





Behaviour Quality Mark as an Audit Tool

The purpose of this audit tool is to support schools in the self-evaluation of behaviour. As with any audit tool, it will help in the identification of strengths and highlight areas for development. Schools may wish to formulate an action plan from this.

Research demonstrates that practice is most effective when all stakeholders are involved in the process and that the key to success is consistency.

How is the Audit Organised?

There are 8 key areas which schools may choose to focus on according to their needs:

- 1. School Culture
- 2. Policy
- 3. Relationships
- 4. Curriculum and Learning
- 5. Conduct (around school)
- 6. Safety
- 7. Inclusion, Pupil Support and Intervention
- 8. Staff Support and Development

Each area contains criteria for gold and silver standard.

Where has this audit tool come from?

In recent years a working party has been updating the Lancashire Behaviour Quality Mark Accreditation. Once this was finished, it was recognised that the criteria would provide useful guidelines for any school wishing to audit behaviour, whether this led to accreditation or not.

What is the Behaviour Quality Mark?

- The BQM is an accreditation award for schools who have been working to ensure a positive, inclusive, pro-active approach to behaviour which is consistently upheld by all members of the school community. There are two standards which can be achieved. Silver standard celebrates the journey of developing a positive whole school culture regarding behaviour and gold standard celebrates consistent, embedded, and enhanced practice throughout school.
- An opportunity to become a beacon school, supporting others with the above.

The Quality Mark has been trialled and moderated in Lancashire schools and is fully cross referenced with Ofsted criteria (Sept 2022). Please note, this may change, and it is the school's responsibility to be aware of any changes.

How do we enrol on the Behaviour Quality Mark?

There are currently 2 options for schools wishing to be accredited:

1. The Cohort Model

This involves being part of a cohort which enables networking with other schools going through the process at the same time. Schools are provided with a full launch day where they receive information and training around different sections within the BQM. They will be allocated a moderator to support them through the accreditation process. Following the launch day schools will have access to a termly half day CPD; a 6 monthly on-line progress meeting and a 6 monthly support phone call from their moderator. Two places will be allocated on the training; one for the head teacher and one for the behaviour lead. It is envisaged the whole process will take between 1 to 2 years. Once schools feel they are ready for accreditation, a moderator will spend a whole day visiting the school and meeting with members of the school community.

2. Fast Track Accreditation

This is for schools who feel they have met all the criteria and are ready to be accredited. Once schools feel they are ready for accreditation, a moderator will spend a whole day visiting the school and meeting with members of the school community.

For costs and details regarding enrolment for the Behaviour Quality Mark, please email: BQM@lancashire.gov.uk



BQM - School Culture

Silver	Gold	Examples of Evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil, and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
School Culture		
sa) There is a clear whole school culture which	ga) Children understand how their	School policies.
promotes equality and inclusivity for all.	behaviour impacts on the whole	
sb) There is a clear whole school culture which	school culture and are able to talk	Minutes of CPD sessions.
allows children to learn in a calm, safe and	about this.	
supportive environment, protected from disruption.	gb) Children are involved in the evaluation, improvement and	Pupil voice.
sc) There is a clear vision of what good	implementation of the behaviour	Staff/pupil/parent/governor surveys.
behaviour looks like.	policy and behaviour culture of the	71 1 71 73
sd) School is clear about which behaviours are	school.	School environment.
permitted and prohibited.	gc) All staff collectively embody a culture	
se) School is clear about the values, attitudes	where children and staff flourish in	Comments from members of the
and beliefs promoted.	safety and dignity.	public/organisers/volunteers etc
sf) School is clear about the social norms and	gd) Staff are consistently aware of how	about the politeness and behaviour
routines expected throughout the school	their own behaviour impacts on the	of the children.
community.	culture of the school and of how they	
sg) The school's approach to behaviour is	can uphold the school rules and	IPPs (Individual Pupil Plans).
easily apparent to anyone visiting or	expectations.	
joining the school.	ge) There is a shared and consistent	Inclusion Hub involvement.
sh) Self-discipline and respect for others,	vision of what good behaviour looks	
including those in authority, are evident	like.	Displays around school.
and modelled by adults in the school.	gf) Everyone in the school consistently	
si) There is a positive and respectful school	treats each other with dignity,	Pupil work evidence.
culture in which staff know and care about	kindness and respect.	
the children.	gg) The school leadership team is highly	Evidence of positive reward systems.

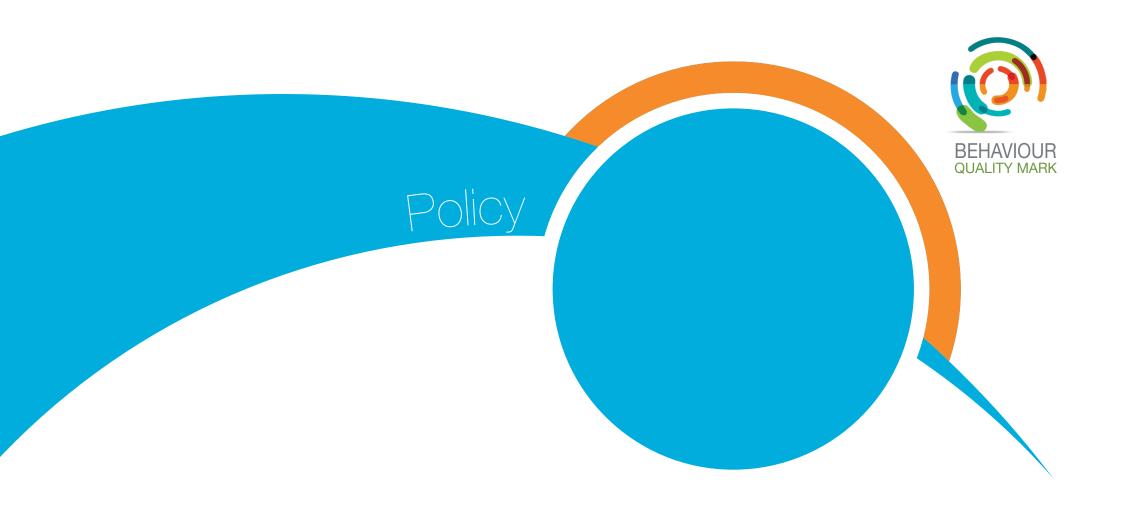
- sj) There is a calm, positive, respectful and orderly environment throughout the school.
- sk) The school has high expectations for learners' behaviour and conduct and applies these expectations consistently and fairly. This is reflected in learners' behaviour and conduct.
- sl) Expectations of behaviour are consistent across year groups and sub-groups.
- sm)There are clear routines and expectations for the behaviour of children across all aspects of school life, not just in the classroom (i.e., Playtime times, lunchtimes, transition times etc).
- sn) Positive recognition and rewards provide opportunities to reinforce school expectations, culture and ethos.
- so) Consent education is valued throughout school and plays an essential part in preventing and addressing sexual harassment and relationship abuse.
- sp) All incidents of bullying and harassment (including sexual harassment) are never tolerated.
- sq) Consistent and skilled behaviour

