Parent Partnership Service

A service for parents and carers of children and young people with special educational needs

Confidential Advice Line Link (CALL)
Phone: ☎ 01223 699214
10am – 12noon and 2pm – 4pm
Monday to Friday, Term Time only
E-mail:✉️ pps@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

Newsletters, Training and Website
Phone: ☎ 01223 699211
E-mail:✉️ ppsadmin@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
PPS Website 🌐
www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/pps

Parent Partnership Service,
Cambridgeshire County Council,
CC1101,
Castle Court,
Shire Hall,
Cambridge,
CB3 0AP

Please ask us for copies of this leaflet in Braille, on audio cassette or in a different language.

Prosimy pytać u nas o kopie niniejszej ulotki w języku Braille’a, w wersji audio lub w innym języku.

Prašome mūsų teirautis šio informacino lapelio kopiją Brailio raštu, garsajuostėje ar kita kalba.

Caso necessite, peça-nos cópias deste folheto em Braille, cassette áudio ou numa língua diferente.

請向我們索取本小冊的其他版本，包括盲文、
录音带或另一种语言的译本。

We provide an answerphone if a member of staff is not available to take your call.

Last updated 04/08/2011
The Equality Act aims to ensure no one is treated less favourably arising from:

- Disability
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Gender reassignment.

Examples of less favourable treatment would be:

A pupil with ADHD is excluded for his behaviour including refusing to sit at his desk, distracting other pupils by talking and running around during classes. The pupil has been cautioned previously and the school does not see any other option than to exclude him. This is likely to be unlawful discrimination as he was excluded for behaviour which is related to his disability. It is unlikely to be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim as no other efforts were made to support the pupil to manage his behaviour.  
(Example from Equality and Human Rights Commission website page on exclusion from school)

A pupil with Tourette's Syndrome is stopped from going on a school visit because he has used abusive language in class. The school has a policy of banning pupils who use such language. His involuntary swearing is a symptom of his Tourette’s Syndrome. This may suggest that only pupils for whom English is a first language are welcome at the school. If this resulted in Bengali parents not applying to the school, this is likely to be unlawful discrimination.  
(Example from Disability Discrimination Code of Practice for schools)

A school plans a trip to a natural history museum. A pupil with Down’s syndrome is excluded from the trip as the school believes she will not be able to participate in the activities provided by the museum for school groups. This is likely to be unlawful direct disability discrimination.  
(Example from Equality and Human Rights Commission website page on avoiding discrimination in educational provision)

A school’s blanket exclusion policy of ‘three strikes and you’re out’ is found to be indirectly discriminating against Gypsy and Traveller pupils. Pupils from these communities are facing extreme levels of racially motivated bullying and are retaliating to the bullying which in turn was not being adequately investigated. The blanket exclusion policy was reviewed and incidents investigated on a case-by-case basis.  
(Example from Disability Discrimination Code of Practice for schools)

For further information on Disability Discrimination see www.equalityhumanrights.com or phone 0845 604 6610.