Assessment Strategy

BIIAB Level 2 Certificate in Libraries, Archives and Information Services – C00/1225/5

Outline of an Assessment Strategy and its Purpose

An Assessment Strategy provides a clear outline to how learners will be assessed when undertaking a regulated qualification. The Assessment Strategy aligns with the qualification specification and guides both tutors and learners through the assessment process.

The purpose of an Assessment Strategy is to align all assessment factors linked to a regulated qualification specification by clarifying what is required. This ensures that:

- All required assessments are appropriate
- Assessments are clear, fair and reliable
- Assessments support learning and allow learners to achieve
- Assessments meet regulation and Awarding Body requirements

The Assessment Strategy is broken down per unit, allowing for there to be a clear understanding to the required Assessments, per unit in order to achieve the overall qualification.

Assessment

This qualification is internally assessed and requires internal and external moderation. Specific requirements and restrictions may apply to individual units within qualifications. Please check unit and qualification details for specific information.

Centres must take all reasonable steps to avoid any part of the assessment of a learner (including any internal quality assurance and invigilation) being undertaken by any person who has a personal interest in the result of the assessment.

Overview of assessment strategy

The qualification contains competence units. Competence units are assessed following NVQ principles and require learners to build a portfolio of evidence, which will demonstrate competence by various means including observation by an assessor.

Assessments provided by BIIAB will ensure that effective learning has taken place and that learners have the opportunity to:

- Meet the assessment criteria
- Achieve the learning outcomes

Centres must obtain approval for any Centre Devised Assessments before their use. Please contact BIIAB Qualifications Limited for details of the Centre Devised Assessment process and procedure.

Assessment Process

Assessment is the process used to judge the competence, of a learner, against set standards. The assessor is the person who is responsible for determining learners' competence. The assessor may be a workplace supervisor or an external person who is trained and qualified or working towards a qualification relevant to the assessor role.

Assessors base their judgement on performance and decide how it compares to the national standard. The assessor will also ask questions based on the knowledge required to do the work, to ascertain the knowledge and understanding of the learner.

When the required units have been completed and the assessor is satisfied that the learner has met the national standard, a recommendation for a certificate will be made.

An Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) is responsible for the quality assurance of the qualifications within the training organisation and will provide advice, guidance and support to the assessors. IQAs also ensure that the assessors apply the standards consistently and fairly. The IQA will review the portfolio of evidence during the assessment process.

An External Quality Assurer (EQA), who is appointed by BIIAB, will quality assure the assessment and internal quality assurance decisions involved in the development of the portfolio. The EQA will quality assure the qualification process, which ensures that certification of the qualification is reliable, consistent and to the national standard, by checking the consistency of assessments made by the training provider, and across training providers.

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Requirements of assessors, external and internal verifiers

Candidates may be assessed, moderated or verified at work either by one or several appointed individuals.

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Assessors - The primary responsibility of an assessor is to assess candidates' performance in a range of tasks and to ensure the evidence submitted by the candidate meets the requirements of the assessment criteria. It is important that an assessor can recognise occupational competence as specified by the national standard. Assessors therefore need to have a thorough understanding of assessment and quality assurance practices, as well as have in-depth technical understanding related to the qualifications for which they are assessing candidates. To be able to assess candidates, assessors must:

- hold an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to assess candidates undertaking competence-based units and qualifications. Assessors holding older qualifications must be able to demonstrate that they are assessing to the current standards;

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. Any assessors working towards an appropriate qualification must ensure their decisions are countersigned by a suitably-qualified assessor/verifier and should be supported by a qualified assessor throughout their training period.

- be 'occupationally competent'. Assessors must provide current evidence of competence, knowledge and understanding in the areas to be assessed. This will normally be achieved through demonstrating competence in the roles which are to be assessed, or demonstrated by relevant experience and continuing professional development (CPD) which may include the achievement of qualifications relevant to the areas being assessed.

- have a full and current understanding of the units of competence and requirements of the qualifications being assessed, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process. It is the responsibility of approved centres to select and appoint assessors.