- visible, with leaders routinely engaging with children, parents and staff on setting, and maintaining, the behaviour culture and an environment where everyone feels safe and supported.
- gh) Children behave with consistently high levels of respect for others.
- gi) Children play a highly positive role in creating a school environment which is fully inclusive.
- gj) Children can recognize and celebrate commonalities and value differences.
- gk) All adults (teachers, TAs, Lunchtime Supervisers, Site Supervisors etc.) are positive and respectful when interacting with children, and viceversa.
- gl) Positive language is consistently used, by all members of the school community, to address challenging behaviour.
- gm) The inclusive culture means that ALL children are treated equally.
- gn) The school is responsive to, and actively supports, children with identified SEMH needs or who may be at risk of exclusion. This may include supporting children from other settings.
- go) The school is actively involved with, and

- management by staff makes a strong contribution to the positive climate in school.
- sr) Positive language is used to build relationships; reinforce expectations and in the management of behaviour.
- ss) All staff, including TAs, Lunchtime Supervisors and Site Supervisors, are aware of school policy and procedures for managing, and dealing with behaviour.
- st) h. All staff model self-regulation and good behaviour.
- su) Lunchtimes and playtime times are orderly.
- sv) Clear expectations are in place for behaviour of children when out of school e.g., Swimming, sports activities, educational visits etc.
- sw) School values are clearly displayed and followed.
- sx) Staff and children are proud to be part of the school community.
- sy) Staff and children take pride in their appearance/school uniform dressing smartly and appropriately.
- sz) Communicating and promoting the school behaviour policy to all members of the school community has a positive impact on the culture.

- makes good use of, Inclusion Hub support. gp) Children' behaviour is exemplary when out
- gp) Children' behaviour is exemplary when out of school (e.g., Swimming, sports activities, educational visits).
- gq) All staff consistently respond to misbehaviour in a fair and proportionate manner, in line with school policy, so that children know that misbehaviour will always be addressed.
- gr) Following any sanctions, strategies are consistently applied to help children to understand how to improve their behaviour and these have a positive impact across the school.
- gs) Support and strategies are in place to support children requiring additional help and these have a significant impact.

saa) As far as possible, the school anticipates likely triggers of misbehaviour and puts in place support to prevent these. sbb) When staff become aware of misbehaviour, they respond promptly, predictively and assertively in accordance with school policy. scc) Following any sanctions, strategies are in place to help children to understand how to improve their behaviour and meet the behaviour expectations of the school. sdd) The school recognises that some children need more support than others and this is provided as positively and proactively as possible. see) The headteacher takes a clear role in leading on all the above.		
Key Priorities for Further Development	School Self-As	ssessment
	Silver	
	Gold	



BQM – Policy

Silver	Gold	Examples of Evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil, and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
 sa) All stakeholders are consulted regarding the behaviour policy. sb) The headteacher reviews and publicises the school behaviour policy in writing to governors, staff, parents/carers and children annually. sc) The school's behaviour policy is published on the school website. sd) The policy includes reference to; purpose – including the underlying objectives of the policy, and how it creates a safe environment in which all children can learn and reach their full potential; leadership and management – including the role of designated staff and leaders, any systems used, the resources allocated and engagement of governors/trustees; school systems and social norms – including rules, routines, and consequence systems; staff induction, development and support – including regular training for staff behaviour; 	 ga) A 'pupil-friendly' version of the policy is shared with all children. gb) The school behaviour policy is clear and is consistently and fairly applied, underpinning effective education. gc) Provision for inclusive practices are in place for supporting children with challenging behaviour including individualised plans (which may include targets, support from other agencies and risk assessments). These may be children who are not identified as SEND but whose life experiences or circumstances impact significantly on their SEMH needs. gd) Provision is in place to support children at risk of exclusion. This includes transition between settings. ge) There is a clearly consistent approach to behaviour management in every aspect of school life. gf) There is a clear and established cycle of professional development for all school staff regarding behaviour. 	Behaviour and antibullying policies. Home School Agreement. Examples of exclusion letters. Evidence of the consultation process e.g., letters, questionnaires, meeting minutes (including governors). Information provided to supply staff on the behaviour policy. Pupil voice feedback. Monitoring. Staff voice feedback.

- pupil transition including induction and re-induction into behaviour systems, rules, and routines;
- pupil support including the roles and responsibilities of designated staff and the support provided to children with additional needs where those needs might affect behaviour;
- child-on-child abuse including measures to prevent child-on-child abuse and the response to incidents of such abuse;
- banned items a list of items which are banned by the school and for which a search can be made.
- The school behaviour policy should adhere to the following principles:
- accessible and easily understood: clear and easily understood by children, staff and parents;
- aligned and coherent: aligned to other key policy documents;
- inclusive: consider the needs of all children and staff, so all members of the school community can feel safe and that they belong;
- consistent and detailed: have sufficient detail to ensure meaningful and consistent implementation by all members;

- gg) The school makes use of relevant and current research and guidance to inform policy and professional development.
- gh) Examples of high-quality provision are in place for children who need additional support.
- gi) There is an identified lead with responsibility for behaviour and this impacts significantly on the standard of behaviour across the school.
- gj) Staff talk regularly about positive behaviour and behaviour for learning expectations using a shared school language.
- gk) The school have a range of whole school 'scripts', or mantras, which are used to support behaviour expectations and management.
- gl) Supply staff, and other temporary staff, receive concise information on the behaviour policy and are seen to be clear and consistent in its application.
- gm) Procedures are made clear regarding the school's strategy to reduce exclusion.

