

Annual Report**Northumberland Standing Advisory Council
on Religious Education****Academic Year 2017 – 2018****Contents**

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The Chair's Introduction and Context

The work of Northumberland's SACRE has continued and 2017-18 proved to be another busy year. I am pleased to report that the Locally Agreed RE Syllabus, revised and launched for use in schools from September 2016, remains popular with all the schools using it, and teachers have found it helpful to access it electronically via the SACRE webpage on the Northumberland County Council website.

In some respects, our focus has remained the same: monitoring Ofsted reports, looking at the work of individual schools, considering exam results at GCSE, AS Level and A Level, and reflecting on best practice in the County and elsewhere. But this year we additionally organised a well-attended and positively evaluated all-day RE Conference, which will now be an annual event, and a half-day development session for SACRE members to ensure the SACRE is a more proactive body aware of its duties and responsibilities.

We continue to work in a rapidly changing educational environment. The increase in the number of academies and free schools, and the introduction of the English Baccalaureate (EBacc), mean that we have a changing education framework in Northumberland, as everywhere else. We share concerns over the future of RE in our secondary and high schools as the subject struggles to remain relevant outside the EBacc.

I firmly believe that the SACRE can and will play an important role in providing a support framework to access CPD within schools.

We can also, through our annual RE conferences, the SACRE webpage and the termly SACRE newsletter, inspire teachers in all schools to understand the massive benefit that RE can bring to whole-school life.

Northumberland continues to show improvement in education, especially in primary schools where we have now entered the list of best-performing local authorities. However, outcomes at secondary level continue to show areas of concern in some parts of the County. We have a complex mix of very big and very small schools which places pressure on school budgets and resources. As an example, our smallest school has 1 pupil but our biggest nearly 1,900 students. Teacher workload and competition with other subjects mean RE is not always given the focus it should have.

Resources to support the work of the SACRE have now been ring-fenced with a specific financial contribution from the County Council, and the commitment of all SACRE's members continues to be priceless. We depend on the goodwill of a very small central team who have an impact way beyond their number. The same is true of teachers and others working in our schools, many of whom face their own considerable pressures.

These are challenging times, but with challenges come opportunities to bring about change for the better.

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It is an absolute privilege to serve as the Chair of the SACRE and to work with a group of dedicated, enthusiastic and knowledgeable members. Our meetings are enjoyable and constructive, and based on shared commitment to the continuation of the best possible provision of teaching and learning. We work in an atmosphere of mutual respect and celebrate what we can learn from each other by reflecting our increasingly diverse communities.

I want to thank all those who have helped us during the last year, and particular thanks go to my colleagues who make this task so worthwhile. It is also worth recognising the massive impact RE has on critical thinking among our pupils and students - and we should celebrate the pupils and students who find the subject a vital part of their well-rounded education.

Councillor Wayne Daley,

Chairperson, the Northumberland SACRE.

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Advice to Statutory Bodies

The SACRE advised the local authority that, in order to fulfil its responsibilities adequately, consideration should be given to (a) allocating an agreed budget for the financial year, and (b) ensuring that the part-time RE Consultant is given an appropriate number of days per annum to meet his various responsibilities. Regarding the budget, the SACRE received assurances that all necessary and reasonable costs will be met centrally. Regarding the part-time RE Consultant, it was agreed that he will be remunerated for a maximum of 25 days on SACRE-related matters on behalf of the local authority for the financial year ending 31st March 2018. Moreover, it was agreed that he will be retained for a maximum of 25 days for the financial year beginning 1st April 2018.

The SACRE advised the local authority about schools where good or excellent work is undertaken in relation to RE and collective worship, and about schools where there is still room for improvement.

The SACRE emphasised that the current OFSTED inspection framework makes it almost impossible to draw firm conclusions about the quality of RE, collective worship or Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural (SMSC) Development. For some years now, inspection of subject teaching has been far less of an issue - although the SACRE appreciates that "RE: realising the potential", published by OFSTED in 2013, and "Making a Difference", published by the Church of England in 2017, have important and instructive things to say about how RE is taught nationally.

