



Growing hearts and minds through STEM.

Our Computing curriculum is ambitiously constructed to engage, inspire, challenge and develop logical thinking, awareness of digital issues and confidence and competence in using a range of tools to support learning across the curriculum.

A high-quality computing education should equip our children to think critically, logically, creatively and safely in their use of technology. As pupils progress through the curriculum, they should develop increasing confidence and the skills that will underpin their economic and mental wellbeing in an increasingly technological and global world.



BIG IDEAS

Technology is everywhere and will play a pivotal part in our students' lives, therefore, we want:

- our pupils to know how to use technology positively, responsibly and safely.
- to ensure our pupils are not just consumers, but also potential creators.
- to help our pupils to understand that there is always a choice with using technology and to model positive use.
- to provide opportunity for pupils to apply their knowledge creatively and to ensure staff try and embed computing across the whole curriculum.
- our pupils to be fluent with a range of tools to best express their understanding and have the independence and confidence to choose the best tool to fulfil the task and challenge set by teachers.



CONTENT & SEQUENCING

Knowledge and skill development

In order to support teachers, in what is a highly technical area, to provide a high quality computing curriculum we have chosen to broadly follow a scheme of work using an mixture of the NCCE's Teach Computing SoW and 2Simple's 'Purple Mash' Computing SoW which provides good, progressive curriculum coverage across all year groups, as well as provision for mixed year classroom settings. In addition, the skills learnt, combined with the resources available, are expected to be implemented across the broader curriculum as a means of both learning through investigation and of providing a record of learning.

Quality assurance

Periodic planning and 'walk-in' lesson scrutiny will be used within and across year groups to ensure high quality planning and teaching is taking place.

Progress will be demonstrated through the ability of pupils to be able to use and apply a range of software and hardware to complete age-appropriate tasks and to talk, using computational language, about how they achieved their end results and why they chose specific tools and methods.

Equality

All pupils will have access on a class-by-class basis to the resources required to teach the computing curriculum. In addition, as above, opportunities will arise for all children to demonstrate their skills through the use of IT in other subject areas. All children will be taught about the safe and respectful use of the internet and communication tools in an age-appropriate manner.



DIRECT INSTRUCTION

- A range of hardware and software to be used including Laptops, tablets and other recording devices using Purple Mash, Microsoft and Apple based software and a range of appropriate design, recording and editing apps.
- Lessons are led by teachers (or suitably competent adults) with learning focussed, progressive activities.
- Feedback is predominantly 'in the moment' and explicit.



RETRIEVAL PRACTISE

- "Can you still...?" tasks are systematically included in teaching sequences through utilisation of technology in other subject areas.
- Cross year group links are made explicitly in order to refer to and build on prior learning.
- Important concepts and vocabulary e.g. specified vocabulary is taught, used, expected and tested regularly.



PROGRESS

- Units of work that are carefully sequenced so that prior knowledge, concepts and skills are built upon#.
- Our curriculum follows a progressive model that also allows for development through cross-curricular use of skills gained.
- Organising, developing and connecting big ideas through the effective use of hardware, software and appropriate apps to link with other subjects.
- End of unit saved pieces of work.



- Everyone has equitable access to units of work.
- Structured questions and sentence stems are used to support children's progress.
- Quality, guided instruction and explicit modelling are used for all.





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STEM: Science, Technology & Computing

Year Group	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Cycle (A or B)	FS1	FS2	Year 1/2 A	Year 1/2 B	Year 3/4 A	Year 3/4 B	Year 5/6 A	Year 5/6 B

