



POLICY: Relationships and Sex Education Policy

STATUTORY: Yes

DATE AGREED:

REVIEW DATE: Jan 2027

RESPONSIBLE MEMBER OF STAFF: A Bees

TRUSTEE COMMITTEE: P&W Committee

SIGNED HEADTEACHER:

SIGNED CHAIR OF TRUSTEES:

Relationship and Sex Education (RSE) Policy

1.0 Introduction

This policy covers John Masefield High School (JMHS)'s whole-school approach to Relationships and Sex Education (RSE). We believe that RSE is vital for the personal, social and emotional development of our pupils. It equips children and young people with the information, skills and values they need to have safe, respectful and enjoyable relationships and empowers them to take responsibility for their sexual health and well-being.

JMHS believes that all children and young people have a right to holistic, inclusive and needs-led RSE. We believe that through providing high quality RSE, we are upholding the ethos and values of our school and its commitment to equality and celebration of difference. The subject content is age-appropriate and developmentally appropriate. It is taught sensitively, with respect to the backgrounds and beliefs of pupils and parents while always with the aim of providing pupils with the knowledge they need of the law.

This policy was produced in consultation with our staff, board of governors, pupils and parents. We will ensure the policy is effectively communicated to staff and parents, including through publishing the policy on our school website.

As a secondary academy, we provide RSE to all pupils under section 34 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. In teaching RSE, we are required by our funding agreements to have regard to guidance issued by the secretary of state, as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

We also have regard to legal duties set out in:

- Sections 404 to 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter 1 of the Equality Act 2010
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010)

This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

This policy will have due regard for the DfE's statutory Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education Guidance and other relevant guidance, including;

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education> (The statutory guidance from 2019/2020 which initiated the statutory RSE and Health curriculum.)
- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68b8499e11b4ded2da19fd92/Relationships_education_relationships_and_sex_education_and_health_education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf (The statutory guidance from July 2025 which updates the RSE and Health curriculum.)

*Please note that the July 2025 guidance is intended for school implementation by September 2026. During this transitional period, the curriculum content / design is compliant with the 2019 guidance, and for the academic year 2025/2026, will increasingly contain key elements from the July 2025 guidance (with full implementation by September 2026).

We will review the policy on a regular basis to ensure that it is in line with current Government guidance and legislation and to ensure that our RSE programme continues to meet the needs of our pupils. The policy should be read in conjunction with other relevant policies:

- Behaviour for Learning Policy (includes Exclusions, Bullying, Safer Handling, and Drugs in school protocol)
- Equalities and Diversity Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Curriculum, Assessment and Teaching (CAT) Policy

2.0 Equality, inclusion and social justice

We believe that RSE is a key vehicle for promoting equality, inclusion and social justice. Our RSE is designed to promote gender equality through challenging gender stereotypes and sexism and sexual harassment in schools. We take these issues seriously and ensure that we embed content on gender equality throughout the curriculum. We are also committed to an RSE that makes every pupil feel valued and included and is relevant to them. This means we are committed to an LGBTQ+ inclusive and SEND inclusive curriculum and are mindful of the SEND Code of Practice 2014 when planning for this subject. In line with the latest government guidance, JMHS will:

- Include same-sex parents/carers when discussing families
- Teach pupils the “facts and the law” about biological sex and gender reassignment, including that legal rights may differ based on biological sex (as opposed to teaching as fact that all people have a gender identity – this will not be taught)
- Make sure there is equal opportunity to explore the features of stable and healthy same-sex relationships

We will also ensure that we consider the religious and cultural background of all pupils when teaching RSE. An inclusive RSE at JMHS will seek to challenge all forms of discrimination and prejudice between pupils and promote understanding and respect as outlined under the Equality Act 2010.

3.0 Definition of relationships and sex education

We define relationships education as learning about the physical, social, legal and emotional aspects of human relationships including friendships, intimate, sexual and committed relationships and family life. We define sex education as learning about the physical, social, legal and emotional aspects of human sexuality and behaviour, including human reproduction. This includes conception and contraception, safer sex, sexually transmitted infections and sexual health.

