

# Relationships and Sex Education Policy

2024 - 2025



Pride  
Passion  
Partnership  
Professionalism  
Positivity

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## What is the policy about?

Fen Rivers Academy believes that relationship and sex education makes an essential contribution to every student's health, wellbeing and preparation for adult life in society. It is an integral part of the PSHE/Citizenship programme under the umbrella of the Healthy Schools Scheme.

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at Fen Rivers Academy 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

## Who does this policy apply to?

This policy is for Local Governing bodies, trustees, commissioners, local authorities, Headteacher, teaching staff, parents, carers and pupils.

## Policy Requirements

This policy adheres to the statutory guidance from the Department for Education (DfE) as published in section 403 of the Education Act 1996. In addition, we must provide relationships within our Primary School curriculum and provide relationships and sex education to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

## Policy Developments

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

Review – SLT, in discussion with class teachers and curriculum leads reviewed guidance and requirements

Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations

Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties are given the proposed policy in advance and offered the opportunity to given any feedback they may wish.

## Curriculum and delivery

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, pupils 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 don't seek answers online from potentially untrustworthy sources.

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 humanities and religious education (RE).

At primary, sex education is not compulsory and we do not deliver sex education outside what is in the Science curriculum which covers factual information on reproduction and puberty. 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 relationships

Online relationships

Being safe

At secondary, 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

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 details of our RSE curriculum, please see appendices.

## Withdrawal

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education or from the statutory science curriculum covering aspects of sex education.

At secondary school age, parents do have the right to withdraw their children from the non- statutory (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. The Headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action. A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record.

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

## Assessment

Pupils will be assessed by our usual internal assessment systems.

## Implementing and monitoring

The local governing body have approved this policy and will hold the headteacher to account for its implementation.

The headteacher will manage parental requests for withdrawal and ensure that RSE is delivered effectively and sensitively.

Delivery 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 components of RSE

The staff who deliver RSE at this school are class teachers and additional inventions (and thoughts, worries, feelings) with advocate staff – including pre-planned conversations with parents are never ad hoc. Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are advised ot have a conversation with the Headteacher.

Coverage of the RSE curriculum will be recorded and monitored on Insight and IDEAS (tracking systems) and pupils' progress with their learning and their engagement will be recorded on our internal assessment system.

Delivery will be monitored by Mr Thompson, Curriculum Lead, through regular observations and evidence in PSHE books.

The policy will be reviewed annually and ratified by the local governing body.

## Definitions

RSE (relationships and sex education) 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 knowledge and exploring issues and values. RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

## Related policies

Safeguarding Policy

KCSIE Keeping Children Safe in Education

Equality and Diversity Policy

Equality Act 2010 (advice for schools)

PSHE Policy

Curriculum Policy

SMSC policy

## Appendices

### Relationships and Sex Education Curriculum Map

Year Group	Topic / Theme
11	<p><b>H14.</b> Know about the health services available to people; strategies to become a confident user of the NHS and other health services; to overcome potential concerns or barriers to seeking help</p> <p><b>H26.</b> the different types of intimacy — including online — and their potential emotional and physical consequences (both positive and negative)</p> <p><b>H27.</b> about specific STIs, their treatment and how to reduce the risk of transmission</p> <p><b>H28.</b> how to respond if someone has, or may have, an STI (including ways to access sexual health services)</p> <p><b>H29.</b> to overcome barriers, (including embarrassment, myths and misconceptions) about sexual health and the use of sexual health services</p> <p><b>H30.</b> about healthy pregnancy and how lifestyle choices affect a developing foetus</p> <p><b>H31.</b> that fertility can vary in all people, changes over time (including menopause) and can be affected by STIs and other lifestyle factors</p> <p><b>H32.</b> about the possibility of miscarriage and support available to people who are not able to conceive or maintain a pregnancy</p> <p><b>H33.</b> about choices and support available in the event of an unplanned pregnancy, and how to access appropriate help and advice</p> <p><b>R18.</b> about the concept of consent in maturing relationships</p> <p><b>R19.</b> about the impact of attitudes towards sexual assault and to challenge victim-blaming, including when abuse occurs online</p> <p><b>R20.</b> to recognise the impact of drugs and alcohol on choices and sexual behaviour</p> <p><b>R21.</b> the skills to assess their readiness for sex, including sexual activity online, as an individual and within a couple</p> <p><b>R22.</b> to evaluate different motivations and contexts in which sexual images are shared, and possible legal, emotional and social consequences</p>
10	<p><b>R1.</b> the characteristics and benefits of strong, positive relationships, including</p>

