



## **Grateley Primary School**

*A school where every child becomes a lifelong learner and realises their potential.*

### **Maths Policy**



**Reviewed: April 2024**

**Next review: April 2025**

# Contents

1. Curriculum Statement
2. Teaching and Learning
3. Assessment:
  - 3.1 Assessment for Learning (AFL)
  - 3.2 Formative Assessment
  - 3.3 Summative Assessment
4. Planning and Resources
5. Organisation
6. EYFS
7. KS1 and KS2
8. Equal Opportunities
9. Inclusion
10. Role of the Subject Leader
11. Parents

## **1. Curriculum Statement**

### **Intent**

The 2014 National Curriculum for Maths aims to ensure that all children:

- Become fluent in the fundamentals of Mathematics
- Are able to reason mathematically
- Can solve problems by applying their Mathematics

At Grateley Primary School, these skills are embedded within Maths lessons and developed consistently over time. We are committed to ensuring that children are able to recognise the importance of Maths in the wider world and that they are also able to use their mathematical skills and knowledge confidently in their lives in a range of different contexts.

We want all children to enjoy Mathematics and to experience success in the subject, with the ability to reason mathematically. We are committed to developing children's curiosity about the subject, as well as an appreciation of the beauty and power of Mathematics.

### **Implementation**

The content and principles underpinning the 2014 Mathematics curriculum and the Maths curriculum at Grateley Primary School reflect those found in high-performing education systems internationally, particularly those of east and south-east Asian countries such as Singapore, Japan, South Korea and China. These principles and features characterise this approach and convey how our curriculum is implemented:

- Teachers reinforce an expectation that all children are capable of achieving high standards in Mathematics.
- The large majority of children progress through the curriculum content at the same pace; significant time is spent developing deep knowledge of the key ideas that are needed to underpin future learning. This ensures that all can master concepts before moving to the next part of the curriculum sequence, allowing no pupil to be left behind.
- If a pupil fails to grasp a concept or procedure, this is identified quickly and early intervention ensures the pupil is ready to move forward with the whole class in the next lesson.
- The structure and connections within the mathematics are emphasised, so that pupils develop deep learning that can be sustained.
- Lesson design identifies the new mathematics that is to be taught, the key points, the difficult points and a carefully sequenced journey through the learning. In a typical lesson pupils sit facing the teacher and the teacher leads back and forth interaction, including questioning, short tasks, explanation, demonstration, and discussion.
- Practice and consolidation play a central role. Carefully designed variation within this builds fluency and understanding of underlying mathematical concepts.
- Teachers use precise questioning in class to test conceptual and procedural knowledge and assess children regularly to identify those requiring intervention, so that all children keep up.
- Children's explanations and their proficiency in articulating mathematical reasoning, with the precise use of mathematical vocabulary, are supported through the use of stem sentences provided by the teacher.

- Key facts such as multiplication tables and addition facts within 10 are learnt to automaticity to avoid cognitive overload in the working memory and enable pupils to focus on new concepts.

To ensure whole consistency and progression, the school uses the nationally recognised White Rose Maths scheme. The White Rose curriculum is a cumulative curriculum, so that once a topic is covered, it is met many times again in other contexts. For example, place value is revisited in addition and subtraction and multiplication and division. The curriculum is designed to have an emphasis on number, with a large proportion of time spent reinforcing number to build competency.

Lessons are planned to provide plenty of opportunities to build reasoning and problem solving elements into the curriculum. When introduced to a new concept, children have the opportunity to use concrete objects and manipulatives to help them understand what they are doing. Alongside this, children are encouraged to use pictorial representations. These representations can then be used to help reason and solve problems. Both concrete and pictorial representations support children's understanding of abstract methods.

Mathematical topics are taught in blocks, to enable the achievement of 'mastery' over time. These teaching blocks are broken down into smaller steps, to help children understand concepts better. This approach means that children do not cover too many concepts at once which can lead to cognitive overload. Each lesson phase provides the means for children to achieve greater depth, with children who are quick to grasp new content, being offered rich and sophisticated problems, within the lesson as appropriate.

