

Relationships and sex education policy



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1. Aims

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory requirements

Schools are required to teach relationships and sex education (RSE) under the Children and Social Work Act 2017 [section 34], in line with the terms set out in statutory guidance. We deliver the majority of the RSE content through PSHE. Some elements of the RSE statutory content is delivered through the Science curriculum.

- Documents that inform the school's RSE policy include:
- Education Act (1996)
- Learning and Skills Act (2000)
- Education and Inspections Act (2006)
- Equality Act (2010)
- Supplementary Guidance SRE for the 21st Century (2014)
- Keeping children safe in education Statutory safeguarding guidance (2024)
- Children and Social Work Act (2017)



 Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers (2019)

3. Policy development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

- 1. Review a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- Staff consultation all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
- 3. Parent/stakeholder consultation parents and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy
- 4. Pupil consultation we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
- Ratification once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. Definition

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

5. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents, pupils and staff, taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so they are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum.

Pupils also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by a trained health professional.

RSE focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds including:

- Families
- · Respectful relationships, including friendships



- Online and media
- · Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

For more information about our RSE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures) along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The governing board

The governing board will hold the headteacher to account for the implementation of this policy.

The governing board has delegated the approval of this policy to the headteacher.

7.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from components of RSE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the components of RSE

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are encouraged to discuss this with the headteacher.

7.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

8. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the components of sex education within RSE up to and until 3 terms before the child turns 16. After this point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher.



A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

9. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.

The headteacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Headteacher through:

- Lesson observations
- Planning scrutinies
- Learning walks

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

This policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher annually. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing body.



Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map

YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
7	1	HEALTH & WELL BEING Benefits of a healthy lifestyle Principles of healthy eating Our bodies when exercising Keeping physically active Physical activity & mental well being Images in the media	PSHE Association
	2	HEALTH & WELL BEING Mental Health & Depression Controlling Anger Puberty The Menstrual Cycle FGM	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	3	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Aspirations Self Esteem Maslow's Hierarchy of Need Stereotypes Prejudice Discrimination Racism Ethical financial decisions	PSHE Association
	4	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Budgeting Personal Budgeting Financial Products Savings, Loans & Interest Rates Different Financial Transactions	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	5	RELATIONSHIPS Maintaining Friendships Families Long term relationships Romance Bullying Online bullying Safe and positive relationships	PSHE Association
	6	RELATIONSHIPS Citizenship Being a British Citizen Online radicalisation Online safety	PSHE Association
8	1	HEALTH & WELL BEING Types of Bullying Impact of Bullying Upstanding Discrimination & Stereotyping Respect & Tolerance Help for victims	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	2	HEALTH & WELL BEING Vaping, Nicotine & Addictions Cancer Awareness Personal Safety First Aid Teenage Pregnancy	PSHE Association
	3	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Aspirations Self Esteem Maslow's Hierarchy of Need Stereotypes Prejudice Discrimination Racism Ethical financial decisions	PSHE Association
	4	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Budgeting Personal Budgeting Financial Products Savings, Loans & Interest Rates Different Financial Transactions	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	5	RELATIONSHIPS	PSHE Association
		☐ Maintaining Friendships	
		□ Families	
		☐ Long term relationships	
		Romance	
		□ Bullying	
		Online bullying	
		☐ Safe and positive relationships	
	6	RELATIONSHIPS	PSHE Association
		☐ Citizenship	
		☐ Being a British Citizen	
		☐ Online radicalisation	
		☐ Online safety	
9	1	HEALTH & WELL BEING	PSHE Association
		☐ Alcohol awareness	
		☐ Drugs and the Law	
		☐ Vaccinations	
		☐ Acid attacks	
		□ Self harm	



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	2	HEALTH & WELL BEING Behaving to Achieve Human Rights: Education Interpersonal skills Discrimination and the Equality Growth mindset Stress Anxiety	PSHE Association
	3	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD □ Finance & Debt □ Managing money □ Consumer Rights □ Employability	PSHE Association
	4	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD My Future Work skills Enterprise skills Workplace skills	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	5	RELATIONSHIPS Unicef Trafficking Foreign Aid Sustainability Young offenders Knife Crime	PSHE Association
	6	RELATIONSHIPS □ Eating disorders □ Body Image □ Child Sexual Exploitation □ Abusive relationships □ Peer pressure □ British values □ LGBTQAI+ Community	PSHE Association
10	1	HEALTH & WELL BEING Managing tough times Suicide Social anxiety Social media Self esteem Screen time	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	2	HEALTH & WELL BEING Managing time Living sustainably Homelessness Hate crime Tattoos and piercings Binge drinking	PSHE Association
	3	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD The right job Employability skills: CV Preparing for work Rights and responsibilities International Women's Day	PSHE Association
	4	LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Criminal justice system Anti-social behaviour County Lines Money Laundering Terrorism Racism Fake news	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
	5	RELATIONSHIPS Conflict management Forced and arranged marriages Harassment and stalking Role models	PSHE Association
	6	RELATIONSHIPS Same-sex relationships Gender and trans identity Community cohesion Sexism Parenting	PSHE Association
11		HEALTH & WELL BEING Importance of PSHE Identify and diversity Privilege Body positivity Fertility and reproductive health CPR	PSHE Association



YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
		LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD Perseverance and procrastination Importance of sleep Risk taking Gambling Digital footprints Personal safety	PSHE Association
		RELATIONSHIPS Bullying Relationships Consent Contraception Relationships	PSHE Association



Appendix 2: By the end of secondary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	That there are different types of committed, stable relationships
	How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children
	• What marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony
	Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into
	The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships
	The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting
	 How to: determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed
Respectful relationships,	• The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including: trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship
including friendships	Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
·	 How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice)
	 That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs
	 About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help
	That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control
	What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable
	• The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW			
Online and media	• Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online			
	 About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online 			
	• Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them			
	What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online			
	The impact of viewing harmful content			
	 That specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners 			
	• That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail			
	How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online			
Being safe	• The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships			
	 How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online) 			



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW				
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	 How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship 				
	• That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing				
	The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women				
	• That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resist pressure and not pressurising others				
	That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex				
	The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available				
	The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage				
	• That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help)				
	How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing				
	About the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment				
	How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour				
	How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment				



Appendix 3: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS						
Name of child		Cla ss				
Name of parent		Dat e				
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education						
Any other information you would like the school to consider						
Parent signature						
TO BE COMPLET	ED BY THE SCHOOL					
Agreed actions from discussion with parents:						
with parents.						