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# Relationships and sex education policy

**Date of Policy: Autumn 2025** 

**Next Review Date: Autumn 2026** 

**Curriculum & Standards** 

The School will ensure that the policy is applied fairly to all employees and does not have a negative impact in relation to the school's equality strands: race, sex, religion and belief, sexual orientation, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity

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## I. 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

At Alperton Community School, we believe that it is vital to inform children and young people about relationships, emotions, sex, sexuality, and sexual health. It enables them to develop personal and social skills and a positive attitude to sexual health and wellbeing. Effective RSE is essential if young people are to make responsible and informed decisions about their lives. It helps support young people through the physical, emotional and moral development. It helps young people learn to respect themselves and others to move with confidence from childhood through adolescence and adulthood.

## 2. Statutory requirements

As a secondary academy, we must provide RSE to all pupils under section 34 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017.

In teaching RSE, we're required by our funding agreements to have regard to <u>guidance</u> issued by the secretary of state, as outlined in section 403 of the <u>Education Act 1996</u>.

We also have regard to legal duties set out in:

- Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter I of the Equality Act 2010
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

At Alperton Community School we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

## 3. Policy development

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

- I. Review a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- 2. 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 Discuss the policy during parents evenings and other school events
  - 4. Pupil consultation we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
- 5. 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 RSE 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, and taking into account the age, developmental stage, needs and feelings of our pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so that pupils are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

We will share all curriculum materials with parents and carers on request.

## 6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum, including assemblies and drop-down days. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

The school will make sure that:

- > Core knowledge is sectioned into units of manageable size
- > The required content is communicated to pupils clearly, in a carefully sequenced way and within a planned scheme of work
- > Teaching includes sufficient and well-chosen opportunities and contexts for pupils to embed new knowledge, so that it can be used confidently in real-life situations

At Alperton, our delivery during PSHE time:

- > Will establish a safe learning environment in which open and non-judgmental discussions about sex, sexuality and sexual health can be held.
- > Will develop a class agreement to ensure acceptable boundaries for discussion that safeguard children, young people and professionals.
- > Will respect the privacy and confidentiality of children and young people within the boundaries of child protection, and informing young people of these rights.
- > Will use methods that encourage children and young people to participate in their learning.
- > Will ensure all students can access this curriculum regardless of their needs

RSE focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds, not just intimate relationships, including:

- > Families
- > Respectful relationships, including friendships
- > Online safety and awareness
- > Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

RSE complements several other curriculum subjects. Where appropriate, the school will look for opportunities to make links between the subjects and integrate teaching. The RSE curriculum will be delivered by appropriately trained members of staff.

Teachers will make sure that pupils understand the importance of equality and respect, and learn about the law relating to the protected characteristics, as set out in the Equality Act 2010, by the end of their secondary education. The curriculum is designed to focus on pupils of all gender identities and expressions, and activities will be planned to make sure all are actively involved.

Throughout each year group we will use appropriate material to assist learning, such as:

- Diagrams
- > Videos
- **>** Books
- > Games
- > Discussions and practical activities

Teachers will make sure that all pupils' views are listened to, and will encourage them to ask questions and engage in discussion. Teachers will answer questions sensitively, honestly and appropriately for the age of the pupils.

The programme will be designed to focus on boys as much as girls, and activities will be planned to make sure both are actively involved.

The school will make sure that all teaching and materials are appropriate for the ages and needs of the pupils including any additional needs, such as special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

At all points of delivery of the curriculum, the school will consult parents and carers, and their views will be valued. What will be taught and how will be planned in conjunction with parents and carers

It is important for secondary pupils to know what the law says about certain topics covered in RSE, particularly in relation to the law and young people. This will help pupils identify what is right and wrong, and can provide a foundation of knowledge for deeper discussion. These topics include, but are not limited to:

- > Marriage, including forced marriage and civil partnerships
- > Consent, including the age of consent
- Domestic abuse, stalking, rape, sexual offences, female genital mutilation (FGM), 'virginity testing' and hymenoplasty
- > Sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation, including public sexual harassment and harmful sexual behaviour
- > Online behaviours including image and information sharing (including sexual imagery, youth-produced sexual imagery and including Al-generated sexual imagery and deepfakes). Pupils should understand the law about online sexual harassment and online sexual abuse, including grooming and sextortion
- > Pornography
- Abortion
- > The protected characteristics
- > The age of criminal responsibility

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

We may amend our curriculum content to respond to the needs and context of our pupils, to discuss issues affecting them in an age-appropriate manner. We will inform parents and carers of any deviation from our published policy in advance, and share any relevant materials on request.

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

Across our school, we will also be mindful of the law and legal requirements, taking care not to condone or encourage illegal activity, such as violent action against people, criminal damage to property or hate crime.

### 6.1 Inclusivity

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- > Considers how a diverse range of pupils will relate to them
- > Is sensitive to all pupils' experiences

- > During lessons, makes pupils feel:
  - Safe and supported
  - O Able to engage with the key messages We will also:

#### We will also:

- > Make sure that pupils learn about these topics in an environment that's appropriate for them, for example in:
  - o A whole-class setting
  - o Small groups or targeted sessions
  - o I-to-I discussions
  - o Digital formats
- > Give careful consideration to the level of differentiation needed

#### 6.2 Use of resources

We will consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- o Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSE guidance
- o Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- O Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our pupils
- O Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics
- o Fit into our curriculum plan
- o Are from credible sources
- O Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- O Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

# 7. Use of external organisations and materials

We will make sure that an agency and any materials used are appropriate and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality.

