

Alderman Bolton Primary School



ART & DESIGN Our Intended Curriculum

Art

Alderman Bolton 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 through the use of colour, tone, linear perspective and scale
Colour	We are surrounded by colour – take a 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)

Alderman Bolton 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 us of props and materials when role-playing characters in narratives and stories</p>					
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 different materials freely, in order to develop ideas about how to use them and what to make Handling, feeling, enjoying and manipulating materials Join different 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	Autumn All About Me/Families and Celebrations	Spring Traditional Tales and farm animals /Growing and changing		Summer People Who Help Us/Chester Zoo/Knowsley Safari	
	<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 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 ie 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 ie police car/fire engine Can manipulate resources and natural materials to create environmental art ie. Forest School, outdoor provision 	
<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 ie role play(PSED), story telling(R), construction(UtW)</p>					

Alderman Bolton 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> <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 -Share their creations, explaining the process they have used -Make use of props and materials when role-playing characters in narratives and stories 						
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 art work and objects 	
Reception Knowledge	<p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 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 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 talk about, possibly anticipate, the changes to colours when they mix them Can create observational drawings(-outdoor inspiration) ie- new spring flowers, chickens 	<p style="text-align: center;">Summer 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 ie 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 ie role play(PSED), story telling(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 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>Pattern and prints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple art language to describe, compare and contrast artists' drawing styles. Complete a continuous line drawing in response to Paul Klee 'Burdened Child' do not copy. Using Kandinsky's work 'Swinging' Create an abstract collage pattern with colour and shapes observed. Make a print with ready mix paint and primary colours with found objects like, leaves, bottle tops, lids, Lego bricks, bubble wrap etc. or from hands and fingers. Use a roller to apply paint and print with bubble wrap Make a mono-print (a single print) of a geometric shape and or of lines. Mix, use and name secondary colours. Create an abstract print design using Wassily Kandinsky as a starting point. Use primary colours and black and white in acrylic paint in the design. Annotate sketchbook work- add dates names of artists used as influence.
<p>Texture and Collage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make own papers in shades and tones of textured acrylic paint to use in collage activity. Create a collage inspired by Matisse Art Les Legumes using, cutting, tearing and gluing skills. 	<p>Drawing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use simple art language to describe, compare and contrast artists' drawing styles. Understand that artists respond to the Natural World in different ways. Add colour to drawings using drawing ink. Design and paint a wildflower meadow mixed media art piece using primary and secondary source items, memory and imagination and skills and techniques. Annotate sketchbooks- date, names of media used

Year A – End Points	
<p>Texture and Collage</p> <p>Collages using a range of materials, design and make, discussing different textures of materials, colour, pattern, shape and space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that 'collage' is an art technique and comes from the French meaning "to glue. Know the names of famous artists Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso used collage techniques to make art. Know Henri Matisse made a famous collage called The Snail and also made large collages called 'cut -outs' when he was an old man at the end of his career. Know the visual elements in this unit of work are shape, colour and texture Know that the word 'texture' is how a surface looks or feels. Know that a 'rubbing' is a technique to capture the surface texture of objects such as tree bark or leaves by placing paper over a surface and to rub a wax crayon gently on its side over the paper to capture the pattern of the surface. Know that book illustrators, draw and paint the pictures in story books and can also be famous for their art. Know that Eric Carle was a famous author and illustrator of children's book like 'The Very Hungry Caterpillar'

