

<b>Testwood Sports College Policy for Collective Worship</b>	
Key Responsibility area:	DM/PCW/NS/3
Last Review:	November 2015
Next Review:	November 2018

**Article 14** (freedom of thought, belief and religion)

Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up

**Article 12** (respect for the views of the child)

Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.

**Article 3** (best interests of the child)

The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

**Article 6** (life, survival and development)

Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

\*Appendices follow on from policy

## **A) Rationale**

All maintained schools are required to provide daily collective worship for registered pupils (apart from those who have been withdrawn by their parents). This is usually provided within a daily assembly or as part of the tutorial programme.

The head teacher is responsible (under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998) for arranging the daily collective worship after consulting with the governing body. Daily collective worship must be wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character. The precise nature will depend on the family background, ages and abilities of the pupils.

## **B) Purpose**

The aim of the collective worship policy is to provide the opportunity for students to:

- 1) experience and participate regularly in an act of worship
- 2) reflect on values that are of a broadly Christian nature and on their own beliefs
- 3) develop a community spirit, a common ethos and shared values
- 4) consider spiritual and moral issues
- 5) respond to the worship offered.

### **C) Outcomes**

To achieve these purposes Testwood Sports College will ensure the following principles are maintained. Collective worship, whether in assembly or tutor time, will:

- 1) be acceptable to the whole community, staff and pupils
- 2) involve the pupils in the life of the community in its widest sense
- 3) establish contacts within the community

### **D) Monitoring, Evaluation and Review**

This policy was approved by the Governing Body and will be reviewed annually to assess its implementation and effectiveness. The policy will be promoted and implemented throughout the College.

Date policy agreed: November 2015

Date of review: November 2017

Signature of the chair of governors



## **Appendix 1**

### **Notes: (Taken from DFE Circular (CIR001/94) Religious Education and Collective Worship.)**

#### **Organisation of collective worship**

Collective worship, subject to the right of withdrawal, is intended to be appropriate for and to include all pupils attending a school.

The timing and organisation of daily collective worship can be flexible. It need not be held at the start of the school day. There may be a single act of worship for all pupils or separate acts for pupils in different age groups or in different school groups. For this purpose, a 'school group' means any group, or combination of groups in which pupils are taught or take part in other school activities; it does not mean a group reflecting particular religious beliefs, for which different provision may be made.

'Worship' is not defined in the legislation and in the absence of any such definition it should be taken to have its natural and ordinary meaning. That is, it must in some sense reflect something special or separate from ordinary school activities and it should be concerned with reverence or veneration paid to a divine being or power. However, worship in schools will necessarily be of a different character from worship amongst a group with beliefs in common.

Collective worship and assembly are distinct activities. Although they may take place as part of the same gathering, the difference between the two should be clear. Collective worship can, nevertheless, be related to the day to day life, aspirations and concerns of the school. Taking part in collective worship implies more than simply passive attendance. It follows that an act of collective worship should be capable of eliciting a response from pupils, even though on a particular occasion some of the pupils may not feel able actively to identify with the act of worship.

#### **Parental right of withdrawal**

Parents have a right to withdraw their children from Religious Education (RE) and collective worship. If a parent asks for their child to be wholly or partly excused from attending any RE or collective worship at the school the school must comply unless the request is withdrawn.

A school remains responsible for the supervision of any child withdrawn from collective worship, unless the child is lawfully taking part in collective worship elsewhere. Parents do not need to explain their reasons for seeking withdrawal. The Department recommends that to avoid misunderstanding, a head teacher may wish to clarify with any parent wanting to withdraw:

- a) the religious issues about which the parent would object their child being taught
- b) the practical implications of withdrawal
- c) the circumstances in which it would be reasonable to accommodate parents' wishes
- d) if a parent will require any advanced notice of such issue in the future and if so, how much

**Practice**

Assemblies are of a spiritual and moral nature. They are educationally valid to enable students to experience awe and wonder. The Progress Leaders, the SLT and teachers will lead the assembly at a specific time each week. Where appropriate, outside speakers, other colleagues and students will lead assemblies at different times.

**Teachers**

Teachers cannot be required to lead or attend collective worship except where the law provides otherwise. This would normally only happen in a maintained school with a religious designation.

**Further guidance**

DfE publication – Collective worship in schools (31 Jan 1994)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/collective-worship-in-schools>