

Evelyn Street Primary School Art & Design

Intended Curriculum

Art

Evelyn Street supports a diverse community that can face social and economic challenges.

We have designed a curriculum to respond to the school's context providing rich knowledge and experiences that some of our children may not naturally access. For example: visits to art galleries and museums.

To raise the children's awareness of our rich heritage within the arts, we have included a wealth of artists, designers, and architects both complementary and contemporary.

Visual Elements

Line	Short or continuous marks made using a variety of tools. Line can define the edge of a contour or shape and can be straight, curved, broken or continuous, thick, or thin. Lines can be used to represent texture and form by hatching and cross hatching
Shape	Shape is created by enclosing a space using an outline. The shape of an object or geometric pattern and the shape between objects

Form	Description of 3D shape, form has volume and occupies space, it can be regular e.g. a cube or sphere or irregular e.g. a stone, shell, or a fir cone
Space	The unlimited 3-dimensional expanse in which all objects are located. The distance between two points. The illusion of space can be created using colour, tone, linear perspective, and scale
Colour	We are surrounded by colour – look! There are three primary colours red, blue, and yellow. They can be used to mix secondary colours: green, purple, and orange
Tone	Differences in light and dark, tint or shade of colour to show effect of light on colour and form. Lighter tones or tints can be made by adding black to a colour
Texture	Describes how something feels, the surface quality of an object. Rough, smooth, hard, soft, prickly, spikey, furry
Pattern	The arrangement of shapes, natural and man-made, decorative design on surface. (Zebra, tiger, daisy [petals, brickwork, wallpaper, wrapping paper, fabric designs, patterns from other cultures)
Proportion	
Composition	
Perspective	

Evelyn Street Primary School- E.A.D progression through EYFS
Expressive Arts and Design -Creating with materials



Playing & Exploring - Engagement	Active Learning - Motivation	Creating & Thinking Critically - Thinking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding out & exploring Playing with what they know Being willing to 'have a go' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being involved & concentrating Keep on trying Enjoying achieving what they set out to do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having their own ideas (creative thinking) Making links (building theories) Working with ideas (critical thinking)

ELG
 -Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools, and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form, and function

-Share their creations, explaining the process they have used -Make use of props and materials when role-playing characters in narratives and stories					
Nursery Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to use a variety of drawing tools • Explore colour and colour mixing • Create closed shapes and continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw with increasing complexity and detail such as representing a face with a circle and including details • Show different emotions in their drawings • Use a variety of construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore varied materials freely, to develop ideas about how to use them and what to make • Handling, feeling, enjoying, and manipulating materials • Join varied materials and explore different textures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop own ideas and decide which materials to use to express them • Explore and practice artists techniques • Notice what other children and adults do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss likes and dislikes about artwork • Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud voices
Nursery Knowledge	<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn All About Me/Families and Celebrations</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Spring Traditional Tales and farm animals /Growing and changing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Summer People Who Help Us/Chester Zoo/Knowsley Safari</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a variety of tools-pencils, crayons, felts, pastels, chalks, large marker pens • Can draw a simple representation of myself <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explores what happens when colours are mixed • Explores different textures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can describe different textures • Can describe changes to colours as they are mixed • Can create simple collage using a variety of texture and explain how one texture represents an object/item • Can create observational drawing of natural items i.e. spring flowers in outdoor area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the appropriate tool to or technique to complete a task • Can choose materials and create a vehicle i.e. police car/fire engine • Can manipulate resources and natural materials to create environmental art i.e. Forest School, outdoor provision 		
Children to be exposed to a wide range of tools, materials, and resources both indoors and outdoors that will support their artistic creativity, design, and representation. Repeated and varied opportunities to engage creatively will support children to expand their knowledge and application, develop proficiency, control and confidence whilst further supporting/enhancing broader application in all areas of the EYFS i.e. role play (PSED), storytelling(R), construction(UTW)					