Expert Witnesses - Witnesses don't have to be "expert". They can be drawn from a wide range of people who can attest to the candidate's performance in the workplace, such as line managers, experiences workplace colleagues, customers or clients. They need to:

- provide a written statement about the quality and authenticity of the candidate's work
- have first-hand experience of the candidate's performance and understanding

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As the assessment decision lies with the Assessor, it is their responsibility to verify this and, where challenged, to justify their acceptance of third party 'witness testimony' to the Internal Quality Assurer.

Internal Quality Assurer (IQA) - A primary responsibility of IQAs is to assure the quality and consistency of assessments by the assessors for whom they are responsible. IQAs therefore need to have a thorough understanding of quality assurance and assessment practices, as well as sufficient technical understanding related to the qualifications that they are internally verifying. It will be the responsibility of the approved centre to select and appoint IQA's.

IQAs **must**:

- hold an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to internally verify competence-based assessments and candidates. IQAs holding older qualifications must be able to demonstrate that they are verifying to the current standards

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. If an IQA is working towards an appropriate qualification, his/her decisions must be countersigned by a suitably qualified IQA and should be supported by a qualified IQA throughout the training period.

- be 'occupationally competent'. IQAs must demonstrate sufficient and current understanding of the qualifications to be internally verified and know how they are applied in business.

- demonstrate competent practice in internal verification of assessment and demonstrate understanding of the principles and practices of internal verification of assessment, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process.

External Quality Assurer (EQA) - The primary responsibility of EQAs is to assure quality of internal verification and assessments across the centres for which they are responsible. EQAs must have a thorough understanding of quality assurance and assessment practices, as well as in-depth technical knowledge related to the qualifications that they are externally verifying.

EQAs **must**:

- hold an appropriate qualification as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority, confirming their competence to verify competence-based

assessments. EQAs holding older qualifications must be able to demonstrate that they are verifying to the current standards;

OR

- be working toward an appropriate qualification, as specified by the appropriate regulatory authority. If EQAs are working towards an appropriate qualification, their decisions must be countersigned by a suitably qualified EQA and should be supported by a qualified EQA throughout their training period.

- be 'occupationally competent'. EQAs must demonstrate sufficient and current understanding of the qualifications to be verified, and know how they are applied in business.

- demonstrate competent practice in external verification of assessment, and demonstrate understanding of the principles and practices of external verification of assessment, including the quality of assessment and the assessment process. It is the responsibility of the awarding organisation to select and appoint EQAs.

Awarding organisations require all assessors, moderators and verifiers to maintain current competence to deliver these functions. BIIAB recognises this can be achieved in many ways. However, such information **must** be formally recorded in individual CPD records that are maintained in assessment centres.

Evidence from Workplace Performance

Evidence of occupational competence of all competence units at any level, should be generated and collected through performance under workplace conditions. This includes the knowledge-based learning outcomes and assessment criteria of the competence units.

These conditions would be those typical to the candidate's normal place of work. The evidence collected under these conditions should also be as naturally occurring as possible. It is accepted that not all employees have identical workplace conditions and therefore there cannot be assessment conditions that are identical for all candidates. However, assessors must ensure that, as far as possible, the conditions for assessment should be those under which the candidate usually works.

Appeals

If learners are dissatisfied with an assessment outcome, they have the right to appeal. The **main** reasons for an appeal are likely to be:

- Learners do not understand why they are not yet regarded as competent, because of unsatisfactory feedback from the assessor

- Learners believe they are competent and that the assessor has misjudged them, or has failed to utilise some vital evidence

BIIAB Qualifications Limited expects most appeals from learners to be resolved within the centre. BIIAB Qualifications Limited will only consider a learner's appeal after the centre's internal appeals procedure has been fully exhausted.

For full details of the BIIAB Qualifications Limited's appeals procedure please refer to https://biiab.co.uk/policies-and-procedures/

Assessments will be accessible and will produce results that are valid, reliable, transparent and fair. BIIAB Qualifications Limited will ensure that the result of each assessment taken by a learner in relation to a qualification reflects the level of attainment demonstrated by that learner in the assessment and will be based upon the achievement of all of the specified learning outcomes.

BIIAB Qualifications Limited will make every effort to ensure that it allows for assessment to:

- be up to date and current
- reflect the context from which the learner has been taught
- be flexible to learner needs

Please refer to the Instructions for the Conduct of Examinations and Other External Assessment for further information.