



Inspire Education Trust

Together we achieve, individually we grow

Single Equality Scheme – Clifford Bridge

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Document History

Version	Status		Date	Author	Summary Changes
V1			June 22	R Darling	Pg8; indicators of process – amended to read ‘all protected characteristics’; Pg11; delete racism/homophobia – amend to read ‘all protected characteristics’ Pg12; add ‘carers’

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Aims of the Single Equality Scheme	5
3. Purpose of the Equality Scheme.....	5
4. Planning to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity.....	5
5. Addressing Prejudice Related Incidents	6
6. Monitor, review and reporting	6
7. Publication	6
8. Breaches	6
9. Aims and Values:.....	7
10. Equality Objectives	8
11. Indicators of progress towards meeting objectives	8
12. What kind of schools are we?	8
13. Attainment on entry	9
14. Provision within the Trust	9
15. Outcomes for pupils	9
16. Roles and Responsibilities in Implementing the Single Equality Scheme.....	9
17. Involvement Processes	11
18. Action Planning	12
Appendix 1	14
Appendix 2.....	16
When are you responsible for what other people do?	25
Appendix 3.....	28
Appendix 4.....	29

1. Introduction

This Single Equality Scheme for schools in Coventry provides a format for addressing the statutory duties of the Equality Act 2010. This supersedes and brings together all previous statutory duties in relation to race, gender and disability and also addresses the duty to promote community cohesion, thus meeting the school's statutory duties in these areas.

The scheme also highlights how the schools in our MAT have worked with and listened to the staff, pupils, parents and carers to inform development of action plans and the need and commitment required to ensure the scheme is a success. This is underpinned by a commitment to promoting positive relationships and understanding between all groups within our school communities.

This document sets out how pupils with the following protected characteristics (previously known as equality strands) will be protected in our school from harassment and discrimination: -

- disability.
- gender.
- race.
- religion and belief.
- sexual orientation.
- gender reassignment.
- maternity and pregnancy.
-

This scheme extends however to cover all aspects of vulnerability, including those associated with socio-economic factors (e.g. pupils from low income families).

As well as delivering high quality services to our pupils, the Trust is also committed to being a good employer and as such this scheme outlines how we meet our varied duties in terms of recruitment and employment practices. We are also committed to be fully inclusive of all community users, including parents and carers. As such, this scheme therefore also sets out how we will work to overcome any discrimination related to the other protected characteristics: -

- Age.
- Being married or in a civil partnership.

This Scheme sets out:

- information about our schools and the local area;
- our plans to meet our general and specific duties;
- how we will promote community cohesion within the MAT;
- how we have involved people in the development of this scheme;
- what consultation has taken place;
- what our plans are to gather and use information;
- how we intend to ensure our policies are fair;
- how we will report on our progress;
- who is responsible for making our scheme a reality; and,
- an action plan addressing our equality priorities.

This scheme is reviewed every three years and is reported on annually.

2. Aims of the Single Equality Scheme

- To articulate the Trust's commitment to equality which permeates all Trust policies and practices.
- To ensure that everyone who belongs to, or comes into contact with, our school communities is valued and respected.
- To promote equality of opportunity and eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation.
- To comply with statutory duties under equalities legislation in one document.

3. Purpose of the Equality Scheme

This equality scheme is the Trust's response to the specific and general duties in the current equality legislation, which has been brought together under the Equality Act 2010 (see appendix 1). It is an attempt to capture how the Trust is systematically establishing and implementing good practice in equality and diversity across all areas of school life. This includes a response to all aspects of social identity and diversity.

This Equality Scheme sets out how the school will:

- eliminate discrimination (see appendix 2);
- eliminate harassment or victimisation related to any aspect of social identity or diversity;
- promote equality of opportunity;
- promote positive attitudes to all aspects of social identity and diversity;
- encourage participation by disabled people and people representing different aspects of social identity in public life;
- take steps to take account of difference even where that involves treating some people more favourably than others;
- take proportionate action to address the disadvantage faced by particular groups of pupils.

4. Planning to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity

This scheme is underpinned by the core belief that all children and young people belong to their local community and share the same rights to membership of that community and a quality education. An action plan accompanies this Equality Scheme, which identifies what we will be doing over the coming year to make our school more accessible to the whole community, irrespective of background or need (see appendix 3).

We will collect data related to the protected characteristics and analyse this data to determine our focus for our equality objectives. This data will be assessed across our core provisions as a school.

This will include the following functions:

- admissions;
- attendance;
- attainment;
- exclusions;
- prejudice related incidents.

5. Addressing Prejudice Related Incidents

The Trust is opposed to all forms of prejudice and we recognise that children and young people who experience any form of prejudice related discrimination may not fair well in the education system. We provide both our pupils and staff awareness of the impact of prejudice in order to prevent any incidents. If incidents still occur we address them immediately and report them to the Local Authority using their guidance material. The Local Authority may provide some support.

The scheme encompasses our anticipatory duties to plan ahead for the reasonable adjustments (reasonable and proportionate steps to overcome barriers that may impede some pupils) we need to make to be best placed to help disabled pupils who come to our school.

This action plan replaces the school's Disability Accessibility Plan for the school (previously required under the planning duties in the Disability Discrimination Act) as it sets out how the school will increase access to education for disabled pupils, alongside other protected groups, in the three areas required:

- increasing the extent to which disabled pupils can participate in the school curriculum;
- improving the environment of the school to increase the extent to which disabled pupils can take advantage of education and associated services;
- improving the delivery to disabled pupils of information which is provided in writing for pupils who are not disabled.

6. Monitor, review and reporting

The action plan is renewed annually and progress towards the equality objectives within it is reported on regularly to Local Governing Body. Equality objectives have been identified through consultation with key stakeholders. It can be made available in different formats and in different languages upon request to the school office.

Every three years, we will review our objectives in relation to any changes in our school profile. Our objectives will sit in our overall School Development Plan and therefore will be reviewed as part of this process. (see appendix 4)

This Scheme will be reported on annually to Local Governing Body. Progress against the action plan will be evaluated and the impact of the action and activities assessed. This report will be available as a separate document and provided to all stakeholders upon request.

7. Publication

We will ensure that the whole school community is aware of the Single Equality Scheme and our published equality information and equality objectives by publishing them on the school website. Parents will be made aware of the document through newsletters and upon request.

