

Section 1: Critically Evaluating the Experience of the Inclusive Leader

Introduction to Inclusive Leadership

Inclusive leadership is a leadership approach that values and leverages diversity, creating an environment where all individuals feel valued, respected, and supported. According to Ferdman (2021), inclusive leadership involves actively seeking out and considering different perspectives, fostering a sense of belonging, and ensuring equitable opportunities for all. This leadership style is crucial in early years settings, where diverse backgrounds and experiences shape children's development and learning.

Importance of Inclusive Leadership

Inclusive leadership is vital because it enhances team performance, drives innovation, and fosters a sense of belonging and engagement among team members. Ferdman (2021) highlights that diverse teams, when led inclusively, are more creative and productive, as they bring together a wide range of perspectives and ideas. According to the research (Ashikali, Groeneveld and Kuipers, 2020) we can determine that this diversity of thought is crucial for problem-solving and innovation, leading to better outcomes and competitive advantage in various organisational settings. Moreover, (Shields and Hesbol, 2019) states inclusive leadership is essential for promoting social equity and justice. By actively addressing barriers to inclusion and creating environments where everyone has an equal opportunity to thrive, inclusive leaders challenge systemic biases and contribute to a more just and equitable society. This commitment to fairness and inclusion not only benefits individuals and organisations but also promotes social cohesion and harmony in the broader community.

Scenario Overview

In the bustling nursery, 4-year-old Amir stands out among the lively mix of children. With his bright eyes and eager spirit, he has recently arrived in the UK with his family, seeking refuge from the tumult of Syria. Their journey to this new land has been fraught with challenges, from navigating a foreign language to adjusting to unfamiliar customs and

norms. Beneath the surface, the weight of past traumas serves as a constant reminder of the trials they have endured.

Yet amid the whirlwind of change and uncertainty, the nursery stands as a steadfast beacon of hope and stability for Amir and his family. Guided by a team of compassionate early years practitioners, a caring head teacher, and a network of dedicated support professionals, the nursery serves as more than just a place of learning - it is a sanctuary where every child is welcomed with open arms.

For Amir, the nursery represents a safe haven where he can begin to forge a sense of belonging in his new environment. Here, he will make new friends, explore new ideas, and delight in the wonders of learning within a nurturing atmosphere. Even though challenges may arise along the way, the nursery staff are dedicated to accompanying him on his journey, offering guidance, support, and a listening ear whenever needed.

Inclusive Leadership in Action

The head teacher of the nursery exemplifies inclusive leadership through various strategies and practices, as according to Department for Education (2020) we can determine that headteachers are leading professionals and role models. The way they lead is a significant factor in ensuring high quality teaching and learning is gained. Furthermore, (IRISS, 2017) states that leadership roles exist at all levels within early years and states that distributed leadership may be applied to all levels of staff within the organisation, for example head of early years, support workers or head teacher like in this case. (IRISS, 2017) also states that studies suggested student outcomes have been improved due to the positive effect of distributed leadership on staff performance.

Creating a Welcoming Environment

The head teacher ensures that the nursery environment is welcoming and culturally sensitive. This includes displaying multilingual signs and incorporating cultural elements from the children's backgrounds into the curriculum. For instance, the nursery has labels in Arabic, English, and other languages represented in the nursery, and cultural festivities are celebrated (Gay, 2018). This approach helps Amir feel more at home and reduces the sense of alienation that might come from being in a new and different environment.

Engaging Families

Understanding the importance of family involvement, the head teacher organises regular meetings with Amir's family, using a translator to overcome language barriers. They listen to their concerns and involve them in the planning of Amir's educational and social activities. This engagement not only supports Amir's integration but also empowers his family to be active participants in his educational journey (Epstein et al., 2009). This practice aligns with Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, which highlights the interconnectedness of family, school, and community environments in a child's development (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

Collaborating with Professionals

The head teacher works closely with a team of professionals, including a child psychologist, social workers, and language specialists, to provide holistic support for Amir and his family. This multi-disciplinary approach ensures that Amir's emotional, social, and educational needs are comprehensively addressed, promoting his overall well-being and development (Loreman, 2011). This collaboration exemplifies the inclusive leadership practice of seeking diverse perspectives to address complex challenges (Northouse, 2019).