The SACRE made a few recommendations about training that might be offered to teachers in the academic year 2017-18. However, the SACRE recognises that some of the most effective training now and in the future will be provided to staff in individual schools, or to RE teachers in specific partnerships working through continuing professional development (CPD) programmes which they shape themselves.

Standards and Quality of Provision of RE

The SACRE has monitored the quality of RE in various ways, including:

public exam results (in particular, those at GCSE and A Level);

feedback from individual SACRE members following visits to schools;

reports from the RE Consultant following visits to schools;

consultations with RE co-ordinators and heads of RE departments;

feedback from teachers attending training courses;

examples of good or best practice described in the SACRE's termly Newsletter;

the albeit limited information deriving from OFSTED inspection reports (OFSTED

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inspection reports no longer offer comment on the standards of teaching and learning in RE).

From September 2012, OFSTED began using a new inspection framework, with the result that inspection reports assumed a character and an appearance markedly different to the period up to that point. Up to August 2012, every inspection report contained a table in which different aspects of a school's work were assigned a grade. One aspect of a school's work assigned a grade was SMSC Development. Because RE has not benefited from inspection in community schools for a number of years, the grade for SMSC Development was, in nine cases out of every ten, the only light that OFSTED inspection reports shone on RE, albeit indirectly (insofar as SMSC Development is a whole school issue, although the SACRE accepts that RE has a special and perhaps unique contribution to make to such development).

From September 2012, only four aspects of a school's work were assigned grades in an inspection report: outcomes for pupils; quality of teaching, learning and assessment; personal development, behaviour and welfare; and effectiveness of leadership and management (to give them their present titles. A fifth aspect of a school's work was added later, early years provision, but this did not apply to all schools, obviously). Consequently, SMSC Development is no longer assigned a grade. This means that, since September 2012, inspection reports do not readily provide insights into SMSC Development, let alone RE. It is true that SMSC Development often secures a comment or two in an inspection report, but comments about it are not present in them all. Moreover, as was discovered when an officer engaged in a trawl through some of the inspection reports for the period September 2014 to July 2015, most comments rarely said more than "Students' SMSC is promoted well in lessons" or "SMSC is addressed superficially". In consequence, OFSTED inspection reports no longer provide the means to draw reliable conclusions about the quality of SMSC Development within a local authority. The monitoring role of the SACRE has therefore been made more difficult than it was prior to September 2012.

The SACRE is aware of the following in relation to RE in the County's schools. As the children get older, more mature and more sophisticated in their outlook, and as greater emphasis is placed on learning from rather than learning about religion and belief, teachers in middle, secondary and high schools experiment with less didactic and more open-ended and exploratory teaching and learning methods, ones designed to help create independent learners who can engage with the evidence in a dispassionate and rational manner.

However, some OFSTED inspection reports, and anecdotal evidence deriving from SACRE members and others, reveal that some of the most innovative teaching and learning methods exist in our first and primary schools where every effort is made to approach the study of religion and belief in a cross-curricular manner. Such cross-curricular approaches emphasise that, for countless millions of people, religion and belief impact on many, if not all, aspects of life.

RE GCSE Short Course

When this report was drafted (late December 2018), data suggested that, in Summer 2018, no

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students in Northumberland sat the RE GCSE Short Course. If this is, indeed, the case, and the figure of zero entrants for 2015 is accurate (see below), the transformation in the fortunes of the Short Course is of considerable interest. As we predicted in last year's annual report, "It cannot be long before the Short Course vanishes altogether."