8. Breaches

Breaches to this statement will be dealt with in the same way that breaches of other school policies are dealt with, as determined by the senior leadership team and Local Governing Body.

Clifford Bridge Academy

Vision

We believe in you so that you believe in yourself. No matter what path you start on, you will reach your summit. See you at the top.

Mission

Create a culture which values each individual and prioritises knowing and understanding all members of the school community.

Motto

See you at the top.

9. Aims and Values:

Curiosity

Curiosity is the helicopter that takes our thoughts higher and higher. The view beneath us gets bigger and bigger with every question that we ask. Like the propellers, as our curiosity builds, new avenues open up for us to explore. At Clifford Bridge, we push boundaries; we believe that if you never try, you'll never know.

Integrity

At Clifford Bridge, our decisions and behaviours start with integrity. This allows us to be brave enough to stand up for what we believe in and challenge ideas that fall outside of our own moral compass. Much like a house, all the windows at Clifford Bridge, big or small, are transparent and strong. Like a window to a bright future, our integrity drives everything that we do.

Joy

Joy is at the heart of everything we do at Clifford Bridge. Like a warm fire in a cold room, joy is a focal point that radiates warmth and draws people near. Each flicker of pride that we feel for our own achievements and those of others, enables the fire to grow and burn brighter. We aspire to ignite joy in every pupil at Clifford Bridge; through exciting learning experiences, opportunities to excel and lots of fun.

Kindness

Kindness is the base on which Clifford Bridge is built; it is the cement that binds our school's foundations and makes it solid as a rock. It is respect, care and above all, love. Every day we sprinkle kindness wherever we go.

Our promise to nurture

When your seed is planted in our pot we promise to give you everything that you need to grow. We don't know what you will grow into yet but we will notice and encourage your uniqueness. Our broad and balanced curriculum will provide the water that will quench your thirst for learning, our staff will provide the nutrients that you need to thrive and our warmth and care will turn your face towards the sunshine. We promise to nurture your passions and celebrate your growth, in your own space and time

10. Equality Objectives

Our objectives will detail how we ensure that we:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a characteristic and those who don't;
- foster good relations between people who share a characteristic and those who don't.

We will:

- ensure that sensitivity is shown at all times towards those who share a characteristic and those who don't;
- create a school with an atmosphere of trust and understanding in which the sanctity of the individual is cherished and where pupils and adults show consideration, courtesy and respect for each other at all times;
- help all children and other stakeholders feel part of the school community so that they feel valued, secure, fairly treated and happy;
- monitor the performance and participation level of different groups and take action to address issues as they arise;
- develop close partnerships and open lines of communication between school, home and the wider community valuing the contributions made by all.

11. Indicators of progress towards meeting objectives

- incidents of bullying and all prejudice-related incident decrease;
- children report that they feel safe and are happy to come to school;
- groups of stakeholders who share a characteristic and those who don't feel confident to share views and comments with the school;
- school takes action to ensure that groups vulnerable to underachievement are supported to ensure they fulfil their academic potential;
- children from different groups are equally represented in extracurricular activities and other roles/responsibilities within the school;
- diversity is reflected and celebrated in the school environment.

12. What kind of schools are we?

Clifford Bridge Academy is a larger than average sized urban school situated in the North East of Coventry. The school has increased in size from a one form entry to a two form of entry school. The majority of pupils are of White British origin, with an average proportion from minority ethnic groups. Almost a quarter of our children speak English as an additional language. A below average proportion of pupils are known to be eligible for free school meals. The proportion of pupils with special educational needs and/or disabilities, including those with Education Health Care Plans is below average. Most of these pupils have moderate or specific learning difficulties. In summary the catchment area is private housing.

- 8% of pupils are eligible for free school meals.
- 8% of the pupils are identified as having Special Educational Needs.
- The majority of pupils are of White British ethnicity (64%)
- Asian or Asian British - Indian forming the largest single group (13%).
- 22% of pupils' first language believed not to be English

13. Attainment on entry

Current attainment on entry to Nursery demonstrates that 'most children' are working in line with age related expectations in all areas of learning. Progress in Nursery is good and entry to Reception shows that a substantial proportion of children are working at age related expectations. The children who enter Reception from our Nursery start at a higher level than the children who enter our Reception from other providers.

14. Provision within the Trust

Examples of reasonable adjustments the Trust makes as a matter of course:

- Inclusion profiles for each cohort identify the different potential barriers to learning that may be operating for individuals;
- Individual education plans – these may be written for learning or behavioural issues;
- Ongoing differentiation in lessons;
- Information is available in different formats upon request;
- Stakeholders are regularly consulted upon issues – wide ranging questionnaires and on specific areas/issues;
- Provision of specific resources to meet needs of children with various disabilities – e.g. coloured overlay and exercise books, additional laptops, visual timetables, wobble cushions, writing slopes, additional time in assessment, additional adult support, personalised hygiene arrangements.

15. Outcomes for pupils

Outcomes for pupils are analysed against social identity issues, i.e. gender, ethnicity, disability, faith background, and aspects of vulnerability identified by the school. This is compared with the outcomes made for all pupils. This is summarised in the School Self Evaluation Statement.

Along with on-going half termly pupil tracking, this process determines the impact of our provision on improving outcomes for identified pupils. In line with statutory requirements all new policies as well as existing policies and functions are evaluated for the impact they have, in consultation with identified pupils and parents/carers.

See pupil tracking information files.

16. Roles and Responsibilities in Implementing the Single Equality Scheme

The Head of Education (Primary)/Head Teacher of each school will:

- ensure that staff and parents are informed about the Single Equality Scheme;
- ensure that the scheme is implemented effectively;
- manage any day to day issues arising from the policy whether for pupils or for the school as an employer;
- ensure staff have access to training which helps to implement the scheme;
- liaise with external agencies regarding the policy so that the school's actions are in line with the best advice available;
- monitor the scheme and report to the Local Governing Body at least annually, on the effectiveness of the policy;
- ensure that the leadership team are kept up to date with any development affecting the policy/action plan arising from the scheme;

- provide appropriate support and monitoring for all pupils and specific and targeted pupils to whom the scheme has direct relevance, with assistance from relevant agencies.
- Ensure that all appointments give due regard to this plan, so that no-one is discriminated against when it comes to employment or training opportunities;
- promote the principle of equal opportunity when developing the curriculum, and promote respect for other people and equal opportunities to participate in all aspects of school life
- treat all incidents of unfair treatment and any incidents of bullying or discrimination, including racist incidents, with due seriousness.
- ensure the specific needs of staff members are addressed;
- ensure that there is a member of staff who is trained to support/move individual children with disabilities if so required.

