



Subject: Key Stage 3 & 14–19 PSHE
Topic title: LGBTQAI+ and the Community



Define: LGBTQ+

Lesbian
 Gay
 Bisexual
 Trans
 Queer / Questioning
 + = Other

Define: Bisexual

A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction to people of their own gender as well as another gender

Define: Biological Sex

The physical anatomy and gendered hormones one is born with.

Define: Sexuality

A person's sexual preference or orientation. Who they are attracted to.

Define: Pansexual

A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction for members of all gender identities/expressions

Define: Heterosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the other gender.

Define: Homosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the same gender.

Define: Sexuality

A person's sexual preference or orientation. Who they are attracted to.

Define: Transsexual

A person whose gender identity is the binary opposite of their biological sex, who may undergo medical treatments to change their biological sex

Define: Transgender

A person whose gender identity is the binary opposite of their biological sex, who may undergo medical treatments to change their biological sex

Define: Gender Identity

Gender identity is a way to describe how you feel about your gender. You might identify your gender as a boy or a girl or something different. This is different from your sex, which is related to your physical body and biology.

Define: Intersex

A person with a set of sexual anatomy that doesn't fit within the labels of female or male (e.g., XXY phenotype, uterus, and penis)

Important legal changes that have affected LGBTQ+ people in the UK

2000: Government lifts the ban on lesbians and gay men serving in the Armed Forces.

2001: Age of consent for gay/bi men is lowered to 16.

2002: Equal rights are granted to same-sex couples applying for adoption.

2003: Repeal of Section 28 - Section 28 was a law that made it illegal to talk positively about homosexuality in schools.

2003: A new law comes into force protecting LGBT people from discrimination at work. Until 2003 employers could discriminate against LGBT people by not hiring them or not promoting them, just because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

2004: Civil Partnership Act is passed.

2004: Gender Recognition Act is passed - This Act allowed trans people to change their legal gender. This means that they can get a new birth certificate that reflects who they really are, which helps for future legal processes like marriage.

2007: It becomes illegal to discriminate against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity when providing them with goods or services.

2008: The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act makes 'incitement to homophobic hatred' a crime.

2009: A new law gives better legal recognition to same-sex parents.

2013: The Marriage (Same-Sex Couples) Act is passed.

Schools and LGBTQ+ Pupils

All Schools are required to have a policy relating to LGBTQ+ Students and how they are supported in schools. However each case will be dealt with on an individual basis as to what is best for the students. Discussions will be conducted with Safe guarding team, parents, wellbeing teams and appropriate external agencies involved in the students care.

Trans Teens and Children

If a child is under 18 and thought to have gender dysphoria, they'll usually be referred to a specialist child and adolescent Gender Identity Clinic (GIC). Treatment is arranged with a multi-disciplinary team (MDT). This is a group may include specialists such as mental health professionals and paediatric endocrinologists. Most treatments offered at this stage are psychological, rather than medical or surgical.

If the child is diagnosed with gender dysphoria and they've reached puberty, they could be treated with gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues. These are synthetic hormones that suppress the hormones naturally produced by the body. They also suppress puberty and can help delay potentially distressing physical changes caused by the body becoming even more like that of the biological sex, until they're old enough for other treatment options. The effects of treatment with GnRH analogues are considered to be fully reversible, so treatment can usually be stopped at any time.

Teenagers who are 17 years of age or older may be seen in an adult gender clinic. They are entitled to consent to their own treatment and follow the standard adult protocols.

Gender Reassignment surgery will **not** be considered until a person has reached 18 years of age.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family members
- Teachers and School Staff including School Nurse and Wellbeing Team
- Your Doctor or Community Nurse
- NHS Online
- Young Stonewall: <https://www.youngstonewall.org.uk/>
- The Proud Trust – Local Support groups: <https://www.theproudtrust.org>
- Friends and Family of Lesbians and Gays: <https://www.fflag.org.uk/>

Some of these terms are controversial in their definitions and may mean slightly different things to different people. These definitions have been taken from Stonewall charity.