

Discovery MAT - Design & Technology Curriculum Statement

Quote that guide us:

'Good buildings come from good people, and all problems are solved by good design.' Stephen Gardiner (British Architect)

'High-quality design and technology education makes an essential contribution to the creativity, culture, wealth, and well-being of the nation.' National Curriculum.

Why is it important to teach Design & Technology? (Intent)

Design and Technology is an inspiring, rigorous and practical subject. D&T should provide children with a real-life and relevant context for learning. As a STEM trust, we encourage children to use their inquiry, observation, creativity, problem-solving, flexibility, and collaboration skills to design and make products that solve real and relevant problems within a variety of contexts, considering their own and others' needs, wants, and values. Through the D&T curriculum, children should be inspired by engineers, designers, chefs, and architects to enable them to create a range of structures, mechanisms, textiles, electrical systems, and food products with a real-life purpose.

Key Concepts:

- Using creativity and imagination, pupils design and make products that solve real and relevant problems within a variety of contexts, considering their own and others' needs, wants and values
- · They acquire a broad range of subject knowledge and draw on disciplines such as mathematics, science, engineering, computing, and art.
- Pupils learn how to take risks, becoming resourceful, innovative, enterprising, and capable citizens.
- Through the evaluation of past and present design and technology, they develop a critical understanding of its impact on daily life and the wider world.

Curriculum Design (Implementation)

Our D&T curriculum provides a clear and comprehensive document that will show progression of skills and vocabulary across all key stages within the strands of D&T. All teaching of D&T follows the design, make, and evaluate cycle. Each stage is rooted in technical knowledge. The design process is rooted in real-life, relevant context and linked with our topic to ensure meaning and purpose to the learning. While making, children are provided with choice of a range of tools to choose freely from. To evaluate, children evaluate their finished products against a design criterion. Each of these stages are given equal weight.

Knowledge Focused

To ensure clear sequences of learning, key skills and key knowledge for D&T have been mapped across the Discovery MAT wide progression document, which is used to plan sequences of lessons. These give small steps that build towards key end points that link to the National Curriculum. These break down the National Curriculum statements into smaller steps. Key vocabulary is identified for each year group.

What we do well as a Trust (Impact)

As a MAT, we aim to create an inquisitive learning environment within our classrooms and reinforce the understanding that they are a supportive place to plan, implement and adapt ideas and learn. The study of D&T across the MAT allows our pupils to safely experience the wide range of skills and knowledge encompassed by this practical subject. All the D&T sequences have been planned and designed carefully to ensure they correlate with themes of learning and often have many cross-curricular links, particularly with History, Geography and Science. As well as each sequence of lessons being purposeful, we ensure they are relevant and modern in many ways. Our key STEM skills run through every aspect of D&T: inquiry, observation, creativity, problem-solving and collaboration. Therefore, we encourage children to become independent, reflective, creative critical thinkers, both as individuals and part of a team.



D	esign & Technology Curriulum	& EYFS Framework
EYFS	KSI	KS2
		hould be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative ge of relevant contexts [for example, the home and school, gardens and playground]
Nursery: Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. (PD) Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for	When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their	 When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or group generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated
 building, a triangular prism for a roof etc. (M) Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle etc. (M) 	ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design Make
 Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UW) Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. (EAD) 	 Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and 	 select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities
 Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. (EAD) Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. (EAD) 	components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products	investigate and analyse a range of existing product evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
 Join different materials and explore different textures. (EAD) Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing. (PSED) 	 evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable 	 understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world Technical knowledge apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
Foundation: Return to and build on their previous learning,	explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products	 understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]
refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. (EAD)	Cooking and nutrition: As part of their work with food, pupils should be taught how to cook and apply the principles of nutrition and	 understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor & control their products
Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. (EAD)	healthy eating. Instilling a love of cooking in pupils will also open a door to one of the great expressions of human	Cooking and nutrition As part of their work with food, pupils should be taught how to cook & apply the principles
 Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it. (M) Safely use and explore a variety of materials, 	creativity. Learning how to cook is a crucial life skill that enables pupils to feed themselves and others affordably and well, now and in later life.	of nutrition and healthy eating. Instilling a love of cooking in pupils will also open a door to one of the great expressions of human creativity. Learning how to cook is a crucial life skill that enables pupils to feed themselves and others affordably and well, now and in later life.
tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. (EAD) ELG • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. (EAD) ELG	 Pupils should be taught to: Key stage I use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from 	 Pupils should be taught to Key stage 2 understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.