The Local Governing Body will:

- ensure that the schools comply with all relevant equalities legislation;
- recommend all Governors receive up to date training in all the equalities duties;
- designate a link Governor with specific responsibility for the Single Equality Scheme;
- establish that the action plans arising from the scheme are part of the School Development Plan;
- Seek to ensure that people are not discriminated against when applying for jobs at our school on grounds of race, gender or disability;
- support the Head Teacher in implementing any actions necessary;
- Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the school environment gives access to people with disabilities, and also strive to make school communications as inclusive as possible for parents, carers and pupils;
- Welcome all applications to join the school, whatever a child's socio-economic background, race, gender or disability;
- Ensures that no child is discriminated against whilst in our school on account of their race, sex or disability;
- inform and consult with parents/carers about the scheme;
- evaluate and review the action every three years;
- evaluate the action plan yearly.

The Senior Leadership Team will:

- have general responsibility for supporting other staff in implementing this scheme;
- provide a lead in the dissemination of information relating to the scheme;
- identify good quality resources and CPD opportunities to support the scheme;
- with the Head Teacher, provide advice/support in dealing with any incidents/issues;
- assist in implementing reviews of this scheme as detailed in the School Development Plan.

The Inclusion Leader will have the specific responsibility for:

- Maintaining and sharing with all the staff those vulnerable pupils and how their needs will be met;
- Holding staff to account for gathering and analysing the information on outcomes of vulnerable pupils;
- Leading the Pastoral Support team in the monitoring of Pupil Concerns Files and ensuring that appropriate actions are taken in response to issues arising.

School Staff will:

- All staff will ensure that all pupils are treated fairly, equally and with respect, and will maintain awareness of the School's Equality Plan;
- All staff will strive to provide material that gives positive images based on all protected characteristics;
- All staff will challenge any incidents of all prejudice-related incidents, and record any serious incidents, drawing them to the attention of the Head Teacher.
- Teachers support the work of ancillary or support staff and encourage them to intervene in a positive way against any discriminatory incidents.
- In the case of a child with disabilities, a trained member of staff will be available to support when required.

Parents/Carers will:

- have access to the scheme;
- be encouraged to support the scheme;
- have the opportunity to attend any relevant meetings/awareness raising sessions related to the scheme;
- have the right to be informed of any incident related to this scheme which could directly affect their child.

Pupils will:

- be made aware of any relevant part of the scheme, appropriate to age and ability;
- be expected to act in accordance with any relevant part of the scheme;
- experience a curriculum and environment which is respectful of diversity and difference and prepares them well for life in a diverse society;
- understand the importance of reporting prejudiced based bullying incidents;
- ensure the peer support programme within the school promotes understanding and supports pupils who are experiencing discrimination.

Visitors and contractors are responsible for complying with the school's Equality Scheme – non-compliance will be dealt with by the Head Teacher.

17. Involvement Processes

Policies are vital to identify and consolidate thinking regarding appropriate provision for pupils, however, they are often viewed as an end, when they should be seen as a process - always evolving in response to changes and evidence from impact assessments. When developing this Equality Scheme, the school is clear that this is a process which must be informed by the involvement of all participants such as pupils, parents and carers, school staff, governors and external agencies. This will ensure that the school gleans insights into the barriers faced by people from different social identity backgrounds and learns the best ways to overcome such barriers. This Scheme will be informed, therefore, by:

- the views and aspirations of pupils themselves from different social identity backgrounds;
- the views and aspirations of parents/carers of pupils from different social identity backgrounds;
- the views and aspirations of staff from different social identity backgrounds;

- the views and aspirations of members of the community and other agencies, including voluntary organisations, representing different social identity backgrounds;
- the priorities in the Coventry Children and Young People's Plan.

Mechanisms for involvement

At this MAT the following mechanisms will ensure the views of pupils inform the Equality Scheme and action plan:

- Exit interviews with pupils;
- School council;
- Twice yearly focus groups of pupils representing the different protected characteristics i.e., gender forum, disability forum;
- Individual interviews with pupils involved in incidents of a discriminatory nature;
- Individual interviews with pupils experiencing reasonable adjustments;
- Pupil involvement in IEP reviews and structured conversations.

At this MAT the following mechanisms will ensure the views of staff inform the Equality Scheme and action plan:

- Exit interviews with staff;
- Regular staff meetings with specific agenda items;
- Staff consultation including questionnaires;
- Individual discussions with staff as a part of performance management.

At this MAT the following mechanisms will ensure the views of parents/carers and the community inform the Equality Scheme and action plan:

- Text to be inserted into communication with parents: "your support for your child's education is crucial to their progress. Please tell us if there are any adjustments we need to make to help you support your child, for example: letters in large font; letters in different languages; wheelchair access; explaining things over the phone; a discussion with a school colleague of the same gender";
- Feedback through the Local Governing Body meetings;
- Feedback through the parent group meetings / coffee morning;
- Feedback from adults using the school beyond the school day;
- Yearly open meetings with parents/carers and local groups representing a particular theme.

The school's action plan will focus on developing the involvement of pupils, staff and parents/carers from different social identity backgrounds over the three years of this Scheme. We will consider varying the times, methods and the venues for this involvement to ensure the best possible attendance and ensure views can be heard. This way the school will learn what works and the involvement of pupils, staff and parents will improve and deepen over time.

18. Action Planning

This scheme is supported by an action plan, the progress of which is monitored and evaluated by the Local Governing Body.

The action plan that identifies the equality objectives for the MAT arising from this scheme has:

- clear allocation of responsibility;
- clear allocation of resources, human and financial;

- clear timescales;
- expected outcomes and performance criteria;
- specified dates for review.

The effectiveness of this Scheme will be evaluated and reflected in:

- the School Self-evaluation Statement;
- discussions with the Education Improvement Advisor.

Appendix 1

Equality Legislation

This equality scheme responds to the current equalities legislation.

- The Equality Act 2010 is the overarching legislation for all equality duties.