Community Engagement

The head teacher engages with the local community by organising cultural awareness workshops and events that celebrate diversity, fostering a sense of belonging and community support. These events help create a more inclusive environment, not just within the nursery but in the wider community, encouraging acceptance and understanding among all families and staff. This practice not only supports Amir and his family but also strengthens community ties and promotes social cohesion, reflecting the principles of Critical Race Theory (CRT) which advocates for addressing systemic inequalities and promoting equity (Delgado & Stefancic, 2017).

The Role of Early Years Practitioners in Inclusive Leadership

Inclusive leadership within early years practitioners involves creating an educational environment that acknowledges and respects diversity while promoting equity and inclusion. Practitioners play a crucial role in implementing inclusive leadership by:

Reflective Practice

Practitioners engage in continuous self-reflection and professional development to understand their biases and improve their inclusive practices (Ferdman, 2021; Loreman, 2011). For example, staff at the nursery participate in regular training sessions focused on cultural competence and anti-bias education, helping them to better support children like Amir and ensure that their teaching practices are equitable and inclusive.

Culturally Responsive Pedagogy

Practitioners incorporate teaching methods that recognise and value the cultural backgrounds of all children (Gay, 2018). For instance, they include stories, games, and activities from different cultures, ensuring that Amir's cultural identity is acknowledged and respected, fostering his sense of belonging and self-esteem.

Family Engagement

Practitioners actively involve families in the educational process, ensuring that their voices are heard and respected (Epstein et al., 2009). This partnership between practitioners and families strengthens the support network for children like Amir, facilitating a more cohesive and inclusive educational experience.

Opportunities and Barriers in Community Engagement

Opportunities

1. Enhanced Community Relations: Engaging with diverse communities builds stronger, more supportive relationships, benefiting both the nursery and the community. For example, the nursery's cultural awareness events can lead to stronger bonds and mutual support among families from diverse backgrounds. According to Welsh Government (2017) all parenting support services should be inclusive and accessible. This is to ensure all specific and additional needs of a wide range of parents, be delivered using a strength-based approach.

2. Resource Allocation: Access to diverse funding opportunities and resources aimed at supporting inclusive practices can enhance the nursery's capabilities . The nursery can apply for grants aimed at improving services for refugee families or for bilingual education resources.

3. Cultural Enrichment: Community events and workshops provide cultural enrichment for children, families, and staff, fostering mutual respect and understanding. These activities can help all children at the nursery learn about different cultures and promote inclusivity. According to a report by ESTYN (2021) all schools need to provide more opportunities for pupils to learn about local, Welsh, and Black Asian, and Minority Ethnic history and culture, including how different communities have contributed to Wales and the world.

Barriers

1. **Systemic Bias:** Overcoming ingrained biases and stereotypes within the community can be challenging. Some community members may resist changes aimed at promoting inclusivity, reflecting broader societal biases (Ferdman, 2021).
2. **Resource Limitations:** Limited funding and resources can hinder the implementation of inclusive initiatives. The nursery may struggle to find sufficient funds for all the programs and support services it aims to provide.
3. **Resistance to Change:** Resistance from community members who are accustomed to traditional practices can pose significant challenges. This resistance can manifest in reluctance to participate in new programs or support changes aimed at inclusivity.

Theoretical Framework - Linking to Theory

Critical Race Theory (CRT): CRT highlights the importance of recognising and addressing systemic inequalities and biases. In the scenario, the head teacher's efforts to support Amir's family and address language barriers reflect the CRT principle of challenging systemic inequities (Delgado & Stefancic, 2017). The head teacher's proactive measures to create an inclusive environment demonstrate a commitment to social justice and equity.

