



RSE parent information evening March 2020

Objectives

We aim to inform you of the following:

- The school's legal obligations on Relationships and Sex Education.
- Your rights as a parent/carer.
- How, what, why and when we intend to teach children.
- Showcase of sample materials and resources that will be used in lessons.
- Responses to some frequently asked questions

What is RSE?

(Relationships and Sex Education)



- Relationships and sex education is learning about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up.



These are the expectations set by the Department for Education:

- respectful relationships, including friendships
- families
- online media
- being safe
- intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

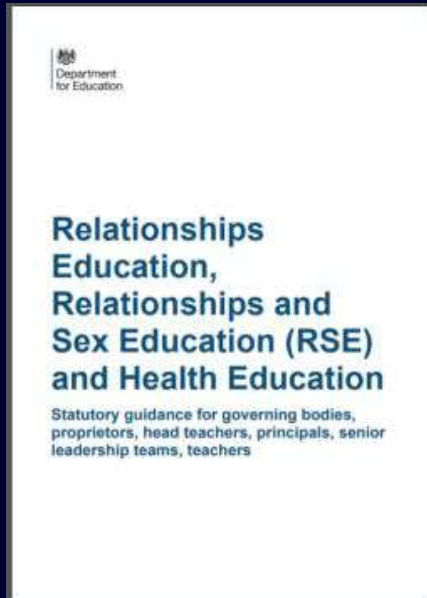
What is RSE?

What does the government say is the aim of Relationships Education?



We want all children to grow up healthy, happy, safe, and able to manage the challenges and opportunities of modern Britain. That is why, from September 2020, **all secondary age children** will be taught Relationships, Sex and Health Education.

The **Government's** definition is this: "It is lifelong learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about the understanding of the importance of marriage for family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care. It is also about the teaching of sexuality, and sexual health. It is not about the promotion of sexual activity – this would be inappropriate teaching." (Department for Education and Employment, SRE Guidance, 2000)



Along with the National Curriculum framework, the DfE also published a guidance document on PSHE education, which states that the subject is: 'An important and necessary part of all pupils' education.'

Older pupils frequently say that sex and relationships education was 'too little, too late and too biological'. 2013



- SRE helps create safe school communities.
- SRE plays a vital part in meeting schools' safeguarding obligations.
- Schools maintain a statutory obligation under the children Act.
- Children need high quality sex and relationships education so they can make wise and informed choices.
- Enabling questions.

Why is RSE important and what is the purpose?

Relationships and learning

- Physically safe
- In control of their emotions
- Valued
- They belong
- They are worthy

- What a positive, healthy, caring, safe relationship looks and feels like
- How to speak up and get help when a relationship does NOT feel healthy/positive/safe
- How to make and maintain positive relationships

(Online and offline relationships)

*Mis-named...and
misleading...*

Sex Education

*Sex Education is not
really about sex!*

Currently classifying as Sex Education

- Sexually explicit material e.g. pornography.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Contraception

National curriculum - not withdrawn from.

Year 7



Year 13

What will my child be taught- Year 7

Sex Education- End of Lent term- Summer term



- Reproduction and changes during puberty
- Sexual intercourse leading to fertilisation (Biology rather than PSHE)
- Feelings and emotions
- Looking after our emotional wellbeing and self esteem
- Romance and friendships
- Exploring family life
- Issues of unwanted contact

What will my child be taught- Year 8



- Body image
- Peer pressure
- Relationships and marriage
- Expressing feelings
- Tackling homophobia
- Introduction to sexuality and contraception

What will my child be taught- Year 9



- LGBT - tackling homophobia, transphobia and sexism.
- Relationships and sex education including healthy relationships and consent.
- Contraception and managing peer pressure.
- The risk of sexting, sexual bullying, pornography and STIs.

