## Overall aims:

We aim for all of our children to have access to a high quality maths curriculum (Essential Maths) that is both challenging and enjoyable. We aim to provide our children with a variety of mathematical opportunities, which will enable them to make the connections in learning needed to enjoy greater depth in learning. We aim to ensure children are confident mathematicians who are not afraid to take risks. We aim to develop children into independent learners with inquisitive minds who have secure mathematical foundations and an interest in self-improvement. At Tonwell St Mary's our intent for mathematics is to teach a rich, balanced and progressive curriculum using Maths to reason, problem solve and develop fluent conceptual understanding in each area. Teachers are supported and aided (by H4L maths advisor) in their roles ensuring confidence in the skills and facts they are required to teach. Our curriculum allows children to better make sense of the world around them relating the pattern between mathematics and everyday life. The mapping of Mathematics across school shows clear progression in line with age related expectations. Pupils are challenged and those who are identified as SEND or underachieving are supported completely, revisiting learning where needed. The expectation is that the majority of pupils will move through the programmes of study in Essential maths 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.

## Our unique context:

Due to the unique context of our school with mixed-age classes we have organised our curriculum for maths in the following ways:
We use Essential maths to support the curriculum for primary teachers from Early years to Y6. The sequences are written as a spiral curriculum in which learning is built upon step by step, sequence by sequence and year on year. It is aspirational and ensures progression and coverage through the primary phase. Long term plans provide an overview of the learning for each term. Sequences of learning including identification of NC statements covered and key concepts. Stepped learning opportunities demonstrate the order of learning. The steps in the sequence build on each other. They should not be thought of as a lesson but rather a step of learning pupils must accomplish in the journey. The focus of the step is written underneath in bold. Activities for exploring at greater depth occur in some steps and provide further opportunity to deepen and challenge. Orange speech bubbles exemplify the standard of talk and reasoning expected of pupils. Models, drawings and symbols show how concrete resources can be used during the direct teaching session. Sequences often contain speaking frames to support pupil development of language. Buffer zones signal where teachers should stop and check that learning so far has been secured before moving onto the next step. Destination question flags indicate where it might be useful to use them as AfL opportunities to assess how well the learning is secured. Blue speech bubbles indicate key questions and teaching points for the teacher. Sequences promote whole class teaching rather than streaming or ability groups - differentiation is implicit throughout. It includes access, modelled examples of resource and pictorial use, intelligent practice, scaffolded practice examples, small step progression and highlighted opportunities for pupils to explore concepts at greater depth.

## EYFS Maths Curriculum Intent:

For all children to be eager and engaged young mathematicians. For every pupil to be challenged to make good or better progress from their starting points so they are Year 1 ready with a firm grounding in the fundamental mathematical concepts. Essential maths is introduced in Early years to ensure children have basic foundations in place for maths and that our approach is consistent across the school.

We initially embed pre-counting skills in nursery and at the start of Reception to allow children to develop key mathematical skills such as subitising, comparing, ordering and identifying patterns.

We use the Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract approach to adult-led learning to ensure children have a strong grounding in the fundamentals of mathematics and practical understanding of its importance to our everyday life. This links into the Herts for Learning approach that is followed across the school.

We believe in the importance of recording within mathematics, and encourage the children to mark make to represent their thinking. To enable this, we give the children maths books from early in the Reception year and provide whiteboards and clipboards in the maths area.

Our environment is designed to encourage mathematical thinking throughout continuous provision, such as using 2D shape in the creative area or 3D shape for construction and junk modelling, using tape measures, clocks, money, tills and scales in different role play areas or comparing, classifying, measuring and counting objects in the investigation area. We practice numeral formation through sensory play and ordering number challenges.

We monitor children's progress through observation on Seesaw, and any paper work is recorded in their learning journey.

| EYFS | Range 4 | Range 5 | Range 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Comparison <br> - Beginning to compare and recognise changes in numbers of things, using words like more, lots or 'same' <br> Counting <br> - Begins to say numbers in order, some of which are in the right order (ordinality) Cardinality (How many?) <br> - In everyday situations, takes or gives two or three objects from a group <br> - Beginning to notice numerals (number symbols) | Comparison <br> - Compares two small groups of up to five objects, saying when there are the same number of objects in each group, e.g. You've got two, l've got two. Same! <br> Counting <br> - May enjoy counting verbally as far as they can go <br> - Points or touches (tags) each item, saying one number for each item, using the stable order of 1,2,3,4,5. | Comparison <br> - Uses number names and symbols when comparing numbers, showing interest in large numbers <br> - Estimates of numbers of things, showing understanding of relative size <br> Counting <br> - Enjoys reciting numbers from 0 to 10 (and beyond) and back from 10 to 0 <br> - Increasingly confident at putting numerals in order 0 to 10 (ordinality) |

- Beginning to count on their fingers.


## Spatial Awareness

- Moves their bodies and toys around objects and explores fitting into spaces
- Begins to remember their way around familiar environments
- Responds to some spatial and positional language
- Explores how things look from different viewpoints including things that are near or far away


## Shape

- Chooses puzzle pieces and tries to fit


## them in

- Recognises that two objects have the same shape
- Makes simple constructions


## Pattern

- Joins in and anticipates repeated sound and action patterns
- Is interested in what happens next using
the pattern of everyday routines


## Measures

- Explores differences in size, length, weight and capacity
- Beginning to understand some talk about
immediate past and future
- Uses some number names and number
language within play, and may show fascination with large numbers
- Begin to recognise numerals 0 to 10


## Cardinality

- Subitises one, two and three objects (without counting)
- Counts up to five items, recognising that the last number said represents the total counted so far (cardinal principle)
- Links numerals with amounts up to 5 and maybe beyond
- Explores using a range of their own marks
and signs to which they ascribe mathematical
meanings


