

Every semester...?

### Every 12 weeks

Progress review booking (at least every 12 weeks). Monitor/flag review attendance

Chair progress review meetings, facilitate conversation between learner/line manager

1st progress review – intro, OTJ, etc. 2nd progress review – intro to KSBs. 3<sup>rd</sup> review onwards – general feedback/conversation on progress, discuss evidence of relevant KSBs seen in the workplace, start to cover EPA

Record notes of progress review meetings, save to OpenElms

Review monthly OTJ logs, address issues with OTJ logging

> Provide more general pastoral support – available for 30min chats with learners without line manager present

Monitor for any safeguarding concerns

Ensure appropriate additional support in place for learners if needed – refer to other services, arrange additional academic support (may include joint attendance at progress reviews), address concerns, support complaint resolution

Design/deliver/assess apprenticeships

Checking OTJT is relevant

Provide academic mentoring to support performance

> Provide additional discussion with apprentice on how KSBs can be achieved in the workplace

Provide mapping document showing link between programme and KSBs for learners and WPLAs

EPA support/prep

Share info with WPLAs - including attendance, academic results, development of KSBs, concerns

Monitor for any change of circumstance and follow internal process if identified

# Ofsted expectations – Quality of education

#### Intent

- The curriculum ensures that all learners benefit from high academic, technical and vocational ambitions. This means that the curriculum should be ambitious for disadvantaged learners or those with SEND, including those who have high needs, and should meet those needs
  - Evidence
  - how leaders ensure that the curriculum supports learners' progression and provides knowledge and/or skills for the future (including non-qualification activity, where relevant)
  - how learners see links between different areas of knowledge and skills and recognise that some knowledge and skills are transferable

#### **Implementation**

- Evidence
- their view of how those learners are progressing through the curriculum

#### **Impact**

- Learners are being prepared for their next stage of education, training or employment at each stage of their learning. Inspectors will consider whether learners are ready for their next steps.
- Evidence
- Inspectors will evaluate learners' progress in relation to their starting points, based on their rate of learning, acquisition of knowledge, skills and behaviours and whether they have achieved their individual, challenging learning goals.

## Questions for Discussion



https://padlet.com/DrEmmaH/Mentoring







WHAT IS (ACADEMIC)
MENTORING?

HOW DO (COULD YOU) YOU ASSIGN AN ACADEMIC MENTOR?

WHAT DOES GOOD (ACADEMIC)
MENTORING LOOK LIKE?

## What is mentoring?

## Coaching

Short term issues/problems and performance

#### **Common skills**

Knowledge, professionalism, active listening, communication, facilitation, empathy, challenging, trust, goal setting

Mentoring
Long term
Professional/personal
development

	1 <sup>st</sup> year Level 4a	2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> year Level 4b/5a	4 <sup>th</sup> year Level 5b	5 <sup>th</sup> year Level 6 into EPA
Clutterbuck, 1998	Rapport building Direction setting Emotional need - Nurturing	Maturation	1	Close down Intellectually Challenging
Mullen & Schunk, 2011; Kram, 1988	Setting a ILJ. Supporting transition to HE. Building organisational	upports refinement of the J. Challenges critical nalysis. Seeks to develop nore in- depth organisational nderstanding	for their own goals. Continues to build their	Redefinition - Ready for the EPA and progression to senior roles. Much less directive Still challenging them to seek out new ways of working, new relationships, new goals.
Carruthers, 1993	Mentor has the most influence & protégé is dependent on the mentor for support	Protégé begins to feel more confident with guidance fro the mentor.		Protégé becomes more self confident/autonomous Mentor influence reduces
Cohen, 1995	Build the relationship with the apprentice & ensure understanding of them and their aspirations. Agree boundaries to help them do this.		eation of a vision  Challenge them to achiev academic outcome they o	

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## Matching apprentices with a mentor



Good matching leads to higher satisfaction and persistence in the programme.



Natural/organic

Allows the apprentice to choose their own mentor



**Assigned** 

Skills Experience



Values & attitudes

Matched?

Diverse?

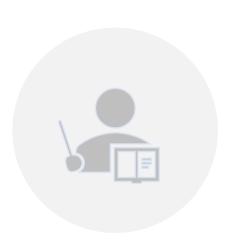
- 2 Key Questions you may wish to ask:
- What characteristics are relevant to achieve your mentoring program goals?
- How much input will you and/or the participants provide to make a match?

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# What does good look like?

Trust	Rapport
© Clear objectives	Workplace and academic
Aligned values	Welcomes and supports diversity
₩ Voluntary???	For the apprentice and the academic
<b>Time</b>	Create and hold time for the apprentice
Knowledge	Technical & experiential  Ability to link studies to the workplace
Motivational	Improve academic performance
Creates opportunities	Networks Professional development
Builds community	

Joining it up...
how can we
do this better?







# Additional reading & guidance

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- Read, D. C., Fisher, P. J., & Juran, L. (2020). How do women maximize the value of mentorship? Insights from mentees, mentors, and industry professionals. *Leadership and Organization Development Journal*, 41(2), 165–175. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/LODJ-02-2019-0094">https://doi.org/10.1108/LODJ-02-2019-0094</a>
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