



**Poulton-le-Sands
Church of England Primary school**



Statement of Principles

Our aim as a school is to meet its obligations under the public sector equality duty by having due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination and other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
- Advance equality opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it
- Foster good relations across all characteristics - between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Having due regard for advancing equality involves:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics.
- Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.
- Encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

Ethos and Atmosphere

This policy outlines the commitment of the staff, pupils and governors of Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school to ensure that equality of opportunity is available to all members of the school community. For our school, this means not simply treating everybody the same but understanding and tackling the different barriers which could lead to unequal outcomes for different groups of pupils in school, whilst celebrating and valuing the achievements and strengths of all members of the school community. These include:

- Pupils
- Staff
- Parents/carers
- The governing body
- Multi-agency staff linked to the school
- Visitors to school
- Students on placement

We believe that equality at our school should permeate all aspects of school life and is the responsibility of every member of the school and wider community. Every member of the school community should feel safe, secure, valued and of equal worth.

At Poulton-le-Sands C.E. School, equality is a key principle for treating all people fairly and creating a society in which everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential - irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination.

At Poulton-le-Sands School we are concerned with enabling children to learn and achieve, developing responsibility and independence, so that they can play the fullest possible role in a fast-changing world. We believe that education is a partnership between home and school, as a route to the spiritual, moral, social, cultural, physical and mental development, and thus the well-being of our children.

Our Vision is central to everything that we do:

As a sanctuary of Christian love, we forge futures in our community. We inspire a joy of learning and a delight in one another. In faith, we are refined through challenge, growing with God, together.

The light shines in the darkness and the darkness shall not overcome it.

John 1 v.5

The Diocese of Blackburn inspection (SIAMS June 2024) found that, *"The Christian vision at Poulton-le-Sands is the heartbeat of the school. Inspiring leaders, dedicated staff and supportive governors wholeheartedly promote the vision. Pupils and adults understand the source of the vision and articulate it with absolute conviction. As a result, the school's expression of its vision is seen, felt and heard every day. The school's vision that it is a sanctuary, forging a future together for the whole community is lived out daily. As a result, it is transformational for adults and pupils. Families are embraced whether they have a faith or not. Therefore, all are valued members of this inclusive community, who demonstrably delight in one another"*.

"School has a family feel; everyone looks out for each other." Parent Questionnaire

"Everyone is welcome." Parent Questionnaire

At Poulton-le-Sands, we ensure:

- The leadership of the school community will demonstrate mutual respect between all members of the school community
- There is an *openness* of atmosphere which welcomes everyone to the school
- All within the school community will challenge any type of discriminatory and/or bullying behaviour, eg through unwanted attentions (verbal or physical) and unwelcome or offensive remarks or suggestions

- All pupils are encouraged to greet visitors to the school with friendliness and respect
- The displays around the school are of a high quality and reflect diversity across all aspects of equality of opportunity and are frequently monitored
- Provision is made to cater for the spiritual needs of all the children through planning of assemblies, classroom based and externally based activities
- The area has a high percentage of people from the travelling community, although not a high percentage attending this school, we are aware of their needs.
- We cater for the needs of the children living in wards rated E or E* (2017: 85%). There is a high number living in these wards with socio-economic challenges. Unemployment is high and the seaside town often offers a high level of seasonal employment. A large number come from a family of one parent.
- We are aware of migrant workers coming to Morecambe, the majority from Poland. The whole local community has not *always* welcomed them and the school community challenges these issues.

This policy applies to the whole school community. It has been drawn up as a result of the outcomes of a transparent process and through consultation with:

- The parents – The school community communicates with parents via newsletters, the school website, email, social media and through regular channels such as face to face and telephone conversations. Parental questionnaires have been utilised.
- The Pupils – Members of the school council represent the views of their peers. They are consulted regularly to ensure that the children have a voice in our school community. All pupils including those with SEND are encouraged and supported to express their views at school.
- The *whole* staff – Staff are consulted through working parties and through weekly staff meetings. The leadership team also plays a vital role in shaping the direction of the school and in ensuring that the equality scheme is achieved.
- The governing body – School Governor's play an active role in the life of the school and have worked closely with the staff to develop this scheme and evaluate its ongoing effectiveness.
- Our partners in the community - Close working relationship with external professionals who support our inclusion work in school, including multi-agency meetings. These include the many agencies involved, but not limited to, our complex needs children, our SEND children, our vulnerable children. Recommendations from these professionals are acted upon in school. Poulton-le-Sands C of E School is involved in many projects within the community, supporting vulnerable families in our area.

