

School inspections

A guide for parents

This document applies to all maintained schools, including special schools and pupil referral units. It also covers academies, city technology colleges, city colleges for the technology of the arts and some non-maintained special schools in England.

Age group: 0–19

Published: September 2019

Reference no: 160054

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Why does Ofsted inspect schools?

We inspect schools to provide information to parents, to promote improvement and to hold schools to account for the public money they receive. School inspections are required by law. We provide an independent assessment of the quality and standards of education in schools, and check whether pupils are achieving as much as they can.

Who inspects schools?

Her Majesty's Inspectors and Ofsted Inspectors (who in most cases are serving school leaders who inspect for Ofsted for an agreed number of days each year) carry out the inspections. All inspectors have been trained to, and assessed against, Ofsted's standards.

When do inspections happen and how long do they last?

A school that was judged to be outstanding at its last inspection is exempt from routine inspection. We will not normally inspect exempt schools unless we have a concern about their performance. Ofsted will also carry out an annual assessment of an exempt school's performance (from the third year after the school's last inspection) to determine whether an inspection might be necessary. Exempt schools continue to be inspected as part of Ofsted's programme of surveys of curriculum subjects and aspects of the curriculum. Exemption from inspection does not apply to maintained nursery schools, special schools or pupil referral units that are judged as outstanding. These schools are subject to inspection in the same way as schools that are judged as good schools.

When Ofsted has judged a school to be good, we will then normally go into the school about once every four years to confirm that the school remains good and that safeguarding is effective. This is called a section 8 inspection of a good school.¹ Ofsted does not give graded judgements on a section 8 inspection of a good school, but if we find some evidence that the school would now be better than good, or standards may be declining, we will conduct a full inspection with graded judgements, which we call a section 5 inspection.² Usually this is within one to two years of the date of the section 8 inspection, but if we have serious concerns about a school, for example in relation to safeguarding, we will 'convert' the section 8 inspection to a section 5 inspection immediately.

Although most good schools will be inspected as outlined above, some good schools will automatically receive a section 5 inspection instead of a section 8 inspection if our risk assessment process indicates that the quality of provision in the school may

¹ Section 8 of the Education Act 2005.

² Section 5 of the Education Act 2005.

have deteriorated significantly, or where a school has undergone significant change, such as in its age range.

A school judged as requires improvement at its last inspection is a school that is not yet good but overall provides an acceptable standard of education. The school is inspected again within a period of 30 months. Where a school has been judged as requires improvement at two successive inspections, it will be subject to monitoring from inspectors to check its progress and is inspected again within a period of 30 months.

A standard inspection usually lasts two days but, for good primary schools and good or outstanding maintained nursery schools with less than 150 pupils, we will normally inspect for one day. The number of inspectors on the inspection team will vary according to the size and nature of the school.

What judgements do inspectors make?

Inspectors will make graded judgements on the following:

- overall effectiveness
- and the four key judgements
- the quality of education
 - behaviour and attitudes
 - personal development
 - leadership and management

Where applicable, inspectors will also make a graded judgement on the effectiveness of the early years or sixth form provision in the school.

Inspectors use the following four-point scale to make all judgements:

- grade 1 (outstanding)
- grade 2 (good)
- grade 3 (requires improvement)
- grade 4 (inadequate).

The school must take all reasonable steps to make sure that parents of pupils at the school receive a copy of the inspection report.

What happens if Ofsted judges a school to be inadequate?

If inspectors judge a school to be inadequate, it will be placed in one of the following two categories of concern.

- **Special measures** – This means the school is both:
 - failing to provide its pupils with an acceptable standard of education; and
 - not showing the capacity to make the improvements needed.
- **Serious weaknesses** – This means that the school’s performance requires significant improvement but meets only one, or neither, of the conditions for special measures. A school with serious weaknesses will have one or more of the key judgements graded inadequate (grade 4) and/or have important weaknesses in the provision for pupils’ spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.

A maintained school judged as inadequate and placed in a category of concern will be issued with an academy order by the Secretary of State for Education, to require it to become a new sponsored academy.³ Inspectors will not normally monitor the school unless there are concerns or there is a delay in the school becoming a sponsored academy.