The school remains responsible for what is said to pupils. This includes making sure that any speakers, tools and resources used don't undermine the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

#### We will:

- > Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
  - o Are age-appropriate
  - o Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
  - o Comply with:
    - This policy
    - The <u>Teachers' Standards</u>
    - The Equality Act 2010
    - The Human Rights Act 1998
    - The Education Act 1996

- > Only work with external agencies where we have full confidence in the agency, its approach and the resources it uses
- > Make sure that any speakers and resources meet the intended outcome of the relevant part of the curriculum
- > Review any case study materials and look for feedback from other people the agency has worked with
- > Be clear on:
  - What they're going to say
  - Their position on the issues to be discussed
- > Ask to see in advance any materials that the agency may use
- > Know the named individuals who will be there, and follow our usual safeguarding procedures for these people
- > Conduct a basic online search and address anything that may be of concern to us, or to parents and carers
- > Check the agency's protocol for taking pictures or using any personal data they might get from a session
- > Remind teachers that they can say "no" or, in extreme cases, stop a session
- > Make sure that the teacher is in the room during any sessions with external speakers

We won't, under any circumstances:

- > Work with external agencies that take or promote extreme political positions
- > Use materials produced by such agencies, even if the material itself is not extreme
- > Work with agencies who don't allow their material to be shared with parents and carers

## 8. Roles and responsibilities

## 8.1 The governing board

The governing board will approve the RSE policy, and hold the headteacher to account for its implementation.

#### 8.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for making sure that RSE is taught consistently across the school, for sharing all resources and materials with parents and carers, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory/non-science components of RSE (see section 9).

#### 8.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way, high-quality and appropriate for each year group
- 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 non-statutory/non-science 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.

RSE will be taught by teachers through our PSHE curriculum during form time. Form tutors will deliver most aspects of the curriculum with occasional use of external agencies and 'drop down' days for sensitive subjects.

#### 8.4 Pupils

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

## 9. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science 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 deputy/ headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

In exceptional circumstances, for example because of a safeguarding concern or a pupil's specific vulnerability, the headteacher can refuse a request to withdraw the pupil from sex education.

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

## 10. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their induction 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.

# II. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by Emma Bood (PSHE Lead) and other members of the middle leadership team (Head of Years) through:

- Learning walks and regular feedback sessions. Team planning and external support
- Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.
- This policy will be reviewed by Ms Cathcart every two years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the Curriculum and Standards governing committee.

# Appendix I: Curriculum map

# Relationships and sex education curriculum map

KS3 Curriculum		
I. Health and Wellbeing	2. Relationships and Sex Education	3. Living in Wider World
self concept	Positive relationships	Learning Skills
H1. how we are all unique; that recognising and demonstrating personal strengths build self-confidence, self-esteem and good health and wellbeing	R I. about different types of relationships, including those within families, friendships, romantic or intimate relationships and the factors that can affect them	L1. study, organisational, research and presentation skills
H2. to understand what can affect wellbeing and resilience (e.g. life changes, relationships, achievements and employment)	R2. indicators of positive, healthy relationships and unhealthy relationships, including online	L2. to review their strengths, interests, skills, qualities and values and how to develop them
H3. the impact that media and social media can have on how people think about themselves and express themselves, including regarding body image, physical and mental health	R3. about the similarities, differences and diversity among people of different race, culture, ability, sex, gender identity, age and sexual orientation	L3. to set realistic yet ambitious targets and goals
H4. simple strategies to help build resilience to negative opinions, judgements and comments	R4. the difference between biological sex, gender identity and sexual orientation	L4. the skills and attributes that employers value
H5. to recognise and manage internal and external influences on decisions which affect health and wellbeing	R5. to recognise that sexual attraction and sexuality are diverse	L5. the skills and qualities required to engage in enterprise
mental health and emotional wellbeing	R6. that marriage is a legal, social and emotional commitment that should be entered into freely, and never forced upon someone through threat or coercion	L6. the importance and benefits of being a lifelong learner
H6. how to identify and articulate a range of emotions accurately and sensitively, using appropriate vocabulary	R7. how the media portrays relationships and the potential impact of this on people's expectations of relationships	Choices and pathways

H7. the characteristics of mental and emotional health and strategies for managing these to challenge stigma, myths and misconceptions associated with help-seeking and	R8. that the portrayal of sex in the media and social media (including pornography) can affect people's expectations of relationships and sex	L7. about the options available to them at the end of key stage 3, sources of information, advice and support, and the skills to manage this decision-making process
H8. the link between language and mental health stigma and develop strategies mental health concerns	Relationship Values	L8. about routes into work, training and other vocational and academic opportunities, and progression routes
H9. strategies to understand and build resilience, as well as how to respond to disappointments and setbacks	R9. to clarify and develop personal values in friendships, love and sexual relationships	L9. the benefits of setting ambitious goals and being open to opportunities in all aspects of life
H10. a range of healthy coping strategies and ways to promote wellbeing and boost mood, including physical activity, participation and the value of positive relationships in providing support	R10. the importance of trust in relationships and the behaviours that can undermine or build trust	L10. to recognise and challenge stereotypes and family or cultural expectations that may limit aspirations
Healthy lifestyle	RII. to evaluate expectations about gender roles, behaviour and intimacy within romantic relationships	Work and Careers
H13. the importance of, and strategies for, maintaining a balance between school, work, leisure, exercise, and online activities	R12. that everyone has the choice to delay sex, or to enjoy intimacy without sex	LII. different types and patterns of work, including employment, self-employment and voluntary work; that everyone has a different pathway through life, education and work
H14. the benefits of physical activity and exercise for physical and mental health and wellbeing	Forming and maintaining respectful relationships	L12. about different work roles and career pathways, including clarifying their own early aspirations
H15. the importance of sleep and strategies to maintain good quality sleep	R13. how to safely and responsibly form, maintain and manage positive relationships, including online	Employment rights and responsibities
H16. to recognise and manage what influences their choices about physical activity  H17. the role of a balanced diet as part of a healthy lifestyle and the impact of unhealthy food choices	R14. the qualities and behaviours they should expect and exhibit in a wide variety of positive relationships (including in school and wider society, family and friendships, including online)  R15. to further develop and rehearse the skills of team working	L13. about young people's employment rights and responsibilities  L14. to manage emotions in relation to future employment
H18. what might influence decisions about eating a balanced diet and strategies to manage eating	R16. to further develop the skills of active listening, clear communication, negotiation and compromise	Financial Choices