School in Context

As of September 2025, Poulton-le-Sands CE Primary School had 155 pupils on roll. Of these, 83 are boys and 72 are girls. Also, within school we have 124 families. The majority of pupils are White British (86%). A further 3% are from other White backgrounds. Children of Chinese, Pakistani, and African heritage each represent 1.3% of the school population, while 0.6% are from other Black backgrounds. The staff and governors are predominantly of white British background. Linguistically the majority of children have English as their primary spoken language with 1 child speaking Polish, 1 Mandarin, 1 Cantonese and 3 Chinese. The area is a popular venue for the travelling community but these children usually attend Catholic schools in the area. The school is not aware of any staff or governors with a disability. The ground floor of the school is physically accessible to people with a disability, with an exterior ramp. The school has a stair lift to make the second floor fully accessible for everyone.

2. Legislation and Guidance

This document refers to the following legislation:

- [The Equality Act 2010](#), which introduced the public sector equality duty and protects people from discrimination
- [The Equality Act 2010 \(Specific Duties\) Regulations 2011](#), which require schools to publish information to demonstrate how they are complying with the public sector equality duty and to publish equality objectives

Other supporting documents are Department for Education (DfE) guidance: The Equality Act 2010 and schools:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/315587/Equality_Act_Advice_Final.pdf

and the Equality and Human Rights Commission: Technical Guidance for Schools:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/technical-guidance-schools-england>

3. Roles and Responsibilities

The governing board will:

- Ensure that the equality information and objectives as set out in this statement are published and

communicated throughout the school, including to staff, pupils and parents, and that they are reviewed and updated at least once every four years

- Delegate responsibility for monitoring the achievement of the objectives on a daily basis to the headteacher

The equality link governor is Mr Peter Bennett, who will:

- Meet with the designated member of staff for equality and other relevant staff members, to discuss any issues and how these are being addressed
- Ensure they're familiar with all relevant legislation and the contents of this document
- Attend appropriate equality and diversity training
- Report back to the full governing board regarding any issues

The headteacher will:

- Promote knowledge and understanding of the equality objectives amongst staff and pupils
- Monitor success in achieving the objectives and report back to governors

All school staff are expected to have regard to this document and to work to achieve the objectives as set out in section 8. All staff will promote an inclusive and collaborative ethos in the school, challenge inappropriate language and behaviour, respond appropriately to incidents of discrimination and harassment, ensure appropriate support for children with additional needs and maintain a good level of awareness of equalities issues.

All members of the school community have a responsibility to treat each other with respect, to feel valued, and to speak out if they witness or are subject to any inappropriate language or behaviour.

We will take steps to ensure all visitors to the school adhere to our commitment to equality.

4. Eliminating Discrimination

At Poulton-le-Sands CE Primary School, we recognise that all members of the school and our wider community are of equal value. The school is aware of its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and complies with non-discrimination provisions.

Where relevant, our policies include reference to the importance of avoiding discrimination and other prohibited conduct.

Staff and governors are regularly reminded of their responsibilities under the Equality Act, for example during meetings. Where this has been discussed during a meeting, it is recorded in the meeting minutes.

New staff receive training on the Equality Act as part of their induction, and all staff receive refresher training every year.

The Headteacher is responsible for monitoring equality issues, aided by our equality link governor. They regularly liaise regarding any issues and make senior leaders and governors aware of these as appropriate.

