

CURRICULUM PLAN

ENTERPRISE BRAMHALL HIGH SCHOOL

Curriculum Intent

Enterprise is an important part of the business sector and plays a major role in the UK's global economic status. The role of entrepreneurs is to help create wealth for the nation and its citizens through the creation of enterprises that innovate and grow the economy. According to 2019 data, there are nearly six million such businesses in the UK, employing around 16.6 million people. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) account for 99.9 per cent of the business population in the UK and account for three-fifths of the employment and around half of the turnover in the UK private sector, worth around £2.2 trillion.

Study of this sector at Key Stage 4 will complement GCSE study through providing an opportunity for practical application alongside conceptual study. There are also strong opportunities for post-16 progression in this vital sector. Study of the qualification as part of Key Stage 4 learning will help learners to make more informed choices for further learning, either generally or in this sector. The choices that learners can make post-16 will depend on their overall level of attainment and their performance in the qualification.

Learners who generally achieve at Level 2 across their Key Stage 4 learning might consider progression to:

- A Levels as preparation for entry to higher education in a range of subjects
- study of a vocational qualification at Level 3, such as a BTEC National in Enterprise and Entrepreneurship, which prepares learners to enter employment or apprenticeships, or to move on to higher education by studying a degree in the business sector.

	YEAR 10							
Term	Programme of Learning	Links to the National Curriculum / Specification / Additional	Assessments	What extra learning opportunities are planned?	Disciplinary Literacy			
Term	Understand how and why enterprises and entrepreneurs are successful Learners will explore the activities enterprises undertake and the characteristics and skills of the entrepreneurs that run them. Size and features of SMEs Size of SMEs to include: micro: up to 10 members of staff small: between 11–49 members of staff medium: between 50–249 members of staff. Types of profit-making enterprises to include: o sole trader, partnership, limited liability partnership (LLP), ltd, social enterprise that uses some of the profits to reinvest in the enterprise. Features of SMEs to include: o run by a single individual or small team of people o physical		Bramhall SMEs assessment Formal Report in to Bramhall and its SMEs	Learners research a B2C and B2B enterprise, such as Virtu Conservation Housekeeping (Virtu Cleaning and Housekeeping (conservation-housekeeping.co.uk)to find out about the enterprise's history and the services it offers. Learners to research Century IT Services (IT Support Services in Southampton, Winchester, Portsmouth, Eastleigh (century-it.co.uk), discussing the advantages of having a limited liability partnership as an IT consultancy enterprise. Learners to research further enterprises that the categories in the specification content. Learners to research Nuoi Foods (Nuoi Foods – Full of Nature's Goodness) and Munchy Seeds (Munchy Seeds – The perfect healthy snacks for all the family). Learners note the similarities and 2 differences between the enterprises and, as a pair, try to think of ideas for a new food enterprise for their local area.	Sole trader Partnership Limited Liability Partnership Social Enterprise			

	location and/or online operation o sole employment or as part of a hobby/side hustle o existing in one or more sectors of the economy. Markets, sectors, models and industries in which enterprises operate • Different sectors and business models, including: o markets: – Business to Business (B2B) – Business to Customer (B2C) o sector: – goods – services o models: – bricks and		B2B B2C Goods Services Bricks and click E- commerce
	clicks and flips – e-commerce. ● Different industries in which		
	enterprises operate		
Term 1b	Aims of enterprises to include: making a profit, surviving, breaking-even, expanding, maximising sales, being environmentally friendly, being ethical, satisfying customers, providing a social service. Impact of activities in supporting the aims of enterprises to include: developing and producing goods and services to meet the needs of changes in the market attracting new customers and	Learners visit the website of Parravani's Ice Cream (Parravani's Ice Cream Celebrating 123 years of Norfolk Ice Cream. (parravanis.co.uk) to find out how the founder set up the enterpriand how his passionate mind-set led to its success and therefore achieving the aims. Learners research Deb's Pantry (Debs' Pantry - A vegan bakery specialising in home-made cakes and sweet treats in the West Midlands. (debs-pantry.co.uk) to find out how it is different from other bakeries and the skills and characteristics of the entreprene have helped them be successful.	Survival Breaking even Ethical Social service