The act serves two main purposes:

- a) To harmonise discrimination law;
- b) To strengthen the law to support progress on equality.

The act supersedes or strengthens the following acts and regulations:

- The Equal Pay Act 1970
- The Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- The Race Relations Act 1976
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- The Employment Equality (Religion & Belief and Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003
- The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006
- The Equality Act 2006 Part 2
- The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007

Overview of previous equalities legislation which has been harmonised and strengthened by Equality Act 2010:

- Race Relations Act (RRA) 1976/2000
statutory positive duty to promote racial equality, promote good race relations and eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;
- Sex Discrimination Act (SDA) 1975 (and Regulations 1999), Gender Equality Duty 2007
statutory positive duty to promote gender equality and eliminate unlawful gender discrimination;
- Employment Equality (religion or belief) (sexual orientation) Regulations 2003 extended to education, Equality Act (Part 2) 2007
The Act sets out that it is unlawful for schools to discriminate against a person:
 - a) in the terms on which it offers to admit him/her as a pupil;
 - b) by refusing to accept an application to admit him/her as a pupil, or
 - c) where he/she is a pupil of the establishment:
 - i) in the way in which it affords him/her access to any benefit, facility or service,
 - ii) by refusing him/her access to a benefit, facility or service,
 - iii) by excluding him/her from the establishment,
 - iv) by subjecting him/her to any other detriment.

- Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995/2005
statutory positive duty to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people: pupils, staff, parents, carers and other people who use the school or may wish to, and eliminate unlawful discrimination;
- Education and Inspections Act 2006, duty to promote community cohesion.
By 'community cohesion' the school is endorsing and adopting the definition provided by Alan Johnson, 2006, as:
"working towards a society in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities; a society in which the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and valued; a society in which similar life opportunities are available to all; and a society in which strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the workplace, in schools and in the wider community."

Appendix 2

What is discrimination?

The Equality Act 2010 consolidates existing law into a single legal framework and while many of the concepts of discrimination remain the same as in previous equality legislation there are some areas that were not previously covered. This appendix describes the various types of discrimination and how they apply to the school's provisions.

Direct discrimination

Direct discrimination occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably than you treat (or would treat) another pupil because of a protected characteristic. So, a very basic example would be refusing to admit a child to a school as a pupil because of their race, for example because they are Roma.

It is not possible to justify direct discrimination, so it will always be unlawful. There are however exceptions to the school's provisions that allow, for example, single-sex schools to only admit pupils of one sex without this being unlawful direct discrimination.

In order for someone to show that they have been directly discriminated against, they must compare what has happened to them to the treatment a person without their protected characteristic is receiving or would receive. So, a gay pupil cannot claim that excluding them for fighting is direct discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation unless they can show that a heterosexual or bisexual pupil would not be excluded for fighting. A pupil does not need to find an actual person to compare their treatment with but can rely on a hypothetical person if they can show there is evidence that such a person would be treated differently.

There is no need for someone claiming direct discrimination because of racial segregation or pregnancy or maternity to find a person to compare themselves to:

- Racial segregation is deliberately separating people by race or colour or ethnic or national origin and will always be unlawful direct discrimination.
- To claim pregnancy or maternity discrimination a female pupil must show that she has been treated unfavourably because of her pregnancy or maternity and does not have to compare her treatment to the treatment of someone who was not pregnant or a new mother.

It is not direct discrimination against a male pupil to offer a female pupil special treatment in connection with her pregnancy or childbirth.

It is not direct discrimination against a non-disabled pupil to treat a disabled pupil more favourably.

For example:

- *A female pupil is actively discouraged from undertaking a course in engineering by a teacher who tells her this is an unsuitable area of study for a female. This would be direct discrimination on the grounds of sex.*
- *A pupil with Asperger's Syndrome can sometimes act in a disruptive manner in class. The school does not take disciplinary action, but uses agreed strategies to manage his behaviour.*

A non-disabled pupil who is also disruptive in class is punished for his behaviour. This difference in treatment would not be direct discrimination against the non-disabled pupil.

Discrimination based on association

Direct discrimination also occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably because of their association with another person who has a protected characteristic (other than pregnancy and maternity).

This might occur when you treat a pupil less favourably because their sibling, parent, carer or friend has a protected characteristic.

Discrimination based on perception

Direct discrimination also occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably because you mistakenly think that they have a protected characteristic.

Discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity

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

Indirect discrimination

Indirect discrimination occurs when you apply a provision, criterion or practice in the same way for all pupils or a particular pupil group, such as A-level physics students, but this has the effect of putting pupils sharing a protected characteristic within the general student group at a particular disadvantage. It doesn't matter that you did not intend to disadvantage the pupils with a particular protected characteristic in this way. What does matter is whether your action does or would disadvantage such pupils compared with pupils who do not share that characteristic.

'Disadvantage' is not defined in the Act but a rule of thumb is that a reasonable person would consider that disadvantage has occurred. It can take many different forms, such as denial of an opportunity or choice, deterrence, rejection or exclusion.

'Provision', 'criterion' or 'practice' are not defined in the Act but can be interpreted widely and include:

- arrangements (for example, for deciding who to admit)
- the way that education, or access to any benefit, service or facility is offered or provided
- one-off decisions
- proposals or directions to do something in a particular way.

They may be written out formally or they may just have developed as the school worked out the best way of achieving what it wanted to do.

Indirect discrimination will occur if the following four conditions are met:

1. You apply (or would apply) the provision, criterion or practice equally to all relevant pupils, including a particular pupil with a protected characteristic, and

2. The provision, criterion or practice puts or would put pupils sharing a protected characteristic at a particular disadvantage compared to relevant pupils who do not share that characteristic, and
3. The provision, criteria, practice or rule puts or would put the particular pupil at that disadvantage, and
4. You cannot show that the provision, criteria of practice is justified as a 'proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'.

For example:

- *A school requires male pupils to wear a cap as part of the school uniform. Although this requirement is applied equally to all pupils, it has the effect of excluding Sikh boys whose religion requires them to wear a turban. This would be indirect discrimination based on religion and belief as it is unlikely that the school would be able to justify this action.*

What is a 'proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'?

