



Pott Shrigley Church School

British Values Policy

June 2018

Policy effective from: September 2018

Review date: Summer 2021

The Department for Education has reinforced the need **“to create and enforce a clear and rigorous expectation on all schools to promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.”** The government set out its definition of British values in the 2011 Prevent Strategy. At Pott Shrigley Primary School these values are reinforced regularly as British values, but more importantly as values shared by many nations and cultures across the world.

British values together with shared world values will be taught in the curriculum through the different subject areas, especially the PSHE curriculum. British values and shared world values will also be taught through other aspects of school life. Some examples are identified below.

Democracy:

- Pupil Voice process
- Consultation with children when decision making
- Children’s annual questionnaire
- Inviting the local MP to talk with the children
- Engaging with Parliamentary projects
- Engaging with learning during general elections
- Through assembly themes

The Rule of Law:

- Consultation with children when creating the school’s Behaviour & Relationships Policy
- Discussing the Britain’s laws and the laws of other nations
- Liaison with the police, fire and rescue service and other agencies helping us reinforce the importance of the rule of law
- Through assembly themes

Individual Liberty:

- Children’s rights and responsibilities
- E-safety
- PSHE lessons / events
- Children’s clubs
- Strong cup of tea
- Celebrating difference LGBT+

Mutual Respect & tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs:

- Christian ethos
- Collective act of worship / assemblies

- Religious education – world religions
- Opportunities to explore diversity – visiting other towns and cities.

Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is a fundamental human right protected under the Human Rights Act 1998 by Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. It is also protected under the common law. Protection under Article 10 extends to the expression of views that may shock, disturb or offend the deeply-held beliefs of others. It is not always easy to draw the boundary between expressing intolerant or offensive views (which are afforded protection under Article 10) and hate speech or other very offensive communication so serious that it is not so protected. Factors likely to be relevant in making the distinction will include the intention of the person making the statement, the context in which they make it, the intended audience, and the particular words and form of communication.

It is nonetheless a criminal offence to stir up hatred on racial or religious grounds or on the grounds of sexual orientation. Offensive or insulting language may also constitute harassment, either under the Equality Act 2010, or if directed at an individual under the Protection from Harassment Act. In addition to the criminal law, there are a number of different contexts in which the law provides additional protection against offensive or harassing conduct. These contexts include employment, service providers and education.

Monitoring of the Policy

The policy will be monitored regularly by the whole school community and will be developed appropriately.

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