



Poulton-le-Sands Church of England Primary school



1 Statement of Principles

The 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:

School Vision

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

Ofsted (April 2021) found “Leaders have a clear vision for what they want pupils to achieve by the time they leave the school. They have created an ambitious curriculum that covers a broad range of subjects. All pupils learn from this curriculum, including those with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND). Curriculum plans set out the important knowledge that pupils need to learn in each subject. Pupils learn this knowledge in a logical order, from early years to Year 6. This helps them to learn securely. Leaders and staff work together to identify pupils who may have SEND. Leaders work well with parents, carers and a range of professionals so that these pupils receive the help they need. This ensures that pupils with SEND learn well. Pupils, including those with SEND, can participate in activities ranging from judo to chess. They told inspectors how much they enjoy these activities. Pupils learn about a range of cultures and faiths and about diversity among people and families. They learn about the rule of law through the behaviour code, and about democracy through experiences such as voting for members of the school council. These activities help pupils to develop personally and to prepare for their future lives.”

The Diocese of Blackburn inspection (SIAMS June 2016) found that “Strong and mutually supportive relationships are explicitly based on the school’s Christian values. This results in the school being a beacon of Christian love and care in the community. The school’s inclusive Christian ethos successfully underpins pupils’ welfare, exemplary behaviour and positive attitudes to learning and to each other.”

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

“Everyone is welcome.” Parent Questionnaire

2 School in Context

At the May 2022 census Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school had 160 pupils on roll. Of these 88 are boys and 72 are girls. The majority of pupils are white British. The staff and governors are predominantly of white British background. Linguistically the majority of children have English (149) as their primary spoken language with 3 children speaking Polish, 1 Mandarin, 2 Cantonese and Chinese. The area is a popular venue for the travelling community but these children usually attend Catholic schools in the area. 17.5% of our pupils have a Special Educational Need or Disability. 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.

3 Ethos and Atmosphere

- At Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school, 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.

4 Policy Development

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.

5 Monitoring and Review

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, disabilism, 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 Mrs V. E. Bould

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

Developing Best Practice

Learning and Teaching

We aim to provide all our pupils with the opportunity to succeed, and to reach the highest level of personal achievement. To do this, teaching and learning will:

- Provide equality of access for all pupils and prepare them for life in a diverse society
- Use materials that reflect a range of cultural backgrounds, without stereotyping
- Use materials to promote a positive image of and attitude towards disability and disabled people
- Promote attitudes and values that will challenge discriminatory behaviour
- Provide opportunities for pupils to appreciate their own culture and religions and celebrate the diversity of other cultures
- Use a range of sensitive teaching strategies when teaching about different cultural and religious traditions
- Develop pupils' advocacy skills so that they can detect bias, challenge discrimination, leading to justice and equality
- Ensure that the whole curriculum covers issues of equality and diversity;
- All subject leaders, where appropriate, promote and celebrate the contribution of different cultures to the subject matter
- Seek to involve all parents in supporting their child's education
- Provide educational visits and extended learning opportunities that involve all pupil groups
- Take account of the performance of all pupils when planning for future learning and setting challenging targets
- Make best use of all available resources to support the learning of all groups of pupils
- Identify resources and training that support staff development

Learning Environment

There is a consistently high expectation of all pupils regardless of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination. All pupils are encouraged to improve on their own achievements and not to measure themselves against others. Parents are also encouraged to view their own children's achievements in this light.

- Teacher enthusiasm is a vital factor in achieving a high level of motivation and good results from all pupils
- Adults in the school will provide good, positive role models in their approach to all issues relating to equality of opportunity
- The school should place a very high priority on the provision for special educational needs and disability.
- We will meet all pupils' learning needs including the more able by carefully assessed and administered programmes of work
- The school must provide an environment in which all pupils have equal access to all facilities and resources
- All pupils are encouraged to be actively involved in their own learning
- A range of teaching methods are to be used throughout the school to ensure that effective learning takes place at all stages for all pupils
- Consideration will be given to the physical learning environment – both internal and external, including displays and signage

Curriculum

At Poulton-le-Sands C.E school, we aim to ensure that:

- Planning reflects our commitment to equality in all subject areas and cross curricular themes promoting positive attitudes to equality and diversity
- Pupils will have opportunities to explore concepts and issues relating to identity and equality
- Steps are taken to ensure that all pupils have access to the mainstream curriculum by taking into account their cultural, backgrounds, linguistic needs and learning styles
- All pupils have access to qualifications which recognise attainment and achievement and promote progression

Resources and Materials

The provision of good quality resources and materials within Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school is a high priority. These resources should:

- Reflect the reality of an ethnically, culturally and sexually diverse society
- Reflect a variety of viewpoints
- Show positive images of males and females in society
- Include non-stereotypical images of all groups in a global context
- Be accessible to all members of the school community
- When ordering new resources and materials consider how they show equality

Language

We recognise that it is important at Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school that all members of the school community use appropriate language which:

- Does not transmit or confirm stereotypes
- Does not offend
- Creates and enhances positive images of particular groups identified at the beginning of this document
- Creates the conditions for all people to develop their self esteem
- Uses accurate language in referring to particular groups or individuals and

challenges in instances where this is not the case

Extended Learning Opportunities

It is the policy of this school to provide equal access to all activities from an early age.

