

Computing at Castlefields Primary School

Statement of intent:

At Castlefields, we aim for our curriculum to be fully inclusive, meeting the learning needs of all our children. It is our intention that computing at Castlefields prepares our children to become active participants in a digital and technological world. It is our aim to provide children with the skills of how digital systems work and how to create a range of systems in preparation for secondary school and future life. At Castlefields, we aim to equip children with vocabulary to describe a range of computing situations. We aim to embed the understanding of computing and to use technology across all subjects.

Additionally, it is our intent to demonstrate to children how to safely use the internet and the importance of reporting internet concerns. We aim to highlight how brilliant technology can be when it is used correctly and the opportunities it presents for future learning, enjoyment and career choices.

Curriculum:

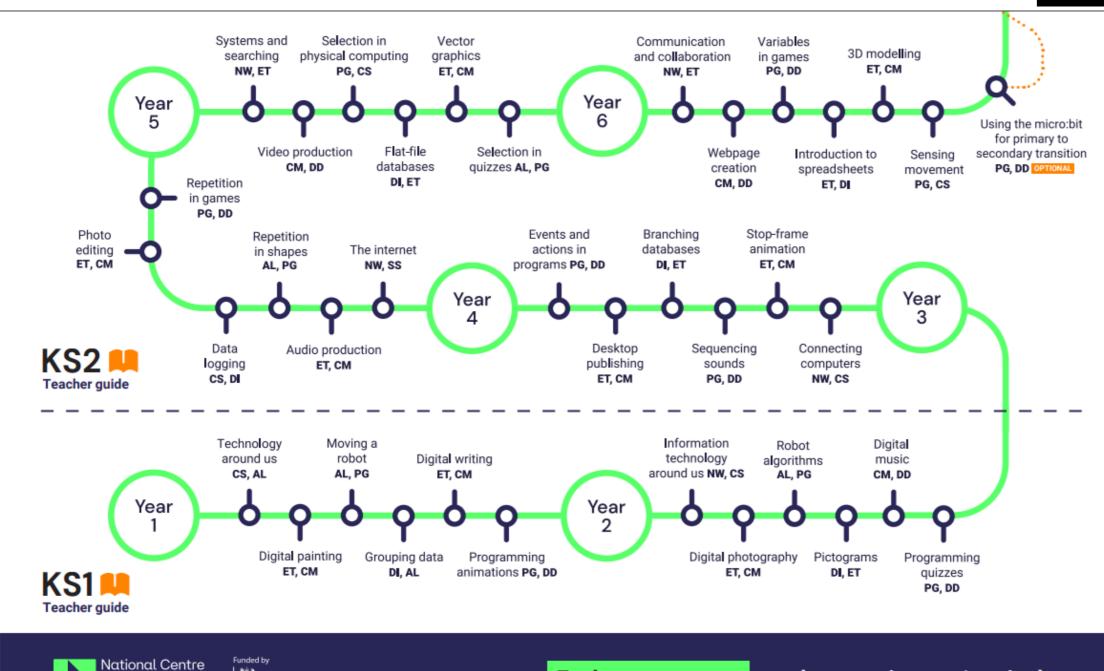
At Castlefields, we follow the 'Teach Computing Curriculum', developed by the National Centre for Computing Education (NCCE). This curriculum is structured to ensure a progression of knowledge and skills, providing teachers with detailed lesson plans, slides, activity sheets, homework, and assessments, all accessible and designed for adaptability to meet the needs of our children and the computing resources we have available to us. This curriculum is built around a progressive framework, where computing content is organised to develop concepts across year groups, ensuring that each stage builds upon prior learning. Our computing lessons reflect our PSHE curriculum and our 6 character values at Castlefields Primary School:





For a visual overview, you might find this introductory video and concept map helpful:





Computing Long Term Plan

The Castlefields Primary School Long Term Plan for computing outlines a structured approach to teaching history from Year 1 to Year 6. Each year group covers online safety at the beginning of the autumn term formally and is recovered at the start of each topic as themes arise, as well as through our PSHE curriculum. Computing sessions are taught in a cross-curricular manner where possible, to give context to each unit and to enrich our curriculum further. All classes have access to either a bank of 30 laptops (KS2) or a bank of IPADs (KS1) to support computing sessions, as well as a range of hardware and software to support the teaching and learning of computing.

