Autumn Term

Homework

1.1 Mark can be served by exploring control					
 1.1 What can be learnt by exploring contexts 1.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how enterprise can design? How does the derivative design and development of design? How does the derivative design and dekeholder analysis? What is a superivative design and dekeholder analysis? What is a superivative design and dekeholder analysis? What is a superivative design and dekeholder analysis? How doe enterpresentative design and dekeholder analysis? How and enterpresentative design and dekeholder analysis? How and enterpresentative design and dekeholder analysis? How doe enterpresentative design and development? How can usability be considered when designing products? How can usability be considered when design products? How can usability be considered when d	1. Identifying Requirements				
 Why is it important to carry out market research to identify gaps for new products or opportunities to update existing products? How are forecasting companies used to identify technological and fashion trends? 12 What can be learnt by undertaking stakeholder analysis? 1.3 How can usability be considered when designing prototypes? How does entrepreneurship lead to product ideas? How does entrepreneurships lead to product development? How can commercial partnerships lead to product development? How can a design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? How can a design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? How can a design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? What are a esthetic considerations? How can a design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? What are a esthetic considerations? How does enthropometric data to help define design parameters associated with the human body? What are aesthetic consider to consider user comfort, layout of controls and software user interface. 		 In the observation? 			
1.2 What can be learnt by undertaking 1.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how enterprise can help drive the development of new product ideas through routes to invoxition such as: 1.3 How can usability be considered when designing prototypes? How can commercial partnerships lead to product ideas? 1.3 How can usability be considered when design prototypes? How can commercial partnerships lead to product development? 1.3 How can usability be considered when design prototypes? 1.3 How can usability be considered when design of use and user's lifestyle? 1.3 How can usability be considered when design support design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? How can a design solution impact on a user's lifestyle? • How can ergonomic considerations and anthropometric data support ease of use? How can ergonomic considerations and anthropometric data support ease of use? • What are a esthetic considerations? 1.3 Why is it important to consider regonomic factors that may need considering when developing products? • How does anthropometric data to help define design parameters associated with the human bod? How does anthropometric data to help define design parameters associated with the human bod?	 1.1 What can be learnt by exploring contexts that design solutions are intended for? 	 Why is it important to carry out market research to identify gaps for new products or opportunities to update existing products? How are forecasting companies used to identify technological and fashion trends? 			
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2. Learning from existing products and practice

	2.1 Analyse and evaluate the features and methods used in existing products and design solutions, to inform opportunities and constraints that may influence design decisions to offer product enhancement.	
	 How can the context of the existing products and the context of future design decisions inform opportunities and constraints? Can you identify the multiple materials and components used in existing products? 	
	 Can you name methods of construction and manufacture in existing products? 	
	 How functionality is achieved? How can products be inclusive and appropriate to a wide variety of users? 	
	 How do you determine fitness for purpose in a product? How do existing products impact on user lifestyles? Conventionative transfer and/or at the products and the products of the	
 2.1 Why is it important to analyse and evaluate products as part of the design and manufacturing process? 	 What is the effect of marketing and branding? How do you get a product to market? 	
	2.2 Be able to critically evaluate how new and emerging technologies influence and inform the evolution and innovation	
 2.2 Why is it important to understand technological developments in product design? 	of products in both contemporary and potential future scenarios.	
uesign:	technologies and design thinking have influenced the style and function of products from different perspectives, including:	
 2.3 Why is it important to understand both past and present developments in product design 2 	 How have past & present designers impacted on industry and entermine 2 	
uesign?	 How have past & present designers impacted on people in relation to: lifestyle, culture and society? 	
	 How have past & present designers impacted on the environment and sustainability? 	
	2.3 Understand how key historical movements and figures and their methods have had an influence on future developments in product design.	
	2.4 Demonstrate an understanding of a product's marketing lifecycle from initial launch to decline in popularity, including:	
	 What is initial demand, growth in popularity and decline over time? What methods are used to create more demand and maintain a longer product popularity? How can products be marketed and what role does social media 	
	nave in advertising?	

