

# Anti-litter Policy

## SOUTH NORMANTON NURSERY SCHOOL

Adopted at the meeting of the Full Governing Body on **6<sup>th</sup> February, 2019.**

Minute Number **46/19**

Chair of Governors

*I. M. Martin*

### Record of Policy Amendment / History

Version/ Issue	Date	Author	Reason for Change
2	08.01.17	SA	Adding references to ECO - green flag and Rights Respecting Schools Update and reword responsibilities
3	12/01/18	RD	RRS references added and additional content for contextualisation
4	25/01/19	RD	Checked and additions to contextualization in pink

This policy has been considered and written in conjunction with our Rights Respecting School's charter adapted from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child.

"In our school, we believe that every child has the right to play, learn and grow in an inspiring, empowering and safe environment protected from harm and treated fairly. We believe that each one of us has a responsibility for the world and its inhabitants, both of which deserve respect and stature."  
South Normanton Nursery School Charter

# Anti-Litter Policy

## Principles:

At South Normanton Nursery School we are proud to be a 'Green Flag' school and seek to be a litter free area where pupils, staff and visitors alike respect the school buildings and site. All members of the school community have the right to a safe, clean, tidy and happy environment. The school strives to teach respect, for **the environment, wildlife**, habitats and for the possessions of others through the curriculum and ethos of the school.

## Aims & Rights

- Children in our school have the right to learn and play in a clean and healthy environment. This is linked to RRS Article 27 (see Appendix 1) and our nursery charter.
- The school community strives to teach and model respect both for the environment and the belongings of others. This is linked to RRS Article 29 (see Appendix 1) and our nursery charter.
- The school and its community should try to recycle waste wherever possible.
- All members of the school community have the right to suggest ways to improve the school environment.
- All members have a responsibility to be involved in litter duties, as appropriate, to keep the school litter free.
- All members of the school community have a duty to support pupils in their effort to deal with litter problems.

The school is registered on the Eco-Schools' Programme, having been awarded the Green Flag award (and continuing to renew when needed) with the Eco-Committee - formed from children, governors and staff - inspecting the school grounds on a regular basis, with litter picking being a feature. The dropping of litter and the deliberate vandalism of buildings, on site, are deemed as acts contrary to our ethos. Suitable sanctions are imposed on those that break these rules. Following our Respecting Rights Award work, all school policies promote respect and care for the school, community and global environment.

## Responsibilities:

It is the responsibility of the whole school community to work together and to keep the school and grounds litter free. The Eco-Committee will report on the condition of the grounds at each Eco meeting, as part of the ongoing Eco-School activities.

The Governing Body has a responsibility: to ensure that the school land is litter free. The crime of littering listed in The Environmental Protection Act (1990) includes school premises. Clause 87 states that anyone littering or causing litter is guilty of an offence and it is the Governing Body's responsibility to ensure that the school land is litter free, fines can be imposed.

All members of the school community have a responsibility:

- To put litter in a bin and minimise waste and comply with health and safety regulations
- To use the recycling bins for paper
- To recycle ink and toner cartridges where possible
- To compost food waste as appropriate
- To use resources thoughtfully and highlight consequences of dropping litter
- To reuse resources where possible
- To minimise the use of single use plastics wherever possible and highlight the environmental consequences of their use
- To assist the caretaker where possible in ensuring the cleanliness of the site

The Caretaker has a responsibility:

- To empty external waste bins.
- To assist in maintaining a clean and safe site.
- To arrange and co-ordinate waste disposal from the site.
- To ensure items are disposed of safely

The Eco Team has a responsibility:

- To listen and respond to questions from members of the school community.
- To promote an awareness of the anti-litter policy through work within the school.

## Teaching and Learning:

South Normanton Nursery School provides a broad and balanced curriculum for all pupils following the Early Years Foundation Framework. We value the environment, both natural and man-made. South Normanton Nursery School provides teaching and learning and play opportunities which support pupils who are ready, to discuss and understand the anti-social effects of littering and vandalism. Pupils are engaged in practical work through outdoor, forest schools and eco-activities to foster their understanding of the impact of such anti-social behaviour and the school works as closely as possible with community organisations to promote litter free communities.

As part of our rolling curriculum for ECO, we teach about litter and recycling and then further reinforce these concepts with the children both by revisiting regularly and on an as and when appropriate basis. We discuss with the children their responsibility to keep their nursery "tidy, neat and clean" through our ECO slogan and song and highlight how all of this learning links to the SNNS Rights Respecting Schools Charter and UN Convention on the rights of a child.