choices		
H19. the importance of taking increased responsibility for their own physical health including dental check-ups, sun safety and self-examination (especially testicular self-		
examination in late KS3); the purpose of vaccinations offered during adolescence for individuals and society.	R17. strategies to identify and reduce risk from people online that they do not already know; when and how to access help	L15. to assess and manage risk in relation to financial decisions that young people might make
drugs, alcohol and tobacco	R18. to manage the strong feelings that relationships can cause (including sexual attraction)	L16. about values and attitudes relating to finance, including debt
H23. the positive and negative uses of drugs in society including the safe use of prescribed and over the counter medicines; responsible use of antibiotics	R19. to develop conflict management skills and strategies to reconcile after disagreements	L17. to manage emotions in relation to money
H24. to evaluate myths, misconceptions, social norms and cultural values relating to drug, alcohol and tobacco use	R20. to manage the influence of drugs and alcohol on decision-making within relationships and social situations	L18. to evaluate social and moral dilemmas about the use of money, including the influence of advertising and peers on financial decisions
H25. strategies to manage a range of influences on drug, alcohol and tobacco use, including peers	R21. how to manage the breakdown of a relationship (including its digital legacy), loss and change in relationships	L19. to recognise financial exploitation in different contexts e.g. drug and money mules, online scams
H26. information about alcohol, nicotine and other legal and illegal substances, including the short-term and long-term health risks associated with their use	R22. the effects of change, including loss, separation, divorce and bereavement; strategies for managing these and accessing support	Media literacy and digital resilience
H27. the personal and social risks and consequences of substance use and misuse including occasional use	R23. the services available to support healthy relationships and manage unhealthy relationships, and how to access them	L20. that features of the internet can amplify risks and opportunities, e.g. speed and scale of information sharing, blurred public and private boundaries and a perception of anonymity
H28. the law relating to the supply, use and misuse of legal and illegal substances	Consent	L21. to establish personal values and clear boundaries around aspects of life that they want to remain private; strategies to safely manage personal information and images online, including on social media

H29. about the concepts of dependence and addiction including awareness of help to overcome addictions	R24. that consent is freely given; that being pressurised, manipulated or coerced to agree to something is not giving consent, and how to seek help in such circumstances	L22. the benefits and positive use of social media, including how it can offer opportunities to engage with a wide variety of views on different issues
managing risk a personal safety	R25. about the law relating to sexual consent	L23. to recognise the importance of seeking a variety of perspectives on issues and ways of assessing the evidence which supports those views
H30. how to identify risk and manage personal safety in increasingly independent situations, including online	R26. how to seek, give, not give and withdraw consent (in all contexts, including online)	L24. to understand how the way people present themselves online can have positive and negative impacts on them
H31. ways of assessing and reducing risk in relation to health, wellbeing and personal safety	R28. to gauge readiness for sexual intimacy	L25. to make informed decisions about whether different media and digital content are appropriate to view and develop the skills to act on them
puberty and sexual health	R29. the impact of sharing sexual images of others without consent	L26. that on any issue there will be a range of viewpoints; to recognise the potential influence of extreme views on people's attitudes and behaviours
H34. strategies to manage the physical and mental changes that are a typical part of growing up, including puberty and menstrual wellbeing	R30. how to manage any request or pressure to share an image of themselves or others, and how to get help	L27. to respond appropriately when things go wrong online, including confidently accessing support, reporting to authorities and platforms
H35. about the purpose, importance and different forms of contraception; how and where to access contraception and advice (see also Relationships)	R31. that intimate relationships should be pleasurable	
H36. that certain infections can be spread through sexual activity and that barrier contraceptives offer some protection against certain sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	Contraception and Parenthood	
	R32. the communication and negotiation skills necessary for contraceptive use in healthy relationships (see also 'Health')	
	R33. the risks related to unprotected sex R34. the consequences of unintended pregnancy, sources of support and the options available	
	R35. the roles and responsibilities of parents, carers	

and children in families	
R36. the nature and importance of stable, long-term	
relationships (including marriage and civil partnerships)	
for family life and bringing up children	
Bullying, abuse and discrimination	
R37. the characteristics of abusive behaviours, such as	
grooming, sexual harassment, sexual and emotional	
abuse, violence and exploitation; to recognise warning	
signs, including online; how to report abusive	
behaviours or access support for	
themselves or others	
R38. to recognise bullying, and its impact, in all its forms;	
the skills and strategies to manage being targeted or	
witnessing others being bullied	
R39. the impact of stereotyping, prejudice and	
discrimination on individuals and relationships	
R40. about the unacceptability of prejudice-based	
language and behaviour, offline and online, including	
sexism, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, racism,	
ableism and faith-based	
prejudice	
R41. the need to promote inclusion and challenge	
discrimination, and how to do	
so safely, including online	
Social Influences	
R42. to recognise peer influence and to develop	
strategies for managing it, including online	
3 3 3	
R43. the role peers can play in supporting one another	
to resist pressure and influence, challenge harmful social	
norms and access appropriate	
support	
R44. that the need for peer approval can generate	
feelings of pressure and lead to increased	
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risk-taking; strategies to manage this	
R45. about the factors that contribute to young people joining gangs; the social, legal and physical consequences of gang behaviours	
R46. strategies to manage pressure to join a gang, exit strategies and how to access appropriate support	
R47. motivations, misconceptions and consequences of carrying weapons and strategies for managing pressure to carry a weapon	