To be legitimate the aim of the provision, criterion or practice must be legal and non-discriminatory and represent a real objective consideration. In the context of school education, examples of legitimate aims might include:

- Maintaining academic and other standards.
- Ensuring the health and safety and welfare of pupils.

Even if the aim is legitimate the means of achieving it must be proportionate. Proportionate means 'appropriate and necessary', but 'necessary' does not mean that the provision, criterion or practice is the only possible way of achieving the legitimate aim.

Although the financial cost of using a less discriminatory approach cannot, by itself, provide a justification, cost can be taken into account as part of the school's justification, if there are other good reasons for adopting the chosen practice.

The more serious the disadvantage caused by the discriminatory provision, criterion or practice, the more convincing the justification must be.

In a case involving disability, if you have not complied with your duty to make relevant reasonable adjustments it will be difficult for you to show that the treatment was proportionate.

Discrimination arising from disability

Discrimination arising from disability occurs when you treat a disabled pupil 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 pupil 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 pupil or for the disabled pupil to compare themselves with anyone else.

Discrimination arising from disability will occur if the following three conditions are met:

- you treat a disabled pupil 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 pupil's disability (which could be the result, effect or outcome of that disability) such as an inability to walk unaided or disability-related behaviour, and
- you cannot justify the treatment by showing that it is 'a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'. This is explained above.

For example:

- *A pupil with cerebral palsy who is a wheelchair user is told she will be unable to attend a school trip to a local theatre putting on a production of a play she is currently studying in English, because the building is not wheelchair accessible. The pupil and her parents are aware that the play is also on at a theatre in a neighbouring city which is accessible but the school does not investigate this option. This is likely to be discrimination arising from a disability.*

Knowledge of disability

If you can show that you

- did not know that the disabled pupil had the disability in question, and
- could not reasonably have been expected to know that the disabled pupil had the disability

then the unfavourable treatment would not amount to unlawful discrimination arising from disability. If your agent (someone who undertakes tasks on your behalf) or employee knows of a pupil's disability, you will not usually be able to claim that you do not know of the disability.

For example:

- *A pupil tells the school secretary that she has diabetes and that she needs to carry biscuits to eat when her blood sugar levels fall. A teacher has no information about her disability and refuses to allow pupils to bring food into the classroom. The pupil has a hypoglycaemic attack. In this case, the school is unlikely to be able to argue that it did not know about her condition*

Relevance of reasonable adjustments

By acting quickly to identify and put in place reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils, you can often avoid discrimination arising from disability, although there may be cases where an adjustment is unrelated to the unfavourable treatment in question.

If you fail to make an appropriate reasonable adjustment, it is likely to be very difficult for you to argue that unfavourable treatment is justified.

Reasonable adjustments

You should be familiar with the reasonable adjustments duty as this 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 pupil experiences because of their disability.

This duty sits alongside your duties and those of local authorities under Part 4 of the Education Act 1996. In some cases, the support a disabled pupil may receive under the special educational needs framework may mean that they do not suffer a substantial disadvantage (see below) and so there is no need for additional reasonable adjustments to be made for them. In other cases, disabled pupils may require reasonable adjustments in addition to the special educational provision they are receiving. There are also disabled pupils who do not have special educational needs but still require reasonable adjustments to be made for them. The level of support a pupil is receiving under Part 4 of the Education Act 1996 is one of the factors to be taken into account when you consider what it would be reasonable for you to have to do.

What is the reasonable adjustments duty?

You are required to take reasonable steps to avoid substantial disadvantage where a provision, criterion or practice puts disabled pupils at a substantial disadvantage.

You owe this duty to existing pupils, applicants and, in limited circumstances, to disabled former pupils in relation to the following areas:

- deciding who is offered admission as a pupil
- the provision of education
- access to any benefit, service or facility.

The duty does not require you to make reasonable adjustments to avoid the disadvantage caused by physical features as this is covered by the planning duties.

You cannot justify a failure to make a reasonable adjustment; where the duty arises, the issue will be whether or not to make the adjustment is 'reasonable' and this is an objective question for the tribunals to ultimately determine.

The duty is an anticipatory and continuing one that you owe to disabled pupils generally, regardless of whether you know that a particular pupil is disabled or whether you currently have any disabled pupils. You should not wait until an individual disabled pupil approaches you before you consider how to meet the duty. Instead you should plan ahead for the reasonable adjustments you may need to make, regardless of whether you currently have any disabled pupils. By anticipating the need for an adjustment, you will be best placed to help disabled pupils who come to your school. You are not expected to anticipate the needs of every prospective pupil but you are required to think about and take reasonable and proportionate steps to overcome barriers that may impede pupils with different kinds of disabilities. For example, while it may be appropriate for you to provide large print for a pupil with a visual impairment, you would not be expected to have Braille devices standing ready.

What is a substantial disadvantage?

A disadvantage that is more than minor or trivial is called a 'substantial disadvantage'. The level of disadvantage created by a lack of reasonable adjustments is measured in comparison with what the position would be if the disabled pupil in question did not have a disability.

You will need to take into account a number of factors when considering whether or not the disadvantage is substantial such as:

- the time and effort that might need to be expended by a disabled child
- the inconvenience, indignity or discomfort a disabled child might suffer
- the loss of opportunity, or the diminished progress a disabled child might make in comparison with his or her peers who are not disabled.

For example:

- *A deaf pupil is advised by the work experience coordinator that it would be better for her to remain at school rather than go on work experience as it might be 'too difficult' for her to manage. The school does not take any steps to help her find a placement and she misses the opportunity taken by the rest of her classmates. This would be a substantial disadvantage.*

The duty to change a provision, criterion or practice

These terms are not defined but in general they relate to how the education and other benefits, facilities and services are provided and cover all of your arrangements, policies, procedures and activities.

Where a provision, criterion or practice places disabled pupils at a substantial disadvantage in accessing education and any benefit, facility or service, you must take such steps as it is reasonable to take in all the circumstances to ensure the provision, criterion or practice no longer has such an effect. This might mean waiving a criterion or abandoning a practice altogether but often will involve just an extension of the flexibility and individual approach that most schools already show to their pupils.

For example:

- *A school has been allocated three places for students to represent the school at a national youth conference on the environment. The school decides to hold a debate on the topic to select the three pupils who will attend the conference. This places a pupil with a nervous system disorder at a significant disadvantage as he has trouble communicating verbally. The school modifies the criteria to enable that pupil to submit his views and ideas on the issue in writing. This is likely to be a reasonable adjustment to the school's practice.*

When is it reasonable for a school to have to make adjustments?

