



Marking and Assessment Statement

FREQUENCY OF REVIEW:	Every two years
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REVIEWED BY:	the Board of Trustees
APPROVED BY:	the Board of Trustees
DATE OF NEXT REVIEW:	Summer Term 2021 unless there is a material change
AUTHOR:	Deputy Headteacher

At Oldbury Wells School (OWS), we value the importance of effective assessment and feedback. Research has shown that good quality feedback can allow students to gain up to '8 months' of learning. (Education Endowment Foundation). The primary audience for our assessment is the student as when this is done effectively it pinpoints what the students can do well and allows for effective evaluation that supports teaching and learning.

The school's approach to assessment, marking and feedback supports the learning model – Assess – Plan – Teach and promotes a high quality of education.

The school's approach to marking and feedback also supports the school's curriculum aims.

Learning Goal 1 – **LG1** – Knowledge (What do students know?)

Learning Goal 2 – **LG2** – Application (Can students use this information or skills?) Compound lessons

Learning Goal 3 – **LG3** – Skills (What subject specific skills have been mastered?)

Assessment & feedback is an essential tool for **teachers** bringing about:

- Good or outstanding lessons
- Effective planning for the class/group and individuals. For example, it diagnoses problems in learning. What a student's strengths and weaknesses are and their level of mastery.
- Identifying gaps in knowledge.
- Effective evaluation of the learning that has taken place. Checking that knowledge is 'embedded and that students use it fluently, and assists teachers in producing clear next steps for pupils' (Ofsted 2019)
- Opportunities for differentiation within groups for pupils of all abilities.
- Improvements in literacy across school and supporting cross curricular links.

Assessment and feedback is an essential tool for **students** bringing about:

- Effective learning and good/outstanding progress
- Engagement and motivation
- Improvement in students understanding, application, skills and achievements
- Effective responses by students to improve their work and progress.

We believe **across all key stages** there should be a good mixture of assessment tools incorporated into teaching and learning activities and planning.

Feedback (*Assessment for learning*)

Formative assessment tasks (those that take place during the learning) are essential in supporting the school's curriculum goals. These formative snapshots should support teachers and students in knowing what a pupil knows/understands, can apply (demonstrating compound knowledge) and the strength of their skills. This formative assessment will allow teachers to evaluate learning goals and to identify misconceptions and plan high quality lessons. (Appendix A)

Assessment (Marking – Assessment of learning)

This deeper marking by teachers may include end of topic tests, homework tasks that assess a variety of learning goals. These are an opportunity for teachers to assess what pupils know, the skills they have secured (mastered) and can apply.

When marking teachers are expected to:

- Tell pupils what they have done well
- Set targets that make it clear what students need to do to improve
- Personalise feedback

Where possible the learning goals (intent) will be referenced. (LG1 – Knowledge, LG2 – Application, LG3 – Skill)

When teachers mark or provide feedback this should be indicated in red pen and where students have responded or undertaken peer or self-assessment this should be in green pen. However there is no expectation that all marked work will be followed by green pen from the pupils.

In some cases, teachers may ask students to respond to a specific target or question that may take place over a sequence of lessons or be acted upon following teacher marking.

Marking should be constructive. Positive language should always be used to motivate students of all abilities and be differentiated.

Assessments do not always require a grade. This is because grade sets and excessive marking remove the quality of feedback that pupils receive. When feedback is selective and effective it provides greater opportunity for reflection and supports progress.

We acknowledge that departments have different methods and that the requirements of assessment can change between subjects. Therefore, the format of assessment may differ between subjects. These formats may differ, but they will state what a pupil has done well, how they can improve and any required pupil responses.

Frequency

Books should be marked frequently enough to support the cycle of teaching – Assess, Plan, Teach. This is because frequent marking allows pupils to know how they are doing, but also aids teachers in planning effective interventions or learning experiences. Regular feedback also maintains good standards, expectations and quality of the books.

Feedback – This is a regular part of the teaching and learning culture at OWS. This should be used in most lessons to support the evaluation of the intent, implementation and impact of the curriculum

Marking - This will vary in terms of frequency of curriculum time and will balance out depending on the number of groups. The table below acts as a guide to teachers and outlines the minimum requirement.

