



Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers)

Formerly known as Higher Education Review (Plus)

**A handbook for alternative providers undergoing
review from 1 August 2015**

April 2015

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Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers): Summary

1 Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers), formerly known as Higher Education Review (Plus), is the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education's (QAA's) principal review method for alternative providers.

2 For providers requiring educational oversight for Tier 4 Sponsorship purposes, Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) has two components. The first component is a check on financial sustainability, management and governance ('the FSMG check'), which has the aim of giving students reasonable confidence that they should not be at risk of being unable to complete their course as a result of financial failure of their education provider. The second component is a review of the provider's arrangements for maintaining the academic standards and quality of the courses it offers ('the review of quality assurance arrangements'), which aims to inform students and the wider public whether a provider meets the expectations of the higher education sector for: the setting and/or maintenance of academic standards, the provision of learning opportunities, the provision of information, and the enhancement of the quality of students' learning opportunities. For providers undergoing Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) for specific course designation for student support purposes, the FSMG check is carried out by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) after the quality assurance review has taken place. **The FSMG check is conducted entirely separately from the review of quality assurance arrangements. The remainder of this handbook is concerned with the review of quality assurance arrangements.**

3 The review of quality assurance arrangements is carried out by peer reviewers - staff and students from other providers. The reviewers are guided by a set of UK Expectations about the provision of higher education contained in the UK Quality Code for Higher Education (Quality Code).

4 Students are at the heart of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers). There are opportunities for the provider's students to take part in the review, including by contributing a student submission, meeting the review team during the review visit, working with their providers in response to review outcomes, and acting as the lead student representative. In addition, review teams of three or more normally include a student reviewer.

5 Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) culminates in the publication of a report containing the judgements and other findings. The provider is then obliged to produce an action plan in consultation with students, describing how it intends to respond to those findings. Action plans are monitored through the annual monitoring process.

Part 1: Introduction and overview

Introduction

6 The mission of QAA is to safeguard the public interest in sound standards of higher education qualifications and to inform and encourage continuous improvement in the management of the quality of higher education. In furtherance of this mission, QAA undertakes reviews of higher education offered by universities, colleges and alternative providers.

7 QAA's principal methods of review are called Higher Education Review and Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers). Higher Education Review is for providers with access to funding from HEFCE; Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) is for alternative providers.

8 Although Higher Education Review and Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) are very similar to one another, for the sake of clarity QAA produces two separate handbooks. **This handbook applies to all alternative providers, whether they are subscribers to QAA, and/or require educational oversight, and/or require a review for specific course designation purposes.**

9 The purpose of this handbook is to:

- state the aims of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers)
- give guidance to providers preparing for, and taking part in, Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers).

10 The handbook is intended primarily for providers going through the review process. It is also intended for teams conducting Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) and to provide information and guidance for degree-awarding bodies and awarding organisations involved in the review of providers who deliver their awards. QAA provides separate guidance for students. QAA also provides other guidance notes to assist providers in preparing for review and supports the implementation of the method through briefing and training events.

11 Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) has been designed to meet the *Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area*.¹ QAA has been judged to be fully compliant with these standards and guidelines by the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA).

Aims of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers)

12 The overall aims of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) are to:

- inform students and the wider public as to whether a provider:
 - maintains the academic standards of the qualifications it offers on behalf of its degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations²

¹ www.enqa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/ESG_3edition-2.pdf

² Providers without degree awarding powers work with degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations, such as Pearson, which retain responsibility for the academic standards of the awards granted in their names, and for ensuring that the quality of learning opportunities offered is adequate to enable students to achieve the academic standards required for their awards. Thus, for providers without degree awarding powers, Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) is concerned with the way in which these providers discharge

- provides learning opportunities which allow students to achieve the relevant awards and qualifications and meet the applicable Expectations outlined in the Quality Code, including the UK-wide reference points it endorses
- provides information that is fit for purpose, accessible and trustworthy for the general public, prospective students, current students, students on completion of their studies, and those with responsibility for academic standards and quality
- plans effectively to enhance the quality of its higher education provision.

13 These aims are addressed by a review of providers' arrangements for maintaining the academic standards and quality of the courses they offer ('the review of quality assurance arrangements').

Judgements and reference points

14 In the review of quality assurance arrangements, we ask review teams to make judgements on:

- the maintenance of academic standards
- the quality of student learning opportunities
- information about learning opportunities
- the enhancement of student learning opportunities.

15 The judgement on the maintenance of academic standards will be expressed as one of the following: **meets UK expectations**, **requires improvement to meet UK expectations** or **does not meet UK expectations**. The judgements on learning opportunities, information and enhancement will each be expressed as one of the following: **commended**, **meets UK expectations**, **requires improvement to meet UK expectations** or **does not meet UK expectations**. The judgements 'commended' and 'meets UK expectations' are considered to be satisfactory judgements, whereas the judgements 'requires improvement to meet UK expectations' and 'does not meet UK expectations' are unsatisfactory.

16 The judgements are made by teams of peers by reference to the Expectations in the Quality Code. Judgements represent the reasonable conclusions that a review team is able to come to, based on the evidence and time available. The criteria which review teams will use to determine their judgements are set out in Annex 2.

17 Review judgements may be differentiated so that different judgements may apply, for example, to undergraduate or postgraduate levels; or to the provision associated with different degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations.

18 The review team will also identify features of good practice, affirm developments or plans already in progress and make recommendations for action. The recommendations will indicate the urgency with which the team thinks each recommendation should be addressed. The most urgent recommendations will have a deadline of one month after publication of the review report. QAA will expect providers to take notice of these deadlines when they construct their action plan after the review.

19 Review reports will also include a commentary on the thematic element of the review. See paragraphs 31-34 for more information.

their responsibilities within the context of their agreements with degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations. Reviews of providers without degree awarding powers are not concerned with how their degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations manage their responsibilities.

Scope and coverage

20 Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) encompasses programmes of study leading to awards at levels 4-8 of *The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*,³ *The Framework for Qualifications of Higher Education Institutions in Scotland*, the *Qualifications and Credit Framework* and the *National Qualifications Framework*. It may also include other programmes (for example programmes that students on a Tier 4 sponsor licence may study). All programmes offered by a provider may be in scope of the review, whether or not the programmes are eligible for specific course designation or Tier 4 sponsorship. QAA will be able to advise if you are uncertain whether programmes are in scope of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers).

Desk-based analysis

21 The review of quality assurance arrangements takes place in two stages. The first stage is a desk-based analysis by the review team of a wide range of information about the programmes of study on offer. Some of this information, including the self-evaluation document, is given by the provider, some is given by students and the rest is assembled by QAA.

22 An important part of the information base for the desk-based analysis is a student submission, which describes what it is like to be a student at the provider under review, and how students' views are considered in the provider's decision making and quality assurance processes. Extensive guidance and support is available from QAA to those students who are responsible for producing the student submission to ensure that it is evidence based, addresses issues relevant to the review, and represents the views of students as widely as possible.

Review visit

23 The second stage is a visit to the provider. The visit allows the review team to meet some of the provider's students and staff (and other stakeholders, where appropriate) and to scrutinise further information.

24 The programme for, and duration of, the review visit varies according to the outcome of the desk-based analysis. Where this analysis demonstrates a strong track record in managing quality and standards, and that the provider is continuing to manage its responsibilities effectively, the review visit can be relatively short since there should be few issues about which the team would require further information. However, where the analysis does not demonstrate a strong track record, and/or indicates that the provider is not managing its responsibilities effectively (or the evidence provided is insufficient to demonstrate that it is meeting its responsibilities effectively), the review visit will be longer so as to allow the team to investigate its concerns thoroughly.

25 Varying the duration of review visits in this way aims both to respond to the wishes of government to introduce a more risk-based approach to quality assurance, and to fulfil the Principles of Better Regulation of Higher Education in the UK, which were developed in 2011 by the Higher Education Better Regulation Group.⁴

³ This includes integrated foundation year programmes which are designed to enable entry to a specified degree programme or programmes on successful completion. In these cases, it may be necessary to use other external reference points in addition to the Quality Code to set academic standards for the foundation year element. If the foundation year element is free-standing, and does not have a direct relationship with a specified higher education programme, it is not covered by the Quality Code, but may be subject to other regulatory requirements.

⁴ Higher Education Better Regulation Group, available at: www.hebetterregulation.ac.uk/pages/default.aspx.

26 There will be one visit to the provider and its duration will be between one day and five days. More details about how the duration of the review visit is set are given in Part 3 on page 12. At the end of the review visit, the review team will agree its judgements and other findings, as described above.

Reviewers and review teams

27 The size of the team for the whole review (that is, the desk-based analysis and the review visit) will be between two and five reviewers depending on the scale of the provision on offer. Every team will include at least one member or former member of academic staff from another provider in the UK. Larger teams may include a reviewer or reviewers with particular expertise in those areas which have given rise to the larger team, such as managing higher education provision with others. A QAA Review Manager will coordinate the review, support the review team and act as the primary point of contact with the provider.

28 QAA reviewers have current or recent senior-level expertise and experience in the management and/or delivery of higher education provision. This expertise and experience will include the management and/or administration of quality assurance. Student reviewers are recruited from among students or sabbatical officers who have experience of participating, as a representative of students' interests, in contributing to the management of academic standards and/or quality. More information about reviewers and the membership of review teams is provided in Part 3 and in Annex 6.

29 QAA recruits reviewers by inviting nominations from providers, from recognised students' unions, or by self-nomination. The selection criteria for review team members are given in Annex 6 on page 50. QAA makes every attempt to ensure that the cohort of reviewers appropriately reflects the diversity of the sector, including geographical location, size and type of providers, as well as reflecting those from diverse backgrounds.

30 Training for review team members is provided by QAA. Both new team members and those who have taken part in previous review methods are required to take part in training before they conduct a review. The purpose of the training is to ensure that all team members fully understand the aims and objectives of the review process; that they are acquainted with all the procedures involved; and that they understand their own roles and tasks, and QAA's expectations of them. We also provide opportunities for continuing development of review team members and operate procedures for managing reviewers' performance. The latter incorporates the views of providers who have undergone review.

Core and thematic elements

31 The review of quality assurance arrangements has a core element and a thematic element. The core element focuses on academic standards, quality of learning opportunities, information and enhancement, as described above. The same core applies to all providers. The thematic element focuses on an area which is regarded as particularly worthy of further analysis or enhancement among providers under review and/or the higher education sector more generally. The thematic element will change periodically. Thus, not all providers will experience the same theme.

32 In order also to promote consistency and comparability of review findings over time, the theme will not be subject to a judgement. Instead, the review report will contain a commentary on the theme. To support the dissemination of good practice, QAA will report periodically on the thematic findings across the higher education sector.

33 Providers and reviewers will be given a guide containing topics and questions for the theme area or areas, which the provider should address in its self-evaluation document. Student representatives will also receive the guide so that they can address the theme in an annex to the student submission. Where agreed external reference points exist, the guide will be based on those reference points. Where no such agreed reference points exist, QAA will develop guidance.

34 The theme or themes are selected by the Higher Education Review Group and will change periodically (but not more often than annually). The Group has selected two themes for reviews occurring in the academic year 2015-16: Student Employability and Digital Literacy. Providers undergoing reviews in 2015-16 will be required to explore one of these themes. It is up to providers to decide which theme they would like to pursue in discussion with their student representatives. More information about the selection of the theme is given in Part 3 of this handbook.

The role of students

35 Students are one of the main beneficiaries of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) and are at the heart of the review process. QAA's Student Advisory Board is a formal advisory committee of QAA's Board of Directors and has had a key role in advising on the design of this review method. Review teams may have student reviewers as members.

36 Students of the provider under review may also have input to the process by:

- nominating a lead student representative, who is involved throughout the review process
- preparing a student submission, which is a key part of the evidence for the desk-based analysis
- contributing their views directly for consideration during the desk-based analysis
- participating in meetings during the review visit
- assisting the provider in drawing up and implementing the action plan after the review.

37 More information about the role of students is given in Part 3 and Annex 5 on page 46.

Facilitators

38 Providers are invited to nominate a facilitator. In summary, the facilitator will carry out the following key roles:

- liaise with the QAA Review Manager throughout the review process to facilitate the organisation and smooth running of the review
- during the review visit, provide the review team with advice and guidance on the provider's structures, policies, priorities and procedures
- during the review visit, meet the QAA Review Manager and the lead student representative (and possibly also members of the review team) outside the formal meetings to provide or seek further clarification about particular questions or issues.

39 The facilitator will help to provide a constructive interaction between all participants in the review process. The development of an effective working relationship between QAA and the provider through such liaison should help to avoid any misunderstanding by the provider of what QAA requires, or by QAA of the nature of the provider or the scope of its provision.

40 More detailed information about the role of the facilitator is given in Annex 4 on page 44.

Lead student representatives

41 Where possible, there should also be a lead student representative from the provider undergoing review. This role is voluntary. The lead student representative will normally carry out the following key roles:

- liaise with the facilitator throughout the process to ensure smooth communication between the student body and the provider
- disseminate information about the review to the student body
- organise or oversee the writing of the student submission
- assist in the selection of students to meet the review team
- ensure continuity of activity throughout the review process
- facilitate comments from the student body on the draft review report
- work with the provider in the development of its action plan.

42 QAA will provide further advice and briefing for both facilitators and lead student representatives in the build up to their reviews.

The role of degree-awarding bodies and other awarding organisations

43 Providers may wish for their degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations to be involved in the review process by assisting, for example, with the preparation of the self-evaluation document or by attending review visits. The extent of a degree-awarding body's or awarding organisation's involvement should be decided in discussion between the partners.

44 Review teams will be pleased to meet the representatives of degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations during review visits, and occasionally may encourage them to attend particular meetings, should they regard it as likely to aid their understanding of the provider's responsibilities. However, degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations are not obliged to attend these events, since QAA has no desire to make unreasonable requests for their involvement in a process that focuses on the responsibilities of the provider under review. The role of degree-awarding bodies and awarding organisations in the review will be discussed at the preparatory meeting (see Part 3).

