



Benington C of E Primary School

Assessment Policy

Written	Reviewed	Next Review Date	Author	Adopted by Governors	Sub-Policies
May 2007	Nov 2020	Nov 2021	All Staff		

Rationale

The purpose of this policy is to support school improvement and the raising of standards of achievement, and attainment, for all our pupils.

This policy intends to:

- make clear our vision of the role of assessment as part of teaching and learning in Benington Primary School
- provide clear guidelines for the implementation of the policy
- make transparent the procedures in place for monitoring and evaluating assessment practices
- define clear responsibilities in relation to assessment
- provide clear definitions and purposes for different types of assessment

Fundamental Principles of Assessment

All assessment should:

- enable individual pupils to make progress in their learning
- relate to shared learning objectives
- be underpinned by confidence that every child can improve
- help all pupils to demonstrate what they know, understand and are able to do
- include reliable judgements about how learners are performing, related, where appropriate, to national standards
- involve both teacher and pupils reviewing and reflecting upon assessment information
- provide feedback which leads to pupils recognising the 'next steps' in their learning and how to work towards achieving these
- enable teachers to plan more effectively
- provide us with information to evaluate our work, and set appropriate targets at whole-school, class and individual pupil levels
- enable parents to be involved in their child's progress

Roles & Responsibilities

Teachers and Teaching assistants are responsible for carrying out summative and formative Assessments. We formally assess in the following subjects: English, maths, science, on a regular basis. (See Appendix 1) with individual pupils, small groups and whole classes, depending on the context. Where appropriate, these outcomes will be shared with pupils as part of an ongoing dialogue with pupils about their learning progress. The outcomes of summative assessments are reported to the Head Teacher. These outcomes will be shared with parents at Parent Consultation meetings and in each pupil's Annual Report.

The Head Teacher is responsible for ensuring that:

- each class teacher uses pupil tracking on SIMS (AM7) to analyse the performance of individuals and vulnerable groups, then to set individual pupil progress
- summative assessment tasks are carried out and that the resultant data is collated centrally.
- all staff are familiar with current Assessment policy and practice.
- Standards in core and foundation subjects are monitored.
- Pupil progress and attainment, including individual pupils and specific pupil groups are analysed.
- Pupil groups who are vulnerable to underachievement in relation to age expectations and prior attainment are identified.
- Key actions to address underachievement of individuals and groups are prioritised. Reporting to Governors on all key aspects of pupil progress and attainment, including
- current standards and trends over previous years.
- Teachers are held to account for the progress individual pupils towards their end-of-year targets at mid-year and end-of-year pupil progress meetings

Subject Leaders are responsible for:

- Ensuring all staff are familiar and with the assessment policy, practice and guidance for their particular subject
- Ensuring that assessments of individual pupils are being carried out, recorded and shared with parents and Assessment Coordinator, where appropriate
- Monitoring standards in their subject according to assessment criteria set out in the National Curriculum.

Monitoring, Moderation and Evaluation

The Head Teacher will take overall responsibility for ensuring that the Assessment Policy is put into practice in the school. Policy and practice will be reviewed regularly with staff. All other assessments are moderated by the LA; Key Stage 1 assessments are moderated regularly in conjunction with our partner schools in the local cluster and with the LA. New strategies will be implemented, as appropriate, as a result of moderations and reviews and in response to statutory requirements.

Assessment Policy – Appendix 1

Summative Assessment

What is it ?

This is 'snapshot' testing which establishes what a child CAN do at a given time

Strategy	Purpose
<p>Statutory Assessments: Pupils are statutorily assessed at the end of Key Stage One and Key Stage Two. Pupils in Reception are assessed throughout the year using the assessment strands in the guidance material for the Development Matters in the Early Years Foundation Stage Phonics screening is carried out for Year1. (http://www.foundationyears.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Development-Matters- FINAL-PRINT-AMENDED.pdf) At the end of the Foundation Stage a summative assessment is made in each of the 17 strands.</p>	<p>To provide a summative end of key stage attainment result. It is a national yardstick against which to compare children's performance.</p>
<p>Baseline Assessments: Teacher assessments made at the beginning of entry to Reception using the assessment strands in the guidance material for the Development Matters in the Early Years Foundation Stage (</p>	<p>To establish pupils' abilities at the beginning of YR, so that subsequent progress in achievement can be compared with, and measured against, expected norms. They can also be used formatively, to identify strengths and areas to develop, and support teachers in providing appropriate learning experiences for individual pupils.</p>
<p>Mid-Year Teacher Assessments: Teacher assessments using HFL assessment tools in Reading, Writing and Mathematics are made.</p>	<p>Schools use these to make the End of Key Stage levelling easier and to monitor progress during the year.</p>

