

AGBIS Conference

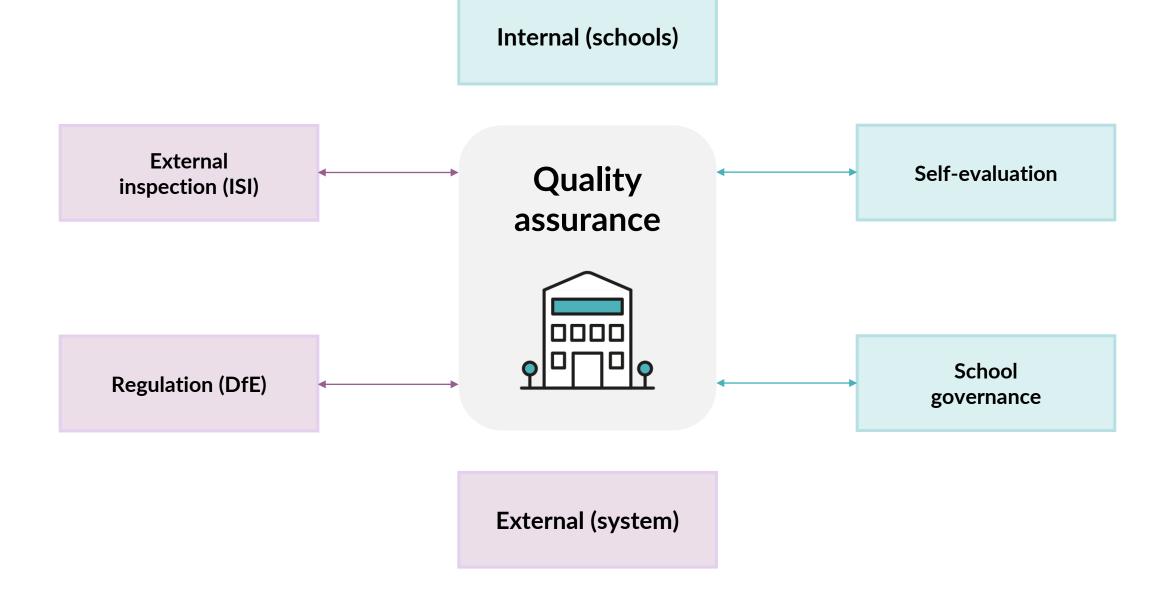
18 March 2024

School governance: contributing to society

The role of governors

1. Between inspections —— Internal quality assurance

- 2. During inspection ———— Principles of inspection
- 3. After inspection \longrightarrow Next steps \rightarrow internal quality assurance

