



## Right of withdrawal from Collective worship guidance **Southwell and Nottingham Diocesan guidance document**

*This guidance note is intended to support school leaders in navigating requests for withdrawal from collective worship with clarity, confidence and care. While national policy remains unchanged at this time, this document provides an interim update and will be refreshed as further guidance becomes available.*

### **The importance of collective worship**

The Church of England guidance document **Inclusive, Invitational and Inspirational**, sets out the expectations for Collective worship in Church schools. It aims to ensure that worship remains relevant and an essential component of an education that enables all pupils to flourish and 'live life in all its fullness' (John 10:10).

Faithful implementation of this guidance supports the development of meaningful, high-quality relationships across faiths, worldviews, cultures and beliefs, and helps pupils learn to advocate for one another, challenging discrimination and promoting equality.

Collective worship enables the Christian vision of the school to be explored, shared and reflected upon, placing biblical teaching at the heart of the school. It provides a space for pupils' Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural development, where they can discover different ways of expressing their own spirituality and worship.

In a Church school, collective worship should:

- Reflect the Anglican status of the school, through a rich, diverse and lived Christian tradition.
- Provide pupils with a rich experience and understanding of Christianity.
- Offer an encounter with Jesus Christ and with Christian faith and practice in a way that enhances pupils' lives.
- Offer prayer, and opportunities to read and reflect on the Bible, liturgy, sacrament and experience of the musical and other imaginative riches of Christianity.
- Provide space for pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, where they can discover different ways of expressing their own spirituality and worship.
- **Be Inclusive:** Worship is collective in that it involves meeting, exploring, questioning, and responding to others and, for some, to God.

- **Be Invitational:** Parents, pupils and adults can expect to encounter worship that is consistently invitational.
- **Be Inspiring:** Pupils and adults can expect the worship they encounter in a Church school to be inspirational.

This form of encounter through worship should be truly welcoming, inclusive and exemplifying the principles of Christian hospitality. This is an approach that seeks to meet the needs of all, wherever they may be on their journey of faith and belief.

### **The legal framework for collective worship**

The responsibility for collective worship lies with the governing board, in consultation with the headteacher, who must ensure provision meets legal requirements.

Each Church of England school, whether VA, VC, or academy, must provide collective worship in accordance with the beliefs and practices of the Church of England. It is important to distinguish between the statutory guidance for schools without a religious foundation, which require collective worship to be wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character, and the expectation for Church of England schools to provide a daily act of collective worship that is rooted in the beliefs and practices of the Church of England. This reflects the Anglican status of the school, in line with its trust deed. This must be offered to every pupil, every day (except in the case of withdrawal).

### **The right of withdrawal**

Parents have been able to withdraw their children from collective worship since the 1944 Education Act and no recent legislation has affected this right. It is most recently confirmed in Section 71 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998.

The government guidance document which remains current in the case of collective worship is Circular 1/94: Religious Education and Collective Worship.

A Church school has a legal duty to provide collective worship in accordance with its trust deed, for every pupil every day. However, no current legislation affects the parents' rights to withdraw their children from collective worship if they wish to do so. This includes withdrawal from attending collective worship in church.

If the parent asks that a pupil should be wholly or partly excused from attending collective worship at the school or church, then the school must comply.

### **Procedures for withdrawal**

The school should ensure it has a clear policy and written procedures for handling a withdrawal request or parental complaint about collective worship which complies with the law. Clear procedures for both should be set out within the school's Collective Worship Policy and made available to parents, e.g. through the school website and in induction

information. Where multiple languages are spoken, translations of these documents should be made available where possible.

In order not to place an 'undue burden' on parents (or the pupil if in post-16 provision), requests for withdrawal should be granted without question since parents/ pupils are not required to give a reason to exercise the right to withdraw.

**Schools should make the ability to withdraw simple and easy to follow without requiring justification or meetings to occur.**

If appropriate, the school may wish to gather information from parents who have exercised their right to withdraw in order to understand any particular concerns about the collective worship provided within the school for evaluation purposes. However, care must be taken not to stigmatise or burden the parents in any way.

When dealing with a withdrawal, the school should describe to the parents what alternative arrangements will be made for their child. It is important that good records are kept of the parent(s)' request and the associated actions in case of any challenges at a later date.

While schools should not require discussion, if appropriate, they may offer a conversation for clarity or pastoral support, provided this is optional and not a condition of the withdrawal consent. This may provide an opportunity to explore how the child's withdrawal can be best accommodated. For example, it may be possible for the school to include withdrawn pupils in celebration events, if they can easily be included in the non-religious elements of these events. However, care must be taken not to stigmatise or burden the pupils in any way.

For prospective parents, it is important to explain as clearly as possible what the arrangements for collective worship in the school are and how this relates to the Christian character of the school. Through conversation, it can arise that parents hold misconceptions about collective worship and its purpose.

The school should make its provision of collective worship as open and transparent as possible, whilst always ensuring a safe environment for the pupils. It can be very helpful, for example, to invite any interested parents to observe collective worship to understand its place within the life of the school, and to help answer their questions about its purpose or implementation. This must not affect a parents' right to withdraw their child or be seen in any way as conditional.

Churches sometimes give leavers of a Church school a gift, often a Bible or Bible story book, reflecting the school's Christian character and the Bible's cultural significance in the UK. For pupils withdrawn for religious reasons, schools and churches may wish to consider an appropriate alternative, in discussion with parents where helpful, to avoid exclusion or stigma. While not required, this may support the duty to foster good relations.

*MAT and School leaders should note that this guidance reflects the current national position and will be updated if national policy changes. It does not constitute legal advice. Where context-specific guidance is required, leaders should contact **Louisa Newton (Lead for Ethos, RE and SIAMS)** at [louisa.newton@southwell.anglican.org](mailto:louisa.newton@southwell.anglican.org).*