Each year group covers the 6 core topics (+online safety) through the year: computing systems and networks; creating media; programming A; programming B; data and information and creating media.

| Year group | Online safety | Computing Systems and Networks | Creating Media | Programming A | Data and Information | Creating Media | Programming B |
|---------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | E-safety | Technology around us (1.1) | Digital painting (1.2) | Moving a robot (1.3) | Grouping data (1.4) | Digital writing (1.5) | Programming animations (1.6) |
| 2 | E-safety | Information technology around us (2.1) | Digital photography (2.2) | Robot algorithms (2.3) | Pictograms (2.4) | Digital music (2.5) | Programming quizzes (2.6) |
| 3 | E-safety | Connecting computers (3.1) | Stop-frame animation (3.2) | Sequencing sounds (3.3) | Branching databases (3.4) | Desktop publishing (3.5) | Events and actions in programs (3.6) |
| 4 | E-safety | The Internet (4.1) | Audio production (4.2) | Repetition in shapes (4.3) | Data logging (4.4) | Photo editing (4.5) | Repetition in games (4.6) |
| 5 | E-safety | Systems and searching (5.1) | Video production (5.2) | Selection in physical computing (5.3) | Flat-file databases (5.4) | Introduction to vector graphics (5.5) | Selection in quizzes (5.6) |
| 6 | E-safety | Communication and collaboration (6.1) | Web page creation (6.2) | Variables in games (6.3) | Spreadsheets (6.4) | 3D modelling (6.5) | Sensing movement (6.6) |



Computing Plans

All medium plans, lesson resources and progression documents from Teach Computing can be found here:

KS1: https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum/key-stage-1

KS2: https://teachcomputing.org/curriculum/key-stage-2



| netwo | Computing systems and networks – Technology around us | | Creating media – Digital painting | | | Programming A – Moving a robot | | | Data and information – Grouping data | | | Creatir | ng media – writing | · Digital | Programming B - Programming animations | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | 144.14 | | | | | | N/14 2 2 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 |
| To identify technology | To identify a computer and its main parts | To use a mouse in different ways | To describe what different freehand tools do | To use the shape tool and the line tools | To make careful choices when painting a digital picture | To explain what a given command will do | To act out a given word | To combine forwards and backwards commands to make a sequence | To label objects | To identify that objects can be counted | To describe objects in different ways | To use a computer to write | To add and remove text on a computer | To identify that the look of text can be changed on a computer | To choose a command for a given purpose | To show that a series of commands can be joined together | To identify the effect of changing a value |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| To use a keyboard to type on a computer | To use the keyboard to edit text | To create rules for using technology responsibly | To explain why I chose the tools I used | To use a computer on my own to paint a picture | To compare painting a picture on a computer and on paper | To combine four direction commands to make sequences | To plan a simple program | To find more than one solution to a problem | To count objects with the same properties | To compare groups of objects | To answer questions about groups of objects | To make careful choices when changing text | To explain why I used the tools that I chose | -o compare typing on a computer to writing on paper | To explain that each sprite has its own instructions | To design the parts of a project | To use my algorithm to create a program |



| Computing systems and | | ms and | Creating media – Digital | | | Progra | mming A - | - Robot | Data a | nd informa | ation – | Creatii | ng media - | Digital | Programming B - | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| netwo | rks – IT arc | ound us | photography | | | algorithms | | | Pictograms | | | music | | | Programming quizzes | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 |
| To recognise the uses and | To identify the uses of | To identify information | To use a digital | To make choices | To describe what makes | To describe a series of | To explain what | To use logical | To recognise that we can | To recognise that objects | To create a pictogram | To say how music can | To identify that there | To experiment | To explain that a | To explain that a | To create a program |
| features of information technology | information technology in the school | technology beyond school | device to take a photograph | when taking a photograph | a good photograph | instructions as a sequence | happens when we change the | reasoning to predict the outcome of | count and compare objects | can be represented as pictures | | make us feel | are patterns in music | with sound using a computer | sequence of commands has a start | sequence of commands has an | using a given design |
| | | | | | | | order of instructions | a program | using tally charts | | | | | | | outcome | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| To explain how information technology helps us | To explain how to use information technology safely | To recognise that choices are made when using information technology | To decide how photographs can be improved | To use tools to change an image | To recognise that photos can be changed | To explain that programmin g projects can have code and artwork | To design an algorithm | To create and debug a program that I have written | To select objects by attribute and make comparisons | To recognise that people can be described by attributes | To explain that we can present information using a computer | To use a computer to create a musical pattern | To create music for a purpose | To review and refine our computer work | To change a given design | To create a program using my own design | To decide how my project can be improved |



| Computing systems and networks – Connecting | | Creating media - Stop-frame animation | | | Programming A - Sequencing sounds | | | Data and information – Branching databases | | | 1 | g media – I publishing | • | Programming B - Events and actions in programs | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| computers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 |
| To explain how digital devices function | To identify input and output devices | To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work | To explain that animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs | To relate animated movement with a sequence of images | To plan an animation | To explore a new programmin g environmen t | To identify that commands have an outcome | To explain that a program has a start | To create questions with yes/no answers | To identify the attributes needed to collect data about an object | To create a branching database | To recognise how text and images convey information | To recognise that text and layout can be edited | To choose appropriate page settings | To explain how a sprite moves in an existing project | To create a program to move a sprite in four directions | To adapt a program to a new context |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| To explain how a computer network can be used to share information | To explore how digital devices can be connected | To recognise the physical components of a network | To identify the need to work consistently and carefully | To review and improve an animation | To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation | To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order | To change the appearance of my project | To create a project from a task description | To explain why it is helpful for a database to be well structured | To plan the structure of a branching database | To independent ly create an identificatio n tool | To add content to a desktop publishing publication | To consider how different layouts can suit different purposes | To consider the benefits of desktop publishing | To develop my program by adding features | To identify and fix bugs in a program | To design and create a maze-based challenge |



