# Equality, Diversity and Cohesion Policy St Wilfrid's RC Primary School, Bishop Auckland

# Equality, Diversity and Cohesion Policy

#### 1. PURPOSE OF POLICY

The overall objective of St Wilfrid's RC Primary School's Equality, Diversity and Cohesion Policy is to provide a framework for the school to ensure good relations and positive attitudes between people of diverse backgrounds in all its activities.

The principles of this policy apply to all members of the extended school community

- pupils, staff, governors, parents and all visitors to the school.

# 2. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND COHESION STATEMENT

We will not tolerate less favourable treatment of anyone on the grounds of gender, sexuality, race, disability, age and religion or belief.

Through our school ethos, curriculum and community links, we will work towards

a common vision

a sense of belonging for all

similar life opportunities for all

strong and positive relationships between different communities.

Through this Equality, Diversity and Cohesion Policy, St Wilfrid's RC Primary School seeks to ensure that no member of the school community, or any person through their contact with the school, receives less than favourable treatment on any grounds which cannot be shown to be justified. This covers:

- race, - religion or belief

- colour, - gender

- nationality, - marital status

ethnic or national origin,
 disability,

- sexual orientation - gender reassignment

- age - socio-economic background

- trade union or political activities - where the person lives,

- spent convictions - responsibility for children or other dependents

# Equality and Diversity is more than just meeting legal obligations, or targets.

It's about making a difference to the lives of the people we serve, treating all people with dignity and respect, and recognising the value of each individual.

This means an ongoing commitment to ensuring that our services meet the varied and individual needs of children and young people in our school.

We will:

make sure that our employment practices are fair and promote equality.

catively value the wide variety of lifestyles and cultures, locally and nationally.

prepare children and young people for living in a diverse society with increasing global connections and controversial issues.

ensure that the principles of this policy are reflected in all our policies, practices, procedures and services and are part of everything we do.

#### THE CONTEXT OF THE SCHOOL

St Wilfrid's RC Primary School is an average size primary school with up to 210 pupils on roll (Reception to Year 6) with a 20 place nursery School population

The school has a mainly white population. We have a number of pupils from ethnic groups, nationalities and religions other than Christian.

#### SEN/LDD

There is a above average proportion of children with learning difficulties - 15% No children with EHC plans for SEN at present.

#### **FSM**

The number of children eligible for a FSM is above the NA at 43%

### **EAL/Ethnicity**

A number of children are from ethnic minorities including Gypsy Roma. 10% of pupils have English as an additional language.

#### Attendance

Attendance is 95%.

Starting points for children are generally below average. Increasing numbers of children at the end of EYFS are inline with national expectations.

By the end of KS2 pupils are generally in line with National expectations. Progress is good.

# Mobility

Mobility is limited across school and varies year on year.

#### 3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

These principles have been drawn from a specimen school policy for equalities prepared by the DFE and we at St Wilfrid's RC Primary School fully endorse and accept them.

### Principle 1: All learners are of equal value

All learners and potential learners are of equal value and benefit equally from school policies, practices and programmes, whatever their ability, background, gender or cultural identity.

### Principle 2: Relevant differences are recognised

Treating people equally can mean treating them differently.

Policies, practices and programmes do not discriminate, but may be differentiated to take account of differences of life experience, outlook and background, and in the kinds of barrier and disadvantage which people may face.

# Principle 3: We foster positive attitudes, relationships and a shared sense of belonging

Policies and programmes promote

Desitive attitudes and interactions

I mutual respect and good relations

an absence of harassment or prejudice-related bullying between people of different ability, background, gender or cultural identity.

# Principle 4: Staff recruitment, retention and development

Policies and procedures benefit all employees and potential employees in recruitment, professional development and promotion.

Steps are taken to positively promote equality, especially where there is evidence of inequality.

#### Principle 5: Current inequalities and barriers are addressed and reduced

In addition to avoiding or minimising possible negative impacts of policies and programmes, we take opportunities to maximise positive impacts by addressing, reducing and removing inequalities and barriers that already exist between people of different ability, background, gender or cultural identity.

# Principle 6: Society as a whole benefits

Policies and programmes benefit society as a whole, locally, nationally and internationally, by fostering greater cohesion and greater participation in public life of people of different ability, background, gender or cultural identity.

# 4. EQUALITIES LEGISLATION

Our commitment is reinforced through our legal duty both as an employer and service provider. The legal duties come from a range of relevant equality legislation and associated codes of practice.

Through this policy we are committed to complying with the general and specific duties, as well as codes of practice.

(See Appendix 1 and 2 for further detail of these duties and codes of practice.)

#### Race

The Race Relations Act (1976) and the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000) requires schools to take appropriate steps to promote race equality, eliminate unlawful race discrimination and promote good race relations.

