

NEWSLETTER INFO

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DATES FOR THE DIARY

October

Fri 23rd—Non pupil day

**26th—30th—October
half term**

November

Mon 2nd—Back to school

**Mon 23rd—Flu vaccina-
tions in school**

December

**Fri 18th—Break up for
Christmas holidays**

STOKE FLEMING PRIMARY SCHOOL

Explore, Dream, Discover



NEWS : 25.9.20

ISSUE : 3

UNICEF article of the week

Article 7 (birth registration, name, nationality, care) 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.

Thought for the week

The greatest truth must be recognition that in every man, in every child is the potential for greatness.

-- Robert F. Kennedy

Dear Parents/Carers,

Thank you so much for another successful week getting to grips with all of the changes. As we approach the autumn it is vital children have their coats in school as the weather is getting colder and wetter and we will be going outside as much as is possible, if the children have their wellies in school throughout the week they can also use these to prevent getting wet shoes.

Please can we remind everyone that if you or anyone in your household develops the following COVID symptoms:

- a high temperature –this means your child feels hot to touch on their chest or back.
- a new, continuous cough –this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours
- a loss or change to sense of smell or taste –this means your child has noticed they cannot smell or taste anything, or things smell or taste different to normal.

You follow NHS advice which can be found here: <https://www.nhs.uk/start4life/baby/coronavirus-covid19-advice-for-parents/> or call 111.

Please then notify school immediately by phone on 01803770244 or e-mail: parent@stokelflemingprimary.org.uk

We hope you have a lovely weekend
Paul Girardot and the Stoke Fleming Team

Our vision: Set sail in the world

Our Values: Considerate, Confident, Creative and Cultured.

Our mission: Our 'charted curriculum' inspires everyone to explore, dream and discover the world around us

E-mail: parent@stokelflemingprimary.org.uk

Website: www.stokelflemingprimary.org.uk

Facebook: Stoke Fleming Primary School



Celebration

Attendance Matters

This week's attendance by class:

Challenger - 96.19%

Invincible - 96.67%

Victory - 97.17%

Discovery - 96.85%

Endeavour - 97.88%

WOW! Well done

Endeavour

Best attendance this week!

School attendance for the year so far is currently **97.02%**

Please keep supporting our attendance target of 96%. or above

Certificate of Excellence



Challenger - Lacey-Mae

Invincible - Dylan

Victory - Josh

Discovery - Morgan

Endeavour - Greta

Article of the Week: 7 birth registration, name, nationality, care

Challenger - Bella

Invincible - Harriett

Victory - Heidi W

Discovery - Frederick

Endeavour - Hubert



Well done to Thalia—Thalia was so excited to receive her Green Blue Peter Badge after writing in and explaining how she helps to protect bees.

She wrote Blue Peter and explained how everyone should protect the bees. She produced a poster and explained how to make seed bombs to encourage others to do the same. She is very proud of her Green badge award for her involvement and caring for nature.





Notices

Parents being Targeted by Phone Scammers

We have received, from Devon Local Authority, reports of what seems to be a variety of ways of getting people to call/connect to a premium phone line number by saying their child is ill or been in an incident. Parents/carers are being called on the phone, allegedly by their school, to say their child has been involved in an incident or taken ill. An example has been where a parent was called to say the child was ill and asked to dial 1 to be connected to right person to speak to. The phone line had been held open reportedly to a high cost phone line. In another example the parents were asked to contact the school on the number provided, which again turned out to be a high cost phone line.

Please only ever use this telephone number: 01803 770 244 to contact the school, if you ever receive any communication asking you to make contact.

Public Health—advice on COVID testing for school children

Sent out this week was a letter and information leaflet for schools and parents which has been produced by the local Public Health team.

