

Teachers' use of the curriculum design coherence model in the primary school

POUNTNEY, Richard and SWIFT, Diane

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at:

<http://shura.shu.ac.uk/29693/>

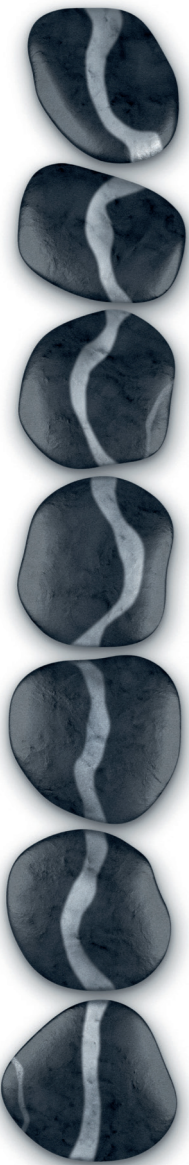
This document is the author deposited version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

Published version

POUNTNEY, Richard and SWIFT, Diane (2022). Teachers' use of the curriculum design coherence model in the primary school. *Impact, Journal of the Chartered College of Teaching*, 1 (14), 50-52.

Copyright and re-use policy

See <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html>



Teachers' use of the Curriculum Design Coherence Model in the primary school

DIANE SWIFT
DIRECTOR, KEELE AND NORTH
STAFFORDSHIRE TEACHER
EDUCATION, UK

RICHARD POUNTNEY
PRINCIPAL LECTURER, SHEFFIELD
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION RESEARCH
AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE,
SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY, UK

The publication of Michael Young's *Bringing Knowledge Back In* (2007) has reignited debates about the role of knowledge in curriculum design. The term 'powerful knowledge' has gained currency. Teachers have been able to engage in dialogues concerned with the enabling role that knowledge literacy can play in curriculum design.

This article shares how and why a group of schools in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire drew on the Curriculum Design Coherence Model (CDC Model) (see **Figure 1**) developed by the Knowledge in Education Research Unit (KERU), University of Auckland, New Zealand. The CDC Model has been continuously developed since its inception in 2018,

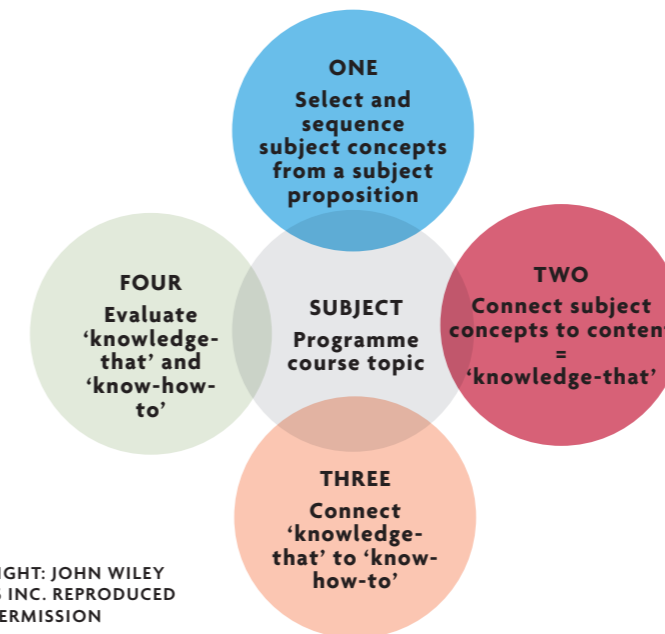
and is informed by a substantive research base (Rata, 2021a). As illustrated in Figure 1, the model consists of four interconnected elements. Each element is reliant on an appreciation of different forms of knowledge and how these forms of knowledge can be utilised differently so as to enable coherence and progression.

The model's purpose is to enable teachers, as curriculum designers, to achieve a balance between three curriculum components: specialising concepts, coherent connections and cumulative knowledge structuring. It was this notion of 'knowledge balance' that particularly attracted us to the CDC Model.

