

Bradford School Improvement: Schools causing concerns

Monitoring, Support, Challenge and Intervention

Bradford has well established processes for identifying schools causing concerns and needing additional external support. When school improvement concerns are raised, contact is made with the school by an Achievement Officer (AO) or school improvement professional employed by the Local Authority (LA) to discuss and identify any support required.

The LA's responsibility for school improvement recognises as a cause for concern, schools where any one of the following applies:

- Performance below the floor standard.
- A declining trend in pupil attainment and progress.
- Progress rates well below national average.
- Little or no improvement in standards of attainment that are below average.
- Wide gaps in progress and outcomes that are well below average for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- Analyse School Performance (ASP) data which is significantly below what is expected over a three year period.
- High rates of pupil absence, persistent absence and exclusion.
- More than one inspection where the school has been rated no better than requires improvement.
- Poor quality teacher assessment and weak tracking and monitoring of individual pupil progress after a moderation or other visit.
- Weak governance following a review.
- High levels of parental concerns and complaints.
- Inadequate progress arising from HMI monitoring visits.
- Rapid or significant reductions in pupil numbers.
- Financial deficit or financial mismanagement.
- Reluctance to acknowledge concerns and address weaknesses.
- Reported incidents that lead the LA to consider whether there is a breakdown of leadership or governance.
- Notes of Visit from LA Officers which report poor progress and continued weak performance.
- Concerns raised by the primary partnerships, Bradford Primary Improvement Partnership (BPIP) and the Catholic Schools Partnership (CSP).

Increased support, including provision brokered from another school or the Teaching School Alliances (TSA), is evaluated at Governing Body Scrutiny meetings. Typically they should take place every six weeks and include the Headteacher, Chair of Governors, relevant LA officers and, when appropriate, the Diocese. At these meetings plans are made for further actions to bring about the required improvement.

Where there are concerns about the performance of an academy or free school, the Education and Learning Strategic Manager and the Deputy Director will raise them with the Headteacher and Academy Trust. If these concerns are not able to be resolved rapidly, the LA will discuss the issues and risks that have been identified with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC).

There are three identified types of schools causing concern eligible for intervention by either the LA or the Secretary of State as described below:

1. Schools inspected and graded inadequate.

These are schools that have been judged inadequate by Ofsted, either as having serious weakness or requiring special measures. These categories relate to schools where educational performance is below an acceptable level - mainly defined by the floor standards.

2. Schools that are coasting.

Coasting schools are those that consistently fail to ensure pupils achieve their potential. This is measured over three consecutive years. The first coasting schools were identified in 2016.

3. Schools that have failed to comply with a warning notice.

LAs and RSCs may give warning notices to maintained schools where they have concerns about:

- unacceptable performance (including results below floor standards).
- a breakdown in leadership and governance.
- the safety of pupils or staff.

Where a maintained school does not comply with a warning notice, it will become eligible for intervention.

Arrangements for academies are contained within their funding agreement.

In practice the third type is rare so the real vulnerability is a school falling below floor standards or dropping into the new “coasting” definition.

The main mitigating factor is the school’s internal capacity to improve.

The stages of escalation: The Local Authority Powers of Intervention

The aim is to enable a school to become self-improving and self-sustaining. It is an expectation therefore that the leadership of the school is able to operate independently of support within a reasonable time.

Stage 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LA Prioritisation/risk assessment is undertaken in July supported by BPIP, CSP and the Dioceses.• Concerns are shared with school if risk assessed as P3 or P4.• Allocation of an Achievement Officer to P3 and P4 schools.• Achievement Officer checks, advises and comments on the rigour and suitability of the school's plan for improvement and whether leadership, including governance, has the capability to deliver against the plan – joint exercise with school leaders.• The Headteacher and Chair of Governors of schools identified as requiring significant additional support are invited to a meeting with the LA to discuss and agree the support needed to promote more rapid improvement. Agreed actions are confirmed in writing.• School to school support sought from a TSA or through a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between the receiving and supporting schools.• A focused review of leadership, governance or use of pupil premium is recommended. This could be carried out by a strong school, a National Leader of Education (NLE), Local Leader of Education (LLE), or a National Leader of Governance (NLG).• It is recommended that the school considers entering into particular arrangements such as a partnership to access support from system leaders, LLEs, NLEs, Specialist Leaders of Education (SLE) from TSAs and Executive Headteachers. This can be facilitated through the new Strategic School Improvement Fund (SSIF) bids put forward by the TSAs and Multi-Academy Trusts (MAT) working in partnership with the LA.• Support for governing bodies may include: skills and training needs analysis, a review of the effectiveness of the Governing Body, bespoke training, coaching or support from governors with particular expertise, training on the skills required to evaluate the effectiveness of the school and Governing Body over time.• Governing Body scrutiny committee meetings set up for P4 schools (and recommended for some P3 schools).
Stage 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LA pre-warning notice issued to the Governing Body and Action Plan from Governing Body is required by the LA within 15 days.• Increased Achievement Officer time. Focused intensive school to school support.
Stage 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formal Warning Notice issued by LA to the Governing Body under section 60 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (copied to Headteacher, Diocese, Ofsted and RSC).• Action plan from the Governing Body is required by the LA within 15 days.