45 It is the responsibility of providers to keep their degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations informed of the progress of the review and to make any requests for support. The only correspondence QAA will copy to degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations is that associated with the draft and final reports. Where relevant, we may also share information with Ofqual.⁵

⁵ QAA and Ofqual have an agreement that includes a commitment to sharing information about the educational oversight of alternative higher education providers. The agreement makes provision for QAA to share information with Ofqual that is relevant to maintaining standards and confidence in qualifications that are regulated by Ofqual, or qualifications offered by the awarding organisations that Ofqual regulates.

Managing higher education provision with others

46 *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others* of the Quality Code applies to any form of collaboration between providers of higher education.⁶ The parameters of the review of arrangements for working with others will vary according to whether the partners, delivery organisations or support providers in question are also reviewed by QAA. Where they are subject to QAA review, in any form, the parameters of the review of the provider making the awards will be confined to the management of the arrangement by that provider, and to the setting and maintenance of academic standards. The reviewers will not consider the quality of learning opportunities, information and enhancement - not because these areas are unimportant, but because they will be addressed in the review of the other organisation.

47 Where partners, delivery organisations or support providers are not subject to QAA review, the review of arrangements for working together will consider all four core areas: academic standards, quality of learning opportunities, information and enhancement. This may involve review teams meeting staff and students from partners, delivery organisations or support providers in person, or by video or teleconference. More information about the review of the management of higher education provision with others is provided in Part 3 on pages 15-16.

⁶ *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others*, available at: www.qaa.ac.uk/assuring-standards-and-quality/the-quality-code/quality-code-part-b

Part 2: The interval between reviews

48 The interval between reviews for alternative providers requiring educational oversight or specific course designation is four years. Following the first review, providers will submit an annual return and will receive monitoring visits each year before the next full review. Providers who do not pass the monitoring process may request a further review in order to maintain educational oversight or specific course designation. It is expected that full reviews will normally place every four years. Further guidance on the annual monitoring process is published separately.

Part 3: The review process in detail

49 This part of the handbook explains the activities that need to be carried out to prepare for and take part in the review of quality assurance arrangement. It is aimed primarily at providers. In this part of the handbook, 'we' refers to QAA and 'you' to the provider undergoing review.

50 The standard timelines are given below. Please note that there may be unavoidable instances when the activities in the timetable need to take place over a shorter time period. The timeline for the period after the review visit is given in Part 4 on page 19.

Working weeks	Activity
Approx -24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (New Provider submits application form) • Provider begins reviewing handbook and preparing for review • Provider nominates facilitator and lead student representative • Provider begins to access online briefing material • QAA informs provider of dates of review visit and size of review team
Approx -20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA provides briefing event for facilitator and lead student representative • QAA informs provider of membership of review team and name of QAA Review Manager coordinating the review
Approx -18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory meeting between QAA Review Manager and provider at the provider
-18 to -16 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers requiring educational oversight submit FSMG documentation and pay FSMG fee (exact date to be specified depending on the circumstances of the review)
-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provider uploads self-evaluation and supporting evidence to QAA's electronic folder • Lead student representative uploads student submission • Review team begins desk-based analysis
-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA Review Manager informs provider of any requests for additional documentary evidence
-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provider uploads additional evidence (if required)
-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team holds first team meeting to discuss desk-based analysis and agree the duration of, and programme for, the review visit
Approx -4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA Review Manager informs provider of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the duration of the review visit - the team's main lines of enquiry - who the team wishes to meet - any further requests for documentary evidence

0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review visit
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First contact with QAA

51 The first contact that you will have about your review is likely to be soon after the closure of the application window for Educational oversight or specific course designation, or as soon as possible after it becomes clear from your annual monitoring return that you require a full review. We will write to you to tell you the dates of the review visit and the size of the review team.

52 We suggest that from this point you begin to use the online review briefing material available on QAA's website. The package includes details of the review process, roles of key players, guidance on the preparation of the self-evaluation document and the student submission, guidance on other documentation required, FAQs and other guidance. Once you know the date of your review, we will also expect you to disseminate that information to your students and tell them how they can engage with the process through the student submission.

Setting the size and membership of the review team

53 The size of the review team is correlated to the scale and complexity of the provision under review. This is not because large and complex provision is inherently more risky, but rather that, in general, it takes more time for review teams to understand and review large and complex provision than provision which is small and/or less complex.

54 Identifying the scale of the provision under review is a simple, formulaic process involving the application of thresholds to three quantitative measures. These measures are:

- the total number of higher education students (headcount)
- the number of postgraduate research students as a proportion of the total number of higher education students
- the number of different degree-awarding bodies and other awarding organisations the provider engages with.

55 The size of the team is determined incrementally by establishing a base size according to the total number of higher education students and then adding additional reviewers depending on the other three measures, as described in the table below. The team will consist of a maximum of five reviewers.

1	Total number of students (headcount) in provision which is within the scope of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) (see paragraph 20)	<100	2 reviewers
		100-999	3 reviewers
		≥1,000	4 reviewers
2	Postgraduate research students (headcount) as a proportion of measure 1	< 10%	0 reviewers
		≥ 10%	+ 1 reviewer
3	Number of different degree-awarding bodies and other awarding organisations	< 5	0 reviewers
		≥ 5	+ 1 reviewer

56 QAA will determine the size of the review team based on the information in your application form or most recent review or monitoring report. Once the size of the review team has been set at this stage, it will not be changed to reflect any possible changes in the scale and complexity of the provision before the review visit.

57 At the same time as we inform you of the size of the team, we will also tell you its membership. We will tell you which organisations the members of the review team work for or where they study, and whether they have declared any other interests to us (such as external examinations or membership of a governing body of another provider). We will ask you to let us know of any potential conflicts of interest that members of the team might have with your organisation, and may make adjustments in light of that.

58 About the same time as we tell you the size and membership of the team, we will also confirm with you the name of the QAA Review Manager who will be coordinating your review and the administrative support officer who will support it. You are welcome to phone or email your Review Manager, or visit him or her at QAA if you need to understand the review process better. The QAA Review Manager can provide advice about the review process but cannot act as a consultant for your preparation for review, nor comment on whether the processes that you have for quality assurance are appropriate or fit for purpose: that is the job of the review team.

59 Finally for this stage of the process, we will ask you to nominate your facilitator and lead student representative. We realise that it might be too early to know the name of the lead student representative. Until this is confirmed, if we need to contact the student representative body then we will contact the President of the students' union (or the equivalent). If at this stage it seems unlikely that the students' union or equivalent will be able to nominate a lead student representative, or if there is no representative body, we may need to consider an alternative way of allowing students to contribute their views directly to the review team using an online tool. Further information about this facility is given in Annex 5 on page 46.

QAA briefing

60 QAA will provide a joint briefing for facilitators and lead student representatives on their roles and responsibilities. These events will be for all providers having reviews at about the same time, so the timing is flexible. We will invite your organisation to send its nominees and give you any information that you need for the briefing.

Preparatory meeting - 18 weeks before your review visit

61 The preparatory meeting will take place approximately 18 weeks before the review visit. At the preparatory meeting, the QAA Review Manager coordinating the review will visit you to discuss the structure of the review as a whole. The purpose of the meeting will be:

- to answer any questions about the review which remain after the briefing
- to discuss the information to be provided to the review team, including the self-evaluation document (SED) and the student submission
- to discuss the information QAA has assembled from other sources
- to discuss which theme you wish to pursue
- to confirm the practical arrangements for the review visit.

62 The meeting should, therefore, involve those who are most immediately involved with the production of the SED and the student submission. In general, attendance by other staff should be confined to those with responsibility for the operational arrangements for the

review; the preparatory meeting is not an opportunity for the QAA Review Manager to brief a large number of staff about the review process. The facilitator and lead student representative should attend. The QAA Review Manager can give you further guidance about who should participate in the meeting.

63 It is up to providers to decide which theme they would like in partnership with their student representatives. The QAA Review Manager will consider your proposal and confirm within one week of the preparatory meeting that it is acceptable. Only where there is a disagreement between the provider and its student representatives about the choice of theme would QAA consider not accepting your proposal.

64 The discussion about the SED will be particularly important. The usefulness of the SED to the review team will be one of the main factors in determining the length of your review visit. If the SED is reflective and well targeted to the areas of the review and the evidence carefully chosen, the greater is the likelihood that the team will be able to verify your organisation's approaches and gather evidence of its own quickly and effectively. The same is true of the quality of accompanying documentation that you provide. It is also important that the SED makes reference to any nationally benchmarked datasets that are produced for or about your organisation. Further guidance about the structure and content of the SED is given in Annex 3 on page 38.

65 The preparatory meeting also provides an opportunity to discuss information for the desk-based analysis which we have assembled from sources available directly to us. Again, more detail about what this may comprise is provided in Annex 3. You will have an opportunity at this meeting to raise any concerns about this other information.

66 Finally, the preparatory meeting will include discussion about the student submission. Student representatives will need to have studied the online briefing before the preparatory meeting, and to have contacted the QAA Review Manager if additional clarification is needed. Discussion will include the scope and purpose of the student submission and any topics beyond the standard template for the student submission that the student representatives consider appropriate. It will also provide an important opportunity to liaise with the lead student representative about how students will be selected to meet the team. We envisage the selection of students to be the responsibility of the lead student representative, but the lead student representative may choose to work in conjunction with the facilitator, or with other student colleagues, if they so wish. After the preparatory meeting, the QAA Review Manager will be available to help clarify the process further with either the facilitator or the lead student representative.

67 If by this stage it appears unlikely that the student body will be able to make a student submission, we will need to consider an alternative way of allowing students to contribute their views directly to the review team using an online tool. Further information about this facility is given in Annex 5 on page 46.

Uploading the self-evaluation document and student submission - 12 weeks before your review visit

68 You will need to upload your SED and the accompanying evidence 12 weeks before the review visit. The precise date for doing this will have been explained at a QAA briefing and/or by your QAA Review Manager at the preparatory meeting.

Desk-based analysis and requests for additional information - nine weeks before your review visit

69 The review team will begin its desk-based analysis of all the information almost as soon as the SED and student submission are uploaded. Should the team identify any gaps in the information, or require further evidence about the issues they are pursuing, they will inform the QAA Review Manager. The QAA Review Manager will then make a request to you for further information about nine weeks before the review visit. Requests for additional information will be strictly limited to what the team requires to complete the desk-based analysis and you are entitled to ask why the team has asked to see any of the information it has requested. You should provide the additional information requested at least six weeks before the review visit.

First team meeting - four weeks before your review visit

70 About four weeks before the review visit, the team will hold its first team meeting. The first team meeting, which takes place over one day and does not involve a visit to the provider, is the culmination of the desk-based analysis. Its purposes are to allow the review team to:

- discuss its analysis of the documentary evidence
- decide on issues for further exploration at the review visit
- decide whether it requires any further documentary evidence
- agree on the duration of the review visit
- decide whom it wishes to meet at the review visit.

71 The review team will decide on the duration of the visit according to what the desk-based analysis reveals both about the provider's track record in managing quality and standards and the extent to which it meets the applicable Expectations of the Quality Code. Where the desk-based analysis finds a strong track record and evidence that all or nearly all Expectations are met, the team will not require a long visit to the provider to finish its work. Where the desk-based analysis does not suggest a strong track record and/or indicates that several Expectations may not be met (or the evidence provided is insufficient to demonstrate that the provider is meeting its responsibilities effectively), the review team will need more time at the provider to talk to staff and students and analyse further evidence, in order to investigate its concerns thoroughly. A longer visit may also be required where the provider has particularly significant formal arrangements for working with others, which the review team needs to explore through a number of meetings with staff and/or students at partner organisations.⁷

72 The criteria that teams will use in deciding on the length of the visit are set out in the table below. In practice, it is unlikely that the findings of the desk-based analysis will be consistent with all the criteria listed within a particular category. For instance, a provider may have a strong track record in managing quality and/or standards, yet have significant formal arrangements for working with others which necessitate a longer review visit. Therefore, not all criteria have to be met to justify a review of a particular duration.

73 Review teams are also permitted to specify a shorter visit than the guidance indicates; this is most likely to occur where the desk-based analysis finds moderate or serious risks at a provider with few students and, therefore, limited scope for meetings. In any case, the duration of the review visit should not be regarded as a judgement about the

⁷ Not all Expectations in the Quality Code apply (or apply fully) to all providers. Please see Annex 2 for further information.

provider's higher education provision; the judgements are only agreed at the end of the process.

74 The precise duration of the review visit will be determined by the review team within the parameters outlined below. Whether, for example, a review visit lasts three or four days is likely to depend on the scale and complexity of the higher education on offer and the number of Expectations which the desk-based analysis indicates may not be met. We envisage that one-day visits will only be used for providers that have a strong track record and fewer than 50 higher education students.

