through a variety of routes, depending on ability and interest. These include options of GCSE, Entry Level, ASDAN, Personal Social Development, Life Skills Qualifications, Certificate of Personal Effectiveness, Financial Awards, Employability, AQA Single Unit accreditation and St John's Ambulance Certificates. A broad range of BTECs are available such as Money and Finance, Home Cooking, Workskills and Sustainability.

Due to our personalised approach to learning, chronological age is not seen as a barrier to accreditation opportunities.

4.8 PROGRESSION IN PSHE

Progression includes:

- A steady acquisition of new skills, knowledge and understanding
- An increase in knowledge, skills and understanding.
- Moving from familiar to unfamiliar contexts.
- Meeting needs which demand more complex or difficult solutions.

- Students' awareness of their growing capabilities be it knowledge, skills or understanding.
- Consolidation of skills in a range of contexts

4.8.1 Continuity

In order to build on the experiences of every child at our establishments there is continuity in the framework of the PSHE programme of study provided by the PSHE Association and funded by the DfE with students expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified for each key stage. The latest National Curriculum has significantly reduced the prescribed content, and due to the personalisation of learning at SES, progress and outcomes are not determined by academic year of age. Decisions about where students are taught on the framework relates to their starting points, maturity, capability and personal interests.

At SES, across both SES establishments, we are continually evolving a 'fit for purpose' assessment framework to support staff in planning for progress, and to ensure an effective, consistent and quantifiable measure of student progress.

4.9 DIFFERENTIATION

Students will clearly differ in ability and teaching should take account of this by providing a range of learning situations and approaches. In addition the philosophy of SES is such that personalised learning is a cornerstone.

PSHE provides wide opportunities for differentiation by:

- Input
- Resource
- Task
- Support
- Outcome
- Response

In planning for our students the following factors should be considered:

- activities should build on what our students already know and can do.
- our students need immediate and regular encouragements, praise and reward.
- the activities should be broad enough to allow scope for development and not prevent more able students from extending their learning.
- the work should be pitched at the age, maturity and ability of the group.
- tasks should be differentiated according to individual student needs.
- consider the balance between group activities and individual differentiated tasks for specific students.

To achieve this, clear attention should be given to the following:

- Providing a range of equipment appropriate for different students
- Using a variety of teaching methods to elicit a particular response
- Organising the groups in different ways appropriate to particular objectives

- Setting open-ended tasks so that students can respond at their level
- Issuing different 'challenges' to different students
- Providing extension work for students with greater ability
- Allowing time for individual diagnosis, teaching and feedback

The method of assessment and reporting should provide feedback that is appropriate to students of differing abilities. It should aid their future learning by providing knowledge but should also give them support and encouragement. More specifically, the teacher should consider:

- Resources reading levels and ease of use
- Availability of a range of media/software
- Availability of a range of support equipment
- Where Computing is being used, simplified software guides
- Provision of a variety of tasks to cover the main content area
- Take account of time available to support individuals/group
- Other adult/student support
- Student/student support e.g. pairing
- Various ways of praising achievement
- Use of visual prompts to support learning

4.10 ASSESSMENT AND RECORDING

Assessment is part of an ongoing process that informs future planning and subsequent learning. All assessments should take account of:

- Skills, knowledge and understanding acquired
- The contexts of the activity
- The purpose of the activity

Effective formative and summative assessment:

- is embedded in planning, teaching and learning
- requires a shared understanding of learning objectives and success criteria between teacher and learner
- draws on evidence of learners' achievement and progress from a wide range of contexts within and beyond the classroom
- values information that teachers retain in their heads, as well as concrete evidence produced by learners
- is based on evidence generated in the course of continuous teaching and learning, engagement with learners through observation, discussion, questioning, and review and analysis of work
- helps to shape and refine future teaching and learning, and to personalise the experience of individual learners
- provides the basis for discussions with learners themselves, their parents/carers and with other professionals about their strengths, areas for development and future learning targets
- is the foundation upon which periodic assessment can be based
- recognises and celebrates learners' progress in the light of their previous performance and motivates them to improve further
- promotes independence and self-motivation

- develops the capacity for peer and self-assessment among learners.