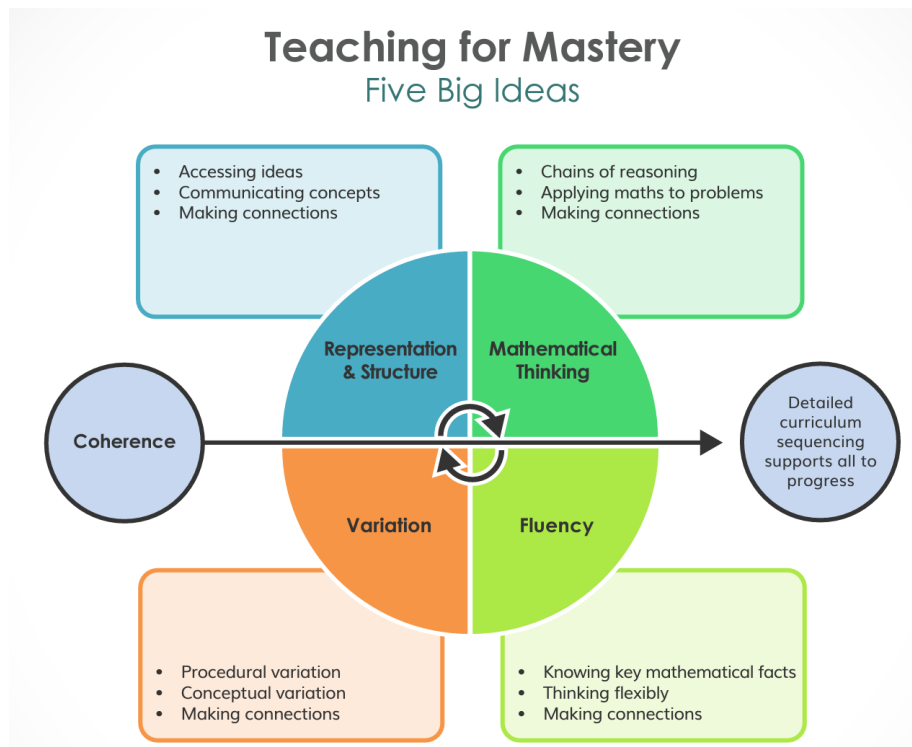
### **Impact**

The school has a supportive ethos and our approaches support the children in developing their collaborative and independent skills, as well as empathy and the need to recognise the achievement of others. Students can underperform in Mathematics because they think they cannot do it or are not naturally good at it. The school's use of White Rose Maths addresses these preconceptions by ensuring that all children experience challenge and success in Mathematics by developing a growth mindset.

Regular and ongoing assessment informs teaching, as well as intervention, to support and enable the success of each child. These factors ensure that we are able to maintain high standards, with achievement at the end of KS2 well above the national average, as well as an increasingly high proportion of children demonstrating greater depth, at the end of each phase.

## 2. Teaching and Learning

Effective teaching for mastery is underpinned by five big ideas, first published by the National Centre for Excellence (NCETM) in mathematics in 2017 -



### Coherence

Lessons are broken down into small connected steps that gradually unfold the concept, providing access for all children and leading to a generalisation of the concept and the ability to apply the concept to a range of contexts.

### Representation and Structure

Representations used in lessons expose the mathematical structure being taught, the aim being that students can do the maths without recourse to the representation.

### Mathematical Thinking

If taught ideas are to be understood deeply, they must not merely be passively received but must be worked on by the student: thought about, reasoned with and discussed with others.

### Fluency

Quick and efficient recall of facts and procedures and the flexibility to move between different contexts and representations of mathematics.

## Variation

Variation is twofold. It is firstly about how the teacher represents the concept being taught, often in more than one way, to draw attention to critical aspects, and to develop deep and holistic understanding. It is also about the sequencing of the episodes, activities and exercises used within a lesson and follow up practice, paying attention to what is kept the same and what changes, to connect the mathematics and draw attention to mathematical relationships and structure.

Maths is taught daily during the morning. A typical maths lesson lasts approximately 1 hour and begins with a short number fluency activity. Teachers use the ideas at the start of the slides to ensure understanding is secure. They then use the retrieval slides once children have built some recall, to provide regular practice to build fluency.

The small step for the lesson is then shared with the children and they revisit key concepts from previous learning that support the key learning of the lesson. Children then solve contextual problems as a class, with the teacher that expose the structure of the mathematical concept. In this part of the lesson, teachers use careful questions to draw out children's discussions and their reasoning and the children learn from misconceptions through whole class reasoning. To support this, the teacher will often use a stem sentence to scaffold children's articulation of mathematical ideas and reasoning, and/or a generalisation that supports application of the concept. The variation in this part of the lesson enables a deeper understanding of the concept and may include the use of related concrete resources, as well as representations of the problem to provide a secure base of understanding.