<p>1, 2 or 3 day visit</p>	<p>The provider has a strong track record in managing quality and standards, as evidenced by the outcomes of previous external review activities (such as QAA review), and has responded to those activities fully and effectively.</p> <p>There is evidence that all or nearly all applicable Expectations are met.</p> <p>Expectations which appear not to be met present low risks to the management of the higher education provision, in that they relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minor omissions or oversights • a need to amend or update details in documentation, where the amendment will not require or result in major structural, operational or procedural change • completion of activity that is already underway. <p>The need for any remedial action has been acknowledged by the provider and it has provided clear evidence of appropriate action being taken within a reasonable timescale.</p>
<p>3 or 4 day visit</p>	<p>The provider has a strong track record in managing quality and standards, as evidenced by the outcomes of previous external review activities (such as QAA review), but there is some evidence of it not responding to those activities fully and effectively.</p> <p>There is evidence that most applicable Expectations are met.</p> <p>Expectations which appear not to be met do not present serious risks, but may raise moderate risks in that they relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weaknesses in the operation of part of the provider's governance structure (as it relates to quality assurance) or lack of clarity about responsibilities • insufficient emphasis or priority given to assuring standards or quality in the provider's planning processes • quality assurance procedures which, while broadly adequate, have some shortcomings in terms of the rigour with which they are applied. <p>Plans that the provider presents for addressing identified problems are under-developed or not fully embedded in its operational planning.</p>

<p>4 or 5 day visit</p>	<p>The provider does not have a strong track record in managing quality and standards and/or has failed to take appropriate action in response to previous external review activities (such as QAA review).</p> <p>The provider has particularly significant formal arrangements for working with others.</p> <p>The evidence is either insufficient to indicate that most applicable Expectations are met or indicates that several applicable Expectations are not being met.</p> <p>In the case of the latter, the Expectations not met present serious risks in that they relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ineffective operation of parts of the provider's governance structure (as it relates to quality assurance) • significant gaps in policy, structures or procedures relating to the provider's quality assurance • serious breaches by the provider of its own quality assurance procedures. <p>Plans for addressing identified problems are not adequate to rectify the problems or there is very little or no evidence of progress.</p> <p>The provider has not recognised that it has major problems, or has not planned significant action to address problems it has identified.</p>
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Confirmation of the review visit schedule - four weeks before your review visit

75 Within a week after the first team meeting, the QAA Review Manager will confirm in writing the arrangements for the review visit, including:

- its duration
- whom the review team wishes to meet
- whether the review team requires any further evidence
- the review team's main lines of enquiry.

76 Telling you about the review team's main lines of enquiry is meant to help you prepare for the review visit. The lines of enquiry will be based either on those Expectations which the desk-based analysis indicates are not being met, or on potential areas of good practice. **The lines of enquiry do not preclude the review team from investigating any other area or issue within the scope of the review during the review visit.**

77 Review visits will always take place within one working week and not straddle weekends. Therefore, a five day review visit will always begin first thing on Monday morning. Shorter review visits may begin on a different day of the week, either first thing in the morning or at lunchtime. Thus, a two day review visit could begin at lunchtime on Monday and finish at lunchtime on Wednesday. Your QAA Review Manager will discuss the arrangements for the review visit with you at the preparatory meeting and seek to identify the most convenient arrangements for a one, two, three or four day visit, bearing in mind the need for the review team to meet students and staff.

The review visit - week 0

78 As near to the beginning of the review visit as possible, the review team will hold a short meeting with the head of the provider. This is the review team's meeting and the topics covered will vary from review to review, but the team is likely to be interested in the provider's overall strategy for higher education, which will help to set the review in context.

79 Thereafter the activity carried out at the visit will not be the same for every review, but may include contact with staff (including staff from degree-awarding bodies and other awarding organisations where applicable), recent graduates, external examiners and employers. The review team will ensure that its programme includes meetings with a wide variety of students, to enable it to gain first-hand information on students' experience as learners and on their engagement with the provider's quality assurance and enhancement processes. The review team will be pleased to make use of video or teleconference facilities to meet people who may find it difficult to attend the provider's premises, such as distance-learning students or alumni.

80 Review activities will be carried out by at least two review team members. Where the team splits for an activity, there will be catch-up time afterwards so that all members of the team have a shared understanding of what has been found.

81 The review visit will include a final meeting between the review team and senior staff of the provider, the facilitator and the lead student representative. This will not be a feedback meeting, but will be an opportunity for the team to summarise the major lines of enquiry and issues that it has pursued (and may still be pursuing). The intention will be to give the provider a final opportunity to offer clarification and/or present evidence that will help the team come to secure review findings.

82 Although the facilitator and lead student representative will not be present with the team for its private meetings, we do expect the team to have regular contact with the facilitator and lead student representative, perhaps at the beginning and/or end of the day, or when they are invited to clarify evidence or provide information. The facilitator and lead student representative can also suggest informal meetings if they want to alert the team to information which it might find useful.

83 On the final day of the review visit, the review team considers its findings in order to:

- decide on the grades of the four judgements
- decide on the commentary on the thematic element of the review
- agree any features of good practice that it wishes to highlight
- agree any recommendations for action by the provider
- agree any affirmations of courses of action that the provider has already identified.

84 You can find more detail about the Expectations that teams use to make judgements in [Annex 2](#) on page 26.

85 The QAA Review Manager will be present during the review visit and will chair the private meetings of the team. On the last day of the review, the QAA Review Manager will test the evidence base for the team's findings.

Contingency to extend the review visit

86 In exceptional circumstances, the review team may recommend to the QAA Review Manager that it cannot come to sound judgements within the scheduled review visit. This is most likely to occur where a review team arranges for a short review visit and subsequently finds serious problems that were not apparent from the desk-based analysis. In such circumstances, QAA may ask to extend the review visit, or, if that is not feasible, to arrange for the review team to return as soon as possible after the review visit finishes.

QAA Concerns Scheme

87 As well as undertaking reviews of higher education providers, QAA can also investigate concerns about the standards and quality of higher education provision, and the information that higher education providers produce about their learning opportunities. Where there is evidence of weaknesses that go beyond an isolated occurrence, and where the evidence suggests broader failings in the management of quality and standards, we can investigate. These concerns may be raised by students, staff, organisations, or anyone else. Further details about the Concerns Scheme are provided on our website.

88 Where a concern becomes known to QAA in the immediate build up to a Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) visit, we may investigate the concern within that review rather than conduct a separate investigation. If we choose to investigate through the review, we will pass the information and accompanying evidence to the reviewers. We will explain the nature of the concern to the provider and invite them to provide a response to the reviewers. The reviewers' view of the validity and seriousness of the concern may affect the review outcome.

89 Where a concern becomes known to QAA during a review visit, we may investigate the concern during the review visit and this could be grounds for extending the visit (see paragraph 86). If we choose to investigate the concern in this way, we will pass the information and accompanying evidence to the reviewers. We will explain the nature of the concern to the provider and invite them to provide a response to the reviewers. The reviewers' view of the validity and seriousness of the concern may affect the review outcome. Alternatively we may choose to investigate the concern after the review visit has ended and this may also affect the review outcome.

90 We may also use Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) to follow up on a provider's response to the outcome of a Concerns investigation following the publication of the investigation report. If we intend to use the review for this purpose, the QAA Review Manager will inform the provider and describe how the review is likely to be affected. It may, for instance, involve the submission by the provider of additional evidence, or an additional meeting at the review visit. The reviewers' view of the provider's response to the Concerns investigation may affect the review outcome.

Part 4: After the review visit

91 This part of the handbook describes what happens after the review visit has ended. The standard timeline for this part of the process is given below. Please note that the deadlines in this timeline may be extended by up to two weeks for reviews with review visit occurring less than 16 weeks before Christmas. The precise dates will be confirmed to you in writing by the QAA Review Manager.

Working weeks	Activity
Review visit +2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAA Review Manager sends key findings letter to provider (copied to the Home Office, HEFCE, and/or awarding bodies or organisations as relevant)
+6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAA sends draft review report to provider and lead student representative (copied to awarding bodies or organisations as relevant)
+9 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider and lead student representative give factual corrections (incorporating any comments from awarding bodies or organisations)
+12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QAA publishes report
+22 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider publishes its action plan on its website

Reports

92 Two weeks after the end of the review, you will receive a letter setting out the provisional key findings. We will copy this letter to the Home Office for reviews of providers seeking educational oversight, and to HEFCE for those requiring course designation. We will also copy this letter to the relevant degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations.

93 After a further four weeks, you will receive the draft report for the findings, which will be copied to the relevant degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations as well. We will ask you to respond within three weeks, telling us of any factual errors or errors of interpretation in the report. Factual errors or errors of interpretation must relate to the period before or at the review visit; the review team will not consider amending the report to reflect changes or developments made by the provider after the review visit ended. We will also share the draft report with the lead student representative and invite his or her comments on it by the same deadline.

94 The review's findings (judgements, recommendations, features of good practice and affirmations) will be decided by the review team as peer reviewers. The QAA Review Manager will ensure that the findings are backed by adequate and identifiable evidence, and that the review report provides information in a succinct and readily accessible form. To this end, QAA will retain editorial responsibility for the final report and will moderate reports to promote consistency.

95 The report will be written as concisely as possible, while including enough detail to be of maximum use to the provider. The report will contain an executive summary to explain the findings to a lay audience.

96 The structure of the report will follow the structure recommended for the provider's self-evaluation document and the student submission. Its production will be coordinated by the QAA Review Manager.

97 Where the draft report contains judgements of 'commended' or 'meets UK expectations' in all four areas, the report will be finalised and published three weeks later (that is, within 12 working weeks of the review visit). You will be notified of publication. When you have engaged successfully⁸ with QAA, through achieving a positive outcome in all judgement areas, you will be provided with the relevant information to enable you to use the relevant QAA Review Graphic, or the Quality Mark if you are a QAA subscriber.

Action planning and sign-off

98 After the report has been published, you will be expected to provide an action plan, signed off by the head of the provider, responding to the recommendations and affirmations, and giving any plans to capitalise on the identified good practice. You should either produce this jointly with student representatives, or representatives should be able to post their own commentary on the action plan. The QAA Review Manager will have discussed this process with you at the preparatory meeting. The action plan (and commentary, if produced) should be posted to your public website within one academic term or semester of the review report being published. A link to the report page on QAA's website should also be provided. You will be expected to update the action plan annually, again in conjunction with student representatives, until actions have been completed, and post the updated plan to your website.

99 If, without good reason, you do not provide an action plan within the required timescale, or if you fail to engage seriously with review recommendations, you may be referred for investigation under QAA's Concerns Scheme. Future review and monitoring teams will take into account the progress made on the actions from the previous review.

Process for unsatisfactory judgements

100 The judgements 'requires improvement to meet UK expectations' and 'does not meet UK expectations' are considered to be unsatisfactory. Where the second draft report (that is, the version of the report produced in light of the provider's comments on the first draft) contains unsatisfactory judgements in any of the four judgement areas, we will not publish that report but rather send it back to allow you to consider whether you wish to appeal the judgements. Any appeal should be made within one month⁹ of dispatch of the second draft report, and should be based on that second draft. An appeal based on a first draft report will not be considered. **QAA will not publish a report, meet a third party request for disclosure of the report, or consider a provider's action plan while an appeal is pending or is under consideration.** Please refer to the procedure on appeals for further information.¹⁰ A timeline for a review resulting in one or more unsatisfactory judgements is given below.

⁸ A successful engagement for a provider under Higher Education Review (Plus), in terms of eligibility for the QAA Review Graphic, would be a judgement of **commended** or **meets UK expectations**.

⁹ When the deadline for receipt of appeal falls on a non-working day, it will be amended to the next working day. Amendments will also be made to take account of bank holiday periods. Providers will be advised of the exact deadline for appeal when they are sent the second draft report.

¹⁰ QAA appeals procedure, available at: www.qaa.ac.uk/complaints/pages/default.aspx.

Working weeks	Activity
Review visit +2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA Review Manager sends key findings letter to provider (copied to Home Office, HEFCE, and/or awarding bodies or organisations as relevant)
+6 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA sends draft review report to provider and lead student representative (copied to awarding bodies or organisations as relevant)
+9 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provider and lead student representative give factual corrections (incorporating any comments from awarding bodies or organisations)
+12 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAA sends second draft to provider and lead student representative (copied to awarding bodies or organisations as relevant)
Approximately +16 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for provider to appeal the judgements

101 Where an unsatisfactory judgement is not appealed, the review report will be published within one week after the appeal deadline and you will be notified of publication. Where an appeal against an unsatisfactory judgement is unsuccessful, the report will be published within one week after the end of the appeal process and you will be notified of publication. Upon publication of your report, you will receive confirmation that you will not be eligible to use the QAA Review Graphic (or the QAA Quality Mark, if you are a QAA subscriber) and will be asked to remove it from all your communications materials.

102 The consequences of an unsatisfactory judgement depend on the nature of the judgement (that is whether it is 'requires improvement to meet UK expectation' or 'does not meet UK expectations') and whether the review is for educational oversight or specific course designation. Please see the QAA website for further information.

Complaints and appeals

103 QAA has formal processes for receiving complaints and appeals. Details of these processes are available on the QAA website.¹¹

¹¹ Concerns, available at: www.qaa.ac.uk/complaints/pages/default.aspx.

Annex 1: Definitions of key terms

What do we mean by academic standards?

Part A: Setting and Maintaining Academic Standards of the Quality Code states the following:

Public confidence in academic standards requires public understanding of the achievements represented by higher education qualifications and how the standards are secured. Part A of the Quality Code explains how academic standards are set and maintained for higher education qualifications in the UK. The frameworks, statements and guidance concerned with academic standards constitute formal components of Part A which explains how these components relate to each other and how collectively they provide an integrated context for setting and maintaining academic standards in higher education. Part A sets out what is expected of degree-awarding bodies in setting, delivering and maintaining the academic standards of the awards that they make. Delivery organisations working with degree-awarding bodies do not carry the same responsibilities for academic standards but need to understand how academic standards are set and maintained in UK higher education. The specific role as a delivery organisation in relation to academic standards is set out in the formal agreement with its degree-awarding body. See further *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others*.

Threshold academic standards are the minimum acceptable level of achievement that a student has to demonstrate to be eligible for an academic award. For equivalent awards, the threshold level of achievement is agreed across the UK and is described by the qualification descriptors set out in *The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (FHEQ).

Academic standards are the standards that individual degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations set and maintain for the award of their academic credit or qualifications. These may exceed the threshold academic standards.

Threshold academic standards define the minimum standards which degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations must use to make the award of qualifications at a particular level of the relevant framework for higher education qualifications (for instance, a foundation degree, or a doctoral degree). Threshold academic standards are distinct from the standards of performance that a student needs to demonstrate to achieve a particular classification of a qualification (for example, a first class honours degree classification in a particular subject or the award of Merit or Distinction in a master's degree). These standards of performance are the academic standards for which individual degree-awarding bodies are responsible as described further in *Chapter A2* of the Quality Code.