Curriculum Time	Feedback (Formative)	Marking (Summative) <i>As a minimum</i>
Lessons twice a fortnight or less	Ongoing feedback and evaluation of the learning goals including peer and or self-assessment.	At least once every half term.
Lessons three to four times a fortnight	Ongoing feedback and evaluation of the learning goals including peer and or self-assessment.	At least twice every half term.*
Lessons five times a fortnight or more	Ongoing feedback and evaluation of the learning goals including peer and or self-assessment.	At least three times every half term.*

*This may also include an example of peer and self-assessment that is completed linked to detailed assessment criteria.

The average half term lasts 7 weeks, where half terms are shorter this will be reflected in the frequency of marking.

Quality of books

As teachers mark they should also inspect the quality of books – rules and reminder regarding presentation can be found in all classrooms. (Appendix B)

Summative assessment and progress tracking

- Summative assessments must take place at least once every half term these will inform data captures and be tracked against targets. This is because students' progress should be tracked to ensure quick and effective interventions can be put in place and where necessary achievements can be celebrated.
- Departments should be selective in the key assessment activities that take place. These should be carefully planned for to balance teachers' workloads and be reflected in any departmental assessment plans/schemes of work. Careful planning of these summative assessments into the school calendar would support departments in the data capture process and manage workload.
- In this school we believe that summative assessment should be linked to the assessment calendar to support tracking, but with careful long-term planning this should avoid the need for duplication of workload.
- Summative assessments (tests, mock exams or a key task) should allow teachers/parents and pupils to measure progress against targets and draw conclusions about the level of their work. Any feedback on these should be consistent with the rest of this Statement. Be positive, state what the student has done well, what do they need to do to move forward. Where possible these should relate to the subjects curriculum intent (learning goals).
- Summative assessments should be standardised in departments and marks recorded centrally so that information put into data captures is accurate and reliable. Departments are advised to maintain an assessment file that shows evidence of standardisation, assessment grids and good examples of assessed work at various levels.

- All departments should provide students with clear assessment criteria at all key stages 3-5 so that pupils are aware of what they need to do to make progress. Each subject lead is responsible for the creation of assessment grids. These show the big picture and provide students with the opportunity to master skills and subject content. Learning goals should be at the core of students work and be based upon exam board descriptors at both A-level and GCSE. These are worked backwards to reflect the requirements of the national curriculum and the fundamental learning objectives between key stages. This is the big picture.

- Where summative feedback has been issued pupils should be given a fine level based on the 9-1 assessment grids or a grade based upon A-level or other exam board descriptors. A “+” e.g. 4+, indicates that the student is working at the top of the level, hence indicating “mastery” of that level, a number alone indicates they are “secure” at that level, whereas a “-”, indicates a student “emerging” into that level.

- To ensure that the new grading criteria accurately reflects the 9-1 levels of the newly implemented or forthcoming subject curriculums, all departments have produced documents that map the previous statement standards or assessment objectives onto the new 9-1 assessment criteria. These should be considered as the big assessment areas for each subject. These will be used to help guide teachers and should be reviewed as new exam qualifications are approved. These will be displayed in all classrooms.

- For vocational and BTEC qualifications teachers must ensure that they adhere to the awarding bodies’ regulations when providing feedback. For example, some qualifications do not allow the use of feedback on any work that is submitted. However, where it is permissible, the Oldbury Wells Marking and Assessment Statement should be used.

Literacy

Improving literacy and ensuring that all students are expressing themselves as coherently and accurately as possible is the responsibility of all staff. Opportunities to highlight good spelling, punctuation and grammar must be taken by all. However, it is not always necessary for you to mark for all errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Doing so can demoralise students. Some might have difficulties with spelling for example but otherwise are highly articulate. As a maximum no more than 6 errors should be identified.

Marking of spelling should be aimed primarily at subject specific key words and commonly misspelt words such as ‘their/they’re/there’.

