



Medway Schools Core Standards

Hopscotch

Bronze Level

Developing a positive school environment Self-audit

Medway Community
Child Health Service

Sensory

Movement

Behaviour

Language, speech and communication

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Medway School Core Standards

General environment around the school

Actions	Evidence
Use appropriate visual support around the school e.g. visual timetables, advice tools such as good sitting/looking/listening pictures, pictures on food/snack menus, use of signing etc.	 Visual timetables Visual prompts in lessons Menus on display Toilets: hygiene prompts BSL School is hearing aware
Give clear visual/tactile prompts	Task boards in lessonsPractical resources
Give small amounts of information at a time.	 Planning, differentiation, 10 second take up Awareness of pupils with SLCN & processing difficulties
Communication aids, if used, should always be with children throughout the day.	 Previously an HI provision Some support staff use BSL/Makaton with Reception. Inclusion Manager has level 2 BSL
Ergonomically friendly environment set up for individual children.	Work closely with physios & OTs to meet the needs of pupils in the PD provision and therefore skills/ support for children. Adaptations where necessary.
Transition cards to be used as reminders.	 Transition packs Identified areas in classrooms for calm down Time out
Wait cards	Used with some individuals
Use visual timers throughout the day including assembly and playtime	Some children have individual timers to support working time.
Provide a separate area at playtime assembly or lunchtime for those that cannot cope.	 Lunchtime nurture club. For those who cannot manage assembly there are areas for them to be. Some
Ensure the training is given to all staff involved with the child including	children gradually access assembly. Lower school – 5 minutes – increase as
lunch-time staff and play monitors.	 necessary or use of ear defenders. Quiet area outside TAs run lunchtimes so familiar adults always

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Playground

Actions	Evidence
Calm area	 Well-being centre Quiet area outside Lower school & upper school playgrounds Covered areas Lunchtime nurture group
Sensory garden	Have a sensory walkway with a bumpy path and activities along the side such as a glockenspiel and items to interact with all at wheelchair height
Playground equipment (swings etc.)	 Trim trail in upper and lower school Sensory walkway Blankets for PD children to be out of their wheelchairs in the Summer, they can share toys/games with friends
Visual marks on the ground for lining up to enter school after break/lunch etc.	 Markings on the playground floor in KS1 playground to support lining up marks on the ground in upper school
Buddy area/bus stop/friendship stop	Quiet area, friends bench, well-being centre
Child mentors	 Young ambassadors: peer support Play buddies from KS2 who go down to KS1







Classroom

Actions	Evidence
Visual timetables (use with all the class)	Visual timetable in each class as standard and individuals have their own timetables in some cases, opportunity to go through their day with staff in the morning.
Fidget toys	As required by individual pupils, with an expectation of how they will be used
Symbols around the class (labels/pictures on areas/items, 'rules' e.g good sitting/looking/listening, toilet symbols etc)	 Trays and cupboards all labelled. Behaviour and reward chart in every room (smiley face and silver/gold stars) Good sitting, good looking, good listening in every room Good hygiene posters in the toilets Some pupils have individual visual cue cards so they can communicate with adults and vice versa
White noise/calm music	Use of calming music is promoted across the school
Movement/regular breaks	 These happen in every classroom and have been mentioned in training sessions Awareness of pupils who require movement breaks as a strategy for ADHD/poor concentration
Textured food/snacks	 Magic breakfast provided (bagels) Children can bring in breaktime snacks Lunches are varied (Chartwells) In discussion with the SENCO some children require a mid morning/mid afternoon snack
Consider table layout to reduce distractions	All teachers do this and move the table spaces around throughout the year as necessary
Use objects of reference e.g. a cup to indicate snack time, a plate to indicate lunchtime, a ball to indicate playtime etc.	Visual timetables have symbols taken from Widget
Have one focal point so that the child does not have to twist and turn.	 All seats in every classroom are facing the board Staff aware of specific seating needs for hearing/visual purposes
Reduce visual distraction (e.g. posters on walls)	Some children are also provided with work- stations which are completely free of posters or any distraction
Calm/quiet areas in classroom ("chill out" space)	 Every classroom has a quiet reading area Specific 'calm' areas outside of year group areas
Do not use blinds – consider frosted window cover that allows the light in	Limited blinds
Ensure that the table and chair are at the correct height	Uplifts/raisers are used where appropriate.Some children have writing slopesSome children use standing tables





	 Some tables are adapted for wheelchair users, with risers. Some tables are specially made with adjustable heights. The science lab was planned so wheelchair users are included and comfortable at the tables
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Assembly