		Design &	Technology C	urriulum Overv	view	
EYFS	All About Me Build model of own home or local landmark of Plymouth	Woodland Explorers Create a bug house/habitat	To Infinity and Beyond Build junk model rockets	Things that Grow Grow and sample cress	Trains, Planes and Cars Junk models – making vehicles	On the Seven Seas Boats
ΥI	Amazing Me Healthy food – fruit kebabs!	Weather Watchers Design and make a rain gauge	What's in the Toy Box? Design, make and evaluate a toy vehicle	Our Local Area	Women in History	Kenya: Too Hot to Handle!
Y2	Our Great Britain	British Bridges To design, make, test and evaluate a bridge	Greenland: Below Zero	UK Climate	World Explorers World Create a moving scene with levers and sliders	Commotion in the Ocean Textiles - weave a basket to collect fish
Y 3	Prehistoric Britain	Master of Disaster Design a structure to withstand a natural disaster!	Dinosaurs and Fossils	Food and Farming Prepare a meal based on seasonality	Egyptians Design and make an Egyptian Pharaoh's Collar	Plymouth Hoe: Our City!
Y4	Shang Dynasty Food from another culture – prepare a savoury dish	Journey Through North America	Ancient Greece	Australia	Ancient Rome Create Roman Chariots – using mechanisms	Inventions Which Changed the World Create a model lighthouse, incorporating a circuit
Y5	Romans in Britain/ Anglo Saxons Design a Roman/Anglo- Saxon tunic (pillowcase)	Space: Out of this World Program and control a Robot space buggy!	Vikings	Our Changing World	Ancient Maya	Amazon Rainforest Make a pulley system to collect water/produce
Y 6	Dartmoor Bridges challenge (whose bridge can hold the most)	Tudors: Port of Plymouth Design a Tudor purse	British Empire & Industrial	Biomes of the world		ry Conflict d groups) / seasonality





Lesson Sequence		
Design		A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made. Computer Aided Design (CAD) can be used to refine designs (KS2).
Make		The process of applying skills to make or produce something. This involves the use of a variety of tools and materials.
Evaluate		Judging the quality, value or relevance of a product through identifying improvements that could be made.

DT skills		
Cooking & Nutrition		Preparing food for a particular purpose and audience. Researching and considering the nutritional value of each food group.
Technical knowledge: Textiles		The process of weaving, knitting, sewing and joining a variety of materials such as cotton, felt, leather etc to produce a quality product with a particular purpose.
Technical Knowledge: Mechanisms		Combining a system of parts working together in a machine to create a quality product with a particular purpose.
Technical Knowledge: Structures		The process of using wood, metal, card and other materials to constructor build a product from different interrelated parts with a fixed location on the ground.
Technical Knowledge: Electrical Systems / ICT	r C	Using a network of electrical components (used to supply, transfer, and use electric power) to produce a quality product with a particular purpose. CAD / Programming.