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that ‘impasto painting technique’ is using a spreader to add paint to a surface and it gives a textured effect.
<p>Pattern and Prints</p> <p>Printing using a range of materials, identifying patterns, use of colour, identifying shapes and lines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and remember the names of famous artists Wassily Kandinsky- Paul Klee and Yayoi Kusama. • Know that Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee lived over 150 years ago and are famous for their abstract art and used lines, shapes and bold colours to make their work and that they were two of the first artists to make abstract art. • Know Yayoi Kusama also creates abstract art and is known as the ‘Princess of Polka Dots’ as her artwork is filled with spots and circles. • Know abstract art is mainly colours, shapes, lines and marks and appears as an unrealistic image. • Know a pattern is a repeated decorative design, such as a shape, a colour or a line. • Know that Pattern is one of the visual elements. • Know the visual elements are the words used to describe a work of art (vocabulary, pattern, shape, line and colour) • Know that there are different ways to make prints and a print can be a shape or image reproduced many times or a single one-off image. • Know and identify shapes – square, rectangles, triangle, circle, semi-circle and lines in feature artist’s work. • Know the three primary colours – red, yellow and blue can be mixed to make secondary colours orange, purple and green.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. • Use their sketchbooks to collect , record and evaluate ideas
<p>Observational drawing - Pablo Picasso</p> <p>Understanding of who Pablo Picasso was and why he became famous, exploring different textures using pencils, exploring and creating portraits and cubism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know, artist Ernst Haeckel was a German biologist and artist who discovered, described and named thousands of new species. Before photography, his detailed drawings captured what a microscope revealed. • Know, artist Karl Blossfeldt was a German artist, sculptor and photographer best known for his close-up photographs of plants and living things. • Know, William Morris, was an artist, architect, furniture and fabric designer, writer and maker of stained-glass windows for Churches and that he was famous for his textile designs and that his ideas for his patterns came from nature. • Know a drawing is a collection of lines of different length, width, intensity, depth & shapes. • Know that drawing pencils, come in different grades, 2B – 6B, that make different marks and that the material is called graphite. • Know an observational drawing is a drawing from something real that you can see, called a primary source object. • Know that a secondary source object is a photocopy of the real thing. • Know drawing from memory is drawing from what you remember an object looks like. • Know drawing from imagination is a made-up drawing.

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 • 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>Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix shades, tints and tones of colours in acrylic or readymix paint. • Create an observational artwork in the style of Rosie Sanders using watercolours. • Create artwork inspired by Georgia O’Keefe. Composition to break the boundary of the page. • Describe how moods or feelings can be expressed in colours or shades of colours. • Revisit Impasto technique already learned and create work inspired by Claude Monet. • Use simple art language to describe, compare and contrast artists’ drawing styles. • In this unit of work, tone, colour, texture are featured. • Talk about their sketchbook work • Annotate sketchbooks- date, names of media used.
<p>3D Form/ Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a Land Art sculpture of natural materials from an outside environment. Observe changes to this over time to understand the concept of weathering, decay and change. • Use a camera or iPad & photograph their work. • Create collaborative large-scale art. • Learn to weave. Choose natural tones of colour. • Create a mood board page in sketchbooks that includes, examples of artists work, colours, descriptive words and rubbings of leaves. • Use simple art language to describe, compare and contrast artists’ drawing styles. • In this unit of work, shape, colour, texture and form are featured. • Talk about their sketchbook work • Annotate sketchbooks- date, names of media used. 	<p>Textiles/ Collages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fabric dye. • Express a ‘mood’ in colours. • Make a handmade book with a textile designed cover inspired by traditional patterns. • Use simple art language to describe, compare and contrast artists’ drawing styles. • Talk about their sketchbook work • Annotate sketchbooks- date, names of media used. • Design a traditional Ndebele house. • In this unit of work, shape, colour and pattern are featured.

