



ASSESSMENT POLICY

Date of last review	June 2025	Review period	2 Years
Date of next review	June 2027	Committee	School Improvement
Policy type	Non Statutory		

Jesus said, 'I am the Good Shepherd... I know my sheep and my sheep know me.' John 10.14

Our school vision

We are inspired to be a vibrant, joyful community in which we know and love one another, leading together and growing together by:

- Appreciating everyone and everything around us
- Making one another feel safe
- Sharing, so no one feels left out
- Living well together in love
- Moving forward together in hope

Our vision and assessment

Our vision for our school is to ensure we create a quality teaching and learning environment with high achievement as our aim. We recognise that not all worthwhile things can be formally measured and therefore we celebrate all achievement.

Introduction

1.1 We believe that effective assessment provides information to improve teaching and learning. To do this in our school we undertake two different but complementary types of assessment: assessment *for* learning and assessment *of* learning.

1.2 Assessment *for* learning (formative assessment) involves the use of assessment in the classroom to raise pupil achievement. It is based on the idea that pupils will improve most if they understand the aim of their learning, where they are in relation to this aim, and how they can achieve this aim (i.e. to close the gap in their knowledge).

1.3 Assessment *of* learning (summative assessment) involves judging pupils' performance against national standards. Teachers may make these judgements at the end of a unit of work, of a year, or of a key stage in certain subjects. Test results, too, describe pupil performance, in terms of how well they are working towards the standard for their age group in any particular subject. We use HfL Easy Tracking to record how children are developing against the curriculum taught at any given assessment point. Children are assessed as working at pre-curriculum expectations of their year group (PRE), working towards the curriculum expectations of their year group (WTS), working at the expected standard of their year group (EXS) or working at greater depth within the expectations of their year group (GDS).

1.4 We give our children regular feedback on their learning so that they understand what it is that they need to do better through marking. Research has shown that their involvement in the review process raises standards, and that it empowers pupils to take action towards improving their performance.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives of assessment in our school are:

- to enable our children to demonstrate what they know, understand and can do in their work;
- to help our children recognise the standards to aim for, and to understand what they need to do next to improve their work;
- to allow teachers to plan work that accurately reflects the needs of each child;
- to provide information for parents that enables them to support their child's learning;
- to provide the Headteacher, the Hertfordshire Improvement Partner (HIP) and Governors with information that allows them to make judgements about the effectiveness of the school.

3 Planning for assessment

3.1 We use our long-term plans to guide our teaching. In these plans and our medium-term plans we set out and give details of what is to be taught to each year group and identify assessment opportunities.

3.2 To support our teaching we use the National Curriculum, along with a variety of schemes to inform our planning. We use a range of Schemes of Work for different areas of the curriculum. We also use the assessment guidance in these schemes to help us identify each child's level of attainment.

3.3 We plan our lessons with clear learning objectives. We base these upon the teacher's detailed knowledge of each class or each group. We strive to ensure that all tasks set are appropriate to each child's ability. Our lesson plans make clear the expected outcomes for each lesson.

3.4 Teachers always share the lesson's learning objectives with the children as the lesson begins. They also indicate the way in which the activity is linked to the learning objective, and the criteria against which the work will be judged.

3.5 Teachers ask well-phrased questions and analyse pupils' responses to find out what they know, understand and can do, and to reveal their misconceptions.

3.6 We make a note of those individual children who do not achieve at the expected level for the lesson through evaluations, and we use this information when planning for the next lesson. We also keep this information as a record of the progress made by the class.

5 Recording

5.1 We recognise various methods of assessing a child's learning. The type of assessment that we make varies from subject to subject; we focus and record only the information that affects future learning.

5.2 On our planning sheets we record only those pupils who fail to meet the planned learning objective, or who achieve more than was planned, so that we can take the needs of these pupils into account when planning for the next lesson through evaluations. Where the majority of the class makes the planned progress there is, of course, no need to record this, and we use our annotated lesson plans as a record of progress measured against learning objectives.

5.3 We take the objectives for individual lessons from the broad learning objectives within the school's curriculum plan. These in turn reflect the demands of the National Curriculum. Our teachers record the progress of each child against these broad objectives. This enables them to make a judgement about the work of each child in relation to the National Curriculum level of attainment. This allows us to monitor the progress of each child. Each teacher passes this information on to the next teacher at the end of each year.

