

SPECIALIST EDUCATION SERVICES

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

Date created or revised: 1124

Date of next review: 1126

*SES Avocet Ltd (4926028) and SES Turnstone Ltd (7972485)
are subsidiary companies of Specialist Education Services Topco Ltd (13159680)*

CONTENTS

1	Rationale	
2	Curriculum Intent	
3	The Implementation of PSHE	
3.1	Planning for PSHE Experiences	4
3.2	Teaching and Learning Styles	7
3.3	Equal Opportunities	7
3.4	PSHE as a Cross Curricular Subject	9
3.5	Presentation of Work	9
3.6	Progression in PSHE	10
3.7	Differentiation	10
3.8	Assessment and Recording	11
3.9	Evidence for Learning	13
4	Impact	13
5	PSHE and Relationships and Sex Education	
6	SMSC and British Values in PSHE	
6.1	SMSC	16
6.2	British Values	17

1 RATIONALE

This document should be read in conjunction with the Curriculum 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 Portfolio of Achievement and Needs (My Journey) Learning Model 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. CURRICULUM INTENT

Our overall intent for our students in PSHE is to prepare them for life and work, relationships, better health and wellbeing, economic confidence and security.

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

Our aim is to:

- 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.

The aims and objectives of the Personal, Social and Health 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.

“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 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PSHE

3.1 PLANNING FOR PSHE EXPERIENCES

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.”

PSHE schemes of learning are highly personalised and derived from our underpinning RSHE knowledge sequence (combined PSHE and RSE), in order to support them in future pathways.

Our RSHE knowledge sequence is guided by the National Curriculum Framework for PSHE and statutory RSE content. SES establishments fully utilise the PSHE Association guidance (2020) curriculum framework in order to implement teaching and learning of PSHE.

As a core subject, it is arranged in bands from 1- 32; we aspire that all students achieve band 16 as a minimum; this provides the essential building blocks for life. Age related expectations are indicated on the knowledge sequence. The knowledge sequences for RSHE have the following outline:

Health and Wellbeing (KS 1-2, Bands 1-16)

- Healthy Lifestyles
- Mental Health
- Ourselves Growing and Changing
- Keeping Safe

Relationships (KS 1-2, Bands 1-16)

- Families and Close Positive Relationships

- Friendships
- Managing Hurtful Behaviour and Bullying
- Safe Relationships
- Respecting Self and Others

Living in the Wider World (KS 1-2, Bands 1-16)

- Shared Responsibilities
- Communities
- Media Literacy and Digital Resilience
- Economic Wellbeing: Money
- Economic Wellbeing: Aspirations, Work and Career

Health and Wellbeing (KS 3-4, Bands 17-32)

- Self Concept
- Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing
- Health Related Decisions and Healthy Lifestyles
- Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco
- Managing Risk and Personal Safety
- Sexual Health and Fertility (Puberty and Sexual Health)

Relationships (KS 3-4, Bands 17-32)

- Positive Relationships
- Relationship Values
- Forming and Maintaining Respectful Relationships
- Consent
- Contraception and Parenthood
- Bullying, Abuse and Discrimination
- Social Influences

Living in the Wider World (KS 3-4, Bands 17-32)

- Learning Skills
- Choices and Pathways
- Work and Career
- Employment Rights and Responsibilities
- Financial Choices
- Media Literacy and Digital Resilience

Each term the students personalised PSHE pathway builds on their previous learning, and knowledge is strengthened, broadened and deepened over time. This approach allows teachers to identify gaps in learning and provide opportunities that will allow them to recover and catch up over time. The rationale for the student's personalised PSHE curriculum, with clear links to their EHCP outcomes, is outlined in their Learning Centre Education Plan.

The personalised curriculum pathways for students will link closely to a range of areas within SES, including the PAN My Journey process, Life Skills, CIGA and the 24 hour learning environment.

Planning for PSHE will take a variety of forms for which personalised schemes of learning and units of work will include:

- Individual work;
- Group Work;
- Classroom based learning;
- Extended learning in the wider community.

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.

Students at SES, will receive appropriate and significant support from our SEN teachers, who have access to an external senior educational psychologist for advice and support.

Each scheme of learning provides the planning, including knowledge and objectives, for a unit of learning. A scheme of learning will relate to the SES knowledge sequence, as well as, where applicable, to the requirements of any examination syllabus chosen in KS4. They are 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 scheme of learning may be designed to be revisited as many times as is judged necessary across all year groups and key stages. Schemes of learning 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.

Schemes of learning may be based on a bespoke personalised interest or passion to re-engage the student in the learning process

3.2 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.

3.3 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

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 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.

3.4 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.

3.4.1 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.

3.5 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.

3.6 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

At SES progression is assessed against the knowledge sequences for the subject.

3.7 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

3.8 ASSESSMENT AND RECORDING

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

- Knowledge, skills 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.

3.8.1 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

3.8.2 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.

3.8.3 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

3.9 EVIDENCE FOR LEARNING

Every student has a unique and personalised learning journey that is based on their individual needs and starting point. Evidence of Learning enables Learning Centre staff to capture and create a rich, comprehensive picture and narrative that details learning and progress for each student. The subject knowledge sequences are available to track and record professional judgements on progress, alongside the students personalised EHCP and LCEP outcomes, and broader PAN targets.

4. IMPACT

The impact of effective PSHE curriculum has a lasting impression on our students lives. It enables them to develop their personal wellbeing and economic wellbeing and financial capability.

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. Students learn to make informed choices about behaviours and keep themselves safe. 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.

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.

In addition, 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.

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.

Additionally, 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.

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

5. PSHE AND RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION

The aims of the RSE programme closely mirror the aims of the PSHE 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 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 1124)

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.