

Improving Governance Improving Schools

Improving your governing body to improve your school: Messages from Research

Chris James
University of Bath
c.james@bath.ac.uk





The wider context for governing

- Academies and free schools
- Collaboration pressures
- The changing role of the local authority
- Teaching schools
- Funding changes
- Curriculum and assessment changes
- Changes to inspection





School governing and change

- The governing of a school is always changing.
- The context for governing is often changing.
- Schools are 'fragile' institutions.
- The importance of well-managed collective governing.





- School governing:
- is important
- can be complicated, demanding and difficult
- is usually done well
- is a voluntary activity.
- School governors give an enormous amount, yet their contribution is hidden.

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Governing body effectiveness

- About 80-85% of GBs are effective.
- The lack of a capable GB is a substantial disadvantage for a school.
- The effect of vacancies on GB effectiveness is small.
- No consistent relationship between GB size and effectiveness.

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Effective governing bodies:

- have a clear understanding of their role and responsibilities
- share a common vision of what the school is trying to achieve
- are well-attended
- have good communication
- work to clearly structured agenda
- are effectively chaired
- have meetings where members feel able to speak their minds
- are supplied with good quality, relevant information.





Ineffective governing bodies tend <u>not</u> to:

- challenge the headteacher
- monitor plans and targets
- scrutinise decisions
- ensure the accountability of the governing body.





The governing of primary schools and secondary schools

- They are different
- They have different effects on pupil attainment

Size, complexity, closeness and contact are important factors.

Know what you're governing





The nature of governing

- Critical friend?
- Supporter?
- Challenger?
- User of data?
- Scrutiniser?

Strategic collective scrutiny is important "Are we doing the right thing?"



The governing task

- Being responsible for the conduct of the school.
- Make sure the GB is clear what its task is.
- Ensuring a secure understanding of the task when there are changes to GB membership is important.
- Don't get diverted from the main task projects, initiatives; structures; whingeing; squabbles



The capabilities required

- Having the right skills and capabilities is very important
- The significance of the core group
- Skills audits can be very useful
- Training and development are important





The capabilities required

- The in-school presence/involvement of governors is important can be very helpful in developing governing capability
- The link governor role
- Inter-personal relational skills are very important





The capabilities required

- Expertise in understanding pupil performance data can be very helpful.
- Keep a close eye on performance especially 'within-school variation'.
- Governing is a development activity in its own right

It's important to learn <u>about</u> governing and <u>through</u> governing.



Participation

- Is important and difficult to manage.
- The jargon can be difficult.
- The issues can be complex.
- Newcomers may need time to settle in.

Ensuring full and appropriate participation is essential.





Different contributions

- The role of the local authority governor is unclear and can be unsatisfactory.
- Local councillors make a mixed contribution
- Staff governors make a mixed contribution but it is typically beneficial.



Governing body organisation

- The committees
- The core group
- The meetings
- The clerk

It's important to be organised.





Important aspects

- The full governing body meetings are important but so are all the other 'meetings'.
- The task of appointing a new headteacher can be particularly important and difficult – Get ready!





The motivators and the dissatisfiers in school governing

- School governing touches very significant motivations and it can be highly satisfying
- Governance agency
- Aspects of it can be irritating and dissatisfying

Maximise motivators and governance agency.

Minimise the dissatisfiers.



The Chair - legally a very significant role and responsibility

- Governing bodies are responsible for the conduct of schools in England.
- "The governing body must elect a chair".
- The role carries specific legal responsibilities.
- The Chair has considerable emergency powers to act alone.



The Chair - in practice a very significant role and responsibility

- A substantial undertaking requiring considerable capability.
- A considerable time commitment.
- Very challenging and extremely rewarding.
- Chairs considerable motivation and very high level vision for the role.





Being a governor

- Chairs are governors and members of the governing body.
- Chairs carry a share of the governing body's collective responsibility for the conduct of the school.
- The 'lead governor' aspect of the role.





Appointing the headteacher

- A relatively infrequent event but a very significant moment.
- One of the more worthwhile aspects of the role.

Working with the headteacher

- A close, productive working relationship is important.
- It brings considerable benefits.
- A pivotal relationship in governance.
- Extensive joint working.

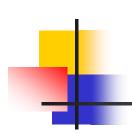




Acting as a change agent

- A good chair can change the school and the governing body for the better.
- Involvement in change management important and worthwhile.
- The chair can be particularly significant in times of 'crisis'.
- The 'reluctant chair' can be damaging and impede improvement efforts.

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Active participation in the school

- Participating actively in the work of the school is a significant.
- Participation a range of ways for various purposes.
- The in-school presence/involvement is significant and can be substantial.





Organising the governing body

A key aspect of the role:

- improving functioning
- ensuring a collective way of working
- being the lead expert in school governing.





Dealing with complaints

- Can be significant (esp. parents' complaints).
- Unjustified complaints
- Protracted complaints





Working with parents

- A positive and not so positive aspect.
- Managing relationships between school/staff and parents.
- Working with parent governors can be challenging.
- Can make the role isolating and 'public'.

Chairing meetings

A minor part of the role but quite a task.





The Chair-Headteacher relationship

- Overall, relations between Chairs and Heads are strong – respect and investment on both sides.
- Chairs and Heads differ in their views on the frequency and length of interactions (Chairs more frequent and longer).
- Heads accept that the Chairs has to challenge them, Chairs do not have such a positive view.
- Heads say that they are open with the Chairs,
 Chairs do not have such a positive view



Important aspects of Chairs' practice

- Heads and Chairs agree on what is important.
- 'Leadership/group management skills (such as 'supporting effective teamwork' and 'managing differences of opinion) are prioritised over functional skills (such as Finance and HRM).
- The important skills are in 'managing the group' to ensure collective functioning.
- Heads say that they are open with the Chairs,
 Chairs do not have such a positive view



The role of the Chair:

- is a complex, demanding and multi-faceted responsibility yet hidden from view
- can powerfully impact on schools and their governing bodies
- involves boundary work between the school and the governing body – and increasingly between their own and other governing bodies

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- is likely to increase in importance in the future
- is "a significant educational and communication leadership responsibility".