



Mount Carmel

R.C. HIGH SCHOOL



Feedback Policy

26.27

A Family of Faith & Learning

Mount Carmel Roman Catholic High School

As a school, what do we mean by the term feedback?

Feedback is a central part of a teacher's role and is integral to pupil progress and attainment. Research suggests that providing feedback is one of the most effective and cost-effective ways of improving pupils' learning. The over-arching aim of any feedback given is to move the learner forward and in doing so, the focus should be on improving the learner, not the work.

Feedback at Mount Carmel will be given to pupils in a range of different forms: verbal, peer, self-assessment, and teacher marking. All teachers will use a combination of these, choosing the best form as appropriate to the learning and their subject specific context. The best feedback, whether it is written or verbal, will give students a clear sense of how they can improve, with students responding and making progress as a result.

Aims of Feedback:

- To help pupils make progress.
- To provide suggestions/guidance for pupils to improve.
- To give pupils opportunities to make improvements.
- To help pupils to understand what excellent work looks like.
- To inform planning and structure the next phase of learning for pupils and/or the teacher.
- To help teachers identify misconceptions so that they can address these in a timely fashion.
- To encourage a dialogue to develop between pupils and teacher.
- To encourage pupils to have a sense of pride in their work and to aim for a high standard of presentation.
- To correct literacy and numeracy errors across all subject areas.

Principles:

Teachers should start by laying the foundations for effective feedback to take place. This involves teachers making effective use of their department's Curriculum & Assessment Maps so that they, and pupils, are clear (lesson by lesson) on what good learning, and progress towards this, looks like. In order to do this, teachers should:

- Follow the department Curriculum & Assessment Maps when planning lessons so that they, and the pupils, are clear on what the learning objectives for that lesson are. These objectives should be shared with the pupils.
- Be clear on what knowledge/skills are being assessed in each lesson and use that to plan effective activities and feedback tasks/strategies that will exhibit whether pupils are able to move forward with their learning. These feedback opportunities should aim to involve ALL learners.
- Provide high quality instruction in lessons so that ALL pupils are clear on what they are expected to do.
- Provide pupils with clear success criteria for tasks; these criteria should then be used when providing feedback (peer/self or teacher).

- Be clear on what the common misconceptions are for the units that are being taught and use this information to inform lesson and task planning. These misconceptions may be subject specific or related to literacy and numeracy errors. Common misconceptions for each unit of work can be found in the departmental Curriculum & Assessment Maps.
- Address misconceptions as and when they arise. That may be with the whole class or with individuals, as deemed appropriate by the individual teacher.
- Use a range of strategies to assess pupil understanding to inform future teaching and lesson planning. These strategies may be a mixture of: questioning, book looks, exit tickets, plenaries, show-me boards, midpoint checks.
- Use a range of strategies to provide feedback to pupils. These strategies may be a mixture of: whole-class feedback sheets; in-class follow up activities (linked to previously identified errors or misconceptions); use of the visualiser; individual conversations with pupils; whole-class re-teaching/clarification.

Type and frequency of feedback:

Verbal Feedback:

- This is the most frequent form of feedback and will be ongoing in lessons.
- It has immediacy and relevance as it leads to direct student action.
- In order for verbal feedback to be effective, teachers should ensure that they build opportunities to formatively assess pupils' work into lessons. Strategies such as *show-me boards*, *cold-calling* and *think, pair, share* allow teachers to identify misconceptions and immediately address them verbally.
- Teachers must be active during group/individual tasks so that they are able to respond immediately to any errors or misconceptions.
- Verbal feedback may well be directed to individuals or groups of students; it may take the form of a question, suggestion, direction, or clarification.
- There is **no requirement** for verbal feedback to be indicated in pupils' books by the use of stampers or any other such measure.

Written Feedback:

- The primary form of written feedback will be whole-class feedback, completed following a midpoint check.
- Midpoint checks are formative assessments, set by the Curriculum Leader, that evaluate pupils' understanding of knowledge and skills at a given point in the learning sequence. Each department will determine the frequency of midpoint checks and associated whole-class feedback, appropriate to their subject and key stage.
- The format of whole-class feedback will be determined by the Curriculum Leader and must include follow-up tasks to move learning forward, either through consolidation of prior learning or progression to more advanced knowledge and skills outlined in the Curriculum & Assessment Map.
- Teachers should only write in a pupil's book if it is going to impact on their progress.

Delayed Feedback:

- Sometimes, teachers may identify errors or misconceptions that need to be addressed but at a later date. When this occurs, teachers may choose to address the misconception in a follow-up lesson, rather than on the spot.

Peer and Self-Assessment

- Self and peer feedback are most effective when it has been structured and modelled by the teacher and links specifically to the objectives/success criteria.
- Students need to be well trained over time to effectively self and peer assess. This process will be clearly led by the subject teacher.

Literacy and Numeracy Feedback:

- If the literacy standards of our pupils are going to improve, we must all give appropriate and targeted feedback. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are essential in all subjects across the curriculum.
- Pupils should be encouraged to self-correct once the error has been highlighted.
- All teachers must address repeated literacy and numeracy errors through their feedback in lessons.
- We all have a duty to be vigilant about the standards of our pupils' numeracy where appropriate. For example, concepts such as graphs, ratio, proportions etc should be monitored accurately across the curriculum. Concepts identified as requiring a standardised method across school should be taught using the method outlined in the Numeracy Policy.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Curriculum Leaders must ensure their departmental feedback policy supports the school policy.
- Curriculum Leaders should undertake quality assurance to ensure feedback is allowing students to progress their learning as per the school's monitoring schedule.
- Curriculum Leaders should undertake quality assurance to ensure feedback is allowing students to progress their learning as per the school's monitoring schedule. This will be discussed in line management meetings.

Linked policies:

- Literacy Policy
- Numeracy Policy

K Georgy / C Herbert July 2026