

Scottish “Named Person” Scheme Defeated

The Scots are following an ancient tradition that has been practised all over the world for thousands of years since the beginning of recorded history. It’s called “*looking after your children*”.

An attempt by the Scottish Parliament to interfere with this has failed. The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, which was due to become effective on 31 August 2016, would have appointed a “named person” as the single point of contact for a parent or child who wanted information or advice about anything that causes them concern. Typically the “named person” would be a midwife, health visitor or head teacher depending on the age of the child.

Opponents of the scheme were concerned that it amounts to the appointment of “state snoopers” with a right to pass private information to other agencies and government departments without the consent of the family.

A number of organisations took the Scottish Government to the UK Supreme Court, and on 28 July 2016 five judges unanimously struck down the scheme on the grounds that it breaches the right to a private and family life, in violation of article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. ^(i,ii, iii)

So Scottish parents will continue to be the primary nurturers and educators of their children, free from this intrusive intervention from the state.

Note: The European Convention on Human Rights is associated with the Council of Europe, not the EU, and the UK continues to be a member post-Brexit.

(i) ‘Named Person’ Scheme, Christian Institute.
www.christian.org.uk/named-person-scheme/

(ii) Judgment: The Christian Institute and others (Appellants) v The Lord Advocate (Respondent) (Scotland), The Supreme Court, 28 July 2016.
www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2015-0216-judgment.pdf

(iii) European Convention on Human Rights, Council of Europe.
www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

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State Snooper

Support 4 the Family

We support age-appropriate sex and relationship education at secondary level, but not for primary school children.

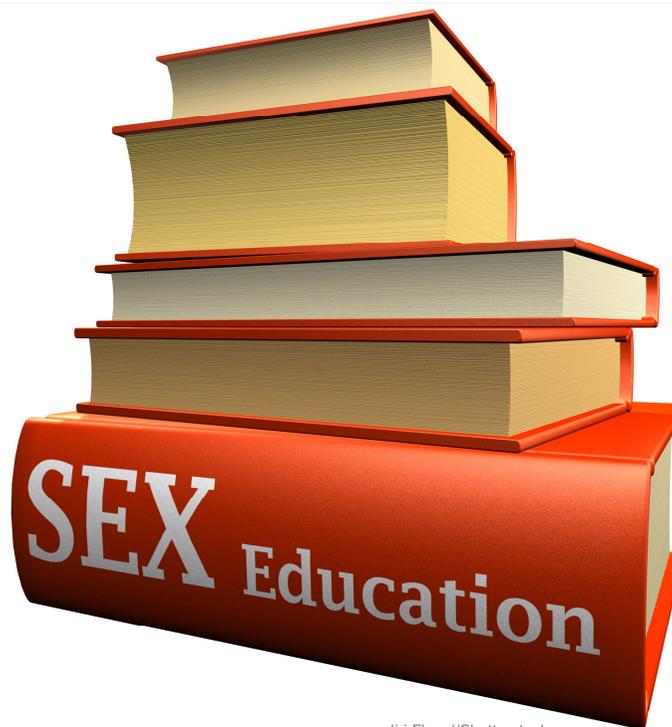
... We will also rule that all parents must be made fully aware of the sex education teaching materials being used, before their children see it, and we will continue to respect their right to withdraw children from sex-education classes if they wish.

Paul Nuttall MEP

Deputy Leader and Education Spokesman
UKIP Manifesto 2015, p.29.



Children belong to the family not the state



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Support 4 the Family is an independent voluntary organisation of UKIP members campaigning for traditional family values. If you would like to get involved, see our website: support4thefamily.org

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Too Much Sex Education Too Soon

How much should children be taught about sex, and at what age? The popular teaching resource "Living and Growing", used in primary schools since 2005, presents the following materials according to age category:¹

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- **Unit 1: 5-7 years.** Male and female gender. Names of sexual body parts including penis, vagina and clitoris.
- **Unit 2: 7-9 years.** More sexual body parts including internal organs. Menstruation, on the basis that it can happen to girls age 9. Explicit details of how to have sex, and how it fertilises an egg. What is love, and how do you make someone feel good?
- **Unit 3: 9-11 years.** More about puberty. Doing something for the first time, for example your first kiss. Marriage, and why some couples choose not to do it. Contraception, masturbation (as if it's normal), homosexuality (brief introduction).