Evelyn Street Primary School- **E.A.D** progression through EYFS

Expressive Arts and Design -Creating with materials



Playing & Exploring - Engagement		Active Learning - Motivation		Creating & Thinking Critically - Thinking		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding out & exploring Playing with what they know Being willing to 'have a go' 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being involved & concentrating Keep on trying Enjoying achieving what they set out to do 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having their own ideas (creative thinking) Making links (building theories) Working with ideas (critical thinking) 		
<p>ELG</p> <p>-Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools, and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form, and function</p> <p>-Share their creations, explaining the process they have used</p> <p>-Make use of props and materials when role-playing characters in narratives and stories</p>						
Reception Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore a range of tools competently and safely Explore different textures Create representations of both imaginary and real-life ideas, events, people, and objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manipulate materials to have a planned effect Use a range of material, tools, and textures to experiment and create different textures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them Explore, use, and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials to express and communicate their discoveries and understanding Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources, and skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond imaginatively to artworks and objects Explore use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings Express and communicate working theories, feelings and understanding in the form of artwork and objects 	
Reception Knowledge	<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn and Seasons/Celebrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools, and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture form and function Can draw a representation of myself and others Use colours to express/represent their feelings Explore what happens when primary colours are mixed 	<p style="text-align: center;">Spring</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Animals/Lifecycles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of props and materials and develop these to support role playing characters in narratives and stories Can take about, anticipate, the changes to colours when they mix them Can create observational drawings (-outdoor inspiration) i.e.-new spring flowers, chickens 	<p style="text-align: center;">Summer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minibeasts/Occupations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share their creations explaining the process they have used Can explain how colours can be changed Can select tools and resources and give reasons for their choice Can create(3D) construction model representations with a clear focus i.e. specific building/home 			
<p>Children to be exposed to a wide range of tools, materials, and resources both indoors and outdoors that will support their artistic creativity, design, and representation. Repeated and varied opportunities to engage creatively will support children to expand their knowledge and application, develop proficiency, control and confidence whilst further supporting/enhancing broader application in all areas of the EYFS i.e. role play (PSED), storytelling(R), construction(UW)</p>						

KS1: Art year A

<p>POS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products - To use drawing, painting, and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences, and imagination - To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form, and space - To talk about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. 	<p>Drawing</p> <p>Study America's Oldest Art - The Rock Art of Serra da Capivara Use oil pastels to imply texture of surface around drawings Shade by drawing in certain directions using diagonal and vertical lines. Add detail into a drawing by using horizontal, vertical, or diagonal lines or dots. Draw an eye in proportion and match up a half portrait photocopy of a Renaissance portrait. Using chalks and pastels, blend tones or gradients using appropriate pressure.</p> <p>Painting</p> <p>Use a variety of brushes, experimenting with how the grip affects the marks made Practice blending pairs of colours to achieve smooth gradients Mixing primaries to make secondary colours Create a close-up flower image Practice painting trees with loose lines to create realistic form without painting first</p>
<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Manipulate and use paper folding, coiling and other paper sculpting techniques to create a 3-dimensional paper sculpture from flat pieces. Sketchbook study of insects. Children to upscale some of their work Press /roll leaves like cabbage leaves into the flat clay. Roll coils of clay and balls of clay. Make an insect such as a beetle or snail Make a face on a rolled flat piece of clay. Create reliefs, indentations, impressions and how to smooth clay for a Greek mask</p>	<p>Pattern and Printing</p> <p>Create a mono print drawing from carbon paper. Make Egyptian stylised flower mono prints Using acrylic paint, rollers and palettes explore how does the amount of paint I use effect the clarity / definition of my print? Print with found objects, bubble wrap, geometric shapes, Lego bricks, bottle tops etc. Experiment on assorted colour backgrounds. Make a mono print using printing ink and a square of plastic. Apply paint with a roller evenly over the plastic. Use a round ended tool, the other end of a paint brush, draw a simple shape like a leaf/ flower or any pattern.</p>