Attending to forms of knowledge

Tim Oates' paper 'Could do better' (2011) reviewed curriculum documents from a range of countries and recognised the significance of the interrelationships between 'contexts', 'concepts' and 'content'. In our partnership of schools, we have drawn on these terms when considering curriculum design. We consider 'context' to be the motivating topic or theme used to engage learners. This could include drawing on the prior experience of learners and putting this to work in relation to a subject's concepts. We understand disciplinary 'concepts' to be the organising and specialising ideas that ensure each subject is distinctive. Each subject is made up of a unique

FIGURE 1:
THE CURRICULUM DESIGN COHERENCE MODEL (RATA, 2021B)



COPYRIGHT: JOHN WILEY & SONS INC. REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION

combination of concepts. It is by paying close attention to the particular properties of conceptual knowledge that coherence and progression can be enabled. Content is made up of both 'knowledge how' (procedural knowledge) and 'knowledge that' (propositional knowledge).

While the notion of a concept is notoriously difficult to articulate, concepts are central to a subject, authentic in relation to its disciplinary architecture, and contestable, in that there is space for discussion and dialogue. Concepts therefore have a different role in curriculum design than that offered by more specific content. For instance, content can be atomised and performed, whereas the more open nature of concepts enables evaluation and reflection, which in turn enable connection, coherence and progression. In other words, concepts create the connections.

In order to be 'powerful', these connections need to be visible in the curriculum. They are made visible through the language that we use in our curriculum

design. Consequently, subject concepts must be systematically named and repeatedly referenced if their coherence and progression are to be facilitated. Unless named they cannot be 'seen', unlike visible performances or recalled information. So, for example, in physical education, when teaching the physical moves associated with different forms of rolling (forward, backward), the concept of space specialises the moves (through a focus on the significance of spatial awareness). The association between what is seen and how it is specialised would be missed if the learner was simply provided with a list of instructions associated with the physical actions involved in performing a roll. Referencing the subject concept, therefore, is essential if learning is to be specialised, organised and lifted out of its immediacy.

Curriculum dilemmas

Based on these discussions, we moved to design alternative curriculum models. It was essential that the whole department

in both subjects was a part of this and, as such, models were discussed and refined before reaching a consensus.

As a community of teachers and teacher educators, we have come to appreciate that different forms of knowledge serve different purposes. However, we were conscious that while we appreciated the differences between curriculum assessment and pedagogic knowledge, we often couldn't resist what Pountney (2020b) has termed the 'pedagogic imperative' – the predominance of concern for teaching over the careful consideration of curriculum sequencing (Spielman, 2018).

The CDC Model recognises the inner logic of subject knowledge – in other words, its epistemic structure – as the principle of curriculum design. Developed originally by the Knowledge in Education Research Unit (KERU) at Auckland University (Rata, 2021a), it has been subsequently developed with a wider academic team from KERU and communities of teachers in New Zealand (Rata and McPhail, 2020). The CDC Model creates curriculum coherence by identifying and sequencing different knowledge components. We implemented this model in relation to physical education (PE) in the primary phase.

The example of PE

The choice of PE as the focus for our work was consonant with several contextual factors. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (Centre for Health and Development, 2019) ranked Stoke-on-Trent as the 13th most deprived local authority (out of 317) in England. Compared with the national average, fewer adults meet physically active recommendations (57.4 vs. 66.3 per cent) and overweight/obesity prevalence is far higher (72.8 vs. 62.0 per cent). We therefore felt that a high-quality PE offer in the primary curriculum had the potential to contribute towards improved health and wellbeing in an area of high challenge. In order to achieve this, what



was taught in schools needed to ‘stick’ – it needed to be coherent, purposeful and progressive. We were also concerned that PE was often associated with ‘knowledge how’ in the curriculum and set apart from cognitive development.

The support of senior school staff from the outset was key to this work, and proved to be highly significant. Leaders recognised that curriculum design work can be ‘messy’ and so ‘gave permission’ for the project teachers to take time to grapple with the challenges that curriculum design for coherence presents, rather than seeking ‘quick fixes’. It was acknowledged that working with the CDC Model requires an investment of time for professional learning so that the specialising and organising potential of concepts could be more fully appreciated.