There is other, more explicit material available.²

Ofsted has justified early sex education as a safeguarding issue on the grounds that children need to know the names of sexual body parts so they can adequately report an occurrence of sexual abuse to a trusted adult.³ This is not a very convincing argument. It seems unlikely that a parent or teacher will not take a child seriously just because incorrect terminology is used. The NSPCC (which runs Childline) takes an alternative approach to safeguarding with their "Pantosaurus" programme, aimed at parents with the message: "Teach your child the Underwear Rule".⁴

However, the involvement of parents does not occur often enough and there is a tendency within schools to refer troubled children to organisations like Childline, bypassing the family as a matter of routine, as if they are considered to be part of the problem and not the solution.

Under-age consensual sex

The legal age for consensual sex is 16. However, the law takes a lenient view of sex at age 13-15 as long as it's consensual and there is not a large age difference between the two partners. Sex with someone under 13 is always illegal because the person is not considered old enough to be capable of giving consent.⁵



**What happens if I Google
"clitoris"?**



Pantosaurus

**"What's in your pants
belongs only to you..."**

Teachers are advised that "The importance of teaching young people about consent is central to learning about healthy, equal and safe relationships and choices."⁶ This means, effectively, that the legal age for consensual sex is reduced to 13.

Pregnancy and abortion

Sex education in primary school has the effect of sexualising children and should not be considered harmless just because they are too young to reproduce. It exacerbates the problems that occur later in secondary education where schools offer easy access to confidential advice on contraception and abortion, normalising teenage sex on the basis that "they are going to do it anyway".

There has been much debate about the impact of appropriate sex education on teenage pregnancy. In 1999 the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy was introduced with the aim of halving the number of pregnancies within ten years, but during that time it only achieved a modest reduction of 13% and was considered to be a failure.⁷ However, the teenage pregnancy rate continued to fall and the target was reached in 2016, but some experts say it's got nothing to do with sex education, it's because girls are socialising online and drinking less alcohol.⁸ David Paton, professor of industrial economics at Nottingham University, told a House of Commons Education Committee "if you want to improve sexual health outcomes for young people, teach them maths; help them get their qualifications; keep them staying on at school."⁹

Mike Gascoigne

¹ Living and Growing, 2nd edition, 2005, resource books for units 1, 2 & 3.

Channel 4 Learning. <https://shop.channel4learning.com/?page=shop&cid=12>

² Too much, too young, Christian Institute, 2010.

www.christian.org.uk/wp-content/downloads/toomuchtooyoung_censored.pdf

³ Not yet good enough: personal, social, health and economic education. Ofsted, 2013.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/not-yet-good-enough-personal-social-health-and-economic-education

⁴ Let's talk PANTS!, NSPCC.

www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/underwear-rule/

⁵ Brook, the young people's sexual health & wellbeing charity.

www.brook.org.uk/your-life/consent

⁶ Sex & relationships education for the 21st century, Brook, PSHE Assoc., Sex Ed. Forum.

www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/media/17706/sreadvice.pdf

⁷ Ministers admit £280m strategy to halve 'shameful' teenage pregnancy rates has failed.

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/health/children/7307742/Ministers-admit-280m-strategy-to-halve-shameful-teenage-pregnancy-rates-has-failed.html

⁸ Teen pregnancy rate continues to fall, ONS figures show, BBC News, 9 March 2016.

www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-35761826

⁹ Life lessons: PSHE and SRE in schools, House of Commons Ed. Com., 11 Feb. 2015.

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmselect/cmeduc/145/145.pdf