We undertake responsibility for making contributions to extended learning opportunities and are aware of the school's commitment to equality of opportunity (e.g. sports helpers, coach drivers) by providing them with written guidelines drawn from this policy.

We try to ensure that all such non-staff members who have contact with children adhere to these guidelines.

Provision for Bi-lingual Pupils

We undertake at Poulton-le-Sands C.E. school to make appropriate provision for all EAL/bi-lingual children/groups to ensure access to the whole curriculum. These groups may include:

- Pupils for whom English is an additional language
- Pupils who are new to the United Kingdom
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Children
- Advanced bi-lingual learners
- Use first language effectively for learning

Personal Development and Pastoral Guidance

- Staff take account of gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination and the experience and needs of particular groups such as Gypsy, Roma and Traveller, refugee and asylum seeker pupils
- All pupils are encouraged to consider the full range of career opportunities available to them with no discriminatory boundaries placed on them due to their disability, gender, race or sexual orientation (whilst acknowledging that a disability may impose some practical boundaries to some career aspirations)
- All pupils/staff/parents/carers are given support, as appropriate, when they experience discrimination
- We recognise that perpetrators may also be victims and require support.
- Positive role models are used throughout the school to ensure that different groups of pupils can see themselves reflected in the school community
- Emphasis is placed on the value that diversity brings to the school community rather than the challenges.

Staffing and Staff Development

We recognise the need for positive role models and distribution of responsibility among staff.

- This must include pupils' access to a balance of male and female staff at all key stages where possible
- We encourage the career development and aspirations of all school staff
- It is our policy to provide staff with training and development, which will increase awareness of the needs of different groups of pupils
- Access to opportunities for professional development is monitored on equality grounds

Staff Recruitment

- All those involved in recruitment and selection are trained and aware of what they should do to avoid discrimination and ensure equality good practice through the recruitment and selection process
- Equalities policies and practices are covered in all staff inductions
- All temporary staff are made aware of policies and practices
- Employment policy and procedures are reviewed regularly to check conformity with legislation and impact

Note:

Under the Equality Act 2010, in very limited circumstances, an employer can claim that a certain religious denomination or belief is considered to be a genuine occupational requirement of that role. An aided school may be able to rely on this for some roles in school, particularly those roles that provide spiritual leadership. However, this would not apply for all staff in School.

In addition, there are also instances in which a job will qualify for a genuine occupational requirement on the grounds of gender. However, only in very few instances would this be permissible, for example, where the job is likely to involve physical contact with members of the opposite sex, where matters of decency or privacy are involved.

Partnerships with Parents/Carers/Families and the Wider Community

We will work with parents/carers to help all pupils to achieve their potential.

- All parents/carers are encouraged to participate in the full life of the school e.g. Friends Association
- Setting up, as part of the schools' commitment to equality and diversity, a group made up of all stakeholders of the school community. This has been/will be developed to support the school with matters related to its equalities duties
- Members of the local community are encouraged to join in school activities e.g. Outdoor Worship
- Exploring the possibility of the school having a role to play in supporting new and settled communities

6 Roles and Responsibilities

- Our governing body will ensure that the school complies with statutory requirements in respect of this policy and action plan
- The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, and will ensure that staff are aware of their responsibilities, that they are given necessary training and support and report progress to the governing body
- The headteacher has day-to-day responsibility for co-ordinating the implementation of this policy
- Our 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

7 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.

8 The Measurement of Impact of the Policy

This policy will be evaluated and monitored for its impact on pupils, staff, parents and carers from the different groups that make up our school. An action plan will be published to enable an impact assessment to be undertaken at the appropriate time within a given timescale.

9 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.

10 Annual Review of Progress

We are legally required to report annually on our progress and performance in respect of our policy covering ethnicity, disability and gender and to report annually on our progress to improve access for disabled pupils, including access to the curriculum, physical access and access to information. Taking this single equality approach, we will incorporate all requirements into one annual report which meets the requirements of the new legislation and which will formulate the basis for the annual action plan.

11 Equality Impact Analysis

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.

DISABILITY EQUALITY

The General duty

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995, as amended by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, places a general duty on public authorities to promote disability equality. The duty came into force on 4 December 2006 and requires public authorities to: (now replaced by Equality Policy 2010)

- promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons
- eliminate unlawful discrimination
- eliminate harassment of disabled persons that is related to their disabilities
- promote positive attitudes towards disabled persons
- encourage participation by disabled persons in public life
- take steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, even where that involves treating disabled people more favourably.

