

Tregolls Academy Progression of Substantive & Diciplinary Knowledge



At Tregolls Academy, we aim to develop eager, motivated and curious learners that can reflect on the past and make meaningful links to the present day.

Our DT curriculum holds our curriculum drivers at its core: Curiosity, Aspiration, Resilience and Excellence. At Tregolls Academy, we CARE.

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Safely use and explore	Mechanisms: Moving	Mechanisms: Moving	Textiles: applique and	Textiles: Fastenings	Mechanical: Pop-up	Electrical: Steady Hand
a variety of materials,	storybooks	monsters	cross stitch (Egyptian	(book sleeve)	books	Game Cooking and
tools and techniques,	Tardila er Drugga a ta	Church was Dailey Da awla	Collars) Cooking and	Cooking and Nukition	Chr. al. maa. Drielana	Nutrition: Come dine
experimenting with	Textiles: Puppets	Structures: Baby Bear's		Cooking and Nutrition:	Structures: Bridges	
colour, design, form		Chair Cooking and	Nutrition: Eating	Biscuits (Christmas)		with me
and function.	Mechanisms: Wheels		seasonally (tarts)		Cooking and nutrition:	
	and axels	Nutrition: A Balanced		Mechanisms: Slingshot	What could be	Digital: Navigating the
Children share their		diet	Structures:	cars	healthier?	world
creations, explaining	Nutrition: Fruit Smoothies		Constructing a castle			
the process they have	Trominon: From Stricon mes			Structure: Mini		Textiles: Waistcoats
used.			Digital World:	Greenhouse		
			Wearable Technology			
Make use of props and						
materials when role						
playing						

EYFS

In EYFS, design and technology learning begins in 'Expressive arts and design' where children begin to explore, use and a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Children use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. In Physical Development (Moving and Handling) Children handle equipment and tools effectively.

Adapting the curriculum for pupils with SEND in design and technology

Design and technology is an essential means of creative expression that can boost self-esteem and give learners the agency needed to develop and communicate their personal ideas, observations, and creations. It lends learners opportunities to develop both individually and collaboratively, designing naturally encourages learners to problem solve, to be self-critical, to make decisions and to take risks within their learning. The encouragement of self-expression and exploration supports learners to embrace 'the happy accident' and 'learn through their mistakes'.

- Adaptive teaching takes place.
- The tools available are carefully considered for children with physical disabilities.
- Encourage a culture of experimentation, with no one right way to do something
- For sensory needs, consider when alternative materials or tools may need to be offered
- Teachers identify and break down the components of the subject curriculum into manageable chunks for pupils who find learning more difficult, particularly those with cognition and learning needs. These may be smaller 'steps' than those taken by other pupils to avoid overloading the working memory.
- A variety of additional scaffolds may be used in lessons, such vocabulary banks, additional visual stimuli or adult support.

Substantive Knowledge:

Substantive & Disciplinary Concepts Term 1 – Cooking and Nutrition										
		Balanced diet (wraps)	Eating seasonally (tarts)	Adapting a recipe (Christmas biscuits)	What could be healthier?	Come Dine with Me				
		That 'diet' means the food and drink that a person or animal usually eats. What makes a balanced diet.	That seasonal means foods that grow in a given season in a given country. Some seasonal foods that grow in the UK and what season they grow in.	That the amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity'. That safety and hygiene are important when cooking.	That beef comes from cows reared on farms. That recipes can be adapted to suit nutritional needs and dietary requirements.	That 'flavour' is how a food or drink tastes. That many countries have 'national dishes' which are recipes associated with that country. That 'processed food' means food that has been put				
		That the five main food groups are: carbohydrates, fruits and vegetables, protein, dairy and oils and spreads. That I should eat a range of different foods from each	That eating seasonal foods can have a positive impact on the environment. How to describe the flavour and texture of foods. How to cut and peel safely.	The following cooking techniques: sieving, measuring, mixing/stirring, cutting out and shaping. The importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for a recipe.	That nutritional information is found on food packaging. That coloured chopping boards can prevent crosscontamination. That food packaging serves	through multiple changes in a factory. • That it is important to wash fruit and vegetables before eating to remove any dirt and insecticides. • What happens to a certain food before it appears on the				
		food group, and roughly how much of each food group. • That 'ingredients' means the items in a mixture or recipe.	That the appearance of food is as important as taste. That similar coloured fruits and vegetables often have similar nutritional benefits.	That products often have a target audience.	many purposes.	supermarket shelf (farm to fork).				
		 How to cut, grate, snip and spread to prepare foods. How to review and give a score to evaluate 								
			Disciplinary Concept	ts						
		Balanced diet (wraps) • Learn that food can be divided into different groups and that wraps can form part of a healthy diet. • Taste a variety of different ingredients and examine flavours and textures. • Know how to design and plan a wrap for a particular purpose.	Eating seasonally (tarts) Describe how climate affects where foods grow. Identify seasonal ingredients from the UK. Tasting seasonal ingredients – describing their texture and flavour Peeling and cutting ingredients Choose ingredients based on a design brief Following instructions within a recipe	Adapting a recipe (Christmas biscuits) • Evaluating and comparing a range of products. • Following a baking recipe. • Understanding safety and hygiene rules. • Identifying a target audience.	What could be healthier? • Explaining the farm-to-fork process. • Researching existing recipes. • Suggesting alternative ingredients. • Analysing nutritional content. • Writing an alternative recipe.	Come Dine with Me • Writing a recipe, explaining the key steps, method and ingredients. • Including facts and drawings from research undertaken. • Following a recipe, including using the correct quantities of each ingredient.				