

### **Relationships and Sex Education and Health Policy**

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#### 1. Aims and Objectives

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

The Clere School is committed to providing a socially inclusive pastoral programme, which values enrichment activities that cover academic, social and personal opportunities. The school aims to cultivate students' spiritual, moral, social and personal development by promoting the importance of responsibility, integrity and community. We believe this will allow for the development of confident, articulate citizens who are able to offer a diverse and adaptable range of personal, social and academic skills to the wider community

#### 2. Statutory requirements

As a maintained secondary school we must provide RSE to all pupils as per the Children and Social work act 2017 and in line with the Equality Act 2010.

In teaching RSE, we must have regard to the guidance issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

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

The most up to date statutory requirements are covered by the Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education Policy 2019.

#### 3. Policy Development

This policy has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The consultation and policy development process involved consultation with relevant school staff, national guidance and reference to advice documents for school and statutory guidance such as Keeping Children Safe in Education, consultation with pupils in lessons, school council and monitoring of issues between pupils and then ratification.





## 4. Definition of RSE

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 A** we may need to adapt it as and when necessary. We have developed the curriculum taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. The teaching of RSE will reflect the law (including the Equality Act 2010) as it applies to relationships, so that our pupils clearly understand what the law does and does not allow, and the wider legal implications of decisions they may make. 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.

#### 6. Delivery of RSHE

RSE is taught within our Wellbeing curriculum (personal, social, health and economic education curriculum). Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects including Religious Studies/Philosophy and Ethics Curriculum and the Tutor programme.

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

- Families
- Respectful relationships, including friendships
- Online and media
- Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health





- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic First Aid
- Changing adolescent body

For more information about our RSHE curriculum, see Appendices A and B.

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 Body

The governing body will approve the RSE policy and hold the head teacher to account for its implementation.

## 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 non-statutory/non-science components of RSE in line with The Equality Act 2010 585.





## 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 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 head teacher.

#### 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' rights 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 C of this policy and addressed to the Headteacher.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The Headteacher/Senior Leader will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action. Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.





## 9. Monitoring Arrangements

The delivery of RSHE is monitored by the SLT link through annual reviews, learning walks and other quality assurance processes.

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

This policy will be reviewed annually by Full Governing Body.





## Appendix A – PDL Curriculum

#### **Personal Development Learning**

The Personal Development curriculum at The Clere School is taught through Wellbeing Lessons, RS Lessons and Tutor Time Programme.

Our aim is to embed important cultural capital that will allow our pupils to think about the world around them and prepare them from adulthood. We will achieve this by exploring key concepts thorough the PDL curriculum. These key concepts can be broken down into; Relationships, Healthy Living, Safety, The Wider World – incorporates careers, finance, roles and responsibilities.

*NB: The RS and Tutor programmes are currently under review and will be added to the appendices once complete.* 





## Wellbeing Curriculum

#### Autumn Term

	Lesson	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
	1	Starting at Secondary School	My Positive Start	A New School Year	My Education Ambitions	My Study Plan
	2	Friendship	Am I ready for a boyfriend	Positive Relationships - Including consent	What is a healthy relationship	Impact of separation and loss in relationships
<b>7</b>	3	Managing Changes in Friendships	Perceptions and Expectations in a romantic relationship	Positive Relationships - Including consent	Stages in a romantic relationship	Why do people choose to have a sexual relationship?
Relationships	4	Peer Influence	Positive romantic relationships	Communication Skills in relationships	Negotiation and Communication in Intimate Relationships	Types of intimate relationships
	5	Families	Healthy ways to manage relationship feelings	Family disputes	Family	What is gender?
	6	Differences and Diversity in the community	Positive and respectful relationships	Family Diversity	Parents and Teenager relationships	
	7		Relationships and the media			





Living	8	British Values Introduction	Rule of Law	My Rights and Responsibilities	Powers of Government	Faith, Culture, Values and Relationships
in the	9	Anti Bullying Week - Power for Good/ Empowerment	Anti Bullying Week - Power for Good/ Empowerment	Anti Bullying Week - Power for Good/ Empowerment	Anti Bullying Week - Power for Good/ Empowerment	Anti Bullying Week - Power for Good/ Empowerment
Wider World - V	10	UK Parliament Week	How the government works	Human Rights	Being a role model for younger people	Hate Crime
Values, Ri	11	A Welcoming and Inclusive school	Promoting inclusion in my community	Championing diversity	What sort of influence am I?	Marriage, Partnership and Rights
Rights, Respor	12	Impact of prejudice and discrimination	Difference and Diversity in the community	Working Part time - Rights and Responsibilities	Freedom of expression	The Law, Rights and responsibilities
Responsibilities	13	Challenging Stereotypes	Extremism	Illegal Employment	Where do my values come from?	
	14	Staying Safe over Xmas	Staying Safe over Xmas	Staying Safe over Xmas	Staying Safe over Xmas	Staying Safe over Xmas