Year B – End Points

<p>Painting – Colour mixing Making tertiary colours, warm and cold colours, varying tone and tint, mix and matching colours to create an outcome, using water colours, creating a colour wheel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Georgia O’Keefe is famous for her large-scale flower paintings and bold use of colour and how she painted close ups and cropped images. • Know that a cropped image is when the image breaks the edge of the paper. • Know that Rosie Sanders is an artist and illustrator who draws accurate highly realistic images of flowers - her work looks like a photograph. • Know that modern artists like Robbie Honey used photographs as their art form. • Know Claude Monet was a famous impressionist painter who used a textured effect in their painting called, ‘Impasto ‘ • Know acrylic paint is water-based fast-drying paint used by artists since the 1960s. It can be used thickly or thinly depending how much water is added to it. • Know that ready mixed paint is thinner and more transparent than acrylic paint and can be diluted with water and is applied with a brush. • Know that watercolour paint can be diluted with water and can be applied with different thickness brushes. • Know how moods or feelings such as happiness or sadness can be expressed in colours or shades of colours such as, blue for sadness and yellow for happy. • Know tints of colour are made by adding white to a colour to make lighter tints (pastel colours) • Know shades of colour are made by adding black to a colour to make darker shades. • Know tones of colour are made by adding black and white (grey) to make darker or lighter. • Know a colour wheel is a chart of colours to show their relationship to each other used in colour mixing.
<p>(Sculpture) Andy Goldsworthy Who is Andy Goldsworthy? Creating own outdoor art work, noticing patterns and compare similarities and differences between Andy Goldsworthy and Picasso, introduce to 3D, branch weaving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know a ‘sculpture’ is art made in three dimensions and that sculptors use four basic processes - carving, modelling, casting or constructing, to create their works. • Know that sculpture can be made of materials such as paper, clay, metal, wood or recycled materials. • Know the names of famous Land artists/sculptors, Andy Goldsworthy (local artist) and Richard Long make sculptures from natural objects like stone. • Know Land Artists create sculptures out in the environment from stones, branches, leaves and other objects, they find outside and these sculptures are affected by the weather and are not permanent structures. • Know famous artist Frank Stella (sculptor/ artist) creates his sculptures from metal, plastic and paper. • Know how to manipulate, fold, cut and glue paper to construct a 3D paper sculpture. • Know that collaborative or large-scale art can be made when everyone’s art is joined together. • Know a weaving can be made from twigs and threads like wool or long pieces of fabric. • Know that natural tones of colour are the colours that occur in nature.

Textiles - Wax resist painting on fabric

Using a range of materials such as wax resist sticks and fabric dye to create patterns for a decorative purpose.

- Know a textile is a cloth that is woven from threads that can be made into clothes.
- Know the name of famous South African native artist, Esther Mahlangu who used traditional, cultural patterns and symbolic designs that have been preserved through generations.
- Know she is from the Ndebele Nation where the tradition and style of house painting is passed down in the families from generation to generation by the mothers to their daughters.
- Know that traditional art and artists can influence modern day artists and designers.
- Know that Sindiso Khumalo is a current fashion and textile designer who is influenced by traditional South African design but who creates modern design and fashion items of clothing.
- Know that a traditional Ndebele house is decorated with traditional painted patterns.
- Know that wax resist technique on fabric is made using wax crayon and fabric dyes when the wax resists the colour of the dye.

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 • about great artists, architects and designers in history 	<p>Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create using drawing and painting, different landscapes influenced by feature artists. • Complete sketchbook analyse on LS Lowry. Use graded pencils- graphite -chalks. • Artwork must include images placed in foreground, mid ground and background • Colours must create the industrial landscape feel & appearance. • Draw an artist inspired, abstract, city skyline. • Draw architectural forms from imagination inspired by Hundertwasser – wax resist. • Paint a textured landscape inspired by Erin Hanson using impasto technique.
<p>Drawing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The artists in this unit draw and paint landscapes in different styles using different techniques. • Work can be influenced by a famous artist when similar techniques, shapes or colours are used. This work can be drawn from imagination. • Produce individual and collaborative work. • Annotate sketchbook entries with dates, media used, and skill practiced. • Add simple comments about skills learned 	<p>Printing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create texture and effects with oil pastels and charcoal. • Using drawing skills to create a piece of cave art inspired by the Caves at Lascaux. • Colour match & mix appropriate ‘earth colour’ pigments. Mix primary colour powder paint to achieve earth tone brown. Add white and black to achieve tones. • Make marks with a handmade paint brush. • Make an impressed print of a ‘hunter or animal’ in clay. • Know where clay comes from. Roll out clay and create indent pattern or design. • Use a sponge to apply paint effect to clay. • Line is used to describe or make a drawing. • In this unit of work - texture, line, colour, form.