retaining existing customers through offers and promotions o managing business resources: finance, people, technology. • Impact of failing to undertake these activities successfully. Skills and characteristics of entrepreneurs • Reasons why entrepreneurs start their own enterprise to include: to be your own boss, to pursue a hobby, flexibility, to pursue a social mission. • Impact of the skills and characteristics of the entrepreneur in helping to support the aims of the enterprise to include: skills: knowledge of industry/sector, technical, interpersonal, communication and presentation, planning and researching, time management, negotiation, prioritising tasks, problem solving, managing risk, leadership and teamworkcharacteristics: focus, passion, versatility, motivation and dedication, inventiveness, proactiveness, confidence,	Skills and Qualities of an entrepreneur	Videos on YouTube of focus groups in progress – for example, Our Favorite Funny Focus Group Videos - Food & Drink Resources (foodanddrinkresources.com) and Campden BRI Consumer Panel - YouTube. The University of Derby has a video explaining how focus groups work (What makes a good focus group? - Advanced qualitative methods - YouTube_)	Flexibility Interpersonal Time management Negotiation Versatility Motivation Dedication Proactiveness Adaptability Resilience Risk Adversity Self-reliance Resourcefulness
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	resilience and willingness to risk adversity, self-reliance, optimism, vision, resourcefulness, creativity and the capacity to inspire.			
Term 2a	Understand customer needs and competitor behaviour through market research Learners will explore the market research methods used by enterprises and their importance in understanding customer needs and competitor behaviour.			
Term 2b	Market research methods Benefits and drawbacks of a range of primary research methods used by enterprises Benefits and drawbacks of a range of secondary research methods used by enterprises Understanding customer needs The importance of the information that primary and secondary research methods can provide about customers	Devise a questionnaire Assessment on secondary research Importance of satisfied customers	Learners should be shown some SME News programmes and articles to highlight changes in consumer tastes. Changing tastes towards a more plant-based diet could be considered as can consumers tastes to try and avoid single use plastic and how these have impacted enterprises. The following websites may be useful: https://www.thefoodmarketingexperts.co.uk/shift-to-non-plastic-for-small-and-start-up-brands/ And https://www.forbes.com/sites/christophermarquis/2021/03/02/plant-based-foods-are-our-future-andentrepreneurs-are-helping-us-make-the-shift/?sh=2c35dada51f5	Primary Secondary Competitive advantage PEST Analysis SWOT Analysis

Understanding competitor behaviour • Understanding the market: anticipating and identifying competitor behaviour, producing products to market that are different from competitors identifying features of the competitors. Competitive advantage: the ability to meet customer needs better than competitors on quality, price, features, customer service, availability, convenience. Suitability of market research methods • Suitability of market research methods that could help the enterprise Understand how the outcomes of situational analyses may affect enterprises Learners will carry out research into internal and external factors for use in a PEST and SWOT analysis to help them understand how these factors affect enterprises. PEST (Political, Economic, Social, Technological) analysis	Why buy a particular product? Value of a brand KFC Case Study Secondary Market Research assessment Fashion trends for the teenage market	Podcasts/Websites www.femalebootcamp.co.uk Graystone Action Sports Case Study Skills for Growth SME Virtu Cleaning and Housekeeping (conservation-housekeeping.co.uk) https://www.century-it.co.uk/ Nuoi Foods – Full of Nature's Goodness Munchy Seeds – The perfect healthy snacks for all the family Your Own Place – preventing homelessness Parravani's Ice Cream Celebrating 123 years of Norfolk Ice Cream. (parravanis.co.uk) https://debs-pantry.co.uk/ Our Favorite Funny Focus Group Videos - Food & Drink Resources (foodanddrinkresources.com) Campden BRI Consumer Panel - YouTube What makes a good focus group? - Advanced qualitative methods - YouTube https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/ www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcSInAOcOOE	Political Economic Social Technological Trends
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 Recommendations for actions 	PEST is for	
that enterprises could take	POLITICAL	
based on research and analysis	assessment	
of the following factors:		
political: governmental		
changes, new regulations,		
changes in taxation economic:		
consumer confidence in the		
economy, growth/recession,		
level of employment, cost of		
borrowing, cost of energy		
social: changing consumer		
behaviour and trends		Strengths
technological: social media,		Weaknesses
energy efficiency, technological		Opportunities
trends, costs of marketing and		Threats
selling.		Human
Suitability of		Resources
recommendations made		Branding
according to the potential		Strategies
positive and negative impact on		Policy
costs and revenues.		
SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses,		
Opportunities, Threats) analysis		
Impact of the strengths,		
weaknesses, opportunities and		
threats based on research,		
analysis and understanding of		
enterprises to include:		
strengths: effective planning		
and financing, marketing and		

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promoting the enterprise,			
location, reputation, unique			
selling point (USP), strong			
branding, competitive			
advantage, weaknesses:			
unforeseen human resources			
costs (i.e. staff illness), lack of			
investment, poorly performing			
product/service, competitive			
disadvantage opportunities:			
growing market trends,			
developments in technology,			
gaps in the market, government			
policy changes, loans and			
grants, funding,			
events/holidays, development			
of additional products and			
services, adaptations to existing			
market offering, developing			
adapted marketing strategies,			
amendments to staffing,	DECT. D.		
alternative investment	PEST – P is	for	
decisions , threats: competitors,	POLITICAL		
supplier problems,			
developments in technology,			
government policy, lack of			
funding, market changes.			
 Ability to react to the 			
strengths, weaknesses,			
opportunities and threats			
according to the potential			

	positive and negative impact on costs and revenues.			
Term 3a	Component 1 – formal assessment under supervision of exam board set task	All students have 6 hours of preparation time to prepare resources and plan their analyses. They then have 5 hours under high level of supervision (exam conditions) to produce 5 separate tasks under the whole component.	Students need to engage with a local business, communicate with the owner and carry out extensive research in to their enterprise Specific focus: • Aims and objectives of the business • Skills and characteristics of the entrepreneur • Primary and secondary market research • PEST Analysis • SWOT Analysis	