Just for the record, the outcomes for the RE GCSE Short Course from 2008 to 2017 are as follows:

2008: 1445 students, 94.5% (A*-G), 37.8% (A*-C)
2009: 1467 students, 94.5% and 30.6%
2010: 944 students, 92.4% and 26.7%
2011: 901 students, 91.3% and 36.6%
2012: 656 students, 80.0% and 25.9%
2013: 635 students, 88.1% and 32.2%
2014: 312 students, 93.8% and 63.9%
2015: Data supplied by County Hall in December 2015 suggested NO students had been entered for the RE GCSE Short Course
2016: 276 students, 89.5% and 53.7%
2017: 123 students, 95.4% and 50.1%

RE GCSE Full Course

When this report was drafted (late December 2018), data suggested that, in Summer 2018, 819 students in Northumberland sat the RE GCSE Full Course. The table below reveals that this a marked decline on the number of students sitting the RE GCSE Full Course for the years 2015 to 2017 and roughly returns us to the situation prevailing in 2014.

Students no longer get grades A* to G; instead, they are graded 9 (the top mark) to 1, with ungraded to follow. This necessarily means that comparing 2018's grades with previous years presents considerable difficulties, but, just for the record, 13.7% got grades 9 and 8, 67.1% got grades 9 to 4 and 97.9% got grades 9 to 1 (ungraded = 2.1%). Despite the difficulties of equating the old grades with the new, it would appear that students are performing about as well as they did in 2017. However, nationally there was a decrease in the number of entrants for the RE GCSE Full Course of about 13%, while in Northumberland the decrease was 33%.

The figures for earlier years are as follows:

2008: 788 students, 98.6% (A*-G) and 66.2% (A*-C)
2009: 470 students, 99.8% and 79.8%
2010: 532 students, 99.8% and 75.8%
2011: 565 students, 100% and 79.5%
2012: 872 students, 96.6% and 54.2%
2013: 794 students, 94.6% and 58.2%
2014: 863 students, 94.6% and 55%
2015: 1435 students, 96.6% and 62.7%
2016: 1367 students, 96.4% and 61.8%
2017: 1227 students, 97.5% and 64.6%

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Nationally, 98.4% of students secured grades 9 to 1, which is only a little better than the performance in Northumberland. Nationally, 71.9% of students secured grades 9 to 4, but only 67.1% of students secured the highest grades in Northumberland. Moreover, while nationally the number of students securing the highest grades has fluctuated less than 3% over the last few years, in Northumberland the fluctuation has exceeded 25% (compare 2009 with 2012).

Among Northumberland schools with a significant number of entrants for the Full Course (40 or more), notable results derived from:

Queen Elizabeth High (43 entrants), where 93% of entrants secured 9 to 4 grades,
The Duchess Community High (41 entrants), where 80.5% of entrants secured 9 to 4 grades,
Ponteland High (88 entrants), where 76.2% secured 9 to 4 grades, and
St. Benet Biscop RC Academy (211 entrants) where 61.2% of entrants secured 9 to 4 grades.

The unvalidated figure of 819 for the total number of entrants for the RE GCSE Full AND Short courses means that in the County as a whole fewer students studied RE at GCSE in 2018 than for any year since 2008. Moreover, the total number of entrants for an RE GCSE exam in 2018 was over 500 below the figure for 2017.

2008: 2233 students
2009: 1937 students
2010: 1476 students
2011: 1466 students
2012: 1528 students
2013: 1429 students
2014: 1175 students
2015: 1435 students
2016: 1643 students
2017: 1350 students

We conclude that RE GCSE remains in an insufficiently healthy condition in many (but not all) Northumberland secondary and high schools.

While the insufficiently healthy condition of RE GCSE in the County as a whole to some degree reinforces the notable achievements at the schools singled out above, the following questions must be asked. Firstly, why has the popularity of RE GCSE declined so markedly since 2009 (EBacc cannot be the only explanation because EBacc came on-stream some years after 2009)? Secondly, what arrangements are made by the County's secondary and high schools to ensure that students NOT studying RE for an accredited GCSE course are benefitting from their statutory entitlement to an RE programme of study shaped by the content of the locally agreed RE syllabus?

RE AS Level

When this report was drafted (late December 2018), data suggested that, in Summer 2018, 31 students in Northumberland sat the RS/Philosophy and Ethics AS Level. 62.2% secured A-E grades and 12.7% secured A-B grades.

