

5. Sexual Orientation Equality Duties

Willow :RRG Primary School is committed to combatting discrimination faced by lesbians, gay men, bisexual people and transgender (LGBT). We aim to ensure equality of opportunity for LGBT people across services and employment.

We will respect the rights of individuals to be open about their sexual orientation, tackle homophobia, challenge stereotyping and improve knowledge about LGBT communities, both internally and to the community as a whole.

Our school recognises the need to protect pupils from unlawful discrimination and harassment on grounds of sexual orientation as required by the Equality Act 2010. We are committed to taking a proactive approach to preventing all forms of homophobia within the school and will assess the impacts of our policies, functions and procedures on promoting sexual orientation equality as part of the Equality Impact Assessment process.

We will deal with complaints of discrimination and harassment speedily and according to LA and national guidelines and notify complainants of the outcome and actions taken.

The school already:

- ensures that staff and governors have equality of opportunity irrespective of sexual orientation ;
- Involves all staff in Performance Management on an annual cycle and in CPD opportunities;
- endeavours to educate children through assemblies, PSHE and the ethos of the school, that all members of the community are valuable regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, age or disability;

We recognise we need to:

- review our SRE policy to provide opportunities which reflect the many different types of families;
- ensure that no-one within the school community experiences discrimination due to their sexual orientation.

6. Publication of the Single Equality Scheme

Willow Wood Primary School Single Equality Scheme is published as part one of this document. This will be shared with parents on our website.

7. Complaints

If a member of the public feels that they have suffered harassment or being treated unfairly by the School because of their sex, colour, race, nationality, ethnic group, regional or national origin, age, marital status, disability, political or religious belief, sexual orientation or class they should report this without fail through the School's Complaints Procedure.

Complaints by staff will be dealt with under the Grievance Procedure, as appropriate. We take all external and internal complaints seriously and will not tolerate any form of discriminatory behaviours. Complaints about staff will be investigated using the appropriate procedures.

Monitoring complaints is also an alternative method of gathering information to establish whether we are meeting our equality duties. We will report regularly to the Governing Body on complaints made and action taken.

Part 3 – Equality Objectives/Action Plan – 2017-18

Equality Objectives/Action Plan for Willow Fields Primary School

Link to Public Sector Equality Duty	Protected Characteristic/ Equality Group	Aim	Objective	Target Group (s): e.g. whole school, girls, boys, SEN, staff etc.	Action	Who's responsible?	Dates from and to:	Indicator of Achievement
All aims of duty	All	To increase pupil, staff and governor awareness of legal and human rights and the responsibilities that underpin society	For pupils to understand they have rights, how they can exercise their rights and understand how rights link to responsibilities	All pupils and staff	To increase awareness of the School Single Equality Scheme across all groups within school and how it affects each individual	Senior Leadership Team, staff and Governors	Spring 2018 –	Pupils, staff and Governors are aware of the school's objectives and action plan (age appropriate)
All aims of duty	All	To equality impact assess all policies procedures and practices with particular emphasis on the attainment levels of pupils and students from	To enable the school to address the needs of diverse and vulnerable groups at risk of disadvantage and set	Whole school	Undertake Equality Impact Assessments on those policies, procedures and practices which remain outstanding	SLT	on-going	All policies, procedures and practices equality impact assessed and action points identified and recorded

		vulnerable groups	priorities accordingly					
All aims of duty	All	All staff receive CPD on the school's arrangements to promote equality in the context of their job role (e.g. mid-day supervisory – positive ethos and preventing/managing incidents. Teachers – curriculum and teaching and learning strategies)	School staff are able to identify the specific actions and behaviours needed to promote equality in the context of their job role and the impact of this assessed as part of the overall review of policies, procedures & practices in school	Whole school	Identify either in-school or external training providers who will assist with different or alternative strategies. Identify any gaps using gap analysis tools	SLT	on-going	Evaluations of CPD indicate an increase in staff confidence and competence. Observations of teaching and learning include strategies to promote equality and narrow the gap outcomes
All aims of duty	All	Improve displays and other images in the school to reflect and promote diversity in terms of the equality groups	For pupils to have positive visual images throughout their education which show and promote diversity	All staff, pupils and visitors	Ensure that displays in classrooms and corridors promote diversity in terms of race, gender and ethnicity Ensure curriculum promotes role models and heroes that young people	All staff	on-going	More diversity reflected in school displays across all year groups. Increase in pupils' participation, confidence

					can identify with, which reflects the school's diversity in terms of the equality groups.			and achievement levels
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Date Action Agreed:

Date Agreed for Review:

Key Legislation

Equality Act 2010

On 1 October 2010, the Equality Act 2010 replaced all existing equality legislation such as the Race Relations Act, Disability Discrimination Act and Sex Discrimination Act. It has consolidated this legislation and also provides changes particular to Schools.

