WINDLESHAM HOUSE SCHOOL

POLICY: MARKING AND FEEDBACK



Approved: 6 March 2023 Last Technical Review: September 2023

Next Review Date: March 2025 Ref: 03-07

Responsible Member of Staff: Pippa Sutcliffe (Deputy Head, Academic) Responsible Governor: Charlotte Johnston

Statement of Policy: The purpose of this policy is to ensure a clear and consistent approach to the marking of pupil work and the feedback that is provided to enable all children to make progress.

This policy extends to the Early Years Foundation Stage and should be read in conjunction with the following policies:

- Teaching and Learning policy
- Assessment policy
- SEND policy
- ESOL policy

1. Aims and purpose

1.1 It is our aim to ensure that work, including prep, is marked regularly and purposefully allowing the children to effectively review their work and progress against objectives and targets. Feedback should be constructive, focussing on success and improvement needs against learning objectives ad can be given both written and orally. Effective marking and feedback should be used to inform future planning and provide evidence of attainment.

2. Guiding principles for marking and feedback.

- 2.1 Marking and feedback should:
 - be manageable for the staff and accessible to the children
 - relate to the learning objectives and any previous targets as appropriate
 - give recognition and praise for achievement and clear strategies for improvement
 - allow specific time for children to read, reflect and respond to marking where appropriate (Specific link to the ACE learning habits)
 - respond to individual learning needs, taking opportunities to mark face-toface where appropriate
 - inform future planning
 - use consistent codes whilst taking into account appropriate departmental and age related differences (See Appendix)
 - be seen by children as a positive approach to improving their outcomes
 - be completed wherever possible prior to the next lesson.

3. Verbal feedback

3.1 Verbal feedback facilitates immediate dialogue between the teacher and child, thus ensuring that they understand the feedback being given, enabling them to respond and action the feedback in the moment. Verbal feedback is particularly effective in the practical subjects where written outcomes are not appropriate.

4. Written formative marking and feedback

- 4.1 Whilst all work should be acknowledged in relation to the learning objective, the teacher should decide on which pieces of work and prep will be marked more fully using the agreed codes and departmental mark schemes.
- 4.2 When providing written feedback, staff should write a positive comment in green pen alongside the use of a green highlighter to identify where the child has met the learning objective. A pink pen should be used to write a comment to encourage the child to reflect on where they can make improvements or where misconceptions have arisen. Comments should also encourage the children to extend their thinking. The use of a pink highlighter will enable the child to quickly refer to the areas for further reflection. The children should not rub out work that has been marked and highlighted examples should not exceed 3 on any one piece of work.
- 4.3 Marking codes allow for clarity across areas such as spelling, grammar and punctuation and agreed departmental schemes should be clearly stuck in the front of each child's book. (See Appendix). The use of DUMTUMs should be consistent across all children's written work and all classrooms should have a reminder visible for the children to refer to. (See Appendix)
- 4.4 Alphas are awarded for outstanding work. The definition of outstanding in this instance is "significantly above expected levels for that individual pupil".

5. Childrens' responses to written marking and feedback

5.1 The children should be given time to read and respond to any written feedback or marking that has been provided. When responding to marking and feedback, the children should use a red pen to complete any follow up recommendations or initial the comments to show that they have read and understood what has been written by the teacher.

6. Peer and self marking

6.1 Opportunities should be given for the children to self mark their own work and work of their peers using the given success criteria, evaluate their progress against the learning objectives and also identify areas where they need further support in an age appropriate way.

7. Summative Feedback and Marking

7.1 Summative marking refers to the marking of particular tasks and exams where an answer is either correct or incorrect and enables the teacher to provide evidence of attainment. As appropriate, the children should have the opportunity for further verbal feedback on any formal assessments to enable progress to be made and misconceptions to be addressed. Planned work should not 'teach to the test' but effectively prepare the children for exams and assessments. Formal pieces of work should be marked against an agreed or standardised mark scheme and moderated as appropriate within subjects and year groups by teachers, phase leaders and the Deputy Head (Academic).

8. Assessment and Record Keeping

8.1 All teachers should keep a record of each child's marks and progress in their planners or mark books and summative assessment results are recorded on ISAMS in the markbook section.