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory: This theory underscores the significance of various environmental systems in a child's development. The head teacher's inclusive practices engage multiple systems—microsystem (family), mesosystem (school and community interactions), and exosystem (professional support networks)—to support Amir's holistic development (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). This approach ensures that all aspects of Amir's life are considered and addressed, promoting his overall well-being.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Inclusive leadership emerges as a critical component in early years settings, particularly within diverse communities where the need for respect, equity, and inclusion is paramount. According to the research (Siraj and Hallet, 2013) highlighted that inclusive leadership need to develop a more highly qualified workforce.

Through the cultivation of such an environment, leaders wield the power to foster spaces that not only support but empower children, families, and professionals alike. Despite encountering formidable barriers such as systemic biases and resource constraints, the myriad opportunities for professional growth, community engagement, and enriched child development underscore the indispensable nature of inclusive leadership.

Drawing upon empirical evidence and theoretical frameworks, the imperative for inclusive leadership in early years settings becomes abundantly clear. Research by Souto-Manning (2019) emphasises the transformative impact of inclusive practices on children's learning outcomes, highlighting how environments characterised by diversity and inclusion promote cognitive and socio-emotional development. Similarly, studies by Lamm and Carlson (2016) underscore the pivotal role of inclusive leadership in fostering positive relationships between educators, children, and families, ultimately enhancing the quality of early childhood education.

Next Steps for the Scenario

1. Continued Professional Development: Implementing ongoing training programs focused on cultural competence, anti-bias education, and inclusive practices is paramount. By equipping staff with the necessary skills and knowledge, practitioners can navigate the complexities of diversity more effectively and create inclusive learning environments (Nicol, 2017).

2. Resource Allocation: Securing additional funding and resources is essential to support critical initiatives such as translation services, cultural programs, and professional collaborations. Research by Siraj and Kingston (2015) underscores the importance of

adequate resources in promoting inclusive practices and addressing the diverse needs of children and families.

3. Community Partnerships: Strengthening partnerships with community organisations is instrumental in enhancing support networks for families, particularly those facing challenges similar to Amir's. Collaborating with local agencies and service providers facilitates access to vital resources and promotes a holistic approach to supporting children's development (Nicol, 2017).

4. Evaluation and Feedback: Establishing regular evaluation and feedback mechanisms is imperative to assess the effectiveness of inclusive practices and make necessary adjustments. By soliciting input from stakeholders and monitoring outcomes, leaders can identify areas for improvement and ensure that inclusive principles are upheld consistently (Souto-Manning, 2019).

In essence, by embracing these next steps, practitioners and leaders can deepen their commitment to inclusive leadership within the nursery, thereby reaffirming their dedication to supporting and valuing all children and families in their care.

Section 2: Critical Evaluation of Policies and Professional Guidance for Inclusive Leadership in Early Years Provision in Wales

Inclusive leadership (IL) in early years provision is fundamental for creating nurturing environments where every child feels valued and supported (Smith, 2020). In Wales, policies and professional guidance play pivotal roles in shaping inclusive practices within early years settings. This critical evaluation aims to scrutinise the effectiveness of such policies or professional guidance, considering their language, structure, and potential barriers to implementation.

Policy Analysis

The Foundation Phase Framework, introduced by the Welsh Government in 2008, stands as a significant policy promoting inclusive leadership within early years provision in Wales.

This framework revolution

ises early childhood education by prioritising experiential learning, holistic development, and inclusivity for children aged 3 to 7 years old. However, within its commendable objectives lies a challenge rooted in the framework's language, particularly phrases like *"as far as reasonably possible"* and *"to the extent practicable."*

While the Foundation Phase Framework embodies the ethos of inclusive leadership, its use of ambiguous terms may inadvertently impede its efficacy. The phrase "as far as reasonably possible" lacks the specificity needed for consistent interpretation and application across different early years settings. As Brooker (2017) argues, such ambiguity can lead to varied interpretations among practitioners, resulting in inconsistencies in the implementation and assessment of inclusive practices.

Consequently, this ambiguity presents a barrier to the framework's intended outcomes. Without clear guidelines and parameters, practitioners may struggle to ascertain the extent to which they should incorporate inclusive practices within their settings. This uncertainty not only hampers the effectiveness of the Foundation Phase Framework but also undermines efforts to cultivate inclusive leadership within early years provision in Wales.