5. Advancing Equality of Opportunity

In meeting its responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty, the school is committed to advancing equality of opportunity through the following actions:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people which are connected to a particular characteristic they have (e.g. pupils with disabilities, or gay pupils who are being subjected to homophobic bullying)
- Taking steps to meet the particular needs of people who have a particular characteristic (e.g. enabling Muslim pupils to pray at prescribed times)
- Encouraging people who have a particular characteristic to participate fully in any activities (e.g. encouraging all pupils to be involved in the full range of school societies)
- In fulfilling this aspect of the duty, the school will:
- Publish attainment data each academic year showing how pupils with different characteristics are performing
- Analyse the above data to determine strengths and areas for improvement, implement actions in response and publish this information
- Make evidence available identifying improvements for specific groups (e.g. declines in incidents of homophobic or transphobic bullying)
- Publish further data about any issues associated with particular protected characteristics, identifying any issues which could affect our own pupils

6. Fostering Good Relations

As a school we believe that we should treat each other with care, respect and kindness, and that strong positive relationships make a great school. We aim to foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share it by:

- Promoting tolerance, friendship and understanding of a range of religions and cultures through different aspects of our curriculum. This includes teaching in RE, citizenship and personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education, but also activities in other curriculum areas. For example, as part of teaching and learning in English/reading, pupils will be introduced to literature from a range of cultures
- Holding assemblies dealing with relevant issues. Pupils will be encouraged to take a lead in such assemblies, and we will also invite external speakers to contribute
- Working with our local community. This includes inviting leaders of local faith groups to speak at assemblies, and organising school trips and activities based around the local community
- Encouraging and implementing initiatives to deal with tensions between different groups of pupils within the school. For example, our school council has representatives from different year groups and is formed of pupils from a range of backgrounds. All pupils are encouraged to participate in the school's activities, such as sports clubs. We also work with parents to promote knowledge and understanding of different cultures

- We have developed links with people and groups who have specialist knowledge about particular characteristics, which helps inform and develop our approach

7. Publicising the Policy and Plan

This policy is publicised through our website: www.poulton-le-sands.lancs.sch.uk A paper copy is from school by request.

8. Monitoring Arrangements

Poulton-le-Sands C.E. is an inclusive school, working towards greater equality in the whole school community. We use the curriculum and teaching to enhance the self-esteem of all those it serves and to provide a learning environment in which each individual is encouraged to fulfil her or his potential.

We collect and analyse a range of equality information for our pupils/students:

- attainment data,
- achievement data,
- attendance data,
- exclusions,
- complaints of bullying or harassment,

These are analysed by ethnicity, disability, gender, Pupil Premium Grant. (PPG).

We make regular assessments of pupils' learning and use this information to track pupils' progress, as they move through the school. As part of this process, we regularly monitor the performance of different groups, to ensure that all groups of pupils are making the best possible progress. We use this information to adjust future teaching and learning plans, as necessary.

Resources are available to support groups of pupils where the information suggests that progress is not as good as it should be. The governing body's Curriculum and Standards Committee receives regular updates on pupil performance information, this is then fed back to the Full Governors Meeting.

School performance information is compared to national data and local authority data, to ensure that pupils are making appropriate progress when compared to all schools, and to schools in similar circumstances.

As well as monitoring pupil performance information, we also regularly monitor a range of other information. This relates to:

- Attendance
- Exclusions and truancy
- Racism, disability, sexism, homophobia and all forms of bullying
- Parental involvement
- Participation in Extended Learning Opportunities

Our monitoring activities enable us to identify any differences in pupil performance and provide specific support as required, including pastoral support. This allows us to take appropriate action to meet the needs of specific groups in order to make necessary improvements.

Poulton-le-Sands C.E. School is also committed to providing a working environment free from discrimination, bullying, harassment and victimisation. We aim to recruit an appropriately qualified workforce and establish a governing body that is representative of all sections of the community in order to respect and respond to the needs of our population.

We collect information on staff in post, and applicants for employment, training and promotion. This is deemed to be best practice in order to identify potentially discriminatory practice.

We collect a range of profile information for our staff, for example: applicants for employment, staff profile, attendance at training events, disciplinary and grievance cases, staff appraisal/performance management, exit interviews. We collect information relating to: race, gender, disability and marital status.