## KS4 Curriculum

I. Health and Wellbeing	2. Relationships and Sex Education	3. Living in Wider World
self concept	Positive relationships	Learning Skills
H1. to accurately assess their areas of strength and	R1. the characteristics and benefits of strong, positive	L1. to evaluate and further develop their study and
development, and where	relationships, including	employability skills
appropriate, act upon feedback	mutual support, trust, respect and equality	
H2. how self-confidence self-esteem, and mental health	R2. the role of pleasure in intimate relationships,	L2. to evaluate their own personal strengths and areas
are affected positively and negatively by internal and	including orgasms	for development and use this to inform goal setting
external influences and ways of		
managing this		
H3. how different media portray idealised and artificial	R3. to respond appropriately to indicators of unhealthy	L3. how their strengths, interests, skills and qualities are
body shapes; how this	relationships, including	changing and how these relate to future career choices
influences body satisfaction and body image and how to	seeking help where necessary	and employability
critically appraise what		
they see and manage feelings about this		
H4. strategies to develop assertiveness and build	R4. the importance of stable, committed relationships,	Choice and pathways
resilience to peer and other	including the rights and protections provided within	
influences that affect both how they think about	legally recognised marriages and civil partnerships and	
themselves and their health and	the legal status of other	
wellbeing	long-term relationships	
mental health and emotional wellbeing	R5. the legal rights, responsibilities and protections	L4. about the range of opportunities available to
	provided by the Equality Act 2010	them for career progression, including in education,

		training and employment
H5. the characteristics of mental and emotional health; to develop empathy and understanding about how daily actions can affect people's mental health  H6. about change and its impact on mental health and	R6. about diversity in romantic and sexual attraction and developing sexuality, including sources of support and reassurance and how to access them  R7. strategies to access reliable, accurate and	L5. about the need to challenge stereotypes about particular career pathways, maintain high aspirations for their future and embrace new opportunities  L6. about the information, advice and guidance available
wellbeing and to recognise the need for emotional support during life changes and/or difficult experiences	appropriate advice and support with relationships, and to assist others to access it when needed	_
H7. a broad range of strategies — cognitive and practical — for promoting their own emotional wellbeing, for avoiding negative thinking and for ways of managing mental health concerns	R8. to understand the potential impact of the portrayal of sex in pornography and other media, including on sexual attitudes, expectations and behaviours	Work and Career
H8. to recognise warning signs of common mental and emotional health concerns (including stress, anxiety and depression), what might trigger them and what help or treatment is available	Relationship values	L7. about the labour market, local, national and international employment opportunities
H9. the importance of and ways to pre-empt common triggers and respond to warning signs of unhealthy coping strategies, such as self-harm and eating disorders in themselves and others [NB It is important to avoid teaching methods and resources that provide instruction on ways of self-harming, restricting food/inducing vomiting, hiding behaviour from others etc., or that might provide inspiration for pupils who are more vulnerable (e.g. personal accounts of weight change).]	R9. to recognise, clarify and if necessary challenge their own values and understand how their values influence their decisions, goals and behaviours	L8. about employment sectors and types, and changing patterns of employment

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H10. how to recognise when they or others need help	R10. to understand a variety of faith and cultural	L9. to research, secure and take full advantage of any
with their mental health	practices and beliefs concerning relationships and	opportunities for work experience that are available
and wellbeing; to explore and analyse ethical issues when	1	
peers need help;	relationship values	
strategies and skills to provide basic support and identify		
and access the most		
appropriate sources of help		
Health-related decisions	forming and maintaining respectful relationships	L10. to develop their career identity, including values in
		relation to work, and how to maximise their chances
		when applying for education or employment
		opportunities
HII. to make informed lifestyle choices regarding sleep,	RII. strategies to manage the strong emotions	LII. the benefits and challenges of cultivating career
diet and exercise	associated with the different stages of relationships	opportunities online
H12. the benefits of having a balanced approach to	R12. to safely and responsibly manage changes in	L12. strategies to manage their online presence and its
spending time online	personal relationships including the ending of	impact on career opportunities
	relationships	
H13. to identify, evaluate and independently access	R13. ways to manage grief about changing relationships	Employment rights and responsibilities
reliable sources of	including the impact of separation, divorce and	
information, advice and support for all aspects of	bereavement; sources of support and	
physical and mental health	how to access them	
H14. about the health services available to people;	R14. the opportunities and potential risks of	L13. the skills and attributes to manage rights and
strategies to become a	establishing and conducting relationships online, and	responsibilities at work including health and safety
confident user of the NHS and other health services; to	strategies to manage the risks	procedures
overcome potential		
concerns or barriers to seeking help		
HI5. the purpose of blood, organ and stem cell donation	R15. the legal and ethical responsibilities people have in	L14. about confidentiality in the workplace, when it
for individuals and	relation to online aspects of relationships	should be kept and when it might need to be broken
society		
HI6. how to take increased personal responsibility for	R16. to recognise unwanted attention (such as	L15. about the unacceptability and illegality of
maintaining and monitoring	harassment and stalking including online), ways to	discrimination and harassment in the workplace, and
health including cancer prevention, screening and	respond and how to seek help	how to challenge it
self-examination	·	

