



**Lealands**  
High School

# Relationships and Sex Education programme

## **YEAR 8 LESSON 1:** **Sex and the Law**

**Do Now:** On whiteboards:

How would you define 'relationship'?

List 5 different people you can have a relationship with.



# YEAR 8 LESSON 1:

## Sex and the Law

### Learning outcomes:

I can...

- explain aspects of the law surrounding sex and age
- identify the moral and social reasons why people choose to have a sexual relationship
- explain that no one has the right to intimidate someone into giving their 'consent' and that sexual activity following such a threat is illegal.
- explain how to ask someone for their consent without putting them under pressure.
- demonstrate understanding of a person's right to say no and to have their decision respected; they do not have to justify it.

# Ground Rules - READ IN SILENCE

To make everyone feel respected, listened to and safe, we must all:

**Respect privacy:** We can discuss examples but do not use names or descriptions that identify anyone, including ourselves.

**No negative comments to others:** Everyone has their own knowledge on this topic. No one knows too little or too much. Therefore, you must be respectful about what others know.

**Listen to others:** It is okay to disagree with each other, but we should listen properly before making assumptions or deciding how to respond. When disagreeing, challenge the statement not the person.

**Use correct terminology:** We will be focusing on facts during the session, so only use scientific or acceptable language. Do not use slang.

**No judgement:** We can explore beliefs and misunderstandings about the topic without fear of being judged.

**Choose level of participation:** Everyone has the right to choose not to answer a question or join discussion. We never put anyone 'on the spot'.

## DEFINITION OF RELATIONSHIP

Write down what you understand the word *relationship* to mean.



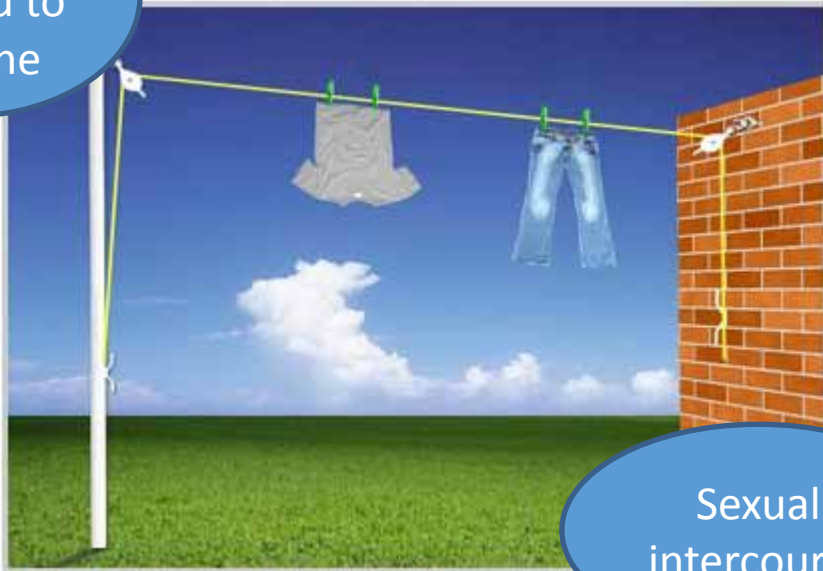
The way in which two or more people or things are connected



List 5 different types of people that you have relationships with.

# RELATIONSHIP TIMELINES

Being attracted to someone



Sexual intercourse

On your timeline sheet, write down what might happen in a relationship between

1. becoming attracted to someone
2. having sexual intercourse for the first time.

**Please remember our class ground rules about using appropriate words**

3. Is there anything on your list that is not legal?

# SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

- In pairs or by yourself
- Read the questions fully
- You must write an answer, even if it's a guess

## WHAT DO YOU REALLY KNOW?

**If you do not know all of the answers to these questions, you do not know all the laws about sex and sexual relationships**

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

1. What is the legal age of consent for sexual activity for both men and women in England and Wales?

16

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

### 2. What does consent mean?

Consent means making an active decision to say yes, an assumption of consent is not enough.



## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

3. How old does a person need to be to get contraceptive advice?

Any age, however health professionals have to follow a strict set of principles called the Fraser Guidelines when discussing contraception with under 16 year olds.

## FRASER GUIDELINES

*"...a doctor could proceed to give advice and treatment provided he is satisfied in the following criteria:*

- 1) that the girl (although under the age of 16 years of age) will understand his advice;*
- 2) that they cannot persuade her to inform her parents or to allow him to inform the parents that she is seeking contraceptive advice;*
- 3) that she is very likely to continue having sexual intercourse with or without contraceptive treatment;*
- 4) that unless she receives contraceptive advice or treatment her physical or mental health or both are likely to suffer;*
- 5) that her best interests require him to give her contraceptive advice, treatment or both without the parental consent."*

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

4. If a young person goes to a clinic to get contraception, the clinic will tell the person's parents or school nurse – True or False?

False. All contraceptive and GUM (Genito Urinary Medicine) are confidential unless the health professional is concerned about the young persons' safety.

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

5. What is the legal age for a LGBTQ+ person to have a sexual relationship?

16

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

6. Is abortion legal in the UK?

**Yes**

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

7. Parents and guardians have a legal right to withdraw their children from Sex and Relationship Education – True or False?