We have identified the following issues from the analysis of the data:

- staff data needs to be separated into ethnicity, disability, gender.
- governor information needs to be collected

Due regard is given to the promotion of equality in the School Improvement Plan. The person responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the policy and action plan is the Headteacher.

Their role is to:

- Lead discussions, organise training, update staff in staff meetings, support discussions
- Work with the governing body on matters relating to equality

Support evaluation activities that moderate the impact and success of this policy

We will review and update the equality information we publish at least each year to demonstrate how we are meeting the aims of the general public sector equality duty and to evidence progress made towards our equality objectives. Our objectives will be drawn up and published by the Governing Board at least every 4 years.

10. Considering Equalities in Decision Making

Undertaking equality impact analysis (EIAs) is similar to undertaking health and safety risk assessments. It involves predicting and assessing what the implications of a policy, function or strategy will be on a wide range of people.

EIAs are a way in which we can analyse all of our work (this could be a policy, procedure, project,

strategy or service) to ensure it meets the needs of all our service users and that no group (in relation to ethnicity, disability, gender, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation) is disadvantaged or cannot access our services.

Our school ensures it has due regard to equality considerations whenever significant decisions are made. We consider equality implications before and at the time that we develop policy and make decisions and continue to review these on a continuing basis. We keep a written record to show we have considered equality issues and asked relevant questions about the impact of our decisions on different groups in the school community

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11. Commissioning and Procurement

Poulton-le-Sands C.E. School will ensure that we buy services from organisations that comply with equality legislation. This will be a significant factor in any tendering process.

If you would like to see our Action Plan on equality, diversity and inclusion, please contact the school office or email us at support@poulton-le-sands.lancs.sch.uk.

Appendix 1

Specific duties - Information and objectives

Summary:

There are specific duties which schools have to undertake in relation to the Equality Act 2010:

- a. to publish information which shows they have due regard for equalities, as defined by the Act;
2. to publish at least one equality objective.

The **information** has to be **updated annually** and this annual updating is expected to include an indication of progress on achieving the objectives. **Objectives have to be prepared and published every four years.**

Two guiding principles:

An important principle underlying how schools respond to the specific duties is **proportionality**. This means that, for example, more information may be expected from a large secondary school than from a small primary, and more than one equality objective may be expected.

A second important principle is **flexibility**. This means that each individual school is permitted, and indeed expected, to interpret the legislation in ways which are appropriate to its own context, neighbourhood, history and circumstances.

Information showing the school has due regard for equalities:

What is the purpose of publishing equality information?

Each school has to publish information showing it is complying with the requirement (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) to have due regard for equalities. On the basis of this information each school also has to set itself at least one equality objective.

It is also on the basis of the information which a school publishes that parents, carers, local communities, trade unions and equality organisations will hold the governing body to account.

How and where should the information be published?

The information which a school publishes must be accessible, in both senses: a) easy to find and b) easy for a non-specialist to understand.

It is up to each school to decide this for itself. A school should probably use the same means of publishing that it uses for other important information. For many schools this means the document will be on the school website and that a brief summary of it will be posted on notice-boards, and included in newsletters to parents and in the staff handbook.

Other things being equal, it would be appropriate and valuable to publish equality information within, or alongside, the school's self-evaluation documentation.

What about confidentiality?

Is it necessary to publish *all* relevant information, regardless of how sensitive it is or may be? The answer is that the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 will apply, and that normal conventions and rules relating to confidentiality will need to be observed. It follows that not all the relevant information that a school gathers has to be placed in the public domain.

For example, it would not be appropriate to publish information which enables individual pupils or members of staff to be identified. Nor, as a general rule, would it be appropriate to publish information that could be maliciously used to harm a school's reputation.

What sort of information?

What sort of information will count as showing that a school has due regard for equalities, and that it is willing for others to hold it to account?

By and large, each school is permitted and encouraged to answer this question in its own way, according to its own circumstances. However, the government has indicated that minimally every public body must provide demographic information about its service users, and must show that it is aware of different outcomes and inequalities amongst them.

In the case of schools, therefore, information needs to be given about the pupil population broken down by ethnicity and gender, and about significant differences in attainment between girls and boys, and between pupils of different ethnic backgrounds.