	Children's learning will include an age- appropriate introduction to e-safety and the protection of personal information (in red). All modules can be found on Purple Mash with the plan numbers indicated in bold below. Outcomes will focus on the understanding of key concepts and the application of learning to achieve outcomes within computing and applied across other subject areas.								
Computing Key Themes:	Cycle A Photographs and real life Taking digital photographs to record learning. Photos now and then. Programmable toys and	Coding and Computational thinking Following and creating simple instructions to control a robot (TC 1A) Using code blocks to create Animations. (TC 1B)	Coding and Computational thinking TC 2A Robot algorithms (6) TC 2B Programming quizzes (6)	Coding and Computational thinking Sequencing sounds (TC 3A) Events and actions in programs (TC 3B)	Coding and Computational thinking TC 4A Repetition in shapes (6) TC 4B Repetition in games (6)	Coding and Computational thinking Variables in games (TC 6A) Sensing movement (TC 6B)	Coding and Computational thinking TC 5B- Selection in quizzes (6)		
Coding & computational thinking Spreadsheets,	Beebots. Investigating the development of technology in relation to toys through time.				Data and Information TC 3 Branching databases (6)	Data and Information Flat file databases (TC 5)	Data and Information TC 6 Introduction to spreadsheets (6)		
Databases & Graphing Online Safety Art, Design & Music Writing &	Cycle B Photographs and real life Taking digital photographs to record learning.	Internet & email Online safety PM2.2	Internet & email Searching and sharing Digital footprints PM2.2	Internet & email Blogging, truth and safety PM3.2 Emails PM3.5	Internet & email Identity theft, Copying and online wellbeing PM4.2 Truth and reliability PM4.7	Internet & email Impacts and Responsibilities PM5.2	Internet & email Privacy, security and online information (Evolve)		
Presenting Communication & Networks	Photos now and then. There is a dinosaur in the classroom! Using green screens to create digital fact files about dinosaurs.	Creating Media Digital Painting, linked to artist study - (TC 1) Digital writing (TC 1)	Creating Media TC 2 Digital Music (6) TC 2 Digital photography (6)	Creating Media Desktop Publishing (TC 3) Stop frame animation (TC3)	Creating Media TC 4 Photo editing (6) TC 4 Audio production (6)	Creating media Introduction to vector graphics (TC 5) Video production (TC 5)	Creating Media TC 6 3D modelling (6) TC 6 Web page creation (6)		
	Watching weather reports for the UK and Eastern region.	Computer systems and networks Logging in, Logging out Keeping ourselves safe PM1.1 Information Technology around us (TC 2)	Computer systems and networks Logging in, Logging out Keeping ourselves safe PM1.1	Computer systems and networks TC 3 Connecting computers (6)			Computer systems and networks TC 6 Communication and collaboration (6)		





