LINK GOVERNOR VISITS AND PROTOCOL POLICY

Last Reviewed: 2.12.14

Next Review: December 2017

**Introduction**

The governing body is responsible for the:

Strategic View – Values, Mission, Vision

Critical Friend - Monitoring and evaluating school improvement

Ensure Accountability – High Standards, value for money, agreed aims and objectives. Visiting the school is the best way to learn how it functions, and to keep under review how it operates so that you can increase the governing body’s first hand knowledge, informing strategic decision making. Through visits, governors will have the opportunity to observe policies and plans being implemented on a day-to-day basis; their findings should help the whole governing body and its committees make well-informed judgements about progress being made towards the priorities and targets in the school improvement plan. It may not though be possible for every governor to be available during the day – this will depend on personal and work commitments. However, **all** governors should do **some** visits; the frequency and type of visit will vary according to availability and role. Visits may happen outside normal school hours if necessary.

Visits should generally relate to the priorities determined by the School Improvement Plan and cover a wide range of schoolwork. Each visit should be agreed and have a clear purpose. Governors should arrange these visits with the head teacher who has the responsibility for the day-to-day management of the school. Where visits pertain to a given class or subject area, governors should arrange dates & timing with the appropriate staff.

**Potential benefits**

To governors:

* Recognise and celebrate success
* Develop relationships with staff
* Get to know the children
* Recognise different teaching styles
* Understand the environment in which teachers teach
* Monitor policies in action
* Find out what resources are needed and prioritise them
* Deepen understanding and increase confidence and knowledge
* Inform decision making
* Increase knowledge of a given subject area
* Develop trust and mutual respect around the role in supporting teaching & learning

To teachers:

* Ensure governors understand the reality of the classroom
* Get to know governors
* Understand better the governors’ roles and responsibilities
* Have an opportunity to reflect on practice through discussion
* Highlight the need for particular resources
* Share the way in which the curriculum is taught
* Develop understanding of their lead subject area across and beyond the school
* Ensure that key points are shared and discussed at governing body level

What a visit is not:

* A form of inspection to make judgements about professional expertise of the teacher
* Checking on progress of own children
* Pursuing personal agenda
* Monopolising school/teacher time
* A data investigation/ analysis exercise

**Roles and responsibilities of governors, head teacher and other staff**

The governing body will, with the help of the head teacher and staff, organise an annual schedule of school visits throughout the year. The aim will be to achieve a minimum of one visit per governor per year. Visits may be conducted in pairs. The head teacher will guide the governing body on the areas of the curriculum; policies and school improvement plan priorities and targets to be covered each term. Individual governor or pairs of governors will, with the guidance of the whole governing body, identify an aspect of the school’s work to focus on in order deepen their understanding.

**Preparing for a visit**

* Clarify the purpose of the visit. Is it linked to the School Improvement Plan? What are the relevant school Policies? How does this determine the activities I am interested in?
* Discuss an agenda with the head teacher, and or subject leader/co ordinator well in advance. Make sure that the date chosen is suitable.
* Use the school visits pro forma
* Send the proposed agenda to the staff involved. Ask how they want governors to integrate into the lesson or learning walk? It might be possible for you to see a copy of any documents beforehand. Discuss with the co-ordinator if any supporting information is available, Ofsted report, improvement plan, performance data.
* Be clear beforehand exactly what you are looking for. Try to prepare questions and submit to staff in advance.

**During the Visit**

* Remember you are making the visit on behalf of the governing body, however it is not appropriate to make judgements or promises on behalf of the governing body.
* Be punctual, courteous and considerate at all times, respecting the professional roles of the head teacher and staff.
* Decide with the teacher how you will be introduced and what your role in the class will be
* Get involved with the children
* Remember it is a visit not an inspection
* Observe discretely
* Don’t distract the teacher during the lesson but be prepared to talk and show interest
* Interact, don’t interrupt
* Listen to staff and pupils
* Record questions to be asked after any observation
* Make notes of good practice that can be shared with the governing body

Teachers and support staff will at all times be courteous and considerate, recognising the contribution made by the governing body to the school. They will make practical suggestions on the focus for governors’ visits so as to ensure that they are productive and enjoyable for all concerned. This will include specifying the evidence that could be shared with governors. See Annex A for a list of things which governors could examine/explore. Whenever practical they will invite their link/curriculum governors to relevant staff meetings and training sessions. Questions will be invited from governors, while being sensitive to issues of confidentiality. See annex B for examples of questions which could be asked. Although these focus on literacy, numeracy and SEN, many of the questions can easily be adapted to other areas of the curriculum; as required by the specific area of link governor responsibility or agreed focus for the visit.

**After the visit**

* Discuss what you have observed with the teacher. Use the opportunity to clarify any issue you are unclear about. For example, did your presence have any impact on the atmosphere in the classroom? If so, how?
* Refer to the purpose of the visit. Consider together whether it has been achieved
* Thank the teacher for supporting you in your role as a governor. Be open, honest, positive.
* Make notes as soon as possible after your observation while it is still fresh in your mind and share the report with the Head Teacher for agreement that it is a true reflection of the visit.
* Reflect: how did that go? Has the visit enhanced relationships? Have I learnt more about the school? Have I gained more confidence in helping the governing body fulfil its duties?
* Ensure that there is focus on the wider issues surrounding the curriculum area of responsibility, not just what was seen in class or pertaining to that year group.