To ensure consistency across the school the following notations should be used in the margin:

Notation	Meaning
Sp	Spelling error – teacher corrects and pupils write out 3 times
Gr	Grammatical error – teacher underlines the error or writes unclear if the work does not make sense.
	Punctuation error – teacher circles error e.g. capital letter, lack of full stop and pupil corrects.

Workload

OWS acknowledges the importance of feedback and assessment in supporting effective teaching and learning. However, the school also acknowledges the demands of marking upon teachers and 'do not wish to use it in a way that creates unnecessary burdens on staff or pupils' (OFSTED 2019)

Teachers are reminded that marking should follow the 3Ms:

Meaningful

Manageable

Motivating

Assessment and feedback should not just be done for the sake of it. To support this, departments are advised to identify common assessments and to standardise these. Staff could use departmental marking codes to be more effective with time, if these are identified in the front of the book, but any feedback must tell the student what they have done well and how to improve.

To save re-writing similar feedback, a CP can be put in the margin to identify a class point and students can use green pen to respond.

Staff are also reminded about using ICT to help gather feedback.

Not all pieces of work are expected to be marked.

Targets & Tracking

To give a quantifiable value to students' progress, and to accommodate the school data management system (SIMS), numerical level values based upon the 9-1 criteria will be entered at each data capture. These will in turn be uploaded onto the "4 Matrix" data analysis system, where student progress can be tracked and subsequent interventions implemented. (see table 1)

Table 1

NC KS2 Level	GCSE 9-1 equivalent	GCSE A*-G equivalent
	9.9	
	9.5	
	9.2	
	8.9	A*1
	8.5	A*2
	8.2	A*3
	7.8	A1
	7.5	A2
	7	A3
8a	6.5	B1
8b	6	B2
8c	5.5	B3
7a	4.9	C1
7b	4.5	C2
7c	4.2	C3
6a	3.8	D1
6b	3.6	D2
6c	3.2	D3

NC KS2 Level	GCSE 9-1 equivalent	GCSE A*-G equivalent
5a	2.9	E1
5b	2.8	E2
5c	2.6	E3
4a	2.4	F1
4b	2.2	F2
4c	2	F3
3a	1.7	G1
3b	1.5	G2
3c	1.1	G3
2a	0.9	
2b	0.8	
2c	0.6	
1a	0.5	
1b	0.3	
1c	0.1	

We firmly believe in pushing students to achieve their potential. Under the previous grading criteria any student who had a Key Stage 2 level of 4b or lower was expected to make the government benchmarked 3 National Curriculum Levels of progress. Students who had a Key Stage 2 level of 4a or better were expected to make 4 National Curriculum Levels of progress. These high expectations will continue under the new GCSE grading criteria, ensuring that the more able students are stretched to their potential and that the less able have aspirational targets which accommodate their ability. (see table 2)

Table 2

NC KS2 Level	GCSE Old A*-G target	OWS 9-1 Target	GCSE Old 3LP A*-G target	GCSE 9-1 equivalent 3LP target
8a				
8b				
8c				
7a			A*1	8.9
7b			A*2	8.5
7c	Equivalent to 4LP		A*3	8.2
6a	A*1	8.9	A1	7.8
6b	A*2	8.5	A2	7.5
6c	A*3	8.2	A3	7
5a	A1	7.8	B1	6.5
5b	A2	7.5	B2	6
5c	B1	6.5	B3	5.5
4a	B3	5.5	C1	4.9
4b	C1	4.9	C2	4.5
4c	C3	4.2	C3	4.2
3a	D1	3.8	D1	3.8
3b	D2	3.6	D2	3.6
3c	D3	3.2	D3	3.2
2a	E1	2.9	E1	2.9
2b	E2	2.8	E2	2.8
2c	E3	2.6	E3	2.6
1a	F1	2.4	F1	2.4
1b	F2	2.2	F2	2.2
1c	F3	2	F3	2
	G1	1.7	G1	1.7
	G2	1.5	G2	1.5
	G3	1.1	G3	1.1

The ends of Key Stage 3 targets (end of Year 8) are set in proportion to the students' overall Key Stage 4 targets. (See table 3). The students, who are on target at the end of Key Stage 3 should, if they maintain their levels of progress, achieve their Key Stage 4 target. Students who are not on target will be highlighted for the purposes of intervention.