To cover the curriculum content outlined in the RSHE Guidance, we will equip our pupils to build positive and respectful relationships online and offline. We seek to ensure that it gives pupils the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that will help them to:

- realise their health (including sexual health), wellbeing and dignity
- build self-esteem and self-worth
- explore and value their personal and sexual identity
- understand the personal/sexual identities of others
- understand family structures, committed relationships and the legal status of different types of long-term relationships
- understand and make sense of the real-life issues they are experiencing in the world around them
- manage and explore difficult feelings and emotions
- consider how their choices affect their own wellbeing and that of others
- develop as informed and responsible citizens
- understand and ensure the protection of their rights throughout their lives.
- recognise child on child abuse and sexual exploitation
- respect the diversity and equality of our communities
- understand the links between sexism and misogyny and violence against women and girls
- identify and learn from positive male and female role models
- understand ethical behaviour in relationships, beyond respecting boundaries and consent
- understand how pornography can negatively influence sexual attitudes and behaviours
- understand how sub-cultures such as ‘incels’ might influence our understanding of sexual ethics
- realise the prevalence of AI-generated sexual imagery and 'deepfakes'
- explore the role of consent, and awareness of power dynamics

We believe that high-quality, comprehensive RSE does not encourage early sexual experimentation but in fact builds young people’s confidence and self-esteem and helps them understand the reasons for delaying sexual activity. Evidence shows that effective RSE plays a role in behaviour change, including reducing unprotected or unwanted sex and reducing harmful behaviour, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

4.0 Subject content

The curriculum programme is developed by the Lead PSHE teacher, in conjunction with the views of senior teachers, teachers, pupils and parents. At JMHS, we will meet the learning objectives and content outlined in the Relationships Education, Relationships & Sex Education and Health Education Guidance. All content will be delivered in a timely way and will be age and developmentally appropriate to meet the needs of our pupils, including those pupils with SEND. Our scheme of work is detailed in 'The PSHE Curriculum' which is available on the JMHS website.

RSE will be delivered at JMHS as part of our Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education curriculum, which has planned, timetabled lessons across all key stages, using a spiral curriculum approach. For full details of the delivery mechanisms, please see the curriculum documents by year-group (JMHS website), but delivery is through a combination of enhanced delivery by the science faculty, Year Leader workshops (the more sensitive curriculum content usually delivered by Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) trained colleagues or suitably qualified external visitors) and through more traditional methods through form tutors during designated PSHE lessons and assemblies / external workshops / extra-curricular / cross-curricular opportunities. The subject leader will work closely with colleagues in related curriculum areas (science, computing, PE and citizenship) to ensure a holistic and joined up approach to what is taught in RSE, Health and the wider PSHE curriculum. We also supplement learning through using a whole school approach and utilising time outside of the classroom, such as learning opportunities explored in school assemblies, through art and drama, school celebrations and events. RSE will address aspects of relationships and sex in an integrated way. We will take care to highlight lessons that contain what we define as sex education so that we can respect the wishes of parents who have withdrawn their children from this content. We also use external agencies where appropriate to deliver aspects of Relationships and Sex Education. The programme will be delivered in a non-judgemental, factual way, using the correct medical terms where appropriate (for example when teaching about external body parts). School staff will not express or be expected to express their personal views or beliefs when teaching RSE.

Staff training for RSE delivered content is varied and on-going. Science colleagues deliver technical and sensitive content which is discussed, reviewed and shared as best practice within faculty training. Year Leaders meet termly with their tutor teams to discuss the RSE / Health content delivery on a termly basis with support from the PSHE leader during INSET. Year Leaders are DSL trained / qualified on a rolling basis and they are well positioned to deliver sensitive content (with support from the DSL). All new staff and trainee teachers receive PSHE / RSE training from the PSHE leader. All staff receive yearly PSHE / RSE update-training, weekly PSHE communication and bi-weekly safeguarding communication.

5.0 Monitoring

We regularly monitor our RSE scheme of work to ensure that the quality of teaching is consistent, that the curriculum is meeting the new national requirements under the Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education guidance, and that learning outcomes are reflective of pupil need. This policy will be reviewed by the school's leadership team in conjunction with the subject leader and Governors on a regular basis.