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Term	Learners will generate two		Visit to another town centre to study differences	Micro
3b	realistic ideas for a micro-		between local area and this one (Wilmslow?)	Business plan
	enterprise and choose one of			Loans
	these to plan within budget.		Students encouraged to visit other shopping areas and	
	They will individually present		note differences with SMEs	
	their business plan for their			
	idea and review the production			
	and delivery of their			
	presentation to make			
	recommendations for			
	improvements. Learners need			
	to be creative in order to be			
	entrepreneurial and			
	enterprising. This is a practical			
	component where learners will			
	have the opportunity to plan			
	and present their own			
	enterprise idea. The importance			
	of enterprise planning is			
	paramount for learners to			
	understand and how this is			
	then put into practice. They will			
	consider how the planning will			
	help the idea to succeed			
	through working out how it can			
	harness physical, financial and			
	human resources. Learners will			
	research to generate two ideas			
	before choosing one realistic			
	idea to plan for a micro-			
	enterprise. There are specific			

requirements that they need to			
consider when planning their			
idea. This will be a micro-			
enterprise that they could start			
at the age of 14–16 years, i.e.,			
they are not able to legally rent			
premises, employ anybody or			
get a loan from a lender. They			
will have the opportunity to			
plan how best to set up the			
chosen enterprise, considering			
costs they may incur and the			
financial documents that would			
be required by potential			
investors.	_		

	YEAR 11									
Term	Programme of Learning	Links to the National Curriculum / Specification / Additional	Assessments	What extra learning opportunities are planned?	Disciplinary Literacy					
Term la	Learners will need to take responsibility for producing and then delivering a presentation for their idea using knowledge of business, and demonstrating entrepreneurial characteristics, qualities and skills. The delivery of their presentations will need to be recorded but it does not have to be in front of a live audience. Learners will then watch their recordings of their presentation and make justified recommendations for its improvement				Skills Characteristics Qualities					
Term 1b	Format of internal assessment The internally assessed — externally moderated units are designed to demonstrate the application of the aligned conceptual knowledge, for which they are assessed. The Pearson- set Assignments (PSA) provides clear guidance for each assignment, the given format of the assessment is stated, e.g.,		Component 2 Assessment	Visit to Trafford Centre to study marketing methods of major brands						

	practical assessment / presentation. This provides a potential opportunity to develop wider skills, individual learner decisions and in some cases industry specific approaches within the guidance within the PSA		
Term 2a	Component 3 Learners will explore how and why enterprises may target their	Market Segmentation	Segmentation 4Ps of Marketing Competition
	markets, understanding market	Methods of	Costs
	segmentation and the four Ps of marketing.	Promotion	Brand Loyalty
		Assets and Liabilities	
	Learners will also explore the	Cools Flavy Favorants	
	factors influencing the choice of marketing methods in terms of	Cash Flow Forecasts	
	competition, cost and	Break Even Exercise	
	appropriateness to their target		
	market.	Sources of Finance	
	Learners can use the SMEs from		
	component 1 and their social		
	media presence to aid this. Learners can consider their own		
	loyalty towards certain		
	businesses, products and brands		
	and explore why and how trust,		

	reputation and loyalty are retained with customers. Learners can discuss the different types of financial documents used by SMEs.		
Term 2b	Learners can use previous learning from component two on budgeting and break-even analysis. Learners could be given different budgets and calculate simple budget figure and comment on		Budgeting Forecasting Profit and Loss accounts
	the results. Learners can be given case study and worked examples to create a cash flow for an SME and produce appropriate cash flow forecasts, suggesting improvements.		
	Learners can be given examples of internal and external sources of finance and categorise these.		

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Term 3a	Exam Preparation	Business Plan	Business plans
			Marketing plans
	A financial plan outlining the	Marketing plan	Break even
	sources of finance the business		Margin of safety
	should use at start-up and for	Break Even	Fixed costs
	ongoing trading. A nominal start-		Variable costs
	up cost could be provided as the		
	basis for this.		
	A comprehensive promotion plan		
	for the opening of the business.		
	A series of financial documents		
	for a series of business		
	transactions		
	A profile of the target market.		
	A financial overview containing		
	average prices, variable costs per		
	unit, total fixed costs, projected		
	sales figures for one month,		
	profit projections for one month.		
	A cash flow forecast for a six-		
	month trading period (partial		
	information required).		
	A break-even chart for one		
	month's trading.		
	month of daming.		
	Projected financial statement		
	(partially complete), statement		

of comprehensive income and statement of financial position.		