

Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)

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1. Vision, Purpose and Strategic Objectives

- 1.1. The vision for the school is to provide young people with the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds within a framework in which sensitive, open discussions can take place.
- 1.2. This policy statement sets out the school's arrangements for, both, delivering effective relationships and sex education (RSE) which is an integral part of the school's ethos and values.
- 1.3. The strategic objectives are to:
 - Prepare students for puberty by providing them with an understanding of sexual development as well as the importance of health and hygiene
 - Help students develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
 - Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
 - Teach students the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory Requirements

- 2.1. As a secondary academy school we must provide RSE to all students as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).
- 2.2. In teaching RSE, we are required by our funding agreements to have regard to [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).
- 2.3. At Isleworth & Syon School we teach RSE as set out in this policy. In addition, Health Education is mandatory; this includes content on puberty.

3. Equality, Inclusion and Moral Issues

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

1. Review - a Deputy Headteacher has pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance. This includes guidance from the PSHE Association, Brook, and MIND.
2. Staff consultation - teachers of PSHE were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/carers and stakeholder consultation - parents/carers and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy
4. Student consultation - student voice has determined what exactly students want from their RSE.
5. Ratification - once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. Definition

- 4.1. RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of students, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity. It involves a combination of sharing information as well as exploring issues and values.
- 4.2. Crucially, RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

5. Curriculum

RSE is compulsory in secondary schools. 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/carers, students and staff, taking into account the age, needs and feelings of students. If students 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.

6. Delivery of the RSE Programme

- 6.1. 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
- 6.2. For more information about our RSE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.
- 6.3. These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of young people based on their home circumstances. We recognise that families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures. Teachers who deliver RSE do so sensitively knowing that some young people may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).
- 6.4. RSE is delivered through discrete PSHE lessons, form time, assemblies and wider learning week.

7. Role and Responsibilities

7.1. THE GOVERNING BODY

The governing board has delegated the approval of this policy to the Standards committee of the governing body.

7.2. THE HEADTEACHER

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

7.3. STAFF

7.3.1. Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual students
- Responding appropriately to students whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE

7.3.2. 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. STUDENTS

Students 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 Their Son/Ward From RSE

- 8.1.** Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their son/ward from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of sex education within RSE up to and until three terms before the child turns 16 years of age. After this point, if the student wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.
- 8.2.** Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher.
- 8.3.** A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the educational record of the student. The headteacher or a delegated representative will discuss the request with parents/carer and take appropriate action.
- 8.4.** Likely actions include the provision of alternative PSHE activities for the student who has been withdrawn from sex education. These activities are likely to involve independent study.

9. Training

- 9.1.** Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their induction and it is included in the school's continuing professional development (CPD) calendar.
- 9.2.** The headteacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school NHS nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.
- 9.3.** The lead for PSHE will also attend subject network meetings for RSE in order to develop and share expertise as well as high quality resources.

10. Monitoring and Self-Evaluation

- 10.1.** The delivery of RSE is monitored by a Deputy Headteacher through lesson observations, work scrutiny, learning walks, student voice, parental/carer surveys and impact reports.
- 10.2.** Students' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment system.
- 10.3.** This policy will be reviewed by a Deputy Headteacher on an annual basis. At every review the policy will be approved by the standards committee, headteacher and the full governing body as required.

11. Approval and Review

Approved by Governors at Standards Committee.

Next review: January 2021

SIGNATURE OF CHAIR OF GOVERNORS:	
SIGNATURE OF HEADTEACHER:	

RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION (SRE) CURRICULUM MAP

YEAR GROUP	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
Year 7	<p>Healthy friendships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Things that cause conflict between me and my friends • What I do when my friend makes me upset <p>Personal identity & Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciating similarities as well as differences across our community • Managing peer pressure and developing confidence • Social media influences <p>Healthy choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical, mental and emotional health • Active lifestyle choices <p>My changing body:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puberty: How boys' and girls' bodies change as we grow up, and how these changes affect us 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSHE Association • Brook educational charity • MIND charity • Amnesty international • NHS nurses • Equality commission • LGBT foundation • Stonewall • PSHE borough network • News & social media • L8R videos • TrueTube video clips • Pride - into film • The Day
Year 8	<p>Personal identity & Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciating similarities as well as differences across our community <p>Healthy relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding how relationships affect everything we do in our lives • Understanding that relations can cause strong feelings and emotions • How to deal with the breakdown in relationships <p>Healthy choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical, mental and emotional health • Active lifestyle choices 	

YEAR GROUP	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
Year 9	<p>Healthy sexual relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent • Appropriate sexual behaviour • Sexting • Healthy sexual choices - abstinence • Sexual health • Parenthood <p>Sex education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law • Sexually transmitted diseases • Contraception • Abortion • Dangers of pornography • Families - fostering & adoption 	
Year 10	<p>Sexuality and identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudice and intolerance • LGBTQ+ • Sexual orientation • Gender • Sexuality and the media • Political issues surrounding sex education 	
Year 11	<p>Mental wellbeing & health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting yourself and others • Mental wellbeing toolkit 	
Year 12	<p>Mental wellbeing & health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting yourself and others • Mental wellbeing toolkit • Future choices 	
Year 13	<p>Mental wellbeing & health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting yourself and others • Mental wellbeing toolkit • Future choices 	

BY THE END OF SECONDARY SCHOOL, STUDENTS SHOULD KNOW...

TOPIC	STUDENTS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • The importance of maintaining positive mental wellbeing and supporting others. Including a toolkit to manage mental health as well as where to seek advice and guidance. • 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: LGBTQ+

TOPIC	STUDENTS SHOULD KNOW
Online and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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