Actions	Evidence
Floor markers for where to sit (e.g. rubber spot/carpet square)	Specific areas established in the halls in both upper and lower school, set area for classes to sit. If children feel uncomfortable in the space within the class line then in the upper school there is an area at the back of the hall where they can sit
	Wheelchairs positioned along the side of the hall
	Some individuals may have a piece of carpet to sit on which they carry in with them
Positioning – put a seat either at the end of a row, next to the teacher, at the back or front depending on the individual child	 There are some pupils who always sit at the end of a line next to an adult Teachers are spaced so they can help support pupils throughout assembly times
Consider use of ear plugs/ear defenders	Individual pupils have ear defenders and take them into assembly





Corridors

Actions	Evidence
Try to keep corridors clear of clutter	Corridors are kept clear, especially as we are aware as a school that children with walkers, standing frames and wheelchairs need access.
	Corridors are wide enough for two lines to pass in opposite directions
Transition (try using "heavy work" e.g. chair press-ups, wall press-ups prior to walking along the corridor)	 Weighted jackets available for individuals Have 'job boxes' heavy boxes for children to carry if needed Sensory circuits each morning Class teachers have been trained on sensory activities that can be carried out in the classroom SENCO has given some parents examples of activities to use at home
Visual tracking along the corridor – e.g. coloured line along the floor or rails along walls	 Carpet colours indicate sloped flooring and flat flooring Rails are available by sloped flooring Edges are demarcated in a contrasting colour
Have the child wear a heavy item e.g. a rucksack with books in, or carry heavy items, push a trolley or push open a heavy door as they walk along the corridor	 Use of weighted 'job boxes' when necessary for children to carry around the school Weighted jackets are used hug vests
Ensure consistent lighting (not fluorescent, changing or flickering light).	Caretakers will fix any flickering lights asap
Consider use of ear plugs/ear defenders.	Ear defenders are used by those who need them





Dining hall (as for assembly hall)

Actions	Evidence
Allow extra time /quiet area / alternative area.	Some pupils eat their lunch in the lunchtime nurture club before going outside to play, if they do not like the noise and bustle of the canteen. This is specifically arranged as a regular time for some, and used ad hoc for others
Ensure the table and chair are at the correct height	 Different sized tables for those in upper and lower school. Some of the tables have no chairs so that wheelchair users can sit in their own chairs at the lunch tables. Their chairs adapt to the correct height. Height of chairs monitored for some of the taller children and desks adapted accordingly
Ensure equipment and communication system is with the child	 Some children have their own specialist cutlery For Children who are reluctant speakers way of communicating what they would like to eat are developed with kitchen staff
Use visual tacking for queuing and a wait card if appropriate.	Teachers on duty monitor the length of the queue and call pupils in when it is not too long to reduce waiting times
Carry out mouth/hand massage prior to lunch in readiness for eating, if recommended.	 Many of the children have individual needs when it comes to eating. SSAs give support to individuals as needed. Some have physio at other times and are working on improving fine motor skills to support handling cutlery.
If de-sensitising is recommended, bring a chewy tube to lunch in readiness for eating.	There are no pupils currently who require this, but it could be provided if necessary.
Consider use of ear plugs/ear defenders.	Ear defenders are used by individuals as needed







Toilet area

Actions	Evidence
Toilet card passes.	 Some pupils have toilet passes as required. Some pupils require SSA support when
	using the toilet.
Symbol sequences for toileting and hand washing.	 Posters for hygiene are in each toilet for pupils
Correct height toilets/accessible/feet planted.	 Steps available in the toilets where needed PD pupils have their own toilets which have specialist equipment including hoists There are beds available if children need changing by an SSA
Consider the types of tap handle.	Taps are all those with handles that stick out and can be manipulated by hands or elbows
Changing facilities for children who are not toilet trained e.g. hoisting, toileting equipment, nappy disposal etc.	 Hoists Changing beds Cleaning equipment Nappy disposal bins Gloves Wipes Extra nappies and pull-ups Changes of clothes including underwear Washing machines and powder Changing areas with curtains for privacy Specially trained SSAs all available/intimate care policy
Hand rail for standing (not laying down changing), foot prints by WC for visual guidance on where to position feet.	 All available in PD toilets Handrails in some toilets





Home time

This self-audit is for schools to evidence the strategies needed to be in place to ensure that all pupils have the best opportunity to learn as part of the core criteria for health referrals.









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