| Compu | Computing systems and | | Creating media - Audio | | | Program | ming A – R | epetition | Data and | informati | on – Data | Creatii | ng media - | - Photo | Programming B – Repetition | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| netwo | rks – The Ii | nternet | production | | | in shapes | | | | logging | | | editing | | | in games | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| To describe how networks physically connect to other networks | To recognise how networked devices make up the internet | To outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web (WWW) | To identify that sound can be recorded | To explain that audio recordings can be edited | To recognise the different parts of creating a podcast project | To identify that accuracy in programmin g is important | To create a program in a text-based language | To explain what 'repeat' means | To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions | To use a digital device to collect data automatically | To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time | To explain that the composition of digital images can be changed | To explain that colours can be changed in digital images | To explain how cloning can be used in photo editing | To develop the use of count- controlled loops in a different programming environment | To explain that in programmin g there are infinite loops and count controlled loops | To develop a design that includes two or more loops which run at the same time | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web (WWW) | To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people | To evaluate the consequenc es of unreliable content | To apply audio editing skills independent ly | To combine audio to enhance my podcast project | To evaluate the effective use of audio | To modify a count-controlled loop to produce a given outcome | To decompose a task into small steps | To create a program that uses count-controlled loops to produce a given outcome | To recognise how a computer can help us analyse data | To identify the data needed to answer questions | To use data from sensors to answer questions | To explain that images can be combined | To combine images for a purpose | To evaluate how changes can improve an image | To modify an infinite loop in a given program | To design a project that includes repetition | To create a project that includes repetition | |



| Computing systems and | | Creating media - Video | | | Program | ming A – S | Selection | Data and | informati | on – Flat- | Cre | ating med | ia – | Programming B – Selecti | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| netwo | rks - Syste | ms and | production | | | in physical computing | | | file databases | | | Introd | luction to | vector | in quizzes | | |
| | searching | | | | | | | | | | | graphics | | | | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 |
| To explain that computers can be connected together to form systems | To recognise the role of computer systems in our lives | To experiment with search engines | To explain what makes a video effective | To identify digital devices that can record video | To capture video using a range of techniques | To control a simple circuit connected to a computer | To write a program that includes count-controlled loops | To explain that a loop can stop when a condition is met | To use a form to record information | To compare paper and computer- based databases | To outline how you can answer questions by grouping and then sorting data | To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes | To create a vector drawing by combining shapes | To use tools to achieve a desired effect | To explain how selection is used in computer programs | To relate that a conditional statement connects a condition to an outcome | To explain how selection directs the flow of a program |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| To describe how search engines select results | To explain how search results are ranked | To recognise why the order of results is important, and to whom | To create a storyboard | To identify that video can be improved through reshooting and editing | To consider the impact of the choices made when making and sharing a video | To explain that a loop can be used to repeatedly check whether a condition has been met | To design a physical project that includes selection | To create a program that controls a physical computing project | To explain that tools can be used to select specific data | To explain that computer programs can be used to compare data visually | To use a real-world database to answer questions | To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers | To group objects to make them easier to work with | To apply what I have learned about vector drawings | To design a program which uses selection | To create a program which uses selection | To evaluate my program |



| Computing systems and | | and | Creating media – Web page | | | Programming A – Variables | | | Data and | information | on – | Creating | media – 31 | D | Programming B - Sensing | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| networks | s - Commu | nication | creation | | | in games | | | Spreadsh | eets | | Modellin | g | | movement | | |
| and colla | and collaboration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 | Week 1 | 2 | 3 |
| To explain the importance of internet addresses | To recognise how data is transferred across the internet | To explain how sharing information online can help people to work together | To review an existing website and consider its structure | To plan the features of a web page | To consider the ownership and use of images (copyright) | To define a 'variable' as something that is changeable | To explain why a variable is used in a program | -To choose how to improve a game by using variables | To create a data set in a spreadsheet | To build a data set in a spreadsheet | To explain that formulas can be used to produce calculated data | To recognise that you can work in three dimensions on a computer | To identify that digital 3D objects can be modified | To recognise that objects can be combined in a 3D model | To create a program to run on a controllable device | To explain that selection can control the flow of a program | To update a variable with a user input |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| To evaluate different ways of working together online | To recognise how we communicat e using technology | To evaluate different methods of online communicat ion | To recognise the need to preview pages | To outline the need for a navigation path | To recognise the implications of linking to content owned by other people | To design a project that builds on a given example | To use my design to create a project | To evaluate my project | To apply formulas to data | To create a spreadsheet to plan an event | To choose suitable ways to present data | To create a 3D model for a given purpose | To plan my own 3D model | To create my own digital 3D model | To use a conditional statement to compare a variable to a value | To design a project that uses inputs and outputs on a controllable device | To develop a program to use inputs and outputs on a controllable device |