	SEQUENCE OF L	ESSONS FOR EVERY DESIGN & TECHNOLO	GY UNIT.
	EYFS/KSI	LKS2	UKS2
Lesson 1: Evaluate Lesson 2: Design	 Existing Products: Generate a design criterion through adult led discussion. Through adult led discussion, identify the basic purpose and features of existing products (purpose, material, user, function). Express likes and dislike about existing products. Identify some design features. Planning: Discuss and record the stages of making. Select from a range of tools and equipment and begin to explain the choices. Understand context, users and purposes: State what the product is and talk about the parts and how they work. Generating, developing, modelling and communicating ideas: Generate ideas by drawing on their own experiences. Use knowledge of existing products to generate ideas. Develop and communicate ideas by talking, drawing and using pictures. Decide on resources from a given selection. 	 Existing Products: Use existing products to independently generate a design criterion. Identify and rate the purpose and features of existing products (purpose, material, user, function). Identify pros and con about a product and use to inform design choices (durability, functionality etc). Begin to discuss designers/engineers. Planning: Discuss and reason about the order of the main stages of making. List and select tool and equipment choices with reasoning. Select appropriately from a range of materials. Understand contexts, users and purposes: 	 Existing Products: Evaluate design features in further detail. Discuss in further detail the designers/engineers. How, when and why particular products were made. Consider a range of materials independently. Understand the impact products have beyond their intended purpose. Develop a further understanding of how key designs can improve processes. Planning: Plan, discuss and reason about the order of the main stages of making. Explain, list and select tool and equipment choices with reasoning. Understand contexts, users and purposes: Carry out research, using surveys, interviews, questionnaires and web-based resources. Identify the needs, wants, preferences and values of individuals/groups and use this to develop a design criterion. Generating, developing, modelling and communicating ideas: Select specific features of existing products when generating ideas. Develop and communicate ideas through sketches which include exploded diagrams and cross sections. Test and adapt ideas by exploring materials, components and construction kits and by making templates and prototypes. Use ICT, where appropriate, to develop and communicate ideas, using measurements. Use CAD to demonstrate detailed design ideas and make templates for designs and cross sections of designs.
Lesson 3/4: Make	Practical Skills & Techniques: Follow procedures for safety and hygiene. Use finishing techniques, including those from art and design	Practical Skills & Techniques: Follow procedures for safety and hygiene. Alter the product from the design, as necessary. Use finishing techniques, including those from art and design	 Practical Skills & Techniques: Suggest, and follow strategies & procedures for health & hygiene. Amend to improve the product giving reasons for the amendments. Finished product to a high standard, following the plan and using appropriate tools and techniques.
Lesson 5: Evaluate	Make simple judgements about how well their product works against small amount of design criterion. Start to discuss changes made during the making process.	Use their design criteria to evaluate their completed product e.g. how well it met a particular purpose. Evaluate how they altered the product during the making process. Suggest some improvements and give detail about what was good and not so good about their original design.	Own Products: Critically evaluate the quality of the design and fitness for purpose of their products as they design and make. Evaluate their ideas and products against their original design specification by carrying out appropriate tests throughout the making process. Explain specific ways that their product could be improved.



	Desi	gn &	Technology Pi	rogression of l	Lear	ning	
	EYFS	YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Technical Knowledge: Textiles			Use a simple template. Join fabrics/materials by weaving. Decorate fabrics/materials by painting, gluing, crayons etc.	 Egyptian Pharaohs collar. Make and use simple paper pattern. Cut and join fabrics using running stitch. Sew a button. Decorate fabric by applying beads/sequins, applique or simple embroidery. 		 Create own patterns and templates. Use a wide range of techniques to add colour, texture and pattern to fabric. Sew using a range of stitches including, running stitch and back stitch. Join fabrics in a range of different ways, e.g. buttons. 	Create my own patterns and templates that are accurately measured. Use different but appropriate way to join materials, e.g. glue, pins, Velcro, various stitches, buttons etc.



		Desig	n & Technolog	y Pr	ogression o	of Learning		
	EY		YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Technical Knowledge: Food	Nursery: Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UW) Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing. (PSED)						Y5	Food – rationing/seasonality • Know and understand the practice needed in terms of food hygiene and kitchen safety. • Talk about how the properties of certain foods can affect the final product. • Choose the appropriate methods and equipment for measuring, e.g. time, dry goods, liquids etc. • Compare and evaluate several ideas in order to draw up a design specification. • Compare commercial and domestic processes for producing food. • To understand seasonality.