Children will then complete the start of their practice task. The teacher will review responses and then share answers and strategies, addressing any misconceptions, before children continue with their practice. This practice uses conceptual and procedural variation to build fluency and develop greater understanding of underlying mathematical concepts. This 'intelligent practice' supports mathematical thinking and enables children to:

*'Recognise and use connections among mathematical ideas; understand how mathematical ideas interconnect and build on one another to produce a coherent whole; recognise and apply mathematics in contexts outside of mathematics'.*

(Annenberg Foundation, 2017)

Where appropriate and depending on the topic, children will continue to have access to concrete resources which they can use to complete the practice task. Some children might be supported through additional scaffolding provided by the teacher. This may include provided models of the calculation method that the children will need to use, or copies of the worded question, with key aspects and vocabulary highlighted.

Children who complete this are provided with further 'rich and sophisticated' problems from the White Rose Maths Small Steps guidance, which they complete in their own maths book. The final part of the sequence is a 'True or False' question, which requires the children to use mathematical reasoning to prove or disprove a related statement or mathematical problem related to the key learning.

Having mixed year groups requires flexible working; some lessons all children start together and others one year group starts with the teacher and the other with a teaching assistant or completing an independent task to re-enforce previous learning. The structure of the learning is the same.

### **3. Assessment**

#### **3.1 Assessment for Learning:**

Children receive effective feedback through teacher assessment, both orally and through written feedback, and AfL is integral to the design of each lesson;

- The structure of the teaching sequence, ensures that children know how to be successful in their independent work. A daily fluency activity supports children's recall of key number facts, which frees working memory. Teachers will make informed choices as to when they should progress to new content according to the degree of fluency that children are able to demonstrate.
- The 'Let's Learn' task provides the means for the teacher to assess, review and revisit previous related content, so that all children are well prepared for new content.
- The 'Get Ready' part of the lesson is when a new mathematical concept is introduced and the guided practice aspect of this part of the lessons means that children are well prepared to be able to apply the skills, knowledge and strategies taught they have learnt for the 'Your turn' task (which is often the first two questions of the practice task).
- Common misconceptions are identified and addressed within the teaching sequence and key understanding within each 'small step' is reviewed and checked by the teacher and the children before progression to further depth.
- The final phase of the lesson is a whole class 'True or False' statement. Teachers use the children's responses as a means to assess the depth of their understanding.
- At the end of the lesson, the children review their work and self and peer assessment are used consistently as outline by the school's 'Marking Policy'.
- Opportunities for additional practice and correction are provided by the teacher, as appropriate, during marking, with a focus on promoting and achieving a growth mindset approach in the subject.

#### **3.2 Formative Assessment:**

Short term assessment is a feature of each lesson. Observations and careful questioning enable teachers to adjust lessons and brief other adults in the class if necessary.

The lesson structure of a White Rose Maths lesson is designed to support this process and the 'True or False' statement at the end of each lesson also allows for misconceptions to be addressed.

Diagnostic end of unit assessments are available for children if needed.

