

Burford Primary School



Feedback Policy



Policy Type:	Non-Statutory
Signed by Headteacher:	R Veeder
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Feedback Policy

At Burford Primary School we recognise the importance of feedback as part of the teaching and 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;
- put the onus on students to correct their own mistakes, rather than providing correct answers for them.

Notably, the Department for Education's research into teacher workload has highlighted written marking as a key contributing factor to workload. As such we have investigated alternatives to 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 these important principles:

- the sole focus of feedback and marking should be to further the children's learning;
- 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;
- 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 the students according to age and ability;
- feedback should empower children to take responsibility for improving their own work - it should not take away from this responsibility by adults doing the hard thinking work for the pupil;
- feedback is 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 pupil's work should be reviewed by teachers at the earliest appropriate opportunity so that it might impact on future learning.

Within these principles, our aim is to make use of the good practice approaches 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 the three common stages in the learning process:

1. Immediate feedback - at the point of teaching
2. Summary feedback - at the end of a lesson or task
3. Review feedback - away from the point of teaching (including written comments)

These stages are deliberately numbered in order of priority, noting that feedback closest to the point of teaching 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 a review of work completed, the focus will often be on providing feedback for the teacher to further adapt teaching.

At Burford Primary School, these practices can be seen in the following ways:

Type	What it looks like	Evidence (for observers)
Immediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes teacher gathering feedback from teaching, including mini-whiteboards, books 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson observations / learning walks • Some evidence of annotations or use of marking code / highlighting • Improvements evident in books, either through editing or further working
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes place away from the point of teaching • May involve written comments / annotations for pupils to read and respond to • Provides teachers with opportunities for assessment of understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement of work completed • Written comments and appropriate responses / action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptations to teaching sequence tasks • Use of annotations to indicate future groupings
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Marking Approaches

In Foundation Stage & Key Stage 1, review marking will only lead to written comments for those pupils who are able to read and respond independently. In some cases, the marking code may be used where this is understood by pupils (see the end of this policy for marking code & symbols). Where pupils are unable to read/understand such comments, these are shared verbally with children at the next appropriate opportunity.

In Key Stage 2, written marking and comments should be used where meaningful guidance can be offered which it has not been possible to provide during the classroom session. The marking code below should be used for consistency. Where a child will need to edit their work, a purple polishing pen should be used. In the case of groups of pupils having a common need, it may be appropriate for teachers to adjust planning or grouping rather than providing a written comment. Where a child has achieved the intended outcome and is well-prepared for the next stage in learning, this need not be annotated.

In most cases, written comments will be focussed on extended pieces of written work, or extended tasks. These will allow children's achievements to be recognised and provide further guidance for future learning.

Target-Setting

A significant aim of feedback should be to ensure that children are able to identify how they can improve their work or further their learning.

In some cases, teachers will consider it appropriate to set an individual target for children to work towards over the next few pieces of work. This will normally be a skill that has been taught, discussed in verbal feedback, and is understood by the child, but now needs to be applied consistently.

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 which demonstrates that a pupil has met an element of success criteria, demonstrated a particular skill or achieved the intended outcome. Often it will be the learning objective or success criteria ticked.
	Work which needs further attention or displays an error or misconception (e.g. letter needing capitalisation; poor word choice; specific error in calculation, etc.)
	Incorrect spelling. This will be used selectively when marking work, focussing on spelling patterns which should either have been secured by a pupil, or represent a pupil's next step in spelling development.
//	New paragraph needed here.
^	Missing word.
VF	Individual verbal feedback was given. This symbol need not be used when feedback is given to a group or class as part of the normal assessment and feedback cycle in a lesson.
TS	Adult support given
	Next step
Further symbols/codes may be used in a manner which relates directly to success criteria used in the planning of written work, e.g. TV to indicate use of technical vocabulary.	

Marking Codes

Code	Meaning
	Pink highlighter or comment: You have met the learning objective/ success criteria. This part is really effective.
	Green highlighter or comment: 'Go For Green' - you need to edit or improve this part of your work.
	Spelling mistake. Please correct in purple pen.
//	New paragraph needed here.
^	Missing word.
VF	Your teacher talked to you about how to improve your work.
TS	Supported by an adult
	Next step