## Church Walk Calculation policy: Guidance

	EYFS/Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model.	Adding three single digits.	Column method- regrouping.	Column method- regrouping.	Column method  Abstract methods.	Column method
Addition	Starting at the bigger number and counting on- using cubes.  Regrouping to make 10 using ten frame.	Use of base 10 to combine two numbers.	Using place value counters (up to 3 digits).	(up to 4digits)	Use of place value counters for adding decimals.	Abstract methods.  Place value counters to be used for adding decimal numbers.
Subtraction	Taking away ones  Counting back  Find the difference  Part wholemodel  Make 10 using the ten frame	Counting back Findthe difference Part whole model Make 10 Use of base 10	Column method with regrouping.  (up to 3 digits using place value counters)	Column method with regrouping.  (up to 4digits)	Column method  Abstract for whole numbers.  Start with place value counters for decimals- with the same amount of decimal places.	Column method  Abstract methods.  Place value counters for decimals- with different amounts of decimal places.

Multiplication	Recognising and making equal groups.  Doubling  Counting in multiples Use cubes, Numicon and other objects in the classroom	Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Arrays  2d × 1d using base 10	Column multiplication- introduced with place value counters.  (2 and 3 digit multiplied by 1 digit)	Column multiplication  Abstract only but might need a repeat of year 4 first (up to 4 digit numbers multiplied by 1 or 2 digits)	Column multiplication  Abstract methods (multi-digit up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number)
Division	Sharing objects into groups  Division as grouping e.g. I have 12 sweets and put them in groups of 3, how many groups?  Use cubes and draw round 3 cubes at a time.	Division as grouping  Division within arrays- linking to multiplication  Repeated subtraction	Division with a remainder-using lollipop sticks, timestables facts and repeated subtraction.  2d divided by 1d using base 10 or place value counters	Division with a remainder  Short division (up to 3 digits by 1 digit-concrete and pictorial)	Short division  (up to 4 digits by a 1 digit number including remainders)	Short division  Long division using factors  (including remainders as fractions and decimals)