



## **EQUALITIES AND COHESION POLICY**

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Signed .....

Chairman of Governors

Date .....

### 1. **School Mission Statement / Principles**

#### **Our Vision and Values:**

- Sir William Borlase's Grammar School aims to achieve excellence in all its fields of endeavour by creating an inspired, ambitious, confident and caring community of young people and adults.
- The school aspires to deliver an exceptional quality of teaching and learning.~ It promotes high expectations for both staff and students and encourages maximum effort, intellectual curiosity and independence of mind. By fostering a distinctive Borlase spirit with a strong ethos of consideration, the whole school community works together to create accomplished and well-rounded young people.
- The school actively supports and encourages each individual student to develop his/her talents and realise his/her fullest potential in both academic and non-academic fields. The school aims to provide the quality of education to enable students to achieve their preferred next steps in higher education or employment.
- The school embraces, accepts, and promotes tolerance of individual differences and treating everyone with equal respect across the school and wider community.

**What is Equality?** Equality is the principle of equal treatment for all people irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religious belief, sexual orientation, age, or any other recognised area of discrimination.

**What is diversity?** Diversity is the acceptance that we are all different but we are all equal. Diversity focuses on valuing and celebrating the strengths in people's differences.

**What is community cohesion?** Community cohesion is to have common vision and civic pride, valued and celebrated diversity, clear rights and responsibilities, equal life chances for all and strong relations between different communities.

We are committed to giving all our students every opportunity to achieve the highest of standards. Within this ethos of achievement, we do not tolerate bullying and harassment of any kind. We actively tackle discrimination against those with a disability (disabilism), racial discrimination including discrimination based on religion or belief/non belief, sexual (orientation) harassment and discrimination and promote equal opportunities and good relations between and amongst all. We aim to ensure that the school promotes the individuality of all our students, irrespective of ethnicity, attainment, age, disability, gender, religion, belief/non belief or background. We are committed to ensuring that positive action is taken where necessary to redress the balance of inequality that may exist. Based on this, our school's admissions policy is equally open to students of all groups.

Within the context of the school we aim to positively transform individual and shared circumstances, perceptions, attitudes and relations. We aim to reflect the diversity of our local community and society and ensure that the education we offer reduces the changes of social divisions and parallel lives by recognising, celebrating and valuing different backgrounds, lifestyles and identities.

We believe that these commitments are as important in the context of a school, such as SWBGS, with limited ethnic diversity as well as in a school with a diverse population, whatever that diversity may be.

## 2. Current Profile of the School

SWBGS is a medium-sized co-educational selective entry academy school with admissions based on the new 11+ VRQ. The predominant ethnic group is white British with low numbers eligible for free school meals. Changes to the catchment area and oversubscription criteria made by the Local Authority in 2005 have concentrated entry around Marlow and there is evidence that there is also a progressive increase in the percentage of boys among recent cohorts. There has also been a steady increase in the percentage of children from ethnic minorities, although the overall percentage is still very small. The attainment profile of students on entry, while still very high compared to national averages, has decreased over the past years. The school has been identified as a key part of the Local Authority's Disability access programme, and over the past years a good deal of building work has been undertaken to improve access. As a result, with effect from September 2009 children with significant mobility-related difficulties have been able to join the school - one in the 2009 cohort. The school has established collaborations with all of the local primary schools, primarily based on Performing Arts and School Sports Partnership but also linked to the Sciences, to Gifted and Talented provision and to citizenship activities. Recent collaborations with local secondary schools in both Marlow and High Wycombe have focused on Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) and citizenship as well as projects to address other local social issues, linked to drugs, alcohol and anti-social behaviour.

## 3. Legislative Context

Equality is not about benefiting some people at the expense of others – equality benefits everyone. In an effort to ensure that marginalised groups are given equal opportunity this policy will prioritise the following groups.

