



**Level 3 Advanced Technical
Diploma in Architectural Joinery
(7906-31)(450)**

Qualification Report 2019

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Introduction

This document has been prepared by the Chief Examiner and Principal Moderator; it is designed to be used as a feedback tool for centres in order to enhance teaching and preparation for assessment. It is advised that this document is referred to when planning delivery and when preparing candidates for City & Guilds Technical assessments.

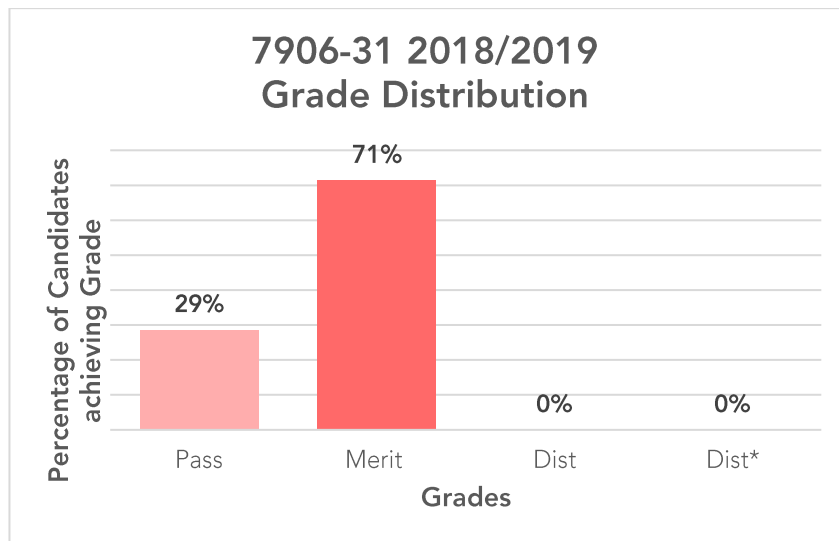
This report provides general commentary on candidate performance in both the synoptic assignment and theory exam. It highlights common themes in relation to the technical aspects explored within the assessment, giving areas of strengths and weakness demonstrated by the cohort of candidates who sat assessments in the 2019 academic year. It will explain aspects which caused difficulty and potentially why the difficulties arose.

The document provides commentary on the following assessments;

- 7905-003/503 Level 3 Architectural Joinery – Theory Exam
 - March 2019 (Spring)
 - June 2019 (Summer)
- 7906-004 – Level 3 Architectural Joinery – Synoptic Assignment

Qualification Grade Distribution

The grade distribution for this qualification during the 2018/2019 academic year is shown below;



Please note City & Guilds will only report qualification grades for candidates who have achieved all of the required assessment components, including Employer Involvement, optional units and any other centre assessed components as indicated within the Qualification Handbook.

Theory Exam

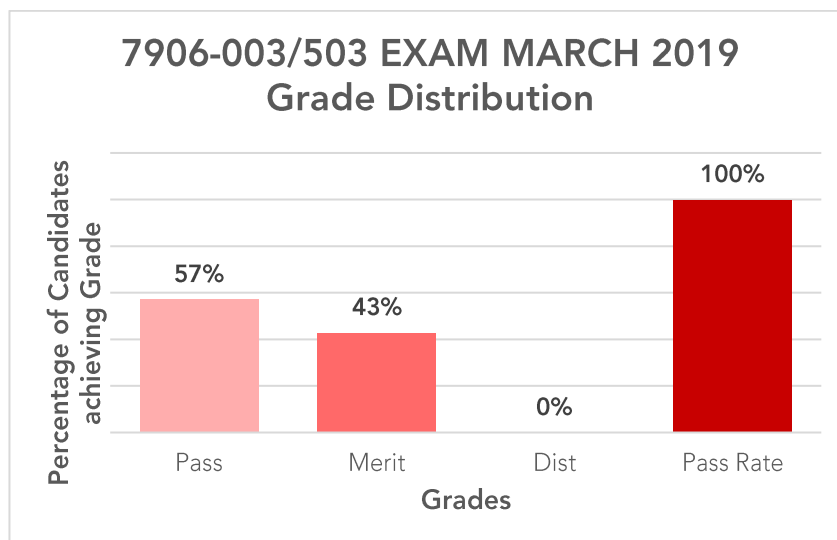
Grade Boundaries

Assessment: 7906-003/503
Series: March 2019 (Spring)

Below identifies the final grade boundaries for this assessment, as agreed by the awarding panel;

Total marks available	70
Pass mark	28
Merit mark	37
Distinction mark	49

The graph below shows the distributions of grades and pass rate for this assessment;



Assessment: 7906-003/503
Series: June 2019 (Summer)

Due to the low number of candidates sitting the theory exam in June 2019, there is no grade distribution for this series.

Chief Examiner Commentary

Qualification Title: 7906-003/503 Level 3 Architectural Joinery –Theory exam

Series 1 – March 2019 (Spring)

A well-balanced paper meeting the requirements of the qualification. All candidates attempted all questions within the time allowed.

Generally the cohort answered the questions well, with good breadth and depth of knowledge displayed. Strengths were seen around environmental issues, communication methods and the set up and use of machinery.

A few weaknesses were seen however, the most notable were around chip limited tooling, safety documentation and contract documents.

The extended response question was not well answered, but much better than previous series, this may be down to gaps in the knowledge surrounding machine maintenance and training, but also inexperience of answering this type of question. It is suggested that centres prepare candidates on the exam techniques required for the extended response type questions to improve future performance.