## Spring Term

		Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
_					Developing Self	
ealtl			Positive Self	Managing Peer	Esteem and	Preparing for
НН	1	Body Image	Talk	Approval	Confidence	Change
Emotional and Mental Health	2	Being Unique, Self Esteem and Health	Anxiety and Depression	Support for Mental Health	Stress, Anxiety and Depression: How to manage them	Little Things big impacts
motional	3	Feeling Low	Mental Health Stigma	What Affects Mental Health	Helping Friends or relatives struggling to cope	Unhealthy Coping, Warning Signs and Triggers
lbeing - EI	4	Boosting Your Mood	Unhealthy Comparisons	Connection, Lonelliness and Mental Health	STIs	Safe Sex
Health and Wellbeing -	5	Emotional and Social Changes	Managing Disappointm ent	Mental Benefits of physical activity	Contraception	Women's health
Health	6	Learning from Mistakes	Connecting with Others	Sleep and Relaxation	Sleep, Rest and Study	Finding and using Health Services
						Dudgeting and
						Budgeting and
		Managing		Being in		money
	7	Managing Money	Debt	Being in Financial Debt	Budgeting Skills	money management
es/Careers	7	Money	Debt Gambling	Being in Financial Debt Managing money worries	Budgeting Skills Applying for work and training: How to stand out in a good way	money management Where do my values come from?
and Future Choices/Careers		Money		Financial Debt Managing	Applying for work and training: How to stand out in a	management Where do my values come
Cho	8	Money Saving Skill Development - Confidence bulding for working with	Gambling Skill development and what employers are looking	Financial Debt Managing money worries Being a Young	Applying for work and training: How to stand out in a good way The Changing job	management Where do my values come from? MY work and
Future Cho	8	Money Saving Skill Development - Confidence bulding for working with people	Gambling Skill development and what employers are looking for. Managing	Financial Debt Managing money worries Being a Young Entrepreneur What Careers are available to	Applying for work and training: How to stand out in a good way The Changing job market Self Employment	management Where do my values come from? MY work and other choices





## Summer Term

	Lessons	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
		Attitude				Substances in
		toward		Recreational	Substance	risky sexual
	1	alcohol	Alcohol	Drug Use	Misuse	behaviour
					The Impact of	
			Attitdue	Substances	substance	
		Tobacco,	towards	and	misuse on	Substances,
		vaping and	substance	emergency	family and	reputation and
afe	2	cannabis	misuse	situations	community	life choices
Keeping Safe				Impact of		
oing			Substances	Drugs on		
eel	2		and the	the 	Illegal drugs	
×	3	_	media	community	and the law.	Addiction
		Emergency	Emergency	Medicine	<b>F</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>1 A</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>1</b>	<b>F</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>1 A</b> <sup>1</sup> <b>1</b>
	4	First Aid	First Aid	Safety	First Aid	First Aid
			Smoking and			
			Vaping -			Safety and
	-	5014	What do you			body
	5	FGM	know?			enhancement
	6		Exploitation			
			Conserved	Gang and	Why do some	
	7	Crooming	Gangs and knives	knife culture	young people choose crime?	
e.	/	Grooming		culture	choose chine!	
Future			What does			
_		Online	the internet know about		Radicalisation	
the	8	Personality	me?	Sexting	and Extremism	
pu	0	Tersonancy		Different		
e a		Online	Media	online	Dark Web, Harmful	
Saf	9	Privacy	Influence	behaviours	content	
Keeping Safe and the		Social				
sep		Media as a		Positive use	Managing	
¥		positive		of social	unwanted	
	10	Influence		media	attention	
		Travel		Travel	Safety in the	
	11	Safety	Travel Safety	Safety	workplace	
	12					
L	12					





## Appendix B: Updated RSHE guideline from September 2020/21

By the end of Secondary School pupils should know:

Families	Pupils should know
	<ul> <li>that there are different types of committed, stable relationships.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>how these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Respectful	Pupils should know
relationships, including friendships	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>