- Disabled persons: We follow the social model of disability which means that we understand that the barriers to disabled persons securing equality are due to the physical environment and people's attitudes. Disabled people include those with physical and sensory impairment (difficulties), learning disabilities, mental illness, long term illness all of which are substantial.
- With regard to age our focus is on older persons (over 60) and younger people.
- With regard to race equality we accept the definition of a racist incident based on recommendation 12 of the report of the Stephen Lawrence enquiry – 'A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.
- With regard to sexual orientation we refer to the LGBT community, ie. lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender people.
- With regard to religion we actively support the rights of all to practice their belief / non beliefs equally.

## 4. Development of the Policy

This section lays out the responsibility of the school community in respect of the scheme. The Code of Practices outline that consultation with the relevant groups is a significant part of the development of the scheme.

## 5. Responsibility for the Policy

**The Governing Body** is responsible for ensuring that:

- the school complies with all equalities legislation relevant to the school community
- the school's Equalities & Cohesion scheme is maintained and updated regularly
- that procedures and strategies related to the scheme are implemented
- the named Race Equality governor will monitor, on behalf of the governing body, all racist incidents and ensure that appropriate action is taken in relation to all said incidents.

**The Headteacher** and Senior Management are responsible for

- along with the governing body, providing leadership and vision in respect of equality and diversity
- overseeing the implementation of the Equalities and Cohesion Scheme
- co-ordinating the activities related to equality and diversity
- ensuring that all who enter the school are aware of, and comply with, the Equalities and Cohesion Scheme
- ensuring that staff are aware of their responsibilities and are given relevant training and support

- taking appropriate action in response to racist incidents, discrimination against persons with a disability and sexual harassment or discrimination against any persons because of their age, sexuality or religion, belief / non belief.
- supporting parents to become involved in their children's education
- considering and overcoming barriers to parents' involvement (ie. work commitments, non-resident parents and lone parents)

**All staff** members are responsible for

- dealing with incidents of discrimination and knowing how to identify and challenge bias and stereotyping
- not discriminating on grounds of race, disability or other equality issues
- keeping up to date with equalities legislation by attending training events organised by the school or Local Authority

**All parents/carers** are responsible for

- their children's education
- being aware of, and complying with, the Equalities and Cohesion Scheme
- positively influencing their children's expectations about education as well as their attitudes and behaviour towards other students, staff and senior management including the Governors
- understanding the ethos of the school and becoming involved in school life (ie. open days, extended services, parents' councils, informal discussions with staff, parent evenings)

**All students** are responsible for

- being aware of and complying with the Equalities and Cohesion Scheme
- not discriminating on grounds of race, sexual orientation, religion, belief or non-belief, gender or other quality issues
- reporting any racist incident or act of discrimination in which they were directly or indirectly involved either in or out of school
- understanding, valuing and celebrating diversity
- challenging stereotypes and prejudices
- treating others as their equals

## 6. **Eliminating discrimination, promoting equality and celebrating diversity**

### a) **Learning and Teaching**

*This section should be read in conjunction with the school's Community Cohesion Policy and Teaching & Learning Policy*

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

- ensure equality of access for all students and prepare them for life in a diverse society
- use materials that reflect diversity within society in terms of age, race, gender, ability, faith, ethnicity, social condition, cultural background and sexual orientation, without stereotyping.
- develop learning materials and activities that emphasise benefits of having diverse communities, neighbourhoods, schools and groups
- provide opportunities for students to appreciate their own culture and celebrate the diversity of other cultures
- promote attitudes and values that will challenge discriminatory behaviour
- strengthen individual and collective skills to deal with change across time and space
- provide opportunities for students to identify shared interests among members of different social groups and categories
- use a range of sensitive teaching strategies when teaching about different cultural traditions
- develop students' awareness so that they can detect bias and challenge discrimination
- ensure that the PHSCE and Citizenship curriculum cover issues of equalities, diversity, human rights and inclusion
- promote and celebrate the contribution of different ethnic groups to the subject matter in all subject departments, where appropriate
- seek to involve all parents in supporting their child's education
- provide educational visits and extra-curricular activities that reflect all student groupings
- take account of the performance of all students when planning for future learning and setting challenging targets
- make best use of all available resources to support the learning of all groups of students
- reduce direct, indirect and institutional discrimination
- reduce group segregation, disproportion and under/over representation

