

## Udny Green is a Rights Respecting School

How do our school values link with our rights?

School value	What does that mean for us?	Which rights do we associate with this value?
Understanding	Developing our understanding of our learning in school, friendships, exercise, feelings and emotions. We know things (knowledge), we get things, we are aware of things.	<b>Article 28 – the right to education</b> Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.
Discovery	Finding out new things, retrieving new information, researching new topics and information.	<b>Article 17- the right to access information from the media</b> Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.
Nurture	Taking care of people (being kind and including everyone) Being friendly Being kind Being helpful Making sure everyone is safe Being supportive when someone is upset or finding something hard.	<b>Article 6 – (life, survival and development)</b> Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential. <b>Article 7 - (birth registration, name, nationality, care)</b> Every child has the right to be registered at birth, to have a name and nationality, and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by their parents. <b>Article 15- 5 (freedom of association)</b> Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights. <b>Article 29 - (goals of education)</b> Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.
You	Trying new things and working on being the best version of you.  Developing skills and talents to be the best version of you.  Working on things you need to improve to feel more confident.  Working on your next steps	<b>Article 7 - (birth registration, name, nationality, care)</b> Every child has the right to be registered at birth, to have a name and nationality, and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by their parents.  <b>Article 8 - (protection and preservation of identity)</b> Every child has the right to an identity. Governments must respect and protect that right, and prevent the child's name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully.  <b>Article 12 - (respect for the views of the child)</b> Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.

		<p><b>Article 13 - (freedom of expression)</b> Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.</p> <p><b>Article 29 - (goals of education)</b> Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.</p> <p><b>Article 42 - (knowledge of rights)</b> Governments must actively work to make sure children and adults know about the Convention.</p>
Growth Mindset	<p>Trying new things Not giving up when things are hard Trying your hardest Asking for help if you get stuck (no struggling on your own) Being determined Having a 'can do' attitude rather than saying 'I can't do this'</p>	<p><b>Article 13 - (freedom of expression)</b> Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.</p> <p><b>Article 14- (freedom of thought, belief and religion)</b> Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up.</p> <p><b>Article 28- the right to education</b> Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.</p> <p><b>Article 29-(goals of education)</b> Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.</p>
Responsibility	<p>Following the rules Making good choices Being a good role model Helping other people Be aware of others feelings</p> <p>Duties and roles within the school, committees, groups etc</p>	<p><b>Article 12 - (respect for the views of the child)</b> Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.</p> <p><b>Article 13 - (freedom of expression)</b> Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.</p>
Effort	<p>Being determined to do well Trying your best Working hard - giving your learning everything you've got. Asking for help if you are stuck so that you have the best focus.</p>	<p><b>Article 12 - (respect for the views of the child)</b> Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.</p>

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<p>Enjoyment</p>	<p>Making sure you include people in learning and play.</p> <p>Enjoying your learning - try to make learning fun by taking the areas of learning that you find hard and working on them so you feel more confident and then they feel more fun.</p> <p>Finding fun ways to learn (to help you remember new learning) and play.</p>	<p><b>Article 31 - (leisure, play and culture)</b> Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.</p>
<p>Nature</p>	<p>Outdoor learning - environment (ECO schools)</p> <p>Learning about local Birdlife, insects, wildlife</p> <p>Learning about plants, polytunnel, pond, castle gardens.</p> <p>Woods - how we can learn in the woodland area.</p>	<p><b>Article 3 - (best interests of the child)</b> The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.</p> <p><b>Article 24- (health and health services)</b> Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.</p> <p><b>Article 28- (the right to education)</b></p> <p>Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.</p> <p><b>Article 29-(goals of education)</b></p>

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