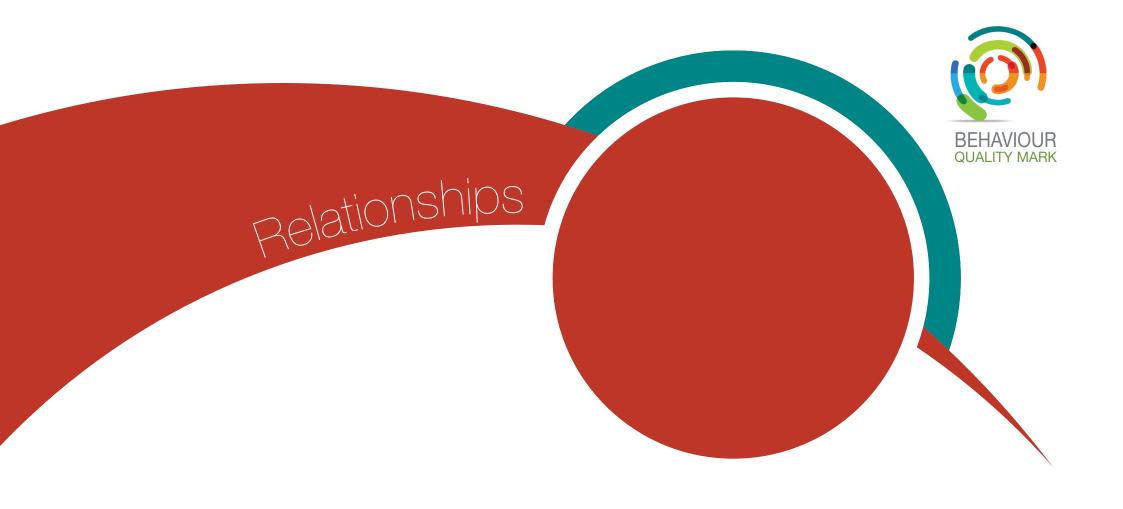
Governor feedback.

Senior leader questionnaire/interview.

Website

Individualised behaviour plans.

supportive: address how children will be supported to meet high standards behaviour se) Measures to prevent and deal with bullying, physical threat or abuse and intimidation ,including online, are made explicit in the behaviour policy and an anti-bullying policy is in place and referred to in the school's		
behaviour policy.		
sf) A home/school agreement is in place.		
sg) Procedures for removal are made clear and provision for supervised continuous education are in place.		
sh) All suspensions and exclusions follow the appropriate process. Parents, and the LA are informed immediately of any period of exclusion or suspension. Governors, social workers and Virtual School Heads are informed as appropriate.		
si) Arrangements for six-day provision are in place for if/when required.		
Key Priorities for Further Development	School Sel	f-Assessment
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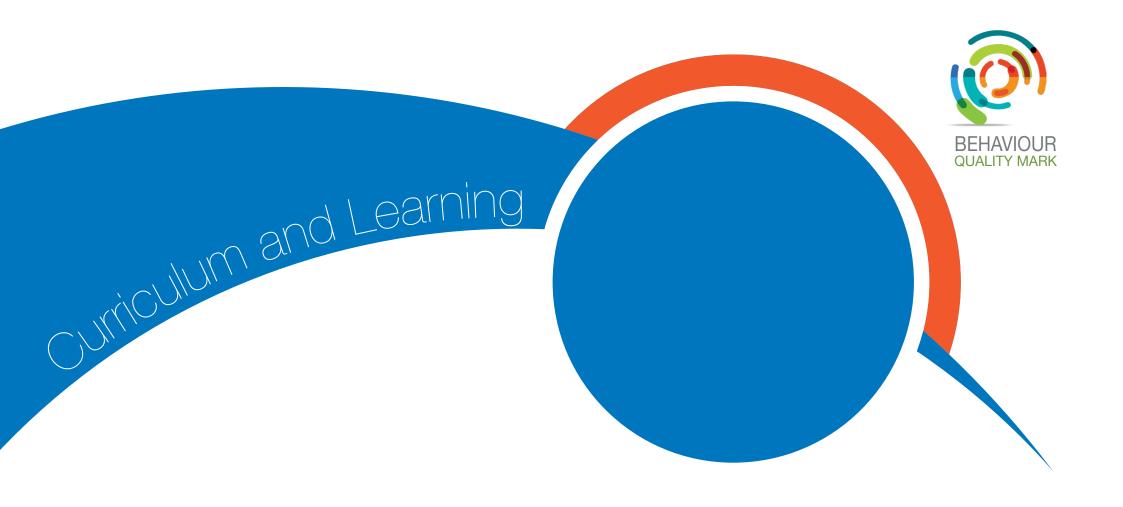


BQM – Relationships

Silver	Gold	Examples of Evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil, and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
RELATIONSHIPS		
sa) Relationships among children and staff	ga) The school provides regular and relevant	Staff/governor/parent
reflect a positive and respectful culture;	training for staff which enables them to	questionnaire findings.
children are safe and they feel safe.	have a better understanding of how all	
sb) Staff have positive relationships with all	behaviour is communication; how to read	Consultant observation.
children and know all their children well.	this communication and how to respond	
sc) Positive relationships are based on	accordingly to help children self-regulate.	Walkthroughs.
predictability, fairness and trust.	gb) All staff can identify factors which may	
sd) Everyone is treated with respect throughout	affect pupil behaviour and are able to	Pupil Voice.
the whole school community. This includes	respond to these appropriately using a	·
staff to staff; staff to children; pupil to pupil;	range of approaches.	School displays.
and includes respecting the views and	gc) Lunchtime supervisors are highly effective	
opinions of others.	in building positive relationships with	Lessons.
se) Effective relationships with parents, carers	children.	2000113.
and families support, and motivate, positive	gd) All children have a sense of belonging and a	Evidence of learning.
behaviour, well-being, and academic	strong connection with trusted adults.	Evidence of learning.
success.	ge) The school recognises that children may	Transition meetings.
sf) Staff have a clear understanding about how	respond in different ways to different	Transition meetings.
they can influence children' behaviour,	adults, and situations, and has a flexible and	Maying unlinesans
resilience, and self-belief and how these	adaptable approach to dealing with issues	'Moving up' lessons.
impact on children' ability to succeed.	arising.	5 11 1 11
sg) Staff clearly promote high standards of	gf) All staff are skilled at building connections	Daily 'meet and greet'.
conduct by demonstrating and modelling	with children to establish, and maintain,	
manners, courtesy and dignified/respectful	positive relationships and can restore, repair	
relationships.		