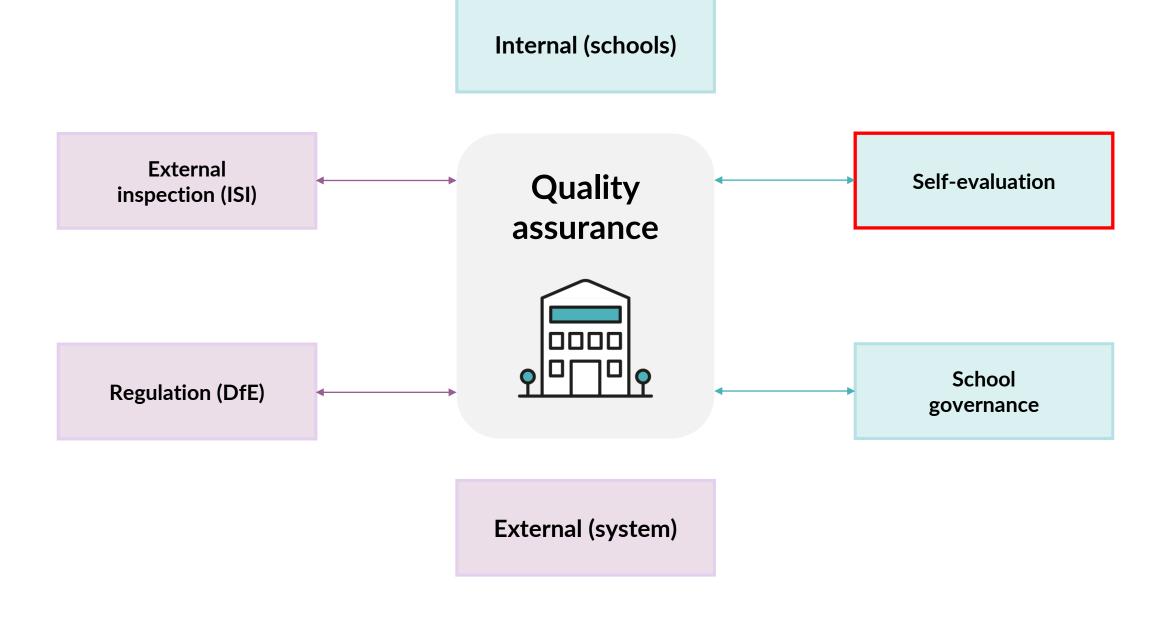


The role of governors

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	(a)	demonstrate good skills and knowledge appropriate to their role so that the independent school standards are met consistently;	Yes	No
	(b)	fulfil their responsibilities effectively so that the independent school standards are met consistently; and	Yes	No
	(c)	actively promote the well-being of pupils.	Yes	No





Framework for the inspection of association independent schools, including residential (boarding) schools and registered early years settings

Effective from 1 September 2023

Inspections are carried out under section 109 of the Education and Skills Act 2008, under the Children Act 1989 and the Childcare Act 2006

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Handbook for the inspection of association independent schools, including residential (boarding) schools and registered early years settings

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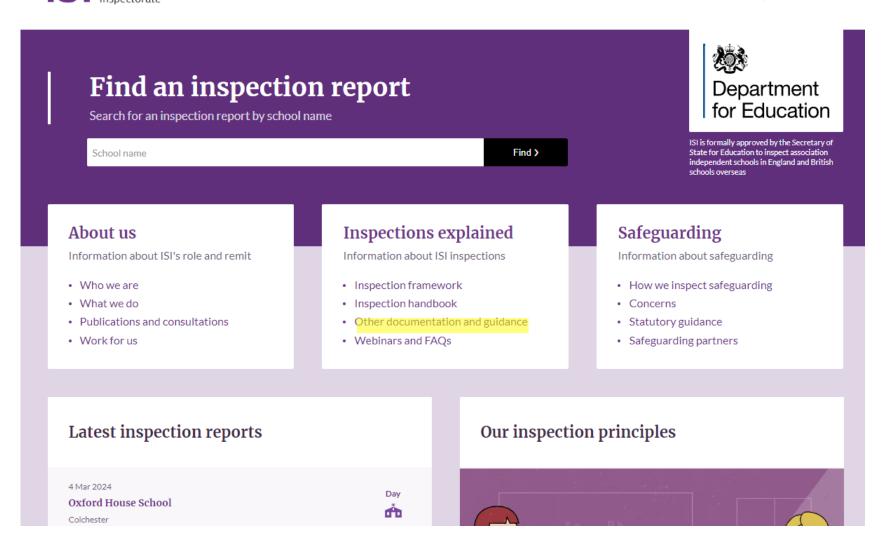


School self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Last updated:

Click or tap to enter a date.

[Insert school name]



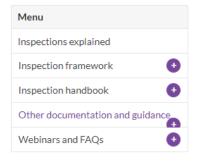
Portal

Inspections explained

Other documentation and guidance

ISI's inspection report structure and sections

Home » Inspections explained » Other documentation and guidance



The Independent School Standards >

ISI inspects against the Independent School Standards

Self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Optional self-evaluation guidance for schools

Inspection report writing guidance >

Template for routine inspections

Inspections explained » Other documentation and guidance

Self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Optional self-evaluation guidance for schools

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Inspection framework •
Inspection handbook
Other documentation and guidance
The Independent School Standards
Inspection report writing guidance
Self-evaluation guidance (optional)
Webinars and FAQs

ISI is pleased to provide schools with a self-evaluation format that is designed to help leaders at all levels articulate the impact of their leadership.