The Act protects staff, pupils and others from discrimination and harassment based on 'protected characteristics':

- Disability
- Gender
- Race
- Age (staff only)
- Religion and belief
- Sexual orientation
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity

This relates to:

- Prospective pupils
- Pupils at the school
- In some limited circumstances, former pupils

Public Sector Equality Duties

Public sector equality duties are legal requirements on public bodies to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and promote good relations between people with different protected characteristics when they are exercising their public functions.

The purpose of the Equality Duties are not to be process driven and bureaucratic but rather an outcome based method of ensuring that schools are best meeting the needs of all their pupils. Prior to April 2011 maintained schools and Academies were bound by the three public sector equality duties to promote disability, race and gender equality.

The Equality Act 2010 introduces a *single* equality duty on public bodies. The single equality duty came into effect in April 2011 and has three main elements. In carrying out their functions, public bodies will be required to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate conduct that is prohibited by the Act,
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it,
- Foster good relations across all characteristics – between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

New Protection in Schools

Protection against discrimination is now extended to pupils who are pregnant or have recently given birth, or who are undergoing gender reassignment.

Health Related Questions for Job Applicants

It is now unlawful for employers to ask health-related questions of applicants before a job offer, unless the questions are specifically related to an intrinsic function of the work. This means that schools should no longer, as a matter of course, require job applicants to complete a generic health questionnaire as part of the application procedure. DfE are considering the implications of this in relation to existing guidance for schools on establishing fitness and ability to teach (as required by the Health Standards (England) Regulations 2003). In the meantime, schools are advised to review their existing practices to ensure they are complying with both the Health Standards Regulations and Section 60 of the Equality Act 2010. Schools may decide to ask necessary health questions after job offer. In any case, they should ensure that any health-related questions are targeted, necessary and relevant to the job applied for.

Positive Action

New Positive Action provisions will allow schools to target measures that are designed to alleviate disadvantages experienced by, or to meet the particular needs of, pupils with particular protected characteristics. Such measures will need to be a proportionate way of achieving the relevant aim. Previously a school providing – for example – special catch-up classes for Roma children or a project to engage specifically with alienated Asian boys might have been discriminating unlawfully by excluding children who didn't belong to those groups.

Victimisation

It is now unlawful to victimise a child for anything done in relation to the Act by their parent or sibling.

Auxiliary Aids

The Act extends the reasonable adjustment duty to require schools to provide auxiliary aids and services to disabled pupils. At the time of writing, the relevant provisions of the Act relating to this area had not come into force. Schools will be advised of when this is the case.

Publication of the Scheme

Details of the school Scheme and the objectives must be published by 6 April 2012.

