

Banwell Buddies British Values Policy

Policy Statement

Statement of intent:

We actively promote inclusion, equality of opportunity, the valuing of diversity and British values.

Under the Equality Act 2010, which underpins standards of behaviour and incorporates both British and universal values, we have a legal obligation not to directly or indirectly discriminate against, harass or victimise those with protected characteristics. We make reasonable adjustments to procedures, criteria and practices to ensure that those with protected characteristics are not at a substantial disadvantage.

Social and emotional development is shaped by early years experiences and relationships and incorporates elements of equality and British and universal values. The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) supports children's earliest skills so that they can become social citizens in an age-appropriate way, that is, so that they are able to listen and attend to instructions; know the difference between right and wrong; recognise the similarities and differences between themselves and others; make and maintain friendships; develop empathy and consideration of other people; take turns in play and conversation; avoid risk and take notice of rules and boundaries; learn not to hurt/upset other people with words and actions; understand the consequences of hurtful/discriminatory behaviour.

Procedures:

British Values

The fundamental British values of *democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs* are already implicitly embedded in the 2014 EYFS and are further clarified below, based on the *Fundamental British Values in the Early Years* guidance (Foundation Years 2015):

- *Democracy*, or making decisions together (through the prime area of Personal, Social, and Emotional Development)
 - As part of the focus on self-confidence and self-awareness, practitioners encourage children to see their role in the bigger picture, encouraging them to know that their views count, to value each other's views and values, and to talk about their feelings, for example, recognising when they do or do not need help.
 - Practitioners support the decisions that children make and provide activities that involve turn-taking, sharing and collaboration. Children are

given opportunities to develop enquiring minds in an atmosphere where questions are valued.

- *Rule of Law*, or understanding that rules matter (through the prime area of Personal, Social and Emotional Development).
 - Practitioners ensure that children understand their own and other's behaviour and its consequence.
 - Practitioners collaborate with children to create rules and code of behaviour, for example, the rules about tidying up, and ensure that all children understand the rules apply to everyone.
- *Individual liberty*, or freedom for all (through the prime area of Personal, Social and Emotional Development, and Understanding the World).
 - Children should develop a positive sense of themselves. Staff provide opportunities for children to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and increase their confidence in their own abilities, for example through allowing children to take risks on an obstacle course, mixing colours, talking about their own experiences and learning.
 - Practitioners encourage a range of experiences that allow children to explore the language of feelings and responsibility, reflect on their differences and understand that we are free to have different opinions, for example, discussing in a small group what they feel about moving up to Reception class at school.
- *Mutual respect and tolerance*, or treating others as you want to be treated (through the prime area of Personal, Social and Emotional Development, and Understanding the World).
 - Practitioners create an ethos of inclusivity and tolerance where views, faiths, cultures and races are valued, and children are engaged with the wider community.
 - Children should acquire tolerance, appreciation and respect for their own and other cultures; know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, faiths, communities, cultures and traditions.
 - Practitioners encourage and explain the importance of tolerant behaviours, such as sharing and respecting other people's opinions.
 - Practitioners promote diverse attitudes and challenge stereotypes, for example, sharing stories that reflect and value the diversity of children's experiences and providing resources and activities that challenge gender, cultural or racial stereotyping.
- In our setting it is not acceptable to:
 - Actively promote intolerance of other faiths, cultures or races
 - Fail to challenge gender stereotypes and routinely segregate girls and boys

- Isolate children from the wider community
- Fail to challenge behaviours (whether of staff, children or parents/carers) that are not in line with the fundamental British values of democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs.

Prevent strategy

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, we also have a duty “to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

Legal Framework

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015

Further Guidance

Equality Act 2010: Public Sector Equality Duty – What Do I Need to Know? A Quick Start Guide for Public Sector Organisations (Government Equalities Office 2011)

Fundamental British values in the Early Years (Foundation Years 2015)

Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (HMG 2015)

The Prevent Duty: Departmental Advice for Schools and Childcare Providers (DfE 2015)

This policy was adopted at a staff meeting

Held in July 2019

Date to be reviewed -----

Signed on behalf of the Management Committee 

Name of signatory Carole Cragg

Role of signatory Chair.