Assessment is a continuous process and testing and accreditation are built in at various stages of a students development.

Any system of evaluation and assessment should:

- Identify what has been taught and learnt
- Monitor students progress continually
- Monitor students progress in cross-curricular elements
- Establish students' needs as a basis for further planning and teaching.

Student involvement in the assessment and evaluation process is critical.

Evidence can be gleaned from:

- Observing
- Questioning and listening
- Discussion
- Written work, audio and video tape recording, drawings, charts, etc.
- Uploaded material on Classroom Monitor
- Specific assessments tied to curriculum materials.

Students will need a variety of opportunities to demonstrate their achievements in PSHE. Examples could include:

- a talk or presentation
- designing a display, poster or website
- role-play or simulation
- writing articles
- making a video of an event
- creating podcasts of events
- use of ASDAN accreditation e.g. short courses in Citizenship

It is important to provide opportunities for students to display their achievements in different ways, and to work in a range of situations. In addition to the above, examples might include:

- a reflections diary, logbook or portfolio
- observation of taking part and contributing to discussions and debate
- producing resources for younger students
- producing a quiz, board game or card game
- recording of an interview with school or wider community members
- evidence of planning a visit or arranging for a visiting speaker
- photographs of an event
- written work
- self and peer assessment sheets.

4.10.1 The marking of students work

Teachers' responses to students' work should be positive, encouraging,

sympathetic, honest and appropriate. Marking should be completed in a pragmatic way, as appropriate to the needs of the student and whenever possible completed in their presence. Further areas of study can then be negotiated with the student.

- Students should be made aware of the assessment criteria being employed, particularly before tackling new situations and subsequently when marking work
- Students should, as a result of the interaction, be aware of the next steps in their learning
- It is sometimes useful for students to respond to each others work

4.10.2 Record Keeping

Records are kept in the form of long term planning (Curriculum Overview), Medium Term Planning (unit objectives) and short term planning (detailed planning of learning episodes). A record of progress is evident in the on-going feedback (verbal and written) between adult and pupil. Where appropriate an evidence base is collated for an episode of learning this can take various forms e.g. files, exercise books, scrap books, digital media files.

4.10.3 Individual Programmes

- The Portfolio of Achievement and Needs of each student will inform the global priority targets to be addressed for the child.
- More detailed educational objectives will be identified by Learning Centre staff and students, and negotiated targets reached.
- Targets set will be specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time related.
- Targets will always be compatible with the requirements of the National Curriculum and/or Portfolio of Achievement and Needs

5. **PSHE AND RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION**

The aims of the RSE programme closely mirror the aims of the broader PSHE and PESD curriculum:

- to help all students develop as individuals in a wider society
- to understand their relationships with others
- to understand themselves physically, emotionally, socially and sexually

Learning about relationships and sex should be:

- an integral part of the lifelong learning process, with agreed aspects beginning in early childhood and continuing throughout adult life
- an entitlement for all boys as well as girls
- an entitlement for those who are heterosexual or LGBTQ
- an entitlement for those with physical, learning or emotional difficulties; and those with a religious or faith tradition

- an entitlement for everyone whatever their background, community or circumstance is provided for within the holistic context of emotional and social development throughout the community at Specialist Education Services

At Specialist Education Services we are statutorily required to explore lifestyle choices (Life Skills, PSHE and PSED curriculum) that our young people may wish to make and, having made those choices we are required to develop their use of appropriate language, strategies and skills that they may need to stay healthy and safe. The diversity of the needs within Specialist Education Services, coupled with the additional vulnerability of each of our young people mean the range of learning experiences should include the following:

- laying foundations of understanding about growth and change and respect for one another
- preparation for the changes of puberty, including menstruation
- body knowledge
- understanding about sexual health, managing fertility and avoiding infection (as appropriate to the individual students' level of development)

The learning objectives for our RSE are:

- to be able to make choices and decision
- to develop personal autonomy
- to demonstrate appropriate levels of responsibility and control over their lives
- to make a difference or make changes by their individual or collective actions
- to develop a range of self-help and independence skill
- to promote positive self-esteem, self-confidence and a secure base to support the development of caring and fulfilling personal relationships
- to develop a healthy and responsible attitude to sexual behaviour