Individual degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations are responsible for ensuring that UK threshold academic standards are met in their awards by aligning programme learning outcomes with the relevant qualification descriptors in the national frameworks for higher education qualifications. They are also responsible for defining their own academic standards by setting the pass marks and determining the grading/marking schemes and any criteria for classification of qualifications that differentiate between levels of student achievement above and below the threshold academic standards. The primary focus of *Part A* is on how UK threshold academic standards are set and maintained.

Chapter A1 now formally incorporates, and places in an explanatory context, the following QAA publications as constituent components of this Part of the Quality Code:

- the UK national frameworks for higher education qualifications (*The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and *The Framework for Qualifications of Higher Education Institutions in Scotland*), that set out the different qualification levels and national expectations of standards of achievement
- guidance on qualification characteristics
- the *Foundation Degree Qualification Benchmark*
- *The Higher Education Credit Framework for England: Guidance on Academic Credit Arrangements in Higher Education in England*
- Subject Benchmark Statements which set out the nature and characteristics of degrees (generally bachelor's with honours) and the outcomes graduates are expected to achieve in specific subject areas.

Professional, statutory and regulatory bodies (PSRBs) are organisations that set the standards for, and regulate the standards of entry into, particular professions. Professional qualifications (as distinct from academic qualifications) are determined by PSRBs and they may stipulate academic requirements which must be met in order for an academic programme to be recognised as leading to, or providing exemption from part of, a professional qualification. Where degree-awarding bodies choose to offer programmes which lead to, or provide exemption from, specific professional qualifications, the requirements of the relevant PSRB will influence the design of academic programmes, but the responsibility for the academic standards remains with the degree-awarding body which is awarding the academic qualification. Where providers have PSRB accreditation for their programmes, review teams will explore how accreditation requirements are taken into account in the setting and maintaining of standards and the quality assurance of programmes. Review teams will also explore how accurately information about accredited status is conveyed to students.

Responsibilities of non degree-awarding bodies

Degree-awarding bodies often work with other providers (delivery organisations or support providers) that do not have degree awarding powers to deliver provision which leads to the award of a higher education qualification or academic credit of the degree-awarding body. Where this happens, degree-awarding bodies are responsible for setting the academic standards and are responsible for maintaining those academic standards regardless of where the learning opportunities are delivered or who provides them. Delivery organisations that work with degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations are responsible for delivering modules or programmes of study and maintaining the academic standards of the degree-awarding body. The operational implementation of certain functions related to academic standards (for example, assessment) may be delegated to these delivery organisations which are then accountable to the degree-awarding body for discharging them appropriately and for operating in accordance with the academic frameworks and regulations approved by the relevant degree-awarding body (see Quality Code, *Chapter A2* and *Chapter A3*). In some instances, the degree-awarding body may have approved separate academic frameworks and/or regulations for an individual delivery organisation. In these circumstances, the delivery organisation is responsible for contributing to the review of regulations and recommending changes for approval by the degree-awarding body.

A degree-awarding body's responsibility for the academic standards of all credit and qualifications awarded in its name is never delegated. Degree-awarding bodies are responsible for defining and recording, in a written agreement for each specific arrangement,

the specific functions delegated to a delivery organisation and the individual and shared roles, responsibilities and obligations of each party. See *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others*. All delivery organisations or support providers that work with a degree-awarding body are required to engage with the Quality Code and to meet the relevant Expectations.

See also Annex 9.

What do we mean by academic quality?

Part B of the Quality Code sets out the Expectations about assuring and enhancing academic quality that all providers are required to meet.

Academic quality is defined in the *UK Quality Code for Higher Education: General introduction* as follows:

Academic quality is concerned with how well the learning opportunities made available to students enable them to achieve their award. It is about making sure that appropriate and effective teaching, support, assessment and learning resources are provided for them. In order to achieve a higher education award, students participate in the learning opportunities made available to them by their provider. A provider should be capable of guaranteeing the quality of the opportunities it provides, but it cannot guarantee how any particular student will experience those opportunities. By ensuring that its policies, structures and processes for the management of learning opportunities are implemented effectively, a provider also ensures the effectiveness of its outcomes.

What do we mean by enhancement?

Enhancement is defined by QAA for the purposes of review in England and Northern Ireland as: 'taking deliberate steps at provider level to improve the quality of learning opportunities'. This definition means that enhancement is more than a collection of examples of good practice that might be found across a provider. It is about a provider being aware that it has a responsibility to improve the quality of learning opportunities, and to have policies, structures and processes in place to make sure it can do so. It means that the willingness to consider enhancement stems from a high-level awareness of the need for improvement and is embedded throughout the provider.

See also Annex 10. What do we mean by information about higher education provision?

Part C: Information about Higher Education Provision of the Quality Code sets out the Expectation that all providers are required to meet concerning information about the learning opportunities offered: 'Higher education providers produce information for their intended audiences about the learning opportunities they offer that is fit for purpose, accessible and trustworthy.' This information is for the public at large, prospective students, current students, students who have completed their studies, and those with responsibility for academic standards and quality.

In England the HEFCE Memorandum of Assurance and Accountability (part two, outlining conditions of grant) requires providers who access public funding from HEFCE in England to:

- provide Key Information Sets (KIS) data annually for undergraduate courses, whether full or part-time and display a KIS 'widget' prominently on each main course page where the course has been included in the KIS.

In England providers are also encouraged to publish wider information on:

- institutional context
- aspects of courses and awards, such as prospectuses, programme guides, course and module descriptors
- quality and standards of programmes.

More details of the content of the KIS are given in HEFCE 2011/18 and HEFCE 2012/15. Information about wider information is available from HEFCE's website.

While reviewers are not expected to make a judgement on the statistical accuracy of the detailed information in the KIS, they will consider the KIS and wider information in their judgement on whether the provider's information about the learning opportunities offered is fit for purpose, accessible and trustworthy.

What do we mean by good practice?

A feature of good practice is a process or way of working that, in the view of a QAA review team, makes a particularly positive contribution to the following judgement areas: the provider's assurance of its academic standards, the quality and/or enhancement of the learning opportunities it provides for students, and the quality of the information it produces about its higher education provision.

What is an affirmation?

An affirmation is recognition of an action that is already taking place in a provider to improve a recognised weakness or inadequacy in the following judgement areas: the assurance of its academic standards, the quality and/or enhancement of the learning opportunities it provides for students, and the quality of the information it produces about its higher education provision.

What is a recommendation?

Review teams make recommendations where they agree that a provider should consider changing a process or a procedure in order to: safeguard academic standards; assure the quality of, or take deliberate steps to enhance, the learning opportunities it provides for students; or to ensure that the information it produces for its intended audiences is fit for purpose, accessible and trustworthy.

Annex 2: Format and wording of judgements

There are four judgements in Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers), reflecting the three parts of the Quality Code (Part A: Setting and Maintaining Academic Standards; Part B: Assuring and Enhancing Academic Quality; and Part C: Information about Higher Education Provision) and the embedding of enhancement throughout the Quality Code.

The wording of the judgements is as follows:

- 1 The maintenance of the academic standards of awards offered on behalf of degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations...
- 2 The quality of student learning opportunities...
- 3 The quality of the information about learning opportunities...
- 4 The enhancement of student learning opportunities...

The judgement on academic standards has three possible grades: **meets UK expectations**, **requires improvement to meet UK expectations** and **does not meet UK expectations**. The judgements on learning opportunities, information and enhancement have four possible grades: **is commended**, **meets UK expectations**, **requires improvement to meet UK expectations** and **does not meet UK expectations**. Review judgements may be differentiated so that different judgements may apply, for example, to undergraduate and postgraduate levels, or to the provision associated with different degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations.

The criteria that review teams will use to come to these judgements are set out below. These criteria are cumulative, which means that most criteria within a particular section should be fulfilled in order to support the relevant judgement.

...is or are commended	...meet(s) UK expectations	...require(s) improvement to meet UK expectations	...do(es) not meet UK expectations
All applicable Expectations have been met.	All, or nearly all, applicable Expectations have been met.	Most applicable Expectations have been met.	Several applicable Expectations have not been met or there are major gaps in one or more of the applicable Expectations.
	Expectations not met do not, individually or collectively, present any serious risks to the management of this area.	Expectations not met do not present any serious risks. Some moderate risks may exist which, without action, could lead to serious problems over time with the management of this area.	Expectations not met present serious risk(s), individually or collectively, to the management of this area, and limited controls are in place to mitigate the risk. Consequences of inaction in some areas may be severe.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are examples of good practice in this area and no recommendations for improvement. • The provider has plans to enhance this area further. • Student engagement in the management of this area is widespread and supported. • Managing the needs of students is a clear focus of the provider's strategies and policies in this area. 	<p>Any recommendations may relate, for example, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minor omissions or oversights • a need to amend or update details in documentation, where the amendment will not require or result in major structural, operational or procedural change • completion of activity that is already underway in a small number of areas that will allow the provider to meet the Expectations more fully. 	<p>Any recommendations may relate, for example, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weakness in the operation of part of the provider's governance structure (as it relates to quality assurance) or lack of clarity about responsibilities • insufficient emphasis or priority given to assuring standards or quality in the provider's planning processes • quality assurance procedures which, while broadly adequate, have some shortcomings in terms of the rigour with which they are applied • problems which are confined to a small part of the provision. 	<p>Any recommendations may relate, for example, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ineffective operation of parts of the provider's governance structure (as it relates to quality assurance) • significant gaps in policy, structures or procedures relating to the provider's quality assurance • breaches by the provider of its own quality assurance management procedures.

...is or are commended	...meet(s) UK expectations	...require(s) improvement to meet UK expectations	...do(es) not meet UK expectations
	<p>The need for action has been acknowledged by the provider in its review documentation or during the review, and it has provided clear evidence of appropriate action being taken within a reasonable timescale.</p> <p>There is evidence that the provider is fully aware of its responsibilities for assuring quality: previous responses to external review activities provide confidence that areas of weakness will be addressed promptly and professionally.</p>	<p>Plans that the provider presents for addressing identified problems before or at the review are under-developed or not fully embedded in the provider's operational planning.</p> <p>The provider's priorities or recent actions suggest that it may not be fully aware of the significance of certain issues. However, previous responses to external review activities suggest that it will take the required actions and provide evidence of action, as requested.</p>	<p>Plans for addressing identified problems that the provider may present before or at the review are not adequate to rectify the problems, or there is very little or no evidence of progress.</p> <p>The provider has not recognised that it has major problems, or has not planned significant action to address problems it has identified.</p> <p>The provider has limited understanding of the responsibilities associated with one or more key areas of the Expectations, or may not be fully in control of all parts of the organisation.</p> <p>The provider has repeatedly or persistently failed to take appropriate action in response to external review activities.</p>

When teams make their judgements, they will take into account whether the Expectations of the Quality Code have been met. To assist teams in deciding whether Expectations have been met, the table below presents each Expectation alongside headings which refer to the Indicators of sound practice in the relevant Chapter of the Quality Code. Neither the headings nor the Indicators of sound practice themselves are intended to operate as checklists and reviewers will not use them in this way. Reviewers will appreciate that the precise details of how an Expectation is being addressed will vary from provider to provider and, where applicable, according to providers' agreements with their degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations.

Not all Expectations apply (or apply fully) to all providers, which is why the judgement criteria above refer to 'applicable Expectations'. Providers who do not provide research degree programmes, for example, are not expected to meet the Expectation on research degrees.

The different parts of the Quality Code are interconnected and so reviewers, in arriving at their judgements, will consider the Quality Code as a whole. For example, Chapters B1, B6, B7, B8, B10 and B11 all have important things to say about setting and maintaining academic standards. Therefore, evidence gathered by reviewers under these headings may influence their judgement on academic standards.

QAA updates the Quality Code regularly to take account of the changing nature of higher education. As the Quality Code changes, so will the Expectations and Indicators of sound practice and this will be reflected in the table below. Where a Chapter or Part of the Quality Code is revised (other than minor amendments), providers have a stated period of time in which to make any necessary changes to their regulations, policies or practices to ensure they meet the relevant Expectation, and before the revised Chapter is used as the basis for review.

Judgements about providers without degree awarding powers

The Expectations of the Quality Code apply to all providers undergoing Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers). However, there is a distinction between higher education providers with degree awarding powers (who have responsibility for setting and maintaining the standards of qualifications), and providers without degree awarding powers (who contribute to maintaining the standards of the qualifications of the degree-awarding body). When reviewing non-degree awarding bodies, review teams will consider the way providers discharge the responsibilities they have to their degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding organisations for the maintenance of academic standards, using Part A of the Quality Code as a framework for that consideration. Review teams will not consider how the degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations manage their responsibilities for setting and maintaining those standards. The review of the degree-awarding bodies' responsibilities is part of the focus of the review of the degree-awarding body.