- foster social bonding (intra-group relations) and social bridging (inter-group relations) among students, workers, staff, parents, carers and families
- emphasise interconnectedness and interdependence of society members at local, regional, national and global levels
- facilitate balance between leadership and teamwork among students, staff, teachers and governors
- challenge negative stereotypes and prejudices about leadership/membership to certain groups in relation to specific persons and groups
- challenge assumptions and expectations about specific lifestyles or identities of certain persons and groups

**b) Personal development and pastoral guidance**

- Pastoral staff members take account of disability needs, gender, religious and ethnic differences and the experience and needs of particular groups.
- All students 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 or race, as well as their sexual orientation or religion/belief or non belief.
- Remove unlawful distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences that have the purpose or effect of limiting equal access to goods, facilities and services.
- All students/staff/parents/carers are given support, as appropriate, when they experience discrimination. We also recognise that the perpetrators of discrimination are themselves sometimes victims of their personal circumstances and therefore, where appropriate, remedial work is done to ensure that the actions do not occur again.
- Positive role models are used throughout the school to ensure that different groups of students can see themselves reflected in the school community.
- All students develop communication, delegation, motivation and supervision skills, particularly those who come from vulnerable, excluded or deprived backgrounds.
- Seek guidance/advice from relevant external agencies.

**c) Curriculum**

- Each area of the curriculum is planned to incorporate the principles of equality and to promote positive attitudes towards equality and diversity.
- Students will have opportunities to explore concepts and issues relating to equality.
- All steps are taken to ensure that all students have access to mainstream curriculum by taking into account the cultural and lifestyle backgrounds of all students, their linguistic needs and their learning styles.
- Provide reasonable means for children, young people, their friends and families to have meaningful and continuous interaction with people from different backgrounds, lifestyles and identities.
- Provide opportunities to recognise similarities while appreciating, respecting and valuing differences across and between groups.
- Challenge perceptions among majority groups about special treatment of minority groups.
- Challenge cultural, geographical or generational boundaries of the "community".
- Utilise arts, sports and PE as a means to foster participation, engagement, empowerment and consultation.
- Utilise case studies to emphasise successful relations among members of different groups, areas, neighbourhoods, nations and countries.
- Foster social bonding (intra-group relations) and social bridging (inter-group relations) among students, workers, staff, parents, carers and families.
- Facilitate meaningful and continuous interaction between people from all walks of life.
- Increase awareness about rights and responsibilities of students, their parents and carers as community members, regardless of migratory status and/or nationality.
- Remove barriers to access, participation, progression, attainment and achievement.
- Emphasise multiple dimensions of equality (opportunities, access, treatment, participation and outcome).

**d) Staff recruitment and professional development**

- All posts are advertised formally and open to the widest pool of applicants.
- All those involved in recruitment and selection are trained and aware of what they should do to avoid discrimination and ensure equally good practice throughout the recruitment and selection process.
- Steps are taken to encourage people from under-represented groups to apply for positions at all levels of the school.
- Access to opportunities for professional development is monitored on equality grounds.
- Equalities policies and practices are covered in all staff induction.