Stage 4

- A school becomes eligible for intervention if it has not complied with a Warning Notice or has been placed in category by Ofsted i.e. serious weaknesses or special measures, (but not requires improvement), or it meets the definition of coasting.
- Under the Education and Inspections Act 2006, the Secretary of State can direct a local authority to consider giving, and to give a Warning Notice. If a maintained school is the subject of an academy order made under section 4(A1) or (1)(b) of the Academies Act 2010, the governing body and the local authority will be under a duty to facilitate the maintained school's conversion into an academy by taking all reasonable steps towards that end.
- LA intervention - withdrawal of financial delegation and appointment of an Interim Executive Board (IEB), or appointment of additional governors to the existing Governing Body.

At all stages the LA maintains a close dialogue with schools, evaluating progress achieved and communicating any continuing concerns. Scrutiny meetings are time limited. If sufficient progress is made, the Headteacher and Chair of Governors are informed in writing; however if progress is not evidenced and rapid improvement not achieved, the LA's response is escalated to a more formal warning notice which is copied to Ofsted and the RSC.

Statutory interventions

There are two types of warning notice that can be issued by LAs or RSCs to maintained schools:

- a performance standards and safety warning notice
- a teachers' pay and conditions warning notice.

Following the issue of a valid Warning Notice the LA will strengthen the school with any or all of the following:

- the appointment of additional governors to the Governing Body, or the establishment of an IEB.
- suspension of the delegated budget.
- direct specific actions where discipline has broken down.
- the requirement of the school to enter into arrangements with another person (who may be the Governing Body of another school); collaboration between schools, or Further Education body, or join a MAT.

When a maintained school becomes an academy then the intervention role falls solely to the RSC.

Warning Notices

Section 60 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (as amended) gives Local Authorities in England the power to issue a Warning Notice to the Governing Body of a maintained school where the LA is satisfied that the standards of performance of pupils at the school are "unacceptably low" and are likely to remain so unless the LA exercises its statutory powers under the Act.

A Warning Notice may be issued if a maintained school is unable to address concerns rapidly and successfully, after ensuring that the school has received significant support for improvement and every opportunity has been provided to review the effectiveness of that support and the progress achieved as a result.

Roles of local authorities and RSCs

Local authorities and RSCs work together analysing where performance standards and safety warning notices may be necessary. Local authorities are expected to continue to use warning notices to challenge maintained schools to improve.

Using the same powers, RSCs will be able to issue a warning notice. The Secretary of State's power to issue a warning notice takes precedence over a local authority's. Examples could be where the local authority has failed to act swiftly enough in a specific case; has generally not acted swiftly or robustly enough in the past; or lacks capacity to act. A copy of any warning notice issued by a local authority will be given to the relevant RSC and vice versa.

A Warning Notice may be issued where:

- the standards of performance of pupils at the school are unacceptably low and are likely to remain so.
- there has been a serious breakdown in management or governance, which is prejudicing, or is likely to prejudice, standards of performance.
- the safety of staff or pupils is at risk (by a breakdown of discipline or otherwise).

The detail of what constitutes "low standards of performance" includes reference to any one or more of the following:

- standards below the floor, on either attainment (including the 16-19 minimum standards) or progress by pupils.
- the standards that the pupils might in all the circumstances reasonably be expected to attain; or where relevant, the standards previously attained by them; or the standards attained by pupils at comparable schools.
- an Ofsted judgement that the school requires improvement, where there are also additional factors to indicate that a warning notice is appropriate, including in types of schools where the coasting definition does not apply.
- in a school with a sixth form, an Ofsted judgement that the sixth form is inadequate, even though the school overall may not have been judged inadequate.
- performance data which show sustained historical underperformance, including where the coasting definition may not apply in particular circumstances, for example because two schools have recently merged to become one new school, but there is concern about persistent poor performance.

Local authorities and RSCs will consider the school in totality; take account of its context; and consider data and other evidence of the school's performance and capacity to improve.

The following additional factors will also be considered by local authorities and RSCs in deciding whether or not to issue a warning notice:

- performance trends, such as a sudden drop in performance or conversely signs that a school is on a sharp upward trajectory.
- recent Ofsted judgements, or assessments of aspects of a school's performance and its capacity to improve, particularly judgements of Leadership and Management.
- variations in performance data between pupils of different characteristics (including pupils of low, middle and high abilities) and/or low standards achieved by disadvantaged pupils, including where the school's pupil premium spending is not used effectively.