False. Children can be withdrawn from some specific SRE lessons, but this is done at the discretion of the school in discussion with parents/guardians. They cannot remove their children from the statutory elements in the National Curriculum  
e.g. Health Education or Science

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

8. Is it illegal for two 15 year olds to have a sexual relationship?

Yes. The law says that the age of consent is 16 years old.

## SEX AND THE LAW QUIZ

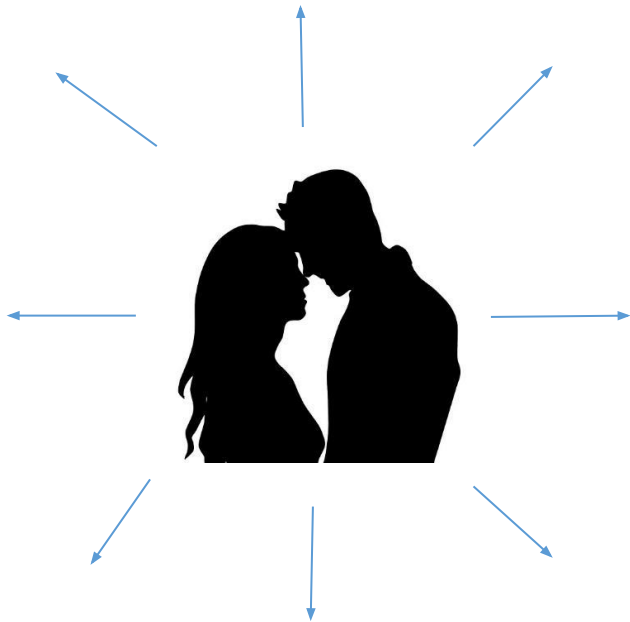
9. Where can you get advice about sexual health and contraception?

Brook.org.uk, GP surgery, Youth club, GUM clinic, Staff in school.



# WHY DO PEOPLE HAVE SEX?

People should only have sex if they want to.  
What are the reasons why people begin a sexual relationship?



On your sheet, brainstorm the reasons why people may have sex.

Place a + next to any reason that you think is a positive reason.

Place a - next to any that you think are negative reasons.

Let's take some feedback

# LEGAL DEFINITION OF CONSENT

*A person consents if he/she agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.*

- What kinds of phrases could be used to check another is consenting? For example, *'Would it be ok if ...'*, *'Do you want me to stop?'*.
- Suggest language that could be seen as persuasion. For example, *'You would if you loved me'*.



# IMAGINE YOU OVERHEARD THIS CONVERSATION

Go on, it'll be okay

I'm not sure...

I am, it'll be great!

Are you sure it's safe?

Of course it's safe, everyone knows it's safe, you'll like it

I'm still not sure...

Look, you know I care about you. I'd never suggest doing anything that could hurt you. What's the matter? Don't you trust me?'

# OFFERING SUPPORT AND ADVICE

<b>The first person is putting pressure on the second person.</b>	<b>True or False</b>
<b>The second person is feeling uncomfortable.</b>	<b>True or False</b>
<b>When the person asks 'don't you trust me?' this is not a fair question.</b>	<b>True or False</b>
<b>This is a healthy relationship.</b>	<b>True or False</b>
<b>The first person is not being fair.</b>	<b>True or False</b>

- Imagine that the two characters asked for your advice. What would you say to them both?
- If they ask you why you've said what you said, could you explain your reasons?
- Where else could a person go for advice in these kinds of situations?

Look, everyone does it

No, I don't want to...

That's not normal, you're not normal!

I just don't want to! I don't like it

I'll tell our friends there's something wrong with you

Why would you do that?

You want everyone to think you're weird?

Please don't get angry

If I am, it's your fault I am!

I'm sorry!

I don't care! I'm not keeping your secret any more

No! Don't! I'll do it...

So you're saying yes?

Yeah, ok, I will

## **AGREE/DISAGREE**

- 1. This is a healthy relationship.**
- 2. The person seeking consent made sure that the other person's consent was freely given.**
- 3. The person under pressure to say 'yes' gave their consent in the end.**
- 4. The person under pressure to say 'yes' could easily have said 'no' if they'd wanted to.**
- 5. The person under pressure to say 'yes' won't be able to get help from the police now or later, if this ends badly, because they said 'yes'.**



# SUM UP

- Seeking someone's consent by pressurising or manipulating them is wrong, and consent in its true sense cannot be obtained through pressure or manipulation, whatever someone actually says.
- If we ask for another's consent, they have the right to say no, to have that decision respected, and to not have to justify themselves if they choose not to.
- If situations do not feel right to someone, they always have the right to not give their consent, and this must be respected.



# SIGNPOSTING

If you want to talk to someone about today's lesson:



- Tutor or Head of Year
- Childline
  - 0800 1111
  - Online chat available at [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)
- Relate Relationships Advice
  - 0300 100 1234
  - Online chat available at [www.relate.org.uk](http://www.relate.org.uk)
- 24-hour National Domestic Violence Freephone Helpline
  - 0808 2000 247
- Freedom Charity:
  - 0845 607 0133
  - [www.freedomcharity.org.uk](http://www.freedomcharity.org.uk)
- Brook
  - 0808 802 1234
  - Website [www.askbrook.org.uk](http://www.askbrook.org.uk)