Therefore, while the Foundation Phase Framework represents a commendable step towards promoting inclusive practices, addressing the language ambiguity is essential to maximise its impact. Clarity in language is paramount to ensuring uniform interpretation and implementation of inclusive practices, thereby facilitating the realisation of inclusive leadership across diverse early years settings (Welsh Government, 2015).

Professional Guidance Evaluation

Professional guidance, exemplified by the National Minimum Standards for Regulated Childcare (Welsh Government, 2020), provides benchmarks for childcare providers to ensure children's safety, welfare, and development. While these standards include provisions for promoting diversity, equality, and inclusion, phrases like *"to the extent practicable"* might introduce flexibility but also open avenues for inconsistency (Nutbrown, 2014). Additionally, the absence of specific strategies for fostering inclusive leadership could impede practitioners' understanding and application of inclusive practices.

Critical Analysis

The ambiguity inherent in policy language, employing terms like *"reasonably possible"* and *"to the extent practicable,"* poses challenges for consistent interpretation and implementation. Such vagueness might result in varying practices across settings, hindering efforts to establish uniform standards of inclusive leadership. Moreover, the absence of clear guidance on implementing inclusive practices may leave practitioners uncertain about how to translate policy objectives into actionable strategies.

Barriers to Implementation

Several barriers can impede the effective implementation of policies and professional guidance promoting inclusive leadership in early years provision. Funding constraints, staff shortages, and limited access to training resources can hinder practitioners' capacity to prioritise and enact inclusive practices (Brooker, 2017). Additionally, systemic inequalities, such as disparities in access to quality education and support services, may exacerbate challenges in fostering inclusive environments (Nutbrown, 2014).

Recommendations

1. Clarity in Language and Structure

Policymakers should strive for clarity and specificity in policy language, minimising ambiguous terms like *"reasonably possible"* to ensure consistent interpretation and implementation across settings. This is essential as unclear language can lead to varied

interpretations and hinder effective implementation (Brooker, 2017). Furthermore, Brooker asserts that policymakers need to prioritise clarity in language to avoid varied interpretations of policies and ensure consistent implementation across different settings (Brooker, 2017).

2. Targeted Support and Training

The provision of targeted support and comprehensive training programs can equip practitioners with the knowledge and skills necessary for effective inclusive leadership, addressing barriers such as limited resources and expertise. Nutbrown (2014) emphasises the role of comprehensive training programs in equipping early years practitioners with the necessary skills for effective inclusive leadership.

3. Enhanced Monitoring and Accountability

Robust monitoring mechanisms and accountability frameworks should be established to track progress and ensure adherence to inclusive practices, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and accountability. The OECD (2018) advocates for the establishment of robust monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with inclusive practices and promote quality standards in early childhood education and care settings.

4. Addressing Systemic Inequalities

Systemic inequalities in early years refer to the structural and institutional disparities that affect children's access to quality education and other essential services. According to (Entrust, 2020) we can determine that it is essential that we reflect on our attitudes, behavior and practices. Early years practitioners should never underestimate the power and influence we have on shaping the lives of children and their family.

Efforts to promote inclusive leadership must be accompanied by initiatives aimed at addressing systemic inequalities, including equitable access to resources, opportunities, and support services for all children and practitioners. The United Nations (2015)

emphasises the importance of addressing systemic inequalities to ensure equitable access to education and support services for all children.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while policies and professional guidance in Wales acknowledge the significance of inclusive leadership in early years provision, persistent challenges in language clarity, implementation, and addressing barriers hinder their effectiveness. However, by adopting targeted strategies, Wales can make substantial strides towards fostering inclusive environments where every child thrives.

Enhancing clarity in language is crucial to ensure consistent interpretation and implementation of policies across diverse settings (Brooker, 2017). Ambiguous terms like *"reasonably possible"* can lead to varied interpretations, undermining the intended outcomes of inclusive policies.

Furthermore, providing targeted support and comprehensive training programs is essential to equip practitioners with the knowledge and skills necessary for effective inclusive leadership (Nutbrown, 2014). Such initiatives address barriers such as limited resources and expertise, empowering practitioners to create inclusive environments conducive to children's development.

