

### Extract from: Religious education in English schools: Non-statutory Guidance 2010

## The role and responsibility of an Agreed Syllabus Conference (ASC)

Every LA is required to establish and support an occasional body called an agreed syllabus conference (ASC).

An ASC must:

- ☐ produce and recommend to the LA an agreed syllabus for RE which is educationally sound and meets legal requirements – as indicated earlier, this process should take account of the illustrative primary programme of learning and secondary programme of study but is in no way bound by them
- ☐ with any sub-committee it may appoint,<sup>20</sup> meet in public, subject to exceptions in relation to confidentiality<sup>21</sup>
- ☐ unanimously recommend a syllabus for adoption by the LA (each committee having a single vote) - there are provisions for the Secretary of State to become involved where an ASC is not unanimous<sup>22</sup>
- ☐ include on any sub-committee at least one member of each of its constituent committees.

An ASC may specify what must be taught through the locally agreed syllabus. In recommending a syllabus the ASC may not specify the amount of curriculum time that must be allocated to RE by schools, but they may provide an estimate of how much time their syllabus would require, to help schools to plan their timetable.

## Membership of an ASC

- ☐ An ASC is required to be made up of four committees<sup>23</sup> (see 'LA role', p.10).
- ☐ Committee A – Christian denominations and such other religions and religious denominations as, in the opinion of the LA, will appropriately reflect the principal religious traditions in the area;
- ☐ Committee B - the Church of England
- ☐ Committee C - teacher associations
- ☐ Committee D - the LA.

There is no legal provision for an ASC to include co-opted members, but it can seek the advice it considers appropriate from those it considers appropriate, to inform the development of effective RE provision in its area.

## The agreed syllabus

The locally agreed syllabus is a statutory syllabus of RE prepared under Schedule 31 to the Education Act 1996 and adopted by the LA under that schedule. It must be followed in maintained schools without a designated denomination.

<sup>20</sup> Schedule 31(6), Education Act 1996 <sup>21</sup> Regulation 3, S1 1994/1304 <sup>22</sup> Schedule 31(10), Education Act 1996, <sup>23</sup> Section 390(2) Education Act 1996; Schedule 31, para 4, Education Act 1996

Once adopted by the LA, the agreed syllabus sets out what pupils should be taught and can include the expected standards of pupils' performance at different stages.

Every locally agreed syllabus must reflect that the religious traditions of Great Britain are in the main Christian, while taking account of the teaching and practices of the other principal religions represented in Great Britain.<sup>24</sup>

The law does not define what the principal religions represented in Great Britain are. ASCs can decide which are the principal religions represented in Great Britain, other than Christianity, to be included in their agreed syllabus.

Agreed syllabuses in any community school and any foundation, voluntary-aided or voluntary-controlled school without a religious character cannot require RE to be provided by means of any catechism or formulary which is distinctive of a particular religious denomination.<sup>25</sup>

This prohibition does not extend to the study of catechisms and formularies.

<sup>24</sup> Section 375, Education Act 1996 <sup>25</sup> Para 3 of Schedule 19 to the School Standards and Framework Act 1998