The information has also been replicated on the DCC coronavirus pages see the link here; <https://www.devon.gov.uk/coronavirus-advice-in-devon/children-education/covid19-school-absence/>



Job vacancies

We are currently running our after school Club and morning club with staff kindly working over their hours, this is unsustainable and we are therefore urgently looking for the following positions:

After School Club assistant (Tuesday and Wednesday 3-6pm)

Morning Club assistant (Monday to Friday 7:40am—8:40am)

Please click on the below link for more information and details on how to apply:

<https://educationsouthwest.org.uk/vacancies/>

A SUMMARY OF THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

ARTICLE 1 (definition of the child)
Everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in the Convention.

ARTICLE 2 (non-discrimination)
The Convention applies to every child without discrimination, whatever their ethnicity, sex, religion, language, abilities or any other status, whatever they think or say, whatever their family background.

ARTICLE 3 (best interests of the child)
The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

ARTICLE 4 (implementation of the Convention)
Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.

ARTICLE 5 (parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities)
Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and carers to provide guidance and direction to their child as they grow up, so that they fully enjoy their rights. This must be done in a way that recognises the child's increasing capacity to make their own choices.

ARTICLE 6 (life, survival and development)
Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

ARTICLE 7 (birth registration, name, nationality, care)
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.

ARTICLE 8 (protection and preservation of identity)
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.

ARTICLE 9 (separation from parents)
Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (for example, if a parent is hurting or neglecting a child). Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this could cause them harm.

ARTICLE 10 (family reunification)
Governments must respond quickly and sympathetically if a child or their parents apply to live together in the same country. If a child's parents live apart in different countries, the child has the right to visit and keep in contact with both of them.

ARTICLE 11 (abduction and non-return of children)
Governments must do everything they can to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally by their parents or other relatives, or being prevented from returning home.

ARTICLE 12 (respect for the views of the child)
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.

ARTICLE 13 (freedom of expression)
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.

ARTICLE 14 (freedom of thought, belief and religion)
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.

ARTICLE 15 (freedom of association)
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.

ARTICLE 16 (right to privacy)
Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.

ARTICLE 17 (access to information from the media)
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.

ARTICLE 18 (parental responsibilities and state assistance)
Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their child and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help they need to raise their children.

ARTICLE 19 (protection from violence, abuse and neglect)
Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

ARTICLE 20 (children unable to live with their family)
If a child cannot be looked after by their immediate family, the government must give them special protection and assistance. This includes making sure the child is provided with alternative care that is continuous and respects the child's culture, language and religion.

ARTICLE 21 (adoption)
Governments must oversee the process of adoption to make sure it is safe, lawful and that it prioritises children's best interests. Children should only be adopted outside of their country if they cannot be placed with a family in their own country.

ARTICLE 22 (refugee children)
If a child is seeking refuge or has refugee status, governments must provide them with appropriate protection and assistance to help them enjoy all the rights in the Convention. Governments must help refugee children who are separated from their parents to be reunited with them.

ARTICLE 23 (children with a disability)
A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and, as far as possible, independence and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to support disabled children and their families.

ARTICLE 24 (health and health services)
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.

ARTICLE 25 (review of treatment in care)
If a child has been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (for example, with a foster family or in hospital), they have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.

ARTICLE 26 (social security)
Every child has the right to benefit from social security. Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits, to families in need of assistance.

ARTICLE 27 (adequate standard of living)
Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

ARTICLE 28 (right to education)
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.

ARTICLE 29 (goals of education)
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.

ARTICLE 30 (children from minority or indigenous groups)
Every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs and religion of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live.

ARTICLE 31 (leisure, play and culture)
Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

ARTICLE 32 (child labour)
Governments must protect children from economic exploitation and work that is dangerous or might harm their health, development or education. Governments must set a minimum age for children to work and ensure that work conditions are safe and appropriate.

ARTICLE 33 (drug abuse)
Governments must protect children from the illegal use of drugs and from being involved in the production or distribution of drugs.

ARTICLE 34 (sexual exploitation)
Governments must protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.

ARTICLE 35 (abduction, sale and trafficking)
Governments must protect children from being abducted, sold or moved illegally to a different place in or outside their country for the purpose of exploitation.