3. Implications of Wider Issues

	3.1 Understand how social, ethical and environmental issues have influenced and been impacted by past and present developments in design practice and thinking, including:	
	 What is lifecycle assessment (LCA)? Can you identify the source and origin of materials; and the ecological and social footprint of materials? How do the depletion and effects of using natural sources of energy and raw materials impact on design? What is planned obsolescence? How do buying trends effect product sales? How do environmental incentives and directives impact on product development? 	
	 3.2 Awareness of the responsibilities and principles of designing for manufacture (DFM) & total quality management (TQM) including: Why is it important to plan for accuracy and efficiency through 	
3.1 What factors need to be considered whilst investigating design possibilities?	 testing and prototyping? What are the issues in relation to different scales of production? How are products designed for repair and maintenance? Why is it important to design with consideration of product life? 	
3.2 What factors need to be considered when developing design solutions for manufacture?	3.2 Awareness of product lifecycles that extend useful product life through planning for and consideration of maintenance, repair, upgrades, remanufacture and recycling systems.	
	 3.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how environmental factors impact on: How are raw material processed and sources How are materials disposal of? What happens if there is surplus material and components? What is a by-product? Can energy create pollution? What are the cost implications related to materials and process? 	
	<i>3.2 Demonstrate an understanding of sustainability issues relating to industrial manufacture.</i>	
	 What is fair trade and the Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) Can you identify current economic issues? What is globalisation? What is material sustainability and optimisation? What is material availability? How are materials recycled? What is a conservation scheme? What is the impact of eco-materials? How can materials be up-cycled? 	

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Autumn Term

Small Questions

Homework

3. Implications of Wider Issues			
	3.3 Demonstrate an understanding of how to achieve an optimum use of materials and components.		
	What are the cost of materials and/or components?What is meant by stock size and forms availability?What is sustainable production?		
	3.4 Understand the issues related to the effective and responsible distribution of products.		
	 How do companies implement cost effective distribution? What environmental issues and energy requirements do companies need to factor? How does social media and mobile technology influence distribution of products and materials? What is meant by global production and delivery? 		
 3.3 What factors need to be considered when manufacturing products? 	3.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the implications of intellectual property (IP), registered designs, registered trademarks, copyright, design rights and patents, in relation to ethics in design practice and consumer rights.		
• 3.4 What factors need to be considered when distributing products to markets?	3.5 Demonstrate an understanding of the need to incorporate knowledge from other experts and subjects to inform design and manufacturing decisions, including the areas of science and mathematics.		
 3.5 How can skills and knowledge from other subject areas, including mathematics and science, inform decisions in product design? 	3.5 Understand how undertaking primary and secondary research and being able to interpret technical data and information from specialist websites and publications supports design development.		

4. Design Thinking & Communication

4.1 Demonstrate an understanding of how to use annotated sketching and digital tools to graphically communicate ideas and sketch modelling to explore possible improvements, in terms of physical requirements. such as:

- What is Function?
- What is Usability?
- What is Construction?
- What is Movement?
- What is Stability?
- What is Composition?
- What is strength?
- · What is aesthetic qualities?
- What is manufacturing processes?
- · What is suitability of materials and components?

4.1 Demonstrate an understanding of methods used to communicate the construction of design solutions to inform third parties, such as producing:

- What are working/technical drawings?
- What is digital visualisation?
- What are schematic diagrams and lay plans?
- · What is a flowchart and what are the associated symbols?
- What are prototypes and models?

4.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how designers develop products using digital tools and online collaboration, such as:

- How do designers exchange ideas with specialists?
- What is concurrent design?
- How do designers explain and communicating their design decisions to stakeholders?

4.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how digital design software is used during design development, such as:

- What is visual presentation, rendering and photo-quality imaging?
- What is product simulation?
- How is scientific analysis of real-world physical factors used to determine whether a product will break or work the way it was intended?

4.3 Awareness of different strategies, techniques and approaches to explore, create and evaluate design ideas, including:

- What is iterative designing?
- What is user-centred design?
- What is a circular economy?
- What is meant by systems thinking?

4.3 The importance of collaboration to gain specialist knowledge from across subject areas when delivering solutions in the design and manufacturing industries.

4.3 Understand how design teams use different approaches to project management when faced with large projects, such as critical path analysis, scrum and six sigma.

- 4.1 How do product designers use annotated 2D and 3D sketching and digital tools to graphically communicate ideas?
- 4.2 How do industry professionals use digital design tools to support and communicate the exploration, innovation and development of design ideas?
- 4.3 How do product designers use different approaches to design thinking to support the development of design ideas?

