

**Outcomes
First
Group.**



**Belmont
School**

Relationships & Sex Education Policy (RSE)

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Document History

VERSION	COMMENTS/AMENDMENTS/REVIEW	NAME	DATE
1.0		<i>E Fletcher</i>	<i>December 2020</i>
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1. AIMS

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

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

The school intends that every student should achieve their potential and develop an understanding of and respect for themselves and others. The RSE delivery in school will help us to meet our commitment to our school's values of promoting social development, individual liberty, promote mutual respect and tolerance and promote the rule of the law.

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

As a secondary school we must provide RSE to all pupils as per the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

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

In teaching RSE, we are required to follow the [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

At Belmont School, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

3. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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

- Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
- Parents/Carers – Policy is available online and discussions with parents occur if they require further information.
- Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. DEFINITION

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

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

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

5. CURRICULUM

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

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

6. DELIVERY OF RSE

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

Pupils may also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by trained health professional/external agencies.

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

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

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

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

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 The governing board

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

7.2 The headteacher

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

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE

- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the [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.

Emma Fletcher – Head of PSHE. Responsibilities include monitoring and developing curriculum, reviewing policies in consultation with SLT and managing staff delivering PSHE.

Other teachers will be delegated on a yearly basis. They will be responsible for the delivery of lessons in a safe, secure and professional manner and monitoring progress.

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/CARERS 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 headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

A meeting to discuss what will be delivered, how it is delivered and the importance of the RSE. It will be the responsibility of the parents' carers' to deliver the RSE at home if withdrawn.

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

9. TRAINING

Staff will be 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.

10. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The delivery of RSE is monitored by Kaveeta Soni (Head of PSHE) through:

Developing the curriculum, reviews with curriculum and T&L leads, lesson observations, planning/book scrutiny and departmental meetings.

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

This policy will be reviewed by Emma Fletcher (SENCO) on an annual basis, unless changing circumstances require an earlier review.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the headteacher.

MISSION STATEMENT

Belmont school aims to provide the best education continuous provision for boys aged 5-18. An educational journey with us follows a broad and rich curriculum that allows children to be aspirational whilst embracing their individuality and learning to manage their diagnosis of special educational needs.

We aim to enhance life experience and instill a desire to achieve

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map

CLASS GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS
3E/7B	Spring 1	<p>Relationships – Diversity, prejudice and bullying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About identity, rights and responsibilities • About living in a diverse society • How to challenge prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination • How to respond to bullying of any kind, including online • How to support others
3E/7B	Summer 1	<p>Relationships – Building relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to develop self-worth and self-efficacy • Qualities and behaviours relating to different types of positive relationships • How to recognise unhealthy relationships • How to recognise and challenge media stereotypes • How to evaluate expectations for romantic relationships • About consent, and how to seek and communicate consent.
3L	Spring 1	<p>Relationships- Discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to manage influences on beliefs and decisions • About group-think and persuasion • How to develop self-worth and confidence • About gender identity, transphobia and gender-based discrimination • How to recognise and challenge homophobia and biphobia • How to recognise and challenge racism and religious discrimination
3L	Summer 1	<p>Relationships – Identity and relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the qualities of positive, healthy relationships? • How to demonstrate positive behaviours in relationships • Learn about gender identity and sexual orientation • Learn about forming new partnerships and developing relationships • Understand the law in relation to consent • How to effectively communicate in relationships • The risks of ‘sexting’ and how to manage requests and pressures to send an image • Basic forms of contraception, e.g. condom and pill

9M AND 9T	Spring 1	<p>Respectful relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about different types of families and parenting, including single parents, same sex parents, blended families, adoption and fostering • about positive relationships in the home and ways to reduce homelessness amongst young people • about conflict and its causes in different contexts, e.g. with family and friends • conflict resolution strategies • how to manage relationship and family changes, including relationship breakdown, separation and divorce • how to access support services
4N, 10L, 10T AND 10B	Spring 1	<p>Healthy Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about different types of families and parenting, including single parents, same sex parents, blended families, adoption and fostering • about positive relationships in the home and ways to reduce homelessness amongst young people • about conflict and its causes in different contexts, e.g. with family and friends • conflict resolution strategies • how to manage relationship and family changes, including relationship breakdown, separation and divorce • how to access support services
4N, 10L, 10T AND 10B	Summer 1	<p>Respectful relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about readiness for sexual activity, the choice to delay sex, or enjoy intimacy without sex • about myths and misconceptions relating to consent • about the continuous right to withdraw consent and capacity to consent • about STIs, effective use of condoms and negotiating safer sex • about the consequences of unprotected sex, including pregnancy • how the portrayal of relationships in the media and pornography might affect expectations • how to assess and manage risks of sending, sharing or passing on sexual images • how to secure personal information online

11M/T	Spring 1	<p>Relationships – Communication in relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about core values and emotions • about gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation • how to communicate assertively • how to communicate wants and needs • how to handle unwanted attention, including online • how to challenge harassment and stalking, including online • about various forms of relationship abuse • about unhealthy, exploitative and abusive relationships • how to access support in abusive relationships and how to overcome challenges in seeking support
11M/T	Summer 1	<p>Relationships – Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about different types of families and changing family structures • how to evaluate readiness for parenthood and positive parenting qualities • about fertility, including how it varies and changes • about pregnancy, birth and miscarriage • about unplanned pregnancy options, including abortion • about adoption and fostering • how to manage change, loss, grief and bereavement • about ‘honour based’ violence and forced marriage and how to safely access support • about various forms of relationship abuse • about unhealthy, exploitative and abusive relationships • how to access support in abusive relationships and how to overcome challenges in seeking support
4N	Throughout the year	

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

TOPIC	PUPILS 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 • Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice) • That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs • About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help • That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control • What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable • The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online and media	<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

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 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	

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