While this self-evaluation guidance is available to all schools inspected by ISI, on inspection inspectors will discuss self-evaluation in any form that the school undertakes for their own quality assurance processes. Whatever the method of self-evaluation, it is essential that proprietor(s)/governors and leaders are familiar with the requirements of the Standards and undertake regular and robust internal assurance. This document is intended to support that process.

The regulatory audit and summary prompt table are both available in Word format.

School self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Regulatory audit: records of training, health and safety checks, provision of information (Word format)

The summary prompt table: a suggested method for distributed self-evaluation (Word format)

Self evaluation webinar (1/2) - 4 March 2024

Self-evaluation guidance (2/2) - 11 March 2024



Regulatory audit

School self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Last updated:

Click or tap to enter a date.

[Insert school name]

Part 1: Regulatory audit - records of training, health and safety checks, provision of information............ 6 Safeguarding 18



School self-evaluation guidance (optional)

Last updated:

Click or tap to enter a date.

Summary prompt table

[Insert school name]

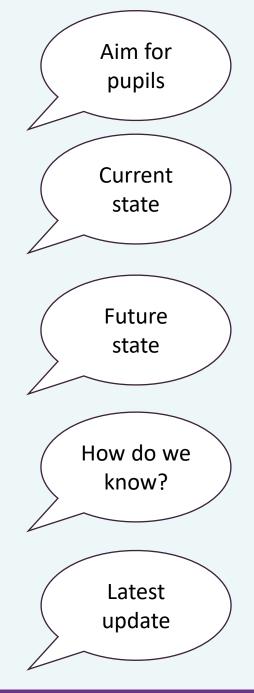
Self-evaluation guidance: Contents and introduction

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Section 2: Pupils' education, training and recreation
Section 3: Pupils' physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing
Section 4: Pupils' social and economic wellbeing, and contribution to society
Safeguarding
Early years (if applicable)
Boarding (if applicable)
Boarding (if applicable)
Part 3: Frequently asked questions on self-evaluation

Summary prompts	Evaluation of focus area: [insert area of focus here]	Start date: [insert date here]
Aim and impact:		[manifestering]
'so that pupils' impact for		
pupils linked to		
framework/standards/school		
development aims		
Where are we now?		
(decisions/actions already		
taken)		
Current impact for pupils		
with evidence		
Any unintended		
consequences? / Current		
risk management		
What do we want to		
achieve?		
Who needs to be involved?		
Timeframe/milestones		
Unintended consequences?		
Potential risks or barriers?		
Mitigation		
Who is responsible?		
Assurance and reporting		
Latest update with		
evidence: [date]		
(copy this row for each		
update)		
Latest update with		
evidence: [date]		
(copy this row for each		
update)		
Overview of self-evaluation at		
Insert bullet point summary	•	
here – overview of latest	•	
self-evaluation review		
(RAG rating optional)	•	







Self-evaluation through the lens of Section 1

Leadership and management, and governance



ISI framework sections at a glance

This is for reference only. The ISI Framework must be referred to infull throughout the inspection process.

Section 1: Leadership, and management and governance

Active promotion of pupils' wellbeing

Appropriate knowledge and skills

Responsibilities fulfilled effectively

Delivery of schools' aims and ethos

Policies effectively implemented

Provision of information

Links with other agencies

Understanding and management of risk

Complaints handling

Take effective action where necessary

Governance assures that standards are met

Equality Act requirements

= standards are met consistently

Section 2: Education, training and recreation

Curriculum areas/focus

- Linguistic
- Mathematical
- Scientific
- Technological
- Aesthetic and creative
- Speaking, listening, literacy and numeracy