<p>End-of-Year Teacher Assessments: Teacher assessments are made for pupils in all year groups at the end of Y1,2,3,4,5 and 6. ITAF descriptors and optional tests are used to inform teacher assessments in Reading, Writing and Mathematics. Level descriptions from the National Curriculum are used to inform teacher assessments in Science and Computing.</p>	<p>To provide information to parents and to the next year's teaching team.</p>
<p>Class Tests: Created by an individual teacher (or year group) and used in day-to-day lessons (e.g. mental maths, times tables, spelling tests).</p>	<p>To improve pupils' skills and establish what they have remembered or learnt so far.</p>
<p>End-of-Key-Stage Teacher Assessment: Teachers make a professional judgement about attainment against national standards. KS2 is formally assessed by testing (SATS) except in writing where a portfolio of work is built up over time and teachers' professional judgement is used to assess standards.</p>	<p>To provide information to parents and next phases of education.</p>

Formative Assessment / Assessment for Learning

What is it ?
Day to day, ongoing assessment as part of the repertoire of teaching strategies, based upon how well pupils fulfil learning objectives, It is about providing feedback and involving pupils in improving their learning.

Strategy	Purpose
<p>Planning: Identifies valid learning and assessment objectives that ensure differentiation and progression in delivery of the National Curriculum.</p>	<p>Ensures clear learning objectives, differentiation and appropriate delivery of the National Curriculum; short-term plans show how assessment affects next steps by the development of activities and contain assessment notes on pupils who need more help or more challenge.</p>
<p>Sharing learning objectives with pupils: Pupils know and understand the learning objective for every task</p>	<p>Ensures that pupils are focused on the purpose of each task, encourages pupil involvement and comment on their own learning; keeps teachers clear about learning objectives</p>

<p>Pupil self-evaluation and peer evaluation: Pupils are trained and encouraged, in oral or written form, to evaluate their own and their peers' achievements against the learning objective (and possibly beyond), and reflect on the successes or otherwise, of the learning process.</p>	<p>Empowers each pupil to realise his or her own learning needs and to have control over future targets; provides the teacher with more assessment information – the pupil's perspective.</p>
<p>Feedback: Must reflect the learning objectives of the task to be useful and provide an ongoing record; can be oral or written. This is seen primarily in English, maths and science.</p>	<p>Tracks progress diagnostically, informs the pupil of successes and weaknesses and provides clear strategies for improvement.</p>
<p>Target setting: Targets set for individuals, over time, for ongoing aspects – e.g. writing.</p>	<p>Ensures pupil motivation and involvement in progress; raises achievement and self-esteem; keeps teacher informed of individual needs; provides a full record of progress.</p>
<p>Celebrating Achievement: Making links between achievements explicit; treating all achievements in the same way and thus creating an inclusive learning ethos, rather than an emphasis on an external reward ethos.</p>	<p>Celebrates all aspects of achievement, provides motivation and self-esteem thus enabling pupils to achieve academic success more readily.</p>

*'If we think of our children as plants...**summative** assessment of the plants is the process of simply measuring them. The measurements might be interesting to compare and analyse, but, in themselves, they do not affect the growth of the plants. **Formative** assessment, on the other hand, is the garden equivalent of feeding and watering the plants – directly affecting their growth,'*

(Shirley Clarke, Unlocking Formative Assessment, 2001)

In 1998, Paul Black and Dylan Williams (University of London) were commissioned to find out whether or not 'formative' assessment could be shown to raise levels of attainment.

The key findings of their research were:

'Improving learning through assessment depends on five, deceptively simple, key factors:

- *the provision of effective feedback to pupils;*
- *the active involvement of pupils in their own learning;*
- *adjusting teaching to take account of the results of assessment;*
- *a recognition of the profound influence assessment has on the motivation and self-esteem of pupils;*
- *the need for pupils to be able to assess themselves and understand how to improve.'*

In practice this translates to:

- *sharing learning objectives*
- *defining success criteria*
- *appropriate questioning*
- *self- and peer evaluation*
- *effective feedback*
- *raising children's self-esteem.*

Assessing the New National Curriculum - 2014 onwards

We are delivering the New National Curriculum for all subjects.

The Department for Education has now removed Level Descriptors from the new National Curriculum and required schools to come up with a suitable method of monitoring pupils learning progress and achievement and reporting this to parents and to OFSTED.

We are using the Assessment Criteria developed by HFL.