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The comparable figures for the six years before 2018 are as follows:

2012: 38 students, 97.5% (A-E) and 25% (A-B)
2013: 45 students, 83.7% and 14%
2014: 44 students, 68.2% and 13.6%
2015: 165 students, 80.6% and 29.1%
2016: 150 students, 88% and 34%
2017: 60 students, 96% and 45%

The data indicate a downward trend in terms of performance since 2012, and an alarming decline in the number of entrants, especially compared with 2015 and 2016. The number of entrants for 2018 is now at a lower level than for any year for which we have data. The number of students sitting the RS/Philosophy and Ethics AS Level is probably too small to allow for meaningful discussion about trends, but, just for the record, nationally the number of entrants for RS/Philosophy and Ethics AS Level declined by 70%.

RE A Level

When this report was drafted (late December 2018), data suggested that, in Summer 2018, 63 students in Northumberland sat the RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level. 98.8% secured A*-E grades and 23.1% secured A*-B grades. From 2008 to 2017, the number of students who sat the RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level were 104, 107, 106, 101, 88, 70, 71, 95, 88 and 81. The number of students who sat the RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level in 2018 was lower than for every year for which we have data.

The comparable figures for the six years before 2018 are as follows:

2012: 88 students, 98.9% (A*-E) and 43.7% (A*-B)
2013: 70 students, 100% and 34.8%
2014: 71 students, 100% and 33.8%
2015: 95 students, 100% and 35.8%
2016: 88 students, 98.9% and 43.2%
2017: 81 students, 99% and 43.2%

The number of students sitting the RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level is probably too small to allow for meaningful discussion about trends, but we nonetheless point out the following. The percentage of students securing A*-E grades varies very little over the 2012 to 2018 period.

However, the percentage of students securing the highest grades in 2018 was lower than for any year for which we have data and results in the County compare poorly with the situation nationally. Nationally, just over 50% of students who sat the RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level in 2018 secured the top grades. Much therefore needs to be done to close the gap between the percentage of students securing the top grades at A Level in the County and the percentage of students securing the top grades at A Level nationally. This said, students who sat their RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level at The Duchess High and Haydon Bridge did very well, although the number of students involved was in both cases very small.

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Nationally, the number of entrants for RS/Philosophy and Ethics A Level in 2018 was down 22% on 2017. Northumberland witnessed a similar decline in the percentage of entrants.

Some of the concerns expressed by the SACRE about the well-being of RE in our secondary and high schools for the last three to four years are confirmed by these trends.

Training/Continuing Professional Development

RE teachers can access training about RE from at least four possible sources:

- contacting the Northumberland CPD College to arrange in-house RE training for an individual school, a cluster of schools, or RE co-ordinators/subject leaders in a partnership;
- contacting the part-time RE Consultant;
- contacting the North East Religious Resources Centre (NERRC);
- attending training events in neighbouring local authorities offered to teachers, etc. beyond their boundaries.

During the academic year 2017-18, schools where training/in-depth consultations were undertaken included:

3 first schools

2 middle schools

1 special school

1 high school.

Issues addressed during school-based training/in-depth consultations included:

- The content of the Locally Agreed RE Syllabus;
- Revising RE long-term plans to better reflect the demands of the Agreed Syllabus;
- RE and Assessment for Learning;
- Ensuring feeder middle schools in a partnership teach the same topics to the same year groups;
- Teaching Islam to all year groups;
- Good visitors and places to visit.

Discussions with the NERRC suggest that no Northumberland teachers attended any of the RE-related courses provided by the Centre.

Pupils and Students Withdrawn from RE and Complaints about RE

Parents can withdraw their children from RE and students aged over 18 can exercise the same right to withdraw. The SACRE is aware of only a small number of pupils and students who have been withdrawn from RE. Additionally, during the course of the year, no formal

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complaint relating to RE was received by the local authority.