A useful starting point when determining what a reasonable adjustment might be is to consider how to ensure that disabled pupils can be involved in every aspect of school life. Often effective and practical adjustments involve little or no cost or disruption.

For example:

- *A teacher always addresses the class facing forward to ensure that a pupil with hearing difficulties is able to lip-read. This is an example of a simple reasonable adjustment*

- *A primary school introduces a playground buddy system and a friendship bench which creates a supportive and friendly place for disabled pupils during breaks. This is an example of an effective but easy reasonable adjustment*

Where disabled pupils are placed at a substantial disadvantage by a provision, criterion or practice or the absence of an auxiliary aid, you must consider whether any reasonable adjustment can be made to overcome that disadvantage.

You should not expect disabled pupils to suggest adjustments but if they do you should consider whether those adjustments would help to overcome the disadvantage and whether the suggestions are reasonable. It is good practice for schools to work with pupils and their parents in determining what reasonable adjustments can be made.

Harassment

There are three types of harassment which are unlawful under the Equality Act:

- Harassment related to a relevant protected characteristic.
- Sexual harassment.
- Less favourable treatment of a pupil because they submit to or reject sexual harassment or harassment related to sex.

The relevant protected characteristics for the school's provisions are:

- Disability.
- Race.
- Sex.

Pregnancy and maternity are not protected directly under the harassment provisions, however, unwanted behaviour (as described below) will amount to harassment related to sex.

Harassment related to a protected characteristic

Harassment occurs when you engage in unwanted behaviour which is related to a relevant protected characteristic and which has the purpose or effect of:

- violating a pupil's dignity, or
- creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the pupil.

The word 'unwanted' means 'unwelcome' or 'uninvited'. It is not necessary for the pupil to say that they object to the behaviour for it to be unwanted.

In this context 'related to' has a broad meaning and includes situations where the pupil who is on the receiving end of the unwanted behaviour does not have the protected characteristic himself or herself, provided there is a connection between the behaviour and a protected characteristic.

This would also include situations where the pupil is associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, or is wrongly perceived as having a particular protected characteristic.

For example:

- *A pupil from an Irish Traveller background overhears a teacher making racial slurs about gypsy and traveller people stating their site should be shut down and they were 'trouble'. This would constitute harassment related to a protected characteristic (race).*

The definition of harassment as described above does not apply to the protected characteristics of gender reassignment, sexual orientation or religion or belief in relation to schools. However, where unwanted conduct related to any of these protected characteristics results in a pupil suffering disadvantage that would constitute direct discrimination.

For example:

- *During a PSHE (personal, social, health and economic education) lesson, a teacher describes homosexuality as 'unnatural' and 'depraved' and states he will only be covering heterosexual relationships in the lesson. A bisexual pupil in the class is upset and offended by these comments. This may be unlawful direct discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation.*

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment occurs when you engage in unwanted behaviour which is of a sexual nature and which has the purpose or effect of:

- violating a pupil's dignity, or
- creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the pupil.

'Of a sexual nature' can cover verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct including unwelcome sexual advances, inappropriate touching, forms of sexual assault, sexual jokes, displaying pornographic photographs or drawings, or sending emails with material of a sexual nature.

For example:

- *A sixth form female pupil is asked intimate questions about her personal life and subjected to sexual innuendos by her teacher. This would be sexual harassment.*

Less favourable treatment of a pupil because they submit to or reject sexual harassment or harassment related to sex.

It is unlawful to treat a pupil less favourably because they either submit to, or reject, sexual harassment or harassment related to their sex.

Victimisation

Victimisation is defined in the Act as:

- Treating someone badly because they have done a 'protected act' (or because the school believes that a person has done or is going to do a protected act).

There are additional victimisation provisions for schools which extend the protection to pupils who are victimised because their parent or sibling has carried out a protected act.

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.

If you do treat a pupil less favourably because they have taken such action then this will be unlawful victimisation. There must be a link between what the pupil (or parent or sibling) did and your treatment of them.

The less favourable treatment does not need to be linked to a protected characteristic.

For example:

- *teacher shouts at a pupil because he thinks she intends to support another pupil's sexual harassment claim. This would amount to victimisation.*

Who is not protected?

A pupil who in bad faith gives false information or evidence (that is, that they knew was false) or makes an allegation that was false and given in bad faith would not be protected against victimisation. The original complaint/claim would not be affected providing it was not made in bad faith.

For example:

- *A pupil at an independent school with a grudge against his teacher knowingly gives false evidence in another pupil's discrimination claim against the school. He is subsequently excluded from the school for supporting the claim. This treatment could not amount to victimisation because his evidence was untrue and given in bad faith.*

Victimisation for actions of parents or siblings

You must not treat a pupil less favourably because of something their parent(s) or sibling has done in relation to the making of a complaint of discrimination.

A parent of a pupil complains to the school that her daughter is suffering sex discrimination by not being allowed to participate in a metalwork class. If the daughter is treated less favourably as result of the complaint this would be unlawful victimisation.

This applies to a child in relation to whom the parent(s) were making a complaint in relation to and also to any other children who are pupils at the school. This also applies if a parent supports a teacher's complaint against the school under Part 5 of the Act.

If the information or evidence was false and given in bad faith (that is, the parent/sibling knew it was false) or the allegation was false and given in bad faith then this protection for the pupil will still apply, provided that the pupil did not act in bad faith.

For example:

- *A pupil makes a complaint against his school claiming that he has suffered discrimination by a member of staff because of his sexual orientation. The pupil's younger brother, at the same school, is protected against any less favourable treatment by the school because of this complaint, even if it is later found out that the older brother was not acting in good faith.*

There must be a link between what the parent(s) or their child has done and you treating the child/sibling badly.

The child who is being treated badly does not need to have any of the protected characteristics. The fact that a complaint/claim is not upheld does not mean that it was made in bad faith.

Obligations to former pupils

Even after a person has left your school you must not discriminate against them or harass or victimise them. This only applies if the discrimination or harassment arises out of and is closely connected to their previous relationship with you and would have been unlawful if they were still a pupil. For example, if an ex-pupil asks for a reference from the school it would be unlawful for the reference to be unflattering because of a protected characteristic of the ex-pupil, or because they at one time brought or supported a discrimination complaint against the school.

