



Donhead Preparatory School

Whole School Curriculum Policy

Introduction

This policy aims to create and maintain a common approach for effective teaching and learning, and monitoring and assessment, with the principles of Jesuit education at its heart. It is to ensure that we have common expectations for children in our school and will act as a tool for self-evaluation. The ultimate aim of Jesuit education is that full growth of the person which subsequently leads to action.

Objectives

- To outline how we can move from an understanding of the principles guiding Jesuit education today to the practical level of making these principles real in the classroom.
- To outline how we will monitor the quality of teaching and learning to ensure continuous improvement in these areas.
- To outline how we can evaluate and assess the pupils in our school effectively.

As a school we aim to:

- a) To provide a safe and stimulating environment, where we value the individual needs of each child. To provide an environment which enables the child to learn.
- b) To integrate a broad and balanced curriculum, within a Jesuit setting, that will cherish and build on each pupil's experiences to assist them in becoming compassionate, well-mannered and skilled individuals. We aim to foster positive relationships.
- c) To help the pupils acquire speaking, listening, literacy and numeracy skills through a wide range of activities including mathematical work, drama, written exercises, demonstrations and other activities aimed at enhancing these four key skills.
- d) To extend the foundations of religious education by developing personal values and beliefs and becoming aware of and respecting cultural and religious differences.
- e) To expect high standards and encourage each child to achieve their maximum potential within their learning comfort zone.
- f) To prepare the children for their transfer to secondary school.
- g) To work respectfully and responsibly as members of a school community, working within a democratic society.

Our Curriculum

At the start of the year, a Curriculum Outline is uploaded to our website to inform parents about the curriculum each child will be following over the year.

For new boys starting at the school, there is a meeting for new parents in the term prior to starting school. Curriculum Sessions for parents are also given at the start of each school year.

Early Years Curriculum

The Early Years curriculum takes account of what the pupil knows and builds on his knowledge and understanding, within a motivating and engaging environment. The curriculum is play-based, although we do expect the pupils to engage in teacher-directed activities as well as self-chosen activities. The Foundation Stage is divided into the following areas of learning and development:

- Personal, Social and Emotional Development
- Communication and Language
- Physical Development
- Literacy
- Mathematics
- Understanding the World
- Expressive Arts and Design

These seven areas of learning and development together make up the skills, knowledge and experiences for young children as they grow, learn and develop. Although these are presented as separate areas, it is important to remember that for children everything is linked and nothing is compartmentalised.

Each area is taken into consideration during medium term planning and weekly planning. Medium term planning is topic based to enhance cross-curricular teaching. Weekly evaluations and observations take place to assist in monitoring each child's progress and development. These evaluations and observations help to inform planning and revise future tasks.

Homework is given to Reception children, and mostly focuses on the key areas of Literacy and Mathematics. Parents are asked to support their children with daily reading and learning the Reception high frequency words.

Pre Prep and Prep School

The Pre-Prep aims to build on a child's achievements in the Early Learning Goals. At Donhead, we follow the guidelines of the 2014 National Curriculum to inform planning in Literacy and Mathematics.