The Agreed Syllabus

A revised Locally Agreed RE Syllabus was ready for use in schools from September 2016. The new Agreed Syllabus is a major departure from the previous one insofar as the statutory components have been shaped by the RE syllabus framework contained in the Religious Education Council's "RE Review" of 2013. However, changes, other than largely cosmetic ones, were NOT made to the units of work themselves (teachers said that the units of work allowed for sufficient breadth, depth and flexibility, and therefore almost unanimously petitioned for their retention), but to the introductory and the guidance components which establish the broader context for RE in the contemporary era. This said, where the units of work justified their inclusion, teaching and learning ideas were provided so that study of the fundamental British values, extremism and radicalisation are possible, issues that have crept onto the RE agenda only in recent years.

The current Locally Agreed RE Syllabus does not prescribe what teaching and learning methods teachers should use (although it does reflect on the variety of methods that teachers can utilise). Consequently, teachers select the methods they deem to be most appropriate, given the content addressed and the needs and the learning styles of the pupils and students concerned. Needless to say, as the children get older, more mature and more sophisticated in their outlook, and as greater emphasis is placed on learning from rather than learning about religion and belief, teachers in middle, secondary and high schools experiment with less didactic and more open-ended and exploratory teaching and learning methods, methods designed to help create independent learners able to engage with the evidence in a dispassionate and rational manner.

Although the current Locally Agreed RE Syllabus does not prescribe what teaching and learning materials must be used, the non-statutory guidance highlights a wealth of printed and electronic material which teachers may find useful. Moreover, the Agreed Syllabus contains advice about good resources that have come on stream in recent years. The termly SACRE Newsletter and RE CPD sessions are used to update teachers about more recently produced teaching and learning materials.

Collective Worship

NCC's most recent "Policy and Guidelines for Acts of Collective Worship" (ACWs) was formally launched in September 2006. It has not been updated because the advice it contains still complies with what is deemed by a majority within the national RE community to be best practice (note how the judges responsible for the Accord Award singled out the policy and guidelines for praise in 2017).

No formal complaint relating to collective worship was received by the local authority. Nor was the SACRE required to make a determination about the appropriateness, for either a school or a group of pupils or students in a school, of collective worship which is wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character.

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Taking the County as a whole, there are very few recorded instances of pupils or students withdrawn from ACWs. We take this as confirmation that most schools are therefore providing ACWs which achieve inclusivity by, among other things, taking full account of the rich diversity of religion and belief that exists in Northumberland. In other words, ACWs are provided in ways that are in sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the whole school community.

SACRE members and officers associated with the local authority have witnessed or taken part in ACWs that comply with the statutory requirements and/or the guidance in the local authority's "Policy and Guidelines for Acts of Collective Worship".

Management of the SACRE

Staff

The local authority has a School Improvement Partner (The Commissioner for Secondary Education) with ultimate responsibility for RE and collective worship, but such responsibility is merely one among many. Consequently, the local authority employs part-time a consultant to assist with matters relating to RE and collective worship. Democratic Services provides the SACRE with a clerk who not only minutes the meetings and fields correspondence, but also engages in a host of tasks designed to ensure that the SACRE can conduct its business in an enviably efficient and cost effective manner.

Finance

Regarding a budget, the SACRE has received assurances from the local authority that all necessary and reasonable costs will be met centrally (such resources are now ring-fenced).

SACRE meetings, etc.

The SACRE met on four occasions in the academic year 2017-18, on 15th November 2017, 31st January 2018, 7th March 2018 and 6th June 2018. On each occasion the SACRE was quorate with at least two members in each committee present. A majority of SACRE members, including the North-East Humanists' co-opted representative, were able to attend all or at least two SACRE meetings, thereby ensuring continuity and progression from one meeting to the next. To sustain links with the academies, a teacher from Northumberland Church of England Academy had observer status.

We have commented elsewhere on matters to do with complaints and determinations as they relate to RE and collective worship. SACRE meetings were dominated by three issues: topical matters drawn to our attention by, among others, the National Association of SACREs (NASACRE); embedding the Locally Agreed RE Syllabus, which was ready for use in schools from September 2016; and, as a consequence of the success of the early 2017 briefings about the new RE syllabus, arranging an RE conference for teachers during the Autumn 2017 term.