This obligation to former pupils would include the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled former pupils if they continue to be at a substantial disadvantage in comparison to former pupils without a disability. This obligation only applies if the substantial disadvantage arises out of and is closely connected with them having been a pupil.

For example:

- *A school sends an annual newsletter to former pupils and one former pupil who has a visual impairment requests that it is sent to him by email rather than in hard copy. The school does not provide him with an electronic copy. This is likely to be an unlawful failure to make a reasonable adjustment.*

If someone believes that they are being discriminated against after they have stopped studying with you, they can take the same steps to have things put right as if they were still a pupil. These steps are explained in Section 6.

When are you responsible for what other people do?

Liability for employees and agents

As an employer you are legally responsible for acts of discrimination, harassment and victimisation carried out by your employees in the course of employment or by people who take action for you (agents).

It does not matter whether you knew about or approved of those acts.

However, if you can show that you took all reasonable steps to prevent your employees or agents from acting unlawfully, you will not be held legally responsible.

It is important that you take steps to make sure your employees and agents understand that they must not discriminate against pupils, or harass them or victimise them, and that they understand your duties in relation to making reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils.

Personal liability of your employees and agents

An employee (of a school) is personally responsible for their own acts of discrimination, harassment or victimisation carried out during their employment, whether or not the employer is also liable. However, an employee is not personally liable in relation to disability discrimination in schools.

For example, a teaching assistant racially discriminated against pupil. The school is able to show that it took all reasonable steps to prevent the harassment and therefore was not liable. The pupil can still make a claim of discrimination against the teaching assistant.

However, if this was a case of discrimination on the grounds of disability, the pupil would not be able to make a claim against the teaching assistant because the personal liability provisions do not cover disability discrimination in schools.

If the relationship is one of a person paying for someone else to take action for them and someone taking action for them (their 'agent') rather than employer and employee, the agent is personally responsible in the same circumstances.

Employees or agents will still be responsible for their acts of discrimination, harassment or victimisation even if they did not know their actions were against the law.

But there is an exception to this. An employee or agent will not be responsible if their employer or principal has told them that there is nothing wrong with what they are doing and he or she reasonably believes this to be true.

It is a criminal offence, punishable by a fine of up to £5,000, for an employer or principal to make a false statement in order to try to get an employee or agent to carry out an unlawful act.

Instructing and causing discrimination

As a school you must not instruct, cause or induce someone to discriminate against, harass or victimise another person, or to attempt to do so.

Both the person who receives the instruction and the intended victim will have a claim against whoever gave the instructions. This applies whether or not the instruction is carried out, provided the recipient or intended victim suffers loss or harm as a result.

It only applies where the person giving the instruction is in a legal relationship with the person receiving the instruction such as employer and employee or agent and principal.

Employment Tribunals will deal with complaints from an employee or agent who has received the instructions and the victim can make a claim in the same way as they would for any other claim under the act. So, if you instruct a member of staff to discriminate against a pupil on grounds of their sex then the member of staff can make a claim to an Employment Tribunal and the pupil can make a claim to a county or sheriff court.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission can also take action for unlawful instructions to discriminate.

Aiding contraventions

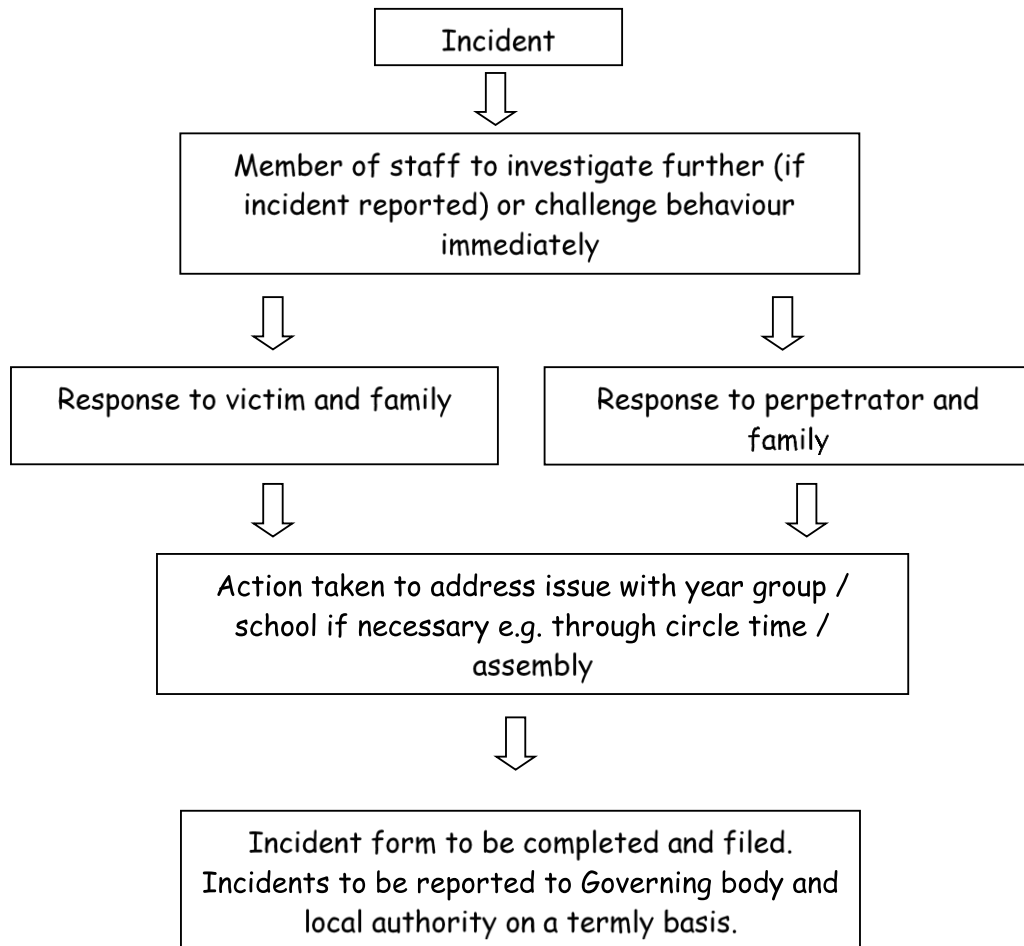
It is unlawful for you to help someone else carry out an act which you know is unlawful under the Equality Act.