H17. to assess and manage risks associated with cosmetic and aesthetic procedures, including tattooing, piercings and the use of sunbeds	R17. ways to access information and support for relationships including those experiencing difficultie	Financial choices
H18. the ways in which industries and advertising can influence health and harmful behaviours	Consent	L16. how to effectively budget, including the benefits of saving
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	R18. about the concept of consent in maturing relationships	L17. how to effectively make financial decisions, including recognising the opportunities and challenges involved in taking financial risks
H19. the consequences of substance use and misuse for the mental and physical health and wellbeing of individuals and their families, and the wider consequences for communities	R19. about the impact of attitudes towards sexual assault and to challenge victimblaming, including when abuse occurs online	L18. to recognise and manage the range of influences on their financial decisions
H20. wider risks of illegal substance use for individuals, including for personal safety, career, relationships and future lifestyle	R20. to recognise the impact of drugs and alcohol on choices and sexual behaviour	L19. to access appropriate support for financial decision-making and for concerns relating to money, gambling, and consumer rights
H21. to identify, manage and seek help for unhealthy behaviours, habits and addictions including smoking cessation	R21. the skills to assess their readiness for sex, including sexual activity online, as an individual and within a couple	L20. the skills to challenge or seek support for financial exploitation in different contexts including online
Managing Risk and Personal Safety	R22. to evaluate different motivations and contexts in which sexual images are shared, and possible legal, emotional and social consequences	L21. to evaluate the financial advantages, disadvantages and risks of different models of contractual terms, including self-employment full-time, part-time and zero-hours contracts
H22. ways to identify risk and manage personal safety in new social settings, workplaces, and environments, including online	Contraception and Parenthood	Media Literacy and digital resilience
H23. strategies for identifying risky and emergency situations, including online; ways to manage these and get appropriate help, including where there may be legal consequences (e.g. drugs and alcohol, violent crime and gangs)	R23. how to choose and access appropriate contraception (including emergency contraception) and negotiate contraception use with a partner	L22. that there are positive and safe ways to create and share content online and the opportunities this offers

H24. to increase confidence in performing emergency	R24. the physical and emotional responses people may	L23. strategies for protecting and enhancing their
first aid and life-saving	have to unintended pregnancy; the different options	personal and professional reputation online
skills, including cardio-pulmonary resuscitation	available; whom to talk to for accurate,	personal and professional reputation online
(CPR) and the use of defibrillators	impartial advice and support	
H25. to understand and build resilience to thinking errors associated with gambling (e.g. 'gambler's fallacy') the range of gambling-related harms, and how to access support for themselves or others	R25. the importance of parenting skills and qualities for family life, the implications of young parenthood and services that offer support for new parents and families	L24. that social media may disproportionately feature exaggerated or inaccurate information about situations, or extreme viewpoints; to recognise why and how this may influence opinions and perceptions of people and events
Sexual health and fertility	R26. the reasons why people choose to adopt/foster children	L25. how personal data is generated, collected and shared, including by individuals, and the consequences of this
H26. the different types of intimacy — including online	R27. about the current legal position on abortion and	L26. how data may be used with the aim of influencing
— and their potential	the range of beliefs and opinions about it	decisions, including targeted advertising and other forms
emotional and physical consequences (both		of personalisation online; strategies
positive and negative)		to manage this
H27. about specific STIs, their treatment and how to	Bullying, abuse and discrimination	L27. strategies to critically assess bias, reliability and
reduce the risk of		accuracy in digital content
transmission		
H28. how to respond if someone has, or may have, an	R28. to recognise when others are using manipulation,	L28. to assess the causes and personal consequences of
STI (including ways to	persuasion or coercion and how to respond	extremism and intolerance in all their forms
access sexual health services)		
H29. to overcome barriers, (including	R29. the law relating to abuse in relationships, including	L29. to recognise the shared responsibility to challenge
embarrassment, myths and misconceptions) about	coercive control and online harassment	extreme viewpoints that incite violence or hate and ways
sexual health and the use of sexual health		to respond to anything that causes
services		anxiety or concern
H30. about healthy pregnancy and how lifestyle choices	R30. to recognise when a relationship is abusive and	
affect a developing	strategies to manage this	
foetus		
H31. that fertility can vary in all people, changes over	R31. the skills and strategies to respond to exploitation,	
time (including menopause)	bullying, harassment and control in relationships	
and can be affected by STIs and other lifestyle		
factors		

R32. about the challenges associated with getting help in	
domestic abuse situations of all kinds; the importance of	
doing so; sources of appropriate	
advice and support, and how to access them	
R33. The law relating to 'honour'-based violence and	
forced marriage; the consequences for individuals and	
wider society and ways to access	
support	
R34. strategies to challenge all forms of prejudice	
and discrimination	
Social Influences	
R35. to evaluate ways in which their behaviours may	
influence their peers, positively and negatively, including	
online, and in situations involving	
weapons or gangs	
R36. skills to support younger peers when in	
positions of influence	
R37. to recognise situations where they are being	
adversely influenced, or are at risk, due to being part of	
a particular group or gang; strategies to	
access appropriate help	
R38. factors which contribute to young people becoming	
involved in serious organised crime,	
including cybercrime	
	domestic abuse situations of all kinds; the importance of doing so; sources of appropriate advice and support, and how to access them  R33. The law relating to 'honour'-based violence and forced marriage; the consequences for individuals and wider society and ways to access support  R34. strategies to challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination  Social Influences  R35. to evaluate ways in which their behaviours may influence their peers, positively and negatively, including online, and in situations involving weapons or gangs  R36. skills to support younger peers when in positions of influence  R37. to recognise situations where they are being adversely influenced, or are at risk, due to being part of a particular group or gang; strategies to access appropriate help  R38. factors which contribute to young people becoming involved in serious organised crime,