12.

Contribution of the SACRE to the Wider Local Authority Agenda

The SACRE contributes to the wider local authority agenda by:

giving expression to equality, diversity, inclusion and community cohesion. It thereby makes a contribution to the local authority's public sector equality duty (note the broad, balanced and inclusive nature of the Agreed Syllabus and the "Policy and Guidelines for Acts of Collective Worship"; articles published in the termly SACRE Newsletter; etc.)

helping to raise standards in schools (note the content of the Agreed Syllabus; the termly SACRE Newsletter which highlights best practice; the support that individuals associated with the SACRE provide to schools; the annual monitoring of public exam results; etc.)

assisting with the annual HMD commemoration, an event for which it has "campaigned" for some years

providing the knowledge, understanding and skills necessary for teachers to provide high quality RE (note the provision of training; consultations via email about specific matters raised by teachers/schools concerning RE and/or collective worship; the termly SACRE Newsletter which highlights best practice; etc.)

avoiding unnecessary and/or unreasonable costs at a time of considerable financial difficulty/austerity (note the arrangements for meeting costs agreed with the local authority; the relatively few days each year that the part-time RE Consultant works on behalf of the SACRE; the willingness of SACRE members to volunteer when tasks need completing on behalf of the SACRE; etc.).

Links with Other Agencies

National:

Membership of the National Association of SACREs (NASACRE).

Local/Regional:

Close working relations exist with the NERRC

Close working relations exist with the region's Free Church denominations and other religious and faith communities, some of which are represented on the SACRE (e.g. the Hindu/ISKCON, Jewish and Sikh communities)

Close working relations exist with the Anglican and the Roman Catholic dioceses, which are represented on the SACRE

Close working relations exist with the North-East Humanists, who are represented on the SACRE

Individual SACRE members sit on other SACREs in the region, or are asked to attend other SACREs' meetings to contribute to discussions and debates.

13.

Summary of Other Relevant Information

The SACRE continues to publish a termly A4 Newsletter which varies in length from 4 to 8 pages. The Newsletter keeps teachers, governors and others informed about the latest developments in RE and collective worship; highlights best practice within the County; identifies training options; provides early warning about important festivals and national and international events that schools may wish to discuss during RE lessons or collective worship; and alerts teachers about the most up-to-date RE resources. We are pleased to note that a few other SACREs in the region (e.g. Darlington, North Tyneside, Gateshead) have found it beneficial, either in the past or present, to experiment with similar exercises designed to promote best practice.

During the academic year 2017-18, the SACRE continued to work through its action plan (which was up-dated in January 2016) to ensure its work has structure and coherence (the action plan can be found in Appendix Two). Three or four years ago, the NASACRE singled out the previous action plan as one worthy of emulation. The current action plan covers the period until December 2018.

The SACRE has a designated webpage (accessible via the Northumberland County Council website) where schools, teachers and governors can access the Locally Agreed RE Syllabus, the "Policy and Guidelines for Acts of Collective Worship", copies of all the SACRE newsletters and other relevant documentation.

Twice, discussions took place about how best to revitalise the SACRE membership to replace representatives who resigned for reasons associated with retirement or career progression.

Schools were encouraged to consider applying for the highly worthwhile Accord Award for Inclusive Schools, and attention was also drawn to the RE Quality Mark and the Farmington Fellowships for headteachers and teachers of RE/RS. Moreover, one of the SACRE's most comprehensive discussions revolved around the issue of what relationship the SACRE should sustain with the growing number of academies and free schools.

Members of the SACRE played a key role in the County's fourth Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD) commemoration in January 2018. The commemorations that have taken place have been such a success that the will exists to ensure that an HMD commemoration is now held annually.