Accessibility Planning

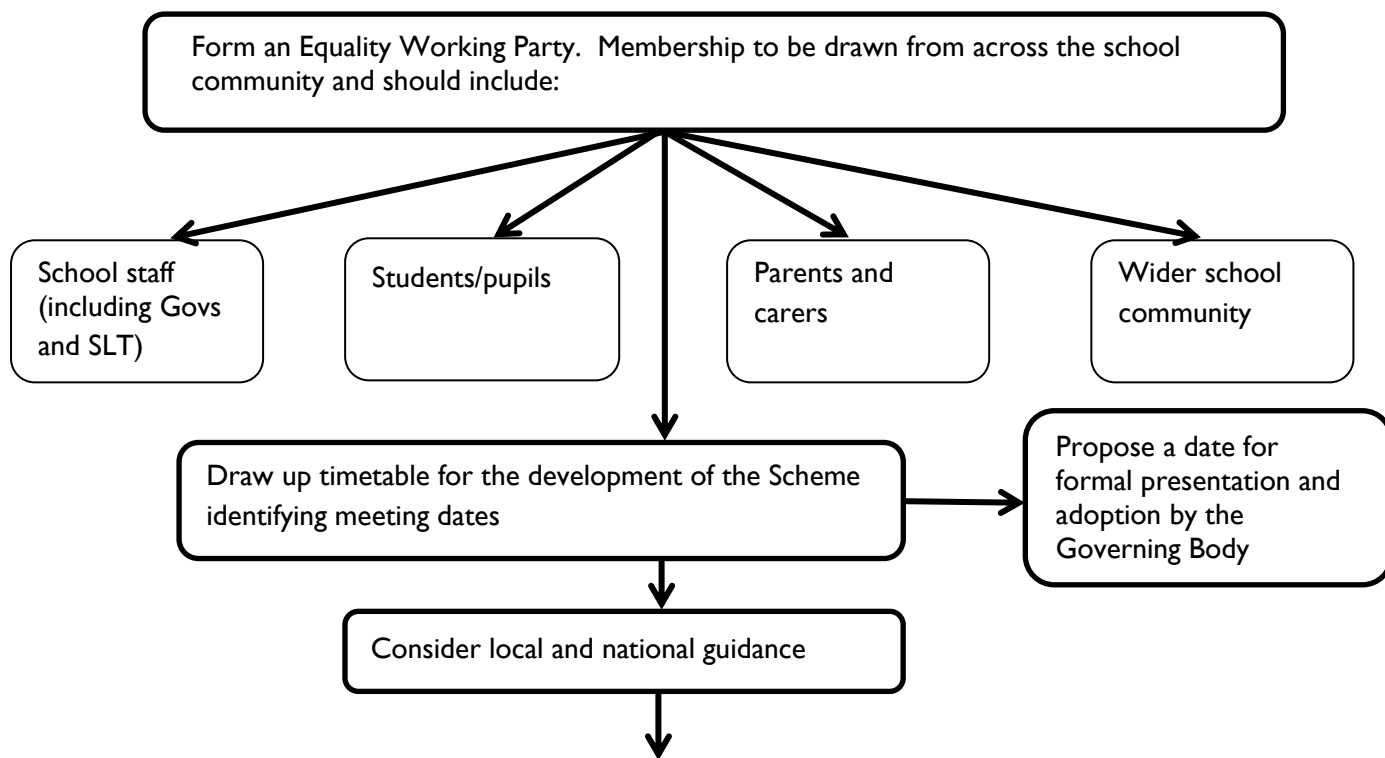
Accessibility planning is a statutory duty and can be incorporated into the Single Equality Scheme. Your Accessibility Plan can, if you wish, be provided as an Appendix to the Single Equality Scheme.

Schools must plan for:

- Increasing access for disabled children and young people to the school curriculum
- Improving access to the physical environment of schools; and
- Improving the delivery of written information to disabled children and young people

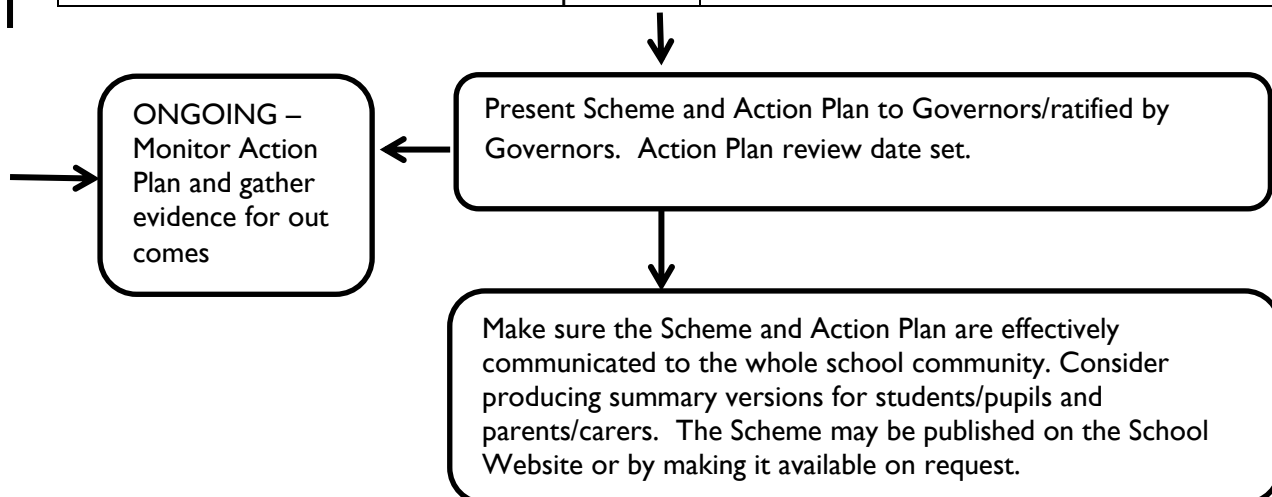
The first plans were required to be in place by April 2003. Therefore as schools come to review their accessibility plans they should consider building these actions into their Equality Scheme.