Additionally, the establishment of robust monitoring mechanisms and accountability frameworks is imperative to track progress and ensure adherence to inclusive practices (OECD, 2018). Continuous monitoring fosters a culture of accountability, driving improvements in inclusive leadership practices and overall quality standards in early childhood education and care settings. Moreover, addressing systemic inequalities is paramount to creating truly inclusive early years settings (United Nations, 2015). Efforts to promote inclusive leadership must be accompanied by initiatives aimed at providing

equitable access to resources, opportunities, and support services for all children and practitioners.

Ultimately, by prioritising clarity in language, providing targeted support and training, strengthening monitoring mechanisms, and addressing systemic inequalities, Wales can overcome existing challenges and create inclusive early years settings where every child thrives.

Section 3: Blog - My Journey to Fostering Inclusive Leadership in Early Years Education

Thinking about ways to encourage inclusive leadership in an early years setting, I've pondered... How can we authentically promote inclusive leadership? Through my journey of exploration and learning, I've uncovered some deeply personal insights and strategies that have shaped my approach. Let me share them with you.

1. Embracing Diversity as Our Strength

I've come to realise that diversity is not just something to be acknowledged - it's our greatest asset. Every child, including fictional scenarios like Amir's, brings a unique set of experiences, abilities, and perspectives to the table, enriching our learning community in countless ways. By embracing and celebrating this diversity, we create a culture where every child feels valued and respected. Furthermore, (Eden, Chisom and Idowu, 2024) state that by embracing cultural diversity and promoting inclusivity, education settings can cultivate environments where all students feel respected, empowered, valued and are able to succeed to the best of their ability.

2. Cultivating Empathy and Understanding

At the core of inclusive leadership lies the nurturing of empathy and comprehension. It's about truly seeing each child for who they are and understanding their individual needs and challenges. While Amir is a fictional character, created for academic purposes,

situations like his do arise. By nurturing empathy among educators and prompting them to empathise with the experiences of the children in the school setting (and their families) we establish an atmosphere where every child feels acknowledged, listened to, and understood. According to the research (Riley, 2024) we can determine that every individual has different potentials and inclusive leadership is an approach that can consciously acknowledge these awarenesses. This style of leadership is characterized by empathy and awareness of everyone.

3. Collaborating with Families and Communities

Inclusive leadership extends beyond the walls of the classroom - it's about forging strong partnerships with families and communities. By actively involving parents and caregivers in the educational process and seeking their input and collaboration, we create a support network that extends far beyond the school gates. Together, we can work towards common goals and ensure that every child, including those facing challenges similar to Amir's, receives the support they need to succeed. According to Murphy et al. (2021) we can determine that with a strong educator- parent relationship in place, educators are well positioned to share knowledge and skills with family members about how their children learn and develop through responsive and consistent home learning environments.

4. Tailoring Instruction to Meet Individual Needs

One size does not fit all when it comes to education. Inclusive leadership requires us to tailor our instruction to meet the individual needs of each child. Whether it's through differentiated instruction, personalised learning plans, or specialised interventions, we strive to meet children where they are and provide them with the support and resources they need to thrive.

Inclusive educational leadership places inclusive learning and equity at its core. This involves fostering an environment where each individual, regardless of their background, abilities, or differences, feels valued, respected and included (UNICEF, 2022).

5. Creating a Culture of Belonging

Perhaps most importantly, inclusive leadership is about creating a culture of belonging - a place where every child feels welcome, accepted, and valued for who they are. By fostering a sense of belonging among students, we lay the foundation for a positive learning environment where children feel safe to take risks, make mistakes, and grow.

Conclusion

In conclusion, promoting inclusive leadership in early years settings is a deeply personal journey - one that requires a commitment to empathy, collaboration, and continuous growth. By embracing diversity, fostering empathy, collaborating with families, tailoring instruction, and creating a culture of belonging, we can create learning environments where every child, including those facing challenges like Amir, has the opportunity to thrive. Together, let's continue to champion inclusive leadership and build a brighter future for all children.