If changes are needed, members of staff, parents/carers and pupils will be consulted and any subsequent changes made clearly communicated. The School's Leadership Team will monitor the implementation of the programme through:

- Science Curriculum Implementation Checks (CIC's) in line with the JMHS CAT (Curriculum, Assessment and Teaching) policy.
- Year-specific Review Weeks (led by the PSHE leader for tutor-led PSHE, but supported by the extended PSHRE team and Year Leaders).
- The Science Leadership Team (and line managers) monitor the Science Faculty (enhanced PSHRE curriculum) through normal faculty CAT processes - Curriculum Implementation Checks (CIC's)
- Curriculum scrutiny (including Key Stage 3/4 review work – 2yr Key Stage 4)
- Looking at samples of pupils' work.
- Student Focus Groups form a key component of the Review Weeks
- Analysing pupil attendance in lessons

6.0 Evaluation

Evaluation of our programme is crucial to ensure that we can continue to improve on provision and teaching effectiveness. The evaluation process involves structured and informal pupil and staff feedback including:

- Teacher evaluation of lessons and the overall RSE programme
- Evidence from CIC's / Review Weeks
- Feedback and evaluation by pupils (for example, using pupil interviews, questionnaires/ surveys, focus groups or using pupil question boxes)

Assessment

Assessment is in line with the JMHS assessment policy for modules which are delivered through the Science faculty. Students complete an end of term assessment of all knowledge (including RSE), that includes longer answer questions.

At KS4 students complete an end of topic assessment of past exam questions. A significant amount of RSE content taught in KS4 is also examined in the GCSE specification for Science. Self-examination, sexual pressure and choice to delay are not part of the GCSE specification and are assessed through reflective activities. Each module is assessed through a short test for understanding. Further holistic assessment takes place electronically through on-line surveys and quizzes.

Tutor-led RSE is assessed through Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 knowledge-based, online assessments (following 2026 curriculum updates) and through yearly safety surveys.

7.0 Pupil voice

Pupil voice is central to the culture and ethos of JMHS. We use pupil voice to evaluate how relevant and engaging RSE is to children's lives. Throughout our RSE scheme of work we embed pupil voice practices to enable students to express their views on the range of topics and issues that RSE covers and to ensure that they listen to other opinions and evidence, reflect on their own perspectives and take a broader view. We want to ensure that all pupil voices are heard but that those views that are hurtful, offensive or exclusionary do not dominate and are addressed. We want to ensure a culture where human rights, social justice, inclusion and diversity are promoted, with focus on current key issues (e.g. LGBTQ+ identity).

8.0 Answering pupils' questions

RSE explores a range of issues that may provoke questions from pupils. We view questions as a positive sign that pupils are engaged with what is being taught and feel able to express natural curiosities about themselves, their bodies and relationships with others. As much as possible, where a question is relevant to the whole class, we will answer it to the whole group. There may occasionally be the need to deal with a question outside of the classroom if it is not suitable for the entire class.

Questions will always be answered in an age and developmentally appropriate way and consider whether a parent/carer has requested their child to be removed from sex education lessons. JMHS staff will not be expected to answer personal questions about themselves or to ask direct personal questions of their students that could make either party vulnerable. We believe that an open approach to answering questions prevents pupils from learning inaccurate or harmful information online or from peers and older students. We believe exploring issues with the whole class helps to reduce the stigma and shame that can surround some of the issues explored in RSE. Importantly, we believe that children are better protected from harm and abuse when they are able to discuss issues openly with trained professionals and in a safe environment.

9.0 Working with parents/carers

We believe that the successful teaching of RSE involves parents/ carers and schools working together. We also believe that parents/ carers can play an important role in the RSE of their children through exploring discussions at home that have taken place in school. Our RSE policy has been developed through consulting parents and carers. We work with parents/carers to ensure that they are aware of what we teach and when through the following methods:

- Parents' consultations
- Inductions to the school
- Welcome packs
- Sharing copies of the policy in face-to-face meetings and/ or through emails
- Letters to parents/carers giving information about when RSE will be delivered and when certain classes (including classes that involve sex education) will take place
- The school website
- Facilitating parents visits into school to review curriculum content and resources if requested

If parents/carers have any concerns or special circumstances the school should be aware of, or would like any further information about the curriculum, we will have a designated time for them to come into the school. We may share examples of some of the key resources we use with parents/carers to reassure them of the content and to enable them to continue the conversations started in class at home.

External visitors also agree to share resources upon request.

9.1 Parental right to request their child be excused from sex education

As outlined within the Statutory Guidance, parents/carers have the right to request their child be withdrawn from all or part of sex education lessons that are delivered as part of RSE. Parents/carers do not have a right to withdraw their child from Relationships Education, or any sex education or Health delivered as part of the normal Science curriculum. As JMHS delivers enhanced Science modules with extra RSE and Health elements, this is quite complex – contact our PSHE lead for further guidance or if there are any concerns or queries.