Table 3

NC KS2 Level	GCSE 9-1 equivalent	End of ks2 target (Y8)	GCSE 9-1 equivalent
6a	3.8	8b	6
6b	3.6	8c	5.5
6c	3.2	7a	4.9
5a	2.9	7b	4.5
5b	2.8	7c	4.2
5c	2.6	6a	3.8
4a	2.4	6b	3.6
4b	2.2	5a	2.9
4c	2	5b	2.8
3a	1.7	5c	2.6
3b	1.5	4a	2.4
3c	1.1	4b	2.2
2a	0.9	4c	2
2b	0.8	3a	1.7
2c	0.6	3b	1.5
1a	0.5	3c	1.1
1b	0.3	2a	0.9
1c	0.1	2b	0.8

These students will be expected to make between 1.5 to 2 levels of progress on the new GCSE 1-9 scale

These students will be expected to make between 1 to 1.5 levels of progress on the new GCSE 1-9 scale

These students will be expected to make between 0.5 to 1 levels of progress on the new GCSE 1-9 scale

Reporting home to parents - Data Captures and Full Reports

- We strongly feel that, to ensure accuracy in the reporting system, summative assessment as well as formative assessments should be used in our communication with parents. Each data capture will have the following information for each subject. - Subject name - Subject teacher - Target grade - Current working at grade - Latest assessment or mock grade (as relevant) Full reports will also contain a written comment addressing how the student is progressing and giving suggestions on how to make further progress.
- In addition the student's pastoral welfare (ATL – Attitude to Learning) will be reported, by means of percentage attendance for the year thus far, behaviour, effort and the quality of their home learning. The behaviour, effort and the quality of their home learning are reported using a 1-5 scale.

Effort

Grade	Meaning and criteria
a	Outstanding - takes pride in the work they produce and their learning. Gives full effort in all lessons and pushes to achieve their potential
b	Good - gives full effort in most lessons, hence consistently producing work of a good standard.
c	Satisfactory - produces an acceptable standard of work without the need for constant reminders
d	Unsatisfactory - although work is attempted it is regularly not to the standard expected for someone of their ability, and/or the level of presentation and care taken is not acceptable. (Unsatisfactory if constant reminders are required to lift the standard of their work up to satisfactory)
e	Poor - work is consistently not completed to the standard expected or asked for. This includes inability to follow the basic instructions such as work rate, presentation etc. that they are given.

Behaviour

Grade	Meaning and criteria
a	Outstanding student is polite and helpful to everyone in the class. They set a positive example on behaviour, causing no distractions and are always ready to work. Students always come with the correct equipment and are ready to work.
b	Good - student does not cause or get involved in behaviour that is disruptive to the class. They follow instructions without the need for constant reminders about low level disruptive conduct and do not argue with the teacher. Student's organisation ensures that they are ready to work.
c	Satisfactory - generally the student does not cause or get involved in behaviour that is disruptive to the class. Occasional reminders on low level disruptive conduct are required, but are heeded by the student. Students nearly always come with the correct equipment and are ready to work. <i>If a student has to be sent out of class more than once, or walkabout is called during the reporting period, then they should not be graded as satisfactory in terms of behaviour.</i>
d	Unsatisfactory - low level disruption and the need for the teacher to tackle this behaviour happen quite frequently. Sanctions/praise given to the student only produces a short term improvement of the student's behaviour. The behaviour of the student requires that they are sent out of class on more than one occasion, or walkabout is called during the reporting period. Students often come to class without basic equipment, pen, pencil, ruler...
e	Poor - the behaviour of the student is regularly below the expectations of the school. Low level disruption habitually occurs and higher level disruption requires the student to be removed from the class or walkabout called on more than one occasion. Students habitually come to class without the basic equipment, pen, pencil, ruler...