Year A – End Points

<p>Drawing Using H type pencils to recognise the difference between H and B, range of different pencil techniques such as linear, scumbling, side stroke and feathering, colour mixing, heavy and light blending, use of lines to create motion, shading to create a 3D perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know there are various drawing techniques such as scumbling, side strokes, feathering, cross hatching that can be created using different pressure and pencil lines of different thicknesses and by using drawing pencils of different grades. • Know these techniques are used to create form. • Know that a drawing needs to be made simpler by using less detail and no shading to develop a design to be used on a print block. • Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on flat surfaces like paper or fabric. • Know that printing is an ancient art form and the first prints date back to 4th century BC. and first method of textile printing originated in China. • Know that printing inks are thick and sticky and have to be applied to a printing tile with a roller. • Learn that an impressed print is an image engraved into the surface of a polystyrene tile. • Learn a relief print is sometimes called a collagraph and is made by shapes of material added in relief to the surface of a tile.
<p>Painting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know art depicting a landscape is a portrayal of an area of land or scenery in nature such as, mountains, desert, the coast, industrial areas or towns and cities. • Know that the term landscape and portrait refer to the orientation of a piece of art. (Portrait – the vertical and landscape- the horizontal) • Know that landscape art has images placed in foreground, mid ground and background (at the front, the middle and the background) • Know that a city skyline is a collection of buildings that are drawn in a line and often identified by their iconic shape. • Know that Friedensreich Hundertwasser was a famous ‘Modern’ artist, illustrator and architect who is known for his unconventional style of building designs. • Know that Hundertwasser’s artwork had an abstract appearance and a formula of features; the use of multiple lines, sometimes faces in the backgrounds and circular trees like lollipops. He used bright colours. • Know his architecture design was coloured walls with different shaped windows. The buildings feature tiling and dome shaped rooftops. He also included nature and roof top gardens within his building designs. • Know that famous artist LS Lowry was self-taught and created imaginary landscapes that included, smoking chimneys, factories, roads, bridges and industrial wasteland. Sometimes he included buildings that existed or were similar in appearance to actual landmarks. • Know that American artist Erin Hanson is an ‘Open Impressionist Artist’ who created vivid coloured landscape with a textured appearance. She was inspired by the work of Vincent Van Gogh. • Know that wax resist is the painting technique of using wax crayons or oil pastels to draw patterns, over painted with water-based paint. The wax repels water so only covers the paper where there is no wax.

<p>Cave Art - Printing</p> <p>Understanding parietal art, examining Lascaux caves, using charcoal, creating own printing tool, printing on a rough texture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know a drawing is a collection of lines of different length, width, intensity, depth & shapes.• Know that drawing pencils, come in different grades, 2B – 6B, that make different marks and that the material is called graphite.• Know there are various drawing techniques such as scumbling, side strokes, feathering, cross hatching that can be created using different pressure and pencil lines of different thicknesses and by using drawing pencils of different grades.• Know these techniques are used to create form.• Know that a drawing needs to be made simpler by using less detail and no shading to develop a design to be used on a print block.• Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on flat surfaces like paper or fabric.• Know that printing is an ancient art form and the first prints date back to 4th century BC. and the first method of textile printing originated in China.• Know that printing inks are thick and sticky and have to be applied to a printing tile with a roller.• Know that an impressed print is an image engraved into the surface of a polystyrene tile.• Know that a relief print is sometimes called a collagraph and is made by shapes of material added in relief to the surface of a tile.
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LKS2: Art Year B	
<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>3D Form/ Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining Ancient Greek pottery, using the coiling and pinching technique to create a pot, designing and using acrylic paint to decorate these use basic processes - carving, modelling and constructing - to create their works make a coil and pinch pot
<p>Textiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer design to cotton fabric using permanent markers Use a needle to make stitches by hand. Add sequins and/or buttons for embellishment Use drawings of flowers and natural form, seeds, leaves etc as a stimulus for textile design 	<p>Collage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create sketchbook work to investigate patterns and shapes used in mosaic artwork Create/ invent a building in Gaudi style and collage with surface relief texture and embellishment. Create their own individual work by recreating the geometric, shapes, symbols and rich golden colours used by Klimt to make a drawing and collage composition. Create their own individual work by drawing imagined architectural shapes with turrets and domes and decorating with relief patterns and embellishment The visual elements used: texture, line, colour, pattern and shape

