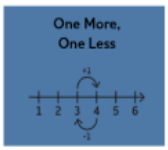
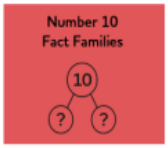
Redwell Number Facts Progression Grid

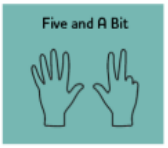
Year Group	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Number Fact: Addition & Subtraction	Subitise numbers 1 to 10.	Develop fluency in addition and subtraction within 10.	Secure fluency in addition and subtraction facts within 10, through continued practice.	Secure and maintain fluency in addition and subtraction within and across 10, through continue practise and recall.			
	Partition Numbers 2 – 10.		Develop fluency in addition and subtraction across 10.		Apply fluency in addition and subtraction within and across 10 to columnar addition and subtraction.		
Number Fact: Multiplication & Division		Count forwards and backwards in multiples of 2, 5 and 10, up to 10 multiples, beginning with any multiple, and count forwards and backwards through the odd numbers.		Recall the 10 and 5 multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts.	Recall the 3, 6 and 9 multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts.	Secure and maintain fluency in all multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts, through continued practice.	
				Recall the 2, 4 and 8 multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts.	Recall the 7 multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts.		
					Recall the 11 and 12 multiplication tables, and corresponding division facts.		

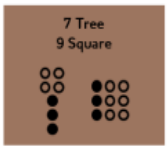
Year Group	Strategy	Number Fact	Number Sense Resource	Assessment Check Point (Number Sense)
EYFS & Year 1	Subitsting Numbers 1 – 10 Partition Numbers 1 – 10		EYFS – Book 1 – 13 Stage 1 – Book 1 – 3 Stage 2 – Book 1 - 7	Stage 1 Assessment: Visual Number Foundations
Year 1	One More One Less	1+1; 1+2; 1+3; 1+4; 1+5; 1+6; 1+7; 1+8 (& Corresponding Facts); 2-1; 3-1; 4-1; 5-1; 6-1; 7-1; 8-1; 9-1	Stage 3 – Book 1	
	Two More Two Less	2+4; 2+6; 2+7 (& Corresponding Facts); 9-2; 8-2; 7-2; 6-2; 5-2.	Stage 3 – Book 2	
	Fact Families Ten	1+9; 2+8; 3+7; 4+6 (& Corresponding Facts); 10-9; 10-8; 10-7; 10-6; 10-4; 10-3; 10-2; 10-1	Stage 3 – Book 3	
	Five & A Bit	5+2; 5+3 (& Corresponding Facts); 9-5; 9-4; 8-3; 8-5	Stage 3 – Book 4	
	Zero	0+0; 0+1; 0+2; 0+3; 0+4; 0+5; 0+6; 0+7; 0+8; 0+9; 0+10 (& Corresponding Facts); 0-0; 1-0; 2-0; 3-0; 4-0; 5-0; 6-0; 7-0; 8-0; 9-0; 10-0; 1-1; 2-2; 3-3; 4-4; 5-5; 6-6; 7-7; 8-8; 9-9; 10-10	Stage 3 – Book 5	
	Doubles	2+2; 3+3; 4+4; 5+5; 6+6; 7+7; 8+8; 9+9; 10+10; 4-2; 6-3; 10-5; 12-6; 14-7; 16-8; 18-9; 20-10	Stage 3 – Book 6	
	Near Doubles	2+3; 3+2; 3+4; 4+3; 4+5; 5+4; 5+6; 6+5; 6+7; 7+6; 7+8; 8+7; 8+9; 9+8		Stage 3 Assessment: Facts & Strategies Within 10
	Number Neighbours	3-2; 4-3; 5-3; 5-4; 6-4; 6-5; 7-5; 7-6; 8-6; 8-7; 9-7; 9-8	Stage 3 – Book 7	
	7 Tree 9 Square	6+3; 3+6; 7-3; 7-4; 9-3; 9-6	Stage 3 – Book 8	
	Ten and A Bit	10+1; 10+2; 10+3; 10+4; 10+5; 10+6; 10+7; 10+8; 10+9 (& Corresponding Facts); 11-10; 12-10; 13-10; 14-10; 15-10; 16-10; 17-10; 19-10; 19-10; 19-9; 18-8; 17-7; 16-6; 15-5; 14-4; 13-3; 12-2; 11-1	Stage 4 – Book 1	Stage 4 Assessment: Ten & A Bit Facts
Year 2	Make Ten and Then	9_2; 9+3; 9+4; 9+5; 9+6; 9+7; 8+3; 8+4; 8+5; 8+6; 7+4; 7+5 (& Corresponding Facts); 11-2; 11-3; 11-4; 11-5; 11-6; 11-7; 11-8; 11-9; 12-3; 12-4; 12-5; 12-7; 12-8; 12-9; 13-4; 13-5; 13-6; 13-7; 13-8; 13-9; 14-5; 14-6; 14-8; 14-9; 15-6; 15-7; 15-8; 15-9; 16-7; 16-9; 17-8; 17-9	Stage 5 – Book 1 - 5	Stage 5 Assessment: Facts & Strategies Across 10
Year 3 - 6	Apply Known Facts to Columnar Addition & Subtraction		Stage 6	