It is reasonable to assume that demonstrating due regard will involve schools making statements such as those listed below, and illustrating them with examples and further information. The first four, as mentioned above, are essential.

Data about the school population and differences of outcome

1. The school has data on its composition broken down by year group, ethnicity and gender, and by proficiency in English.
2. The school has data on its composition broken down by types of impairment and special educational need.
3. The school has data on inequalities of outcome and participation connected with ethnicity, gender and disability, and with proficiency in English.
4. The school uses data on inequalities of outcome and involvement when setting itself objectives for achievable and measurable improvements.

Documentation and record-keeping

5. There are statements of the school's responsibilities under the Equality Act in various school documents. For example, there is a statement of overarching policy, and there may be significant references in the school improvement plan, self-evaluation papers, the prospectus, routine bulletins and newsletters, and occasional letters to parents.
6. There are references to the school's responsibilities under the Equality Act in the minutes of governors' meetings, staff meetings and senior leadership team meetings, and in the minutes of the School Council.

7. Before introducing important new policies or measures, the school carefully assesses their potential impact on equalities, positive or negative, and keeps a record of the analysis and judgements which it makes.

Responsibilities

8. A senior member of staff has special responsibility for equalities matters.

9. A member of the governing body has a watching brief for equalities matters.

Staffing

10. The school's programme for continuing professional development (CPD) includes reference to equalities matters, both directly and incidentally.

11. There is good equal opportunities practice in the recruitment and promotion of staff, both teaching and administrative.

Behaviour and safety

12. There are clear procedures for dealing with prejudice-related bullying and incidents.

13. Surveys and focus groups show that most pupils feel safe from all kinds of bullying.

Curriculum

14. Focused attention is paid to the needs of specific groups of pupils, for example those who are learning English as an additional language, and there is extra or special provision for certain groups, as appropriate

15. There is coverage in the curriculum of equalities issues, particularly with regard to tackling prejudice and promoting community cohesion and mutual understanding

16. There are activities across the curriculum that promote pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

17. The school takes part in certain national projects and award schemes, for example the Lancashire Race Equality Mark; Accord Coalition Inclusivity Award; Black History Month; Disability History Month; Equalities Award; Gypsy, Roma and Traveller History Month; LGBT History Month; Refugee Week; Rights Respecting Schools Award; and Stonewall School Champions.

18. In curriculum materials in all subjects there are positive images of disabled people; of gay and lesbian people; of both women and men in non-stereotypical gender roles; and of people from a wide range of ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds.

Consultation and involvement

19. The school has procedures for consulting and involving parents and carers, and for engaging with local groups and organisations, and has regard in these for the concerns and requirements of the Equality Act.

20. The school has procedures for finding out how pupils think and feel about the school, and has regard in these for the concerns of the Equality Act.

Setting objectives:

Introductory notes

Equality objectives have to be specific and measurable, and to be outcome-focused, as distinct from being focused primarily on making improvements in provision, crucially important though such improvements are.

This means the vast majority of equality objectives are likely to be about the closing and narrowing of gaps in attainment and take-up, or else about fostering good relations. Some examples of such objectives are cited below.

Further, equality objectives have to be related to matters highlighted in the information which a school publishes to demonstrate compliance with the public sector equality duty (PSED).

The legal requirement is to publish at least one objective. A single objective might well be sufficient in a very small rural primary school. It would probably be difficult or impossible for an urban primary school, or for a secondary school, to claim that a single objective shows it is taking the public sector equality duty (PSED) seriously.

The actual number of objectives which a school adopts is probably less important than the seriousness and rigour with which it undertakes them.

Other things being equal, equality objectives should be part of, or aligned with, the school improvement plan.

Narrowing the gaps

- To narrow the gaps in English at KS3 and KS4 between girls and boys, and between pupils for whom English is an additional language and pupils for whom English is the first language.
- To narrow the gap in attendance rates between Gypsy Roma Traveller children and other children throughout the school.
- To narrow the gaps in mathematics and science between children of certain specific minority ethnic backgrounds and other children at key stage 2.
- To narrow the gap in participation in the public life of the school between disabled pupils (including learning-disabled pupils) and other pupils.
- To narrow the gap in mathematics between boys and girls at the end of Key Stage 1.