5. Material Considerations

 5.1 What factors influence the selection of materials that are used in products? 5.2 What materials should be selected when designing and manufacturing products and prototypes in product design? 5.3 Why is it important to consider the properties/characteristics of materials when designing and manufacturing products? 	 5.1 Understand that the selection of materials and components is influenced by a range of factors. How do materials have 'functional performance'? What are material aesthetics What are material aesthetics What are material properties and characteristics? What are material and ethical factors need to be considered when selecting materials? 5.2 Understand that most products consist of multiple materials and that product designers are required to discriminate between them appropriately for their use, including: How do you classify hardwoods and softwoods? Can you identify properties and characteristics of woods such as oak, teak and beech; pine, spruce and fir? What is a manufactured boards? Can you identify properties and characteristics of plywood, MDF and block board? How do you classify ferrous and non-ferrous metals? Can you identify properties and characteristics of cast iron, mild steel and stainless steel; aluminium and copper? What is metal alloy? Can you identify properties and characteristics brass, bronze and tungsten? How do you classify thermopolymers and thermosetting polymers? Can you identify properties and characteristics of cast iron, wool and silk; polyester and nylon? What are the differences between woven, non-woven, knitted and blended textiles? What are the differences between woven, non-woven, knitted and blended textiles? What are the differences between woven, non-woven, knitted and blended textiles? What are the dimension fibre(CFRP)? What are the characteristics and uses of fibre-reinforced plastics, glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) and carbon fibre(CFRP)? What are the characteristics and uses of e-textiles, super-alloys, graphene, bioplastics and nanomaterials? What are the characteristics and uses of e-textiles, super-alloys, graphene, bioplastics and nanomaterials? <	
manufacturing products?	 What is a modern materials? What are the characteristics and uses of e-textiles, super-alloys, graphene, bioplastics and nanomaterials? What is a smart material? How do thermochromic, photochromic and electrochromic materials; shape memory alloy and shape memory alloy alloy	
	 5.3 Understand why the characteristics and properties of the materials in 5.2a make them suitable for use in a variety of products dependent on the contextual application, including: What is density, strength, hardness, durability, strength-to-weight ratio, stiffness, elasticity, impact resistance, plasticity, malleability and ductility, corrosive resistance to chemicals and weather, flammability, absorbency, washability, thermal and electrical conductivity, resistance to decay and biodegradable? 5.3 Understand how the available forms, costs and properties of materials contribute to the decisions about suitability of materials when developing and manufacturing their own products. 	

Big Question/Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework
	6. Technical Understanding		
 6.1 What considerations need to be made about the structural integrity of a design solution? 6.2 How can products be designed to function effectively within their surroundings? 6.3 What opportunities are there through using smart and modern technologies within products? 	 6.1 Learners should understand how and why some materials and/or system components need to be reinforced or stiffened to withstand forces and stresses to fulfil the structural integrity of products. 6.1 Learners should understand processes that can be used to ensure the structural integrity of a product. What is triangulation? What is reinforcing? 6.2 Understand how surface finishes and coatings can be used to enhance the appearance of products and the methods of preparing different surfaces to accept finishes in order to deliver a decorative, colourful and quality outcome. 6.2 Understand how materials and products can be finished in different ways to prevent corrosion or decay in the environment they are intended for. How do paints, varnishes, sealants, preservatives, anodising, plating, coating, galvanisation and electroplating of how smart materials change the functionality of products. Can you identify which SMART materials have colour changing, shape-shifting, motion control, self-cleaning and self-healing properties? How are smart materials and procedures to act in a way that conventional materials and processes would not previously have permitted? 6.3 Understand how modern technologies can support the function of products. 		

Big Question/Theme	Small Questions	Assessment Opportunities and Criteria. Teacher Feedback point (TFP)	Homework
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7. Manufacturing Processes & Techniques

	 7.1 Understand that 3D iterative models can be made from a range of materials and components to create block models and working prototypes to communication and test ideas, moving parts and structural integrity. 7.1 Demonstrate an understanding of simple processes that can be used to 	
	model ideas using hand tools and digital tools such as rapid prototyping, or digital simulation packages to support the creation of iterative developments.	
	7.2 Understand methods of joining similar and dissimilar materials within products to fulfil the following functions.	
	 How do you permanently join materials to include constructional joints? What methods are there to temporarily and semi-permanently join materials? How do you join materials via adhesion and heat? How are materials joined using standard components and fixings? 	
	now are matchais joined using standard components and hxings:	
	7.2 Demonstrate an understanding of a variety of processes, tools and machinery used to accurately manufacture final prototypes in the workshop made from wood, metal and polymers.	
7.1 How can materials and processes		
be used to make iterative models?	 What is meant by the term 'wasting techniques' e.g. such as drilling, sawing, 	
	shaping and abrading.	
 7.2 How can materials and processes be used to make final prototypes? 	 Can you describe the plastics processes including thermoforming and vacuum forming, blow moulding, extrusion, injection moulding, rotational moulding and vacuum forming 	
	What is the milling machine?	
	What is wood turning?	
	 Can you describe the process of casting metals. (to include lost wax casting, sand 	
	casting, low temperature and resin casting)	
	What is forming and lamination	
	 What is bending, rolling and forming sheet material. 	
	7.2 Understand how digital technology, including the use of computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacture (CAM) can be used in the making of final prototypes.	
	7.2 Understand how the design of templates, jigs, formers and moulds ensure quality and accuracy when making a final prototype.	
	7.2 Understand how the available forms, costs and working properties of materials contribute to the decisions about suitability of materials when developing and manufacturing products.	