ARTICLE 36 (other forms of exploitation)
Governments must protect children from all other forms of exploitation, for example the exploitation of children for political activities, by the media or for medical research.

ARTICLE 37 (inhumane treatment and detention)
Children must not be tortured, sentenced to the death penalty or suffer other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. Children should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible. They must be treated with respect and care, and be able to keep in contact with their family. Children must not be put in prison with adults.

ARTICLE 38 (war and armed conflicts)
Governments must not allow children under the age of 15 to take part in war or join the armed forces. Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflicts.

ARTICLE 39 (recovery from trauma and reintegration)
Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.

ARTICLE 40 (juvenile justice)
A child accused or guilty of breaking the law must be treated with dignity and respect. They have the right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of their age. Governments must set a minimum age for children to be tried in a criminal court and manage a justice system that enables children who have been in conflict with the law to reintegrate into society.

ARTICLE 41 (respect for higher national standards)
If a country has laws and standards that go further than the present Convention, then the country must keep these laws.

ARTICLE 42 (knowledge of rights)
Governments must actively work to make sure children and adults know about the Convention.

The Convention has 54 articles in total. Articles 43–54 are about how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights, including:

ARTICLE 45
Unicef can provide expert advice and assistance on children's rights.

OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS

There are three agreements, called Optional Protocols, that strengthen the Convention and add further unique rights for children. They are optional because governments that ratify the Convention can decide whether or not to sign up to these Optional Protocols. They are: the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on a complaints mechanism for children (called Communications Procedure).

For more information go to [unicef.org/uk/crc/op](https://www.unicef.org/uk/crc/op)

Rights Challenge

We are holding a school challenge open to all pupils to create a poster of one of our UNCRC Rights , we are then going to display the posters around the school and local community to raise awareness of our rights and what they are.

Please bring your posters in to your class teacher next week.

Notices

A message from Dartmouth Library

Dartmouth Library is open for book browsing and borrowing and we've extended our hours to include Saturdays too. It feels like it's been very quiet in here for the last month and we'd love to see families back in the library again soon.

When you come down please be aware, we've changed things slightly to keep everyone safe:

The Children's library has been squashed into a smaller space, but all the books are still there.

We can only have one family in at a time, but there are 15-minute slots, so everyone gets a turn, and no one has to wait too long.

The entrance is through the Flavel front doors and our opening hours are currently:

Mon/Weds/Sat 9.30-12.30, Tues/Thurs/Fri 9.30-12.30, 2-4

We are looking forward to seeing you soon,

The Dartmouth Library Team

01803 832502

dartmouth.library@librariesunlimited.org.uk



SEND Signpost

This week we have information from various organisations offering support to families.



The Curly Hair Project Online Courses for Parents, fun, vibrant, visual, e-courses help parents understand their autistic children. To find out more regarding the training for parents visit: <https://thegirlwiththecurlyhair.co.uk/product/starter-set-for-parents/>



FREE WELLBEING BOARD GAME

Keep healthy, emotionally fit and have a good few giggles with this FREE family board game from the Happy Confident Company. Print out the board game and playing cards at home and get set on a journey of exercises that promote physical and mental wellbeing. Simply sign up to the Happy Confident company and receive your free game <https://www.happyconfident.com/member.../beehappy-board-game/>



Contact - For families with disabled children. Check out the Common Questions tool on Contact's website – a quick way to help you find answers to some of the most frequently asked questions on their helpline: <http://ow.ly/fHwZ50BiZO4>

Questions are grouped in the following subject areas:

- 1 Your child's education
- 2 Benefits, grants & money
- 3 Support for your family
- 4 Diagnosis & health services



Devon County Council's Disabled Children's Service (DCS) offers advice, support and practical help to families who have a disabled child or young person. They use eligibility criteria to decide whether you are likely to need support. The type of support you could get will depend on your individual needs, which they identify through an assessment. This new guide explains the eligibility criteria, how it is applied and how the assessment process works. <http://soc.devon.cc/9ohml>