Process Chart for the Development and Review of Equality Scheme, Objectives and Action Plan



Key Tasks (with deadlines)

Action Plan	Equality Scheme
Assign named staff to collect data and information including the views of all in the school community	Assign one person to write-up the <i>school context</i> section of the Scheme
Consider the statements in Part 1	Identify statements with which the school can currently identify and include others as aims in the Action Plan
Consider further involvement of those representing the various equality strands. Use EIA (See Appendix C)	Gather all information specific to the school (as described within the individual school statements set out in Part 2 of the Single Equality Scheme)
Consider all existing equality policies and include identified actions in the action plan – Part 3	Draft or review the Equality Scheme
Devise Action Plan – redraft as required	



Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs) - Guidance

Some Frequently Asked Questions

What is an equality impact assessment (EqIAs)?

To enable children or people within your school community to be treated fairly and equitably sometimes you have to treat them differently. In order to identify how best to do this you have to think ahead and predict how to best serve the needs of the different groups within your school community. This is what equality impact assessment is all about.

Undertaking EqIAs is similar to undertaking health and safety risk assessments. It involves predicting and assessing what the implications of a policy or practice will be on a wide range of children or people with different and varied needs within your school community and trying to ensure they are not disadvantaged by it.

Your school community covers any person who is likely to use your school. This means pupils, parents, carers, staff, governors, volunteers and also visitors to your school. It also covers anticipating the needs of possible future members of your school community.

What is meant by ‘impact’?

Two possible impacts are considered as part of the process:

A negative or adverse impact

This is an impact which could disadvantage one or more groups within your school community. The disadvantage which is highlighted may be greater on one group than it is on another group.

For example:

- An open evening for pupils and parents and carers which is held in rooms that are only accessible by stairs will prohibit anyone with a mobility issue from attending the meeting.

In some cases the disadvantage may be unavoidable – such as the reorganisation of a service to save money. EqIAs provide the opportunity to explore the disadvantage on different groups, question if the disadvantage is fair considering the circumstances and either find solutions or alternatives, or justify the decision in an open, transparent and informative way.

A positive impact

This is an impact that could be advantageous for one or more groups. This positive impact may be greater for one group than it is on another group.

For example:

- A targeted training programme aimed at developing women to be able to apply for leadership positions in secondary schools would have a positive impact on women but would not, however, necessarily disadvantage men.

- An intervention programme aimed at raising the attainment level of underachieving boys in English would have a positive impact on boys, but it would not necessarily disadvantage girls.

Identifying positive impact is a good way of promoting equality and to share good practice for example, between departments or year groups and schools.

Why should we undertake equality impact assessments?

Undertaking EqIAs is a legal requirement for schools under current race, disability and gender legislation. The purpose of the legislation is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector bodies, including schools, by anticipating the needs of service users and removing potentially anti-discriminatory practices. In the case of schools service users would include pupils, staff, parents, carers, governors, volunteers and visitors – anybody within your school community.

In reality this means taking into account of the needs of your school community in the development and review of any school policies and practices which are likely to affect them.

Undertaking EqIAs should not be a tick-box exercise. They should be considered a useful tool for mainstreaming equality into all our work. Services will improve through making improvements in the way policies are formulated and services delivered. This will enable barriers to be tackled and the needs of a diverse school population to be met. Your school community will also be aware that you are considering their needs at the planning stages.

What should be equality impact assessed?

You need to assess school policies or practices which are likely to affect children or people within your school community.

Written policies may be easy to identify but EqIAs also apply to practices and customary ways of doing things, even if they are not written down (e.g. arrangements for parent consultation events, arrangements for pupil extra-curricular activities).

In accordance with legislative requirements, an EqIA must be carried out on all policies and practices whether they are existing, being changed or are being proposed.

It is also important to remember that this includes proposals to changes in organisation structures, budget proposals and capital projects.

For example:

- **Impact on workforce of organisational change**
All staff should be treated fairly and equitably through any proposed change to the workforce. You may need to consider whether any groups of staff will be adversely affected by the proposed change. It is also important to be aware of the outcome of any change on the workforce profile. You may need to address any identified under-representation in the workforce profile as part of any future recruitment activity.

Ensure the EqIA process includes the recruitment, selection and appointment procedures for staff.

- **Impact on service provision**

If there is likely to be an impact on the way a service is provided as a result of any organisational change, you then need to ensure your EqlA considers the proposed changes in relation to how your school community will be affected and whether any negative impact can be justified.

What equality strands/groups should be covered by EqlAs?

Some groups may experience disadvantage, whether intentional or not as a result of characteristics specific to that group. These characteristics are known as equality strands. It is common practice to identify the characteristics into nine groups:

- Disability
- Gender
- Race
- Religion and/or belief
- Age (in relation to staff recruitment /selection)
- Sexual orientation
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Marriage and Civil Partnership

Who is responsible for carrying out equality impact assessments?