Appropriate to ages, aptitudes, equip pupils for future lives

Teaching enables good progress, does not discriminate, develops skills

Does not undermine FBV

Assessment framework

Well planned lessons

- Effective methodology
- Pupils acquire knowledge and skills, apply effort, act responsibly and are self-motivated
- Good-quality resources

Pupils with SEND are identified and needs met

EYFS communication and language needs met

Performance shared with parents

Programme of recreation activities develops range of skills

Section 3: Physical and mental health, and emotional wellbeing

Curriculum areas /focus

- Encourages mutual respect protected characteristics
- Spiritual and moral understanding
- Develops self-knowledge, selfesteem and self-confidence
- Physical education
- Personal and health education

RSE

Behaviour

Anti-bullying strategy

Premises and accommodation

Supervision

Admission and attendance

Health and safety

First aid

Boarding requirements

Prefect system gives appropriate duties and responsibilities

Appropriate program of activities for those below school age to promote development

Section 4: Social and economic wellbeing and contribution to society

Curriculum areas /focus

- Human, social and economic
- Encourages mutual respect protected characteristics
- Actively promotes FBV
- Social and cultural

Reflects schools' aims and ethos

Careers guidance

Preparation for life in British society

Active promotion of principles – right from wrong

Accept responsibility

School's locality

Respect for

- Law.institutions and services
- Other cultures
- Democracy

Appropriate program of activities for those below school age to promote social development

Balanced perspective presented on political issues



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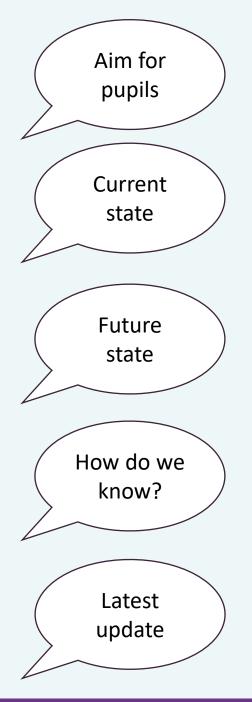
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Self-evaluation: School's aims and ethos

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The role of governors

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ISI inspection methodology

Manageability of the inspection

Collaboration with the school

Triangulation and typicality of evidence

Proportionality in reaching judgements

Manageability of the inspection

The inspection process...

- is mindful of the impact of inspections on the workload of staff
- will align with the usual day-to-day running of the school



The inspection process will not expect



leaders or staff to produce documentation specifically for inspection



school staff to collate samples of pupils' work in advance of inspection Collaboration with the school

Regular **keeping- in-touch meetings**provide opportunities
for concerns to
be raised

The reporting inspector will...

...liaise
regularly with
the Head of the
school

...provide the opportunity to signpost additional evidence

Reporting inspectors may offer the opportunity to conduct some inspection activities jointly:

reviewing pupils' work



joint lesson walks





tours of the school premises

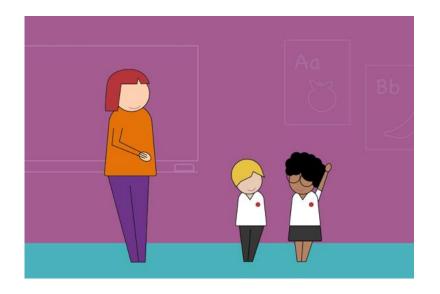


Joint inspection activities are helpful when school leaders can **provide**context for the evidence recorded

Triangulation and typicality of evidence

Triangulation is the process used to **contextualise** and **test** inspection evidence

Inspection looks at a school operating as it usually does



Typicality: Inspectors will not expect school leaders to...