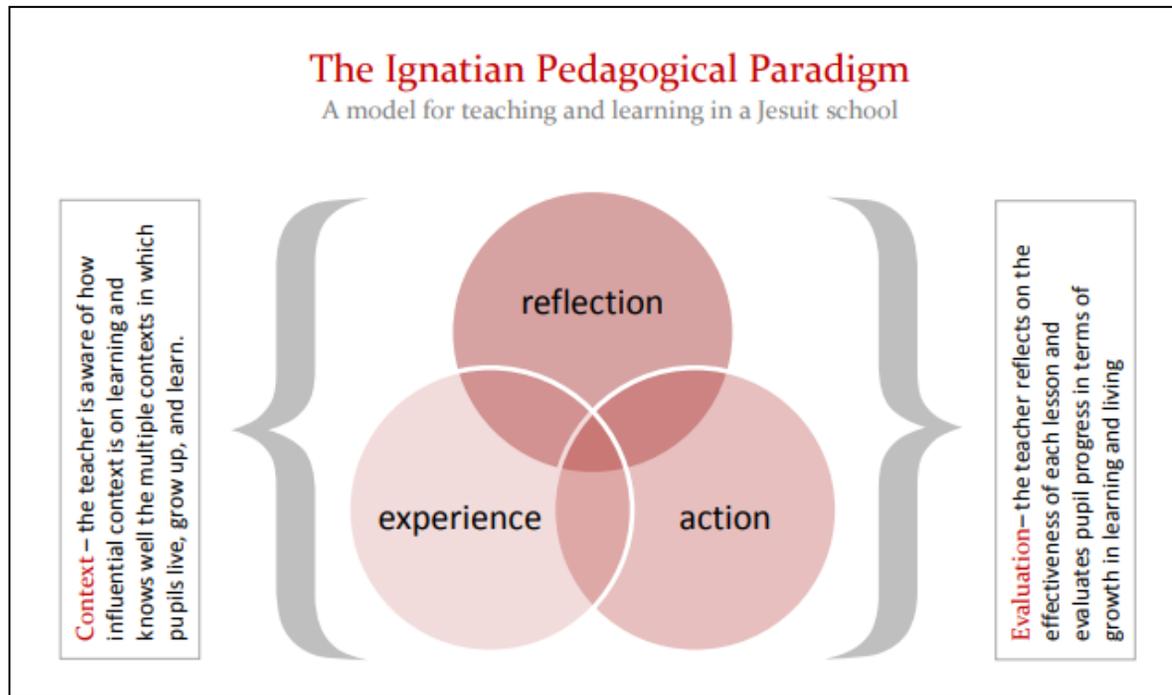
Our curriculum across the school builds year on year. It is broad and balanced and, where appropriate, we aim to stretch and challenge the minds of our young pupils.

Homework is given to the boys each week – the frequency and duration is appropriate to each year group and is detailed in our Homework Policy.

Teaching and Learning using The Ignatian Pedagogical Model

Ignatian Pedagogy aims to create a full and deeper formation of the human person. It is an educational process of formation that calls for excellence, encompassing the intellectual, the academic and more. It seeks to transform how young people look at themselves and others. The pedagogy itself, is

therefore, the way in which teachers accompany learners in their growth and development. The teacher is a role model creating the conditions, laying the foundations and providing the opportunities for the continual interplay of the student's experience, reflection and action to occur.



What does this mean in practice?

Experience – the teacher draws on the experience of the pupils, seeking to draw out what they know, feel, and believe, and giving them new language and means of expression to refine and articulate their experience. The teacher also contributes his or her own experience without allowing it to lessen the value of pupils' own experience.

Reflection – is at the heart of the Ignatian model. It is about being attentive to experience and then building upon it, discovering new things, acquiring new knowledge and skills, deepening understanding, and adding detail and truth to the picture pupils have of the universe, of human beings, and of themselves.

Action – in Jesuit education, learning leads to action. Teachers provide imaginative and engaging opportunities for pupils to try out new skills, to use new knowledge, to exercise new ways of expressing themselves, their beliefs, values and questions. Through action, rooted in reflection on experience, pupils begin to develop a truthful and coherent vision of the world and their place in it. Above all, they become 'men and women for others', agents of change who will, in ways big and small, make the world a better place.

The following factors, we believe, help to create this:

- thorough and collaborative planning;
- innovative and engaging classroom practice;
- excellent classroom management;

- a sound knowledge and understanding of the subject material, gained through excellent subject knowledge and a willingness to undertake regular professional development;
- using effective procedures for monitoring and assessment.

To this end, planning should, therefore:

- set high expectations for pupils learning;
- be focused on clear Learning Objectives, taken from a Scheme of Work;
- make use of cross curricular links where appropriate and make effective use of ICT where appropriate;
- be differentiated for the individual in planning showing a regard for the variety of ways children learn (Medium Term Planning and Weekly plans for Maths and English);
- show clear and appropriate opportunities for assessment;
- be available for all members of the school community to access.