Year A – End points

<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know that in all parts of the world, Ancient Civilisations, drew scenes on the walls of caves - to tell stories and to communicate</p>
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	<p>Know that Renaissance artists like Michelangelo, drew portraits and still life compositions in a realistic way.</p> <p>Know that an observational drawing is from a primary source object and something that is present and a secondary source object is a photograph or photocopy.</p> <p>Know that a pencil grip can change how marks are applied on a surface.</p> <p>Know how to draw lines and dots to create implied texture.</p> <p>Know how to draw a realistic eye and how diverse cultures (Ancient Egyptians) drew eyes.</p> <p>Know that drawing pencils have different grades, and that H means hard graphite and B means depth of black graphite</p> <p>Know that the higher the number of a pencil, the harder or darker it is.</p> <p>Know that 'tone' means how light or dark pencil lines or a colour can be.</p>
Painting	<p>Know that Japanese and Flemish Renaissance artists painted landscapes & flowers.</p> <p>Know that Georgia O'Keeffe mostly used watercolour and pastels</p> <p>Know that Georgia O'Keeffe is famous for her large-scale flower paintings and bold use of colour</p> <p>Know that landscapes can include perspective to show distance and be created in layers with a fore/mid and background.</p> <p>Know that there are several types of brushes: flat brush, rounded brush, or angled brush to create smooth and textured effects</p> <p>Know that there are several types of medium to paint with: watercolour, inks, ready mixed and acrylic paint.</p> <p>Know how to draw loose lines to record initial ideas when planning to paint trees, flowers, and a landscape.</p> <p>Know that primary colours, red, yellow & blue mix to make the secondary colours, orange, purple and green and that blue, green and purple belong to the cool colour family and red, orange, and yellow belong to the warm colour family.</p> <p>Knows how to mix a shade and a tint of a colour and how to blend tones or gradients of colour.</p>
Sculpture	<p>Know that sculpture is art in 3D (three dimension - width, height, depth) and can be made by carving, modelling, or placing materials together.</p> <p>Know how to manipulate paper and card to make sculptural forms.</p> <p>Know clay comes from the ground</p> <p>Know how to use clay tools and equipment to roll out, sculpt shapes and make impressions like lines, on clay sculpture.</p> <p>Know how to use hands to make coils, model shapes and join pieces of clay.</p> <p>Know that ancient Greeks made sculptures and theatre masks.</p> <p>Know how to make a rubbing of a surface of an object.</p>
Pattern and printing	<p>Know that a print is an art technique where an image, a texture or a shape can be reproduced many times on a surfaces like paper or fabric.</p>

Know that the raised pattern on an object or surface can be reproduced many times by printing.
 Know that when mono printing only one final image is made.
 Know that printing ink is very fluid, dries quickly and is applied using a roller.
 Know that Japanese artists are famous for their wood block prints.
 Know that Hokusai, a Japanese artist, created *The Great Wave of Kanagawa* using a wood block print.
 Know that books, packaging, magazines, and patterns on clothes are made by printing.

KS1: Art year B	
<p>POS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products - To use drawing, painting, and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences, and imagination 	<p>Drawing</p> <p>Use sketched horizontal & vertical lines to record initial ideas. Apply lines that follow basic contours and outlines of shapes from observation -refining lines increase the accuracy of drawing.</p> <p>Draw human figures in various positions as seen in Parietal Cave Art Lascaux</p> <p>Identify/ choose & experiment with earth colours</p> <p>Study Leonardo de Vinci the artist self-portraits- or Mona Lisa <u>sketches</u>.</p> <p>Draw faces</p> <p>Draw implied texture with hatching and dots. Add depths of shading using 2B/4B pencil.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form, and space - To talk about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. 	<p>Draw stuffed animals from museum - blending tones & gradients of fur and feathers, claws, etc</p>
<p>Pattern and printing</p> <p>Print with natural objects/ leaves/- cut peppers/ cabbage leaves using printing ink and rollers. Reproduce prints, achieving prints of more than 1 colour on fabric. Explore overlapping images. Print a negative image with a large leaf and bubble wrap. Study artist Clare Harrup Print with corrugated cardboard, cut out shapes, cotton buds and dabbers of fruit and vegetables</p>	<p>Painting</p> <p>Use a wash brush and a thin brush with watercolours to create a Japanese landscape Explore Van Gogh's use of impasto technique Experiment with different brush types, spreaders and acrylic and the impasto technique. Study Gustav Klimt's painting of trees (Birch Trees) Create a tree using acrylic paint in warm colours to represent the leaves between the trees as in Klimt's work</p> <p>Sculpture</p> <p>Study the work of Sculptor Mathilde Roussel. Manipulate and use paper folding, coiling and other paper sculpting techniques to create a 3-dimensional paper sculpture from flat pieces. Create sculptural wings and feather effects and textures from layers of cardboard and paper. Press natural materials into clay e.g. sticks, seeds, acorns, leaves, berries. - impressed or imprinted pattern/texture Use natural materials on clay for different effects. Join coils and shaped pieces of clay to a flat base with cross hatching and slip. Use a tile cutter or cut a uniform square tile shape</p>

Year B– End points	
<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know that Leonardo Da Vinci (Renaissance artist) painted portraits and animals in a realistic way. Know that in all parts of the world, Ancient Civilisations, drew scenes on the walls of caves - to tell stories and to communicate Know that an observational drawing is from a primary source object and something that is present and a secondary source object is a photograph or photocopy.</p>