However, if the person giving assistance has been told by the person he or she assists that the act is lawful and he or she reasonably believes this to be true, he or she will not be legally responsible. It is a criminal offence, punishable by a fine of (currently) up to £5,000, to make a false statement in order to get another person's help to carry out an unlawful act under the Equality Act.

For further information visit: -

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/new-equality-act-guidance/>

A procedure for responding and reporting incidents



Equality Scheme Action Plan

Equality Strand	Action	How will the impact of the action be monitored?	Who is responsible for implementing?	What are the timeframes?	Early success indicators
All	Publish and promote the Equality Plan through the school's websites, newsletter and staff meetings.	Question about parent awareness of Equality Scheme in annual survey	Headteacher of each school / designated member of staff	Immediately after Equality Plan is agreed by governing body	Staff are familiar with the principles of the Equality Plan and use them when planning lessons, creating class room displays Parents are aware of the Equality Plan
All	All Trust policies should have due regard to the Equality Plan as they are reviewed	Through governing body meetings	Headteacher / governors	Over period of plan	Improved inclusivity
All	Monitor and analyse pupil achievement by race, gender and disability and act on any trends or patterns in the data that require additional support for pupils.	Achievement data analysed by race, gender and disability	Headteacher	Annually in Summer Term	Analysis of teacher assessments / annual data demonstrates the gap is narrowing for equality groups
All	Monitor incidents of bullying, racism and harassment to look for trends and take actions to rectify the position	Termly reviews as part of inclusion / safeguarding team review of pupil concerns	Headteacher of each school		Incidents decrease

Equality Strand	Action	How will the impact of the action be monitored?	Who is responsible for implementing?	What are the timeframes?	Early success indicators
All	Ensure that the curriculum promotes role models and heroes that young people positively identify with, which reflects the school's diversity in terms of race, gender and disability.	Increase in pupils' participation, confidence and achievement levels	Curriculum Leader (Trust and at school level)	Annually in summer term	Notable increase in engagement and confidence of targeted groups
All	Increase confidence of staff in differentiating the curriculum. a. Undertake audit of staff training needs on curriculum access, b. Assign ongoing whole staff and individual training opportunities		Senior Leadership Team		
All	Recognise and represent the talents of disabled pupils in Gifted and Talented programmes, and ensure representation on the programmes fully reflects the school population in terms of race and gender.	Gifted and Talented register monitored by race, gender and disability	Inclusion Leader	Ongoing	Analysis of the Gifted and Talented register indicates it is changing to reflect the school's diversity
All	Ensure that displays in classrooms and corridors promote diversity in terms of race, gender and ethnicity.	Increase in pupil participation, confidence and positive identity – monitor through PSHE	Headteacher of each school.	Ongoing	More diversity reflected in school displays across all year groups

Equality Strand	Action	How will the impact of the action be monitored?	Who is responsible for implementing?	What are the timeframes?	Early success indicators
All	Ensure all pupils are given the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the life of the school e.g. through involvement in the School Council by election or co-option), class assemblies, fund raising etc.	School council representation monitored by race, gender, disability	Member of staff leading on school council	annually	More diversity in school council membership
All	Extended school activities such as breakfast and after-school clubs take into account pupil needs and access issues and pupils attending reflect the diversity of the school population in terms of race, gender, disability and socio-economic status;	Monitoring of registers	Learning Mentor in each school	ongoing	Increased access by pupils from identified groups
All – Long term aim	Staff, pupils, parents and carers will continue to be involved in the future development of the Equality Plan through input and feedback from surveys, staff meetings, school council meetings, parents' evenings etc.		Senior leadership team / governors	Long term aim – 2 nd and 3 rd years of plan	Inclusive practice evidenced in curricular and non-curricular activities

Equality Strand	Action	How will the impact of the action be monitored?	Who is responsible for implementing?	What are the timeframes?	Early success indicators
Race Equality Duty	Identify, respond and report racist incidents as outlined in the Plan. Report the figures to the Governing body / Local Authority on a termly basis.	The Headteacher / Governing body will use the data to assess the impact of the school's response to incidents i.e. have whole school / year group approaches led to a decrease in incidents, can repeat perpetrators be identified, are pupils and parents satisfied with the response?	Headteacher / Governing body	Reporting: December, April, July	Teaching staff are aware of and respond to racist incidents Consistent nil reporting is challenged by the Governing Body
Race Equality Duty	To build on the induction process for pupils from different groups, in particular newly arrived pupils - pre-induction meetings with parents and relevant agencies (MGSS) - review meetings after a period	Survey views of parents and children	Inclusion Leader / Learning Mentors	Annual review	
Gender Equality Duty	Introduce initiative to encourage girls to take up activities outside the curriculum requirements, including sports, engineering, to make participation rates more reflective of the school population.	Monitoring of uptake of offer	Learning Mentors	ongoing	More girls take up after-school clubs

Equality Strand	Action	How will the impact of the action be monitored?	Who is responsible for implementing?	What are the timeframes?	Early success indicators
Disability Equality Duty	Disabled children can take part in all aspects of the curriculum including educational visits, lunchtime activities, PE and dance and assemblies	Monitoring of differentiation and inclusive practice	Inclusion Leader / Learning Mentors	ongoing	Inclusive practice evidenced in curricular and non-curricular activities
Disability Equality Duty	Ensure all staff are aware of disabled children's (including ASD) curriculum access. - Set up system of individual access plans for disabled children. - Set up system for information to be shared with appropriate staff.	Staff survey and monitoring of inclusive practice within academic and extracurricular activities	Inclusion leader / Learning Mentors	ongoing	Increased staff confidence leading to improved inclusive practice
Community cohesion	Celebrate cultural events throughout the year to increase pupil awareness and understanding of different communities e.g. Diwali, Eid, Christmas.	PSHE assessments	Members of staff leading on PSHE	Ongoing	Increased awareness of different communities shown in PSHE assessments

Reviewed by: Rob Darling June 2022

Next Review Date: June 2025

Approved by Local Governing Committee: July 2022

Signed:



Lois Whitehouse
Chief Executive Officer

Sarah Buxcey
Sarah Buxcey
Chair of LGC