## Composition

- Through play and exploration, beginning to learn that numbers are made up (composed) of smaller numbers
- Beginning to use understanding of number to solve practical problems in play and meaningful activities
- Beginning to recognise that each counting number is one more than the one before
- Separates a group of three or four objects in
different ways, beginning to recognise that the total is still the same

Cardinality

- Engages in subitising numbers to four and maybe five
- Counts out up to 10 objects from a larger group
- Matches the numeral with a group of items to show how many there are (up to 10)


## Composition

- Shows awareness that numbers are made up
(composed) of smaller numbers, exploring partitioning in different ways with a wide range of objects
- Begins to conceptually subitise larger numbers by subitising smaller groups within the number, e.g. sees six raisins on a plate as three and three
- In practical activities, adds one and
subtracts one with numbers to 10
- Begins to explore and work out mathematical problems, using signs and strategies of their own choice, including (when appropriate) standard numerals, tallies and "+" or "-"


## Spatial Awareness

- Uses spatial language, including following and giving directions, using relative terms and
describing what they see from different viewpoints


|  |  | - Joins in with simple patterns in sounds, objects, games and stories dance and movement, predicting what comes next <br> Measures <br> - In meaningful contexts, finds the longer or shorter, heavier or lighter and more/less full of two items <br> - Recalls a sequence of events in everyday life and stories | - Enjoys tackling problems involving prediction and discussion of comparisons of length, weight or capacity, paying attention to fairness and accuracy <br> - Becomes familiar with measuring tools in everyday experiences and play <br> - Is increasingly able to order and sequence events using everyday language related to time <br> - Beginning to experience measuring time with timers and calendars |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Autumn term | Spring term | Summer term |
| EYFS | RLS1_subitisingequivalence_more_or_less RLS2_counting-stable_order RLS3_comparison_measures RLS4_pattern_recognition RLS5_classification RLS6_counting-cardinality | RLS7_using_counting_to_compare <br> RLS8_spatial_thinking <br> RLS9_magnitude_ordering_ and_estimating <br> RLS10_regrouping_the_whole <br> RLS11_regrouping_parts_to_find_the_total | RLS12_finding_the_whole_and_missing_parts <br> RLS13_ten_and_some_more <br> RLS14_doubling_and_halving <br> RLS15_odd_and_even <br> RLS16_counting_beyond_twenty |
| Y1/Y2 | 1\&2_LS1 Positional Language and Sequencing 1\&2_LS2 Subitising - Leading to More and Fewer 1\&2_LS3 Number Magnitude, Estimation and Comparison 1\&2_LS4 Place Value - Making Ten(s) and Some More 1\&2_LS5 Time - Estimating, Sequencing and Comparing | 1\&2_LS10 Geometry 1 <br> 1\&2_LS11 Regrouping to Add and Subtract 1\&2_LS12 Strategy Choices for Addition and Subtraction 1\&2_LS13 Problem Solving with Addition and Subtraction 1\&2_LS14 Doubling and Halving 1\&2_LS15 Multiplication - Counting, Multiples and Repeated Addition 1\&2_LS16 Multiplication - Number of Groups, Group Size and Product 1\&2_LS17 Division - Sharing and Grouping | 1\&2_LS19 Money <br> 1\&2_LS20 Fractions <br> 1\&2_LS21 Problem Solving - All Four <br> Operations <br> 1\&2_LS22 Time - Turns and Telling the Time <br> 1\&2_LS23 Time - Drawing the Hands on a <br> Clock and Intervals of Time <br> 1\&2_LS24 Measures and Reading Scales <br> 1\&2_LS25 Statistics <br> 1\&2_LS26 Geometry 2 <br> 1\&2_LS27 Place Value with Larger Numbers <br> 1\&2_LS28 Calculation Review |



|  |  |  | - Geometry - Position and Direction, incorporating Angles and Plotting Points of a Shape (4LS33) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Y5/6 | 5\&6_LS1 Number and Place Value Reasoning <br> 5\&6_LS2 Multiplicative Reasoning 1 (Multiply and Divide by Powers of Ten) 5\&6_LS3 Additive Reasoning 1 5\&6_LS4 Number Properties Reasoning 5\&6_LS5 Multiplicative Reasoning 2 (Multiplication) 5\&6_LS6 Fraction Reasoning 1 5\&6_LS7 Multiplicative Reasoning 3 (Division) <br> 5\&6_LS8 Algebraic Reasoning 1 | 5\&6_LS9 Geometric Reasoning 1 <br> 5\&6_LS10 Proportional Reasoning 1 <br> (Percentages) <br> 5\&6_LS11 Multiplicative Reasoning 4 <br> (Division) <br> 5\&6_LS12 Spatial Reasoning 1 (Area and Perimeter) <br> 5\&6_LS13 Fraction Reasoning 2 <br> (Multiplying and Dividing with Fractions) <br> 5\&6_LS14 Spatial Reasoning 2 (Volume) <br> 5\&6_LS15 Proportional Reasoning 2 (Ratio and Scaling) <br> 5\&6_LS16 Positional Reasoning (Angles and Translation) | 5\&6_LS17 Statistical Reasoning 1 5\&6_LS18 Roman Numerals, Time and Revision <br> 5\&6_LS19 Proportional Reasoning 3 <br> 5\&6_LS20 Statistical Reasoning 2 <br> 5\&6_LS21 Measures and Describing Patterns <br> 6LS35 Financial Maths and Enterprise - Y6 focus but could be used with both year groups <br> 5LS35 Solving Problems involving the Four Operations - Y5 focus but could be used with both year groups 5\&6_LS22 Transition and High Value Learning |