sh) All staff use duty time pro-actively to build and rebuild these, should the relationships and scan for, and diffuse communication break down. potential issues. gg) Teachers recognise that, once behaviour for si) Although it is recognised that, at times, a learning and class routines and strategies particular member of staff may be required are established, there is an expectation that to support a pupil, the school is proactive in the children are taught to take supporting staff to develop the responsibility for upholding expectations, relationships and strategies needed to regardless of who is leading the class. attune to children' needs and provide the gh) There is clear consistency of expectations, and these are evident throughout the initial support and intervention, without relying on others to do this for them. school. sj) Positive relationships between staff and gi) There is explicit teaching throughout the children enables children to confidently school regarding social and emotional report any incidences of sexually learning. inappropriate behaviour secure in the knowledge this will be dealt with sensitively, respectfully and in line with the behaviour policy. Key Priorities for Further Development School Self-Assessment. Silver

Gold



BQM – Curriculum and Learning

Silver	Gold	Examples of Evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
Learning Environment		
sa) Teachers create an environment that	ga) In classrooms, or within the school, children	Staff questionnaire findings.
focuses on children.	have access to calm, safe spaces to support	
sb) Positive behaviour reflects the values of the	self-regulation.	Consultant observation.
school, readiness to learn and respect for	gb) These are suitably resourced.	
others.	gc) Children understand the purpose of these and	Pupil voice.
sc) The environment reflects the school's	are taught how to use them.	
behaviour curriculum	gd) Children access these, and other resources,	Walkthrough.
sd) There is a calm and orderly environment in	independently.	
the school and the classroom, as this is	ge) The school has carefully considered how	Curriculum plans.
essential for children to be able to learn.	colour, and the environment generally,	
se) Classrooms are equipped with a range of	impacts on children's SEMH and this is	Behaviour plan example, if
appropriate resources to promote self-	reflected throughout the school.	appropriate.
regulation eg. sensory resources, wobble	gf) The school has engaged in training about how	Carramanananina
cushions, fidget toys etc.	learning environment impacts on SEMH.	Governor questionnaire.
sf) There are clear routines and expectations		Camian las dan internieur
for the behaviour of children both in the		Senior leader interview.
classroom and across all aspects of school		Behaviour policy – rewards
life.		1
sg) Well established routines and effective		section, rules section.
classroom management promote children		Denoted acception of the disease
independence and allows learning time to		Parental questionnaire findings.
be fully maximised. sh) The learning environment is tidy and		
organised. It enables and promotes good		
organised. It enables and promotes good		

behaviour e.g. Organisation of furniture to allow space and flow. si) Class codes of conduct/agreements are agreed together and 'owned' by adults and children. They are clearly displayed. sj) Class codes of conduct/agreements are phrased positively, and staff refer to these sk) Display is used to promote, prompt and celebrate learning. sl) Expectations are high and all children are valued. sm) Expectations regarding values and positive attitudes to learning are displayed and regularly referenced. sn) Children are taught explicitly what good behaviour looks like		Colour schemes around the school. Classroom, and shared area, organisation.
Attitudes to, and Engagement in, Learning so) The school understands that children' motivation and positive attitudes to learning are important predictors of attainment, and that the development of positive attitudes can also have a longerterm impact on how children approach learning tasks in later stages of education and, therefore, consistently promote these. sp) Children' attitudes to their education are positive. They are committed to their learning, know how to study effectively and do so.	 gg) Throughout the school, children consistently have highly positive attitudes and commitment to their learning. gh) They are highly motivated and resilient. gi) Children take pride in their contributions to the life of the school and the wider community. gj) Children actively support the well-being of other children. gk) Attitudes to learning are regularly monitored by SLT. Teachers are attuned to the needs of their children and are highly skilled in 	

sq) Children are resilient to setbacks and take pride in their achievements. sr) Children understand that, on entering the school, it is time to focus and to be ready to learn. ss) Children are eager to learn, and enthusiastic about their learning and this impacts positively on their progress.	developing, personalising, and delivering bespoke learning.	
st) Children have growth mindset attitudes/see mistakes as opportunities to learn.		
su) Children are respectful of their own learning and that of others.		
sv) Children are supportive of each other as learners.		
sw) Lessons are engaging and inclusive of all learners.		
sx) Children take responsibility for their own learning.		
sy) Children reflect on, and review their learning, regularly participating in self and peer evaluation.		
Behaviour for Learning		
sz) Behaviour is taught so that children understand what behaviour is expected and encouraged, and what is prohibited.	Children behave consistently well, demonstrating high levels of self-control and consistently positive attitudes to their education.	

- saa) A behaviour curriculum defines the expected behaviours in school and is centred on what successful behaviour looks like.
- sbb) Routines and repeated practice are used to teach and reinforce the behaviour expected of all children.
- scc) Positive reinforcement is given when good behaviour/behaviour for learning is seen.
- sdd) Misbehaviour is responded to in line with the school's behaviour policy.
- see) Any response to misbehaviour maintains the culture of the school, restoring a calm and safe environment in which all children can learn and thrive.
- sff) Low-level disruption is not tolerated, and children' behaviour does not disrupt lessons or the day-to-day life of the school.
- sgg) Incidents of low-level disruption are rare.
- shh) School/classroom codes of conduct/agreements are consistently and regularly reinforced.
- sii) Learning behaviours are explicitly taught, and children know how to be successful with these.