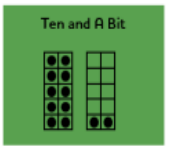
+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0+0	0+1	0+2	0+3	0+4	0+5	0+6	0+7	0+8	0+9	0+10
1	1+0	1+1	1+2	1+3	1+4	1+5	1+6	1+7	1+8	1+9	1+10
2	2+0	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	2+5	2+6	2+7	2+8	2+9	2+10
3	3+0	3+1	3+2	3+3	3+4	3+5	3+6	3+7	3+8	3+9	3+10
4	4+0	4+1	4+2	4+3	4+4	4+5	4+6	4+7	4+8	4+9	4+10
5	5+0	5+1	5+2	5+3	5+4	5+5	5+6	5+7	5+8	5+9	5+10
6	6+0	6+1	6+2	6+3	6+4	6+5	6+6	6+7	6+8	6+9	6+10
7	7+0	7+1	7+2	7+3	7+4	7+5	7+6	7+7	7+8	7+9	7+10
8	8+0	8+1	8+2	8+3	8+4	8+5	8+6	8+7	8+8	8+9	8+10
9	9+0	9+1	9+2	9+3	9+4	9+5	9+6	9+7	9+8	9+9	9+10
10	10+0	10+1	10+2	10+3	10+4	10+5	10+6	10+7	10+8	10+9	10+10