		Design & 7	Technology	Progression	on of	f Learning		
	EYFS YI Y2 Y3 Y						Y5	Y6
Technical Knowledge: Mechanisms	Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. (PD) Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UW) Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. (EAD) Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. (EAD) Join different materials and explore different textures. (EAD)	• Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. (EAD) • Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. (EAD) • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. (EAD) ELG	• Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. • Attach wheels to a chassis, with some children using an axle (cotton reels and dowl).	 Explore and talk about books containing moving pictures. Discuss how they move. Construct a simple slider. Make a lever by joining card strips with paper fasteners. 		 Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]. Describe the way in which a cam changes rotary motion into linear motion. Use a range of different ways to attach an axle to a chassis, e.g. card triangles, drilled holes, cable clips and clothes pegs. Describe in how an axle and chassis help a vehicle to move. Identify and describe products that contain pulleys and drive belts. 	Pulley system How To Make A Pulley KS2 - YouTube Use simple mechanisms e.g., pulleys, gears, cams, cogs. (possibly attach to motors for electrical control). Talk about how pulleys and drive systems can be driven by motor and computer. Use a range of technical vocabulary to describe the properties and functions of mechanisms. Generate questions to investigate. Know how a belt & pulley system can be used to reverse the direction of rotation.	



	Design & Technology Progression of Learning EYFS Y1 Y2 Y3						Y6	
Nursery: Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. (PD) Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof etc. (M) Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle etc. (M) Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (UW) Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. (EAD) Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. (EAD) Evelop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. (EAD) Join different materials and explore different textures. (EAD)	Foundation: Model of home / Bug habitat / junk rockets • Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. (EAD) • Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. (EAD) • Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. (EAD) ELG • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. (EAD) ELG		 Construct a range of structures using simple construction kits. Make their structures more stable by widening the base. Make a square frame (from strip wood). Make a simple card hinge. Make simple 3D structures using straws. Build buildings, bridges and towers using small-scale construction materials, e.g. Duplo. 	 Structure to withstand natural disaster. Deconstruct and assemble the net of basic 3D shapes. Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. Measure and cut accurately. Use a range of materials to make simple joints, glue, tape and paper clips. Strengthen 2D frames by adding diagonal bracing 			 Create nets and templates accurately a range of sizes. Use a range of meth to strengthen 3D structures and frame Build a range of structures using a wrange of effective materials. Investigate measure record the load tolerance of different structures. Find ways of improve a structures load-bearing capacity. 	



Design 8	Design & Technology Progression of Learning						
	EYFS	ΥI	Y2	Y 3	Y4	Y5	Y6
					Model Lighthouse (inc a circuit)	Program and control a space buggy	
Technical Knowledge: Circuits / ICT					 Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]. Describe how a simple battery powered circuit can be controlled by different kinds of switches. Create simple circuits incorporating a battery, bulb, switch and wires. Talk about simple electrical safety. Explore and describe how an electric motor can be used in a circuit. Use a remote-controlled device to switch lights on and off. Explore and describe materials that can be used to conduct electricity. Explore and explain how the direction and speed of an electrical motor can be controlled. Explore and program a simple control device 	 Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]. Explore and describe how electrical circuits with switches can be used. Use switches in a range of circuits to control components, e.g. lights in a lighthouse, a movement sensor in a burglar alarm. Use my knowledge of conductors and insulators when constructing circuits. Talk in depth about the hazard and safety issues associated with electricity. 	



TIM	Talking/evaluating like a designer							
EYFS	I like this because							
	I don't like this because							
	I think I can make this better by							
KSI	The purpose of my product is							
	I found the skill ofthe most challenging because							
	I believe this product is good/bad because							
	In my opinion, I feel I can improve this by							
LKS2	Based on my design criteria, I believe							
	You could improve this product by							
	I used the skill ofbecause							
	The problems I faced wereI overcame these by							
UKS2	Based on the design brief I have been presented with							
	Possible improvements may include							
	This product has met/has not met the brief because							
	Alternatively, I believe the product would be more suited to							
	To create my product, it was essential to When I began to critique my product, I found that							
	The functional properties which I am proud of are							