<ul> <li>practical steps they can take in a range of different con improve or support respectful relationships.</li> </ul>	ntexts to
<ul> <li>how stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on service race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behave encourage prejudice).</li> </ul>	se damage
<ul> <li>that in school and in wider society they can expect to be with respect by others, and that in turn they should sho respect to others, including people in positions of author due tolerance of other people's beliefs.</li> </ul>	ow due
<ul> <li>about different types of bullying (including cyberbullyin impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to rep and how and where to get help.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>that some types of behaviour within relationships are of including violent behaviour and coercive control.</li> </ul>	criminal,
<ul> <li>what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violen these are always unacceptable.</li> </ul>	ice and why
<ul> <li>the legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality with reference to the protected characteristics as define Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and extended</li> </ul>	ned in the
Online and Pupils should know	
<ul> <li>media</li> <li>their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, in the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contex online.</li> </ul>	-
<ul> <li>about online risks, including that any material someon to another has the potential to be shared online and th of removing potentially compromising material placed</li> </ul>	ne difficulty
<ul> <li>not to provide material to others that they would not wa further and not to share personal material which is ser</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>what to do and where to get support to report material issues online.</li> </ul>	or manage
<ul> <li>the impact of viewing harmful content.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>that specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornograpresents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can way people see themselves in relation to others and n affect how they behave towards sexual partners.</li> </ul>	damage the
<ul> <li>that sharing and viewing indecent images of children ( those created by children) is a criminal offence which severe penalties including jail.</li> </ul>	-
<ul> <li>how information and data is generated, collected, share</li> </ul>	red and
used online.	





	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>how people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can</li> </ul>
	be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online).
Intimate and	Pupils should know
sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the facts about reproductive health, including fertility, and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women and menopause.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>that there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>that they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the facts around pregnancy including miscarriage.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>about the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>how the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>how to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment.</li> </ul>





Mental	Pupils should know
wellbeing	<ul> <li>how to talk about their emotions accurately and sensitively, using appropriate vocabulary.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>that happiness is linked to being connected to others.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>how to recognise the early signs of mental wellbeing concerns.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>common types of mental ill health (e.g. anxiety and depression).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>how to critically evaluate when something they do or are involved in has a positive or negative effect on their own or others' mental health.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the benefits and importance of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation and voluntary and service-based activities on mental wellbeing and happiness.</li> </ul>
Internet	Pupils should know
safety and harms	<ul> <li>the similarities and differences between the online world and the physical world, including: the impact of unhealthy or obsessive comparison with others online (including through setting unrealistic expectations for body image), how people may curate a specific image of their life online, over-reliance on online relationships including social media, the risks related to online gambling including the accumulation of debt, how advertising and</li> </ul>





	information is targeted at them and how to be a discerning consumer of information online.
	<ul> <li>how to identify harmful behaviours online (including bullying, abuse or harassment) and how to report, or find support, if they have been affected by those behaviours.</li> </ul>
Physical	Pupils should know
health and	
fitness	<ul> <li>the positive associations between physical activity and promotion of mental wellbeing, including as an approach to combat stress.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the characteristics and evidence of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, maintaining a healthy weight, including the links between an inactive lifestyle and ill health, including cancer and cardio- vascular ill-health.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>about the science relating to blood, organ and stem cell donation.</li> </ul>
Healthy	Pupils should know
eating	<ul> <li>how to maintain healthy eating and the links between a poor diet and health risks, including tooth decay and cancer.</li> </ul>
Drugs,	Pupils should know
alcohol	the factor shout level and illevel drugs and their accordated viels.
and tobacco	<ul> <li>the facts about legal and illegal drugs and their associated risks, including the link between drug use, and the associated risks, including the link to serious mental health conditions.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the law relating to the supply and possession of illegal substances.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the physical and psychological risks associated with alcohol consumption and what constitutes low risk alcohol consumption in adulthood.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the physical and psychological consequences of addiction, including alcohol dependency.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>awareness of the dangers of drugs which are prescribed but still present serious health risks.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the facts about the harms from smoking tobacco (particularly the link to lung cancer), the benefits of quitting and how to access support to do so.</li> </ul>
Health and	Pupils should know
prevention	
	<ul> <li>about personal hygiene, germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread, treatment and prevention of infection, and about antibiotics.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including healthy eating and regular check-ups at the dentist.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>(late secondary) the benefits of regular self-examination and screening.</li> </ul>





	the facts and eciance relating to immunication and uppoingtion
	<ul> <li>the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and how a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.</li> </ul>
Basic first	Pupils should know
aid	
	<ul> <li>basic treatment for common injuries.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>life-saving skills, including how to administer CPR.<sup>15</sup></li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the purpose of defibrillators and when one might be needed.</li> </ul>
Changing	Pupils should know
adolescent	
body	<ul> <li>key facts about puberty, the changing adolescent body and menstrual wellbeing.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>the main changes which take place in males and females, and the implications for emotional and physical health.</li> </ul>

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education guidance





#### Appendix C : Parent form – withdrawal from sex education within RSE

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 C of this policy and addressed to the Headteacher.

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

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





# Appendix C

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
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 COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL			
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	Include notes from disc	ussions wit	h parents and agreed actions taken.