We have drawn up and will maintain an active Race Equality Scheme, including an action plan, to meet these responsibilities.

### Disability

The Disability Discrimination Act (1995 and 2005) places a positive duty on us to ensure that services provided by the school and its premises are accessible to disabled people, that we promote disability equality, eliminate discrimination and harassment and promote positive attitudes to encourage participation.

#### Gender

The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) and the Equality Act (2006) places a positive duty on us not to treat anyone unfairly because of their gender, this means to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity between girls and boys, men and women.

#### Sexual Orientation

All public bodies have responsibilities to promote equal opportunities in employment and vocational training on the grounds of sexual orientation through the Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003.

The Equality Act 2006, extends the provision to service delivery, making it unlawful to discriminate in the provision of goods, services and facilities. We will ensure that we follow these regulations.

#### Religion and Belief

The school has responsibilities to promote equal opportunities in employment and vocational training on the grounds of religion and belief through the Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003.

The Equality Act 2006, extends the provision to service delivery, making it unlawful to discriminate in the provision of goods, services, facilities and public functions.

#### Age

The school has responsibilities to promote equal opportunities in employment and vocational training on the grounds of age, through the Age Discrimination Act 2006 and Age Discrimination Regulations.

The provisions apply to all age groups. We will ensure that we follow these regulations.

### Community Cohesion

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 places a responsibility on schools to promote community cohesion, locally, nationally and globally.

We will do this through promoting a common vision, a commitment to equality and social justice, respecting people's different backgrounds and promoting positive relationships in the school and local neighbourhood.

We recognise that the biggest influence on educational outcomes is social class and that this can also strongly affect community cohesion.

# 5. IMPLEMENTATION

We will ensure implementation through action in the following areas  Relationships and ethos – to foster behaviour based on rights, responsibilities and mutual respect between all members of the school community, to support pupils' personal development and well-being, to address all forms of prejudice related bullying.
☐ Equity and excellence – to ensure equal opportunities for all to succeed at the highest possible level, removing barriers to access and participation in learning and wider activities and minimising variations in outcomes for different groups.
■ Teaching, learning and curriculum - to teach pupils to understand others, to promote common values and value diversity, to promote awareness of human rights and of the responsibility to uphold and defend them, and to develop the skills of participation and responsible action.
☐ Engagement and extended services – to provide a means for children, young people and their families to interact with people from different backgrounds and build positive relations, including links with different school communities locally, across the country and internationally.

# 6. MONITORING, REVIEWING AND ASSESSING IMPACT

This policy will be regularly monitored and reviewed by staff and governors to ensure that it is effective in tackling discrimination, promoting access and participation, equality and good relations between different groups, and that it does not disadvantage particular sections of the community.

Any pattern of inequality found as a result of impact assessments is used to inform future planning and decision-making.

The Key Indictors provided by Durham CAMHs/ CYPS are used to evaluate the
effectiveness of our Equality, Diversity and Cohesion Policy.
The Head teacher provides monitoring reports for review by the Governing
Body. These include:
🛮 school population,
🛮 workforce recruitment,
🛮 retention and progression,
🛮 special initiatives,
🛮 progress against Key Indicators
🛮 targets and future plans.
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#### 7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All who are associated with St Wilfrid's RC Primary School have a responsibility for promoting equality and inclusion, and avoiding unfair discrimination.

# Our Governors are responsible for:

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🛮 Making sure the school complies with all current equality legislation.
Making sure this policy and its procedures are followed.
lacksquare Making sure that the school has up-to-date equality schemes and action plans.
I making sure that the school has up-to-date equality schemes and action plans.

# Our Head teacher is responsible for:

Making sure the policy is readily available and that the governors, staff, pupils
and their parents know about it.
And Making sure its procedures are followed.
Producing regular information for staff and governors about the policy and
how it is working, and providing training for them on the policy, if necessary.
And Making sure all staff know their responsibilities and receive training and
support in carrying these out.
☐ Taking appropriate action in cases of harassment and discrimination.

All our staff are responsible for:						
Proactively following this policy and any associated guidelines.						
Providing role models for pupils through their own actions.						
Dealing with racist, sexist and homophobic incidents, and recognising and						
tackling other forms of bias and stereotyping.						
Promoting equality and good community relations and avoiding discrimination against anyone for reasons of race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation or socio-economic circumstances.						
☐ Keeping up to date with the law on discrimination and taking training and						
learning opportunities offered to them.						
All our pupils are responsible for:						
Treating others kindly and fairly without prejudice, discrimination or harassment						
Attending and engaging in their own learning as well as helping other pupils to						
learn						
Telling staff about any prejudiced related incidents that occur.						
All our parents are responsible for:						
Supporting our school in its implementation of this policy						
Following the school policy through their own behaviour						
Ensuring their children attend and engage in the learning						
Telling staff about any prejudice related incidents that occur.						
Visitors and contractors are responsible for:						
Knowing and following our equality policy.						
Responsibility for overseeing equality practices in the school lies with the						
Head teacher and a named Governor. Responsibilities include:						
Coordinating and monitoring work on equality issues.						
Dealing with and monitoring reports of harassment (including racist and						
homophobic incidents).						
Monitoring the progress and attainment of vulnerable groups of pupils (eg						
Black and minority ethnic pupils, including Gypsies and Travellers).						
Monitoring exclusion.						
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#### 8. BREACHES OF POLICY