	<p>Know that a pencil grip can change how marks are applied on a surface.</p> <p>Know how to draw lines and dots to create implied texture.</p> <p>Know how to draw a realistic eye and how diverse cultures (Ancient Egyptians) drew eyes.</p> <p>Know that drawing pencils have different grades, and that H means hard graphite and B means depth of black graphite</p> <p>Know that the higher the number of a pencil, the harder or darker it is.</p> <p>Know that 'tone' means how light or dark pencil lines or a colour can be.</p>
Painting	<p>Know that Japanese and Flemish Renaissance artists painted landscapes & flowers.</p> <p>Know that Gustav Klimt liked to paint trees (Birch Forest, Beech Forest, Pear Tree)</p> <p>Know that landscapes can include perspective to show distance and be created in layers with a fore/mid and background.</p> <p>Know that there are several types of brushes: flat brush, rounded brush, or angled brush to create smooth and textured effects</p> <p>Know that there are several types of medium to paint with: watercolour, inks, ready mixed and acrylic paint.</p> <p>Know how to draw loose lines to record initial ideas when planning to paint trees, flowers, and a landscape.</p> <p>Know that primary colours, red, yellow & blue mix to make the secondary colours, orange, purple and green and that blue, green and purple belong to the cool colour family and red, orange, and yellow belong to the warm colour family.</p> <p>Knows how to mix a shade and a tint of a colour and how to blend tones or gradients of colour.</p>
Sculpture	<p>Know Mathilde Roussel forms sculptures out of recycled materials, soil, and grass seeds</p> <p>Know that sculpture is art in 3D (three dimension - width, height, depth) and can be made by carving, modelling, or placing materials together.</p> <p>Know how to manipulate paper and card to make a bird sculpture.</p> <p>Know clay comes from the ground.</p> <p>Know how to use clay tools and equipment to roll out, sculpt shapes and make impressions like lines, on clay sculpture.</p> <p>Know how to use hands to make coils, model shapes and join pieces of clay.</p> <p>Know how to make a rubbing of a surface of an object.</p>
Pattern and printing	<p>Know that a print is an art technique where an image, a texture or a shape can be reproduced many times on a surfaces like paper or fabric.</p> <p>Know that the raised pattern on an object or surface can be reproduced many times by printing.</p> <p>Know that when mono printing only one final image is made.</p> <p>Know that printing ink is very fluid, dries quickly and is applied using a roller.</p> <p>Know that Japanese artists are famous for their wood block prints.</p>

Know that Claire Harrup is an illustrator and printmaker based in the UK.
 Know that books, packaging, magazines, and patterns on clothes are made by printing.

LKS2: Art year A	
<p>POS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting, and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] - Talk about great artists, architects, and designers in history 	<p>Painting</p> <p>Using knowledge of shade and tint, mix variations of dark, mid, and light of a certain colour by adding the correct ratio of white or black. Use colour wheel to support work with acrylic paint. Practice blending colours to achieve gradients and clear contrast between dark, mid, and light. Experiment with watercolours and effects to create backgrounds e.g. work wet on wet, dry on wet etc. Use watercolour ink to create a layered landscape Compose a landscape using mixed media</p>
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Refining line, shapes, tonal gradients to help to create a more accurate and realistic outcome. Draw circles and use directional marks to depicts circular objects. Using shading so objects can possess form - dots, cross hatching and hatching can be used to show areas of light and dark – Tone Identifying areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients</p>	<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Use Franz Messerschmidt’s work to inspire designs for gargoyle pot. Adapt the thumb pot technique to construct a hollow form clay sculpture with gargoyle characteristics. Create different textures in clay using clay tools and create impressions, indents, reliefs in some areas and score to simulate texture. Use slip and cross hatching techniques to attach features. Represent an animal’s eye in clay. Attach smaller and thinner pieces of clay so that they will not fall off. Use slip and cross hatching techniques to secure the pieces. Engrave details into the clay work to imply the features of animal skin or scales.</p>

<p>Observe how artists create effects through drawing. Analyse drawings and explain how the artist has made the work using marks, emotion and discuss composition</p> <p>Study Clara Peeters and Rembrandt</p> <p>Discuss what still life objects represent</p> <p>Practise 1- and 2-point perspective</p> <p>Discuss how the artist has made the work using marks, how they create movement, emotion and discuss composition.</p>	<p>Printing and textiles</p> <p>Simplify a drawing of a fossil to make a polystyrene block print.</p> <p>Use a blunt pencil or the wooden end of a paint brush to press gently into the block</p> <p>Experiment with press printing- using printing inks, rollers, and a palette, ink up the print block and print over backgrounds.</p> <p>Experiment with colour combinations and overlapping prints etc.</p> <p>Print onto fabric - use pens and fabric crayons and embellish with seed beads and collaged text- lines of a poem.</p>
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Year A – End points