- All supply staff are made aware of equalities policies and practices.
- Facilitate training for staff, teachers, governors and head teachers on community cohesion
- Reduce direct, indirect and institutional discrimination with regards to staff recruitment, training and retention.
- Workforce at all levels reflects local, regional and national diversity in terms of age, race, gender, ability, faith, ethnicity, social condition, cultural background and sexual orientation.

e) **Partnerships with parents/carers and communities**

- All parents/carers are encouraged to participate at all levels in the full life of the school.
- As part of the school's commitment to equality and diversity, a group made up of members of the school community including students, staff, local community members, parents/carers, local faith groups and local disability groups has been developed to support the school with matters related to its equalities duties and the nature of the extended services that the school will offer.
- We will, as a school, establish and strengthen partnerships with other schools to share good practice, exchange information and foster multi-cultural, multi-geographical and multi-generational activities.
- Members of the local community are invited to regularly join in school activities, eg Black history month celebrations, Eid celebrations, harvest festivals etc.
- The school has a role to play in supporting new and settled communities.
- We plan to increase consultation and engagement of community members to monitor and evaluate efficiency and fairness of extended services.
- Establish links with community groups and organisations to increase range of activities and services they can offer.
- Establish links with community groups and organisations to share good practice and grassroots knowledge.
- Increase participation and empowerment of community members on all extended services.
- Emphasise equal contribution to society of members from different backgrounds with various lifestyles and identities.
- Improve perceptions about efficiency, efficacy and fairness of service provision at local level.
- Increase sense of responsibility and reciprocity between and within groups and persons.
- Promote understanding and recognition of overlapped and interconnected sources of identity for persons and groups.
- Increase awareness amongst students, parents, carers and families about social services at county, district, parish and neighbourhood level.
- Involve community members in activities that reflect similarities across heterogeneous groups and differences within homogeneous groups.
- Foster positive relationships between and within groups of students, workers, staff, parents, carers and families.
- Facilitate meaningful and continuous interaction between and within members of different groups.
- Establish and strengthen effective approaches to monitor, evaluate, manage and prevent conflict.

## 7. **Monitoring and Reviewing**

Under the Codes of Practice all Equalities Policies/Schemes, need to be monitored and reviewed **annually** and a report on progress should be given to the Governors. This policy outlines how it intends to carry out this particular duty.

We have a rolling programme for reviewing our school policies. When policies are reviewed in future, governors will endeavour to ensure that due regard is given to the promotion of all aspects of equality within each policy.

We regularly review the impact of our policies on the needs, entitlements and outcomes for students, staff and parents from the equality strands referred to in this policy. We pay specific attention to the impact that our policies have on the attainment of students from different groups.

We make regular assessments of students' learning and use this information to track students' 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 students 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 students where the information suggests that progress is not as good as it should be. The governing body receives regular updates on student performance information.

School performance information is compared with national data and Local Authority data, to ensure that students are making appropriate progress when compared with all schools, and to schools in similar circumstances.

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

- Exclusions
- Incidents of racism, disability, sexual harassment and all forms of bullying
- Parental involvement

Our monitoring activities enable us to identify any differences in student performance. This allows us to take appropriate action to meet the needs of specific groups and to set targets in our strategic plan, in order to make the necessary improvements.

#### **8. Impact Assessments and how this policy/scheme relates to other school policies**

We ensure that the commitments embodied in our mission statement for equality apply to the full range of our policies and practices, especially those concerned with:

- Equal opportunities
- Students' progress, attainment and assessment
- Behaviour discipline and exclusions
- Students' personal development and pastoral care
- Teaching and learning
- Induction
- Admissions and attendance
- The curriculum
- All subjects
- Teaching and learning
- Staff recruitment and retention
- Governor/staff training and professional development
- Partnerships with parents/carers and communities
- Visits and visitors
- Uniform – any concerns or queries related to this should be escalated to the Head of Key Stage.

Each policy, and any other relevant policies as outlined in the specific duties placed upon us by the relevant legislation, will be evaluated and monitored for its impact on students, staff, parents and carers from the different groups that make up our school.

## Appendix A

### The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 replaced all existing equality legislation from 1st October 2010. It streamlines all the various legislation into a single requirement.

