Maths Policy
Bushmead Primary School
November 2020

Contents

1. Aims

The 2014 national curriculum for Mathematics aims to ensure that all pupils:

- become fluent in the fundamentals of Mathematics, including through varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex problems over time, so that pupils develop conceptual understanding and the ability to recall and apply knowledge rapidly and accurately
- reason Mathematically by following a line of enquiry, conjecturing relationships and generalisations, and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language
- can solve problems by applying their Mathematics to a variety of routine and non-routine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions

2. Legislation and guidance

Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which pupils need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The 2014 National Curriculum programmes of study are, by necessity, organised into apparently distinct domains, but pupils should make rich connections across mathematical ideas to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They should also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects.

The expectation is that the majority of pupils will move through the programmes of study at broadly the same pace. However, decisions about when to progress should always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage. Pupils who grasp concepts rapidly should be challenged through being offered rich and sophisticated problems before any acceleration through new content. Those who are not sufficiently fluent with earlier material should consolidate their understanding, including through additional practice, before moving on.

3. Definitions

4. Roles and responsibilities

4.1 The Governor/s

They will:

- Work with the head teacher and SENDCO to determine the strategic development of the Maths policy and provision in the school.

The Governing Body will review this policy in line with the Policy review schedule at the FGB / FPP / C&S committee meetings

4.2 The Head Teacher

The head teacher is **Mr Steve Down**

He will:

- To actively support and encourage staff, praising good practise and supporting staff development, in-service training and resources.
- To monitor teaching and learning through lesson observations, learning walks and book scrutiny to give informative and constructive feedback.
- Support staff development through training and provision of resources.

4.3 The Maths Subject Leads

The subject leads are is **Mrs Emma Cody and Mrs Heather Buckle**

They will:

- To work with the Headteacher and the Senior Leadership Team to monitor, plan and develop the subject to allow for progression, continuity and high standards of attainment in Mathematics.
- To support colleagues in the teaching of Mathematics and provide a strategic lead and direction in the subject.
- To manage periodic book scrutiny's to ensure the curriculum is being covered and the marking policy is adhered to.
- To monitor progress in Mathematics, highlight and plan actions required.
- To take responsibility for auditing and organising Mathematics resources.
- To keep up to date with developments in Mathematics education and to inform colleagues as appropriate.
- To draw up annual action plan for Mathematics.
- To review the school policy for Mathematics as appropriate.

4.4 Class teachers and teaching assistants

The class teachers and teaching assistants will:

- To be responsible for the planning and teaching of Mathematics
- To be responsible for updating their classes progress on target tracker.
- To manage and supervise their class' use of Mathematics equipment.

5. Cross curricular

Mathematics teaches children how to make sense of the world around them through developing their ability to calculate, reason and solve problems. It is a core subject with a range of cross-curricular links but most often, is best taught discretely, using opportunities from other subjects to rehearse skills in a context. Numeracy involves developing confidence and competence in number work; shape, space and measure; handling data and the using and applying of these skills.

6. Health and Safety

Equipment will be used safely and appropriately. Specifically:

- Short pencils on compasses

- Pupils will not lift heavy objects or multiple weights in excess of 5kg to avoid strain to back muscles.
- Food products will be in date.

7. ICT

Information and Communication Technology can enhance the teaching of Mathematics significantly. It has ways of impacting on learning that are not possible with conventional methods. Teachers can use software to present information visually, dynamically and interactively, so that children understand concepts more quickly. A range of software and resources are available to support work with the computers.

8. Assessment and recording

Assessment for Learning is fundamental to raising standards and enabling children to reach their potential. Assessment in Mathematics takes place daily using a range of strategies such as marking and feedback of work and verbal discussions with children. This information informs subsequent planning and next steps in teaching and learning. Purple pen should be seen in children's books at least once a week where the teacher has written a next step or verbally moved the child's learning forward.

Rising Stars assessments are used from year 1-6. Results are then used to inform teachers of children's progress and is regularly reviewed throughout the year. Teacher assessments are recorded on SIMs termly and are collated to inform the school's School Improvement Plan (SIP) and Maths Action Plan. This data is used by the Maths Subject Leader and Head Teacher to review progress towards end of year targets.

9. Reporting

Parent consultation evenings are held in the Autumn and Spring terms where children's progress and achievement will be discussed. All parents receive an end of year written report on which there is a summary of their child's achievements and progress, together with a comment on the child's effort and engagement with mathematics.

10. Resources

All classrooms have a number of small maths resources and a Mathematical dictionaries. Topic specific resources (such as weights and scales) are located in well labelled central storage areas. There is a whole school Calculation Policy.

11. Equalities

We believe that equality at our school should permeate all aspects of school life and is the responsibility of every member of the school and wider community. We will always strive to ensure equality of access to maths for all pupils irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religious beliefs/faith tradition, sexual orientation, age or any other of the protected characteristics (The Equalities Act 2010)

12. Inclusion

Wherever possible we aim to fully include all pupils in maths teaching. Through our maths teaching we provide learning opportunities that enable **all** pupils to make progress. We set suitable learning challenges and respond to each child's individual needs.

13. Objectives

The programmes of study in the new National Curriculum shows the progression in children's use of written methods of calculation in the strands Number and place value; Addition and subtraction and Multiplication and division.

	Number and place value	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division
Year 1	Pupils should be taught to: • count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number • count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens • given a number, identify one more and one less • identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least • read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.	Pupils should be taught to: • read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs • represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 • add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero • solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = – 9.	Pupils should be taught to: • solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.
Year 2	Pupils should be taught to: • count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward • recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) • identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line • compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs • read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words • use place value and number facts to solve problems.	Pupils should be taught to: • solve problems with addition and subtraction: ○ using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures ○ applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods • recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 • add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:	Pupils should be taught to: • recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers • calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs • show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot • solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.

		○ a two-digit number and ones ○ a two-digit number and tens ○ two two-digit numbers ○ adding three one-digit numbers • show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot • recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.	
	Number and place value	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division
Year 3	Pupils should be taught to: • count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number • recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) • compare and order numbers up to 1000 • identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations • read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words • solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.	Pupils should be taught to: • add and subtract numbers mentally, including: ○ a three-digit number and ones ○ a three-digit number and tens ○ a three-digit number and hundreds • add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction • estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers • solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.	Pupils should be taught to: • recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables • write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods • solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.
Year 4	Pupils should be taught to • count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 • find 1000 more or less than a given number • count backwards through zero to include negative numbers • recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones) • order and compare numbers beyond 1000 • identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations • round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 • solve number and practical problems that involve all of the	Pupils should be taught to: • add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate • estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation • solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.	Pupils should be taught to: • recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 • use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers • recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations • multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout • solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.

	above and with increasingly large positive numbers • read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.		
	Number and place value	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division
Year 5	Pupils should be taught to: • read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit • count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000 • interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero • round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 • solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above • read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.	Pupils should be taught to: • add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) • add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers • use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy • solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.	Pupils should be taught to: • identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers • Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers • establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19 • multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers • multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context • multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 • recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (^{2}) and cubed (^{3}) • solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes • solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign • solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.
Year 6	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be taught to:	

	• read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit • round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy • use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero • solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.	• multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context • divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context • perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers • identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers • use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations • solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

14. Monitoring arrangements

This policy and information report will be reviewed by subject leads **every 3 years**. It will also be updated if any changes to the information are made during the year.

It will be approved by the governing body.

15. Links with other policies and documents

This policy links to our policies on:

- Calculation
- Equality and Diversity

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