<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know that some items and objects within a still life composition symbolise different things e.g. roses - love, apples - temptation</p> <p>Know that Renaissance Artists painted realism in still life and animals and birds</p> <p>Know that Clara Peeters was the first still life artist to include fish in her paintings.</p> <p>Know that Rembrandt is known for the use of light and shadow in his portraits.</p> <p>Know how artists create movement using pencil marks and effects in their art works.</p> <p>Know how to create and add tone to drawings to show light and dark and to achieve form in still life and architectural drawings</p> <p>Know how to add 1- and 2-point perspective to a drawing to portray form.</p> <p>Know that a horizon line runs horizontally, and vanishing points are where lines meet.</p> <p>Know that to portray distance in a composition, objects further away are smaller and in less detail.</p>
<p>Painting</p>	<p>Know that famous renaissance artists painted landscapes and still life compositions with realism and perspective.</p> <p>Know that some artists paint hidden meanings and sometimes paint themselves in a landscape and the colours they choose may tell a story or convey a mood.</p> <p>Know that Johannes Vermeer paintings depict scenes of daily life</p> <p>Know how to mix and blend evenly, primary, secondary, and tertiary colours to add form to a composition and how to use a colour wheel to support colour mixing.</p> <p>Know how to consider composition placing objects/trees/buildings in a landscape with perspective such as a horizon line.</p> <p>Know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork and a horizon line and vanishing points are used.</p> <p>Know that texture in a painting can be achieved by layering using differing brush strokes or by using a sponge.</p>
<p>Sculpture</p>	<p>Know that Franz Messerschmidt was a sculptor famous for character heads contorted into extreme facial expressions</p>

	<p>Know sculpture is an art form made in three dimensions where sculptors use modelling and constructing - to create their work.</p> <p>Know that papier mâché is used to make a sculptural form from recycled paper</p> <p>Know that a gargoyle is found on old churches and cathedrals to divert rainwater away from the building</p> <p>Know that a kiln is used to dry out an artist's clay sculptures and pottery.</p> <p>Know how to hand sculpt, model shapes, and join pieces of clay to make an open hollow form.</p> <p>Know how to use clay tools and equipment to roll out, sculpt shapes, join pieces, and make impressions and indents like lines, on clay sculpture.</p> <p>Know how to use pencil and shading to draw eyes with realism and detail.</p> <p>Know how to use pencil and shading to draw animal eyes and how to represent an animal eye in clay.</p> <p>Know how to adapt the thumb pot technique to construct a hollow form clay sculpture.</p>
<p>Printing and textiles</p>	<p>Know that Andy Warhol used images from popular culture making him one of the best-known pop artists.</p> <p>Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on surfaces like paper or fabric using press print techniques.</p> <p>Know how to develop a press print (impressed print) from an observational drawing using a polystyrene tile.</p> <p>Know how to make a negative print and a surrounding background.</p> <p>Know how to hand dye fabric with fabric dye.</p> <p>Know how to transfer a design from paper to fabric using tracing</p> <p>Know that embellishment in art is to add a decorative detail like beads, sequins, buttons</p>

LKS2: Art year B	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - POS - To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas 	<p>Painting</p> <p>Study the works of William Turner and John Constable – romanticism era</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting, and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] - Talk about great artists, architects, and designers in history 	<p>Painting movement in water using soluble drawing materials, soluble graphite (Lyra) with water and use inks – splashes and flicks- drips etc.</p> <p>Experiment with techniques to create calm water and a storm at sea and warm and cold colour landscapes.</p> <p>Create tertiary colours from primary and secondary colours. - blue/purple</p> <p>Blend colours using a soft and smooth gradient</p> <p>Create a seascape</p> <p>Use a sponge to create an effect with paint</p> <p>Experiment with inks /brush strokes and thin brushes.</p> <p>Experiment with ready mixed paint to paint a bird in a landscape.</p>
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Hatching, dots & cross hatching. Experiment with putty rubbers.</p> <p>Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.</p> <p>Study MC Esher - graphic artist and Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham</p> <p>Use pens and pencils to draw referencing architecture from Warrington, Liverpool, and London</p> <p>Practise simple 1- and 2-point perspective.</p> <p>Create a cityscape</p> <p>Use pastels and chalks to show movement</p> <p>Draw horses showing movement</p> <p>Create a composition with horses in</p>	<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Construct a clay coil pot.</p> <p>Use clay slip and cross hatching techniques to join coils. Gently use fingers to join coils on the inside of the pot.</p> <p>Create Papier Mache miniature pots using recycled paper/ parcel paper / magazines etc. and flour and Pva paste in layers over an armature that is removed when the mâché is dry.</p> <p>Create designs for clay animal pot using Grayson Perry as a stimulus</p> <p>Create a clay owl pot showing texture for feathers</p> <p>Printing and textiles</p> <p>Study Henri Matisse</p> <p>Create a relief print made from layers of material such as thick card layered onto a printing block so the pattern or design to be printed is in relief on the flat tile.</p> <p>Design a pattern for the fabric over of a notebook or diary.</p> <p>Use wax resist, fabric dye, fabric pens and relief print tile</p> <p>Add embellishment: beads, sequins, or buttons</p>