Breaches of this policy will be dealt with in the same ways that breaches of other school policies are dealt with, as determined by the Head Teacher and Governing Body. Anyone wishing to make a complaint will be advised to follow the School Complaints Procedure

Racial incidents will be recorded and reported to the Local Authority following the procedures and guidelines established by CYPS.

Other prejudice driven behaviour will be recorded and reported following the procedures and guidelines established by the Equalities Unit of DCC.

# 9. REFERENCES TO OTHER DOCUMENTS, ADVICE AND GUIDANCE

Guidance and advice will be actively sought and used through

Utilising the information provided by DCC Human Resources on employment and staffing procedures. This is available on the Schools' Extranet / Document Library / Human Resources / Equality and Diversity

Using guidance from DFE, QCA, OfSTED

I taking advice from agencies such as The Race Equality Council for Darlington and Durham, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, Trade Unions.

Appendix 1 GENERAL AND SPECIFIC DUTIES  RACE EQUALITY: from the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000  General Duty  Promote equality of opportunity  Promote good relations between people of different racial groups
Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination
Specific Duties
Prepare a written race equality policy and keep it up to date.
<ul> <li>Make arrangements to fulfil the policy through an action plan</li> <li>Assess the impact of our policies, including the race equality policy, on pupils,</li> </ul>
staff and parents of different racial groups, particularly the impact on pupils' attainment levels.
$\ \square$ Monitor the impact of policies on pupils, staff and parents and particularly on pupils' attainment levels.
Publish, annually, the results of monitoring the policy.
DISABILITY EQUALITY: from the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 and other preceding legislation  General Duty
Eliminate discrimination that is unlawful under the DDA
Eliminate harassment related to disability
Promote equality of opportunity between disabled people and other people Promote positive attitudes towards disabled people
Encourage participation by disabled people in public life
Take steps to meet disabled people's needs, even where that involves treating disabled people more favourably than other people.
Specific Duties
$\hfill \square$ Make reasonable adjustments to resources and activities to avoid substantial disadvantage for disabled pupils
Make improvements to the physical environment to increase access to education and associated services
☐ Increase access to the curriculum for disabled pupils
$\ \square$ Make written information accessible in a range of different ways for disabled pupils, where it is provided for pupils who are not disabled
$\hfill \square$ Provide auxiliary aids or services, such as equipment or personal support, for pupils with SEN

# GENDER EQUALITY: from the Equality Act 2006 General Duty

When carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to: leliminate unlawful sex discrimination and harassment promote equality of opportunity between females and males. "Due regard" comprises two linked elements: proportionality and relevance. The weight given to gender equality should therefore be proportionate to its relevance to a particular function. In terms of unlawful discrimination and harassment in employment and vocational training, the general duty also applies to people who intend to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone gender reassignment. Specific duties To support progress in delivering the general duty, we accept specific duties which include the following activities: Preparing and publishing a Gender Equality Scheme, showing how the school will meet its general and specific duties including setting out its gender equality objectives. Formulating our overall objectives, to consider the need to include objectives to address the causes of any gender pay gap. Gathering and using information on how the school's policies and practices affect gender equality in the workforce and in the delivery of services, in particular education functions. Onsulting stakeholders (ie pupils, parents, employees, others service users or potential service users, including trade unions) and taking account of relevant information in order to determine its gender equality objectives. Assessing the impact of its current and proposed policies and practices on gender equality. Implementing the actions set out in its scheme within three years, unless it is

# RELIGION AND BELIEF: from Employment Equality (Religion and Belief) Regulations 2003

Reporting against the scheme every year and review the scheme at least every

Within the Regulations religion or belief is defined as any religion, religious belief or similar philosophical belief. It does not include political beliefs.

#### **Duties**

three years.

unreasonable or impractical to do so.

- I To avoid all forms of discrimination, direct and indirect, in employment on the basis of religion or belief.
- To avoid all forms of harassment on the grounds of religion or belief.

