



Finlay Community School

ASPIRE

BELONG

ACHIEVE

Mathematics Policy

Governor Committee Responsible:		Staff Lead(s):	Nikki Livermore
Status <i>(Statutory / Advisory)</i>	Non Statutory	Review Cycle	Annually
Last Review	September 2025	Next Review Date	September 2026
Chair of Governors	Mike Adlam chair@finlay.gloucs.sch.uk		

Maths Policy

This Maths Policy is implemented from Reception – Year 6.

Mathematics in Early Years is taught through child-initiated and adult led activities. Pupils receive daily Maths sessions, with direct teaching focusing on mathematical vocabulary, reasoning and developing problem solving. Continuous and Enhanced Provision allows pupils to explore each concept more fully through purposeful play and there is also opportunity for both adult and child led learning. Teachers and teaching assistants interact with each child through their play, developing their understanding further, through targeted questioning. The mathematical concepts that they explore are structured with the following topics:

- Exploring number to 10
- Counting
- Unitising
- Subitising
- Addition and subtraction – more and less
- Doubles and halves
- Equal sharing
- Patterns – repeated patterns, shape and colour
- Patterns and relationships – time, event, making connection
- Spatial reasoning – position, shape, length, weight, capacity and volume
- Composition of numbers

Our Whole School Curriculum Intent

At Finlay, we intend to teach a curriculum that is engaging, relevant and purposeful to all learners. We ensure that our curriculum allows all pupils to achieve and succeed in line with National expectations. We aim for our curriculum to allow all children to develop their knowledge, skills and understanding in line with the National Curriculum (Key Stage 1 and 2) and the Early Years Framework (Reception).

In addition to this, we have identified five core values which are integral to the learning experiences we provide for all of our children. We therefore aspire for our curriculum to allow pupils at Finlay Community School to leave with a **SMILE**: Social Awareness, Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing, Independence, Life Skills and Excellent Aspirations.

1. Maths Intent:

At Finlay, we intend for our children to be equipped with a uniquely powerful set of tools, including mathematical fluency, logical reasoning and problem solving. It is integral to all aspects of life and we endeavour to ensure that children develop an enthusiastic and determined attitude towards Mathematics that will stay with them throughout their life. In Mathematics, we prepare children by, where possible, providing experiential opportunities, encouraging a love of learning and enthusiasm for Maths. Children progress effectively, learning skills and knowledge in a considered and planned order, making links with previous learning at an age appropriate level. We intend for children to be rounded Mathematicians and to be able to interpret the numerical world around them.

In line with our whole school curriculum intent, a structured, cohesive approach to teaching Maths, allows our children to develop basic life skills that allow them to achieve and succeed in later life.

2. Implementation:

2.1: What skills are taught in Maths?

Maths allows us to teach our children the following skills:

- critical thinking
- problem solving
- analytical thinking
- quantitative reasoning
- ability to manipulate precise and intricate ideas
- construct logical arguments and expose illogical arguments
- communication
- time management
- teamwork
- independence

The areas that we focus on are:

Key Stage 1

At KS1 children's learning will be structured with the following topics:

- Number and place value
- Addition and subtraction
- Multiplication and division
- Fractions
- Measurement
- Geometry – properties of shapes
- Geometry – position and direction
- Statistics – Year 2

Key Stage 2

At Lower KS2 the children will follow the topics above, whilst decimals will be introduced in Year 4.

In Upper KS2 the programme of study is as follows:

- Number and place value
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- Fractions, decimals and percentages
- Ratio and proportion – Year 6
- Algebra – Year 6
- Measurement
- Geometry – properties of shapes

- Geometry – position and direction
- Statistics

2.2: How often is Maths taught?

Maths is taught every day across the school. The children are discretely taught the skills required for approximately 45-60 minutes, five times a week.