All children will have the right to opt into sex education three terms before they turn 16 and the school will make arrangements for this to happen. In practice, this means that when a child turns 15 they have the right to be taught sex education if they want to. Although parents/carers have the right to request to withdraw their child from any or all of sex education as part of Relationships Education, it is our aim to encourage parents to see the value of RSE learning and its contribution to keeping children safe, developing their emotional, social and physical wellbeing and for promoting equality and social justice. Should a parent decide that they do not wish their child to take part in any of these lessons, we would ask that they first speak to the headteacher to discuss their concerns. The headteacher will discuss the request with the parent/carer to fully understand and address any concerns/objections to the content of the curriculum.

If parents/carers do decide to withdraw their child, they should inform the headteacher in writing and the school will keep a record of this. Except in exceptional circumstances (e.g. safeguarding concerns), we will respect the parents' request to withdraw their child up to and until three terms before the child turns 16. After that point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than be withdrawn, the school will make arrangements to provide the child with sex education during one of those terms. We will remind parents annually that the request to withdraw is still in place and invite them to confirm whether they still want it.

10.0 Working with visitors and external agencies

From time-to-time JMHS may invite external experts and visitors to deliver parts of our RSE scheme of work. External visitors will be selected in order to enrich and supplement our RSE by bringing particular skills, methods and expertise to the classroom and the whole school. A teacher will always be present throughout these lessons so as to build on the pupil's learning after the session/s as well as answer any questions the pupils may subsequently have. Any external visitor will be expected to comply with this policy and other related policies, including the school's confidentiality and child protection policy. We will also ensure that:

- Visitors adhere to the JMHS visitor protocol (safer recruitment).
- There is appropriate planning, preparatory and follow up work for the session.
- The visitor understands the cohort of children involved, including the different ability levels and diversities in identities across protected characteristics. They will also be made aware of any specific issues relating to child protection.
- Visitors agree to our policy of sharing resources / information upon request.

11.0 Safeguarding and child protection

JMHS acknowledges that RSE is crucial for creating a culture of safeguarding within the school and for meeting our statutory obligations as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education. RSE helps children to understand the difference between healthy and abusive relationships and to understand how to get help if they are experiencing abuse, or have experienced, abuse. We recognise that when discussing some of the issues RSE covers, some pupils could disclose abuse or other harmful experiences. In cases of a disclosure, all staff have statutory training around child protection and will follow the schools safeguarding policy and procedures. We also recognise that some children may be vulnerable to some of the content delivered in RSE due to a previous safeguarding concern, ongoing concerns or changes to their personal life. For those children, additional support will be given to prevent them being affected by the scenarios or topics in their planned lessons.

While JMHS wants to create a learning space that feels safe for children and young people to disclose, we also want to protect children’s privacy. At JMHS we do this by using a number of teaching techniques including the use of a working agreement, where rights respecting ground rules are created with pupils on what makes a safe and welcoming environment for all. Once ground rules have been set, we will check they are in place throughout the scheme of work and actively referred to. Through the use of ground rules and other approaches, such as distancing techniques and delaying tactics, we believe the school can create a supportive environment for discussions that can be sensitive or difficult.

12.0 Statement by the Governing Body

In adopting this policy, the Governing Body recognises its responsibility for ensuring the policy is implemented effectively, including that the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way the ensures that the school fulfils its legal obligations.

RSE policy version log

Version	Date	Completed by	Comment	Approval
6.0	April 2025	A Williams	Update reference to policies Remove Year Leader workshops Update formatting	P&W April 2025
7.0	Jan 2026	A Bees	Updates to legal / statutory influences (including new statutory guidance for implementation by September 2026). Several adjustments in light of guidance, including staff training, assessment and RSE curriculum content. Appendix includes RSE content for implementation by September 2026.	

Appendix 1 – Curriculum content to be covered by the end of Secondary School
(July 2025 update – for full implementation in September 2026)

Families
1. That there are different types of committed, stable relationships.
2. How these relationships might contribute to wellbeing, and their importance for bringing up children.
3. 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.
4. That ‘common-law marriage’ is a myth and cohabitants do not obtain marriage-like status or rights from living together or by having children.
5. That forced marriage and marrying before the age of 18 are illegal.
6. How families and relationships change over time, including through birth, death, separation and new relationships.
7. 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.
8. How to judge when a relationship is unsafe and where to seek help when needed, including where pupils are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who.