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy Development & Service Delivery require public authorities to: produce and publish a disability equality scheme (DES) demonstrating how they intend to fulfil their general and specific duties

- involve disabled people in the development of the scheme
- explain the methods they use for assessing the impact of their policies and practices, or the likely impact of their proposed policies and practices, on equality for disabled persons
- assess and consult on the likely impact of proposed policies on the promotion of disability equality
- review the scheme every four years.

The specific duty covering an authority's role as an employer is to monitor the effect of its policies and practices on disabled persons, and in particular the effect on the recruitment, development and retention of disabled employees.

What impact have we already had on disability equality within school?

Disability is a priority in our school. Pupils with specific disabilities are integrated into our school and accepted fully by pupils, staff and the wider community. Pupils, staff, parents/carers and governors value the opportunity to share in the education of all our pupils. We work with a range of outside agencies to ensure that we identify strategies to ensure that all our pupils' needs are met, using them to guide school towards effective resources, training for staff, engagement of parents and carers and developing effective nurture provision to enable vulnerable children to overcome the barriers they have to learning.

As an employer, we support any staff members or visitors with disabilities to access the school environment.

What key issues remain for our school? – Actions 2022/2023

Induction of new staff to ensure they are aware of the differing needs within our community and that appropriate actions are taken to enable access to the full curriculum, including enhancement activities and extra-curricular clubs.

RACE EQUALITY

In 2001, the Race Relations Act 1976 was amended to give public authorities a new statutory duty to promote race equality. This has also now been replaced by the Equality Act 2010

The General duty

The general duty requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful racial discrimination
- promote equality of opportunity
- promote good relations between persons of different racial groups.

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy development and service delivery are to do with the content of a race equality scheme (RES). Schemes should set out an authority's functions and policies, or proposed policies that are assessed as relevant to the general duty to promote ethnicity equality and should set out an authority's arrangements for: race

- assessing and consulting on the likely impact of its proposed policies on the promotion of race equality
- monitoring its policies for any adverse impact on the promotion of race equality
- ensuring public access to information about the services that it provides
- training staff in connection with the general and specific duties
- reviewing the scheme every four years.

The specific duties covering an authority's role as an employer are to:

- monitor by ethnicity the numbers of staff in post and the applicants for employment, training and promotion.
- monitor by ethnicity the numbers of staff who receive training; benefit or suffer detriment as a result of performance assessment procedures; are involved in grievance procedures; are the subject of disciplinary procedures; cease employment

What impact have we already had on race equality within school?

School resolves and reports all racist incidents, discussing them with both the victim and the perpetrator. We ensure the victim is happy that the incident is dealt with to their satisfaction. Racist incidents are handled rigorously and reported in line with LA policy. We promote racial equality throughout the year, as well as considering other cultures, races and religions in our R.E and PSHE lessons. Religious education is taught directly from the R.E Syllabus for Church School which ensures a balance of teaching about a range of faiths.

What key issues remain for our school? – Actions 2022/2023

To further engage with parents from a range of ethnic backgrounds.

To continue to support families where English is not the first language.

To ensure that the curriculum continues to broaden and deepen the children's understanding and acceptance different faiths, cultures and races.

GENDER EQUALITY

The general duty

The Equality Act 2006 amends the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to place a statutory duty on all public authorities, when carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to: (replaced by the Equality Act 2010)

- eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment.
- promote equality of opportunity between men and women.

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy development and service delivery require public authorities to:

- produce and publish a gender equality scheme (now part of this Equality Policy) setting out their gender equality objectives.
- gather and use information on how their policies and practices affect gender equality.
- assess the impact of their policies and practices, or the likely impact of their proposed policies and practices, on equality between women and men.
- consult stakeholders in the development of the scheme.
- assess functions and policies, or proposed policies, which are relevant to gender equality.
- implement the actions set out in the scheme every four years.
- review the scheme every four years.

The specific duties covering an authority's role as an employer are to:

- consider the need to have objectives that address the causes of any differences between the pay of men and women that are related to their sex.
- gather and use information on how its policies and functions affect gender equality in the workforce.

What impact have we already had on gender equality within school?

Staff are aware of the importance of planning to ensure that lessons are engaging for all genders with particular support. Through our school ethos, staff, pupils, parents and carers all understand that gender equality is the norm. No-one should be discriminated because of their gender. Pupils understand that they have an equal right to learning irrespective of their gender and that they can take part in all activities without adhering to stereotypical ideas of gender imbalance. Through INSET, staff have been trained on the importance of taking all misogynistic comments seriously, discussing these with the victim and perpetrator.

Performance data is continually analysed to identify possible variations in levels of attainment between boys and girls. Where these occur, these are rigorously addressed by the Senior Leadership Team.

What key issues remain for our school? – Actions 2022/2023

To continue to monitor the gender gap in terms of attainment and achievement for boys and girls.

To further promote mixed activities that value the contribution for both boy and girls.

To continue to address the gender stereotypes through the curriculum. For example, inviting female scientists and engineers to share their skills with the children.

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;
- b) 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 – for information

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.

Policy reviewed – September 2022

Next review date – September 2023

Signed: L.D.Marshall

Liam Marshall - Deputy Headteacher