Year B – End Points	
<p>Sculpture – Ancient Greek pottery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that sculpture and pottery can be created by artists to tell a story or to record a point in time. Know that pots/ pottery can be made as functional objects that can be used or for ornamental purposes. Know pottery and sculptures can be made from clay as it can be baked in a kiln to make it very hard. Clay is found in the ground and there are different types and colours. Know that Otto & Vivaka Heino, Grayson Perry, Cornelia Parker and Barbara Hepworth are famous artists & sculptors well known for their sculpture and pottery. Know Grayson Perry artist, creates pottery and sculpture that tells a story of important world events or disasters like the explosion of Chernobyl nuclear power station. Know Dame Barbara Hepworth’s sculptures were among the earliest abstract sculptures produced in England. Know Otto & Vivaka Heino were renowned for their classic traditional shape pottery with simple clean lines. They were inspired by classical Greek vase shapes. Know some sculptors, make unusual and unconventional sculptures like Cornelia Parker who is known for large-scale installations like, ‘ Cold Dark Matter: An Exploded View (1991)’ she had a garden shed blown up by the

	<p>British Army and re positioned the pieces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know a coil pot is made from coils of clay stuck together and a pinch pot is made from a ball of clay. • Know papier mache can be used make sculptures and furniture and it is made from layers of paper, glue, flour and water.
<p>Textiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that textiles are fabrics made by weaving knitting threads together. • Know that William Morris - Mary White -Cath Kidston were /are textile designers and that they design fabrics for clothes, curtains, bedding, wallpaper and their designs are evident in and influence everyday life. Know designs can be transferred to items like shopping bags and phone covers. • Know that William Morris is one of the most famous British textile designers of all time. Known as the ‘Father of the Arts and Crafts Movement’, his floral patterns heavily influenced Victorian interior design. Know that some of the biggest commissions for his company Morris & Co came from St. James’s Palace • Know Mary White - was one of the most iconic print designers of the 1950’s. She created patterns for curtains, cushions and clothing. Mary drew on her love of nature to create designs like the legendary ‘Cottage Garden’. • Know Cath Kidston is a famous designer and fabrics are recognisable for their nostalgic floral prints. Her first job was working for a vintage fabric dealer in London during which time she developed a love for traditional patterns. She later trained as an interior designer and opened her first shop, selling curtains, in 1981. She now has over 60 shops that sell her bags, scarves and other accessories. • Know that to transfer a design from paper to fabric to use tracing. • Know that fabric dye and dye sticks are used to to colour fabric. • Know that stitching is the process of attaching fabrics together, by hand or by machine using a needle and thread. • Know that items such as sequins or buttons can be stitched to the surface of fabrics to Incorporate embellishment.
<p>Collage & Mosaic Children will build upon their knowledge of collages, learn about the work of Antoni Gaudi, understanding of what an Architect is, examining different mosaics, creating patterns and experimenting with colour and pattern, creating their own mosaic out of a range of materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a mosaic is a pattern or image made of small pieces of coloured stone, glass or ceramic, held in place by plaster/mortar and that mosaics were often used as floor and wall decoration and were particularly popular in the Ancient Roman world. • Know that mosaic effects can be achieved with collage techniques and by using surface texture. • Know that Gustav Klimt was a famous Austrian painter who became known for the highly decorative style of his works filling his work with patterns, shapes and symbol. His most famous paintings are The Kiss and Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer. • Know that Antonio Gaudi was famous for Gothic and Art Nouveau architectural style; towers and turrets and curving walls decorated with engraved patterns and mosaic tiling. • Know that mosaic art style is still practiced today by feature ceramic artist, Cleo Mussi who up-cycles crockery to make her mosaic art. • Know that a Mood Board is a created page in a sketchbook of colours, shapes, words, sketches and examples of the artist’s work or art theme.