1 Setting and maintaining academic standards

Expectations	Quality Code Chapter headings
<p>Expectation A1: UK and European reference points for academic standards Quality Code - <i>Chapter A1</i></p> <p>In order to secure threshold academic standards, degree-awarding bodies:</p> <p>a) ensure that the requirements of <i>The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland</i> are met by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positioning their qualifications at the appropriate level of the relevant framework for higher education qualifications • ensuring that programme learning outcomes align with the relevant qualification descriptor in the relevant framework for higher education qualifications • naming qualifications in accordance with the titling conventions specified in the frameworks for higher education qualifications • awarding qualifications to mark the achievement of positively defined programme learning outcomes <p>b) consider and take account of QAA's guidance on qualification characteristics</p> <p>c) where they award UK credit, assign credit values and design programmes that align with the specifications of the relevant national credit framework</p> <p>d) consider and take account of relevant subject benchmark statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National qualifications frameworks for higher education • Guidance on qualification characteristics • National credit frameworks for higher education • Subject Benchmark Statements <p>QAA (2008) <i>The Framework for Higher Education Qualifications in England, Wales and Northern Ireland</i> www.qaa.ac.uk/publications/information-and-guidance/publication/?PubID=2718.</p> <p><i>Master's Degree Characteristics</i> www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Masters-degree-characteristics.pdf</p> <p><i>Doctoral Degree Characteristics</i> www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Doctoral_Characteristics.pdf</p> <p><i>Foundation Degree Qualification Benchmark</i> www.qaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Foundation-Degree-qualification-benchmark-May-2010.pdf</p> <p><i>Higher Education Credit Framework for England: Guidance on Academic Credit Arrangements in Higher Education in England</i> (2008)</p>

	<p>www.gaa.ac.uk/en/Publications/Documents/Academic-Credit-Framework.pdf</p> <p>Subject Benchmark Statements www.gaa.ac.uk/assuring-standards-and-quality/the-quality-code/subject-benchmark-statements</p>
<p>Expectation A2.1: Academic governance arrangements and degree-awarding bodies' academic frameworks and regulations Quality Code - <i>Chapter A2</i></p> <p>In order to secure their academic standards, degree-awarding bodies establish transparent and comprehensive academic frameworks and regulations to govern how they award academic credit and qualifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic governance arrangements • Academic frameworks • Academic or assessment regulations
<p>Expectation A2.2: Definitive records of individual programmes and qualifications Quality Code - <i>Chapter A2</i></p> <p>Degree-awarding bodies maintain a definitive record of each programme and qualification that they approve (and of subsequent changes to it) which constitutes the reference point for delivery and assessment of the programme, its monitoring and review, and for the provision of records of study to students and alumni.</p>	
<p>Expectation A3.1: Design and approval of modules, programmes and qualifications Quality Code - <i>Chapter A3</i></p> <p>Degree-awarding bodies establish and consistently implement processes for the approval of taught programmes and research degrees that ensure that academic standards are set at a level which meets the UK threshold standard for the qualification and are in accordance with their own academic frameworks and regulations.</p>	

<p>Expectation A3.2: Assessment of learning outcomes Quality Code - <i>Chapter A3</i></p> <p>Degree-awarding bodies ensure that credit and qualifications are awarded only where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the achievement of relevant learning outcomes (module learning outcomes in the case of credit and programme outcomes in the case of qualifications) has been demonstrated through assessment • both UK threshold standards and their own academic standards have been satisfied. 	
<p>Expectation A3.3: Monitoring and review of alignment with UK threshold academic standards and degree-awarding bodies' own standards Quality Code - <i>Chapter A3</i></p> <p>Degree-awarding bodies ensure that processes for the monitoring and review of programmes are implemented which explicitly address whether the UK threshold academic standards are achieved and whether the academic standards required by the individual degree-awarding body are being maintained.</p>	
<p>Expectation A3.4: Externality Quality Code - <i>Chapter A3</i></p> <p>In order to be transparent and publicly accountable, degree-awarding bodies use external and independent expertise at key stages of setting and maintaining academic standards to advise on whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK threshold academic standards are set, delivered and achieved • the academic standards of the degree-awarding body are appropriately set and maintained. 	

2 Assuring and enhancing academic quality

Expectations	Quality Code Chapter headings
<p>Expectation B1: Programme design, development and approval Quality Code - <i>Chapter B1</i></p> <p>Higher education providers, in discharging their responsibilities for setting and maintaining academic standards and assuring and enhancing the quality of learning opportunities, operate effective processes for the design, development and approval of programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose and nature of programme design, development and approval • Processes for programme design, development and approval • Involvement in programme design, development and approval
<p>Expectation B2: Recruitment, selection and admission Quality Code - <i>Chapter B2</i></p> <p>Recruitment, selection and admission policies and procedures adhere to the principles of fair admission. They are transparent, reliable, valid, inclusive and underpinned by appropriate organisational structures and processes. They support higher education providers in the selection of students who are able to complete their programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for effective recruitment, selection and admission • Stages of the recruitment, selection and admission process
<p>Expectation B3: Learning and teaching Quality Code - <i>Chapter B3</i></p> <p>Higher education providers, working with their staff, students and other stakeholders, articulate and systematically review and enhance the provision of learning opportunities and teaching practices, so that every student is enabled to develop as an independent learner, study their chosen subject(s) in depth and enhance their capacity for analytical, critical and creative thinking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for effective learning and teaching • The learning environment • Student engagement in learning

<p>Expectation B4: Enabling student development and achievement Quality Code - <i>Chapter B4</i></p> <p>Higher education providers have in place, monitor and evaluate arrangements and resources which enable students to develop their academic, personal and professional potential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic approaches • Student transitions • Facilitating development and achievement
<p>Expectation B5: Student engagement Quality Code - <i>Chapter B5</i></p> <p>Higher education providers take deliberate steps to engage all students, individually and collectively, as partners in the assurance and enhancement of their educational experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining student engagement • The environment • Representational structures • Training and ongoing support • Informed conversations • Valuing the student contribution • Monitoring, review and continuous improvement
<p>Expectation B6: Assessment of students and the recognition of prior learning Quality Code - <i>Chapter B6</i></p> <p>Higher education providers operate equitable, valid and reliable processes of assessment, including for the recognition of prior learning, which enable every student to demonstrate the extent to which they have achieved the intended learning outcomes for the credit or qualification being sought.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for effective assessment • Developing assessment literacy • Designing assessment • Conducting assessment • Marking and moderation • Examination boards and assessment panels • Enhancement of assessment processes
<p>Expectation B7: External examining Quality Code - <i>Chapter B7</i></p> <p>Higher education providers make scrupulous use of external examiners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the role of the external examiner • The nomination and appointment of external examiners • Carrying out the role of external examiner • Recognition of the work of external examiners/external verifiers • External examiners'/external verifiers' reports • Serious concerns

<p>Expectation B8: Programme monitoring and review Quality Code - <i>Chapter B8</i></p> <p>Higher education providers, in discharging their responsibilities for setting and maintaining academic standards and assuring and enhancing the quality of learning opportunities, operate effective, regular and systematic processes for monitoring and for review of programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose and nature of programme monitoring and programme review • Processes for programme monitoring and programme review • Involvement in programme monitoring and review
<p>Expectation B9: Academic appeals and student complaints Quality Code - <i>Chapter B9</i></p> <p>Higher education providers have procedures for handling academic appeals and student complaints about the quality of learning opportunities; these procedures are fair, accessible and timely, and enable enhancement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of effective appeals and complaints processes • Information, advice and guidance • Internal procedures: design and implementation • Action, monitoring and enhancement
<p>Expectation B10: Managing higher education provision with others Quality Code - <i>Chapter B10</i></p> <p>Applicable to degree awarding bodies Degree-awarding bodies take ultimate responsibility for academic standards and the quality of learning opportunities, irrespective of where these are delivered or who provides them.</p> <p>Applicable to all higher education providers Arrangements for delivering learning opportunities with organisations other than the degree-awarding body are implemented securely and managed effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy and governance • Developing, agreeing and managing an arrangement to deliver learning opportunities with others • Responsibility for, and equivalence of, academic standards • Quality assurance • Information for students and delivery organisations, support providers or partners • Certificates and records of study

<p>Expectation B11: Research degrees Quality Code - <i>Chapter B11</i></p> <p>Research degrees are awarded in a research environment that provides secure academic standards for doing research and learning about research approaches, methods, procedures and protocols. This environment offers students quality of opportunities and the support they need to achieve successful academic, personal and professional outcomes from their research degrees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher education provider arrangements • The research environment • Selection, admission and induction of students • Supervision • Progress and review arrangements • Development of research and other skills • Evaluation mechanisms • Assessment • Research student complaints and appeals
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3 Information about higher education provision

Expectation	Quality Code Chapter headings
<p>Expectation C Quality Code - Part C</p> <p>Higher education providers produce information for their intended audiences about the learning opportunities they offer that is fit for purpose, accessible and trustworthy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information for the public about the higher education provider • Information for prospective students • Information for current students • Information for students on completion of their studies • Information for those with responsibility for maintaining standards and assuring quality

4 Enhancement

Expectation	Headings
<p>Deliberate steps are being taken at provider level to improve the quality of students' learning opportunities.</p> <p>Embedded in Quality Code - Part B: Assuring and enhancing academic quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic approach to enhancement of student learning opportunities • Integration of enhancement initiatives in a systematic and planned manner at provider level • Ethos which expects and encourages enhancement of student learning opportunities • Identification, support and dissemination of good practice • Use of quality assurance procedures to identify opportunities for enhancement

Annex 3: Evidence base for Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers), including the self-evaluation document

The evidence base for Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) is a combination of information collected by QAA, information given by the provider - including the self-evaluation document, and information provided by students. This annex deals with the first two of these; information from students is covered in Annex 5 on page 46.

Information collected by QAA

This information will vary from provider to provider and may include:

- the most recent QAA review reports about the provider and the organisations with whom it delivers learning opportunities
- the most recent published professional, statutory and regulatory body (PSRB) reports about the provider and the organisations with whom it delivers learning opportunities
- the most recent reports of other quality assurance bodies, including international organisations, about the provider and/or organisations with whom it delivers learning opportunities
- the most recent Ofsted inspection reports about the provider and organisations with whom it delivers learning opportunities
- the most recent Skills Funding Agency audit reports about the provider and organisations with whom it delivers learning opportunities.

Self-evaluation document

The self-evaluation document (SED) has three main functions:

- to give the review team an overview of your organisation, including its track record in managing quality and standards, and details of any relationships with degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations and of the external reference points (other than the Quality Code) that you are required to consider
- to describe to the review team your approach to assuring the academic standards and quality of that provision
- to explain to the review team how you know that approach is effective in meeting the Expectations of the Quality Code (and other external reference points, where applicable), and how it could be further improved.

Thus, the SED has both descriptive and evaluative purposes.

The most useful format for the SED is under the four judgement headings for the review. Further guidance is given below.

It is vital that the SED identifies the evidence that illustrates or substantiates the narrative. It is not the responsibility of the review team to seek out this evidence. The selection of evidence is at your discretion and we would encourage you to be discerning in that selection, limiting the evidence to that which is clearly germane to the SED. It is quite acceptable - indeed it is to be expected - that you will reference the same key pieces of evidence in several different parts of the SED. The review team will, however, find it difficult to complete the review without access to the following sets of information. You may, therefore, find it

easiest to reference this information from the SED, rather than provide it separately later on in the process.

- Agreements with degree-awarding bodies and/or awarding organisations, where applicable.
- Your policy, procedures and guidance on quality assurance and enhancement (this may be in the form of a manual or code of practice).
- A diagram of the structure of the main bodies (deliberative and management) which are responsible for the assurance of quality and standards. This should indicate both central and local (that is, school/faculty or similar) bodies.
- Minutes of central quality assurance bodies for the two academic years prior to the review.
- Annual overview reports (for example, on external examining or annual monitoring) where these have a bearing on the assurance of quality and standards for the two years prior to the review.
- Last three years of student performance data (enrolment, retention, completion and achievement data). (An Excel template is available on request.)

How the self-evaluation document is used

The SED is used throughout the review process. During the desk-based analysis it is part of the information base which helps to determine the duration of the review visit. The reviewers will be looking for indications that:

- you systematically monitor and reflect on the effectiveness of your engagement with the expectations of the Quality Code
- monitoring and self-reflection uses management information and comparisons against previous performance and national and international benchmarks, where available and applicable
- monitoring and self-reflection is inclusive of students (and other stakeholders where relevant)
- monitoring and self-reflection leads to the identification of strengths and areas for improvement, and subsequently to changes in your procedures or practices.

Reviewers will also expect the SED to consider the effectiveness of the provider's pedagogical approaches in ensuring that the combined input of teaching staff and students enables students to achieve the learning outcomes of their programmes.

Where the SED indicates that the provider is capable of, and systematically engaged in, this process of self-reflection and evaluation, the reviewers are likely to have a higher level of confidence in it, and thus to agree on a shorter review visit, notwithstanding what other sources of evidence may indicate.

The SED continues to be used by the reviewers during the review visit, both as an information source and a way of navigating the supporting evidence.

Suggested structure of the self-evaluation document

Core element of the review

Section 1: Brief description

- Mission.
- Major changes since the last QAA review.
- Key challenges the provider faces.
- Strategic aims or priorities.
- Implications of changes, challenges and strategic aims for safeguarding academic standards and the quality of students' learning opportunities.
- Details of the external reference points, other than the Quality Code, which the provider is required to consider (for example, the requirements of PSRBs and qualification frameworks other than the FHEQ, such as the Qualifications and Credit Framework, the Scottish Qualifications and Credit Framework, the Credit and Qualifications Framework for Wales, and the European Qualifications Framework).
- Where applicable, details of the provider's responsibilities for its higher education provision.

For providers without degree awarding powers, the final bullet point is particularly important. Given that reviews of such providers are concerned with the way in which they discharge their responsibilities, it is difficult to overstate the importance of giving the review team a clear understanding of what those responsibilities are.

This description should be underpinned by:

- the submission of a completed 'Responsibilities checklist' for each partnership with a degree-awarding body or awarding organisation (see Annex 7)
- the provision of the underlying agreements with degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations, which should reflect the Expectation in *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others* of the Quality Code regarding the existence of agreements setting out the rights and obligations of both parties.

Section 2: Your track record in managing quality and standards

Briefly describe your track record in managing quality and standards by reference to the outcomes of previous external review activities and your responses to those activities. Describe how the recommendations from the last QAA review(s) (where applicable) have been addressed, and how good practice identified has been built on. Refer to any action plans that have been produced as a result of review(s).

Please also provide a commentary on the student performance data (see p39).

Although the outcomes of previous review activities are likely to be part of the information QAA will collect, it is still worth referencing these outcomes as evidence in this section of the SED in case QAA cannot access them.