We will know we have been successful if our pupils:

- Acquire new knowledge or skills, develop ideas and increase their understanding.
- Apply intellectual, physical or creative effort to their work.
- Are productive and work at a good pace.
- Show interest in their work, are able to sustain concentration and think and learn for themselves.
- Understand what they are doing, how well they have done and how.
- Are aware of what they need to do to improve.

Teachers are required to work within professional standards which “have been designed to set out a basic framework within which all teachers should operate from the point of initial qualification. Appropriate self-evaluation, reflection and professional development activity is critical to improving teachers’ practice at all career stages.”

They clearly set out “the key areas in which a teacher should be able to assess his or her own practice, and receive feedback from colleagues. As their careers progress, teachers will be expected to extend the depth and breadth of knowledge, skill and understanding that they demonstrate in meeting the standards, as is judged to be appropriate to the role they are fulfilling and the context in which they are working.”

DfE 2013

Teachers should:

Set high expectations which inspire, motivate and challenge pupils

Teachers should establish a safe and stimulating environment for pupils, rooted in mutual respect; set goals that stretch and challenge pupils of all backgrounds, abilities and dispositions and consistently demonstrate the positive attitudes, values and behaviour which are expected of pupils.

Promote good progress and outcomes by pupils

Teachers should be accountable for pupils’ attainment, progress and outcomes. They should be aware of pupils’ capabilities and their prior knowledge, and plan teaching to build on these as well as guide pupils to reflect on the progress they have made, and any emerging needs. An effective teacher should demonstrate

knowledge and understanding of how pupils learn and how this impacts on teaching, encouraging pupils to take a responsible and conscientious attitude to their own work and study.

Demonstrate good subject and curriculum knowledge

Teachers should have a secure knowledge of the relevant subject(s) and curriculum areas, being able to then foster and maintain pupils' interest in their subject, and address any misunderstandings. They should be proactive in demonstrating an understanding of developments in their subject and curriculum areas, and promote the value of scholarship. Effective teachers should demonstrate an understanding of and take responsibility for promoting high standards of literacy, articulacy and the correct use of standard English, whatever the teacher's specialist subject.

Plan and teach well-structured lessons

Teachers should impart knowledge and develop understanding through effective use of lesson time, promoting a love of learning and stimulating children's intellectual curiosity. Homework is set and, along with other out-of-class activities, should consolidate and extend the knowledge and understanding pupils have acquired. Allowing space to reflect systematically on the effectiveness of lessons and approaches to teaching is vital. Teachers should be motivated to contribute to the design and provision of an engaging curriculum within the relevant subject area(s).

Adapt teaching to respond to the strengths and needs of all pupils

Teachers should have a secure understanding of how a range of factors can inhibit pupils' ability to learn, and how best to overcome through differentiating appropriately. A teacher should also demonstrate an awareness of the physical, social and intellectual development of children, and know how to adapt teaching to support pupils' education at different stages of development. They should have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils, including those with special educational needs, those of high ability, those with English as an additional language, those with disabilities and be able to use and evaluate distinctive teaching approaches to engage and support these children.

Make accurate and productive use of assessment

Teachers should know and understand how to assess the relevant subject and curriculum areas, including those statutory assessment requirements. They should use a variety of formative and summative assessment to secure pupils' progress and be able to use relevant data to monitor progress, set targets, and plan subsequent lessons. Giving pupils regular feedback, both orally and through accurate marking, should be common practice, along with the opportunity for pupils to respond.

Manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe learning environment

Teachers should have clear rules and routines for behaviour in classrooms, and take responsibility for promoting good and courteous behaviour both in classrooms and around the school, in accordance with the school's behaviour policy. With high expectations of behaviour, and an established framework for discipline, teachers should use a range of strategies, including praise, sanctions and rewards, consistently and fairly. Teachers should be able to manage classes effectively, using approaches which are appropriate to pupils' needs in order to involve and motivate them, whilst maintaining good relationships with pupils, exercising the appropriate authority, and act decisively when necessary.

Fulfil wider professional responsibilities

Teachers should strive to make a positive contribution to the wider life and ethos of the school by attending Shared Vision courses run by the Jesuit Institute and participating fully in school life. They should develop effective professional relationships with colleagues, knowing how and when to draw on advice and

specialist support. Teachers should also take responsibility for improving teaching through appropriate professional development, responding to advice and feedback from colleagues, as well as communicate effectively with parents with regard to pupils' achievements and well-being.