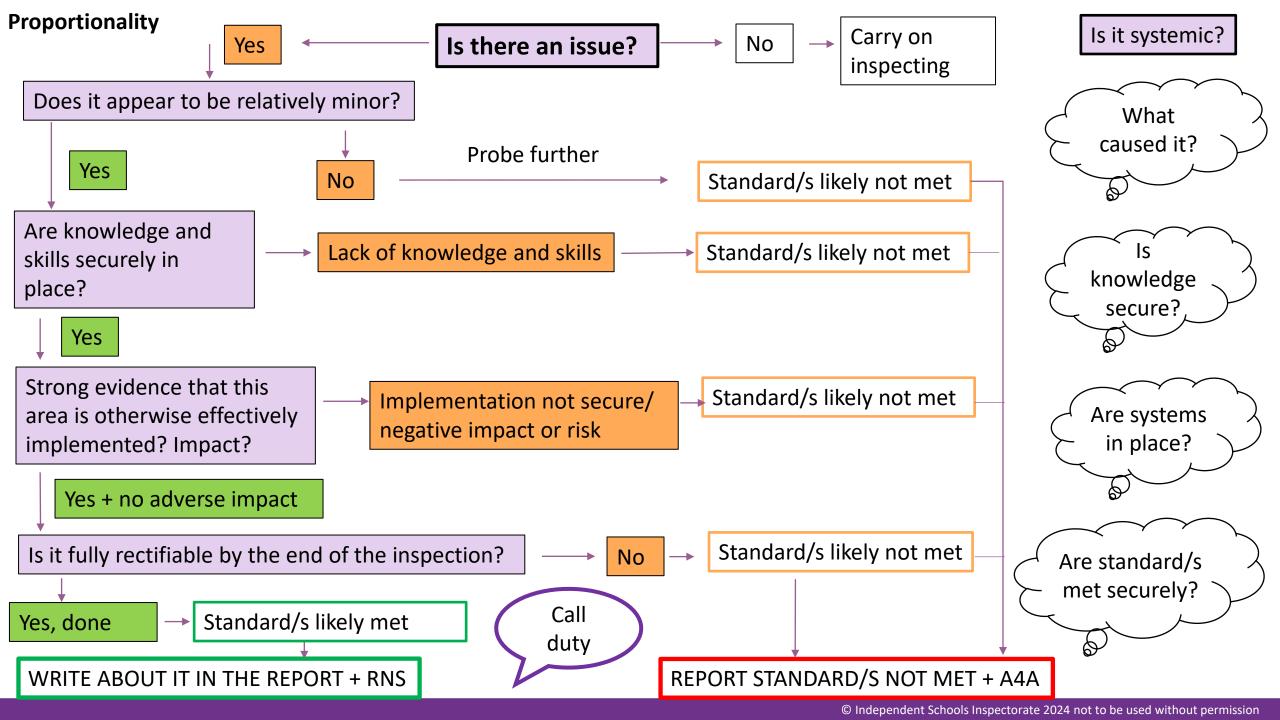
reorganise the curriculum timetable

change lessons or activities to not go ahead as planned

make changes to any off-site visits or pre-arranged visitors

Proportionality in reaching judgements

Proportionality: When judging the extent to which a school meets the Standards, inspectors will exercise their professional judgement. Where there are some relative weaknesses or minor errors that can be easily rectified, inspectors will take a proportionate approach. Inspectors will consider if those weaknesses amount to a failure to meet one or more of the Standards. Weaknesses or errors which are indicative of systemic failings in the school's processes and/or provision will lead to a judgement that the relevant Standards are unmet.



Example – proportionality

The trustees have a clear understanding of the management of risk. They understand their responsibility to ensure that they and school leaders have up to date knowledge and skills to lead and manage the school effectively. Leaders are knowledgeable about the requirements of the Standards and ensure that they are met. The effectiveness of the trustees' oversight of policy implementation is adequate overall, but lacks rigour in some areas, for example relating to recruitment checks. Some administrative oversights were rectified during the inspection.