	<p>mutual support, trust, respect and equality</p> <p><b>R2.</b> the role of pleasure in intimate relationships, including orgasms</p> <p><b>R3.</b> to respond appropriately to indicators of unhealthy relationships, including seeking help where necessary</p> <p><b>R4.</b> the importance of stable, committed relationships, including the rights and protections provided within legally recognised marriages and civil partnerships and the legal status of other long-term relationships</p> <p><b>R5.</b> the legal rights, responsibilities and protections provided by the Equality Act 2010</p> <p><b>R6.</b> about diversity in romantic and sexual attraction and developing sexuality, including sources of support and reassurance and how to access them</p> <p><b>R7.</b> strategies to access reliable, accurate and appropriate advice and support with relationships, and to assist others to access it when needed</p> <p><b>R8.</b> to understand the potential impact of the portrayal of sex in pornography and other media, including on sexual attitudes, expectations and behaviours</p>
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>R32.</b> the communication and negotiation skills necessary for contraceptive use in healthy relationships (see also 'Health').</p> <p><b>R33.</b> the risks related to unprotected sex</p> <p><b>R34.</b> the consequences of unintended pregnancy, sources of support and the options available.</p> <p><b>R35.</b> the roles and responsibilities of parents, carers and children in families</p> <p><b>R36.</b> the nature and importance of stable, long-term relationships (including marriage and civil partnerships) for family life and bringing up children.</p> <p><b>R37.</b> the characteristics of abusive behaviours, such as grooming, sexual harassment, sexual and emotional abuse, violence and exploitation; to recognise warning signs, including online; how to report abusive behaviours or access support for themselves or others</p>
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>H34.</b> strategies to manage the physical and mental changes that are a typical part of growing up, including puberty and menstrual wellbeing.</p> <p><b>H35.</b> about the purpose, importance and different forms of contraception; how and where to access contraception and advice (see also Relationships).</p> <p><b>H36.</b> that certain infections can be spread through sexual activity and that barrier contraceptives offer some protection against certain sexually transmitted infections (STIs).</p> <p><b>R18.</b> to manage the strong feelings that relationships can cause (including sexual attraction).</p> <p><b>R25.</b> about the law relating to sexual consent</p>

	<p><b>R26.</b> how to seek, give, not give and withdraw consent (in all contexts, including online)</p> <p><b>R27.</b> that the seeker of consent is legally and morally responsible for ensuring that consent has been given; that if consent is not given or is withdrawn, that decision should always be respected. <b>R28.</b> to gauge readiness for sexual intimacy</p> <p><b>R29.</b> the impact of sharing sexual images of others without consent</p> <p><b>R30.</b> how to manage any request or pressure to share an image of themselves or others, and how to get help.</p> <p><b>R31.</b> that intimate relationships should be pleasurable</p>
7	<p><b>H22.</b> the risks and myths associated with female genital mutilation (FGM), its status as a criminal act and strategies to safely access support for themselves or others who may be at risk, or who have already been subject to FGM.</p> <p><b>R4.</b> the difference between biological sex, gender identity and sexual orientation</p> <p><b>R5.</b> to recognise that sexual attraction and sexuality are diverse</p> <p><b>RG.</b> that marriage is a legal, social and emotional commitment that should be entered into freely, and never forced upon someone through threat or coercion</p> <p><b>R7.</b> how the media portrays relationships and the potential impact of this on people's expectations of relationships</p> <p><b>RS.</b> that the portrayal of sex in the media and social media (including pornography) can affect people's expectations of relationships and sex.</p> <p><b>R9.</b> to clarify and develop personal values in friendships, love and sexual relationships.</p> <p><b>R10.</b> the importance of trust in relationships and the behaviours that can undermine or build trust</p> <p><b>R11.</b> to evaluate expectations about gender roles, behaviour and intimacy within romantic relationships.</p> <p><b>R12.</b> that everyone has the choice to delay sex, or to enjoy intimacy without sex.</p>
6	<p><b>H34.</b> about where to get more information, help and advice about growing and changing, especially about puberty</p> <p><b>R27.</b> about keeping something confidential or secret, when this should (e.g. a birthday surprise that others will find out about) or should not be agreed to, and when it is right to break a confidence or share a secret</p> <p><b>R28.</b> how to recognise pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel uncomfortable and strategies for managing this.</p> <p><b>R29.</b> where to get advice and report concerns if worried about their own or someone else's personal safety (including online).</p>
5	<p><b>H33.</b> about the processes of reproduction and birth as part of the human life cycle; how babies are conceived and born (and that there</p>