- gl) If children struggle with this, school staff are highly skilled in supporting them to improve and achieve.
- gm) School is actively engaged in projects and initiatives aimed at promoting, and improving, school attendance.
- gn) There is regular and explicit teaching of learning behaviours across the school.
- go) Staff communicate the schools' expectations, routines, values and standards through explicitly teaching behaviour and through every interaction with children.
- gp) Provision is made for new children to ensure they understand the school's behaviour policy and the wider culture. This may involve peer to peer induction.
- gq) Metacognition and self-regulation are explicitly taught. Children know how to be self-regulated learners, and this has a positive impact on their outcomes.
- gr) Behaviour for, and attitudes to, learning are regularly monitored and evaluated across the school and target areas are identified for action. For example, low level disruption, behaviour issues during PPA time, PE, unstructured time etc.
- gs) Governors are provided with regular updates regarding the standard of behaviour in school and are clear about the steps being

		gt)If used, children are involved in the creation and implementation of reward systems.	
Praise	and Rewards	016 1 1211 2 1 12 2	
	are not following the behaviour policy consistently.		
srr)	senior staff. Senior staff respond appropriately if staff		
sqq)	Consistent implementation of the school behaviour policy is monitored regularly by		
spp)	behaviour and attendance to identify areas for action.		
spp)	serious incidents. These indicate the incident and outcome. There is a falling trend in the data.		
soo)			
snn)	Children respond quickly to staff instructions in lessons.		
3111111)	across year groups and sub-groups.		
smm)	teaching and positive behaviour. Expectations of behaviour are consistent		
sll)	contribution to the positive climate in school. Staff recognise the link between positive		
skk)	Consistent and skilled behaviour management by staff makes a strong		
	strategies for dealing promptly and positively with challenging behaviour.	behaviour and attitudes to learning.	
sjj)	Teachers and TAs have a range of	taken by the school to improve attendance,	

sss)	There is a consistent approach to the use of praise and rewards throughout the	gu) The use of rewards across the school is monitored by SLT and regularly reviewed.		
	school.	gv) Intrinsic motivation is promoted and actively		
stt)	School uses positive recognition and	developed.		
	reward to reinforce the school's culture and			
	ethos. They are used to reinforce			
	expectations, and the norms, of the			
	school's behaviour culture.			
suu)	Pointed, specific praise is used consistently across the school.			
svv)	The school celebrates the achievement of			
	its children regularly. If extrinsic rewards			
	are used, there is a suitable variety of			
	rewards available to all children.			
sww)	Children feel motivated by the school			
A	reward system (extrinsic or intrinsic).			
SXX)	Parents and carers are kept informed about			
	their children's behaviour and attitudes to			
	learning.			
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Key Pri	orities for Further Development		2cuooi 26	lf-Assessment
			Silver	\Box
			Juver	
			Gold	П



BQM – Conduct (around school)

Silver	Gold	Examples of evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
STAFF		
sa) Staff have clear expectations of what	ga) Staff have consistent expectations of	Behaviour policy –
conduct around school 'looks like' for	what conduct around school 'looks	out of class
all children and ensure this is upheld.	like' for all children and ensure this is	section.
sb) All staff (including site staff and	upheld.	
welfare) know the hierarchy of interventions for out of class	gb) Transition times need little intervention by staff as expectations are fully embedded and	Consultant observation.
behaviour.	children uphold these.	Staff questionnaire
sc) There are clear expectations and routines in place for transition times.	gc) There are no discernible 'hot-spots' identified from monitoring.	findings.
sd) Staff feel supported by SLT during transition times. SLT monitor any identified 'hot-spot' areas.	gd) Staff use duty time proactively to build relationships and scan for, and diffuse,	Lunchtime rota.
se) School leaders visibly and consistently support all	potential issues.	Lunchtime training
staff in managing pupil behaviour through consistent application of the behaviour policy	ge) Lunchtime supervisors are highly effective in promoting and building mutually respectful	record.
sf) Staff are effective in monitoring and responding to all instances of misbehaviour, including those	relationships with children and children are quick to respond to instruction.	Behaviour data.
occurring during transition times	gf) Staff are clear about the rules and routines of	Governor
sg) The culture of the school is maintained during any responses to misbehaviour, allowing all	play times during inclement weather. Therefore, children are quick to settle to approved	questionnaire.
children to learn and thrive in a calm, safe environment whilst preventing the reoccurrence	activities and respond positively to supervising staff during these times.	Parent questionnaire.
of misbehaviour.	gg) There are a variety of activities on offer at lunchtime that children are confident to	Pupil voice.

- sh)Lunchtime supervisors/staff operate within an effective rota for supervision of pupils, both in and outside the dining area(s) and playgrounds.
- si) Lunchtime supervisors receive regular and appropriate training regarding the behaviour policy, behaviour management and safety of pupils.
- sj) Lunchtime supervisors engage well with pupils, building and promoting positive relationships and children respond appropriately to these adults.
- sk) Effective procedures are in place for the supervision of children during inclement weather. Children know the expectations of behaviour during this time and adhere to the code of conduct/school policy.
- sl) A variety of lunchtime activities are on offer where staff engage with pupils; model appropriate games/activities and use this time to support positive playtime experiences for pupils.
- sm)All staff, including lunchtime supervisors, are aware of the school's behaviour curriculum and reinforce this during unstructured times.
- sn) The school reward system is adapted for use at unstructured times and is consistently used by staff, who feel confident to implement this.
- so) Rewards are used fairly to acknowledge and reinforce positive behaviours and routines.

- engage with independently and appropriately, allowing lunchtime supervision to be focused on building positive relationships with children who do not necessarily engage in group games/activities.
- gh) The school reward system is applied at nonstructured times and is consistently and appropriately used by all staff.
- gi) Lunchtime supervisors are aware of how the school policy may be adapted for children with identified needs.
- gj) All staff throughout school use rewards consistently and fairly to acknowledge and reinforce positive behaviours and routines.
- gk) All staff, including lunchtime supervisors, are confident to apply de-escalation techniques to prevent further behaviour issues arising. This may include the use of agreed scripts and mantras.