7. Manufacturing Processes & Techniques 7.3 Understand commercial production processes and machinery used to manufacture products to different scales of production. How are plastics processed to different scales of production? (join this together with 7.2) How does die casting and sand casting differ for one off and mass produced production? How does sheet metal forming and stamping differ for one off and larger scale production? What is an automated material handling systems? In what situation might a company opt for robotic arms to stack, assemble, join and paint parts over humans? 7.3 Understand how the design of jigs, fixtures, presses, formers and moulds in commercial production are used to ensure consistent accuracy and quality, and different scales of production methods. 7.3 Understand the necessity for manufacturers to optimise the use of material and production processes. How do designers use economical lay plans and costings to ensure cost effective production for viability? 7.3 How can materials and processes be used to make commercial Do you understand the importance of working to a budget through efficient manufacture and products? making the best use of labour and capital throughout the design and manufacturing process. 7.4 How is manufacturing organised 7.4 Understand how and why different production methods are used when manufacturing and managed for different scales of products dependent on market demand. production? What is one-off and bespoke, batch and high volume production? 7.5 How is the quality of products What is modular/cell production? controlled through manufacture? What is lean manufacturing? · What is just-in-time manufacture What examples are there of bought-in parts and components, standardised parts? Where are there examples of fully automated manufacture? 7.4 Understand how ICT and digital technologies are changing modern manufacturing: What is a customised manufacturing systems? What is rapid prototyping? What is additive and digital manufacturing? · Where in industry is stock control, monitoring and purchasing logistics used? 7.5 Understand the processes that need to be undertaken to ensure products meet legal requirements and are of high quality. How does industry ensure quality control? What is meant by quality assurance? What is 'Total Quality Management' (TQM)? What are European and British standards?

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8. Viability of Design Solutions

 8.1 How can designers assess whether a design solution meets its stakeholder requirements? 8.2 How can product designers and manufacturers assess whether a design solution meets the criteria of technical specifications? 8.3 How do designers and manufacturers determine whether design solutions are commercially viable? 	 8.1 Critically evaluating how a design solution has met its intended requirements. How is 'functionality' evaluated? How are 'user needs' evaluated? 8.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the needs and methods for testing design solutions with stakeholders throughout the design development, and when testing the success of a product. 8.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of testing the feasibility of getting a product to market including considerations of cost, packaging and appeal. 8.1 Understanding the relevant standards that need to be meet and how to ensure these are delivered. What is the British Standards Institute (BSI) What is the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)? 8.2 Demonstrate an understanding of the methods and importance of undertaken physical testing on a product to ensure it meets the criteria it is meant to fulfil. How is 'functionality' tested? How is 'functionality' tested? How is 'performance' tested? 8.2 Recognise how physical testing systems are integrated into the manufacturing process in the design industry to test functional feasibility. What methods of material testing for durability and altercare are carried out by industry? How are products tested by consumers? What is virtual testing? 8.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the value of feasibility studies to determine the likely factors that influence the commercial viability of a product to market. What is the design solution's impact on user lifestyle? Now are products tested by consumers? What is the design solution simpact on user lifestyle? Now are the likely technical difficulties of manufacture? What is the design solution impact on user lifestyle? Now are the likely technical difficulties of manufacture? What is the stock availability of materials and components? What is the stoc	

9. Health & Safety

	 9.1 Demonstrate an understanding of safe working practices in the workshop situation What is a risk assessment? 	
	 How do you identify hazards to help control measures and minimise fisks? 9.1 Demonstrate an understanding of how to work safely with specialist tools, techniques, processes, equipment and machinery during the design and manufacture of products. 	
	9.2 Demonstrate an understanding of how the regulatory and legislative framework in the	
	Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAW) sets out duties of employers and employees in the product manufacturing industries.	
	 What is Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) What is the Personal Protective Equipment at work regulations (PPE). 	
 9.1 How can safety be ensured when working with materials in a workshop environment? 	9.2 The responsibility of manufacturers to appropriately label products and offer guarantees to their consumers to deliver the correct levels of product assurance related to safety.	
 9.2 What are the implications of health and safety legislation on product manufacture? 		