The SACRE is much heartened to find how many Northumberland schools organise visits for pupils and students to houses of worship and other facilities reflecting the religious, ethnic and cultural diversity of contemporary Britain, even though, in a County as large as ours, such visits often involve considerable expense and long-distance travel. The success of many such visits is shared with a larger audience via the SACRE's termly Newsletter. It is also via the termly Newsletter that the SACRE most obviously confirms its commitments to equality, diversity, inclusion, community cohesion and promoting the fundamental British values.

14.

The RE Conference in Autumn 2017 proved a great success, so much so that a decision has been reached to provide a similarly high profile event every year. A SACRE half-day development event allowed for fruitful discussion and led to the production of a report summarising what was said and agreed, and what issues needed further consideration.

It was agreed that, in Autumn term 2018, a survey or questionnaire will be circulated to all the County's schools seeking information about RE and collective worship. Toward the end of the academic year 2017-18, time was devoted to the questions, etc. that the survey or questionnaire should contain. Time was also devoted to planning the Autumn 2018 RE conference.

15.

Appendix One:

Membership of the SACRE, plus the LA officers who attend, clerk and provide professional advice

The SACRE Members, 2017 - 2018

(a) Representatives of Other Churches and Faiths

Baptist Church	Represented by the United Reformed Church
Methodist Church (SE Northumberland Ecumenical Area)	Represented by the United Reformed Church
Roman Catholic Church	Mrs. J. Cousin
United Reformed Church	Reverend E. H. Marley OBE
Hinduism	Bhakti Rasa Adhikhara
Islam	Ms. M. Khan
Judaism	Mrs. D. Van Der Velde
Sikhism	Harpal Singh

(b) Representatives of the Church of England

Mrs. E. Bainbridge
Mr. C. Hudson
Mr. P. Rusby
Rev. J. Scott

(c) Representatives of the Teachers' Associations

Mr. M. Davidson
Mr. A. Duffield
Miss F. Gannon
Mr. T. Nicholls
Mrs. H. Shaw

(d) Representatives of the Local Authority

Councillor W. Crosby
Councillor W. Daley
Councillor Mr. B. Pidcock MBE
Councillor T. Thorne

(e) Co-Opted Members

Mr. S. Dearlove North-East Humanists
Ms. M. Wardingham Collingwood School and Media Arts College

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(f) Observer (Academies' Rep)

Mr. S. Gibson, Principal, Secondary Years, Northumberland Church of England Academy

(g) LA Officers in Attendance

D. Cookson	Commissioner for Secondary Education
P. André	Part-time RE Consultant
Andrea Todd	Clerk to the SACRE, Democratic Services

Terms of Reference

Terms of reference as per Circular 3/89, Circular 1/94 and legislation such as the 1988 Education Reform Act and the 1996 Education Act:

"To advise the Authority upon such matters connected with religious worship in County schools and the religious education to be given in accordance with an agreed syllabus as the Authority may refer to the Council or as the Council may see fit."

17.

Appendix Two:

The SACRE's Action Plan

23.

Appendix Three:

Distribution List

All Schools in Northumberland
Director of Education and Skills/Head of Children's Services, Northumberland
County Council
Department for Education
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
University of Northumbria at Newcastle
County Library Service, Northumberland County Council
Northumberland's four MPs
All Northumberland County Councillors
The CE and RC Diocesan Authorities
Karenza Passmore, North-East Religious Resources Centre
Rev. David Herbert, United Reformed Church Synod Office, 4 College Lane,
Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, NE1 8JJ
Rev. Stephen Lindridge, Chairman of District, Methodist Church
Mr. D. Lennox, Secretary of the Baptist Union, North East Region Interfaith Group in
Newcastle
North-East Humanist Association
Harnham Buddhist Monastery, 2 Harnham Hall Cottages, Belsay, Northumberland,
NE20 OHF
The Board of Deputies of British Jews
The United Hebrew Congregation, Newcastle
The Newcastle Reform Synagogue
Muslim Council of Britain, PO Box 57330, London, E1 2WJ
Sikh Council for Interfaith Relations UK, 43 Dorset Road, Merton Park, London,
SW193EZ
NASACRE