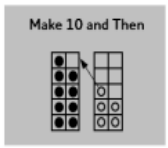




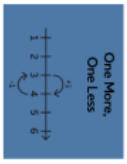


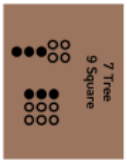


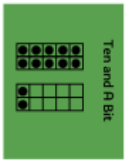


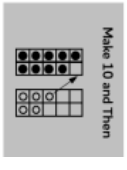


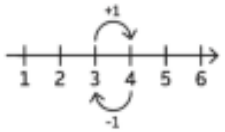
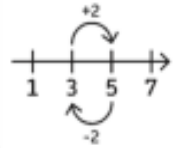
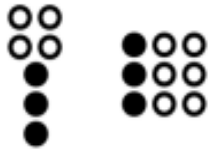
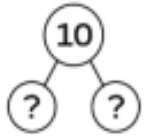
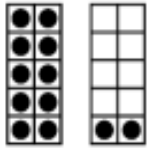
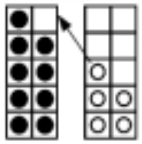
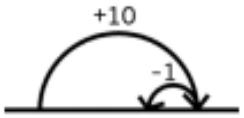
–	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0 – 0										
1	1 – 0	1 – 1									
2	2 – 0	2 – 1	2 – 2								
3	3 – 0	3 – 1	3 – 2	3 – 3							
4	4 – 0	4 – 1	4 – 2	4 – 3	4 – 4						
5	5 – 0	5 – 1	5 – 2	5 – 3	5 – 4	5 – 5					
6	6 – 0	6 – 1	6 – 2	6 – 3	6 – 4	6 – 5	6 – 6				
7	7 – 0	7 – 1	7 – 2	7 – 3	7 – 4	7 – 5	7 – 6	7 – 7			
8	8 – 0	8 – 1	8 – 2	8 – 3	8 – 4	8 – 5	8 – 6	8 – 7	8 – 8		
9	9 – 0	9 – 1	9 – 2	9 – 3	9 – 4	9 – 5	9 – 6	9 – 7	9 – 8	9 – 9	
10	10 – 0	10 – 1	10 – 2	10 – 3	10 – 4	10 – 5	10 – 6	10 – 7	10 – 8	10 – 9	10 – 10
11	11 – 1	11 – 2	11 – 3	11 – 4	11 – 5	11 – 6	11 – 7	11 – 8	11 – 9	11 – 10	
12	12 – 2	12 – 3	12 – 4	12 – 5	12 – 6	12 – 7	12 – 8	12 – 9	12 – 10		
13	13 – 3	13 – 4	13 – 5	13 – 6	13 – 7	13 – 8	13 – 9	13 – 10			
14	14 – 4	14 – 5	14 – 6	14 – 7	14 – 8	14 – 9	14 – 10				
15	15 – 5	15 – 6	15 – 7	15 – 8	15 – 9	15 – 10					
16	16 – 6	16 – 7	16 – 8	16 – 9	16 – 10						
17	17 – 7	17 – 8	17 – 9	17 – 10							
18	18 – 8	18 – 9	18 – 10								
19	19 – 9	19 – 10									
20	20 – 10										









One More, One Less 	When we add one, we get the next counting number. When we subtract one, we get the previous counting number (e.g. 5 – 1 = 4).	**Number Neighbours: Spot the Difference** 	Adjacent numbers have a difference of 1. Adjacent odds and evens have a difference of 2. Spot number neighbours (adjacent, odds or evens) to solve subtractions of adjacent numbers (e.g. 5 – 4 = 1), of adjacent odds (e.g. 9 – 7 = 2) or adjacent evens (e.g. 6 – 4 = 2)
Two More, Two Less: Think Odds and Evens 	If we add two to a number, we go from odd to next odd or even to next even. If we subtract two from a number, we go from odd to previous odd or even to previous even.	**7 Tree and 9 Square** 	Use these visual images to remember addition and subtractions fact families that children can find tricky. For example, visualising the 7 tree helps remember that 7 – 3 = 4. Visualising the 9 square helps remember that 3 + 6 = 9.
Number 10 Fact Families 	Go beyond just recalling the pairs of numbers that add to 10. Make sure that we can also spot additions and subtractions which we can use number bonds to 10 to solve.	**Ten and A Bit** 	The numbers 11 – 20 are made up of 'Ten and a Bit'. Recognising and understanding the 'Ten and a Bit' structure of these numbers enables addition and subtraction facts involving their constituent parts (e.g. 3 + 10 = 13, 17 – 7 = 10, 12 – 10 = 2)
Five and A Bit 	The numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9 are made up of 'five and a bit'. This can be shown on hands, and supports decomposition of these numbers into their five and a bit parts (e.g. 5 + 3 = 8, 9 – 5 = 4).	**Make Ten and Then...** 	Additions which cross the 10 boundary can be calculated by 'Making Ten' first, and then adding on the remaining amount (e.g. 8 + 6 can be calculated by thinking '8 + 2 = 10 and 4 more makes 14'). The same strategy can be applied to subtractions through 10.
Know about 0 **0**	When we add 0 to or subtract 0 from another number, the total remains the same. If we subtract a number from itself, the difference is 0.	**Adjust It** 	Any addition and subtraction can be calculated by adjusting from a fact you know already. (e.g. 6 + 9 is one less than 6 + 10).
Doubles and Near Doubles 	Memorise doubles of numbers to 10, using a visual approach. Then use these known double facts to calculate near doubles and hidden doubles. Once we know 6 + 6 = 12 then 6 +7 and 5 + 7 is easy.	**Swap It**  1 + 6	When the order of two numbers being added (addends) is exchanged the total remains the same. E.g. 1 + 8 = 8 + 1. Sometimes reversing the order of the two addends makes addition easier to think about conceptually.