For academies, maintained nursery schools and non-maintained special schools that have been judged as inadequate and placed in a category of concern, inspectors will visit these schools to check on their progress until they can be removed from the category (unless, for academies, they are re-brokered with a new sponsor to become a new sponsored academy). Ofsted will normally re-inspect these schools within 30 months of the publication of the inspection report that placed them in a category of concern.

How much notice do you give to a school before you inspect?

Most schools receive notice of their inspection on the morning of the school day before the inspection begins.

However, Ofsted can inspect any school without notice where this is judged to be appropriate.

³ Pupil referral units judged as inadequate will also be issued with an academy order and will be required to become an alternative provision sponsored academy. Maintained nursery schools and non-maintained special schools judged as inadequate are not subject to academy orders.

What happens during an inspection?

Inspectors talk to the headteacher, governors, staff and pupils, and consider your views as a parent. They spend most of their time observing a wide range of lessons and looking at the quality of education in the school, and the impact of the curriculum. Inspectors give specific attention to the acquisition of knowledge, understanding and skills in lessons.

They also look at the personal development, behaviour, attitudes and welfare of pupils at the school, the promotion of spiritual, moral, social and cultural development; and how well the school is led and managed.

For information about the inspection of boarding or residential provision in schools, please refer to the guidance for schools on being inspected as a boarding or residential school: www.gov.uk/guidance/social-care-common-inspection-framework-sccif-boarding-schools.

How can I make my views known?

If you are the registered parent of a child at the school, the school will send you a letter notifying you of the dates of the inspection. This letter provides you with details and options for providing your views. Our survey site, Ofsted Parent View, is the main source we use to gather parents' views about a school. Inspectors will use the views expressed on Ofsted Parent View when inspecting your child's school.

Can I speak to the inspectors?

You may have the chance to speak to the inspectors during the inspection, for example at the start of the school day. The inspection administrators will be happy to pass on messages to the inspectors and may be able to arrange telephone conversations if you are unable to speak to them in person. Their contact details will be in the letter that tells you about the inspection. Please remember that inspectors cannot deal with complaints concerning individual pupils or settle disputes between you and the school.

What happens after the inspection?

The lead inspector reports her or his judgement to the headteacher and governors. The inspection findings are published in a report for the school, parents and the wider community. Inspection reports provide information about the effectiveness of the school's work and contain recommendations about what the school should do to improve further. Reports are published on our website: <http://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/>.

Where can further details be found about school inspections?

The 'Education inspection framework' sets out the principles that apply to inspection and the main judgements that inspectors make when conducting inspections.⁴

The 'School inspection handbook' and 'School inspection handbook – section 8' set out the statutory basis for inspections, what schools can expect at inspections and provide guidance for inspectors on making their judgements.^{5,6}

What happens if I have concerns about the inspection?

Complaints are rare, but we treat them very seriously. You can find out more on our website at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted/about/complaints-procedure, or by calling our helpline on 0300 123 4666.

If you need any more information about our work, please visit our website or call our helpline.

What happens if I have concerns about my child's school?

If you are concerned about your child's school, you should start by talking directly to the teachers or headteacher or, if necessary, the governing body or the local authority. If you are not satisfied with the responses you receive Ofsted may be able to help.

You can find out more on our website or by calling our helpline.

Helpline: 0300 123 4666

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted

Privacy notice

During the inspection of your child's school, the inspectors will collect information about children at the school by looking at school records, reviewing responses to the pupil survey where appropriate and observing the everyday life of the school. In most cases, we do not record names. However, some of the information may make it possible to identify a particular child. Ofsted uses this information to prepare its

⁴ 'Education inspection framework', Ofsted; www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-inspection-framework

⁵ 'School inspection handbook', Ofsted; www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-inspection-handbook-eif

⁶ 'Section 8 school inspection handbook', Ofsted; www.gov.uk/government/publications/section-8-school-inspection-handbook-eif

report and for the purposes set out in its privacy policy. Ofsted will not publish any information that identifies a child in the report.

More information is available in Ofsted's privacy notice:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-privacy-notice/schools-ofsted-privacy-notice#parent-school>

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