The Act prohibits schools from discriminating against, harassing or victimising:

- prospective students
- students at the school
- in some circumstances former students
- Schools also have obligations as employers, bodies which carry out public functions and service providers.

#### What the law protects against

These are the main forms of prohibited conduct.

#### Discrimination

This includes:

- Treating a person worse than someone else because of a protected characteristic (known as **direct discrimination**). Although in the case of pregnancy and maternity direct discrimination, this can occur if they have protected characteristic without needing to compare treatment to someone else. It is not possible to justify direct discrimination, so it will always be unlawful.
- Putting in place a rule or way of doing things that has a worse impact on someone with a protected characteristic than someone without one, when this cannot be objectively justified (known as **indirect discrimination**). Indirect discrimination will occur if the following four conditions are met:
  - You apply (or would apply) the provision, criterion or practice equally to all relevant students, including a particular student with a protected characteristic, and
  - The provision, criterion or practice puts or would put students sharing a protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage compared to relevant students who do not share that characteristic, and
  - The provision, criteria, practice or rule puts or would put the particular student at that disadvantage, and
  - You cannot show that the provision, criteria of practice is justified as a 'proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'.
- Treating a disabled person unfavourably because of something connected with their disability when this cannot be justified (**known as discrimination arising from disability**). Discrimination arising from disability occurs when you treat a disabled student unfavourably because of something connected with their disability and cannot justify such treatment. Discrimination arising from disability is different from direct discrimination. Direct discrimination occurs because of the protected characteristic of disability. For discrimination arising from disability, the motive for the treatment does not matter; the question is whether the disabled student has been treated unfavourably because of something connected with their disability. Discrimination arising from disability is also different from indirect discrimination. There is no need to show that other people have been affected alongside the individual disabled student or for the disabled student to compare themselves with anyone else. Discrimination arising from disability will occur if the following three conditions are met:
  - You treat a disabled student unfavourably, that is putting them at a disadvantage, even if this was not your intention, and
  - this treatment is because of something connected with the disabled student's disability, and
  - you cannot justify the treatment by showing that it is 'a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'.
- **Failing to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people.**



- The reasonable adjustments duty was first introduced under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. The reasonable adjustments duty under the Equality Act operates slightly differently and has been extended to cover the provision by a school of auxiliary aids and services; however this element of the duty will not come into force until a later date yet to be confirmed. The object of the duty is the same: to avoid as far as possible by reasonable means, the disadvantage which a disabled student experiences because of their disability.
- In some cases the support a disabled student may receive under the special educational needs framework may mean that they do not suffer a substantial disadvantage and there is no need for additional reasonable adjustments to be made for them. In other cases disabled students may require reasonable adjustments in addition to the special educational provision they are receiving. There are also disabled students who do not have special educational needs but still require reasonable adjustments to be made for them.

### Harassment

- Unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating someone's dignity or which is hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive to someone with a protected characteristic or in a way that is sexual in nature.

### Victimisation

- Treating someone unfavourably because they have taken (or might be taking) action under the Equality Act or supporting somebody who is doing so. These are called 'protected acts'.

A 'protected act' is:

- Making a claim or complaint of discrimination (under the Act).
- Helping someone else to make a claim by giving evidence or information.
- Making an allegation that the school or someone else has breached the Act. #
- Doing anything else in connection with the Act.

There is also protection for students who are victimised because their parent or sibling has carried out a protected act.

As well as these characteristics, the law also protects people from being discriminated against:

- By someone who wrongly perceives them to have one of the protected characteristics.
- Because they are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic. This includes the parent of a disabled child or adult or someone else who is caring for a disabled person.

### New positive action provisions

Students with protected characteristics may be disadvantaged for social or economic reasons or for reasons to do with past or present discrimination. The Act contains provisions which enable schools to take action to tackle the particular disadvantage, different needs or disproportionately low participation of a particular student group, provided certain conditions are met.