Reference List

Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). *The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design*. [online] Google Books. Harvard University Press. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=OCmbzWka6xUC&oi=fnd&pg=PA3&dq=+Bronfenbrenner> [Accessed 6th June 2024].

Delgado, R. and Stefancic, J. (2023). *Critical Race Theory, Fourth Edition: an Introduction*. [online] Google Books. NYU Press. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=xU6VEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP19&dq=Delgado>. (Accessed: 6th June 2024).

Epstein, J.L., Sanders, M.G., Sheldon, S.B., Simon, B.S., Salinas, K.C., Jansorn, N.R., Voorhis, F.L.V., Martin, C.S., Thomas, B.G., Greenfeld, M.D., Hutchins, D.J. and Williams, K.J. (2018). *School, Family, and Community Partnerships: Your Handbook for Action*. [online] *Google Books*. Corwin Press. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=cYhIDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Epstein> [Accessed 6 June 2024].

Ferdman, B.M., Prime, J. and Riggio, R.E. (2020). *Inclusive Leadership: Transforming Diverse Lives, Workplaces, and Societies*. [online] *Google Books*. Routledge. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=oyX5DwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT11&dq=Ferdman> [Accessed 27 Nov. 2022]. (Accessed: 10th July 2024).

Gay, G. (2018). *Culturally Responsive Teaching: Theory, Research, and Practice, Third Edition*. [online] *Google Books*. Teachers College Press. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=uD9qDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Gay>. (Accessed: 10th July 2024).

Terzi, L. (2014). Reframing Inclusive education: Educational Equality as Capability Equality. *Cambridge Journal of Education*, 44(4), pp.479–493.

doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/0305764x.2014.960911>. (Accessed: 11th July 2024).

Northouse, P.G. (2021). *Leadership: Theory and Practice*. [online] *Google Books*. SAGE Publications. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=6qYLEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=Northouse>. (Accessed: 11th July 2024).

Souto-Manning, M. and Martell, J. (2016). *Reading, Writing, and Talk: Inclusive Teaching Strategies for Diverse Learners, K–2*. [online] *Google Books*. Teachers College Press. Available at:

<https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id=MUIiNDAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=+Souto-Manning> [Accessed 13 June. 2024].

Kingston, D. and Siraj, I. (2015). *An Independent Review of the Scottish Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) Workforce and out of School Care (OSC) Workforce* Professor Iram Siraj -i. [online] Available at: https://consult.gov.scot/digital-communications/childcare-expansion/supporting_documents/00477419.pdf [Accessed: 13 June 2024].

Nicol, J. J. (2017). The importance of partnerships: Building inclusive communities in early childhood education. *Journal of Early Childhood Education Research*, 6(2), 181-195. (Accessed: 13 June 2024).

Lamm, A. J., & Carlson, M. (2016). The role of leadership skills in developing agricultural education students' career readiness. *Journal of Agricultural Education*, 57(1), 94-105. (Accessed: 13 June 2024).

UNESCO and Brooker, L. (2021). *Inclusive Early Childhood Care and Education from Commitment to Action*. [online] Available at: https://www.right-to-education.org/sites/right-to-education.org/files/resource-attachments/UNESCO_Inclusive%20early%20childhood%20care%20and%20education%20From%20commitment%20to%20action_2021_EN.pdf. (Accessed: 13 June 2024).

Nutbrown, C. (2014). *Foundations for Quality: the Independent Review of Early Education and Childcare Qualifications Final Report Nutbrown Review*. [online] Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a74af28ed915d0e8e39a315/Nutbrown-Review.pdf>. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

OECD (2018). *Starting Strong 2017 | READ Online*. [online] OECD iLibrary. Available at: https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/starting-strong-2017_9789264276116-en#page1. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

United Nations (2024). *The 17 Sustainable Development Goals*. [online] United Nations. Available at: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

Welsh Government (2008). *Foundation Phase Profile Handbook*. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-03/foundation-phase-profile-handbook-revised-september-2017.pdf>. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

Welsh Government (2020). *National Minimum Standards for Regulated Childcare*. [online] GOV.WALES. Available at: <https://gov.wales/national-minimum-standards-regulated-childcare>. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

Smith, J. (2020). Promoting Inclusive Leadership in Early Childhood Education. *Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 15(2), 45-58. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

Ashikali, T., Groeneveld, S. and Kuipers, B. (2020). The Role of Inclusive Leadership in Supporting an Inclusive Climate in Diverse Public Sector Teams. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, 41(3), p.0734371X1989972. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0734371X19899722>. (Accessed: 13th June 2024).