The role of governors

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Reporting on governance

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Positives

- In general, governors provide an appropriate level of challenge and support to school leaders
- Most governors have a thorough understanding of the school.
- In general, governors provide a clear vision for delivering the aims of their school. This is often reinforced through a clear school ethos
- The wellbeing of pupils is a priority for governors in most schools and potential risks are identified and well managed

Relative weaknesses

- In a minority of instances, governance arrangements do not provide adequate oversight
- Monitoring and self-evaluation could be further strengthened in some schools, particularly in relation to assuring the implementation of school policies and procedures
- In some schools, there could be greater clarity around the roles and responsibilities of leaders and managers.

Relative weaknesses / unmet standards

Leaders currently manage situations as they arise. Strategic planning has been absent, and leadership roles and responsibilities are not always fully understood. As a result, the school does not meet the Standards relating to governance, leadership and management, safeguarding and risk management.

There is no risk assessment policy, and no oversight of risk management at board or senior leadership level. The lack of a whole school self-evaluation process by senior leaders means that leaders do not effectively challenge each other and fail to consider contextual risks and manage unintended consequences.

Senior leaders and members of the advisory board have recently left their roles. The advisory board currently has only one member; there is no board oversight of safeguarding, and the annual review of safeguarding policy has not taken place. There is no strategic planning, self-evaluation and a limited understanding of how the school meets regulatory standards.

Positive examples – school ethos

Trustees work with senior leaders to develop clear strategic planning. The school's Islamic ethos is at the heart of their vision. Trustees collaborate closely with the school's leadership to actively promote pupils' wellbeing in keeping with the school's motto.

Leaders and managers at all levels in the school prioritise the school's mission of promoting family values and nurturing happy children. Governors provide the school leaders with appropriate support. Leaders understand how to implement strategy in pursuit of these objectives. They prioritise staff training to ensure that their ambitious plans for the school are achieved.

Positive examples – oversight

Governors are knowledgeable, understand their roles and carry out effective monitoring of all aspects of the school. Through their oversight, including using an effective committee structure, governors gain a good insight into the life of the pupils. All major policies are scrutinised by governors to ensure that they both follow the relevant guidance. Governors' scrutiny of the school's safeguarding is rigorous.

Governors ensure that leaders and managers have the required knowledge and skills and fulfil their responsibilities effectively, including actively promoting the wellbeing of pupils. Governors assure themselves that the Standards are met by routine scrutiny and monitoring of the school's practice and procedures, and through receiving regular reports. Governors provide appropriate challenge and support to the school's leaders.

Positive examples – self evaluation

Self-evaluation is integral to leaders' approach to strategic development. As a result, leaders' planning for pupil progress and wellbeing is well-informed by the current context of the school. Governors have an informed oversight of how leaders are fulfilling their responsibilities towards pupils.

Governors oversee leaders' actions and reflect on a range of evidence to quality assure the impact of decisions made by leaders. Governors take effective action to provide additional staff capacity to support leaders, for example, in the appointment of a non-teaching designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) leader. Governors are keen to understand the views of all pupils and do this through regular school visits and analysis of pupil survey data.



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Section 2: Education, training and recreation

Curriculum areas/focus

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Supervision

Admission and attendance

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society

Curriculum areas /focus

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Careers guidance

Preparation for life in British society

Active promotion of principles – right from wrong

Accept responsibility

School's locality

Respect for

- Law, institutions and services
- Other cultures
- Democracy

Appropriate program of activities for those below school age to promote social development

Balanced perspective presented on political issues

Section Four: Pupils' social and economic wellbeing and contribution to society

Governors regularly visit the school and listen to the views of pupils. Pupils help to shape decisions such as the content of the school's citizenship curriculum and aspects of the school's food and boarding arrangements.

Governors and leaders, including the chaplaincy, embrace every opportunity to emphasise the value of service to others. The extended senior leadership team shows a deep understanding of the importance of volunteering as a means of promoting pupils' social awareness and development. Leaders' decision-making and planning ensure that pupils of all ages have numerous opportunities to take part in service activities or charitable work. Pupils show great initiative, responsibility and empathy for those less fortunate when selflessly committing to the wide range of voluntary activity and charitable work evident both within and beyond the school community.

Any questions