



Sex Education and RSE

Sex Ed and RSE within the PSHE Curriculum

Sex	Year Group/Topic where covered
What sex is	Year 9 – Intimate Relationships
Pleasure	Year 10 – Healthy Relationships
Masturbation	Year 10 – Healthy Relationships
Pornography	Year 9 – Intimate Relationships / Year 10 – Healthy Relationships

Relationships	Year Group/Topic where covered
Sexting	Year 8 – Identity and Relationships / Year 9 – Intimate Relationships
Grooming	Year 9 – Intimate Relationships
Consent	Years 7, 8, 9 and 10
Sexual harassment	Years 7, 8, 9 and 10
Sexual violence	Year 8 – Identity and Relationships / Year 9 – Intimate Relationships
Domestic abuse	Year 10 – Healthy Relationships
Victim blaming	Year 10 – Healthy Relationships
LGBTQIA+	Throughout year groups

Health	Year Group/Topic where covered
STIs	Year 9 – Intimate Relationships / Year 10 – Healthy Relationships
Contraception	Years 8, 9 and 10
Pregnancy	Year 9 – Intimate Relationships / Year 10 – Healthy Relationships

Right to be excused from sex education

The Department for Education [states](#):

- **Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory RSE.** Before granting any such request it would be good practice for the head teacher to discuss the request with parents and, as appropriate, with the child to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. Schools will want to document this process to ensure a record is kept.
- Good practice is also likely to include the head teacher discussing with parents the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on the child. This could include any social and emotional effects of being excluded, as well as the likelihood of the child hearing their peers' version of what was said in the classes, rather than what was directly said by the teacher (although the detrimental effects may be mitigated if the parents propose to deliver sex education to their child at home instead).
- Once those discussions have taken place, except in exceptional circumstances, the school should respect the parents' request to withdraw the 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 After that point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than be withdrawn, the school should make arrangements to provide the child with sex education during one of those terms.
- This process is the same for pupils with SEND. However there may be exceptional circumstances where the head teacher may want to take a pupil's specific needs arising from their SEND into account when making this decision. The approach outlined above should be reflected in the school's policy on RSE.
- Head teachers will automatically grant a request to withdraw a pupil from any sex education delivered in primary schools, other than as part of the science curriculum.
- If a pupil is excused from sex education, it is the school's responsibility to ensure that the pupil receives appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal. **There is no right to withdraw from Relationships Education or Health Education.**