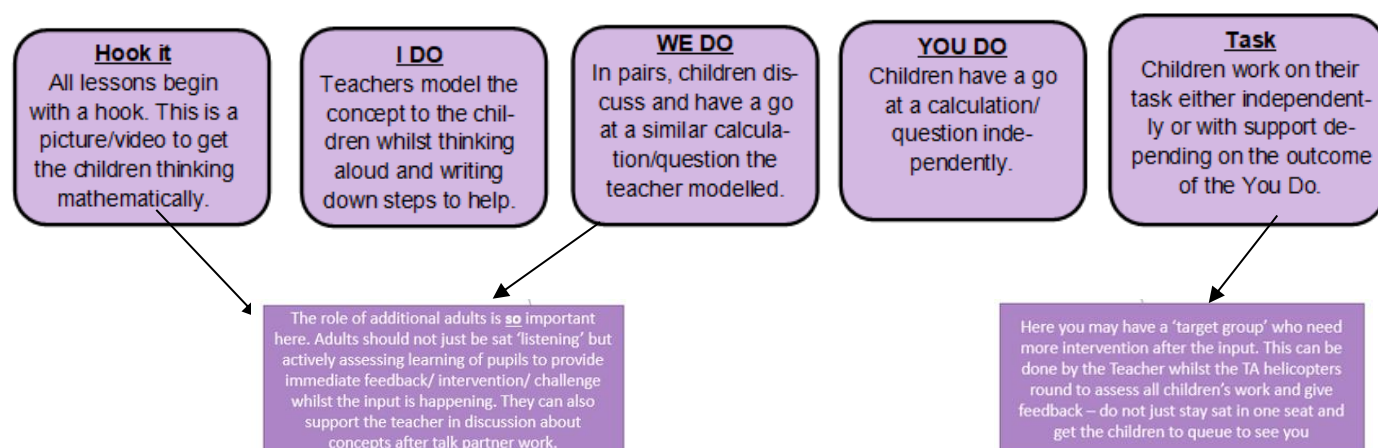
2.3: How is Maths taught? What does this look like in the classroom?

The curriculum we follow – Can Do Maths

We use a mastery approach to teaching and learning in maths, and all staff have a mindset that ‘our children can...’

The curriculum has been carefully sequenced with long term plans and unit plans with small steps that need to be taught. Teaching small steps allow children to make progress quickly but also allows you to linger longer on the concepts that are being taught. More information about the Can Do Maths scheme and the sequencing of the curriculum can be found in our intent guide, which is available in the curriculum file in school, or on our school website.

What does a maths lesson look like?



USING CAN DO MATHS TO SUPPORT THE TEACHING OF THE NATIONAL CURRICIULUM REQUIREMENTS

Hook it! Start the lesson by showing a picture/video. What do you notice? What can you see? What do you wonder? Children discuss in pairs what they think and share as a class. This is to get the children thinking mathematically and make links to the lessons learning focus.

Say it! Show the children the key vocabulary for the lesson. Use an I say, You say approach where you say the word and the children say it back. Explain what each word means.

I DO Model how to understand the small step, explain your thinking, use the correct language and show in different representations, use manipulatives. The teacher models and does all the thinking in this part.

WE DO Children have a go at a similar question posed in the I DO and children use their oracy skills and pair talk to discuss the question and have a go at answering it. Bring the children back as a class and ask the children to tell you the steps needed to answer the question. Address any misconceptions.

YOU DO Give the children a question to work on independently on their whiteboard and use this as assessment. Teacher/TA to give support where needed. Teacher/TA to live mark during the lesson.

Teaching Assistants should be used in all parts of the lesson, to provide immediate intervention or to challenge children further when doing a whole class input.