These are known as the positive action provisions and allow (but do not require) schools to take proportionate action to address the disadvantage faced by particular groups of students. Such action could include targeted provision, resources or putting in place additional or bespoke provision to benefit a particular disadvantaged student group.

Positive action is intended to be a measure that will allow schools to provide additional benefits to some students to address disadvantage and is not the same as positive discrimination. Positive discrimination would be providing preferential treatment for a particular disadvantaged student group that exceeded the positive action conditions.

It is never unlawful to treat disabled students (or applicants) more favourably than non-disabled students (or applicants). That is, a school is permitted to positively discriminate in favour of disabled students (applicants).

### **Why we need to address race equality issues:**

#### *Legal Requirements:*

- *The Equality Act 2010 outlines that all public authorities including schools have a statutory duty to*  
Eliminate racial discrimination;  
Promote equality of opportunity;  
Promote good relations between people of different racial groups.

The specific duties require us to:

- *Prepare a written policy on racial equality;*
- *Assess the impact of our policies, including this policy, on students, staff and parents of different racial groups including, in particular, the impact on attainment levels of these students;*
- *Monitor the operation of our policies through the impact they have on such students, staff and parents, with particular reference to their impact on the attainment levels of such students.*

### **Why we need to address gender issues:**

#### *Legal requirements:*

The Equality Act 2010 states that it is unlawful to treat a person less favourably than another is treated in similar circumstances on the grounds of sex:

- Apply a condition which discriminated against a man or a woman because they are less able to comply with it than a member of the opposite sex is and;
- Discriminate against somebody because they are married.

The Equality Act 2010 requires that men and women should be paid equally where they are carrying out:

- The same job
- Work of equal value
- Work related as equivalent under the job evaluation scheme.

*The Equality Act 2010 permits employers to act positively in favour of a particular gender by:*

- Offering access to training to employers and/or non employees to help fit them to particular work in the organisation in which their gender group has been identified as under represented and;
- Encouraging employees and/or non employees to take up opportunities for work.

*The Equality Act 2006 purpose was to create a public duty to promote equality of opportunity between men and women and to prohibit sex discrimination.*

The specific duties require us to :

- Consider the need to include objectives to address the causes of any gender pay gap.
- Gather and use information.
- Consult stakeholders and take account of relevant information.
- Assess the impact of its current and proposed policies and practices.
- Implement the actions set out in its scheme.
- Monitor, evaluate and report.

### **Discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity**

It is discrimination to treat a woman (including a female student of any age) less favourably because she is or has been pregnant, has given birth in the last 26 weeks or is breastfeeding a baby who is 26 weeks or younger.

It is direct sex discrimination to treat a woman (including a female student of any age) less favourably because she is breastfeeding a child who is more than 26 weeks old.

## Gender reassignment

Gender reassignment is a personal process (rather than a medical process) which involves a person expressing their gender in a way that differs from or is inconsistent with the physical sex they were born with.

This personal process may include undergoing medical procedures or, as is more likely for school students, it may simply include choosing to dress in a different way as part of the personal process of change.

A person will be protected because of gender reassignment where they:

- make their intention known to someone – it does not matter who this is, whether it is someone at school or at home or someone like a doctor:
  - once they have proposed to undergo gender reassignment they are protected, even if they take no further steps or they decide to stop later on
  - they do not have to have reached an irrevocable decision that they will undergo gender reassignment, but as soon as there is a manifestation of this intention they are protected
- start or continue to dress, behave or live (full-time or part-time) according to the gender they identify with as a person
- undergo treatment related to gender reassignment, such as surgery or hormone therapy, or
- have received gender recognition under the Gender Recognition Act 2004.

It does not matter which of these applies to a person for them to be protected because of the characteristic of gender reassignment.

This guidance uses the term 'transsexual person' to refer to someone who has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment.