Section 3: Setting and maintaining academic standards

The Expectations of Part A of the Quality Code apply in this area. **You should comment on each Expectation separately** (where applicable, within the context of your agreements with

degree-awarding bodies and other awarding organisations). Please see Annex 2 for a list of the Expectations in this judgement area.

You should reference the evidence that you use to assure yourself that these Expectations are being met and that you are managing the area effectively, as well as any relevant benchmarked datasets. **The evidence for this section should include a representative sample of the reports of external examiners/verifiers, programme approvals and periodic reviews, as well as your organisation's response to those reports, where applicable.**

More information about what might be relevant to consider as you present your evidence is given in Annex 2.

Section 4: Assuring and enhancing academic quality

The Expectations of Part B of the Quality Code apply in this area. **You should comment on each Expectation separately** (where applicable, within the context of your agreements with degree-awarding bodies or awarding organisations). Please see Annex 2 for a list of the Expectations in this judgement area.

You should reference the evidence that your organisation uses to assure itself that these Expectations are being met and that you are managing the area effectively, as well as any relevant benchmarked datasets.

More information about what it might be relevant to consider as you present your evidence is given in Annex 2.

Section 5: The quality of information about the higher education provision offered

The Expectation of Part C: Information about higher education provision of the Quality Code applies in this area. Please see Annex 2 for the full text of this Expectation.

You should reference the evidence that your organisation uses to assure itself that the Expectation is being met and that you are managing the area effectively, as well as any relevant benchmarked datasets.

More information about what it might be relevant to consider as you present your evidence is given in Annex 2.

Section 6: Enhancement of students' learning opportunities

The basis for the judgment in this area is the review team's assessment of whether and how deliberate steps are being taken at provider level to improve the quality of students' learning opportunities.

You should reference the evidence that your organisation uses to assure itself that deliberate steps are being taken and that you are managing the area effectively.

More information about what it might be relevant to consider as you present your evidence is given in Annex 2.

Thematic element

This part of the SED should address the theme topic, together with an evaluation of your organisation's effectiveness in its management in the theme area. QAA provides more

information on its website about how you might go about covering the theme topic. This part of the SED is likely to be much shorter than Sections 1-6.

Technical requirements for the SED and supporting evidence

You will need to upload your SED and the accompanying evidence 12 weeks before the review visit. The precise date for doing this will be explained at a QAA briefing and/or by your QAA Review Manager at the preparatory meeting. We will also explain by letter how the SED and supporting evidence should be uploaded. The key technical points you will need to consider as you put the SED and supporting evidence together are as follows.

- Please supply your SED and supporting evidence in a coherent structure (that is, all files together, with no subfolders or zipped files) with documents clearly labelled numerically, beginning 001, 002, and so on.
- File names must only use alphanumeric characters (a-z and 0-9) and the dash (-).
- The underscore (_), full stops, spaces and any other punctuation marks or symbols will not upload successfully and, therefore, must be avoided.
- QAA's systems cannot accept shortcut files (also known as .lnk and .url files). Any temporary files beginning with a tilde (~) should not be uploaded, and you do not need to upload administrative files such as thumbs.db and .DS_Store.

If you need technical assistance with uploading files, please contact your QAA Review Support Administrator or the QAA Service Desk on 01452 557123, or email helpdesk@qaa.ac.uk. Please note that the Service Desk operates from Monday to Friday between 9.00 and 17.00.

Other information given by the provider

The review team has three main opportunities to ask for additional evidence from the provider: before the First Team Meeting; between the First Team Meeting and the review visit; and at the review visit itself. Further details are provided in Part 3 of this handbook.

The types and amount of additional information requested by the review team will vary from review to review and according to several factors including the size of the provision under review and the issues which the review team considers to arise from the SED and student submission.

In some cases review teams may wish to see a sample of student work. Review teams will only ask for samples of student work when this is the most appropriate evidence to follow up an issue, or if it is the only form of evidence which will answer a particular concern. If a provider is not in a position to provide assessed student work (for example, because records retention policies mean that work has been destroyed or returned to students) then the team will explore the issue using other evidence. It is likely that the team will explain the issue and ask a provider: 'Given that this issue could arise at any time in the academic year, what evidence would you use to investigate it, if you do not have records of student work?'. The team would then explore that evidence instead. Such explorations could involve meeting boards of examiners, having contact with external examiners, or meeting students involved.

If a team considered that the provider could not furnish evidence (of whatever kind) that it has processes to effectively deal with such concerns, then that in itself could lead to an unsatisfactory judgement.

Whether you need to provide assessed student work and/or evaluations (or, indeed, arrange contacts with external examiners, graduates or employers) will be confirmed after the First

Team Meeting. The QAA Review Manager will let you know the sample of programmes from which you should assemble it. Normally the sample would be up to four programmes. For each programme you should normally expect to be asked to provide a sample of the work of the most recently assessed cohort that includes:

- a range of levels and years of study
- a range of modules, units or courses
- a representative range of attainment/marks
- a range of assessment methods (for example, continuous assessments/coursework; practical/laboratory work and projects; videotapes and artefacts; and examination scripts, essays and dissertations).

Marking and feedback sheets, and assessment criteria should accompany the samples. The point of looking at student work is to see that the policies and procedures which the institution owns centrally are followed in practice at the local level. Review teams will not be repeating the role of the examiner.

The QAA Review Manager will discuss with you the precise amount and kind of assessed work that the team needs to see.

Annex 4: The role of the facilitator

The provider is invited to appoint a facilitator to support the review. The role of the facilitator is intended to improve the flow of information between the team and the provider. It is envisaged that the facilitator will be a member of the provider's staff.

The role of the facilitator is to:

- act as the primary contact for the QAA Review Manager during the preparations for the review
- act as the primary contact for the review team during the review visit
- provide advice and guidance to the team on the SED and any supporting documentation
- provide advice and guidance to the team on the provider's structures, policies, priorities and procedures
- keep an updated list of evidence to be presented to the review team throughout the review, to be confirmed by the QAA Review Manager
- ensure that the provider has a good understanding of the matters raised by the review team, thus contributing to the effectiveness of the review, and to the subsequent enhancement of quality and standards within the provider
- meet the review team at the team's request during the review, in order to provide further guidance on sources of information and clarification of matters relating to the provider's structures, policies, priorities and procedures
- work with the lead student representative to ensure that the student representative body is informed of, and understands, the progress of the review
- work with the lead student representative to facilitate the sharing of data between the provider and the student body in order that the student submission may be well informed and evidenced.

The facilitator will not be present for the review team's private meetings. However, the facilitator will have the opportunity for regular meetings, which will provide opportunities for both the team and the provider to seek further clarification outside of the formal meetings. This is intended to improve communications between the provider and the team during the review and enable providers to gain a better understanding of the team's lines of enquiry.

The facilitator is permitted to observe any of the other meetings that the team has apart from those with students. Where the facilitator is observing, they should not participate in discussion unless invited to do so by the review team.

The facilitator should develop a working relationship with the lead student representative that is appropriate to the provider and to the organisation of the student body. It is anticipated that the lead student representative will be involved in the oversight and possibly the preparation of the student submission, and with selecting students to meet the review team during the review visit.

In some providers, it may be appropriate for the facilitator to support the lead student representative to help ensure that the student representative body is fully aware of the review process, its purpose and the students' role within it. Where appropriate, and in agreement with the lead student representative, the facilitator might also provide guidance and support to student representatives when preparing the student submission and for meetings with the review team.

Appointment and briefing

The person appointed as facilitator must possess:

- a good working knowledge of the provider's systems and procedures, and an appreciation of quality and standards matters
- knowledge and understanding of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers)
- the ability to communicate clearly, build relationships and maintain confidentiality
- the ability to provide objective guidance and advice to the review team.

Protocols

Throughout the review, the role of the facilitator is to help the review team come to a clear and accurate understanding of the structures, policies, priorities and procedures of the provider. The role requires the facilitator to observe objectively, to communicate clearly with the team where requested, and to establish effective relationships with the QAA Review Manager and the lead student representative. The facilitator should not act as an advocate for the provider. However, the facilitator may legitimately:

- bring additional information to the attention of the team
- seek to correct factual inaccuracy
- assist the provider in understanding matters raised by the team.

It is for the review team to decide how best to use the information provided by the facilitator. The facilitator is not a member of the team and will not make judgements about the provision.

The facilitator is required to observe the same conventions of confidentiality as members of the review team. In particular, the confidentiality of written material produced by team members must be respected, and no information gained may be used in a manner that allows individuals to be identified. However, providing appropriate confidentiality is observed, the facilitator may make notes on discussions with the team and report back to other staff, in order to ensure that the provider has a good understanding of the matters raised by the team at this stage in the process. This can contribute to the effectiveness of the review, and to the subsequent enhancement of quality and standards within the provider.

The facilitator does not have access to QAA's electronic communication system for review teams.

The review team has the right to ask the facilitator to disengage from the review process at any time, if it considers that there are conflicts of interest, or that the facilitator's presence will inhibit discussions.

Annex 5: Student engagement with Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers)

Students are one of the main beneficiaries of Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) and are, therefore, central to the process of review. In every review there are many opportunities for students to inform and contribute to the review team's activities, as follows.

The lead student representative

The role of the lead student representative (LSR) is designed to allow student representatives to play a central part in the organisation of the review. The LSR will normally oversee the production of the student submission. If possible, we would like to work with the LSR to select the students that the review team will meet. We know that it might not be possible to designate the LSR for a particular review very early in the process.

It is up to the student representative body to decide who should take on the role of the LSR. We recognise that this might be a challenge in itself, but suggest that the LSR might be an officer from the students' union, an appropriate member of a similar student representative body, a student drawn from the provider's established procedures for course representation, the Education Officer, or equivalent. Where there is no student representative body in existence, we would suggest that providers seek volunteers from within the student body to fulfil this role. The LSR cannot hold a senior staff position.

We know not all providers are resourced to be able to provide the level of engagement required of the LSR, so we will be flexible about the amount of time that the LSR should provide. It would be quite acceptable if the LSR represented a job-share or team effort, as long as it was clear who QAA should communicate with.

In all cases, we would expect the provider to provide as much operational and logistical support to the LSR as is feasible in undertaking their role and, in particular, to ensure that any relevant information or data held by the provider is shared with the LSR to ensure that the student submission is well informed and evidence based.

The LSR should normally be responsible for:

- receiving copies of key correspondence from QAA
- organising or overseeing the writing of the student submission
- helping the review team to select students to meet
- advising the review team during the review visit, on request
- attending the final review meeting
- liaising internally with the facilitator to ensure smooth communication between the student body and the provider
- disseminating information about the review to the student body
- giving the students' comments on the draft review report
- coordinating the students' input into the provider's action plan.

The LSR is permitted to observe any of the meetings that the team has with students. This is entirely voluntary and there is no expectation that the LSR should attend. The LSR should not participate in the team's discussions with students unless invited to do so by the review team. The LSR is not permitted to attend the meetings that the team has with staff, other than the final meeting on the last or penultimate day of the review visit.

Student submission

The function of the student submission is to help the review team understand what it is like to be a student at that provider, and how students' views are considered in the provider's decision-making and quality assurance processes. Where the student submission indicates significant problems in the provider's assurance of standards and quality, this may lead the review team to spend longer at the provider than they would do if the submission suggests the provider is managing its responsibilities effectively. The student submission is, therefore, an extremely important piece of evidence.

Format, length and content

The student submission may take a variety of forms, for example video, interviews, focus group presentations, podcast, or a written student submission. The submission should be concise and should provide an explanation of the sources of evidence that informed its comments and conclusions.

The student submission must include a statement of how it has been compiled, its authorship, and the extent to which its contents have been shared with and endorsed by other students.

The review team will welcome a student submission that tries to represent the views of as wide a student constituency as possible. You are encouraged to make use of existing information, such as results from internal student surveys and recorded outcomes of meetings with staff and students, rather than conducting surveys especially for the student submission.

You are also encouraged to investigate and make use of national datasets that provide robust and comparable information about the provider when putting together the student submission. One good source of relevant data for subscribing providers in England and Northern Ireland and providers with access to funding from HEFCE who are not subscribers to QAA is the website www.unistats.com. This website contains a wealth of data, such as the outcomes of the National Student Survey and information on completion rates and graduate outcomes and destinations that you may wish to comment on in your student submission, or that might make a good source of evidence for a point you wish to make.

When gathering evidence for and structuring the student submission, it will be helpful if you take account of the advice given to providers for constructing the self-evaluation document (see Annex 3 on page 38). The self-evaluation document addresses both parts of the review - the core part and the thematic part - and it would be useful if the student submission did the same.

As far as the core part of the review is concerned, you might particularly wish to focus on students' views on:

- how effectively the provider sets and maintains the academic standards of its awards (or maintains the academic standards of the awards set by its degree-awarding bodies or other awarding organisations)
- how effectively the provider manages the quality of students' learning opportunities
- how effectively the provider manages the quality of the information it provides about the higher education it offers
- the provider's plans to enhance the quality of students' learning opportunities.

Reviewers will also be interested to know students' views on the effectiveness of their provider's pedagogical approaches in ensuring that the combined input of teaching staff and students enables students to achieve the learning outcomes of their programmes.

The thematic part of the review is described in paragraphs 31-34 of this handbook. It will be helpful to the review team if the student submission includes information about the theme topic, especially whether students think that the provider is managing this area of its provision effectively, and how students are engaged in managing its quality.

The student submission should **not** name, or discuss the competence of, individual members of staff. It should not discuss personal grievances. It should also seek to avoid including comments from individual students who may not be well placed to speak as representatives of a wider group.

More information and guidance about producing the student submission will be published on QAA's website.

Submission delivery date

The student submission should be posted to the QAA secure electronic site 12 weeks before the review visit. QAA will confirm the precise date in correspondence with the LSR.

Sharing the student submission with the provider

Given that the student submission is such an important input into the review process, in the interests of transparency and fairness it must be shared with the provider - at the latest when it is uploaded to the secure electronic site.