To avoid all forms of victimisation because someone has made, or intends to make, a complaint related to religion / belief discrimination.
AGE: from the Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 These regulations apply to workers of all ages; it is unlawful to discriminate against young workers as well as older workers Duties
To avoid all forms of discrimination, direct and indirect, in employment on the basis of age.
<ul> <li>To avoid all forms of harassment on the grounds of age.</li> <li>To avoid all forms of harassment on the grounds of age.</li> <li>To avoid all forms of victimisation because someone has made or intends to make a complaint related to age discrimination.</li> </ul>

### Appendix 2 COMMUNITY COHESION

A cohesive community is one where: 1 There is a common vision for all communities, an emphasis on articulating what binds communities together rather than what differences divide them, a sense of belonging, of identifying with the neighbourhood and of 'looking out for each other'. There is a commitment to equality and social justice. The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated, respected and protected, in order to support integration and cohesion in changing communities. Deople have similar life opportunities, irrespective of background. Description Everyone understands their rights and responsibilities and is encouraged to participate at all levels. Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods. The National Community Cohesion Standards are framed by four strategic aims: [] Close the attainment and achievement gap. Develop common values of citizenship based on dialogue, mutual respect and acceptance of diversity. Contribute to building good community relations and challenge all types of discrimination and inequality. Remove the barriers to access, participation, progression, attainment and achievement. The DFE Guidance on the duty to promote community cohesion suggests that schools' contribution to community cohesion is under the three headings: Teaching, learning and curriculum - to teach pupils to understand others, to promote common values and to value diversity, to promote awareness of human rights and of the responsibility to uphold and defend them, and to develop the skills of participation and responsible action. [ Equity and excellence - to ensure equal opportunities for all to succeed at the highest possible level possible, removing barriers to access and participation in learning and wider activities and eliminating variations in outcomes for different groups. Engagement and extended services - to provide a means for children, young people and their families to interact with people from different backgrounds and build positive relations, including links with different school communities locally, across the country and internationally.

In order to achieve a <b>cohesive community</b> , we recognise that we need to:																
Promote understandi	ng and engagement betw	veen communities.														
<ul> <li>Encourage all children and families to feel part of the wider community.</li> <li>Understand the needs and hopes of all our communities.</li> <li>Tackle discrimination.</li> </ul>																
									Increase life opportunities for all.							
									• •	the curriculum addresse	s issues of diversity					
Appendix 3 Questions for which quantitative and qualitative evidence is required when current policies are being reviewed. (From DFE Sample Equalities Policy) Aspect/Principle	Disability	Ethnicity	Gender													
1. Outcomes for learners  2. Recognising relevant	Do our policies benefit all learners and potential learners, whether or not they are disabled? or are disabled learners excluded, disadvantaged or marginalised? Is due account made of the specific	Do our policies benefit all learners and potential learners, whatever their ethnic, cultural or religious background? Or are people from certain backgrounds losing out? Is due account made of different	Do our policies benefit all learners and potential learners, whichever their gender? Or are outcomes different for females and males, with some being disadvantaged? Is due account made of women's and													
differences	needs and experiences of disabled people? Or is a 'one size fits all' approach adopted?	cultural backgrounds? Or is a 'one size fits all' approach adopted?	men's differing experiences? Or is a 'one size fits all' approach adopted?													
3. Attitudes, relationships and cohesion	Do our policies promote positive attitudes towards disabled people, and good relations between disabled and non-disabled people? Of is there negativity and little mutual contact?	Do our policies promote positive interaction and good relations between different groups and communities? Or are there tensions and negative attitudes?	Do our policies promote good relations between women and men? Or is there tension or disrespect, perhaps expressed through sexual harassment.													
4. Benefits for the workforce	Do all members and potential members of the workforce benefit, whether or not they are disabled? Or are reasonable adjustments for disabled staff not made?	Do all members and potential members of the workforce benefit, whatever their ethnic, cultural or religious background? Or are some excluded?	Do all members and potential members of the workforce benefit, whichever their gender? Or are there differential impacts, both positive an negative?													
5. Positive impact on equality	Do our policies help to reduce and remove inequalities between disabled and non-disabled people that currently exist? Or does inequality for disabled people continue?	Do our policies help to reduce and remove inequalities and poor relations between different communities that currently exist? Or do barriers and inequalities continue?	Do our policies help to reduce and remove inequalities between womer and men that currently exist? Or do inequalities, for example in seniority and pay, continue?													
6.Consultation, involvement and accountability	Are our policies based on involvement of and consultation with disabled people? Or are the views and experiences of disabled people not sought or not heeded?	Are our policies based on involvement of and consultation with people from a range of backgrounds? Or are certain views and experiences not sought or not heeded?	Are our policies based on involvement of and consultation wit both women and men? Or are the views and experiences of women or men not sought or heeded?													

Policy to be reviewed September 2019