Senior Leader Interview.

Discussions with lunchtime supervisors

- sp) All staff effectively model the school's culture and ethos regarding all aspects of relationships and behaviour.
- sq) Lessons start promptly, and without time being taken to deal with incidents arising during unstructured times.

PUPILS

- sr) Children are clear about what expected behaviour looks like and this is reflected in their conduct around school.
- ss) Pupil behaviour does not normally disrupt teaching, learning or school routines.

 Disruption is dealt with promptly, and proportionate action is taken to restore a safe and calm environment.
- st) Pupils move around the school in an orderly manner in accordance with the school expectations.
- su) Children conduct themselves appropriately and positively at different times of the day.
- sv) Children understand the procedures that are in place for inclement weather. They know the expectations of behaviour during this time and adhere to the rules.
- sw) Children are punctual to lessons and settle quickly to learn.
- sx) Children take pride in their school and its environment.
- sy) Children treat each other with kindness, dignity and respect.

- gl) Pupils consistently uphold the expectations of conduct around school even when unaccompanied by adults.
- gm) An established buddy/ mentor system operates effectively during social times.
- gn) Pupils take an active role in supporting lunchtime activities and are trained and lead some of these independently.
- go) Children are clear about the rules and routines of play times during inclement weather. They are quick to settle to approved activities and respond positively to supervising staff during these times.
- gp) Children are confident to attempt to resolve conflicts appropriately without the need for immediate staff intervention and demonstrate tolerance and empathy towards one another when doing so.

sz) Children are taught to be restorative and can resolve conflicts with one another with respect and compassion. This may be with the support of staff.			
Key Priorities for Further Development:	Sch	ool Self-Asse	essment
	Si	lver	
	Go	old	

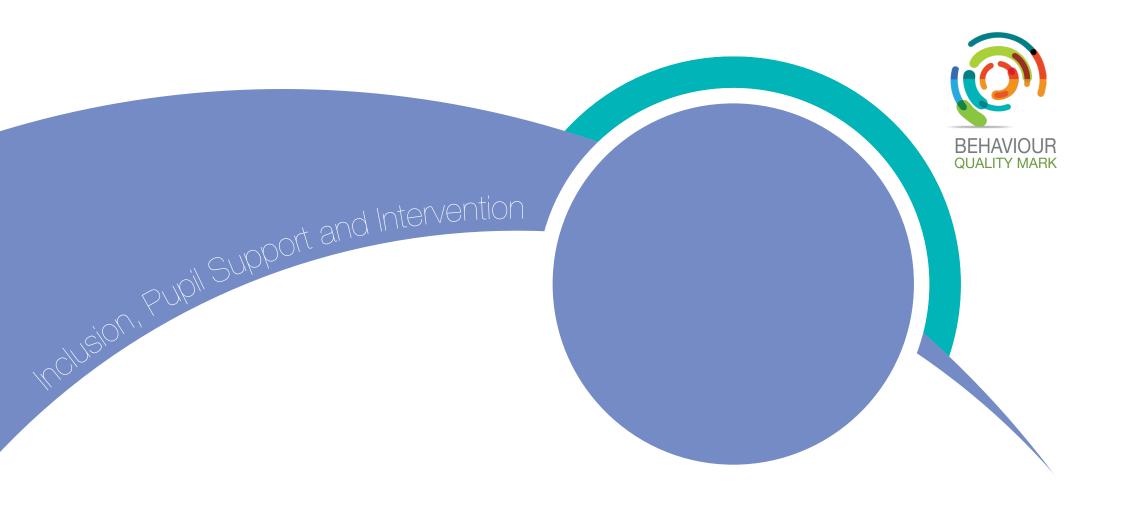


BQM – Safety

Silver	Gold	Examples of Evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
SAFEGUARDING		
sa) Safeguarding training is regular and effective and in line with Keeping children safe in education (KCSIE) ALL staff	ga) External agencies are used to embed a culture of keeping safe eg: Police, NSPCC, Barnardo's.	Pupil questionnaire findings/ pupil voice.
throughout school are aware of procedures and protocols including staff new to school, ECTs, supply staff and	gb) Children understand, respond to and tackle risk effectively. gc) Children can demonstrate confidently their	Professional development schedule and record.
Governors. sb) Children report that they feel safe.	knowledge and understanding of how to stay safe online and the dangers of	Staff handbook.
sc) Children understand how to keep themselves safe in different situations. e.g Stranger danger, road safety, water and	inappropriate use of mobile technologies, gaming and social networking apps and sites.	Induction pack. Governor minutes.
ice safety, fire safety, online etc. sd) There is clear online safety protocol in place and followed by staff.	gd) Key staff are trained in risk reduction strategies and safer handling.	Staff questionnaire/ staff discussions.
se) Risk assessments are in place for children displaying high levels of challenging behaviours.		Governor questionnaire.
sf) A risk assessment is completed when there has been, or is, risk of the use of RPI		Fire drills.
(restrictive physical intervention/ restraint).		Lockdown procedures.
		Monitoring schedule.
		E-safety protocols.