Breakdown in the way a maintained school is managed or governed

Local authorities (or RSCs) can identify additional support or consider issuing a warning notice, depending on the severity of the case, to maintained schools where the governing body is failing to deliver one or more of its three core strategic roles resulting in a serious breakdown in the way the school is managed or governed, that will, or is likely to, adversely affect standards' of pupils performance.

Evidence that governors may be failing to deliver on one or more of their strategic roles could include, but is not restricted to:

- high governor turnover.
- a significant, unexplained change to their constitution.
- the governing body having an excessive involvement in the day to day running of the school.

These situations could all indicate a serious breakdown of management or governance that may prejudice standards. In such circumstances, the LA (or RSC) may want to investigate and where appropriate take early action by issuing a warning notice.

When formal intervention is used

The LA will consider issuing a warning notice to schools that have not responded robustly or rapidly enough to a recommendation by Ofsted to commission an external review of the use and impact of the Pupil Premium and/or governance. Such recommendations are normally made as part of Section 5 inspections in schools 'requiring improvement' where the standard of performance of disadvantaged pupils is unacceptably low or where governance is judged to be weak.

Since it is a core function of Governing Bodies to create robust accountability for the educational performance of the school, failure to address such recommendations by Ofsted is seen as an indication that the school is causing sufficient concern for the LA to issue a Warning Notice. This must set out:

- the matters on which the LA's concerns are based.
- the actions which the Governing Body is required to take in order to address the concerns raised (e.g. specific actions if discipline has broken down).
- the initial compliance period, beginning with the day when the warning notice is given and ending 15 working days following that day, during which time the Governing Body is to address the concerns set out in the warning notice and send their action plan to the LA.

- the action the LA is minded to take using its statutory powers, if the Governing Body does not take the required action.

When a school is judged by Ofsted to require special measures the LA can apply for an IEB in all cases. This has to be approved by the Secretary of State for Education. Withdrawal of delegation may also be considered unless the LA has already intervened and has facilitated leadership change.

If an IEB is established, it is given full delegated powers to take the necessary action to improve the school.

As a consequence of the removal of delegation, a senior LA Officer would attend governing body meetings where financial and personnel decisions need to be made, such as the appointment of staff, promotions, the use of the budget and Headteacher capability.

If a school is judged by Ofsted to be inadequate (i.e. requiring special measures, or judged to have serious weaknesses) the immediate action taken by the LA is to prepare a statement of action and support the school to prepare its action plan.

Support available from the Local Authority for Headteachers:

For all Headteachers, support is always available from the Local Authority in terms of advice and guidance. There are strong relationships between schools and key staff in Children's Services and wider Local Authority services. Most services allocate named officers to liaise with schools in the district.

The LA promotes and advocates partnership working to ensure schools benefit from school to school support and the sharing of best practice. Documentation shows that all Bradford schools are in a partnership, federation and/or collaborative arrangements with other schools, which provide strong support for improvement. This work is further sustained by the established early years, primary, special and secondary partnerships.

The LA is working with a range of partners to maximise the strengths of system leaders in enhancing the School Improvement offer.

Where Heads are taking responsibility for more than one school, the LA carries out a risk assessment to ensure there is capacity in the "home" school of the Executive Head and to ensure the on-going development and management of all schools concerned in the arrangements.

Examples of Headteacher support

- Induction for new Headteachers including the identification of a mentor or a coach.
- Termly LA briefings led by the Directorate.
- Support from the school finance team.
- Timely support from Legal, Safeguarding and SEND Services in the event of a critical incident affecting the school. This would normally include providing support by working directly with the Headteacher and Senior Leadership Team.
- Support for managing complaints including parental complaints.
- Immediate press support for any Head managing enquiries from the media.

- Support from the Achievement Team with Ofsted inspection.
- Support from Governors Service (Traded).
- Support from the Virtual School.
- Support from the Early Years team.
- The provision of data to schools which purchase an SLA from the Information and Management Team to support school improvement.
- Access to a system leader for support through the TSAs or Opportunity Area.
- Regular communications and updates on local and national strategies and policies that inform the work of schools.
- Support from the Area Headteachers employed by BPIP.
- Support from the CSP for Catholic schools.

References

- Academies Act 2010
- Education Act 2011
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Schools Causing Concern – Guidance for local authorities and RSCs (updated February 2018)

Glossary

AO	Achievement Officer
ASP	Analyse School Performance – data analysis programme
BPIP	Bradford Primary Improvement Partnership
CSP	Catholic Schools Partnership
Exceed	Exceed Multi- Academy Trust
HMI	Her Majesty's Inspectorate
IEB	Interim Executive Board
LA	Local Authority
LLE	Local Leader of Education
MAT	Multi-Academy Trust
NLE	National Leader of Education
NLG	National Leader of Governance
Ofsted	Office for standards in education
P3 / P4	Priority rating of support and need schools in the annual LA prioritisation process (P1 low - P4 high)
RSC	Regional Schools' Commissioner
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLE	Specialist Leader of Education
SSIF	Strategic School Improvement Fund
TSA	Teaching School Alliance