Fostering good relations

- To reduce the incidence of prejudice-related bullying, hostility and suspicion throughout the school, particularly in relation to homophobia and sexism, and hostile attitudes and behaviour towards people who are disabled.
- To promote and enhance community cohesion and a sense of shared belonging in the school, and in the school's neighbourhood.
- To promote spiritual, moral, social and cultural development through the teaching of English and literacy, with particular reference to issues of equality and diversity.

Questions about each objective which a school adopts

With regard to each objective which a school selects, it will need to consider questions such as those listed below:

1. Background evidence

Why have we chosen this objective? For example, and particularly, what relevant data do we have? Is the rationale for the objective clearly indicated in the published information.

2. Procedure

What in practice are we actually going to do?

3. Responsibility

Who will be responsible for ensuring the objective is pursued and achieved?

4. Measurable success indicators

What will count as relevant and measurable evidence that we are succeeding, or have succeeded?

5. Timings

By when do we expect to see signs of progress or success?

6. Expense

How much are we budgeting, and on what items of expenditure in particular?

7. Resistance

Who may be opposed or lukewarm? How shall we respond to them?

8. Problems

What problems or difficulties may arise, and how shall we deal with them?

9. Learning from others

What plans do we have for finding out what has worked well elsewhere? Do some, or all, staff need extra training?

10. Engagement

Who have we consulted when deciding on this objective?

Note: The information in Appendix 1 is adapted from INSTED - Equalities in Education Resource Folder 2009-11

<http://www.insted.co.uk/equalities.html>

Appendix 2

Race

The term race includes colour, ethnic origin, nationality, national origin and citizenship as well as race.

Reporting racist incidents in schools

Schools in Lancashire are required to have in place a procedure for dealing with and reporting racist incidents, which includes providing an annual summary of racist incidents to Lancashire County Council.

Disability

What is a disability?

Disability is a physical or mental impairment which has an effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. That effect must be:

- substantial (more than minor or trivial)
- adverse
- long-term (it has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least a year or for the rest of the life of the person affected).

There is no need for a person to have a specific, medically-diagnosed cause for their impairment – what matters is the effect of the impairment, not the cause.

Examples include hearing or sight impairments, a significant mobility difficulty, mental health conditions or learning difficulties. There are many other types of condition, illness or injury that can result in a person being *disabled* (eg diabetes, asthma, cancer, arthritis, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, heart conditions, facial disfigurement).

GENDER

The term gender includes boys, girls, men and women, and transgender/transsexual people. Sexual orientation is a distinct protected characteristic. (The term transgender refers to a range of people who do not feel comfortable with their birth gender).

What is the difference between sex and gender?

- Sex refers to biological status as male or female. It includes physical attributes such as sex chromosomes, gonads, sex hormones, internal reproductive structures, and external genitalia.
- Gender is a term that is often used to refer to ways that people act, interact, or feel about themselves, which are associated with boys/men and girls/women. While aspects of biological sex are the same across different cultures, aspects of gender may not be.

Sexual Orientation

Heterosexism is any prejudice and discrimination against individuals and groups who are lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB) or are perceived to be so. It is based on the assumption that everyone is or should be heterosexual. Expressions of dislike, contempt or fear based on heterosexism are usually known as **homophobia**, although **lesophobia** and **biphobia** are also coming into use.

Whether through institutional practice or personal behaviour, the prevalence of heterosexism is likely to mean that LGB people feel excluded and unsafe. This effect can be mitigated by an actively welcoming and supportive environment.

Sexual orientation is defined as an individual's sexual orientation towards people of the same sex as her or him (gay or lesbian), people of the opposite sex (heterosexual) or people of both sexes (bisexual).

Transgenderism and gender re-assignment

Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity or gender expression differs from that usually associated with their birth sex. Gender re-assignment is the process a transgender person goes through to change sex.

Date reviewed: September 2025

Signed:

Mrs Laura T. Gardner

Acting Headteacher

Next review date: September 2026