Respectful Relationships
1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. What tolerance requires, including the importance of tolerance of other people’s beliefs
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Skills for ending relationships or friendships with kindness and managing the difficult feelings that endings might bring, including disappointment, hurt or frustration.
8. The role of consent, including in romantic and sexual relationships. Pupils should understand that ethical behaviour goes beyond consent and involves kindness, care, 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 doesn’t automatically make it ethically ok.
9. How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Pupils should have an opportunity to discuss 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

Online Safety and Awareness

1. Rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online.
2. Online risks, including the importance of being cautious about sharing personal information online and of using privacy and location settings appropriately to protect information online. Pupils should also understand the difference between public and private online spaces and related safety issues.
3. The characteristics of social media, including that some social media accounts are fake, and / or may post things which aren't real / have been created with AI. 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.
4. 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.
5. That keeping or forwarding indecent or sexual images of someone under 18 is a crime, even if the photo is of themselves or of someone who has consented, and even if the image was created by the child and/or using AI generated imagery. Pupils should understand the potentially serious consequences of acquiring or generating indecent or sexual images of someone under 18, including the potential for criminal charges and severe penalties including imprisonment. Pupils should know how to seek support and should 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. Pupils should also understand that sharing indecent images of people over 18 without consent is a crime.
6. 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
7. 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
8. That the internet contains inappropriate and upsetting content, some of which is illegal, including unacceptable content that encourages misogyny, violence or use of weapons. Pupils should be taught 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 glamorise behaviours which are unhealthy and wrong.
9. That social media can lead to escalations in conflicts, how to avoid these escalations and where to go for help and advice.
10. 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.
- (add in misogynistic bit) 11. 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. This can affect pupils who see pornographic content accidentally as well as those who see it deliberately. Pornography can also portray misogynistic behaviours and attitudes which can negatively influence those who see it.
12. How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online.
13. That websites may share personal data about their users, and information collected on their internet use, for commercial purposes (e.g. to enable targeted advertising).
14. That criminals can operate online scams, for example 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.
15. 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. 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.

Being Safe

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. How to increase their personal safety in public spaces, including when socialising with friends, family, the wider community or strangers. Pupils should learn ways of seeking help when needed and how to report harmful behaviour. Pupils should understand 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. Pupils might reflect on the importance of trusting their instincts when something doesn't feel right, and should understand that in some situations a person might appear trustworthy but have harmful intentions.
5. 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.
6. That sexual harassment includes unsolicited sexual language / attention / touching, taking and/or sharing intimate or sexual images without consent, public sexual harassment, pressuring other people to do sexual things, and upskirting.
7. The concepts and laws relating to sexual violence, including rape and sexual assault.
8. The concepts and laws relating to 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.
9. The concepts and laws relating to domestic abuse, including controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, sexual, economic or physical abuse, and violent or threatening behaviour
10. That fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviours can be criminal, and where to get help if needed.
11. The concepts and laws relating to harms which are exploitative, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and abuse, grooming, and financial exploitation.
12. The concepts and laws relating to forced marriage.
13. The physical and emotional damage which can be caused by female genital mutilation (FGM), virginity testing and hymenoplasty, where to find support, and the law around these areas. This should include that it is a criminal offence for anyone to perform or to assist in the performance of FGM, virginity testing or hymenoplasty, in the UK
14. That strangulation and suffocation are criminal offences, and that strangulation (applying pressure to the neck) is an offence, regardless of whether it causes injury. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.

Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health
1. That sex, for people who feel ready and are over the age of consent, can and should be enjoyable and positive.
2. 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.
3. 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, e.g. the law, faith and family values. That kindness and care for others require more than just consent.
4. 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.
5. That some sexual behaviours can be harmful.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted. How risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use). 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
9. The prevalence of STIs, the short and long term impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.
10. How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead people to take risks in their sexual behaviour.
11. How and where to seek support for concerns around sexual relationships including sexual violence or harms.
12. 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.

*Note that there is statutory content for the ‘Health’ parts of PSHE which will be fully implemented by September 2026 (see July 2025 Statutory Guidance). For current JMHS curriculum content (compliant with the 2019 Statutory Guidance) please refer to the Curriculum section of the JMHS website. Details there, not just of the RSE and Health curriculum, but the wider PSHE curriculum too.