

Document Control		
Document Ref: PD/A	Date Issued: 27 th September 2022	Document Classification: Public
Document Title: Assessment Policy	Date of Next Review: See BP23 Compliance Assurance Schedule	
Version: 2.1	Author: K.Smith	

Change Log				
Date:	Change Description:	Proposed:	Actioned:	Approved:
18/12/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change made – policy reviewed and reissued 	K.Smith 18/12/17	K.Smith 18/12/17	<i>K.Smith</i>
28/11/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy reviewed – additional tools inserted 	K.Smith 28/11/18	C.Hughes 28/11/18	<i>K.Smith</i>
17/01/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reissue of policy following annual policy review – no changes made to policy 	C.Hughes 17/01/20	H.Lees 17/01/20	<i>K.Smith</i>
25/02/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insertion of information relating to Malpractice and Maladministration into the Policy 	S.Baldry 10/07/19	H.Lees 25/02/20	<i>K.Smith</i>
16/07/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insertion of the Initial Assessment Policy into the Assessment Policy 	C.Hughes 03/03/20	H.Lees 07/04/20	<i>K.Smith</i>
08/12/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augmentation to clarify/differentiate process for Commercial/Levy delegates; insertion of ref to OneFile and replacement of refs to Handbooks with ref to Freshdesk 	H.Lees 08/12/20	H.Lees 08/12/20	<i>K.Smith</i>
08/06/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor edits to fit new Delegate Support Policy and to reflect latest best practice and terminology 	K.Smith 25/03/21 H.Lees 25/05/21	K.Smith 25/03/21 H.Lees 25/05/21	<i>K.Smith</i>
07/07/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor update to reflect current Launch Day practice 	N.Coney 06/07/21	H.Lees 07/07/21	<i>K.Smith</i>
28/01/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insertion of a new Appendix 2 (Citation of Texts) 	H.Lees 22/06/21	H.Lees 28/01/2022	<i>K.Smith</i>
30/03/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Appendix 2 to also make reference to the Chicago Manual of Style system of referencing Updated to include reference to Professional Discussions 	A.Gill 05/03/22 T.Ward 22/03/22	H.Lees 29/03/22	<i>K.Smith</i>
27/09/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of reference to Complaints Form being on Freshdesk 	H.Lees	H.Lees 13/09/22	<i>K.Smith</i>

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Set out the intentions and key tools that Capella will use to conduct assessment of apprentices/delegates taking part in our education and training programmes, including the initial assessment of prior learning
- Set out Capella's policy with regards to any malpractice or maladministration that may be suspected or identified relating to assessments (see Appendix 1 of this policy)

Owners

All Capella Associates will be aware of and work within this policy. The Capella Managing Director will take lead responsibility for deployment of this policy.

Intent

We aim to ensure that assessments:

- Are valid, reliable, fair and constructive
- Do not advantage or disadvantage any group of apprentices/delegates or individuals
- Incorporate reasonable adjustments and consideration of identified learning support needs to ensure no apprentices/delegates are disadvantaged and all apprentices/delegates are appropriately supported
- Align with awarding body standards (where applicable)
- Are recorded accurately and in a timely manner
- Are aligned to externally published assessment criteria/guidance documents where programmes are linked to national standards

Tools

Note: All tools apply in respect of apprenticeship programmes, however not all tools will be utilised for, or relevant to, commercially funded (ie non-levy) programmes.

Key tools we will use for **Initial Assessment** include:

Pre-Launch:

1. Undertaking an Assessment of the apprentice/delegate's current skills, knowledge and behaviours in order to identify:
 - any prior learning
 - any gaps in prior learning and therefore suitability of the programme/level
 - their current/working level for Functional Skills in English and Maths (Baseline Assessment using BKSB)
 - whether the apprentice/delegate needs to study for Functional Skills in English and Maths alongside their apprenticeship/training programme
 - any personal and/or learning challenges/needs that Capella needs to be aware of and to take into account [*Please see the Delegate Support Policy for further details*]

Note: *for apprenticeship programmes the assessment will be undertaken against the requirements of their selected apprenticeship standard.*

2. Holding a Professional Discussion with each apprentice/delegate and their manager to:
 - jointly complete the assessment of suitability and prior learning
 - consider current job role
 - consider previous training/apprenticeships and work experience
 - consider qualifications and BKSB results
 - identify and analyse any gaps against KSBs in the apprenticeship standard
3. Development of an Individual Learning Plan (ILP) for the apprentice/delegate, which is tailored to meet their individual needs, in order to ensure that a stretching programme of learning takes place with Functional Skills embedded throughout. Where apprentices/delegates need to complete/achieve qualifications in Functional Skills the ILP will include delivery details. *Please see the Functional Skills Policy for further details.*
4. Providing the apprentice/delegate with clear Joining Instructions for the programme which includes a Learning Styles Questionnaire to help Capella identify each apprentice/delegate's preferred Learning Style.
5. Holding a one-to-one call with each apprentice/delegate to assist them in their completion of the enrolment documents and to identify, and obtain evidence of, any learning support needs that they may have (*see Capella's Delegate Support Policy for further information*).

