



Wildern School teaching staff have recently received training on Sexual Health from the **NHS** in line with the “Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education” Framework that was published in 2019. Knowledge about safer sex and sexual health remains important to ensure that young people are equipped to make safe, informed and healthy choices as they progress through adult life. As part of our **Education for Life** curriculum, students learn about sexual health during their time at Wildern.

Why do we learn about this?

Having effective and inclusive sexual health support means young people are:

- More likely to report sexual abuse/ harassment.
- More likely to experience sex which is consensual.
- More likely to have non-regretted and positive choices about sexual activity.
- More likely to use contraception and condoms.
- Less likely to have an unplanned pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection.
- **There is no evidence to suggest that it will encourage a child to become sexually active.**



letstalkaboutit is the primary sexual health service provider for Hampshire.

They offer a wide range of services, including STI testing and treatment, contraception, and sexual health advice.

Crucially, they provide online resources, allowing for:

- Online appointment booking.
- STI self-sampling kits.
- Chlamydia self-sampling for those aged 16-24.
- Condoms by post.

You can find them online at: www.letstalkaboutit.nhs.uk or by phone 0300 300 2016.

Sexual Health Promotion Practitioners



The Sexual Health Community team provide services in the community which aims to meet the needs of the Public Health Outcomes Framework, including:

- Reducing the late diagnosis of HIV
- 1:1 Support
- Reducing teenage pregnancy
- Sex and Relationship Education

Protecting Young People

The following risk assessments are used by practitioners when deciding whether a young person is competent to make decisions about things that affect them. Practitioners must establish that the following criteria are met.

Safeguarding – Risk Assessments/CERAF (Child Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework).

Fraser Guidelines – 1985

- The young person understands the advice and is mature enough to understand the implications.
- The practitioner cannot persuade the young person to inform his or her parents.
- The young person is likely to have sex with or without contraceptives.
- The young person's health is likely to suffer if they do not receive contraceptive advice or treatment.
- It is in the young person's best interest to receive contraceptive advice or treatment without parental consent.

Gillick Competencies

This refers to a legal case from the 1980's which looked at whether Doctors should be able to give contraceptive advice or treatment to under 16's, without parental consent. The Gillick competency applies mainly to medical advice but is often used in a wider context to help assess whether a child has the maturity to make their own decisions and to understand the implications of those decisions. Age, maturity and mental capacity is considered. This is known as "Gillick Competent"

Sending 'Nudes' and The Law

The Law is there to **protect** children from abuse.

Sharing nudes is when someone sends a **naked or semi-naked image or video to another person**. The term 'sexting' is often used by young people to talk about sharing sexual messages and not imagery.

The law says that creating or sharing sexual images or videos of a child under 18 is illegal, even if the person creating or sharing the image is a child. This includes:

- sending sexual messages to a child
- a child taking an explicit photo or video of themselves or a friend
- sharing an explicit image or video of a child, even if it's shared between children of the same age
- having, downloading or storing an explicit image or video of a child, even if the child gave their permission for it to be taken.
- sharing an explicit image or video of a child is illegal, even if it's shared between children of the same age.

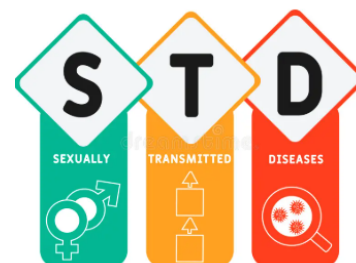
What recent changes have been made to the law regarding online imagery?

Cyberflashing

- ★ Sending someone nude pictures online without their consent is **sexual harassment**.
- ★ Anyone who sends a nude photo or film, for the purpose of their own sexual gratification or to cause the victim humiliation, alarm, or distress, may face up to **two years in prison**.
- ★ There has also been recent action to criminalise upskirting and breastfeeding voyeurism.
- ★ Intimate image sexual abuse, often called 'revenge porn', was made illegal in 2015. It is now clearer for the police to determine charges and increase punishment.
- ★ Intentional sending of flashing images to a person with epilepsy to cause that person to have a seizure is now an offence.
- ★ Online threats are now treated the same as in-person threats
- ★ Sending death threats or threatening serious harm online will now carry a jail sentence of up to five
- ★ Years.

The "Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education" Framework framework requires students to be aware of:

- 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 importance of and facts about testing
- the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.



Sexual Health - headline statistics

- 50% increase in gonorrhoea since 2021
- 24% increase in chlamydia since 2021
- 15% increase in syphilis since 2021
- 8% increase in number of consultations at sexual health services since 2021
- 26% increase in STI diagnoses among young people aged 15 to 24 since 2021
-

For more information, please visit letstalkaboutit.nhs.uk