### Why we need to address disability issues:

The Equality Act 2010 outlines that a person is a disabled person (someone who has the protected characteristic of disability) if they have a physical and/or mental impairment which has what the law calls 'a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'. There is no need for a person to have a medically diagnosed cause for their impairment; what matters is the effect of the impairment not the cause.

In relation to physical impairment:

- Conditions that affect the body such as arthritis, hearing or sight impairment (unless this is correctable by glasses or contact lenses), diabetes, asthma, epilepsy, conditions such as HIV infection, cancer and multiple sclerosis, as well as loss of limbs or the use of limbs are covered.
- HIV infection, cancer and multiple sclerosis are covered from the point of diagnosis.
- Severe disfigurement (such as scarring) is covered even if it has no physical impact on the person with the disfigurement, provided the long-term requirement is met (see below).
- People who are registered as blind or partially sighted, or who are certified as being blind or partially sighted by a consultant ophthalmologist, are automatically treated as disabled under the Act.
- Mental impairment includes conditions such as dyslexia and autism as well as learning disabilities such as Down's syndrome and mental health conditions such as depression and schizophrenia. The other tests to apply to decide if someone has the protected characteristic of disability are:
  - The length the effect of the condition has lasted or will continue: it must be long term. 'Long term' means that an impairment is likely to last for the rest of the person's life, or has lasted at least 12 months or where the total period for which it lasts is likely to be at least 12 months. If the person no longer has the condition but it is likely to recur or if the person no longer has the condition, they will be considered to be a disabled person.
  - Whether the effect of the impairment is to make it more difficult and/or timeconsuming for a person to carry out an activity compared to someone who does not have the impairment, and this causes more than minor or trivial inconvenience.
  - If the activities that are made more difficult are 'normal day-to-day activities' at work or at home.

- Whether the condition has this impact without taking into account the effect of any medication the person is taking or any aids or assistance or adaptations they have, like a wheelchair, walking stick, assistance dog or special software on their computer. The exception to this is the wearing of glasses or contact lenses where it is the effect while the person is wearing the glasses or contact lenses, which is taken into account.

#### *The Duty:*

- *The Equality Act 2010 places a general duty on schools, who need to have due regard for the following when carrying out their functions:*
- Promoting equality of opportunity between disabled people and other people;
- Eliminating discrimination that is unlawful under the DDA;
- Eliminating harassment of disabled people that is related to their disability;
- Promoting positive attitudes towards disabled people;
- Encouraging participation in public life by disabled people;
- Taking steps to meet disabled people's needs, even if this requires more favourable treatment.

#### **Why we need to address sexual orientation issues:**

##### Legal requirements:

- *The Equality Act 2010* covers discrimination, harassment and victimisation in work and vocational training. They make it unlawful to deny people jobs because of prejudice about their sexual orientation. They enable individuals to take prompt and effective action to tackle harassment, and enable people to have an equal chance of training and promotion, whatever their sexual orientation or the sexual orientation of those with whom a person is associated or related.
- The Equality Act 2006 included an order making power that allows Regulations to be made to prohibit sexual orientation discrimination in the provision of all goods, facilities and services in education and in the execution of public functions. These Regulations entered into force on the 30th of April 2007.

##### Sexual orientation means an individual's sexual orientation towards:

- people of the same sex as him or her (gay or lesbian);
- people of the opposite sex (heterosexual);
- people of both sexes (bisexual)

It does not include transsexuality which is related to gender and is covered in the employment context by sex discrimination legislation.

##### The Regulations prohibit discrimination on the basis of a person's:

- Actual sexual orientation;
- Perceived sexual orientation by him or her;
- Sexual orientation of someone with whom he/she is associated.