6 Reporting to parents

6.1 We have a range of strategies that keep parents fully informed of their child's progress in school. We encourage parents to contact the school if they have concerns about any aspect of their child's work.

6.2 Throughout the year, we offer parents the opportunity to meet their child's teacher. At the first meeting of the school year we review the targets that we have identified for their child. At the second meeting of the year (which we hold at the during the spring term) we evaluate their child's progress as measured against the targets.

6.3 During the summer term, we give all parents a written report of their child's progress and achievements during the year. In this report we also identify target areas for the next school year. We write individual comments or indicate progress on all subjects of the National Curriculum, and on religious education. In this written report we reserve a space for children to give their own evaluation of their performance during the year. We also include a space for parental feedback.

6.4 Each subject lists the core objectives and the skills for that subject. The children are assessed, against these criteria, in English, Maths and Science as:

- working below age related expectations;
- broadly in line with age related expectations
- exceeding age related expectations.

This ensures that parents and pupils understand their performance and allows them to take action towards improving.

6.5 In reports for pupils in Year 6 we also provide details of the levels achieved in the National Curriculum tests. Reports for pupils in Year 1 will provide details of the score in the Phonics Screening Test.

6.6 We offer parents of pupils in Reception the opportunity to discuss their child's Early Years Foundation Stage Profile with the teacher.

7 Feedback to pupils

7.1 We believe that feedback to pupils is very important, as it tells them how well they have done, and what they need to do next in order to improve their work. We have an agreed code for marking, as this ensures that we all mark in the same way, and the children learn to understand it (See Marking Policy).

7.2 We give children verbal feedback on their work whenever possible. We usually do this when the children are working during the lesson, although we sometimes give feedback on a particular lesson at the beginning of the next one. When lesson time does not allow for verbal feedback, we write comments on the children's work during marking. We give written comments to children of all ages. We do not always aim these comments at the children; quite often we write something that is useful to both parents and teachers.

7.3 When we give written feedback to a child, we relate this to the learning objective for the lesson. We make clear whether the objective has been met, and where practical, we produce evidence to support our judgement. If we consider that the objective has not been met, we make clear why we think so. In either case we identify what the child needs to do in order to produce (even) better work in the future.

7.4 Teachers give pupils feedback which confirms they are on the right track, and which encourages them to make an improvement. Teachers give pupils suggestions as guidance but they recognise that pupils gain most when they think things through for themselves. We will highlight things that are good and indicate where they need to improve so that the feedback is focused. We also use the following coloured writing to enable pupils to make improvements:

- Tickled Pink – really please with this bit of work
- Green for Growth – indicates an area for improvement).

7.5 Having children assess their own or each other's work can be very effective, because it enables them to clarify their ideas on progressing to the next step, but this must be carefully managed, to avoid unhelpful comparisons. Teachers always review the work themselves afterwards.

7.6 We allow time for children to absorb any comments written on their work, to answer any questions written on it by the teacher, and also to ask any questions of their own. There may also be improvements they can work on during this time. We start the lesson in this way in order to

ensure that the time our teachers spend on marking really has an impact. We believe that learning is maximised when children enter into a dialogue about their work.

8 Inclusion and assessment for learning

8.1 Our school aims to be an inclusive school. We actively seek to remove the barriers to learning and participation that can hinder or exclude individual pupils, or groups of pupils.

8.2 We achieve educational inclusion by continually reviewing what we do, by monitoring data, and through asking ourselves questions about the performance of these individuals and groups of pupils. In this way we make judgements about how successful we are being at promoting racial and gender equality and including pupils with disabilities or special educational needs.

9 Consistency

9.1 All subject leaders study examples of children's work within their subject area. Subject leaders use the national exemplification materials to make judgements about the levels of the children's work. All our teachers discuss these levels, along with moderation across schools, so that they have a common understanding of the expectations in each subject. By doing this we ensure that we make consistent judgements about standards in the school.

9.2 It is each subject leader's responsibility to ensure that the samples that they keep of children's work reflect the full range of ability within each subject.