Launch Day:

1. Holding a one-to-one session with each apprentice/delegate to discuss issues such as:
 - the results of their Baseline Assessments
 - their education and training experiences
 - what their current job entails
 - their career aspirations
 - their preferred learning styles
 - any learning support needs they may have
2. Updating the apprentice/delegate's Individual Learning Plan (ILP) with the information obtained and importing this information into Smart Assessor or OneFile (as applicable). Smart Assessor and OneFile are cloud-based Learning Management Systems that are used by Capella apprentices/delegates to hold key management information eg evidence of learning; written feedback; Off the Job Training; Progress Targets and Progress Trackers.

Key tools we will use for **all assessments after Initial Assessment** include:

1. Undertaking regular internal standardisation meetings to share learning and best practice

2. Undertaking regular standardisation activities with Third Party End Point Assessment Organisations (EPAOs)
3. Using data to ensure assessment tools are robust and fair
4. Recording and monitoring apprentices'/delegates' progress against their targets in the Capella Tracker or in OneFile (as applicable for the Programme)
5. Undertaking regular Associate Contract Reviews (BP16), including Skills Matrix (BP17) Reviews/updates
6. Undertaking regular Associate Observations (see Associate Observation Record template – BP24)
7. Undertaking sample assessment (up to 100% at Mid and Final Review) by Capella internal verifier
8. For apprenticeships only, ensuring that all Apprentices are fully prepared for End Point Assessment (EPA), including:
 - having successfully completed a Mock End Point Assessment including all component parts
 - that the apprentice's ILP is up-to-date
 - that the 20% OTJ requirement has been met
9. For programmes linked to a national standard, we will refer to externally published assessment criteria/guidance documents to ensure alignment of Capella gateway assessments
10. Ensuring that Capella's Complaints and Concerns Policy is published on Capella's website (<https://capellaassociates.com/company/capella-policies>)
11. Acting sensitively if consideration of learning support needs and/or reasonable adjustments are required
12. Ensuring that this policy is communicated to Associates during their induction process and each year thereafter, in order to promote the importance of good assessment practice and to ensure all Associates understand their responsibilities
13. Ensuring that this policy is communicated to any Capella sub-contractors who are involved in the delivery of training and ensuring that all such persons comply with the policy (or their own policy if it is agreed to be an acceptable alternative)
14. Ensuring that Capella's Apprenticeship Support Resources (<https://capellaassociates.com/apprenticeships-support-resources>) contain information regarding Malpractice and Maladministration so that apprentices/delegates and their Employers are aware of what actions constitute Malpractice and/or Maladministration, and what action may be taken if Malpractice and/or Maladministration are suspected
15. Showing apprentices/delegates the appropriate formats to record cited texts and other material or information sources (including websites) and ensuring that delegates are aware of the difference between acceptable and unacceptable practice (*see Appendix 2 for further information regarding citation of texts*).
16. Requiring apprentices/delegates to declare that their work is their own and that they have acknowledged any sources that they may have used

17. Acting swiftly if we suspect any malpractice or maladministration (eg plagiarism, cheating) has occurred (see Appendix 1 of this policy for further details regarding malpractice or maladministration)

Review and Updates

This policy will be reviewed annually or more frequently in the event of:

- (a) publication of new guidelines/official communications; or
- (b) upon the conclusion of any investigation into any incident of malpractice or maladministration having been reported;

whichever is the sooner.

Related Policies

- Capella's Delegate Support Policy
- Capella's Functional Skills Policy
- Capella's Whistleblowing Policy (which covers Incidents of Malpractice that do not relate to Vocational Qualifications)

Appendix 1 – Malpractice and Maladministration

Incidents of malpractice and/or maladministration relating to internal and external assessments, assignments and examinations for Vocational Qualifications may:

- adversely affect apprentices/delegates and lead to apprentices/delegates being disadvantaged
- undermine public confidence in the delivery and award of Vocational Qualifications
- require costly and time-consuming investigations to be conducted
- cause reputational damage to Capella Associates

It is therefore necessary that incidences of malpractice and/or maladministration relating to Vocational Qualifications are prevented from occurring whenever possible. Where it has not been possible to prevent this it is important that cases of suspected or actual malpractice and/or maladministration are dealt with quickly, thoroughly and effectively.