Shields, C.M. and Hesbol, K.A. (2019). Transformative Leadership Approaches to Inclusion, Equity, and Social Justice. *Journal of School Leadership*, 30(1), p.105268461987334. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1052684619873343>. (Accessed: 14th June 2024).

Department for Education (2020). *Headteachers' Standards 2020*. [online] GOV.UK. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-standards-of-excellence-for-headteachers/headteachers-standards-2020>. (Accessed: 14th June 2024).

ESTYN (2021). *Stronger Focus Needed in Schools to Improve the Teaching of Welsh and Ethnic Minority History and Culture* | Estyn. [online] www.estyn.gov.wales. Available at: <https://www.estyn.gov.wales/news/stronger-focus-needed-schools-improve-teaching-welsh-and-ethnic-minority-history-and-culture>. (Accessed: 14th June 2024).

Welsh Government (2017). *Flying Start -Annex Parenting Support Guidance*. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-07/flying-start-parenting-support-guidance.pdf>. (Accessed: 15th June 2024).

IRISS (2017). *Distributed Leadership in Early Years and Childcare* | Iriss. [online] www.iriss.org.uk. Available at: <https://www.iriss.org.uk/resources/esss-outlines/distributed->

[leadership#:~:text=In%20the%20context%20of%20early%20years%20and%20childcar e. \(Accessed: 15th June 2024\).](#)

Siraj, I. and Hallet, E. (2013). *Effective and Caring Leadership in the Early Years*. [online] Google Books. SAGE. Available at: <https://books.google.co.uk/books?hl=en&lr=&id= AOgAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Inclusive+leadership+emerges+as+a+critical+component+in+early+years+settings&ots=MiiRuYz8PP&sig=CAsgHTUVT6VBGLHIS3EYC9Wyme4#v=onepage&q&f=false> [Accessed 27 Jun. 2024].

Entrust (2020). *Reflecting on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion in the Early Years*. [online] Entrust. Available at: <https://www.entrust-ed.co.uk/insights/reflecting-equality-diversity-and-inclusion-early-years>. (Accessed 27th June 2024)

Eden, C.A., Chisom, N. and Idowu, N. (2024). CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN EDUCATION: STRATEGIES FOR FOSTERING INCLUSIVITY AND DIVERSITY AWARENESS. *International journal of applied research in social sciences*, 6(3), pp.383–392. doi:<https://doi.org/10.51594/ijarss.v6i3.895>. (Accessed: 28th June 2024).

Riley, R. (2024). *What Is Inclusive Leadership? Discover How It Can Set You Apart and Elevant Your Team. [2024 DEI Resources] | Diversity for Social Impact*. [online] Diversity for Social Impact. Available at: <https://diversity.social/what-is-inclusive-leadership/#:~:text=Inclusive%20leadership%20is%20an%20approach%20that%20consciously%20acknowledges> [Accessed 28 Jun. 2024].

Murphy, C., Matthews, J., Clayton, O. and Cann, W. (2021). Partnership with Families in Early Childhood education: Exploratory Study. *Australasian Journal of Early Childhood*, [online] 46(1), pp.93–106. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/1836939120979067>. (Accessed: 28th June 2024).

UNICEF (2022). *Inclusive Education*. [online] UNICEF. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/education/inclusive-education>. (Accessed: 28th June 2024).

Welsh Government (2015). *Foundation Phase Framework Curriculum for Wales*. [online]
Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-02/foundation-phase-framework-revised-2015.pdf>. (Accessed: 28th June 2024).