Monitoring Teaching

Teaching and learning is monitored through lesson observations of different types, feedback from pupils in an annual survey, feedback from parents in anonymous questionnaire, analysis of attainment and progress, work scrutiny, "Golden Wanders" and link Governor subject visits. Staff are encouraged to regularly visit one another in class. The aim of all monitoring is to encourage and share good practice, individual professional development and overall school improvement.

Feedback to pupils

At Donhead, 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.

- the sole focus of feedback and marking should be to further children's learning;
- 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 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 to provide the best impact on future learning. When work is reviewed, it should be acknowledged in books.

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.

Type	What does it look like?	Evidence (for observers)
Immediate – (at the point of teaching and this is mainly verbal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teacher gathering feedback from teaching and takes place in lessons with individuals or small groups. - Given verbally to pupils for immediate action. - May involve a teaching assistant to provide support or further challenge. - May re-direct the focus of teaching or the task - May include highlighting/annotations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lesson observations - Annotations or use of marking code, highlighting - Evidence of verbal feedback with stamp or Verbal Feedback annotation.
Summary – (at the end of a lesson/task which can be written or verbal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Takes place at the end of a lesson or activity. - Involves whole groups (whole class feedback). - Provides an opportunity for evaluation of learning in the lesson (by pupils and teachers referenced to the Learning Objective). - May take form of self- or peer- assessment against an agreed set of criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lesson observations - Some evidence of self- and peer assessment - 'I Can' statements - Marking feedback - Pupil annotation against Learning Objective.

Review – (away from the point of teaching and mainly written comments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Takes place away from the point of teaching. May involve written comments/annotations for pupils to read / respond to (initial/answer). - Provides opportunity for assessment of understanding. - May lead to adaptation of future lessons/target setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgement of work completed. - Written comments and appropriate responses/action.
---	---	--

These stages are 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.

Feedback can also be delivered through appropriate marking of work. It is the responsibility of individual teachers to employ the marking code or criteria used in their classes, and to inform pupils how to respond appropriately to feedback. There is a school-wide marking criteria, with some additional criteria which is subject specific.

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. Where pupils are unable to read/understand such comments, these are shared verbally / through a marking code with children.

In Key Stage 2, written marking and comments should be used where meaningful guidance can be offered which has not been possible to provide during the classroom session. In the case of groups of pupils having a common need, it may be appropriate for teachers to address as a whole class feedback session. 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 focused on extended pieces of written work. These will allow children’s achievements to be recognised and provide further guidance for future learning.

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, targets are clearly set out through use of the marking code and accompanying comments. There is no expectation that targets are updated on a fixed term, but these should be reviewed regularly by both pupils and teachers, and updated when they are achieved. 1:1 conferencing and ‘I Can’ statements would be a good opportunity for target setting discussions with boys.

Assessment

Ignatian pedagogy aims at formation which includes but goes beyond academic mastery. At Donhead, we are concerned about our students' well-rounded growth as men. Periodic evaluation of the student's growth in attitudes, priorities and actions, consistent with being a person for others, is essential. This can be a privileged moment for a teacher both to congratulate and encourage the student for progress made, as well as an opportunity to stimulate further reflection

Assessment provides teachers with useful information when planning lessons, it enables teachers to set targets for individuals and groups, it helps children to understand specific learning objectives and how to achieve them, it allows children to self-assess, it is used to inform parents of their child’s achievements and progress, and it can provide relevant and valuable information to the SENCO.

Assessment at Donhead is ongoing and varied and forms an integral part of the successful delivery of our curriculum. Day to day assessment is evident through teacher observations, the marking of work and evidence taken from pupil achievements. Period assessment takes place at the end of topics and units, both by teachers and pupils, and in the form of self-assessment.

Assessment in Early Years

Assessment in the Early Years is ongoing throughout the year and is an integral part of the learning and development process. Teachers and assistants in Reception classes observe children and respond appropriately to help them to make progress with the early learning goals.

