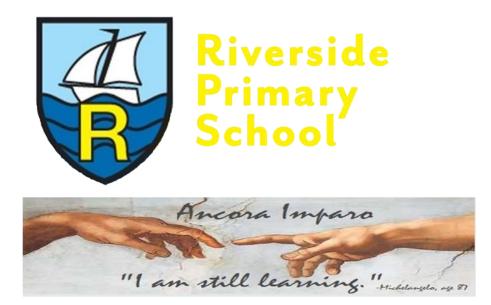
Riverside Primary School



Feedback and Marking Policy

This policy was reviewed: September 2022

Signature: C Carr (Chair of Governors)

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(Head Teacher)



Riverside Primary School

Feedback and Marking Policy

At Riverside, we recognise the importance of feedback as part of the teaching & learning cycle, and aim to maximise the effectiveness of its use in practice. We are mindful also of the workload implications of written marking, and of the research surrounding effective feedback. Our policy is underpinned by the evidence of best practice from the Education Endowment Foundation and other expert organisations. The Education Endowment Foundation research shows that effective feedback should:

- Redirect or refocus either the teacher's or the learner's actions to achieve a goal.
- Be specific, accurate and clear.
- Encourage and support further effort.
- Be given sparingly so that it is meaningful.

• Provide specific guidance on how to improve and not just tell students when they are wrong.

Notably, the Department for Education's research into teacher workload has highlighted written marking as a key contributing factor to workload. At Riverside, we have investigated alternatives to onerous written marking which can provide effective feedback in line with the EEF's recommendations, and those of the DfE's expert group which emphasises that marking should be: meaningful, manageable and motivating. We have also taken note of the advice provided by the NCETM (National Centre for Excellence in Teaching Mathematics) that the most important activity for teachers is the teaching itself, supported by the design and preparation of lessons.

Key Principles

Our policy on feedback has at its core a number of principles:

- The sole focus of feedback and marking should be to further children's learning.
- Evidence of feedback and marking is incidental to the process; we do not provide additional evidence for external verification.
- Written comments should only be used where they are accessible to students according to age and ability.



• Feedback delivered closest to the point of action is most effective, and as such feedback delivered in lessons is more effective than comments provided at a later date.

• Feedback is provided both to teachers and pupils as part of assessment processes in the classroom, and takes many forms other than written comments.

• Feedback is a part of the school's wider assessment processes which aim to provide an appropriate level of challenge to pupils in lessons, allowing them to make good progress.

• All pupils' work should be reviewed by teachers at the earliest appropriate opportunity so that it might impact on future learning. When work is reviewed, it should be acknowledged in books.

Within these principles, our aim is to make use of the good practice approaches outlined by the EEF toolkit to ensure that children are provided with timely and purposeful feedback that furthers their learning, and that teachers are able to gather feedback and assessments that enable them to adjust their teaching both within and across a sequence of lessons.

Feedback and marking in practice

It is vital that teachers evaluate the work that children undertake in lessons, and use information obtained from this to allow them to adjust their teaching. Feedback occurs at one of three common stages in the learning process:

- 1. Immediate feedback at the point of teaching
- 2. Summary feedback at the end of a lesson/task
- 3. Review feedback away from the point of teaching

The stages are deliberately numbered in order of priority, noting that feedback closest to the point of teaching and learning is likely to be most effective in driving further improvement and learning, especially for younger pupils. As a school, we place considerable emphasis on the provision of immediate feedback. Where feedback is based on review of work completed, the focus will often be on providing feedback for the teacher to further adapt teaching. At Riverside, these practices can be seen in the following practices:



Туре	What it looks like	Evidence (for observers)
Immediate	 Includes teacher gathering feedback from teaching, including mini-whiteboards, book work, etc. Takes place in lessons with individuals or small groups Often given verbally to pupils for immediate action May involve use of a teaching assistant to provide support or further challenge May re-direct the focus of teaching or the task May include highlighting/annotations according to the marking code. 	 Lesson observations/learning walks Some evidence of annotations or use of marking code/highlighting
Summary	 Takes place at the end of a lesson or activity Often involves whole groups or classes Provides an opportunity for evaluation of learning in the lesson May take form of self- or peer- assessment against an agreed set of criteria In some cases, may guide a teacher's further use of review feedback, focusing on areas of need 	 Lesson observations/learning walks Timetabled pre- and post- teaching based on assessment Some evidence of self- and peer- assessment May be reflected in selected focus review feedback (marking)
Review	 Takes place away from the point of teaching May involve written comments/annotations for pupils to read / respond to Provides teachers with opportunities for assessment of understanding Leads to adaptation of future lessons through planning, grouping or adaptation of tasks May lead to targets being set for pupils' future attention, or immediate action 	 Acknowledgement of work completed Written comments and appropriate responses/action Adaptations to teaching sequences tasks when compared to planning Use of annotations to indicate future groupings

The power of yellow - self/peer marking

The children should be encouraged to check work before presenting it using 'The Power of Yellow' (A yellow highlighter). By asking children to trial spellings on their own before consulting the teacher, their problems or skills are made evident. Children should be given opportunities to self- mark against an agreed success criteria and peer mark in order take ownership of the learning and identify their own next steps. Children will also be encouraged to use pink and green from time to time to self- assess their own work.

Marking Code

Where written marking or annotations are appropriate, the intention is that minimum teacher time should lead to maximum outcomes. One way in which we achieve this is through the use of our marking code, which combines use of highlighters and symbols codes. The core of this code is set out below, although some additional age-appropriate elements may be included in some phases of the school.



Annotation	Meaning
Work demonstrates that a pupil has achieved the learning objective. Has correct calculation in maths.	
	Work has been amended, either independently or with peer support. In maths a calculation is marked yellow when incorrect: it's not wrong, it is just unfinished.
Sp Spelling error. Pupils are to copy corre spelling three times.	

Roles and responsibilities

Governors

- To ensure that the school shares, implements and monitors this policy.
- To ensure that the policy is reviewed at least every 2 years.

The Headteacher /SLT

• To ensure that the implementation and monitoring of this policy is manageable, consistent and has a positive impact on children's learning.

- To regularly monitor the implementation and effectiveness of this policy.
- To provide feedback to Governors on the effectiveness of this policy.

Teachers and Teaching Assistants

• To implement this policy and follow the identified guidelines.

• To ensure that feedback sheets are completed daily and appropriate feedback given, positively and within appropriate timescales.

• To provide workbooks and feedback sheets for scrutiny as required and to act on any feedback given. This policy will be reviewed as necessary. Monitoring of feedback and marking will be done in line with the monitoring and evaluation schedule.