Malpractice

With regards to Vocational Qualifications, there are two main types of Malpractice that may be encountered, with these being Delegate Malpractice and Trainer/Assessor Malpractice:

A) Delegate Malpractice:

Delegate Malpractice is defined as any action by an apprentice or delegate which has the potential to undermine the integrity and validity of the assessment of the apprentice's or delegate's work.

Examples of Delegate Malpractice *(NB: This list is not exhaustive):*

- Plagiarism of any nature (ie taking and using another's thoughts, writings, inventions etc as one's own)
- Collusion by working collaboratively with other apprentices/delegates to produce work that is submitted as an individual apprentice's/delegate's work
- Copying (including the use of ICT to aid copying)
- Deliberate destruction of another's work
- Fabrication of results or evidence
- False declaration of authenticity in relation to the contents of a portfolio or coursework
- Impersonation by pretending to be someone else in order to produce the work for another or arranging for another to take one's place in an assessment, examination or test

- Inappropriate behaviour during an assessment that causes disruption to other apprentices/delegates (eg shouting, aggressive behaviour and/or language, use of an unauthorised electronic device)
- Inclusion of inappropriate, offensive, discriminatory or obscene material in assessment evidence
- Frivolous content
- Physical possession of unauthorised materials (including mobile phones, electronic devices, notes etc) in the examination room.

B) Trainer/Assessor malpractice:

Trainer/Assessor malpractice is defined as any deliberate action by a Trainer/Assessor which has the potential to undermine the integrity of the vocational qualification.

Examples of Trainer/Assessor Malpractice (*this list is not exhaustive*):

- Providing improper assistance to apprentices/delegates
- Inventing or changing marks for internally assessed work (coursework or portfolio evidence) where there is insufficient evidence of the apprentice/delegate's achievement to justify the marks given or assessment decisions made
- Failure to keep apprentices/delegates coursework and/or portfolios of evidence secure
- Assisting apprentices/delegates in the production of work for assessment, where the support has the potential to influence the outcomes of assessment (eg where the assistance involves the trainer/assessor producing work for the apprentice/delegate)
- Allowing evidence to be included in an apprentice's/delegate's assignment/portfolio/coursework which the trainer/assessor knows is not the apprentice/delegate's own work
- Facilitating and/or allowing impersonation
- Misusing the conditions for special apprentice/delegate requirements (eg provision of additional time)
- Falsifying records and/or certificates
- Fraudulently claiming for a certificate before the apprentice/delegate has completed all the requirements of the assessment
- Failing to comply with awarding body procedures for managing and transferring accurate apprentice/delegate data

Maladministration

In relation to Vocational Qualifications, Maladministration is defined as any non-deliberate activity, neglect or other practice that results in Capella Associates or an apprentice/delegate not complying with the specified requirements for delivery of the qualification, as set out in the relevant Codes of Practice (where applicable).

Actions that may be taken in response to a concern relating to Malpractice and/or Maladministration

If an apprentice/delegate, an Associate or a Capella Sub-Contractor, suspects that Malpractice and/or Maladministration relating to an assessment, assignment or examination for a Vocational Qualification has taken place they must raise their concern with the Managing Director or the Operations Director at the earliest practicable stage.

The Managing Director or Operations Director will then:

- Alert the apprentice/delegate's employer
- Obtain written details including information about times, dates, locations and names of potential witnesses
- Conduct an initial assessment (but not investigation) of the allegation
- Alert appropriate organisations (including Awarding Bodies and End Point Assessment Organisations) as appropriate
- For apprenticeships only, notify the ESFA of any circumstances arising in connection with the delivery of Capella obligations under the ESFA Apprentice Agreement for Training Providers which could give rise to legal liability, have an adverse effect on the reputation of the ESFA or call into question Capella's suitability to deliver training to apprentices.
- Agree actions and communicate to all stakeholders.

Once an investigation into a concern has concluded, the Managing Director will undertake a "Lessons Learned Review" to identify and implement improvements such that the likelihood of recurrence is removed or reduced. The Managing Director may seek input from the Capella Advisory Board during any such review.

Appendix 2 – Citation/Referencing of Texts

- *Why reference?*

Referencing is an important part of academic work which:

- Helps you to put your work into context and show your understanding of the topic
- Demonstrates the breadth and depth of your research and provides supporting evidence for your ideas, arguments and opinions
- Allows others to identify the sources that you have used, and acknowledges other people's work
- Helps you to avoid plagiarism by making it clear which ideas are your own and which are someone else's.

Plagiarism is when someone presents someone's else's work or ideas as their own, with or without the other person's consent, by incorporating it into their work without full acknowledgement. Plagiarism constitutes malpractice – see Appendix 1 for further information regarding malpractice.