**Reporting your visit**

* Write a short summary ‘as a lay governor’ of what you learned during the visit and the overall impression that was made. This will be easier if the visit had a focus. Use the report format provided by the school.
* You must circulate a draft to the head teacher and staff involved for them to check the accuracy and clarity. Be prepared to amend it. Aim to achieve a report that is agreed by all those involved.
* Circulate this at the next appropriate meeting.
* Ensure that the final report is also shared with the head teacher and staff member for reference purposes.

**Visit Focus**

Although not an exhaustive list visits may focus on:-

* Particular subjects, key stages or classes
* Key areas flagged up through data analysis
* The use made of the building or the site
* The condition and maintenance of the premises
* Special educational needs
* English and Maths
* The use of ICT equipment
* The impact on the school of any changes, e.g. reduced classes in key stage
* Impact of specific targets identified in the School Improvement Plan
* Impact of Staff Development Training
* The effective promotion of Parkwood Values in challenging extremist views, actions or behaviours

**Informal Visits**

Visits may also take place in an informal capacity. It is vital that everyone is clear about the capacity in which they are visiting and not to confuse the role.

* Chair making a regular visit to the head teacher
* Volunteering at school events/trips/in the class
* Obtaining information from the office relating to meetings
* As a parent to speak to a teacher in relation to your own child

**Monitoring and review of governors’ school visit policy**

This policy should be monitored and reviewed annually.

* Are our visits achieving the potential benefits we identified?
* Have there been any unexpected benefits?
* How can we make our practice even better?
* Is our policy for these visits fit for purpose?

**Date: October 2015**

**Review due: September 2017**

**Appendix A**

**Monitoring**

Governor Monitoring can take several forms

* Pupil interviews
* Meeting with subject leaders/head of year/house/support staff
* Snapshot of a lesson
* Walk around the school

**Aims:**

* To know and understand the level of enjoyment pupils have for a subject
* Understand what pupils like best/least in the school
* Know the standards of achievement in a subject area
* Know what steps are being taken to improve standards
* Know how well strategic policies approved by governors are working
* To report main findings back to the full governing body

**Observations to make when visiting a classroom:**

* Relationship between all staff in the classroom and pupils
* Relationship between pupils
* Variety of teaching styles
* Availability and role of support staff
* Behaviour and attitude of pupils – are they attentive, motivated, listening, questioning, responding
* Enjoyment and enthusiasm of both staff and pupils
* How pupils are grouped
* How different abilities are catered for
* Children’s work
* Displays
* Ethos – the atmosphere and values that are evident (are expectations high, encouragement, praise, equality of opportunity apparent, evidence of the sharing of Parkwood Values)
* Use of space and working conditions
* Quality and quantity of equipment and resources
* Health and safety regulations practiced ie fire exits kept clear

**Appendix B**

**Questions**

**To ask pupils:**

* Tell me about what you are learning today
* Do you like (select curriculum area being monitored)
* Tell me what you most like doing in (select curriculum area being monitored)
* Is there anything you don’t like in (select curriculum area being monitored)
* Do you know how you can improve/what your next target is in (select curriculum area being monitored)

**To ask subject leaders/co ordinators:**

* What is your vision for the subject? Do you have a set of minimum expectations?
* What were the Ofsted findings about the subject? (This questions is mainly for Literacy,maths, science and ICT. Other subject may have been the focus of a curriculum inspection)
* What are the strengths of the subject? How do you know?
* How do you keep a track of standards and progress across the school in this subject?
* What improvements have you made/planned for this year in the subject?
* What resources does the school have for the subject and how are these organised? Arethere any additional resource needs?
* How do you help develop other teachers’ skills in teaching this subject?

**Questions about teaching English/Maths**

**Achievements and attitudes:**

* What are the broad trends in the school’s achievement in English/Maths?
  + Compared with similar schools?
  + In relation to the national rates of increase?
  + In relation to the national picture in terms of gender?
* Where have we improved? Do we know why?
* Are there differences between the achievement of different year groups, and if so, why?
* How do our results in English/math’s compare with other subjects?
* What aspects of the subject do pupils find easy and which hard?
* Are there significant differences in reading and writing between:
  + Girls and boys
  + Pupils with special educational needs
  + Very able pupils
  + Pupils with English as an additional language and the others
  + The majority and any other minority groups, such as travellers?
* In meetings to understand how much pupil progress is being made you could look at:
  + Key Stage 1 and 2 test results
  + Pupil progress data across each year
  + The work of a range of pupils – average, below average and above average
  + Other evidence, Special Needs
* How are pupils with special educational needs integrated into the daily literacy/math’s lessons
* Management of the subject?
* How is the role of the English/math’s co ordinator developing?
* Does the school improvement plan match the identified needs?7
* How has the budget for this area been spent?
* Is there a need for additional resources for any aspect of the work?
* How much additional adult support does each class have? How do you decide how todeploy additional support?
* (Literacy only) What type and how do you ensure there are a range of reading books are available that cater for all abilities, cultural backgrounds and tastes, especially boys? How well do pupils use the library? What links does the school have with the local library?
* How does the school use all its resources (books, materials and displays, as well as electronic media) to promote reading and writing/numeracy?

**In the classroom**

Question

* Help me to understand how you plan your lessons: how do you get from the National Curriculum to deciding what Child A or Child B will be doing in [Science] today?
* How do you judge how well pupils are learning and making progress?
* What learning resources are available to your pupils and how do they learn effectively?
* How do you decide to seat children and arrange the classroom? Does it ever vary and why?
* How do you encourage parents to be involved in their children’s learning?
* How are parents kept informed of progress?
* How do you gathers parents views?
* What steps are taken to encourage parents to support their children in reading/writing at home?