Year B – End points

<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know how to draw horses with realism and detail using different mark making.</p> <p>Know that Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham is known for being the first female architect</p> <p>Know how artists create movement using pencil marks and effects in their art works.</p>
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	<p>Know how to create and add tone to drawings to show light and dark and to achieve form in still life and architectural drawings</p> <p>Know how to add 1- and 2-point perspective to a drawing to portray form.</p> <p>Know that a horizon line runs horizontally, and vanishing points are where lines meet.</p> <p>Know that to portray distance in a composition, objects further away are smaller and, in less detail,</p>
Painting	<p>Know that artists in the Romanticism era of art painted landscapes using usually showing movement in water in a composition.</p> <p>Know that William Turner is world renowned for painting landscapes using water colours</p> <p>Know that Japanese artists quite often painted birds in landscapes.</p> <p>Know that some artists paint hidden meanings and sometimes paint themselves in a landscape and the colours they choose may tell a story or convey a mood.</p> <p>Know that Johannes Vermeer paintings depict scenes of daily life</p> <p>Know how to mix and blend evenly, primary, secondary, and tertiary colours to add form to a composition and how to use a colour wheel to support colour mixing.</p> <p>Know how to consider composition placing objects/trees/buildings in a landscape with perspective such as a horizon line.</p> <p>Know that perspective allows artists to portray form in their artwork and a horizon line and vanishing points are used.</p> <p>Know that texture in a painting can be achieved by layering using differing brush strokes or by using a sponge</p>
Sculpture	<p>Know sculpture is an art form made in three dimensions where sculptors use modelling or constructing - to create their work.</p> <p>Know that clay coil pots are a part of Chinese history.</p> <p>Know that a kiln is used to dry out an artist's clay sculptures and pottery.</p> <p>Know how to use clay tools and equipment to roll out, sculpt shapes, join pieces, and make impressions and indents like lines, on clay sculpture.</p> <p>Know how to hand roll coils of clay, model shapes and join pieces of clay.</p> <p>Know how famous artists and potters make pots from clay.</p> <p>Know that papier mâché can be used to make a sculptural form from recycled paper</p> <p>Know Sir Grayson Perry is a sculptor known for his animal pots</p>
Printing and textiles	<p>Know that Henri Matisse was a printmaker, sculptor, and a painter.</p> <p>Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on surfaces like paper or fabric using relief print techniques.</p> <p>Know how to develop a relief print (a collagraph) using layered card.</p> <p>Know how to use a wax resist technique on fabric.</p>

	<p>Know how to transfer a design from paper to fabric using tracing</p> <p>Know that printing is used in everyday life in textiles such as quilt covers, curtains and clothes.</p>
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UKS2: Art year A	
<p><u>POS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting, and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] - To talk about great artists, architects, and designers in history 	<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Study Messerschmidt</p> <p>Analyse how sculptors compose sculptures in different poses for different meanings and to show different emotions.</p> <p>Create a bust of a person from clay.</p> <p>Scoring with thicker or thinner tools. Thinner, lighter tools can be made to look like fine hairs in hair or eyebrows. Thicker scoring can be used to depict and shape features on the face such as laughter lines or chins</p> <p>Sculpt a figure using silver foil and wire using an armature or cover with wet strength tissue paper or water and flour papier mâché.</p>
<p>Drawing</p> <p>Explore the various positions of objects in a still life composition considering different viewpoints as different viewpoints and perspectives affect a shape's appearance.</p>	<p>Painting</p> <p>Practise impasto painting techniques to capture the textural effects in Van Gogh's work.</p> <p>Experiment with spreaders / different brushes pointed & flat, Filbert Paintbrush and cardboard pieces to achieve texture using acrylic paint</p>