The person(s) who holds responsibility for the policy is ultimately responsible for ensuring an EqlA is undertaken. The EqlA may be done in conjunction with or by a person who knows that particular area of work.

It may be helpful to have a team of people who can help with the process. Try to get a mix of staff at different levels to get different perspectives. Ensure that they have enough knowledge of the area being assessed to make valid judgements.

To ensure ownership at the most senior level all EqlAs should be signed off by a member of the senior management team and a member of the governing body.

When should Policies/Procedures be equality impact assessed?

All existing policies and practices should be reviewed on a three year rolling programme. It can be done in conjunction with the three year cycle of your own equality scheme.

By undertaking a policy mapping exercise you can prioritise which policies and practices have a higher priority for EqlAs based on their likely proportionate impact.

To make sure that decision makers are provided full and clear information about policy or service implications, all new or proposed policies or practices should have an EqlA before they are implemented.

What happens as a result of an EqlA?

If any potential adverse impact is identified then policies and practices may have to be made amended as a result. If any adverse impact could amount to unlawful discrimination

the policy or practice must be changed unless there is an objective, lawful reason to justify this.

The results of EqIAs can be used to set equality objectives leading to improvement in services and practices. These should be placed within your equality action plan(s), for example ensuring relevant school policies can be made available in alternative formats, as required.

Do I have to do a separate EqIA for every similar policy?

No – in fact it makes sense to review all similar policies together as part of an overall review. What you are looking for is how those different policies, as well as the way the policy is delivered in practice, are affecting different groups within your school community. If you think it would be more manageable to review a large policy or policy framework on its own then you can complete a separate EqIA – whatever makes the process manageable and meaningful for your school.

Do I need to do an EqIA on an adopted policy?

No - you don't need to repeat an EqIA on an adopted policy which has already been assessed as long as any amendments you have made would not result in a different impact. If there are any doubts as to whether the policy has been assessed then the best route is to do your own EqIA.

Where can I obtain further information?

Further guidance about undertaking equality impact assessments can be found at the Commission for Equality and Human rights website: www.equalityhumanrights.com or the DCSF website: www.dcsf.gov.uk/des/

Equality Impact Assessment – Name of Policy/Procedure:

1. Identify the aims of the policy/procedure/service/function and how it is implemented.			
	Key Questions	Answers/Notes	Actions required
1.1	Is this an existing or new Policy/Procedure?		
1.2	Who defines or defined the Policy/Procedure?		
1.3	What is the objective or purpose of the Policy/Procedure?		
1.4	<p>In relation to the Protected Characteristics (Equalities Groups) is there anything in the Policy/Procedure or how the Service is delivered that could discriminate or disadvantage any of these groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability • Gender • Race • Religion and/or belief • Age (in relation to staff recruitment /selection) • Sexual orientation • Gender reassignment • Pregnancy and maternity • Marriage and Civil Partnership 		
2. Assessment of Impact			
2.1	Have you identified any differential impact and does this adversely affect any of the Protected Characteristics (Equalities Groups)?		
NEXT STEPS/ACTIONS:			



Single Equality Scheme – Objectives and Action Plan

Action Planning Principles

- Identification of objectives and subsequent action planning is undertaken in accordance with the School's values, priorities and aims as identified in Part A of our Single Equality Scheme.
- Accurate knowledge of the school enables us to plan in a way that is **relevant and proportionate**.
- **Participation** of an appropriately selected working group is reflected in wider representation built into action plans.
- Through the Equality Impact Assessment process, consideration is given to the **anticipation** of equality issues not presently evidenced but for which there is a potential.
- Action plans are seen as the starting point for action but not followed slavishly where monitoring and further Impact Assessments reveal alternative opportunities or needs.
- Managing the process in a planned yet responsive way.
- Action plans are checked against the objectives and the Impact Assessment that informed their selection.
- SMARTER target thinking means plans are **Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed, Evaluated and Reviewed**.
- The golden rule for action planning is to **be SMARTER and get started**.

The Process:

- Action planning is done in response to identified priorities arising from the analysis of all the information, including the Overview of Outcomes and the Equality Impact Assessments we have undertaken.
- We plan for action over 1 and 3 years so that it is possible to implement change and development in a responsive yet systematic way.
- Action plans are reviewed annually and in the third year we undertake a review of the impact of our actions over three years.
- Initially, many of our actions have been in relation to ensuring that we establish our Single Equality Scheme effectively and embed the process of Equality Impact Assessments more widely throughout our thinking and initial planning.