We use a helicopter not Velcro model for adult support in lessons, where adults move around the classroom

USING CAN DO MATHS TO SUPPORT THE TEACHING OF THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS – INDEPENDENT TASK

Year 3 Unit 1 Number and Place Value

Curriculum Progression Manageable Steps				
	Represent 3-digit numbers	Recognise the value of digits in 3-digit numbers	Partition 3-digit numbers in different ways	Read 3-digit numbers in words and write using numerals
What it is What it is also	Using place value resources to represent the following numbers: 234 342 423 570 705	Find the value of the underlined digits: 3 <u>6</u> 5 3 <u>4</u> 5 3 <u>6</u> 5 5 <u>5</u> 0 3 <u>0</u> 6	Fill in the missing numbers. $654 = 600 + \square + 4$ $437 = \square + 30 + 7$ $842 = \square + 40 + \square$ $427 = 400 + 10 + \square$ $573 = 400 + \square + 13$	Write the following numbers using numerals: Four hundred and sixty-one Eight hundred and ninety-two Six hundred and seventy-four One hundred and seventeen Nine hundred and twelve
What it is not	Colin thinks that he has represented 243: 	Colin thinks that the five in 563 is worth hundreds.	Colin thinks 376 can only be partitioned as $300 + 70 + 6$	Colin thinks he has written two hundred and thirty-six. 200306
What problems can I solve?	Investigate how many different 3-digit numbers you can represent with five pieces of Base Ten equipment. How many more numbers can you make with one more piece?	Make as many different 3-digit numbers as you can using the digits 2 and 5. Circle the numbers that have 5 hundreds.	Always/Sometimes/Never True There are at least 10 ways to partition a 3-digit number. 	Use the number words to fill in the gaps in as many ways as you can hundred and ty Write the numbers using numerals.

This curriculum progression document is what you will use to create your manageable steps. I would look at this document first when deciding what to cover in your teach it task.

DO IT – What it is? What it also is? Five and fly... The what it also is provides a different way of looking at the same skill but will provide the first level of challenge – children should still be able to succeed and this helps build resilience

TWIST IT – What it's not... This is a common misconception and requires children to spot the mistake. Children should reason using the word because. Children should also do the calculation themselves first to then spot the mistake
Do it, Notice it (what is different) Advise...

DEEPEN IT – Problem solving... This should be open ended/have more than one solution.

CHALLENGE IT – Further challenge for high flyers – resources like Gareth Metcalfe I see Reasoning, Classroom secrets etc can be good for this

giving individualised feedback to all pupils, and do not stay sat with one child/one group.

There is a set PowerPoint for staff to use when delivering maths sessions, to enable consistency within the lesson structure.

Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge organisers are added to the children's books once a half term and are also sent home for parents to refer to. The children should have quizzes based on the information on their knowledge organisers on a regular basis and use this as a tool for learning.

Knowledge Organisers should show:

- Key maths facts
- Examples of calculations
- Mathematical concepts
- STEM sentences

There are six knowledge organisers per year group. These can be found in our resource bank and curriculum file. Examples of these can be found in our intent guide.

Knowledge organisers are also available that show the progression of concepts across the school and these are used by teachers to ensure progression in their teaching and between year groups.

Intervention

Intervention is an essential part of teaching and learning, and is vital in ensuring all children keep up, and do not have to catch up.

Pre-teaching and same day intervention should be used to ensure children remain on track. This can be delivered by the class teacher or teaching assistant.

KEEP UP NOT CATCH UP

EVERY CHILD CAN LEARN



Deliberate Practice documents and KeePuppl documents should be shared with your TAs – this is because these resources can be used for intervention.

Every week, please email your TA in advance of the week's learning: A Lesson plan, worksheets, Deliberate practice document and KeepUppl documents



On your provision maps, please keep a slot each day for 'Keep up not catch up' and 'Pre-teach' maths intervention.

This can be to address gaps from the morning's work so all children are ready to move on together in the morning.

This can also be to pre-teach new content so children are confident before the next lesson.

This is essential to ensuring this approach works for all children.

Intervention work will be completed in maths books for pre-teach and keep up so it helps children in lessons too ☺



Daily Maths

As well as a Maths Lesson, each class carries out a Daily Maths session.