Other ways for students to make their views known

QAA is committed to enabling students to contribute to its review processes. The principal vehicles for students to inform this process are the student submission and the LSR. However, it may not be possible in all providers to identify an LSR and/or for the students to make a student submission. In these circumstances, we may need to consider an alternative way of allowing students to contribute their views directly to the review team using an online tool.

The online tool will include clear guidance and information about the function and parameters of the review and what kinds of comments can and cannot be considered. A common template for comments will be developed in order to help structure direct student input. Students' comments will be guaranteed as anonymous. Personal grievances or comments regarding named members of staff will not be considered. Review teams will only consider any comments made through this facility where they provide evidence, or indicate that there may be evidence, regarding the provider's effectiveness in meeting the Expectations in the Quality Code. Indications of good practice will be given the same consideration as indications of potential problems.

If the online tool is required to be used, we will expect providers to inform all their students about its availability using a standard message developed by QAA. Any comments from students using this tool must be received by the beginning of the desk-based analysis (that is, 12 weeks before the review visit) to allow the review team to give them proper consideration. Therefore, any decision to activate the tool should be made during, or as soon as possible after, the preparatory meeting at the latest.

Continuity

Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) occurs over a period of several months. It is likely that both the provider and its students will have been preparing well before the start of the review, and will continue to be involved in action planning afterwards. QAA expects providers to ensure that students are fully informed and involved in the process throughout. We expect that the student representative body and the provider will wish to develop a means for regularly exchanging information about quality assurance and enhancement, not only so that student representatives are kept informed about the review process, but also to support general engagement with the quality assurance processes of the provider.

Once the review is over, QAA will invite the LSR to provide comments on the factual accuracy of the draft report.

The provider is required to produce an action plan to respond to the review's findings. It is expected that the student representative body will have input in the drawing up of that action plan, and in its annual update. There will also be an opportunity for students to contribute to the follow up of the action plan that QAA will carry out.

Annex 6: Appointment, training and management of reviewers

Higher Education Review (Alternative Providers) is carried out by teams of peer reviewers. Peers are staff with senior-level expertise in the management and/or delivery of higher education provision, or students with experience in representing students' interests. They are appointed by QAA according to the selection criteria below. There are no other restrictions on what types of staff or students may become reviewers.

The credibility of review depends in large measure upon the currency of the knowledge and experience of review teams. QAA's preference, therefore, is for staff and student reviewers to be employed by providers or enrolled on a programme of study, respectively. We also know, however, that currency of knowledge and experience is not lost as soon as employment or study comes to an end. Thus, QAA allows students to continue as reviewers for a limited time after they have left higher education, and will also consider self-nominations from former staff who can demonstrate a continuing engagement with academic standards and quality. More specific details are given below.

Reviewers are identified either from nominations by providers or self-nominations, as follows.

- Staff reviewers currently working for a provider must be nominated by their employer, as an indication of the employer's willingness to support the reviewer's commitment to the review process. We will not accept self-nominations from staff who are employed by a provider.
- Former staff may nominate themselves for consideration. To be eligible for consideration, and in addition to meeting the selection criteria set out below, former staff must demonstrate a continuing and meaningful engagement with the assurance of academic standards and quality beyond any involvement they may have with QAA. This engagement could be manifest in a consultancy role or a voluntary post, such as membership of a provider's governing body.
- Student reviewers may be nominated by a provider or by a recognised students' union or equivalent, or nominate themselves. Student reviewers must be enrolled on a higher education programme or be a sabbatical officer of a recognised Students' Union at the time of nomination. Student reviewers may continue as reviewers for up to two academic years after they finish their studies or term as a sabbatical officer.

Selection criteria

The essential criteria for staff reviewers are as follows:

- experience in managing and assuring academic standards and the quality of higher education provision in a senior academic or professional support capacity at organisational and/or faculty or school level
- good oral and written communication skills
- the ability to work with electronic and/or web-based communication systems effectively
- the ability to work effectively as part of a team
- the ability to adhere to agreed protocols, procedures and deadlines.

The desirable criteria for staff reviewers are:

- experience of participating as a chair, panel member, assessor or equivalent in the periodic review process of their own and/or other providers
- experience of assessing the achievements of students on higher education programmes at their own provider and/or other providers (for example as an external examiner).

The essential selection criteria for student reviewers are as follows:

- experience of participating, as a representative of students' interests, in contributing to the management of academic standards and/or quality
- general awareness of the diversity of the higher education sector and of the arrangements for quality assurance and enhancement
- good oral and written communication skills
- the ability to work with electronic and/or web-based communication systems effectively
- the ability to work effectively as part of a team
- the ability to adhere to agreed protocols, procedures and deadlines.

It will be noted that the last four essential criteria are common to both staff and student reviewers.

In making our selection from those nominated, we try to make sure that a wide range of different providers are represented in the pool of reviewers, and that the pool reflects - in aggregate - sectoral, discipline, geographical, gender and ethnic balances.

Successful nominees are inducted and trained by QAA so that they are familiar with the aims, objectives and procedures of the review process, and their own role. Nominees are only appointed as reviewers once they have completed their training to the satisfaction of QAA.

Contract management

Reviewers are appointed on the basis that they agree to undertake, if requested, two reviews per academic year. The appointment will be reviewed after two years, but may be extended beyond this period by mutual agreement and subject to satisfactory performance.

At the end of each review, we ask reviewers to complete a standard evaluation form. The form invites feedback on the respondent's own performance and that of the other reviewers.

The QAA Review Manager coordinating the review also provides feedback on each reviewer.

We share the feedback generated with reviewers at regular intervals, to allow them to understand, and reflect on, the views of their peers. The feedback is anonymous; those receiving the feedback cannot see who has provided it.

Reviewers with particularly good feedback are invited to provide further information for use in training or dissemination to other reviewers. Reviewers with weaker feedback may be offered additional support and/or released from the reviewer pool, depending on the nature of the feedback and its prevalence.

Annex 7: Responsibilities checklist for providers without degree awarding powers

One copy of this checklist should be completed for **each** partnership with an awarding body and awarding organisation and sent to QAA as part of the evidence base for the self-evaluation document.

To assist providers with this exercise, QAA and Pearson have jointly produced a standard responsibilities checklist for providers delivering Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and Higher National Diplomas (HNDs) awarded by Pearson. QAA reviewers will use this standard checklist in respect of all such programmes. The standard checklist appears below.

Provider:

Awarding body/organisation:

Please identify management responsibilities (or responsibilities for implementation within partnership agreements) using the checklist below. Where the provider is fully responsible (implementation is fully devolved) please mark the **provider** column; where the awarding body/organisation has full responsibility, mark the **awarding body/organisation** column; where responsibility is shared or the provider implements under awarding body/organisation direction, mark the **shared** column. Where responsibility is devolved to the provider or shared please give **documentary reference(s)** that show how this is managed or implemented.

Area	Provider	Awarding body/organisation	Shared	Documentary reference(s)
Programme development and approval				
Modifications to programmes				
Setting assessments				
First marking of student work				
Moderation or second marking of student work				
Giving feedback to students on their work				
Student recruitment				
Student admissions				
Selection or approval of teaching staff				
Learning resources (including library resources)				
Student engagement				
Responding to external examiner reports				
Annual monitoring				
Periodic review				

Student complaints				
Student appeals				
Managing relationships with other partner organisations (such as placement providers)				
Production of definitive programme information (such as programme specifications)				
Enhancement				

Pearson responsibilities checklist

Awarding body/organisation: Pearson Education Ltd

Quality Code Expectation	Summary of what the provider is responsible for	Summary of what the awarding body is responsible for
Programme development and approval	Designing effective learning materials and a learning and teaching strategy which meets the learning outcomes of the HNs pp 19-20 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Designing and approving the HN qualifications and gaining recognition by Ofqual.
Modifications to programmes	Processes and procedures to ensure that the learning materials and the learning and teaching strategy are regularly reviewed and modified as appropriate to ensure their continued relevance and validity. pp 8-11 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Ensuring the relevance and validity of the qualification, identifying, implementing and approving modifications and ensuring recognition of these by Ofqual.
Setting Assessments	Operational responsibility for ensuring that students have appropriate opportunities to show they have achieved the intended learning outcomes and grading descriptors (where appropriate). This includes responsibility for setting assessments in direct compliance with Pearson requirements. pp 31-35 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Responsible for setting the learning outcomes and assessment criteria attached to each outcome – these must be strictly adhered to. Provision of generic grade descriptors that must be contextualised to the assessment set. Oversight through monitoring by external examiners at their annual visit that the assessments are appropriate and at the national standard.
First marking of student work	Undertaken by the provider. pp 36-42 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment	The marking is monitored by the external examiner to ensure that the standard of student work is appropriate to the grade awarded and to

		ensure consistency both within and across institutions.
Second marking	Undertaken by the provider (known as internal verification) p 34 and p 45 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	As above
Giving feedback to students on their work	The provider is responsible for this. pp 36-37 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Feedback on assessments is expected and monitored by the external examiner at their annual visit.
Student recruitment	Marketing of and recruitment of students to the programmes they provide. pp 12-13 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Requires centres to recruit learners with integrity
Student admissions	Activities associated with the admission of students to the programme including: promoting and marketing the programme; setting admissions criteria; selecting applicants; making offers and enrolment, induction and orientation of new students. Making student registrations in a timely fashion. p 13 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Maintenance of a register of students registered by centres on the HNs. At Centre Approval ensuring the centre has policies and procedures for student admissions (and, for alternative providers, through the Academic Management Review) ¹²
Selection or approval of teaching staff	The provider is responsible for the appointment of teaching staff and ensuring they have the right skills and experience to deliver a high quality programme p 6 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Reviewing CVs of teaching staff at Centre Approval and, for alternative providers, at the time of the Academic Management Review visit.
Learning resources including library resources.	Delivery of the programme including provision of learning resources and all aspects of learning and teaching strategy. Appointment of teaching staff. Strategic oversight of the identification and provision of learning resources to enable students to develop their academic, personal and professional potential, including provision for students with additional learning needs.	Appointment of external examiners and, for alternative providers, Academic Management Reviewers who (inter alia) oversee that the provider has the capacity and the subject specific resources and faculties to deliver a high quality programme. Oversight, at Centre Approval, of the arrangements and

¹² Alternative providers of HNs undergo an Academic Management Review visit.

	pp 19-20 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	resources put in place by the provider. In addition for Alternative Providers, reviewing arrangements for learning resources and the management of staffing, as part of the Academic Management Review.
Student engagement	Developing, implementing and facilitating arrangements and processes, that ensures the engagement of students, individually and collectively, in the enhancement and assurance of the educational experience.	External examiner meets students at their annual visit to the provider as part of the overall quality assurance and monitoring of the programme and of provision at the provider.
Responding to external examiner reports	Responsibility for putting into effect the recommendations of external examiners. p 9 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7	Approve and sign off providers' actions in response to external examiner reports at next external examiner visit and, in addition for Alternative Providers, at the Academic Management Review visit.
Annual monitoring	Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to routinely monitor and periodically review the programme as delivered by them and to keep under constant review all aspects of standards management, quality assurance and day-to-day delivery of the programme. pp 8-10 BTEC Handbook	Ultimate responsibility for the monitoring and review of the HN programme, including directing providers to take necessary action as appropriate.
Periodic review	Responsible for engaging with Pearson during periodic review when requested (as well as the opportunity to engage during the consultation phase). www.qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/btec-higher-nationals/consultation.html	Responsible for periodic review ¹³ (the next is due in 2015 and has already commenced with a consultation phase).
Complaints	Implementation of a fair and accessible complaints procedure for the informal, and where appropriate, formal investigation and determination of a student complaint. www.qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/contact-us/feedback-and-complaints.html	Dealing with student complaints if the student remains dissatisfied after exhaustion of the provider's internal complaints procedure.

¹³ A review of one or more programmes of study, undertaken periodically (typically once every five years), using nationally agreed reference points, to confirm that the programmes are of an appropriate academic standard and quality. The process typically involves experts from other institutions.

<p>Appeals</p>	<p>Provision of information to students on their right to appeal and process for internal appeal and subsequent external appeal to Pearson.</p> <p>Forwarding any external appeals to Pearson. p 46 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7</p>	<p>Determining external appeals made by students, following the exhaustion of the provider's internal appeal procedure. Pearson's determination of an appeal is final.</p>
<p>Managing relationships with other partner organisations (such as placement providers)</p>	<p>Designing and implementing key quality assurance processes to ensure the quality of student learning opportunities p 20 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7</p>	<p>Oversight of the quality of the student learning opportunities by way of external examiner visits, Centre Approval and, for Alternative Providers, Academic Management Review.</p>
<p>Production of definitive programme information (such as programme specifications)</p>	<p>The provider is responsible for providing definitive programme information relating to the HNs as delivered at their institution, including a tailored programme specification. p 13-14 BTEC Centre Guide to Assessment: level 4-7</p>	<p>Pearson is responsible for providing the definitive information for the HNs (including the overall qualification specification).</p>
<p>Enhancement</p>	<p>Ensuring appropriate processes are in place to systematically improve the quality of provision and the ways in which students' learning are supported.</p>	<p>Oversight of the provider's assurance and enhancement of educational activities through Centre Approval and, for Alternative Providers, Academic Management Review</p>

Annex 8: A guidance note on the application of Part A: Setting and Maintaining Academic Standards to higher education providers without degree awarding powers

Responsibilities of non degree-awarding bodies

Degree-awarding bodies often work with other providers (delivery organisations or support providers) that do not have degree awarding powers to deliver provision which leads to the award of a higher education qualification or academic credit of the degree-awarding body. Where this happens, degree-awarding bodies are responsible for setting the academic standards and are responsible for maintaining those academic standards regardless of where the learning opportunities are delivered or who provides them. Delivery organisations that work with degree-awarding bodies are responsible for delivering modules or programmes of study and maintaining the academic standards of the degree-awarding body. The operational implementation of certain functions related to academic standards (for example, assessment) may be delegated to these delivery organisations which are then accountable to the degree-awarding body for discharging them appropriately and for operating in accordance with the academic frameworks and regulations approved by the relevant degree-awarding body (see *Chapter A2* and *Chapter A3*). In some instances, the degree-awarding body may have approved separate academic frameworks and/or regulations for an individual delivery organisation. In these circumstances, the delivery organisation is responsible for contributing to the review of regulations and recommending changes for approval by the degree-awarding body.