H2. to recognise how idealised images of bodies and pressure to conform, can adversely affect body image and self-esteem; strategies to manage this pressure	R2. to recognise and challenge prejudice and discrimination and understand rights and responsibilities with regard to inclusion	L2. to set realistic yet ambitious career and life goals which are matched to personal values, interests, strengths and skills
H3. to understand the issues and considerations relating to body enhancement or alteration, including long-term consequences	R3. to recognise, respect and, if appropriate, challenge the ways different faith or cultural views influence relationships	L3. to evaluate the 'next step' options available, such as higher education, further training or apprenticeships, and gap year opportunities
Mental health and emotional wellbeing	Forming and Maintaining respectful relationships	L4. the implications of the global market for their future choices in education and employment
H4. to recognise signs of change in mental health and wellbeing and demonstrate a range of strategies for building and maintaining positive mental health, including managing stress and anxiety	R4. to manage mature friendships, including making friends in new places	Work and career
H5. to recognise common mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, eating disorders, self-harm and compulsive behaviours [NB It is important to avoid teaching methods and resources that provide instruction on ways of self-harming, restricting food/inducing vomiting, hiding behaviour from others etc., or that might provide inspiration for students who are more vulnerable (e.g. personal accounts of weight change).]	R5. to manage personal safety in new relationships, including online activity or when meeting someone for the first time whom they met online	L5. how to identify and evidence their strengths and skills when applying and interviewing for future roles and opportunities
H6. to recognise when they, or others, need support with their mental health and effective strategies to address difficulties and promote wellbeing	R6. to develop and maintain healthy, pleasurable relationships and explore different levels of emotional intimacy	L6. how to produce a concise and compelling curriculum vitae and prepare effectively for interviews
H7. to analyse and evaluate support available to manage common mental health issues, and how to access the most appropriate support	R7. to evaluate different degrees of emotional intimacy in relationships, the role of pleasure, how they understand the difference between 'love' and 'lust'	L7. how to recognise career possibilities in a global economy
Healthy Lifestyle	R8. to use constructive dialogue to support relationships and negotiate difficulties	Employment Rights and responsibilities

H8. to take responsibility for monitoring personal health and wellbeing, including sun safety, breast awareness and self-examination, testicular self-examination and cervical screening	, ,	L8. their rights and responsibilities as students in casual, part-time jobs, including in the 'gig economy'
H9. to consistently access reliable sources of information and evaluate media messages about health	R10. to recognise the opportunities to build meaningful relationships in the workplace and the boundaries around professional relationships	L9. the importance of professional conduct and how it can be demonstrated in different workplaces including following health and safety protocols
H10. how to register with and access health services in new locations	Consent	L10. to understand and appreciate the importance of workplace confidentiality and security including cyber-security and data protection
HII. to recognise illnesses that particularly affect young adults, such as meningitis and 'freshers' flu'	RII. to understand the moral and legal responsibilities that someone seeking consent has, and the importance of respecting and protecting people's right to give, not give, or withdraw their consent (in all contexts, including online)	LII. to recognise bullying and harassment in the workplace in all its forms and ways to seek or provide support to resolve the situation
H12. how to maintain a healthy diet, especially on a budget	R12. to understand the emotional, physical, social and legal consequences of failing to respect others' right not to give or to withdraw consent	L12. the role of trade unions and professional organisations; when and how to constructively challenge workplace behaviours
H13. how to maintain work-life balance, including understanding the importance of continuing with regular exercise and sleep, and balancing time online	R13. how to recognise, and seek help in the case of, sexual abuse, exploitation, assault or rape, and the process for reporting to appropriate authorities	Financial Choices
H14. to assess and manage risk and personal safety in a wide range of contexts, including online; about support in place to safeguard them in these contexts and how to access it	Contraception and parenthood	L13. how to plan expenditure and budget for changes in circumstances (e.g. when moving out or going to university)
H15. to manage personal safety in relation to travel, such as cycle safety, young driver safety, passenger safety, using licensed taxis and getting home safely	·	L14. to understand and manage salary deductions including taxation, national insurance and pensions

H16. to travel safely around the UK and abroad; understand legal rights and responsibilities when travelling abroad, including passport, visa and insurance requirements	R15. to negotiate, and if necessary be able to assert, the use of contraception with a sexual partner	L15. to evaluate savings options
H17. to perform first aid and evaluate when to summon emergency services, irrespective of any potential legal implications, for example, when the situation involves alcohol, drugs, gangs or violent crime	R16. how to effectively use different contraceptives, including how and where to access them	L16. to exercise consumer rights, including resolving disputes and accessing appropriate support
Sexual Health	R17. to evaluate the most appropriate methods of contraception in different circumstances (including emergency contraception)	L17. to manage financial contracts including, mobile phone services and renting items and accommodation; how to identify appropriate advice
H18. to develop a nuanced understanding of how to select appropriate contraception in different contexts and relationships	R18. to access the pathways available in the event of an unintended pregnancy and understand the importance of getting advice and support quickly	L18. to evaluate the potential gains and risks of different debt arrangements and repayment implications
H19. how to reduce the risk of contracting or passing on a sexually transmitted infection (STI)	Bullying abuse and discrimination	L19. to evaluate the risks in different financial ventures including illegal schemes e.g. illegal money transfers
H20. how to take responsibility for their sexual health and know where, and how, to access local and national advice, diagnosis and treatment	R19. to recognise and manage negative influence, manipulation and persuasion in a variety of contexts, including online	Media Literacy and Digital Resilience
Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco	R20. to recognise and manage different forms of abuse, sources of support and exit strategies for unhealthy relationships	L20. to set and maintain clear boundaries around personal privacy and to manage online safety in all its forms, including seeking help when appropriate
H21. to manage alcohol and drug use in relation to immediate and long-term health	R21. to recognise forced marriage and 'honour' based violence; to get help for themselves or others they believe to be at immediate or future risk	L21. to effectively challenge online content that adversely affects their personal or professional reputation
H22. to understand how alcohol and drug use can affect decision making and personal safety, including looking out for friends, safe travel and drink-spiking	R22. to understand their rights in relation to harassment (including online) and stalking, how to respond and how to access support	L22. to build and maintain a positive professional online presence, using a range of technologies