Series 2 – June 2019 (Summer)

Due to the low number of candidates sitting the June 2019 theory exam, there is no chief examiner commentary for this series.

Synoptic Assignment

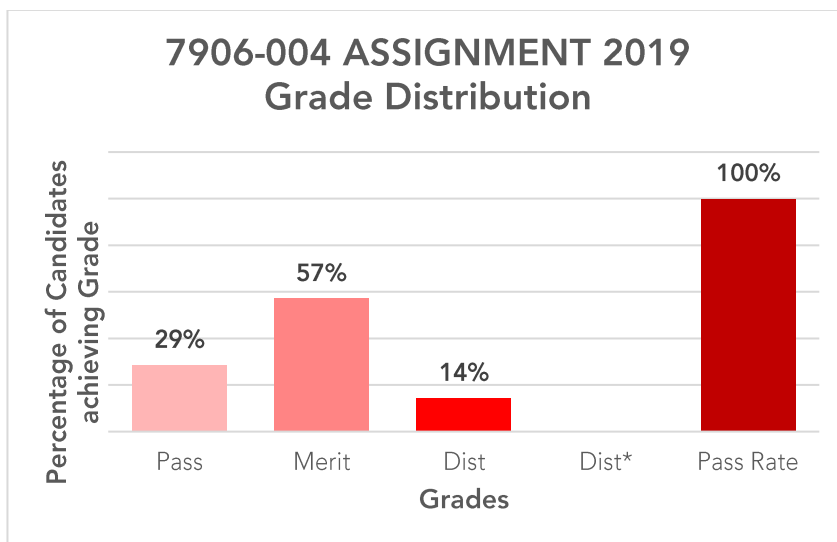
Grade Boundaries

Below identifies the final grade boundaries for this assessment, as agreed by the awarding panel.

Assessment: 7906-004 Level 3 Architectural Joinery –Synoptic Assignment
Series: 2019

Total marks available	60
Pass mark	27
Merit mark	35
Distinction mark	44

The graph below shows the distributions of grades and pass rate for this assessment.



Principal Moderator Commentary

The synoptic assignment is designed to cover the elements of the programme not assessed within the knowledge test. For this academic year it was broken down into two distinct parts unit 307 Manufacturing curved joinery (practical tasks 2 & 3) and unit 308 Manufacture stairs with turns (knowledge task 1).

Both tasks are based around a Joinery contractor winning the contract for manufacturing the bespoke joinery items for a new country house, simulating what could happen in a real situation. The knowledge task was to produce construction details for a cut string to the newel and how a bull nose riser is constructed and fitted to the newel. The practical task was to set out a semi circular headed doorframe and manufacture one quadrant sash.

Most candidates completed the stair task to a standard that would enable a joiner to work from. Some candidates set out the rod with relative ease while other struggled slightly with the complex marking out. Most produced templates to a very good quality allowing for transferring of profiles to timber sections to be completed accurately. Some lack of understanding became apparent during the observation and remote moderation, as some candidates did not use the correct joints (haunched mortice and tenoned).

For the first time candidates had to complete a self-reflection form this has proven to be an excellent tool for assessment and moderation purposes, the candidate's always gave an honest reflection on their own strengths and areas for development.

AO1 Recall

Most candidates demonstrated good evidence of recalling knowledge across all tasks selecting the correct tools and equipment for producing the setting out rod and producing accurate cutting lists. Basic geometry was required to set out the curved sections. Some candidates found this more challenging than others, having to recall drawing methods, bisecting radii and developing profiles.

AO2 Understanding

A basic drawing was provided showing an image of the complete semi circular head section required by the client; no detail was given on the joints to be used. Most candidates incorporated a haunched mortise as best practice, but a minority did not include a haunch. The higher achieving candidates produced their templates during the setting out process saving time by not having to set up trammels twice and ensuring accuracy. Some candidates found that by using different colour pencils, that helped them to differentiate individual components on their setting out detail.

AO3 Practical skills

Most candidates completed the task in the recommended time with various degrees of success. Most could be classified as fit for purpose with only minor errors while others did not fully meet the standard. The most common mistake being that candidates did not work to a recognised sequence and made simple errors that required replacement timber and glazing bars not being equally divided. Some excellent use of hand and power tools was observed, along with the setting up and using of static machines.

AO4 Bringing it all together

The candidates that found the geometry most challenging often had glazing bars that did not divide the quadrant sash equally.

Candidates that achieved the higher marks within AO4 had familiarised themselves with the assessment brief and fully understood what was required and devised a sequence of operations that would enable them to complete the task timely, and to a standard that met the tolerances.

The candidates that did not prepare and plan adequately tended to be marked lower within this AO.

AO5 Attention to detail

As Architectural joinery is very much process driven, with tight tolerances required within industry, attention to detail is paramount from start to finish in the manufacture of any joinery item, and the candidates that regularly checked measurements throughout the setting out stage tended to produce working drawings that were clean, accurate and easy to follow. Using face side and edge marks correctly enabled the more organised candidates to mark all joints at the same time again demonstrating an overall comprehension of what is required to produce an accurate piece of Architectural joinery.

Summary

Candidates that read and fully understood the brief, and planned a sequence of operations and regularly checked their setting out detail tended to produce the most accurate setting out detail. With an accurate setting out rod and planned sequence of operations ie. marking out in pairs, machining in a batch etc, completed the task comfortably within the time given; allowing them time to ensure the overall finish met the set tolerances. Candidates that did not work to a recognised sequence tended to make basic errors requiring replacement components, missing haunches and ended up rushing to finish, producing a poorer overall finish that resulted in lower marks been awarded.