In Key Stage 1, we have enrolled in the NCETM Mastering Number course. We have appointed three lead teachers to undertake the training sessions and then implement this in their year group. The sessions are taught daily and are focussed on developing children's early number sense, so they are confident by the time they lead Key Stage 1. Lots of the activities are practical or completed on whiteboards, so staff keep a whole class book of evidence of their sessions. Staff are actively encouraged to take photos and videos and upload to Seesaw, then printing off the post with a QR code for their book. In Year 1 and 2, children also complete a daily maths lesson, for 15 minutes, which focusses on arithmetic questions relevant for their year group.

Staff can use the KPI within the Can Do Maths scheme of work to see the 24 facts that children should be securing throughout the year and these can be focussed on within Daily Maths too, to allow retention and recall.

The structure of a daily maths session is as follows:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
Year 1	Number bonds to 20 - Can Do Bonds	This is an opportunity to revisit an objective from the unit of work that is currently being taught and that the children need more practice on. Deliberate Practice resources or the Arithmekit can be used to support this session	The children will complete a number of questions and these will be marked with them and the concepts taught. The questions should follow the same structure and order throughout the week – e.g., same questions, different numbers. These questions should provide opportunity to revisit prior learning and consolidate understanding. It should address the objectives from the KPI grids.
Year 2	Multiplication Facts – 2, 5, 10 - Can Do Tables		
Year 3	Multiplication Facts – 3, 4, 8 - Can Do Tables		
Year 4	Multiplication Facts – 6, 9, 7, 11, 12 - Can Do Tables		
Year 5	Multiplication Facts – Can Do 21		
Year 6	Multiplication Facts – Rapid Recall/ 100 club/ Can Do 21		

2.4: How is this recorded?

Every child has an exercise book for Maths, and an exercise book for Daily Maths. The children fold the page of their book in half, sticking the work down one side of the page and answering on the other side. The question sheets are trimmed into individual sheets to ensure that the children have adequate space to answer before moving on to the next step. The children are encouraged, where possible, to write directly into their Maths book, thinking carefully about one number per square, and the presentation of their work. By writing directly into a book, children take ownership for laying out calculations using formal written method, rather than relying on this already set out for them on a worksheet. Children's books are marked

daily, with green used to show what they did well, and pink to provide next steps. Every child should have access to a 'next step', which they respond to the following day. If every question is correct, this could be an application/reasoning style question to extend learning.

2.5: Times Tables Rock Stars

As a school, we have a subscription to TTR, which is used in KS2. TTRS is a website and app which allows children to practise their times tables, play games and challenge each other. TTRS covers all times tables from 2 up to 12 and beyond. This allows children to, not only, practise their times tables facts but their division facts as well.

Children are required to play TTRS from Year 2 -6 at least three times a week as part of our homework policy.