H23. the impact of alcohol and drug use on road safety, work-place safety, reputation and career	R23. strategies to recognise, de-escalate and exit aggressive social situations	L23. how social media can expand, limit or distort perspectives and recognise how content they create and share may contribute to, or challenge this
H24. the risks of being a passenger with an intoxicated driver and ways to manage this	R24. to evaluate the dangers and consequences of being involved in gangs, serious organised crime or carrying a weapon	
	R25. ways to celebrate cultural diversity, promote inclusion and safely challenge prejudice and discrimination	L25. when and how to report or access help for themselves or others in relation to extremism and radicalisation
	R25. ways to celebrate cultural diversity, promote inclusion and safely challenge prejudice and discrimination	

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 wellbeing, and their importance for bringing up children
	<ul> <li>Why marriage or civil partnership is an important relationship choice for many couples. The legal status of marriage and civil partnership, including that they carry legal rights, benefits and protections that are not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have, for example, undergone a non-legally binding religious ceremony</li> </ul>
	• That 'common-law marriage' is a myth, and cohabitants do not obtain marriage-like status or rights from living together or by having children
	That forced marriage and marriage before the age of 18 are illegal
	<ul> <li>How families and relationships change over time, including through birth, death, separation and new relationships.</li> </ul>
	• The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising children, including the characteristics of successful parenting and the importance of the early years of a child's life for brain development.
	• How to judge when a relationship is unsafe and where to seek help when needed, including when pupils are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who to trust
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul> <li>About the characteristics of positive relationships of all kinds, online and offline, including romantic relationships. For example, pupils should understand the role of consent, trust, mutual respect, honesty, kindness, loyalty, shared interests and outlooks, generosity, boundaries, tolerance, privacy, and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to evaluate their impact on other people and treat others with kindness and respect, including in public spaces and including strangers. Pupils should understand the legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality, and that everyone is unique and equal</li> </ul>
	• The importance of self-esteem, independence and having a positive relationship with oneself, and how these characteristics support healthy relationships with others. This includes developing one's own interests, hobbies, friendship groups, and skills. Pupils should understand what it means to be treated with respect by others
	What tolerance requires, including the importance of tolerance of other people's beliefs
	• The practical steps pupils can take and skills they can develop to support respectful and kind relationships. This includes skills for communicating respectfully within relationships and with strangers, including in situations of conflict
	• The different types of bullying (including online bullying), the impact of bullying, the responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help
	• Skills for ending relationships or friendships with kindness and managing the difficult feelings that endings might bring, including disappointment, hurt or frustration