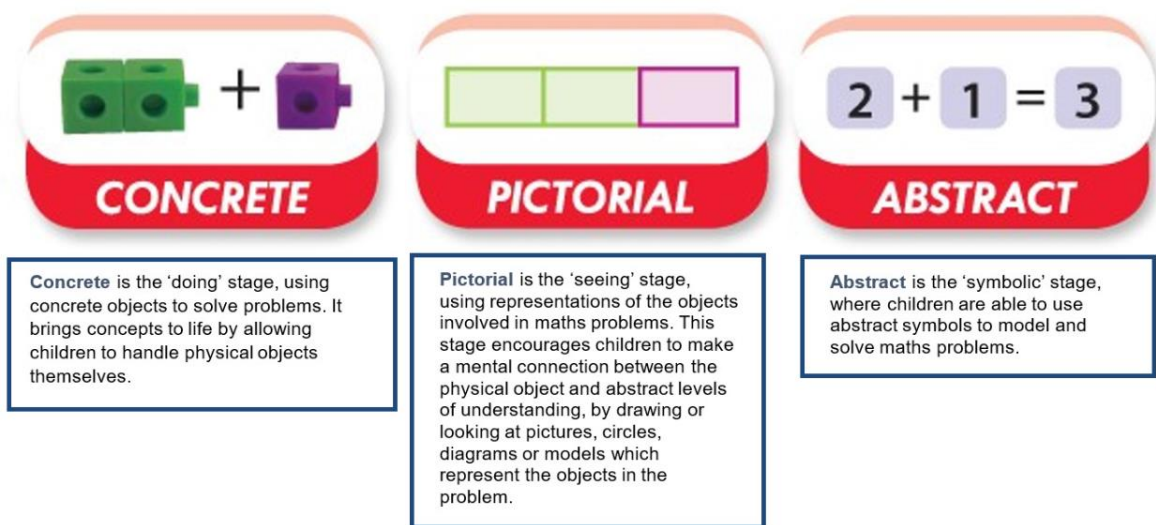
#### **3.3 Summative Assessment:**

Teachers administer a termly arithmetic paper and reasoning and problem-solving paper which specifically links to the coverage for that term. The results of these papers are used to identify children's ongoing target areas, which are communicated to the children.

Assessment data in maths is reviewed throughout the year to inform interventions and to also ensure that provision remains well-informed to enable optimum progress and achievement. End of year data is used to measure the extent to which attainment gaps for individuals and identified groups of learners are being closed. This data is used to inform whole school and subject development priorities for the next school year.

### 3. Planning and Resources

The use of manipulatives objects is an integral part of the White Rose Maths scheme which incorporates the concrete – pictorial – abstract pedagogy:



Each classroom has its own supply of mathematical equipment, in line with the White Rose Maths calculation policies, which the school has adopted.

Teachers also have access to the White Rose Maths Interactive Teaching Resources for the purpose of modelling strategies and demonstrating the use of concrete resources.

The school subscribes to the White Rose Maths Premium Resource Centre. This provides access to visual resources (including lesson slides that teachers can adapt), as well as small steps planning guidance and reasoning and problem solving questions that accompany each small step, to inform and use in lessons.

The subject leader attends regular training; this informs the school's use of nationally available resources, including the NCETM's ready to progress exemplification materials:

<https://www.ncetm.org.uk/classroom-resources/exemplification-of-ready-to-progress-criteria/>

Teachers are encouraged to use the school playground as an outdoor classroom when possible, for example, when teaching length, area or perimeter.

### 5. Organisation

The school has implemented a blocked curriculum approach to the teaching of Mathematics. This ensures that children are able to focus for longer on each specific area of Maths and develop a more



secure understanding over time. This approach is also designed to enable children to progress to a greater depth of understanding. Subsequent blocks continue to consolidate previous learning so that the children continually practise key skills and are able to recognise how different aspects of Maths are linked. For example, when children have completed a block which has enabled them to master the multiplication of two-digit numbers, a subsequent block on area and shape might provide opportunities to use this understanding when calculating the area of shapes with 2-digit length and width dimensions.

## **6. EYFS**

There are six key areas of early mathematics learning, which collectively provide a platform for everything children will encounter as they progress through their maths learning at primary school, and beyond:

- Cardinality and Counting
- Comparison
- Composition
- Pattern
- Shape and Space
- Measures.

In Reception, the independent activities at the Maths table link to the focus for the week. For example, if the focus for the week is addition, then activities on the Maths will often link to this. In addition to these planned independent activities, children also have the opportunity to self-select Maths resources to consolidate their learning during child initiated activities. We recognise the importance of play-based learning and therefore encourage children to develop their understanding during their play. Such opportunities are provided in both the inside and outside environment.

Regular observations and assessments help to ensure that children that need additional intervention to consolidate their mathematical understanding are identified and supported by appropriate interventions.

## **7. KS1 and KS2**

Through Years 1 to 6 we use a coherent programme of high-quality materials and exercises, which are structured with great care to build deep conceptual knowledge, alongside developing procedural fluency.

Our KS1 and KS2 teachers use White Rose Maths Premium lesson slides, which they adapt accordingly. Children record their work in printed workbooks and respond to additional problem solving and reasoning questions in their maths book. They might also use their maths book to record key number facts and make representations of mathematical concepts.

Short term planning is completed on a weekly basis. Teachers also plan, modify and source activities and additional tasks which offer support and scaffolding where appropriate, and provide further challenge for children who are able to progress further in their learning.

