



Nurture Conference 19<sup>th</sup> May 2023

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# At the end of this morning's seminar you will have an understanding of:



- Why Pupil Voice is important the national and local context (RNRA)
- When to gather pupil voice
- How: potential tools to use when gathering Pupil Voice
- The unique and innovative ways in which to gather pupil voice from children with more complex profiles
- Renfrewshire's Pupil Voice Toolkit

## What do we mean by Pupil Voice?

# Menti.com

# QR Code

# CODE: 6301 3331



# Why? National Context -UNCRC



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.





	UNCRC Articles				
<b>Commonalities</b> Rights	Articles 2, 12 & 23	Article 5	Articles 29 & 42	Articles 3, 4 & 6	Articles 20, 29 & 31
Nights	Morgan Review Themes				
Relationships				Vision Visibility	
Wellbeing & Care	Rights and Participation	Relationships between school and home	Workforce Development & Support Resources	, Mainstreaming Inclusion Entitlement Equity	Maintaining focus and overcoming fragmentation
Inclusion & Universal Support	The Promise - Foundations				
	Voice	Family	People	Care	Scaffolding

# What children told the Review



<u>'Ask Us, Hear Us, Include</u> <u>Us' - A film by the Young</u> <u>Ambassadors for Inclusion</u> <u>Self-evaluation | National</u> <u>Improvement Hub</u> (education.gov.scot)

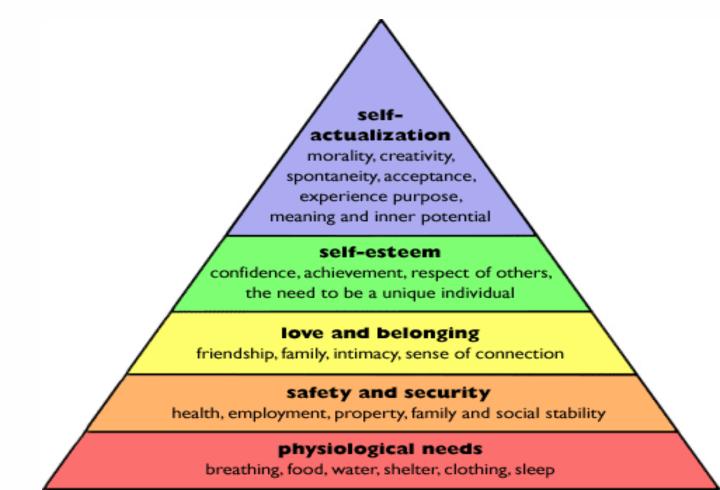
- Meaningful relationships
- A willingness to adapt teaching methods
- A safe place
- More knowledge and understanding of ASNs
- Not to have their ability or capability underestimated
- More empathy from peers
- Timely responses to bullying
- Consistency of support
- Communication needs to improve
- Involvement in information sharing as part of decision making

# Research tells us that listening to pupils:

- Encourages pupil engagement in learning
- Enhances pupil agency and pupil leadership
- Improves pupil-adult relationships
- Unique perspective on being a pupil
- Encourages active, democratic citizenship
- Empowers pupils to participate in nursery /school life Paula Flynn 2014

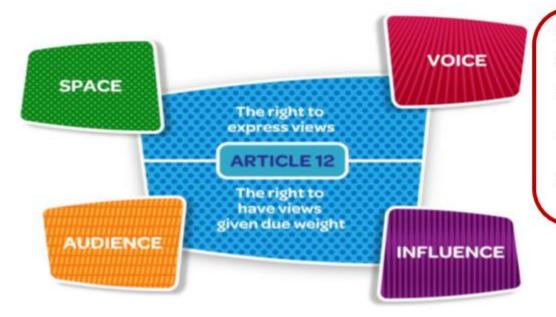


## When? Authentic v Tokenistic Listening (Lundy 2007)



**Space**: Provide a safe and inclusive space for children to express their views

- Have children's views been actively sought?
- Was there a safe space in which children can express themselves freely?



**Voice**: Provide appropriate information and facilitate the expression of children's views.

- Have children been given the information they need to form a view?
- Do children understand that they can choose to pause or stop the conversation?
- Have they been given a choice of options of how to express their view?

Audience: Ensure that children's views are communicated to someone with the responsibility to listen.

- Do children know who their views are being communicated to?
- Does that person or body have the power to make decisions?

This model provides a way of conceptualising Article 12 of the UNCRC which is intended to focus educational decision-makers on the distinct, albeit interrelated, elements of the provision. The four elements have a rational chronological order:

- SPACE: Children must be given safe, inclusive opportunities to form and express their view
- · VOICE: Children must be facilitated to express their view
- AUDIENCE: The view must be listened to.
- · INFLUENCE: The view must be acted upon, as appropriate.

**Influence:** Ensure that children's views are taken seriously and acted upon, where appropriate.

- Are there procedures in place that ensure that children's views have been taken seriously?
- Have children and young people been provided with feedback explaining the reasons for the decision taken?

# **How?** The Practical Considerations:

- Choose the right time and provide the right environment (Safe space, child friendly, quiet)
- Identify the right person to gather the views of the child/young person
- Choose an appropriate method to gather the child or young person's views (see Tools table below)
- Ask the child or young person how best to communicate with them
- Offer choices to communicate, don't assume speaking is the 'best' way to communicate (face to face, text, email, virtual)
- Adjust your communication to 'meet them halfway'
- Explain their rights to them some children and young people may not know them
- If you can't answer their questions let them know you are working on it and will get back to them
- Respect their experiences and perspectives, make an effort to understand, don't judge
- Give the child or young person time to reflect on the information
- Be prepared to develop your own skills in listening and communication
- Address power imbalance

# Helpful Hints when considering Pupil Voice:





## PUPIL VOICE IN RENFREWSHIRE'S NURTURING RELATIONSHIPS APPROACH (RNRA)



RNRA DEVELOPMENT TEAM RENFREWSHIRE EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SERVICE

July 2022

# **Consideration of tools to use:**

**Talking Mats** 



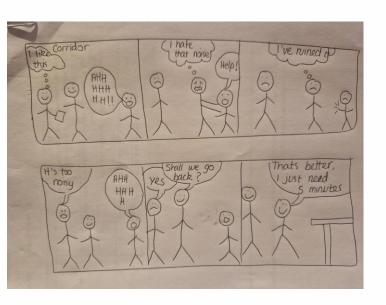


## Nurturing Me

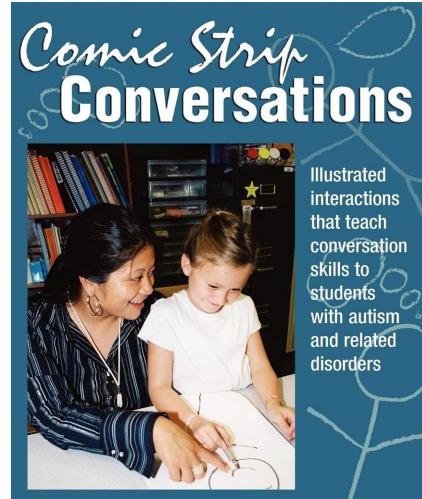


https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/re/renfrewshirehwb/profiling-wellbeing-toolgmwp/





- More of a dialogue than Social Stories
- Can be used to de-brief after an incident
- Can be used to prepare for events or environments that may be challenging



**Carol Gray** Director of The Gray Center for Social Learning and Understanding

# A nurturing environment is where our pupils can say...

"We are listened to"

"We know we are valued"

"We feel we belong"

