



**CARLTON**  
ACADEMY TRUST

# **Relationships and Sex Education Policy**

**Approved on behalf of Trustees:**

**Gareth Logan**

**Date:**

**February 2026**

**Next Review:**

**February 2027**



## Glossary

- CEO:** Trust Chief Executive Officer  
**DOP:** Director of Primary  
**HOS:** Head of School  
**Parents:** Umbrella term also including carers and legal guardians  
**PSHE:** Personal, Social, Health, and Economic education  
**RSE:** Relationship and Sex Education  
**SEND:** Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

## Overview

This policy provides a framework which assists students to:

- Develop an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene.
- Develop self-respect, confidence, and empathy.
- Create a supportive framework to discuss sexuality and healthy relationships.
- Understand the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies.

It **does not** promote sexual activity and complies with all relevant legislation.

Curriculum content and delivery differ according to the individual circumstances of each school following consultation with parents, students, and staff. Staff follow the set curriculum but may respond in an appropriate manner to questions that fall outside of this to ensure students are fully informed and do not seek information from unreliable sources. Each school publishes their RSE curriculum on their website, reflective of the content shown in the example format in Appendix One.

RSE may be taught through:

- PSHE.
- Science (biology).
- Workshop sessions delivered by trained health professionals.
- Religious Education.
- Assemblies.

In primary schools:

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- Families and people who care for me.
- Caring friendships
- Respectful, kind relationships
- Online safety and awareness
- Being safe

In secondary schools:

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

In special schools, Relationships Education and RSE provision is structured according to the students' age and developmental stage, with content spanning both the primary and secondary curriculum in recognition of their greater vulnerabilities as SEND students.

Provision across all schools is taught within the context of family life, taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances, whilst sensitively highlighting that some children may have a different family structure.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

**Trustees:** Oversight of effective implementation.

**Trust Directors (Primary/Secondary/Special):** Oversee and quality-assure effective implementation.

**HOS:** Overall responsibility for ensuring that RSE is effectively delivered within their school, ensuring adequate time for delivery within the curriculum. The HOS will discuss withdrawal requests with parents, to ensure their wishes are understood and respected and clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum.

**Teachers:** Responsible for delivering the curriculum in a sensitive way, modelling appropriate attitudes, responding to student needs, and answering questions sensitively. They should not express their personal views or beliefs during lessons.

### **Right to Withdraw**

#### **Primary Schools**

Parents have the right to withdraw their child from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE, but not from relationships education.

#### **Secondary Schools**

Parents have the right to withdraw their child from the non-statutory components of sex education up until three terms before they reach their sixteenth birthday. After this the student has discretion to choose.

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

#### **Special Schools**

All requests for withdrawal should be put in writing to the HOS using the form in Appendix 4 and will be considered with reference to individual needs.

### **Training and Monitoring**

All staff are provided with appropriate training and resources to teach the curriculum. This may be complemented by external support from healthcare professionals such as school nurses, sexual health professionals, or similar.

Curriculum delivery will be monitored by the HOS or other senior leader/s delegated this

responsibility. This involves scrutiny of planning, observation of lessons, and feedback from staff, students, and parents.



**Appendix 1: Curriculum Map**

**Relationships and sex education curriculum map**

YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES

## Appendix 2: Curriculum Content for Primary School Students

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are different types of committed, stable relationships.</li> <li>• How these relationships might contribute to wellbeing, and their importance for bringing up children</li> <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> <li>• That ‘common-law marriage’ is a myth, and cohabitants do not obtain marriage-like status or rights from living together or by having children.</li> <li>• That forced marriage and marriage before the age of eighteen are illegal.</li> <li>• How families and relationships change over time, including through birth, death, separation, and new relationships.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• What tolerance requires, including the importance of tolerance of other people’s beliefs?</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills for ending relationships or friendships with kindness and managing the difficult feelings that endings might bring, including disappointment, hurt or frustration.</li> <li>• 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 does not automatically make it ethically okay.</li> <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> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Online safety and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online</li> <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> <li>• 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.</li> <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 AI. 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> <li>• 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 AI). That there are potentially serious</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<p>consequences of acquiring or generating these images. That sharing indecent images of people over 18 without their consent is also a crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That social media can lead to escalations in conflicts, how to avoid these escalations and where to go for help and advice</li> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That AI chatbots are an example of how AI 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</li> </ul>
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• About concepts and laws relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sexual violence, including rape and sexual assault</li> <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> <li>○ Domestic abuse, including controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, sexual, economic or physical abuse, and violent or threatening behaviour</li> <li>○ Harms which are exploitative, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and abuse, grooming, and financial exploitation</li> <li>○ Forced marriage</li> <li>○ Female genital mutilation (FGM), virginity testing and hymenoplasty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• That fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviours can be criminal, and where to get help if needed</li> <li>• That strangulation and suffocation are criminal offences, and that strangulation (applying pressure to the neck) is an offence, regardless of whether it causes injury</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That sex, for people who feel ready and are over the age of consent, can and should be enjoyable and positive</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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> <li>• That some sexual behaviours can be harmful</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• About the prevalence of STIs, the short and long-term impact they can have on those who contract them, and key facts about treatment</li> <li>• How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead people to take risks in their sexual behaviour</li> <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>



### Appendix 3: Curriculum Content for Secondary School Students

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are different types of committed, stable relationships.</li> <li>• How these relationships might contribute to wellbeing, and their importance for bringing up children</li> <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> <li>• That ‘common-law marriage’ is a myth, and cohabitants do not obtain marriage-like status or rights from living together or by having children.</li> <li>• That forced marriage and marriage before the age of eighteen are illegal.</li> <li>• How families and relationships change over time, including through birth, death, separation, and new relationships.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• What tolerance requires, including the importance of tolerance of other people’s beliefs</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills for ending relationships or friendships with kindness and managing the difficult feelings that endings might bring, including disappointment, hurt or frustration.</li> <li>• 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 does not automatically make it ethically okay.</li> <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> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Online safety and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online</li> <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> <li>• 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.</li> <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 AI. 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> <li>• 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 AI). That there are potentially serious</li> </ul>



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<p>consequences of acquiring or generating these images. That sharing indecent images of people over 18 without their consent is also a crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That social media can lead to escalations in conflicts, how to avoid these escalations and where to go for help and advice</li> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That AI chatbots are an example of how AI 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</li> </ul>
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <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> <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> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• About concepts and laws relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sexual violence, including rape and sexual assault</li> <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> <li>○ Domestic abuse, including controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, sexual, economic or physical abuse, and violent or threatening behaviour</li> <li>○ Harms which are exploitative, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and abuse, grooming, and financial exploitation</li> <li>○ Forced marriage</li> <li>○ Female genital mutilation (FGM), virginity testing and hymenoplasty</li> </ul> </li> <li>• That fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviours can be criminal, and where to get help if needed</li> <li>• That strangulation and suffocation are criminal offences, and that strangulation (applying pressure to the neck) is an offence, regardless of whether it causes injury</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That sex, for people who feel ready and are over the age of consent, can and should be enjoyable and positive</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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> <li>• That some sexual behaviours can be harmful</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <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)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• About the prevalence of STIs, the short and long-term impact they can have on those who contract them, and key facts about treatment</li> <li>• How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead people to take risks in their sexual behaviour</li> <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>



### Appendix 4: Parent form: Withdrawal Request from Sex Education within RSE

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	