Lessons in both key stages follow the same sequence (see section 2: Teaching and Learning). In Y1, the teacher might use 'mini-plenaries' to explain each question during the children's completion of the practice book and also to check children's understanding before they complete the next question. This ensures that all children are able to complete the task with confidence.

The White Rose Maths progression document, provides an overview of how the scheme covers the statutory requirements of the 2014 National Curriculum (p3-25). It also shows how concepts build over time and how the teaching blocks are sequenced in each year group (p26-31).

## **8. Equal Opportunities**

The school is committed to ensuring the active participation and progress of all children in their learning.

All children will be given equal opportunities to achieve their best possible standard, whatever their current attainment and irrespective of gender, ethnic, social or cultural background, home language or any other aspect that could affect their participation or the progress of which they are capable.

## **9. Inclusion**

Taking a mastery approach, differentiation occurs in the support and intervention provided to different children, not in the topics taught, particularly at earlier stages. The National Curriculum states:

*'Children 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.'*

There is little differentiation in the content taught but the questioning and scaffolding individual children receive in class as they work through problems will differ, with higher attainers challenged through more demanding problems, which deepen their knowledge of the same content before acceleration onto new content. Children's difficulties and misconceptions are identified through immediate formative assessment and addressed with rapid intervention – commonly through individual or small group support later the same day or within the lesson.

A range of inclusion strategies, disseminated by the SENDCO, are embedded in practice and teachers are aware of the special educational needs of the children in their Maths class, as well as those who have English as an additional language. Although the expectation is that the majority of children will move through the programmes of study at broadly the same pace, the 2014 National Curriculum states:

*'Decisions about when to progress should always be based on the security of children's understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage.'*

If a child's needs are best met by following an alternative plan, including coverage of the content from a previous year, this will be overseen by the SENDCO, in collaboration with the class teacher and with the knowledge of SMT. Specific arrangements for the provision of children with SEND will be communicated to parents and carers during SEND reviews.

## **10. Role of the Subject Leader**

- The subject leader will raise the profile of Maths at Grateley Primary School through best practice. They will model lessons, as appropriate to new staff, ECTs and peers to support continued professional development. They will ensure the high quality of Maths working walls around the school, present certificates of achievement during end of term assemblies and involve the school in 'celebrations' of Maths, including participation in events such as 'World Maths Day'. The subject leader will support staff in providing opportunities for learning outside the classroom in Maths and will identify and organise opportunities which enable this, as appropriate.
- The subject leader will monitor progression and continuity of Maths throughout the school through lesson observations and regular monitoring of outcomes of work in Maths exercise books.
- The subject leader will ensure that all staff have access to year group plans and the relevant resources which accompany them.
- The subject leader will monitor children's progress through the analysis of whole school data. They will use this data to inform the subject development plan which will detail how standards in the subject are to be maintained and developed further.
- The subject leader will, on a regular basis, organise, audit and purchase central and class-based Maths resources.
- The subject leader will extend relationships and make contacts beyond the school.
- The subject leader will develop opportunities for parents/carers to become more involved in Maths education.
- The subject leader will ensure that all staff have access to professional development including observations of outstanding practice in the subject.

## **11. Parents**

- The school recognises that parents and carers have a valuable role to play in supporting their child's mathematical learning. An overview of the Maths curriculum is available on the school's website, as well as guidance in the progression in calculation methods used by the school. Paper copies of these documents are also available on request and the curriculum letter, sent home by each year group, also outlines the Maths topics to be covered.
- Children are given Maths homework at least once a week from Year 1 to Year 6 and children in reception are given half termly activities. At the end of a unit of work, summary questions will be provided, which take the form of multiple-choice questions. Throughout the unit of work, maths homework task will focus on developing number fluency.
- White Rose Maths Parent Books which cover the key content from each year group are available on the school's website. Paper copies are available on request and made available to identified children who would benefit from additional practice at home.
- Parents are informed of their child's progress at Parents Evenings and this is also communicated in written school reports.
- Parents and carers are encouraged to speak to their child's teacher at any point during the year, either informally or by making a specific appointment. Information about their child's standards, achievements and future targets in Maths is shared during parent/carer

meetings, as well as ways that parents/carers may be able to assist with their child's learning.

- The school also provides a number of opportunities for parents/carers to learn about what their child is learning and the way their child is being taught through parent workshops.