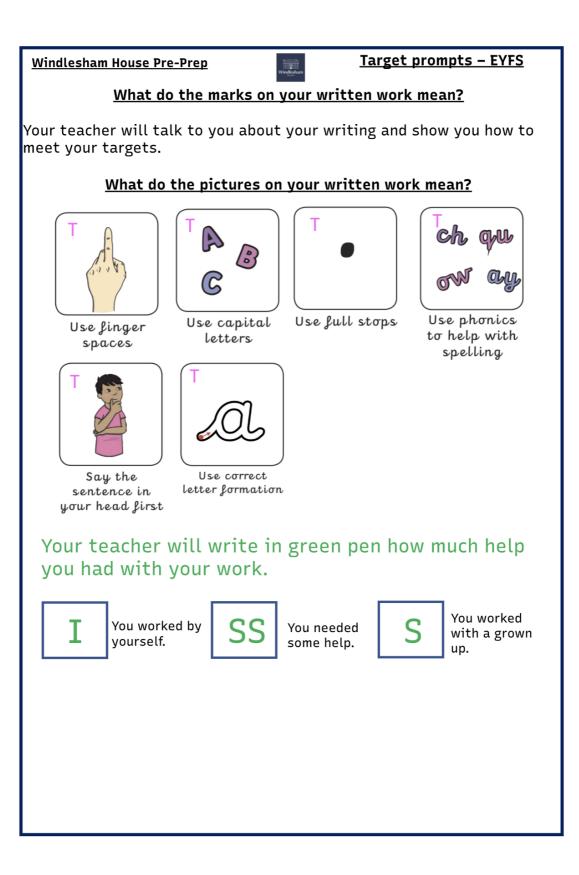
9. Review

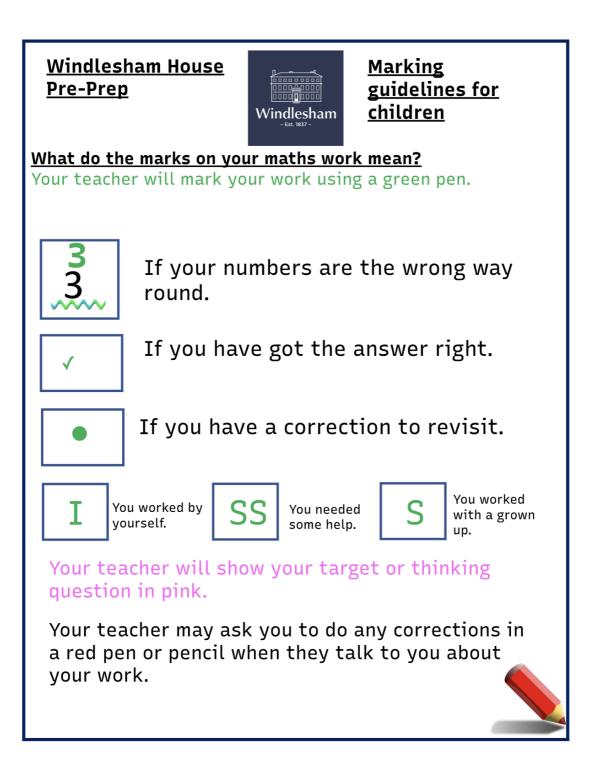
9.1 The Deputy Head (Academic) is responsible for the regular review of this policy every two years in discussion with heads of department and the Senior Deputy Head.