	<p>are ways to prevent a baby being made); hpw babies need to be cared for.</p> <p><b>H32.</b> about how hygiene routines change during the time of puberty, the importance of keeping clean and how to maintain personal hygiene.</p> <p><b>R25.</b> recognise different types of physical contact; what is acceptable and unacceptable; strategies to respond to unwanted physical contact.</p> <p><b>R26.</b> about seeking and giving permission (consent) in different situations.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>H31. about the physical and emotional changes that happen when approaching and during puberty</b> (including menstruation, key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams).</p> <p><b>R22.</b> about privacy and personal boundaries; what is appropriate in friendships and wider relationships (including online).</p> <p><b>R23.</b> about why someone may behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not; strategies for recognising risks, harmful content and contact; how to report concerns.</p> <p><b>R24.</b> how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in 'all contexts including online) whom they do not know.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>H30.</b> to identify the external genitalia and internal reproductive organs in males and females and how the process of puberty relates to human reproduction.</p> <p><b>H45.</b> that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law, what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk.</p> <p><b>R2.</b> that people may be attracted to someone emotionally, romantically and sexually; that people may be attracted to someone of the same sex or different sex to them; that gender identity and sexual orientation are different.</p> <p><b>R23.</b> about why someone may behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not; strategies for recognising risks, harmful content and contact; how to report concerns.</p>
<b>KS1</b>	<p><b>H25.</b> to name the main parts of the body including external genitalia (e.g. vulva, vagina, penis, testicles).</p> <p><b>R13.</b> to recognise that some things are private and the importance of respecting privacy; that parts of their body covered by underwear are private.</p>



## Appendix Two: By the End of Primary School Pupils should know:

Topic	Pupils should know:
Families and people who care about me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</li> <li>*The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each others' lives.</li> <li>*That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.</li> <li>*That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up</li> <li>*That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</li> <li>*How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</li> </ul>
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li> <li>*The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li> <li>*That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>*That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right</li> <li>*How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed</li> </ul>
Topic	Pupils should know:
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs</li> <li>*Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>*The conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>*The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</li> <li>*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 those in positions of authority</li> <li>*About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</li> <li>*What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>*The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</li> <li>*That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</li> <li>*The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</li> <li>*How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</li> <li>*How information and data is shared and used online</li> </ul>

Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</li> <li>*About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe</li> <li>*That each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</li> <li>*How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</li> <li>*How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</li> <li>*How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</li> <li>*How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</li> <li>*Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</li> </ul>
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**Appendix Three: By the End of Secondary School Pupils should know:**

Topic	Pupils should know:
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*That there are different types of committed, stable relationships</li> <li>*How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children</li> <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> <li>*Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into</li> <li>*The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships</li> <li>*The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting</li> <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 Relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>*Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>*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)</li> <li>*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</li> <li>*About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help</li> <li>*That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control</li> <li>*What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable</li> <li>*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</li> </ul>
Online and media	<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 someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*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</li> <li>*The impact of viewing harmful content</li> <li>*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</li> <li>*That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail</li> <li>*How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online</li> </ul>
Being Safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online)</li> </ul>
Intimate and Sexual relationships including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>*The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women</li> <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> <li>*That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex</li> <li>*The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage</li> <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> <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> <li>*About the prevalence of some STIs, the 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 to risky sexual behaviour</li> <li>*How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment</li> </ul>

**Appendix Four: Parent Form (withdrawal from Sex Education within RSE)**

<b>TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS</b>	
<b>Name of child:</b>	<b>Class:</b>
<b>Name of Parent:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education</b>	
<b>Any other information you would like the school to consider</b>	
<b>Parental signature</b>	
<b>TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL</b>	
<b>Agreed actions from discussions with parents – notes from discussions and arrangements for withdrawal during Sex education lessons.</b>	



**Policy Owner and Contact Details**

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**Next Review Date: November 2025**