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	• The role of consent, including in romantic and sexual relationships. Pupils should understand that ethical behaviour goes beyond consent and involves kindness, care and attention to the needs and vulnerabilities of the other person, as well as an awareness of power dynamics. Pupils should understand that just because someone says 'yes' to doing something that doesn't automatically make it ethically okay
	<ul> <li>How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, gender reassignment, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice). Pupils should be equipped to recognise misogyny and other forms of prejudice</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How inequalities of power can impact behaviour within relationships, including sexual relationships. For example, how people who are disempowered can feel they are not entitled to be treated with respect by others or how those who enjoy an unequal amount of power might, with or without realising it, impose their preferences on others</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How pornography can negatively influence sexual attitudes and behaviours, including by normalising harmful sexual behaviours and by disempowering some people, especially women, to feel a sense of autonomy over their own body and providing some people with a sense of sexual entitlement to the bodies of others</li> </ul>
	• How some sub-cultures might influence our understanding of sexual ethics, including the sexual norms endorsed by so-called 'involuntary celibates' (incels) or online influencers
Online safety and	• Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online
awareness	<ul> <li>About online risks, including that any material they provide provides to another has the potential to be shared and circulated online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online. They should also understand the difference between public and private online spaces and related safety issues</li> </ul>
	• Not to provide material to others that they would not want to be distributed further and not to pass on personal material which is sent to them. Pupils should understand that any material provided online might be circulated, and that once this has happened there is no way of controlling where it ends up. Pupils should understand the serious risks of sending material to others, including the law concerning the sharing of images
	<ul> <li>About the characteristics of social media, including that some social media accounts are fake, and/or may post things which aren't real or have been created with Al. They should also know that social media users may say things in more extreme ways than they might in face-to-face situations, and that some users present highly exaggerated or idealised profiles of themselves online</li> </ul>
	• That keeping or forwarding indecent or sexual images of someone under 18 is a crime (even if the photo is of themselves or someone who has consented, and even if the photo was created by that child and/or using Al). That there are potentially serious consequences of acquiring or generating these images. That sharing indecent images of people over 18 without their consent is also a crime
	How to seek support. They should also understand that they will not be in trouble for asking for help, either at school or with the police, if an image of themselves has been shared
	• What to do and how to report when they are concerned about material that has been circulated, including personal information, images or videos, and how to manage issues online
	<ul> <li>About the prevalence of deepfakes including videos and photos, how deepfakes can be used maliciously as well as for entertainment, the harms that can be caused by deepfakes and how to identify them</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>That the internet contains inappropriate and upsetting content, some of which is illegal, including unacceptable content that encourages misogyny, violence or use of weapons</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	Where to go for advice and support about something they have seen online. Pupils should understand that online content can present a distorted picture of the world and normalise or glamourise behaviours which are unhealthy and wrong
	• That social media can lead to escalations in conflicts, how to avoid these escalations and where to go for help and advice
	<ul> <li>How to identify when technology and social media is used as part of bullying, harassment, stalking, coercive and controlling behaviour, and other forms of abusive and/or illegal behaviour and how to seek support about concerns</li> </ul>
	• That pornography, and other online content, often presents a distorted picture of people and their sexual behaviours and can negatively affect how people behave towards sexual partners. That this can affect people who see pornographic content accidentally, as well as those who see it deliberately. That pornography can also portray misogynistic behaviours and attitudes which can negatively influence those who see it
	How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online
	• That websites may share personal data about their users, and information collected on their internet use, for commercial purposes (for example, to enable targeted advertising)
	• That criminals can operate online scams, such as using fake websites or emails to extort money or valuable personal information. This information can be used to the detriment of the person or wider society. About risks of sextortion, how to identify online scams relating to sex, and how to seek support if they have been scammed or involved in sextortion
	• That Al chatbots are an example of how Al is rapidly developing, and that these can pose risks by creating fake intimacy or offering harmful advice.  That it is important to be able to critically think about new types of technology as they appear online and how they might pose a risk
Being safe	• How to recognise, respect and communicate consent and boundaries in relationships, including in early romantic relationships (in all contexts, including online) and early sexual relationships that might involve kissing or touching. That kindness and care for others requires more than just consent
	• That there are a range of strategies for identifying, resisting and understanding pressure in relationships from peers or others, including sexual pressure, and how to avoid putting pressure on others
	<ul> <li>How to determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy, how to judge when a relationship is unsafe (and recognise this in the relationships of others); how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others if needed</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to increase their personal safety in public spaces, including when socialising with friends, family, the wider community or strangers. About ways of seeking help when needed and how to report harmful behaviour. That there are strategies they can use to increase their safety, and that this does not mean they will be blamed if they are victims of harmful behaviour. About the importance of trusting their instincts when something doesn't feel right, and they should understand that in some situations a person might appear trustworthy but have harmful intentions</li> </ul>
	• What constitutes sexual harassment or sexual violence, and that such behaviour is unacceptable, emphasising that it is never the fault of the person experiencing it
	• That sexual harassment includes unsolicited sexual language, attention or touching, taking and/or sharing intimate or sexual images without consent, public sexual harassment, pressuring other people to do sexual things, and upskirting
	About concepts and laws relating to:
	<ul> <li>Sexual violence, including rape and sexual assault</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Harmful sexual behaviour, which includes all types of sexual harassment and sexual violence among young people but also includes other forms of concerning behaviour like using age-inappropriate sexual language</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul> <li>Domestic abuse, including controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, sexual, economic or physical abuse, and violent or threatening behaviour</li> </ul>
	o Harms which are exploitative, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and abuse, grooming, and financial exploitation
	o Forced marriage
	<ul> <li>Female genital mutilation (FGM), virginity testing and hymenoplasty</li> </ul>
	• That fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviours can be criminal, and where to get help if needed
	• That strangulation and suffocation are criminal offences, and that strangulation (applying pressure to the neck) is an offence, regardless of whether it causes injury
	• That any activity that involves applying force or pressure to someone's neck or covering someone's mouth and nose is dangerous and can lead to serious injury or death
	• That pornography presents some activities as normal which many people do not and will never engage in, some of which can be emotionally and/or physically harmful
	• How to seek support for their own worrying or abusive behaviour, or for worrying or abusive behaviour they have experienced from others, including information on where to report abuse and where to seek medical attention when required, for example after an assault
ntimate and sexual	• That sex, for people who feel ready and are over the age of consent, can and should be enjoyable and positive
relationships, including sexual	• The law about the age of consent, that they have a choice about whether to have sex, that many young people wait until they are older, and that people of all ages can enjoy intimate and romantic relationships without sex
health	• About sexual consent and their capacity to give, withhold or remove consent at any time, even if initially given, as well as the considerations that people might take into account prior to sexual activity, such as the law, their faith and family values. That kindness and care for others require more than just consent
	• 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
	That some sexual behaviours can be harmful
	• The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available, including male and female condoms, and signposting towards medically accurate online information about sexual and reproductive health to support contraceptive decision making
	• That there are choices in relation to pregnancy. Pupils should be given medically and legally accurate and 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)
	• About the use and availability of the HIV prevention drugs pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and how and where to access them. The importance of, and facts about, regular testing and the role of stigma
	About the prevalence of STIs, the short and long-term impact they can have on those who contract them, and key facts about treatment
	How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead people to take risks in their sexual behaviour

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul> <li>How and where to seek support for concerns around sexual relationships including sexual violence or harms</li> <li>How to counter misinformation, including signposting towards medically accurate information and further advice, and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	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
	<ul> <li>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)</li> </ul>
Intimate and sexual	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
relationships, including sexual	• 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
health	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, resisting 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	Class	
Name of parent	Date	
Reason for withdra	wing from sex education within relationships and sex education	
Any other information you would like the school to consider		
Parent signature		
TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL		
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	Include notes from discussions with parents and agreed actions taken.  Eg: Joe Bloggs will be taking part in all relationships lessons and during the sex education lessons, he will be working independently on specific topic.	