		Risk assessment examples.
		Incident record.
ADDRESSING BULLYING		
sg) The school has a clear anti-bullying policy which is consistently applied.	ge) Parents meetings, support and training related specifically to all types of bullying are	Anti-bullying policy with associated protocols.
sh) The policy addresses all types of bullying, discrimination, peer on peer abuse both online and offline.	in place. gf) Children demonstrate a sound understanding and are knowledgeable about	Parental questionnaire findings/parent voice.
si) Staff, parents and children understand what constitutes bullying.	all forms of bullying. gg) The school environment reflects the ethos	Pupil questionnaire findings/ pupil
sj) Procedures are in place for dealing with incidents of bullying.	of the policy. gh) The school engages in external agency	voice.
sk) Parents and children are aware of the policy and know how to access support.	programmes or projects that promote anti- bullying eg: Anti-bullying ambassadors.	Assembly calendar.
sl) Parents and children feel that they are supported by the school when reporting	gi) Knowledgeable adults, who have received specific and additional anti-bullying training,	Wider curriculum.
bullying issues. sm)Assemblies and learning opportunities	are readily available to support children and families.	Safe spaces.
promote an anti-bullying culture, equality, diversity, and the acceptance of others.	gj) Children trust leaders to take rapid action to resolve concerns.	Professional development record.
sn) Bullying data collected over time shows a downward trend.	gk) Key adults and safe spaces are in place and accessible for children to access at	Analysis of bullying data.
so) Bullying records indicate the type of bullying; information is shared with	vulnerable times. gl) A calendar of wider events that promote	Case studies.
Governors.	an anti- bullying culture, equality, diversity and the acceptance of others is embedded.	Governor minutes.
	gm) Bullying is rare and dealt with highly effectively.	Governor questionnaire/ Governor voice.

sp) Case studies are available to exemplify impact of school actions to address bullying. sq)Staff are quick to tackle any use of derogatory language or stereotyping.	gn) Data shows no discernible differences between groups.		Staff questionnaire/ staff voice. Senior Leader Interview.	
Key Priorities for Further Development		School Sel	f-Assessment	
		Silver		
		Gold		



BQM – Inclusion, Pupil Support and Intervention

Gold	Examples of Evidence
For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
ga) The school shares good practice with	School staffing and structure
other schools.	information.
gb) The inclusion team has an identified lead	
for pastoral care.	Examples of evaluated support plans.
gc) The school actively engages with multi-	
agency support networks to enhance	Entry and exit criteria for
provision.	intervention.
	Meeting minutes.
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
and well-being is embedded.	Impact data from children accessing
	intervention.
	Pupil behaviour logs.
and Francisco a supportive relationship	-
	Progress records.
	B. ditablished blooming
	Pupil tracking and observation
,	notes.
1	Evangular of reports shared with
	Examples of reports shared with
,	external agencies.
and behaviour of an emidren.	
	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements. ga) The school shares good practice with other schools. gb) The inclusion team has an identified lead for pastoral care. gc) The school actively engages with multiagency support networks to enhance provision. gd) The school has a trained, designated senior mental health lead. ge) A whole school approach to mental health and well-being is embedded. gf) Every pupil has a supportive relationship with at least one member of school staff and knows there are other trusted adults within school who they can approach with any worries or concerns. gg) Teachers demonstrate the ability to affect

- sj) Staff throughout school; including breakfast, lunchtimes and after school clubs apply consistent approaches to behaviour.
- sk) A senior member of staff effectively leads and co-ordinates the different support options within the school and has an overview of early help, external agency work and alternative provision.
- sl) There is a clear staffing structure for pupil support.
- sm)Staff have specialised roles in pupil support. For example, one TA may have particular experience and knowledge in the development of social skills.

- gh) Support is monitored and evaluated and outcomes shared with SLT Governors.
- gi) There is evidence that staff are continually widening and developing their skills in intervention work to help them meet behaviour standards.

Examples of external agencies used to support children.

Baseline assessments.

Pupil voice feedback.

Parental feedback.

Consultant observation.

Senior leader interview.

Staff questionnaire.

Intervention

- sn) There is a range of interventions in place. For example, in class, out of class, alternative provision, links with other agencies. Support is sometimes 1:1 and sometimes in small groups based upon pupil need.
- so) The school has systems in place to ensure that attendance and punctuality are monitored and acted upon to ensure consistency.
- sp) Bespoke approaches to meet need are in place.
- sq) Vulnerable children are identified, and their support carefully and regularly

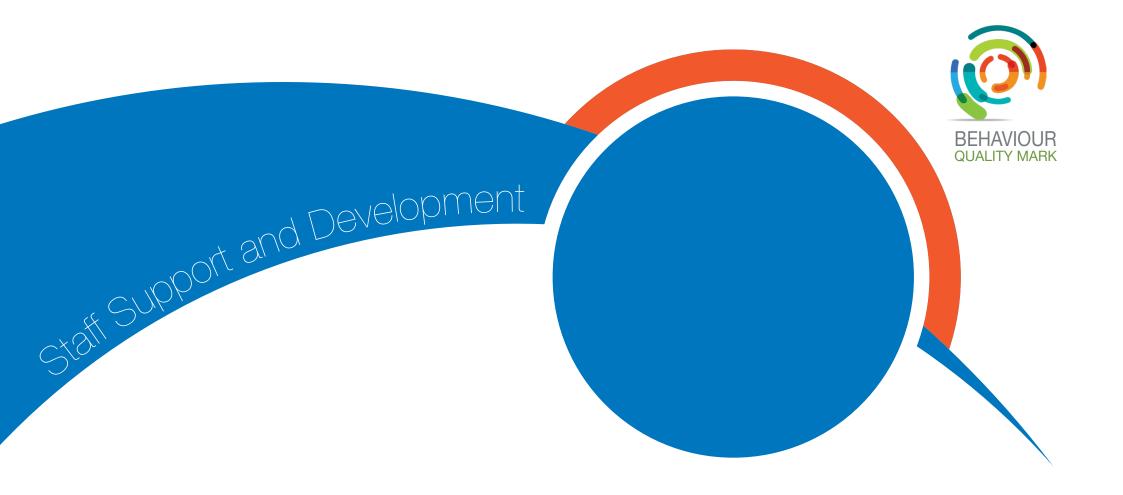
- gj) Areas are identified and developed within school to support self-regulation and children and staff are trained in how to use these.
- gk) Staff effectively share information to trigger and inform support plans.
- gl) Teaching staff are fully aware of the content of support plans for their children and are provided with strategies to help inside the classroom.
- gm) All relevant staff are aware of the content of behaviour support plans. For example, TAs, PPA teachers, supply staff as well as the class teacher. Appropriate time is

Transition plans.