##### Discrimination is defined as:

- Direct discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation happens when a person is treated less favourably than another person is, or would be, treated in the same circumstances, and that treatment is because of their sexual orientation, perceived sexual, or that of a person with whom he or she is associated- such as a parent.
- Indirect discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation happens where a provision, criterion or practice is applied to everyone, but it has the effect of putting a person of a particular sexual orientation at a disadvantage- and it cannot be reasonably justified by reference to considerations other than sexual orientation.
- Victimising someone by treating them less favourably because of anything they have done or intend to do in relation to these regulations such as making a complaint or giving evidence for a complainant, is also unlawful discrimination.

##### The specific duties require us not to unlawfully discriminate against a person:

- In the terms on which it offers to admit him or her as a student

- By refusing to accept an application to admit him or her as a student
- In the way in which a student is afforded access to any benefit, facility or service
- By refusing access to any, benefit, facility or service
- By excluding him or her
- By subjecting him or her to any other detriment

### **Why we need to address Religious belief / non belief issues:**

Legal requirements:

- *The Equality Act 2010* outlines discrimination on grounds of religion, religious belief or similar philosophical belief. They cover direct or indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation in work and vocational training on grounds of perceived as well as actual religion or belief (i.e. assuming - correctly or incorrectly - that someone has a particular religion or belief). It is illegal to discriminate against any one because of their religion or faith when providing goods or services.
- Exceptions may be made in very limited circumstances if there is a genuine occupational requirement for the worker to be of a particular religion or belief in order to do the job or to comply with the religious or belief ethos of the organisation
- Religion or belief is defined as being any religion, religious belief or similar philosophical belief. This does not include any philosophical or political belief unless it is similar to religious belief. It will be for the Employment Tribunals and other Courts to decide whether particular circumstances are covered by the Regulations

For example it is unlawful to:

- Decide not to employ someone
- Dismiss them
- Refuse to provide them with training
- Deny them promotion
- Give them adverse terms and conditions

Because they follow, or do not follow, a particular religion or belief

### **Why we need to address age issues:**

Legal requirements:

- *The Equality Act 2010* prevents unjustified age discrimination in employment and vocational training. It protects against discrimination that is directly against anyone:
  - That is, to treat them less favourably than others because of their age – unless objectively justified
  - Discriminate indirectly against anyone – that is, to apply a criterion, provision or practice which disadvantages people of a particular age unless it can be objectively justified
  - Subject someone to harassment. Harassment is unwanted conduct that violates a person's dignity or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for them having regard to all the circumstances including the perception of the victim
  - Victimise someone because they have made or intend to make a complaint or allegation or have given or intend to give evidence in relation to a complaint of discrimination on grounds of age

### **Why we need to address Community Cohesion issues:**

Legal Requirements:

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 establishes general duties of governing bodies:

Section 38 states that governing bodies should conduct the school with regard to four new duties one of which is the duty to “promote community cohesion”.

Section 154 states the duty to report to OFSTED on the contribution of certain schools to community cohesion.

Section 33 about requirements to foundation school contains a subsection 96) which establishes an explicit requirement that a foundation school should “promote community cohesion”. This seems to be linked to the Government’s desire “to promote ethnic, religious, and cultural tolerance and respect between different groups of people living together.” Therefore, trusts will need to demonstrate that they are committed to providing “opportunities for young people from different backgrounds to learn from each other and encourage an understanding of, and respect for, other cultures and faiths and by activities in the community, which help build bridges between different ethnic groups.” This duty also implies assessing if certain activities would constitute an obstacle to meeting this requirement.

Schools play a fundamental role in decreasing deprivation and exclusion, in valuing and celebrating ethnic diversity, raising achievement and attainment, preventing and managing bullying, anti-social behaviour and discrimination incidents.

Beyond statutory requirements for schools to promote community cohesion, it is important that these policies are developed in a context-wise, evidence-based and problem-solving manner. Likewise, it is useful to acknowledge that the school’s efforts to promote community cohesion will be more significant if the duty is mainstreamed across all areas such as curriculum, teaching and learning, equity and excellence, engagement and extended services.