What will my child be taught- Year 10



- Effects of alcohol and drugs on decisions
- Tackling relationship myths and expectations
- Managing relationship challenges including breakups
- Contraception- STIs, pregnancy and abortion
- Understanding different families and parenting skills

What will my child be taught- Year 11



- Healthy and unhealthy relationships
- Personal values and assertive communication in relationships
- Diversity in sexual attraction
- Tackling domestic abuse and forced marriage.
- Taking responsibility for one's health choices-
breast/testicular cancer

What will my child be taught- Year 12-13

- Relationships- challenges of long term relationships
- Contraception: Chlamydia testing and STIs.
- Recognising mental health problems linked to low self esteem
- Culture and law on sexual behaviours

Ms Charlotte Lane

Lesson Delivery for RSE

Lessons will be delivered by tutors in tutor time on a Tuesday or Wednesday

Follow a clear set of lesson objectives

Based on PSHE Association guidelines

Why use form teachers?

They know the teacher, the teacher knows them

More personalised

Effective safe space for students



inclusivity

Speakers for RSE

Outside sources to lecture / run workshops

Including:

- Relationships and consent
- Body Image
- Sexual Health
- Contraception
- Anatomy



Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health



Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health

True or False

Class Discussions / Individual

Which of these statements are true?

Some STDs, like genital warts, can be spread even with condom use.

True

You can get a STD, including HIV or AIDS, from oral sex.

True

My partner says that s/he is a virgin and I am a virgin so we do not have to worry about STDs.

False

If you wash your genitals immediately after sex with really warm water and soap you will eliminate any chance of getting an STD.

False

Abstinence is the only way to guarantee you will not get a disease from having sex.

True

Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health

Multiple Choice

Class Discussions / Individual

Q1). Which of the following can play a role in causing cervical cancer?

Smoking

Having HIV

The human papillomavirus

All of the above

Q2). When interviewed as part of the national statistics, what percentage use contraception?

56%

73%

88%

92%

99%

Q3). At what age are you most likely to contract an STI?

14-25

20-45

50-60

Q4). How effective are condoms?

50%

88%

92%

98%

100%

Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health

General Class Discussion

How to Protect Against STIs?

During:

- Penetrative vaginal sex? Female or male condoms, even on sex toys
- Penetrative anal sex? Female and male condoms, even on sex toys
- Oral sex? Male condoms, dental dams
- Using hands? Short nails, hand washing, gloves if hands have open cuts, finger cots



Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health

Teacher Led Information

Preventing spreads of STIs

- 1) Get tested. Check you don't have anything.
 - 2) Ensure partners are regularly tested.
 - 3) The more sexual partners you have the more you risk catching an STI if you have unprotected sex.
 - 4) Use protection even if all involved have been tested and are clean.
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Breakdown of a section of a lesson

RSE - Sexual Health

Use of Pictures

GUESS THE STI

Chlamydia!

Image of the STI inserted here and shown in class.

Inside of an infected vagina.

- Sixty to eighty percent of women and ten percent of men who have Chlamydia exhibit no symptoms. They might not know they are infected!
- In women, symptoms include: genital itching and burning, vaginal discharge, dull pelvic pain, bleeding between periods, and cervical inflammation.
- In men, symptoms include: mucus discharge from the penis (gradual onset five to twenty-one days after exposure) and painful urination.
- Treatment with an antibiotic. Some people choose to be retested after the course of treatment has been completed.

GUESS THE STI

Genital Warts

Image of the STI inserted here and shown in class.

- Warts on the genitals
- Caused by HPV (human papillomavirus)
- The warts can go away and come back again
- There is no cure
- Some people have a body that clear the virus on it's own.
- Treatment of warts with a cream, liquid, surgery or freezing.

FAQs

Q1: Does the new RSE curriculum take account different faiths? Yes - The material provided has been designed to help children from all backgrounds.

Q2: Do I have a right to withdraw my child from Relationships and Sex Education? Parents will have a right to withdraw their child from some or all sex education.

Q3: Will these topics promote LGBT relationships? No - the topics don't 'promote' anything, they educate.

FAQs

Q4: Will groups be mixed gender? Yes - research has shown this is beneficial.

Q5: Will there be specialists who know about relationships and sex education talking to my child? Yes - during workshops and guest speaker sessions.

Q6: Will my child be exposed to pornography? No - However, images will be used during lessons. We use those that are deemed to be age appropriate.

Q7: How can I best support my child at home?