- monitored.
- sr) Early Help assessments / multi agency meetings are used as an intervention tool.
- ss) There is a clear trigger to identify children for behaviour support.
- st) This is understood and used by the whole staff.
- su) Support plans are produced with personalised targets.
- sv) Targets are time limited with agreed review times and processes.
- sw) Targets are developed using robustinformation about the current behaviour and progress of the pupil.
- sx) Baseline data is recorded, and progress is tracked against this. The data covers progress, behaviour, and attendance.
- sy) Behaviour data is used to identify the triggers for the problem behaviours and any patterns of behaviour to be addressed through support.
- sz) The school monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of alternative provision.
- saa) Risk assessments are in place for children displaying 'at risk' behaviours.

- allocated to implement plans to help them meet behaviour standards with reasonable adjustments being made for children with a disability, as required.
- gn) Teaching staff are kept informed of the progress of children receiving support outside of the classroom. For example, nurture and other alternative provision
- go) Data shows evidence of improved academic performance for those children who access support.
- gp) The impact of the range of intervention strategies is regularly reviewed by senior staff.
- gq) External agencies are given a range of relevant information about the children they receive. For example, PRU's and SEND specialists. Their progress is rigorously tracked by the school.
- gr) Family and community support is offered to support vulnerable children when required.
- gs) Parental, pupil and staff feedback indicates that the support is valued and has overall positive impact.
- gt) All transitions between phases/key-stages are carefully planned for. Expectations for all classes around preparing children for transition are clear.

	gu) Some children in year 6 may access enhanced transition if appropriate.		
Key Priorities for Further Development		School S	elf-Assessment.
		Silver	
		Gold	



BQM – Staff support and development

Silver	Gold	Examples of evidence
For silver to be achieved there must be evidence of embedded and consistent practice throughout all areas.	For gold to be achieved, the criteria for silver must be fully embedded across the whole school and evident through a range of carefully considered and well-planned enhancements.	Evidence may be validated through school walkthroughs, pupil and whole school community voice. This will be agreed prior to a school visit.
SUPPORT		
sa) School leaders visibly and consistently	ga) Systems are in place to ensure school	Staff questionnaires- quality
support all staff in managing pupil	leaders are quick to respond in supporting	of PD, accessibility, quality of
behaviour through following the behaviour	staff during incidents of challenging	induction sessions.
policy and curriculum.	behaviour.	
sb)Induction for staff, including supply staff,	gb) Staff cascade new learning and approaches	PD register/ records.
trainee teachers, site staff etc includes the	to colleagues.	
sharing of behaviour policies, expectations	gc) The school has an established coaching and	Staff training profile assessed and
regarding the behaviour curriculum and	mentoring programme in place to support	areas of strength and
behaviour management strategies to ensure	consistent and effective practice regarding	development.
consistent practice.	behaviour across the school. The behaviour	
sc) New staff receive effective training on the	lead in school oversees the identification,	Examples of support accessed by
school systems and policies to promote	and utilization, of staff strengths to support	staff in the last 12 months.
positive behaviour and address poor	other colleagues within the school and in	
behaviour. There are opportunities for staff	school-to-school support.	Agendas from recent INSET
to observe experienced colleagues as part	gd) Long term supply staff, and trainee	sessions/ Staff meetings.
of their professional development. The	teachers, are given support to develop the	
school provides staff with bespoke training	behaviour curriculum and behaviour	Impact information e.g. example
on the needs of the pupils at the school in	management skills through a variety of	of staff disseminating and then
order for behaviour to be managed	training opportunities.	using the PD undertaken.
consistently so that both pupils and staff	ge) The school has an established, and effective,	
can thrive, achieve and build positive	system for staff supervision.	

- relationships based on predictability, fairness and trust.
- sd) Staff strengths are identified and utilized to support colleagues.
- se) All staff know where to access support with behaviour related issues and are confident to do this
- sf) Appraisal identifies any staff requiring support with the teaching of, and management of, behaviour and there are clear procedures in place for doing this positively and supportively.
- sg) Staff training is bespoke and developed specifically to address identified areas.
- sh) A range of strategies is in place to support staff with the school behaviour curriculum and the managing of behaviour Eg. peer support/ mentoring, team teaching opportunities, external support and advice, SENDCO or Learning Mentor support. Support given is regularly evaluated and followed up.
- si) Staff value the support they receive.
- sj) School staff are trained to understand the systems in place to ensure relevant members of leadership and pastoral staff are aware of any pupil persistently misbehaving, whose behaviour is not improving following low-level sanctions, or

gf) Staff value the support and training available and feel equipped to effectively teach the behaviour curriculum and deal with incidents of poor and challenging behaviour.

Induction agendas and booklets. School development plan.

Senior leader questionnaire/interview.

Monitoring.

whose behaviour reflects a sudden change from previous patterns of behaviour. **DEVELOPMENT** sk) There is a programme of training identified gg) All school staff are trained in restorative approaches, and this is having a positive for all staff regarding areas linked to the behaviour curriculum, management of impact on behaviour across the school. behaviour and school priorities. This could gh) School leaders have a clear understanding include training on SEMH, attendance, and overview of staff expertise and bullying, safer handling etc. competence regarding the behaviour sl) The training offered provides staff with curriculum, behaviour management, antipractical strategies for preventing bullying etc. As a result, professional challenging behaviour and dealing with it development is tailored to the needs of all positively, should it arise. staff and, when appropriate, colleagues with sm)The school actively keeps abreast of expertise are involved in delivering training. national priorities, current legislation and gi) The school develops an in-house/cluster terminology. team of professionals equipped with sn) Training clarifies definitions of terms such as specialist knowledge and approaches bullying, consent, protected characteristics regarding behaviour. For example, relational inclusion, ASD, attachment, etc. emotional literacy, school avoidance etc. This knowledge is shared across the

	school/cluster. gj) The school has actively engaged in accessing The National Professional Qualification in Leading Behaviour and Culture (NPQLBC), or other such training, for staff aspiring to have responsibilities for leading behaviour or supporting pupil wellbeing in their school. gk) The impact of professional development is regularly evaluated and informs future improvement priorities. gl) Staff value professional development opportunities and this is evident in their practice.		
Key Priorities for Further Development		School S	Self-Assessment.
		Silver	
		Gold	

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