<p>Analyse and annotate drawings looking for light and dark, perspective, how they used pencil marks to create depth and form. Compose a landscape of countryside or sea scape that includes perspective and implied texture with an impressionist style Use tone and shading techniques to achieve form and capture the reflection. Study architect – Zaha Hadid Practise drawing 3-point perspective Figure drawing composition. (Side on or sitting pose) Explore David Hockney’s technique of applying lines, shapes, and tone directly and how this affects the aesthetic of an artwork. Draw an animal portrait that includes light and shadow, including implied texture. Explore proportion in art</p>	<p>Design a composition that includes elements of perspective and scale. Use knowledge of colour mixing to achieve a range of colours Mark areas of light and shadow in a painting. Explore when complementary colours are mixed Use Claire Harrup’s work as ref to create textural effects with dots and marks. Create an imaginative composition of food. Study Pierre Auguste Renoir’s portraits Paint portraits of a person and a dog (front and side views)</p> <p>Printing and mixed media Study - Melanie Yazzi Explore mixed media poetry zines which includes printing/ pattern/elements of collage/ handmade paper/ monoprint/ carbon transfer work- images and written text Work on separate pieces that can be assembled at the end. Explore making Layers- add pieces of fabric, cut shapes from foam sheets, and use as mono prints</p>
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Year A – End points	
<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know how to analyse and annotate an expressionist artist’s drawings of landscapes, animals and portraits looking for light and dark, perspective and how they used pencil marks to create depth and form. Know that Zaha Hadid was the architect that designed the London Aquatics centre built for the Olympics Know how to add light and shadow to drawings when the direction of the light source or sources is known. Know that when drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion and that objects will appear differently when viewed from different viewpoints and angles. Know how to draw reflection on an object or in a landscape. Know how to create 1- 2- and 3-point perspective in drawings, to portray form to make the viewers eye go on a journey. Know that composition allows for a balanced artwork so the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.</p>
<p>Painting</p>	<p>Know that cubism is a style of painting that was developed which shows objects from many angles at once. Know that abstract art is a form of art with no recognisable subject - it does not represent images of our everyday life. Know that Renoir painted portraits and was known for his use of light</p>

	<p>Know how to choose the correct brush to portray light and shadow clearly and refine the outline of an object.</p> <p>Know how to use directional brush strokes to create form and movement in a painting.</p> <p>Know how to add perspective when creating a painting (1 and 2 -point perspective).</p> <p>Know how to use scaling and composition for a balanced artwork.</p> <p>Know how to map out the composition of a painting and that the paintbrush, colours, shapes, tone, and composition can be used in different ways to inform mood.</p> <p>Know that pointillists use small, distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image</p> <p>Know how to stipple</p> <p>Know that when complementary colours are mixed, they produce muted colours</p>
Sculpture	<p>Know that sculptors create sculptures in different poses for different meanings and to show different emotions.</p> <p>Know how to create a figure of a person and the idea of it being in proportion.</p> <p>Know how to sculpt using silver foil and wire, and how to use an armature.</p> <p>Know that they can measure shapes from observation using a scaling method using their thumb and pencil - relates this method to scaling of human figure - $7\frac{1}{2}$ head lengths.</p> <p>Know how to draw a human face in proportion.</p> <p>Know that the Romans made busts of gods and emperors.</p> <p>Know that Edgar Degas & Auguste Rodin were sculptors fascinated by movement</p> <p>Know how to create reliefs, indentations, impressions in clay and how to smooth clay with clay tools.</p> <p>Know how to draw the human figure in proportion</p>
Printing and mixed media	<p>Know that print maker Melanie Yazzi uses symbols and patterns from the Native American people of the USA in her designs</p> <p>Know that some artists create art from their heritage, customs and beliefs.</p> <p>Know that mixed media means made up of different mediums</p> <p>Know how to create a personal, original piece of art in response to a poem or other stimulus.</p> <p>Know that a poetry zine is usually a staple bound booklet that allow writers, photographers, and artists to share their ideas</p>