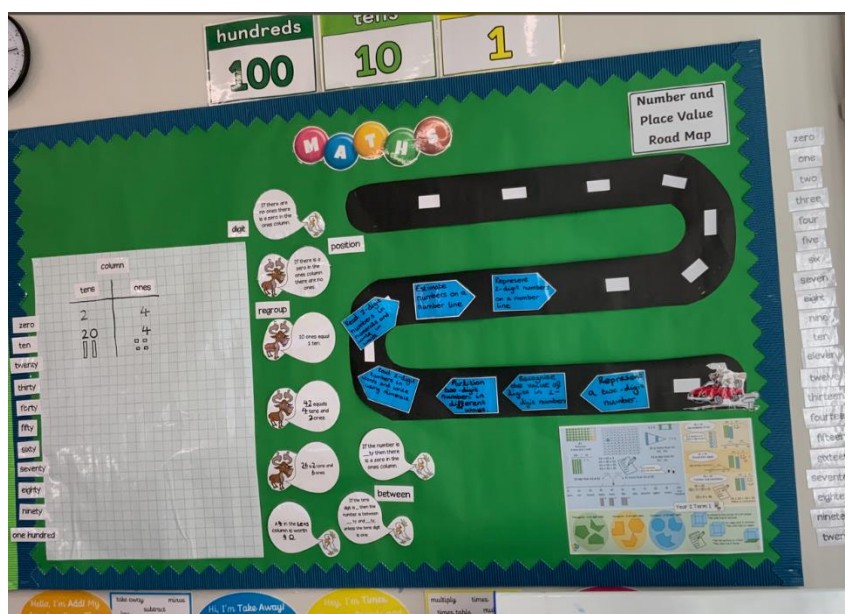
2.6: Numbots

As a school, we have a subscription to Numbots, which is used in EYFS and KS1 predominantly. It can also be used as a targeted programme for pupils in KS2 if required. Numbots is about every child achieving the 'triple win' of understanding, recall and fluency in mental addition and subtraction, so that they can move from counting to calculating. Numbots develops the skills of subitising, number bonds, addition and subtraction.

Children in EYFS and KS1 are expected to play on this for at least three times a week as part of their homework requirements.

2.7: Classroom Learning Environments

Each classroom should have a maths display relating to current work. The maths display should be presented to the pupils as a 'Maths working wall'. Displays should be accessible to both teaching staff and the pupils and should be updated regularly to reflect pace of learning. All teaching staff follow a list of 'non-negotiables' to inform them of what should be included on their 'working walls' to ensure that they are useful, purposeful and effective in promoting children's independence and progress in the subject. This list includes key vocabulary and STEM sentences, resources and the four operations, (after they are known to the children), current learning objectives, small steps that are being covered, examples of methods and calculations, examples of the children's work and interactive opportunities. Success Criteria is a non-negotiable within Maths, as we feel it is important for children to have access to the 'steps to success' needed for their current work. This can either be displayed in exercise books or on the working wall, however all children should know where to find it.



2.8: Resources

The effective use of resources is one of the essential elements in supporting children's mathematical learning. This idea is supported by the National Curriculum, and the growing emphasis on the need to develop children's thinking skills.

Our children have access to a variety of concrete resources (also referred to as manipulatives) and these objects and/or physical resources, aid their understanding of different maths concepts. Manipulatives can be almost anything – blocks, shapes, spinners or even paper that is cut or folded.

Each class has a class set of:

- Base 10
- Place value counters
- 2 sided counters
- Snap cubes
- Numicon
- Beaded number lines

Children in Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 also have access to a year group set of Rekenreks, which are used to support in NCETM Mastering Number sessions.

We also have a KS1 and KS2 maths cupboard with other concrete resources that are used less frequently than the above which any member of staff can access.

3. Impact

3.1: How do we measure impact?

The impact of our curriculum can be measured and monitored in a variety of different ways. As a school, we use Insight to monitor and measure progress in the core subjects: Maths, Writing, Reading and Science. Insight allows all class teachers to colour code statements using different colours to indicate if pupils are Working Below, Working Towards, Working at the Expected Standard or Working at Greater Depth. Insight teacher judgement then allows subject leaders and the curriculum lead to cross-reference statements to evidence in books. At the end of each term (Autumn 1 and 2, Spring 1 and 2 and Summer 1 and 2), class teachers will assess pupils' learning, by completing a data drop, indicating which level they feel the child is working at, backed up with the evidence they have colour coded. Subject leaders/ curriculum lead can then download progress reports to look at whether children are on track and making satisfactory/good progress. They are able to also look at attainment for different pupil groups.

REMEMBER IT TESTS

We will discuss this in triangulation meetings once a half term 😊

Questionnaires

External views from School Improvement Partner (SIP) or Teaching and Learning reviews.

Finally, we use published data to look at the impact of Maths across our school. We are able to use the end of Reception (% of Children achieving Good Levels of Development in Number and Numerical Patterns), KS1 assessment and the end of KS2 statutory assessment to look at the percentage of children achieving or exceeding the expected standard, as well as comparing ourselves nationally. We also use Ficher Family Trust to download detailed data analysis, looking at the attainment of different pupil groups.