Our Lanesfield Maths Journey

Children count reliably with numbers from 1 to 20. Order numbers, one more and one less. Using object add and subtract 1 digit numbers

Lessons use

concrete, pictorial and abstract model

to teach for mastery.

We use 1:1 iPads to

develop independence

and ownership of

learning.

Children count numbers to 100. They count in multiples of 2, 3, 5 and 10. They compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100 and recognise tens & ones.

Children recall number bonds to 20 and use related facts to 100. They add and subtract 2-digit numbers to and use the inverse.



We are a Teaching

for Mastery school.

We use mastering

number in EYFS, KS1

and year 3 alongside

White Rose.

Teachers use White Rose

scheme and NCTEM Professional Development documents to support

deep and sustainable mastery maths classes. **EYFS**

Children use quantities language to talk about size such as 'more' and 'a lot'.

Year 1

Multiplication & Division:

Children recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10s.

Explore halves, quarters, thirds of length, shape and quantity.

Røse

TT Rockstars

Compare and order lengths, mass and volume. Record using >, < and =. Recognise coins, notes and use symbols for pounds and pence.





Children recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes.

ractions & Decimals

Children count in tenths and hundredths. They explore unit and non-unit fractions. They also recognise the relationship between division, fractions and decimals.

Children recall multiplication and division facts for tables up to 12. They use known facts to solve calculations mentally and using formal methods.

Addition & Subtraction:

Add and subtract 3-digit numbers to 10s, 100s and 1000s mentally and using formal methods.

Children count in multiples of 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 25, 50, 100 and 1000. Round 10s, 100s and 1000s.

Children identify acute, obtuse and right angles. They identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes and perpendicular and parallel lines.

Children measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths, mass and volume/capacity. They measure and calculate the perimeter and area of rectilinear shapes.

Children interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms, tables and time graphs.

Year 4

Year 3

We use maths.co.uk as an assessment tool to plan interventions.

TTRockstars used across school to develop fluency of timestable facts.

Interschool Maths

Competition

In school TTRockstars

competitions

used throughout the school during lessons.

Concrete resources

We use Century as a tool to support children engage with Maths independence, during interventions.

Miss Bayliss is our math's

lead and we are part of

the SHaW Maths Hub

that provides continuous

CPD.

Year 5

Year 6

Number - Place Value:

Children interpret negative numbers. They order and compare numbers up to 10 000000 and round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy

Children add and subtract mentally and through formal methods. They use rounding to check answers.

Children multiply and divide whole numbers and decimals by

10, 100 and 1000. They multiply

multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits

by a one and two-digit numbers

mentally and by using formal

methods. They divide numbers up

to 4 digits by a one and two-digit

number using mental and formal

methods.

Fractions, Decimals & Percentages:

Children explore thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal Equivalents. They recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages.

We partake in Interschool Maths competitions.

Children express missing number problems algebraically and use simple formulae

NSPCC number day!

Children illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference. They draw and measure given angles. They draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane and reflect them in the axes.

Children interpret information in timetables and construct pie charts and line graphs. They also calculate mean as an average.

Children solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.





