Using the CDC Model

In conversation with the KERU team, it was clear that the New Zealand teachers had drawn upon the CDC Model sequentially (see Figure 1). Element 1 involved creating a statement (proposition) that encapsulated both the topic (in our case context) and subject concepts. The work from New Zealand recognised that generating the proposition statement is important for Element 1 because it states what the topic will mean to the students. Meaning is located in the relationship of concepts to the topic and helps to then determine the specific content. We were also fortunate to be able to draw on the work of Caroline Holder, a PE consultant who had begun to consider with us a range of concepts in PE (Accelerate Learning Services, 2021). One early exchange addressed the topic of teaching a forward roll. We were able to relate this topic to the concept and significance of movement, and therefore the transferable potential of learning became accessible.


Concomitant with this approach is the necessity to hold the concept accountable.

This curriculum, for us, is one that pays due attention to knowledge structuring and one that develops an informed knowledge literacy for teachers and students

By this we mean the need to select specific content that relates to the specialising concept, reinforced in Element 2 of the model. By selecting movement and the forward roll, we have chosen to prioritise certain content. Leading on from this, Element 3 recognises that there are both performance competencies and judgment competencies. This enables learners, by means of Element 4, to be supported in recalling content (to know that to perform a forward roll, certain moves are required), to acquire the skill (the physical movements), and to know how to enact the roll (recall the content of the movements). Importantly, they are then able to evaluate not only how well they recalled and performed but also why the forward roll is an example of movement and why movement, or being physically active, matters. Teaching the forward roll in relation to movement is therefore significantly different to ‘just’ teaching a forward roll.

Conclusion and next steps

While our work is ongoing, there are clear indications that the CDC Model has the potential to illuminate curriculum making in other subjects and phases. We are excited by the prospect that the model may help us to resist the pedagogical imperative. We also suggest that the CDC framework will help us to avoid generating a curriculum that simply lists content and activities rather than also considering meaning, coherence and progression. We are looking forward to revisiting the significance of the relationships between the distinctive nature of curriculum, pedagogy and assessment, so as to develop an empowering curriculum for the benefit of our learners. This curriculum, for us, is one that pays due

attention to knowledge structuring and one that develops an informed knowledge literacy for teachers and students. 

REFERENCES

- Accelerate Learning Services (2021) About: Caroline Holder, company owner/lead PE consultant. Available at: www.acceleratelearningservices.co.uk/about (accessed 21 September 2021).
- Centre for Health and Development (2019) Health inequalities. Available at: www.chadresearch.co.uk/health-inequalities (accessed 21 September 2021).
- Oates T (2011) Could do better: Using international comparisons to refine the National Curriculum in England. *Curriculum Journal* 22(2): 121–150.
- Pountney R (2020a) The Knowledge-Rich School Project: The Curriculum Design Coherence Model: A research approach to curriculum development. In: BERA/British Curriculum Forum, Rotherhithe, London, 15 November 2019.
- Pountney R (2020b) Curriculum makers and thinkers: The case for curriculum studies in teacher education [video recording]. BERA British Curriculum Forum online event. Available at: www.bera.ac.uk/media/curriculum-makers-and-thinkers-the-case-for-curriculum-studies-in-teacher-education (accessed 21 September 2021).
- Rata E (2021a) The Curriculum Design Coherence Model in the Knowledge-Rich School Project. *Review of Education* 9(2): 448–495.
- Rata E (2021b) Context and implications document for the Curriculum Design Coherence Model in the Knowledge-Rich School Project. *Review of Education* 9(2): 496–499.
- Rata E and McPhail G (2020) Teacher professional development, the Knowledge-Rich School Project and the Curriculum Design Coherence Model. In: Fox J, Alexander C and Aspland T (eds) *Teacher Education in Globalised Times*. Singapore: Springer, pp. 311–329.
- Spielman A (2018) HMCI commentary: Curriculum and the new education inspection framework. Available at: www.gov.uk/government/speeches/hmci-commentary-curriculum-and-the-new-education-inspection-framework (accessed 26 November 2021).
- Swift D (2020) Exploring subject knowledge structures in curriculum design. BERA. Available at: www.bera.ac.uk/media/exploring-subject-knowledge-structures-in-curriculum-design (accessed 21 September 2021).
- Young M (2007) *Bringing Knowledge Back In: From Social Constructivism to Social Realism in the Sociology of Education*. London: Routledge.