Home Learning

Grade	Meaning and criteria
a	Outstanding - Home Learning is always completed to a high standard and handed in on time.
b	Good - Home Learning is always completed to an acceptable standard and almost always handed in on time.
c	Satisfactory - Home Learning is nearly always completed (one missed in the reporting period should be the limit), but there can be variability in the standard produced.
d	Unsatisfactory - Home Learning is regularly not completed, or completed to a standard that is not acceptable. Detentions may be required to get the home learning done.
e	Poor - Home Learning is often not completed, or completed to a standard that is not acceptable. Detentions are often required to get the Home Learning done.

Analysis of data captures

- After every data capture the information will be analysed to track the progress of that cohort. The Assistant Headteacher (AH) in charge of data will lead this process and advise Heads of Department (HOD), Heads of Year (HOY) and the Intervention Group (IG) on the performance of the students. An overall summary of progress will be supplied to SLG.
 - The school uses the “4 Matrix” data analysis package to help with tracking student and cohort progress. All teachers have been given training on the most relevant aspects of the package, in addition the HOD have had more thorough training to help assess the performance of groups and classes within the cohort. The AH guides and supports HOD throughout the process

The AH will analyse and provide the HOY with data relating to the behaviour, effort and home learning of the cohort.

- The AH will input the relevant data into the 4 Matrix data system.
- The AH will analyse the data for the whole cohort and groups within the cohort, reporting to SLG and the IG.
- IG group will look at intervention in terms of individuals and groups within the cohort. This information is shared with all teachers
- The AH will distribute the relevant information to Cluster leads and HOD, and support them as necessary.
- Departments will use departmental time to update their intervention lists and put in place the necessary measures.
- HOD will check on the progress of classes and groups (Disadvantaged, MAP...)
- Cluster leads and SLG line managers will quality assure the process.

Groups

Groups Data will be made available to all staff on the SIMS, 4 Matrix and department spreadsheet so they are aware of students who can be categorised in the following groups:

- Disadvantaged/Pupil Premium
- Special Educational Needs and disabled pupils
- Boys
- Girls
- Low, middle and high ability still required
- Gifted & Talented
- English as an Additional Language
- Minority ethnic pupils (including Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children)
- Looked After Children
- Free School Meals
- Year 7 Catch-Up Group The Marking and Assessment Statement has been adopted by the Board of Bridgnorth Area Schools' Trust.

Roles and responsibilities

Students:

Take time to understand and act on advice given through assessment and reporting

Strive for success

Enjoy success

Parents / Carers:

Take an interest in and respond as needed to assessment information, including reports

Praise or give guidance

Liase with the school over any arising issues.

Class Teachers:

Reflect on the principles of Assessment for Learning and apply them to lesson planning and delivery

Regularly mark and assess students' work in line with this Statement and departmental policies, taking care to give helpful verbal and written feedback

Keep records of effort grades and students' levels and grades according to this Statement and departmental policies, recording at least one summative mark each term on a shared departmental spreadsheet. One each half term if contact time with student is increased, for example, Maths or English. Complete the necessary columns on the SIMS spreadsheet for each data capture and full report by the calendared deadline.

Evaluate and use assessment data to inform teaching, narrow the gaps and track the progress of individuals.

Set on-going, specific, individual targets for students, to aid progress and review these Praise and reward students' efforts, using house points and commendations where appropriate

Monitor the progress of students where there are concerns and plan interventions

Contact parents/carers where there are concerns about a student's progress or significant improvement is noted

Share concerns with Subject Leaders and Form Tutors where issues cannot be resolved

Take part in moderation exercises Report on progress and attainment as required

Ensure that marking is – Meaningful, Manageable and Motivating.

Use the schools awards system to acknowledge good quality work / effort.

Subject Leaders:

Ensure that Schemes of Work include key assessments (not necessarily at the end of topics) which fit into the departmental and whole school data capture process.

Arrange moderation and mini-moderation sessions

Monitor the implementation of the Statement through work and book sampling, classroom observation and sampling, SIMS mark sheets / departmental data base and reports to parents as part of departmental self evaluation

Evaluate and use data about attainment to inform departmental planning and to respond to underperforming groups – ensuring we track how we are 'narrowing the gaps' for groups and individuals with direction from Assistant Headteacher in charge of data.