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Skill Development

Year Group	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Cycle (A or B)	FS1	FS2	Year 1/2 A	Year 1/2 B	Year 3/4 A	Year 3/4 B	Year 5/6 A	Year 5/6 B
Coding & computational thinking		Understand what algorithms as instructions, design and follow unambiguous instructions. Children can explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions to complete a task – move a Beebot. Create simple programmes - Children can create a simple program that achieves a specific purpose e.g. moving a Beebot. Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs. Children can identify the instructions that may have been used to initiate specific actions, counting the number of steps.	programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Children can explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions to complete a task. When designing simple programs, children show an awareness of the need to be precise with their algorithms so that they can be successfully converted into code. • Create and debug simple programs. Children can creat a simple program that achieves a specific purpose. They can also identify and correct some errors. Their program designs display a growing awareness of the need for logical, programmable steps. • Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simpl programs. Children can identify the parts of a program that respond to specific events and initiate specific actions. For example, they can write a cause-and-effect sentence of what will happen in a program.		Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children's designs show an understanding of the task set and an understanding of how to accomplish it in code. Use sequence, selection and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Children use timers to achieve repetition effects. They understand 'if statements' for selection and attempt to combine these with other coding structures including variables to achieve the effects that they design in their programs. Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. Children's designs for their programs show that they are thinking of the structure of a program in logical, achievable steps and absorbing some new knowledge of coding structures.		Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children are able to turn a more complex programming task into an algorithm by identifying the important aspects of the task (abstraction) and then decomposing them in a logical way using their knowledge of possible coding structures and applying skills from previous programs. Use sequence, selection and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Coding displays an improving understanding of variables in coding, outputs such as sound and movement, inputs from the user of the program such as button clicks and the value of functions. Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. Children are able to interpret a program in parts and can make logical attempts to put the separate parts of a complex algorithm together to explain the program as a whole.	
Spreadsheets, Databases & Graphing		Use technology purposefully to create, organise, manipulate and retrieve digital content – digital photographs on tablets, interacting with SMART board as a touch screen and use of the pen tool.	Use technology purposefull manipulate and retrieve dig demonstrate an ability to or example, a database such as retrieve specific data for cor They are confident when cr retrieving content. They use digital content including pho	gital content. Children ganise data using, for s 2Investigate and can adducting simple searches. eating, naming, saving and a range of media in their	internet services) on a rang and create a range of progi that accomplish given goal analysing, evaluating and p	s, including collecting, presenting data and collect, analyse, evaluate and on using a selection of hing database or using eate graphs. Children can nost appropriate for a given	internet services) on a rang and create a range of prog that accomplish given goal analysing, evaluating and p information. Children obje others and are able to colla	presenting data and ctively review solutions from boratively create content and ares within software. They are
Online Safety		Reading and discussing age-appropriate stories regarding online safety e.g. Clickin Chicken, safe use of images shared on Tapestry.	Use technology safely and reinformation private; identify support when they have cor contact on the internet or or Children understand the impinformation, such as their us private and actively demonstrate the control of the co	y where to go for help and neerns about content or ther online technologies. Fortance of keeping ernames and passwords,	Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children can explore key concepts relating to online safety. They can help others to understand the importance of online safety. They know a range of ways of reporting inappropriate content and contact.		Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children demonstrate the safe and respectful use of a range of different technologies and online services. They identify more discreet inappropriate behaviours through developing critical thinking, e.g. 2Respond activities. They recognise the value in preserving their privacy when online for their own and other people's safety.	





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А	rt, Design & Music		Use technology purposefully to manipulate and retrieve digital able to edit more complex digita compositions within. They are c naming, saving and retrieving co	I content. Children are al data such as music confident when creating, ontent. Information when prese linked conte	and combine a variety of software (including vices) on a range of digital devices to design a range of programs, systems and content blish given goals, including collecting, valuating and presenting data and and the content was the content and an and presenting increases the content withing information and data. They create ent using a range of software and are able to content within their community	Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Children make clear connections to the audience when designing and creating digital content. They are able to design and create their own blogs and are able to evaluate the quality of digital content, identify improvements and make some refinements.
	Vriting & resenting	There is a dinos classroom! Using green scre create digital fac about dinosaurs Weather reports UK and Eastern watching and th our own.	manipulate and retrieve digital ens to range of media in their digital co text and sound. They are confident naming, saving and retrieving co for the egion,	I content. Children use a ontent including photos, lent when creating, ontent. Information when presel linked conte	and combine a variety of software (including vices) on a range of digital devices to design a range of programs, systems and content olish given goals, including collecting, valuating and presenting data and . Children make informed software choices niting information and data. They create nt using a range of software and are able to content within their community	 Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Children make clear connections to the audience when designing and creating digital content. They are able to design and create their own blogs and are able to evaluate the quality of digital content, identify improvements and make some refinements.
	ommunication & letworks			how they ca World Wide communicat the main co computers t range of wa different mu of these me open, respo 2Email). The	computer networks, including the internet; in provide multiple services, such as the Web, and the opportunities they offer for tion and collaboration. Children recognise mponent parts of hardware which allow o join and form a network. They can list a ys that the internet can be used to provide ethods of communication. They can use some thods of communication, e.g. being able to nd to and attach files to emails (using ey can describe appropriate email when communicating in this way.	Understand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration. Children understand and can explain in some depth the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web. They know what a WAN and LAN are and can describe how they access the internet in school. They understand the value of computer networks but are also aware of the main dangers. They can select the most appropriate form of online communications contingent on audience and digital content.