UKS2: Art year B	
<p>POS To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting, and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] - To talk about great artists, architects, and designers in history 	<p>Painting Painting on black paper with white paint. Paint from photographs using watered down inks and thin brushes Use scaling and composition for a balanced artwork. E.g. the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance Use Wax resist- pens drawing and inks over to achieve detailed effect In the style of Remedios Varo create a composition showing perspective Paint a life size portrait using media of choice</p>
<p>Drawing Analyse the work of Hundertwasser and Gaudi - looking for disturbing the usual perspective and how they changed people's views of what a building should look like Draw an architectural composition- use shading to create form. Create a surrealist imaginative drawing by drawing a scene or object inside a light bulb and trying to include distortion created by the circular bulb. Draw hands from different viewpoints and angles Explore with different drawing media on diverse backgrounds, drawing with more than 1 light source and viewpoints.</p>	<p>Sculpture Appraise some of the great modern artist's sculptures around the world. Explore how abstract artists (Moore and Hepworth) use negative space, shape, form, texture, composition to make the viewer's eyes run over the shape of the sculpture. Sculpt a clay sculpture that includes negative space inspired by the focus artists. Use different clay tools to carve and add textured pattern to the surface. Create a wire head sculpture with 3D elements considering alternative features/ missing features etc. Cut, twist, and join wire to create 3-dimensional form. Make a 'winged' or insect like sculpture from wire and other found materials to hang outside in the school grounds</p>

<p>Draw areas of light and shadow in an observational drawing Analyse Pablo Picasso- The weeping Woman- Gernika looking for light and dark, perspective, how he used pencil marks to create depth and form. Use mix media colour- chinks and pastels- pens etc. to draw faces trying to create mood through use of tone. Draw elongated faces in the style of Modigliani</p>	<p>Printing and mixed media Draw/design a seascape. Plan a horizon line/ the sea/ the land/ the sky - add sketches of features such as shells/ buildings/ fences etc Make a 4 layered sandwich of merino wool tops in the colours of the sea scape. Construct the felt Add stability by adding a layer of quilting and stitch on transparent fabrics such as voiles Add embellishments such as applique, buttons, stitching Use wax batik on fabric for design based on skulls – embellish and stitch</p>
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Year B – End points	
<p>Drawing</p>	<p>Know how to analyse and annotate an expressionist artist’s drawings of landscapes, animals and portraits looking for light and dark, perspective and how they used pencil marks to create depth and form. Know that Hundertwasser is a famous artist and architect known for brightly coloured abstract artwork and architecture identified by its irregular shaped windows and doors. Know how to add light and shadow to drawings when the direction of the light source or sources is known. Know that when drawing from observation, they must consistently look at the subject to gauge accurate shape, form, tone and proportion and that objects will appear differently when viewed from different viewpoints and angles. Know how to draw reflection on an object or in a landscape. Know how to create 1- 2- and 3-point perspective in drawings, to portray form to make the viewers eye go on a journey. Know that composition allows for a balanced artwork so the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.</p>
<p>Painting</p>	<p>Know that cubism is a style of painting that was developed which shows objects from many angles at once. Know that abstract art is a form of art with no recognisable subject - it does not represent images of our everyday life. Know that Lubiana Himid paints stories about friendships, love, and kindness. Know how to choose the correct brush to portray light and shadow clearly and refine the outline of an object. Know how to use directional brush strokes to create form and movement in a painting. Know how to add perspective when creating a painting (1 and 2 -point perspective). Know how to use scaling and composition for a balanced artwork.</p>

	<p>Know how to map out the composition of a painting and that the paintbrush, colours, shapes, tone, and composition can be used in different ways to inform mood.</p> <p>Know that pointillists use small, distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image</p> <p>Know how to stipple</p> <p>Know that when complementary colours are mixed, they produce muted colours</p>
Sculpture	<p>Know that Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth are modern sculptors</p> <p>Know that abstract artists use negative space, shape, form, texture, composition to make the viewer's eyes run over the shape of the sculpture.</p> <p>Know that some sculptors try to give the impression of movement within their work.</p> <p>Know how artists use wire to create sculptural form and how to shape, wrap, twist, cut and join the wire to create 3-dimensional form.</p> <p>Know how to create reliefs, indentations, and impressions and how to smooth the surface of clay.</p> <p>Know how to sculpt holes through free standing clay sculptures.</p> <p>Know that refining lines, shapes, tonal gradients will help to create a more accurate and realistic outcome in drawing.</p> <p>Know that the space surrounding a subject is called negative space and keeps the focus on the subject.</p>
Printing and mixed media	<p>Know that textile artists make their art from a variety of fabrics</p> <p>Know that wet felting is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap, and water to make felt out of wool fibres</p> <p>Know that Día de Los Muertos (The Day of The Dead) is a Traditional Mexican Festival that celebrates the lives of deceased relatives.</p> <p>Know that stitching is used to add embellishment to textile work, like buttons, sequins, or beads</p> <p>Know that Batik is a wax-resist technique where molten hot wax is applied to the fabric with a brush or tjanting tool prior to dyeing to keep the colour from reaching the fibre.</p> <p>Know that textile artists make items that we wear and use in our daily lives as well as textile art.</p>