- *When must I reference?*

Every time you refer to the ideas, facts or opinions of another person or group of people in a piece of work you must acknowledge this within your work. This is a key part of good practice in academic writing, and is the case regardless of whether you have quoted directly, indirectly, paraphrased or summarised the work of another person or persons. Failure to do so constitutes plagiarism.

Direct quoting is where you copy an author's text word for word. Direct quotes should always be placed in quotation marks (".....") and should be followed by a citation eg (Smith 2021, p1). Direct quotes should be used sparingly as over-quoting can suggest a lack of understanding of the text you are referring to. You may make minor changes to a direct quotation, as long as in doing so you do not change the meaning of the quotation. Further details regarding how to edit direct quotes are available from the information contained in the Reference List at the end of this policy.

In most academic writing, you should generally paraphrase from sources (also referred to as indirect quoting), rather than quoting directly.

- *References and Citations*

When you refer to someone else's work within your work (whether this be by paraphrasing someone else's ideas, summarising them or quoting directly), you must include a citation in the body of your text, as well as including the full

reference at the end of your work. By doing this, you will give the reader enough information to find the source you have consulted.

Citations of Texts

There are many different ways to cite texts, however the most common method is “Harvard Referencing”. Under the Harvard System, sources are cited in short notes in brackets in the text, and a corresponding full reference is included in a list of references at the end of the work. Citations within the body of your text should follow the format below:

- The surname of the **author(s)** e.g. 'Brown' or 'Smith and Brown'
- The **date (full year)** of the source - e.g. '1987'
- The specific **page reference** if available/relevant - e.g. 'p.23' or 'pp.56-78'.

Please note that:

- If the author is not known, you should use '**Anon**'.
- If the date is uncertain you should try to give an approximate date that is as accurate as possible. This should appear in square brackets preceded by 'ca.' e.g. [**ca.1990**].
- There should be no comma between the name of the author and the date, but the date and page reference should be separated with commas.
- Page references should be as specific as possible and there should be no space between 'p.' and the page number.
- The particular content of the citation note will depend on the nature of the sentence in which the reference appears. In some instances all three pieces of information (Author's surname, year and page numbers) will be included, however in other instances, for example where the name of the Author has been included in the body of text, only the date and the page reference, or even the page reference alone will be included. See below for an example of each type of citation:

It has long been argued (Butcher 1990, pp.78-90) that pork and leek sausages are better than pork and apple. However, Neville (2005, pp.56-98) has recently produced evidence to the contrary.

Whilst the Harvard System is the most common referencing system used overall, within industry the Chicago Manual of Style referencing system is frequently used. When using the Chicago Manual of Style method of referencing, the author should insert a reference number in square brackets into the main body of their writing immediately after the reference. The reference

numbers should be used sequentially ie the first reference should be [1], the second reference should be [2] etc. For example:

“Supplementary restraint systems have been installed in consumer automotive products since the 1990’s [1].

Control ring friction is an important consideration for efficiency of power units, and can contribute to parasitic energy loss [2].

References

1. Guo, Q. and Liu, B., "Simulation and Physical Measurement of Seamless Passenger Airbag Door Deployment," SAE Technical Paper 2012-01-0082, 2012, doi:10.4271/2012-01-0082.
2. Kunkel, S., Zimmer, T., and Wachtmeister, G., "Friction Analysis of Oil Control Rings during Running-In," SAE Technical Paper 2011-01-2428, 2012, doi:10.4271/2011-01-2428.

Further information regarding citation of texts, including:

- further examples of how to cite texts
- examples of how to cite different types of texts (eg books, journals, websites), and
- exercises on citation of texts

are available from the websites detailed in the Reference List at the end of this policy.

Reference Lists

At the end of your piece of work, you must provide a list of references that contains full details of all of the citations that you have used within your piece of work.

In the reference list, sources should be listed alphabetically by author's surname. Where there are multiple citations by the same author, these should be listed chronologically by year of publication.

In order to ensure that you capture all of your sources within your piece of work, it is recommended that you take notes as you go along and that you clearly mark where you have quoted directly from the source in order to ensure that you correctly capture all of the references that you have used within the body of your work and the reference list.

**Reference List for Capella Assessment Policy Appendix 2 –
Citation/Referencing of Texts**

University of Leeds, 2022, viewed on 8th January 2022

https://library.leeds.ac.uk/info/1402/referencing/47/referencing_explained

University of Bristol, Faculty of Arts, viewed on 8th January 2022

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/arts/exercises/referencing/>

Birmingham City University, Library and Learning Resources, viewed on 8th
January 2022

<https://www.bcu.ac.uk/library/services-and-support/referencing>

The Chicago Manual of Style

<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>