We liaise regularly with our neighbours, the Glebe Junior School to share our commitment to a clean and litter free environment and discuss how we can support each other to maintain this on both our sites.

On the basis of these values and at an age appropriate level, we try to :

- accept our responsibility to maintain a sustainable environment for future generations;
- understand the place of human beings within nature;
- understand our responsibilities for other species;
- preserve balance and diversity in nature wherever possible;
- preserve areas of beauty and interest for future generations;
- repair, wherever possible, habitats damaged by human development and other means.

### **Incidents**

Incidents of littering or vandalism will be dealt with according to the school behaviour policy, home school agreements and relevant code of conduct

'In our school, we believe that every child has the right to play, learn and grow in an inspiring, empowering and safe environment protected from harm and treated fairly. We believe that each one of us has a responsibility for the world and it's inhabitants, both of which deserve respect and nurture.'

## Appendix 1.

## South Normanton Nursery School Charter

### UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CHILD FRIENDLY VERSION)

"Rights" are things every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights. All the rights are connected to each other, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about rights in terms of what the best is for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.

<b>Article 1</b> Everyone under 18 has these rights.	<b>Article 2</b> All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or a girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, or whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.	<b>Article 3</b> All adults should do what is best for children. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.	<b>Article 4</b> The government has a responsibility to make sure children's rights are protected.
<b>Article 5</b> Families have the responsibility to help children learn to exercise their rights, and to ensure that their rights are protected.	<b>Article 6</b> Children have the right to be alive.	<b>Article 7</b> Children have the right to a legally registered name and nationality (to belong to a country).	<b>Article 8</b> Children have the right to an identity – an official record of who they are. No one should take this away from them.
<b>Article 9</b> Children have the right to live with their parent(s), unless it is bad for them. They have the right to live with a family who cares for them.	<b>Article 10</b> If children live in a different country than their parents do, they have the right to be together in the same place.	<b>Article 11</b> Children have the right to be protected from kidnapping.	<b>Article 12</b> Children have the right to give their opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously
<b>Article 13</b> Children have the right to find out things and share what they think with others unless it harms or offends other people.	<b>Article 14</b> Children have the right to choose their own religion and beliefs. Their parents should help them decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for them.	<b>Article 15</b> Children have the right to choose their own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.	<b>Article 16</b> Children have the right to privacy.
<b>Article 17</b> Children have the right to get information that is important to their well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources.	<b>Article 18</b> Children have the right to be raised by their parent(s) if possible.	<b>Article 19</b> Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.	<b>Article 20</b> Children have the right to special care and help if they cannot live with their parents.
<b>Article 21</b> Children have the right to care and protection if they are adopted or in foster care. Article	<b>Article 22</b> Children have the right to special protection and help if they are refugees (if they have been forced to leave their home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.	<b>Article 23</b> Children have the right to special education and care if they have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that they can live a full life.	<b>Article 24</b> Children have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment and information to help them stay well.
<b>Article 25</b> If children live in care or in other situations away from home, they have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.	<b>Article 26</b> Children have the right to assistance from the government if they are poor or in need.	<b>Article 27</b> Children have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have their basic needs met. They should not be disadvantaged so that they can't do many of the things other kids do.	<b>Article 28</b> Children have the right to a good quality education. They should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level they can.
<b>Article 29</b> Children's education should help them use and develop their talents and abilities. It should also help them learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.	<b>Article 30</b> Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion – or any they choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.	<b>Article 31</b> Children have the right to play and rest.	<b>Article 32</b> Children have the right to protection from work that harms them, and is bad for their health and education. If they work, they have the right to be safe and be paid fairly.
<b>Article 33</b> Children have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.	<b>Article 34</b> Children have the right to be free from sexual abuse.	<b>Article 35</b> No one is allowed to kidnap or sell a child.	<b>Article 36</b> Children have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).
<b>Article 37</b> No one is allowed to punish a child in a cruel or harmful way.	<b>Article 38</b> Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.	<b>Article 39</b> Children have the right to assistance if they've been hurt, neglected or badly treated.	<b>Article 40</b> Children have the right to legal help and fair treatment in a justice system that respects their rights.
<b>Article 41</b> If the laws of a country provide better protection of a child's rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.	<b>Article 42</b> Children have the right to know their rights! Adults should know about these rights and help children learn about them, too.	<b>Article 43 to 54</b> These articles explain how governments and international organizations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights	