Assessments are based on observations of what children are doing in their day-to-day activities. Judgments are made based on observational evidence gathered from a wide range of learning and teaching contexts, both child and teacher led, and these are then matched to the expectations of the Early Learning Goals. An Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is completed for each child which shows their development in seven key areas; Personal, Social and Emotional Development, Physical Development, Communication and Language, Literacy, Mathematics, Understanding the World and Expressive Arts and Design. Results of the EYFS Profile are reported to the Local Authority of Merton and the information is also reported to parents and carers of the child and relevant teachers in Key Stage 1.

Pre-Prep

Teachers in Pre-Prep 1 are informed through the detailed EYFS Profile of a child's development and attainment to date. Assessment in Pre-Prep 1 is also ongoing and in the first term is a continuation of the observations and judgments against the Early Learning Goals.

In Pre-Prep, assessment is recorded in the format of a Pre-Prep Profile. This is an accumulation of assessed work from each term. Work includes a levelled piece of writing, a written comprehension, a numeracy activity and scores from Rising Stars tests. Phonic tests are carried out at the end of the Michaelmas and Trinity terms, to determine phonic ability at the age of six.

At the end of Pre-Prep 2, the Pre-Prep Profile is sent home to parents so that they can see the progress and attainment of their child throughout Pre-Prep 1 and 2. A copy of the Profile is passed on to the Year 3 Form teacher.

Children are also assessed formally in English and Maths at the end of the year by completing a standardised test. Boys in Pre Prep 2 will also do an online Cognitive Ability Test.

Prep School

When the boys enter the Prep School, they are exposed to more formalized assessments, as well as the day to day teacher assessment. These are detailed in the below table. Data is collated, evaluated and tracked as the boys move through the school.

Where, as a result of assessments, children are identified with specific difficulties or weaknesses the results are presented to the SENCO at Donhead for further investigation. Our SEN Department is able support individuals and each year makes use of their full time Teaching Assistants to carry out individual or small group work where necessary.

Assessment takes different forms throughout the school and is appropriate to the boys' phase of learning. Our assessment procedures are summarised below:

Assessment Type	Occurs	Who
Verbal and written feedback	Daily	All

Baseline Assessment	Initially in the Michaelmas Term and ongoing	Reception
Early Learning Goals and EYFS Profile	Initially in the Michaelmas Term and reviews at the end of Reception	Reception
Pre Prep Profiles - Levelled writing - Comprehension - Termly Maths Assessments	Each Half Term	PP1 and PP2
Phonics testing	End of Michaelmas and Trinity Term	PP1
New Group Reading Test	September	PP2 – Elements
New Group Spelling Test	September	PP2 – Elements
Cognitive Ability Tests (CATs)	October	PP2 - Prep
End of year subject assessments	June	LP1 - Elements
Progress Through English	July	PP1 - Elements
Progress Through Maths	July	PP1 - Elements

Reporting to Parents

Parents are partners with us in supporting and developing children’s learning and we aim to develop a cooperative relationship.

We work hard to inform and support parents in how they can help further their son’s learning and confidence at school. Parents’ Evening is held meetings with teachers are held to discuss progress and strategies for further improvement in the Michaelmas Term with the Form Teacher, and in the Lent Term. In the Lent Term, subject teachers are available to meet with Prep School parents only.

In addition to Parents’ Evening, Reception teachers provide report to parents in the Lent and Trinity terms with an effort grade for the seven key areas. The EYFS Profile and a formal report is then sent home for the parents at the end of the Trinity term.

From PP1 upwards, Effort Cards are sent home at October and February Half Term, detailing effort grades in all subjects. Attainment, Effort and Form Teachers comments are sent home at the end of Michaelmas and Lent terms. Full written reports for each subject are sent home at the end of the year, including areas to improve for next academic year. As well as this, staff are always available for meetings.

Conclusion

Teachers in Jesuit schools are urged to have great confidence that their students are called to be leaders. By encouraging the formation of a whole through a broad and engaging curriculum, we strive to achieve this. Staff are committed to delivering high quality teaching and learning.