Contact parents/carers where class teachers still have concerns about a student's progress or there has been significant improvement

Share concerns about students with Tutors and Year Heads where issues have not been satisfactorily resolved

Set up suitable intervention programmes for students who are underachieving and for groups / individuals identified as lower performing. Also lead departmental responses to raising attainment of groups.

Year Tutors:

Keep an overview of the progress of all students in relevant years, identifying groups and individuals, sharing this information and coordinating responses to interventions designed to 'narrow the gap'.

Monitor students where there is widespread concern about progress across the curriculum and keep in close contact with parents/carers.

Contact where there is significant improvement Make internal or external referrals for students where appropriate, to further investigate underachievement or to support intervention and improvement Following reporting arrange celebration assemblies to reward achievement based on effort grades.

Tutors:

Keep an overview of the progress of all students in the form in a tutor folder.

Praise students who achieve good effort grades or other recognition

Be aware of students and groups who are underachieving and offer coaching and support

Liaise with class teachers and the Year Tutor if you have concerns about a student's progress

Leadership Team:

Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of overall arrangements, including this Statement, to support continuous student progress, its assessment and reporting to parents; through sampling, classroom observations and line management arrangements, as part of whole school self-evaluation

Provide training opportunities to embed the principles of this document Offer guidance and support to departments and to Year Tutors where students are underachieving

Be involved in celebrating success

The Marking and Assessment Statement has been adopted by the Board of Bridgnorth Area Schools' Trust.

Signed _____ Dated _____
Chair of Trust Board

Signed _____ Dated _____
Executive Headteacher

FEEDBACK

Appendix A

Formative assessment – Used to support learning goals – through starters and/or plenaries.

Use of Planners	Quiz / Short test*	Exit Tickets	Mini whiteboards
Use the school planner Green, Amber & Red to monitor against learning goals.	A simple short quiz or test used to test prior or post learning.	Pupils complete an exit ticket – Self assess against targets or learning goals and state what they know or need help with.	Use whiteboards to share ideas or responses
Traffic light	Metacognition task	3-2-1	Hand Thermometer
Pupils draw traffic light outline in the margin and tick Red, Amber, Green. This can be used at the start of the lesson and at the end. Teachers can also use and mark in red.	Questions may include: What did we do today? Why did we do it? What did I learn today? How can I apply it? What questions do I still have?	1 Question I still have 2 things I found interesting 3 things I learned today	Quick visual check against learning goals
Road Map	Use of ICT*	Pupils create quiz	What is the question?*
Use Curriculum road map. Pupils can identify how secure against learning goals using green ink. Teachers can also tick these using red	Kahoot Microsoft Forms GCSE Pod assignments Plickers Quizlet Memrise Show my Homework quiz.	Pupils create a quiz for students and then peer assess.	Teachers provide students with the answers, but the students must create the question.
Self / Peer assessment against learning goals	Text message or Twitter template	Marking Conferences	Differentiated questions
Pupils mark their own or others work against specific criteria or exemplar material to model good work.	Pupils use the template to sum up what learnt in lesson.	Teachers give verbal feedback, but pupils record clear targets from this discussion in green in the margin	Teachers set questions of different levels of challenge – pupils self mark or peer assess.

This list is not prescriptive and other methods can be used.

Feedback is only effective if it is used by teachers to inform planning and achievement of the learning goals.

CWK or
HWK

Date Here

Appendix B

Title Goes Here, Underlined with a Ruler

Learning Goal(s) written here:



1. Your work should be written in **blue** or **black** pen. A **green** pen can be used when you are instructed to by your teacher. Teachers only write in **red**.



2. Remember to keep your work neat. Do not doodle or graffiti your book.



3. If you are drawing you must use a pencil this also include when drawing tables – don't forget to use a ruler!



4. Please ensure any sheets are stuck into your book/folder.

SP

5. Learn any spelling corrections by writing out three times. These will be indicated by your teacher using SP to show you where the error is.

6. Do your BEST work!