Appendix

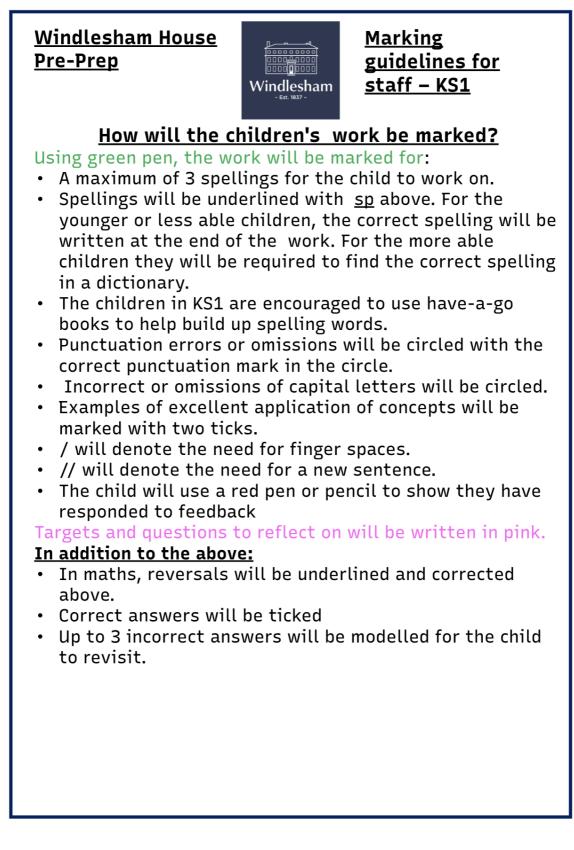
EYFS Marking guidelines and codes to be stuck in books

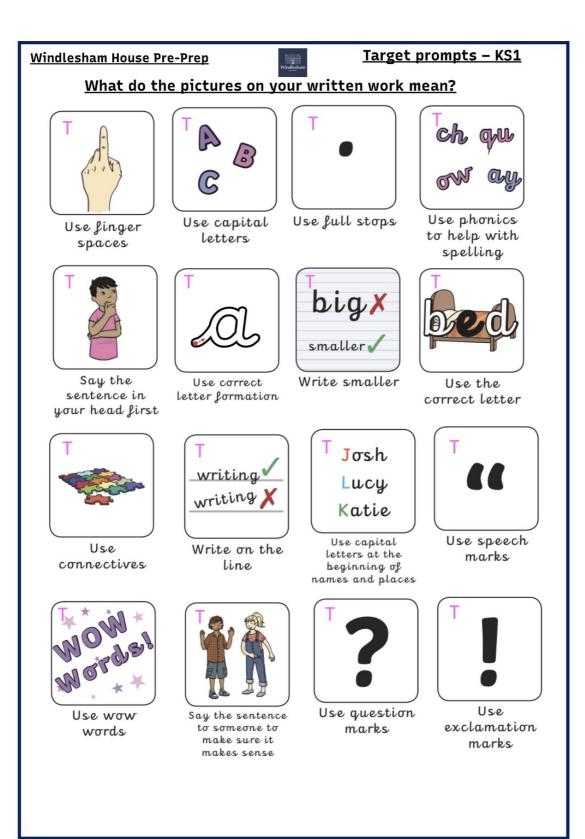
<u>Windlesham House</u> <u>Pre-Prep</u>	UCCEPTO UCCEPT	<u>Marking</u> guidelines for staff - EYFS		
How will the children's work be marked in the EYFS? In the EYFS, marking is done with the child as verbal				
feedback is given and modelled such as adding a finger space or full stop or making a correction.				
Afterwards, observational notes are recorded in green detailing levels of support (see marking guidelines for				
children) , ability to segment, ability to read back their own writing, misconceptions held (maths) and pencil grip.				
Children are told their next steps and given specific target images in their writing books as developmentally appropriate. This will be visible in pink.				
appropriate. This with	je visible in	рик.		