A degree-awarding body's responsibility for the academic standards of all credit and qualifications awarded in its name is never delegated. Degree-awarding bodies are responsible for defining and recording, in a written agreement for each specific arrangement, the specific functions delegated to a delivery organisation and the individual and shared roles, responsibilities and obligations of each party. See *Chapter B10: Managing Higher Education Provision with Others*. All delivery organisations or support providers that work with a degree-awarding body are required to engage with the Quality Code and to meet the relevant Expectations.

This extract from Part A prompts a series of questions which non-degree-awarding bodies could use to reflect on their responsibilities for helping to set and maintain academic standards:

- What degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding bodies are you working with?
- What modules or programmes of study are you delivering for each of these?
- What is your understanding of the responsibilities you have been allocated by each degree-awarding body and/or other awarding body for helping to set and/or maintain the academic standards of their awards?
- What is your understanding of the responsibilities of the degree-awarding body or other awarding organisation in setting and maintaining academic standards?
- Which internal and external reference points are relevant to setting and maintaining the academic standards of the provision you are delivering? What use do you make of these reference points?
- In what ways are you involved in recruitment, selection and admissions of students? In programme design, development and approval? In assessment of students? In engaging with external experts including external examiners? In programme monitoring and review? How do these activities contribute to helping to set and maintain academic standards?

- How do you ensure that your staff understand and carry out their responsibilities for helping to set and/or maintain academic standards?
- How do you engage with the academic framework and regulations of each degree-awarding body and/or other awarding organisation? If you are working with multiple bodies and/or if you have a regulatory framework of your own, how do you manage differences in what is required?
- What arrangements are in place for you to report back to the degree-awarding bodies and/or other awarding bodies on how effectively you have carried out your responsibilities? How well are these arrangements working at your end?
- What gives you confidence in the academic standards of the provision you deliver?

Annex 9: Guidance note for HER reviewers on the application of B10 to higher education providers without degree awarding powers

We are aware there has been some debate about how to use *Chapter B10* (effective from January 2014) in the review of providers which do not have degree awarding powers but do work with others to deliver higher education provision. The key element of the overarching Expectation of B10 is the second sentence underlined here:

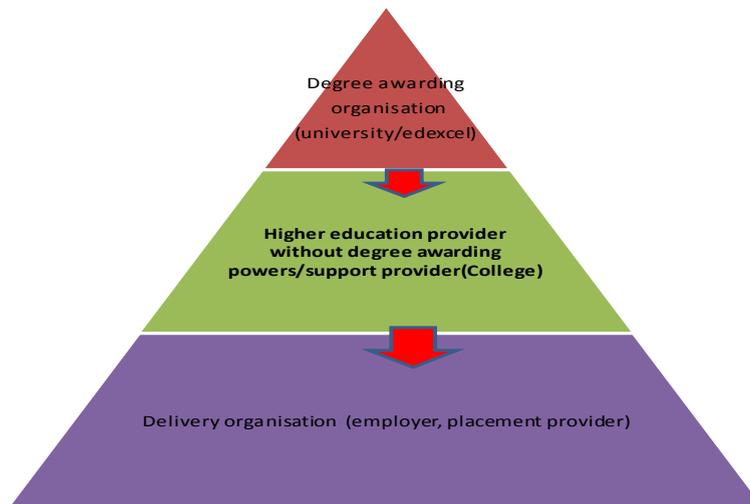
B10: Expectation

Degree-awarding bodies take ultimate responsibility for academic standards and the quality of learning opportunities, irrespective of where these are delivered or who provides them. Arrangements for delivering learning opportunities with organisations other than the degree-awarding body are implemented securely and managed effectively.

The prompts from the Quality Code chapter headings covering the 18 indicators of sound practice should be useful in facilitating your consideration of how the provider is meeting the overarching Expectation.

- Strategy and governance
- Developing, agreeing and managing an arrangement to deliver learning opportunities with others
- Responsibility for, and equivalence of, academic standards
- Quality assurance
- Information for students and delivery organisations, support providers or partners
- Certificates and records of study

For providers without degree awarding powers, B10 is about the provider (College) managing its relationship with other organisations to whom it has delegated responsibilities (for example, a college delegating responsibilities to an employer). It is not about the way in which colleges manage their part of the relationship with organisations who delegate responsibilities to it (such as degree awarding bodies). In other words, if we think of these relationships hierarchically with the awarding body at the top, in the case of non-DAP providers, B10 looks down and not up.



In essence B10 describes what is expected of UK degree-awarding bodies managing arrangements for student learning to be delivered or supported by an organisation other than themselves (a delivery organisation or support provider). However, it also applies to higher education providers **without** degree-awarding powers (DAPs) that arrange the delivery or support of learning by a third party (by agreement with the degree awarding body). Although in both the Expectation and the subsequent Indicators, explicit reference is made to the particular responsibilities reserved for degree-awarding bodies, both degree-awarding bodies, and higher education providers without DAPs that are arranging provision by a third party are all required to meet the second part of the Expectation and will find the Indicators of sound practice helpful in this respect.

B10 applies to higher education providers without degree-awarding powers (DAPs) that arrange the delivery or support of learning by a third party (by agreement with the degree awarding body). For example, further education colleges may provide placement opportunities and/or Foundation Degrees that include work-based learning delivered or supported by other organisations. Although the focus of B10 is on how such arrangements are effectively managed and overseen by the degree-awarding body, it also applied to higher education providers without DAPs arranging provision by a third party. Ensuring that robust processes are in place to secure the quality of student learning opportunities, irrespective of where these take place or who provides them, is pivotal.

Annex 10: The application of the enhancement expectation

This guidance about the enhancement expectation is intended to clarify what providers of higher education should comment on in their self-evaluation document.

The expectation in Annex 2 of *Higher Education Review: A Handbook for Providers* defines enhancement as: 'Deliberate steps are being taken at provider level to improve the quality of students' learning opportunities'. This definition suggests a particular approach which links strategy and initiative. This approach can be illustrated by a model in which:

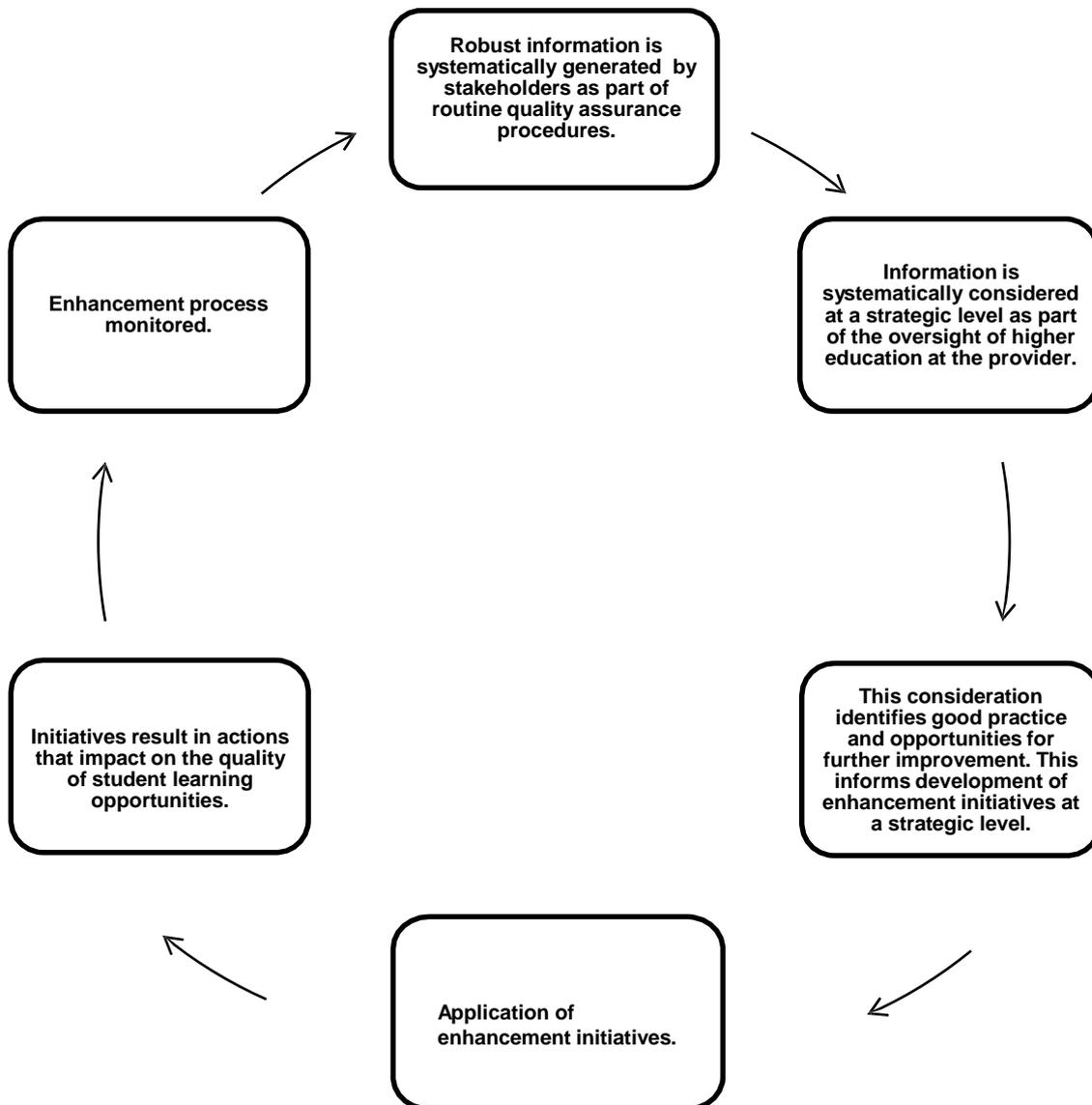
- robust information is systematically generated by students, external examiners and stakeholders. This information is not necessarily reflective of a deficit in the quality of provision, but is as part of routine quality assurance procedures designed to enable useful feedback.
- this information is systematically considered at provider level as part of the oversight of higher education at the provider
- this consideration identifies good practice and opportunities for further improvement. It informs the development of initiatives at strategic level
- these initiatives result in actions that positively impact on the quality of student learning opportunities.

In this way, the model describes an ethos where quality assurance generates information for quality enhancement to take place, and where enhancement is a routine part of the way that higher education is managed.

The process described in this model touches on other pertinent aspects of the collection, monitoring and use of information. For instance, it relies on:

- comprehensive student and stakeholder involvement to generate robust information
- effective strategic oversight of higher education at provider level to provide a framework for actions, to consider information and inform enhancement initiatives
- dynamic learning and teaching practice to incorporate enhancement initiatives
- comprehensive and accurate evaluation procedures
- systematic monitoring of the process to ensure continued fitness for purpose.

This model of effective enhancement and its impact on other expectations is illustrated in the diagram below.



This articulation of the enhancement process prompts a series of questions which providers could use to highlight the way in which they might meet the expectation in the self-evaluation document, in supporting evidence and in meetings with the team.

- How do you collect information from students and other stakeholders to inform strategic improvements in the quality of students' learning experiences?
- How do you ensure that this information is fit for purpose?
- How do you analyse this information?
- How do you make sure that this analysis happens at an appropriate strategic level?
- How does this analysis lead to initiatives at provider level which further improve the quality of students' learning experiences?
- How do you measure the effectiveness of these initiatives?
- How do you monitor the enhancement procedure?

Annex 11: Guidance on producing an action plan

Background

Following the Higher Education Review, each provider is required to produce an action plan in response to the conclusions of the report. The action plan is intended to support the provider in the continuing development of its higher education provision by describing how it intends to take the findings of the Higher Education Review forward. Through its publication, the action plan constitutes a public record of the provider's commitment to take forward the findings of Higher Education Review, and so will promote greater confidence among students and other external stakeholders about the quality assurance of higher education at the provider.

This action plan should be produced jointly with student representatives, or representatives should be able to post their own commentary on the action plan. It should be signed off by the head of the provider and be published on the provider's website. A link to the report page on QAA's website should also be provided. Each provider will be expected to update the action plan annually, again in conjunction with student representatives, until actions have been completed, and post the updated plan to the provider's website.

We do not specify a template for the action plan because we recognise that each provider will have its own way of planning after the Higher Education Review, however, an example is provided below.

Example action plan

Recommendation, affirmation or good practice	Action to be taken	Date for completion	Action by	Success indicators
Ensure that all higher education student representatives have access to training and ongoing support to ensure they can fulfil their roles effectively (Expectation B5)	Develop and implement a training programme and induction pack for higher education student representatives	July 2015	Senior Management Team	All new higher education student representatives receive an induction pack and undertake training prior to the first student staff liaison meeting

What we mean by these headings

Recommendation, affirmation or good practice

As identified by the review team and contained in the Higher Education Review report.

Action to be taken

The provider should state how it proposes to address each of the recommendations, affirmations and good practice in this column. Actions should be specific, proportionate, measurable and targeted at the issue or problem identified by the review team.

Date for completion

The provider should specify dates for when the actions proposed in the previous column will be completed within the timescale specified by the review team. The more specific the action, the easier it will be to set a realistic target date.

Action by

The provider should identify the person or committee with responsibility for ensuring that the action has been taken. If a person is responsible, the action plan should state their role rather than their name.

Success indicators

The provider should identify how it will know - and how it will demonstrate - that a recommendation, affirmation, or good practice has been successfully addressed. Again, if there is a specific action and a clear date for completion, it will be easier to identify suitable success indicators.

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