

Year	Autumn	Spring	Summer
10	- Human lifespan: Infancy, Early childhood, Adolescence, Early Adulthood, Middle Adulthood, Later Adulthood. - Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social (PIES) development through the human lifespan - Physical factors affecting health and well-being including ill health, diet, exercise, substance misuse and personal hygiene. - Social, cultural and emotional factors influencing health and well-being including interactions, stress and willingness to seek help. - The impact of lifestyle on health and well-being. - Economic factors affecting health and well-being including financial resources. - Environmental factors affecting health and well-being including pollution and housing.	- Sources of support to cope with life events. - Adapting to life events. - Application of knowledge of PIES development and factors influencing development to a real-life case study. - Application of the effects of a life event and how to adapt to a life event to a case study. - Completion of coursework assignment one.	- Types of health care services. - Types of social care services. - Health care services including primary, secondary, and allied health care. - Social care services including services for children and young people, services for older adults and services for individuals with specific needs. - Barriers to accessing services, including physical, sensory, social, cultural, psychological, language, geographical, intellectual, resource and financial barriers. - Overcoming barriers to accessing services.

	• The impact of life events on Development.		
11	• Care values including dignity, respect, confidentiality, communication, safeguarding and duty of care, anti-discriminatory practice and empowerment and independence. • The use of health and social care services to meet the specific needs of a given individual. • The use of care values to provide appropriate care to a specific individual. • Completion of coursework assignment two.	• Factors affecting health and well-being including physical, social, cultural, economic and environmental. • Physiological indicators of health (pulse rate, peak flow, blood pressure and body mass index) including interpreting data and the significance of abnormal readings. • Interpreting lifestyle indicators of health including the significance of abnormal readings and national guidelines. • Health and well-being plans, including short-term and long-term targets and sources of support.	• Obstacles to achieving health improvement plans, including emotional, time constraints, availability of resources, lack of support and individual needs. • Application of factors affecting health, measuring health and health improvement planning to a specific individual.

Curriculum Overview – Health and Social Care- Shotton Hall.