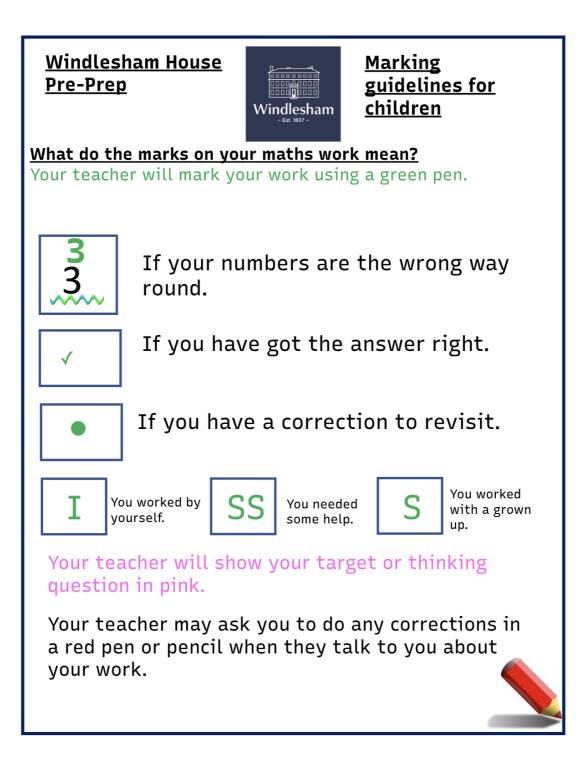


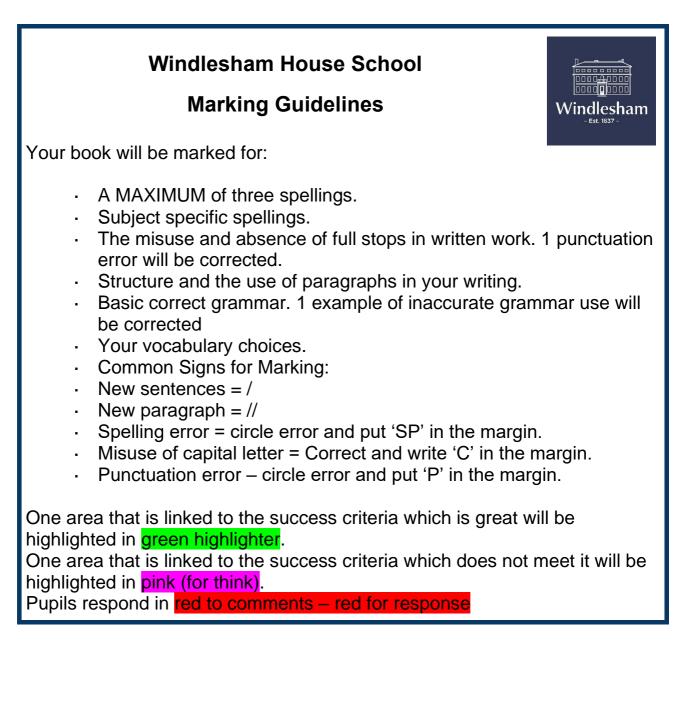
KS1 Marking guidelines and codes to be stuck in books











DUMTUMS Poster for classrooms

Date (underlined)				
Miss a line				
<u>Title (underlined)</u>				
Miss a line				
Start				
All written work should be presented like this using the DUMTUMs Date Underline Miss a line Title Underline Miss a line Start	- Est. 1837 -			

Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) Marking Guidelines

Teaching staff should be provided with a range of ideas and supporting resources to help embed literacy with lessons. These resources should be adapted and personalised, where applicable, to suit needs of the pupils. To ensure a consistent approach to literacy, the guidelines are to followed by all staff. Teachers should mark in a contrasting colour to pupil's work and pupils mark in another colour.

Remember to:

- Correct the first three spellings.
- Get pupils to do corrections on a MAXIMUM of three spellings.
- Use discretion as to which spellings.
- Subject specific spellings should have priority.
- Correct and challenge the misuse and absence of full stops in written work.
- Remind pupils to think about structure and the use of paragraphs in their writing.
- Remind pupils of the need for basic correct grammar.
- If appropriate, remind and challenge pupils of their vocabulary choices.
- Highlight subject specific spelling
- Correct and Challenge: 3 x spellings 1 x piece of punctuation 1 x piece of incorrect grammar
- Common Signs for Marking: New sentences = / New paragraph = // Spelling error = circle error and put 'SP' in the margin. Misuse of capital letter = Correct and write 'C'. Punctuation error – circle error and put 'P' in the margin.
- Paragraphs

Paragraphs are fundamental in ensuring that writing is structured coherently so that ideas are easy to follow. Likewise, in media and non-fiction texts they help to break down the text in a more visual and engaging way. TiPToP is (another) acronym which can support pupils in remembering how/when to start a new paragraph: TiP ToP Time Place T