The overarching principle of the learning outcomes will be that young people will know or begin to understand the following:

- know and understand the nature and consequences of discrimination teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours (including cyber bullying)
- be able to interact with peers and adults in a respectful, appropriate and safe way
- understand that they have a right to learn, to be heard and to be kept safe
- understand that they have a responsibility to listen and to respect others at all times

(See also SES Relationships and Sex Education Policy and Practice 0322)

6. SMSC AND BRITISH VALUES IN PSHE

At SES we believe the development of SMSC and promotion of British values, should be embedded within all areas of teaching and learning across both the school and residential setting. This policy should be read in conjunction with the British Values Policy and Practice Document.

6.1 SMSC

At SES we develop SMSC in many aspects of the curriculum through ensuring opportunities for SMSC development are extensive and frequent. These opportunities are reflected in planning documents as well as in outcomes for pupils.

Examples of SMSC development within PSHE are:

Spiritual

- Young people's sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.
- Young people's beliefs, religions or otherwise, which inform their perspective on life, their interest in and respect for different people's feelings and values.
- Young people's willingness to reflect on their experiences.
- Young people's use of imagination and creativity in their learning.

Moral

- Young people's interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral & ethical issues.
- Young people's ability to recognise the difference between right and wrong and their readiness to apply this understanding in their own lives.
- Young people develop the knowledge, skills and understanding, qualities and attitudes they need in order to make responsible moral decisions and act on them.
- Young people's understanding of the consequences of their actions.

Social

- Young people can use of a range of social skills in different contexts, including working, socialising with pupils from different religious, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds.
- Young people develop a sense of belonging and taking part in community activities e.g. ANS and house meetings.
- Young people show willingness to participate in a variety of social settings, co-operating well with others and being able to resolve conflicts easily.
- Young people show interest in, understanding of, the way communities and societies function at a variety of levels.

Cultural

- Young people show interest in exploring, understanding of respect for cultural diversity, the extent to which they understand, accept, respect and celebrate diversity, as shown by their attitudes towards different religious, ethnic, socio-economic groups in the local, national and global communities.
- Young people show willingness to participate in and respond to, for example, artistic, musical, sporting, mathematical, technological, scientific and cultural opportunities.
- Young people understand and appreciate of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage.

- Young people develop knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities and attributes needed to contribute to culture.

6.2 BRITISH VALUES

Promotion of British values is an integral part of life at SES. We believe that the promotion of such values should be inherent in teaching and learning as well as in the wider community. We fundamentally believe that the promotion of British Values is an essential strategy in preventing radicalisation. This document should therefore be read in conjunction with our Radicalisation Policy and Practice document.

Examples of the promotion of British values within PSHE are:

Rule of Law

- Young people are taught to respect and obey the law.
- Young people are taught the value and reasons behind law enforcement, that they govern and protect us, and the responsibilities that these involve and the consequences that can occur when laws are broken including visits from authorities such as the Police.
- Young people are involved in creating expectations for in and around the Learning Centre.
- Young people will explore the differences between civil, criminal and religious law as they pertain to British and other societies.

Democracy

- Young people are expected to treat others with fairness.
- Young people have a student voice within the curriculum, celebratory sessions and interview process.
- Young people's views are considered when timetabling.
- Tutorials inform young people of the UK election and the democracy process.

Individual Liberty

- Pupils are encouraged to know, understand and exercise their rights and personal freedoms and are advised how to exercise these safely.
- Pupils are given the freedom to make choices, whether through choice of challenge, how they record their work, or their individual participation in our numerous extra-curricular clubs and opportunities.
- Young people will be supported in developing positive self-esteem, self-confidence and self-awareness and self-knowledge.
- Challenging stereotypes and promoting individuality at every opportunity.

Mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

- Young people are taught to respect the rights of others, including their right to their own opinions.
- Young people are invited to weekly celebrations to celebrate.
- Young people will discuss differences between people: ethnicity, gender, faith,

disability, sexuality and family situations such as young carers ensuring that pupils can understand these different elements within British society.

- Young people are encouraged to think critically which promotes a deeper understanding of difference and beliefs.