UKS2: 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] To talk about great artists, architects and designers in history 	<p>Drawing/Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw portraits in different styles with different media and techniques. Use famous artists work to develop a personal schema (do not copy directly) Sculpt a clay face sculpture. Sculpt features and add expression with lines and marks in the clay. Use a variety of clay tools. Construct a sculptural portrait from recycled box card. Highlight features with sponging techniques.
<p>Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a mood board of the different artists interpretations of the rainforest Create a wire sculpture based on their own drawings, interpretations of vegetation Annotate entries with names of artist focus, media used, and skill practiced. Annotate sketchbooks with comments on development of personal schema, points for development, likes & dislikes. 	<p>Painting & Printing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce graffiti art using mixed media showing a message or a statement Create a relief print Experiment with a range of printing effects- hand prints- Relief prints and add this to graffiti art Add a 'statement or message in their art and explain the reason they chose this. Design and make a piece of individual Graffiti using painting and printing effects, spraying, drawing and printing techniques

Year A – End Points	
<p>Painting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know Henri Rousseau was a post-Impressionist self-taught artist famous for his paintings of Jungle scenes of plants and animals. He had never visited the tropical rainforests he painted. Know Beatriz Milhazes is a collage & sculptural artist – (Modernism) who was born in Rio de Janeiro she is well known for her vibrantly colourful collages, prints, paintings and installation artwork. She is inspired by the rhythms of Brazilian music, the tropical flora and fauna of Brazil's lush rain forests. Know artist John Dyer is a contemporary British artist, Artist in Residence at The Eden Project and official artist for The Earth. His work supports conservation and promotes protection of The Rain Forest. Know that artists respond to the same stimulus such as conservation in different ways to make their art. Know the terms foreground, midground and background mean at the front, the middle and in the background paintings. Know that wax resist is an art technique where oil pastel resists ink washes to create an effect. Know that, to be influenced or inspired by an artist, something from the artist's unique style, such as shapes, subject or colour palette is used in pupils' own work.

<p>Painting and Printing Neo-Expressionist art, graffiti and street art, use of bold colours, mono-printing techniques, pointillism printing to create symbols and words, creating own painting by using both techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Graffiti artists aim to make a statement or tell a story sometimes political or controversial with images and words. • Know that graffiti artists mix techniques such as spray painting, printing and stencilling and the work includes words and slogans. • Know that mixing techniques and materials on a single piece of work is known as mixed media. • Know that Contemporary Graffiti artist Jean M Basquiat- was an African American artist who became unknown to globally famous for his Art in a very short period of time. He used black characters and faces in his artwork and led the way for other Black artists. His work is exhibited in the most prestigious art galleries and sells for huge amounts of money. • Know that Contemporary British Graffiti artist Banksy is anonymous and who's art appears on the side of buildings unexpectedly. • Know that Banksy uses his art as a way to communicate his dissatisfaction or protest against world events or to highlight or celebrate 'the peoples' heroes' or his protest against social situations like poverty. • Know that Frank Shephard Fairey is a Contemporary American street artist, graphic designer, activist, illustrator, and founder of OBEY Clothing who emerged from the skateboarding phenomena. He is famous for his political posters of US Presidents. D Trump and Barak Obama.
<p>Drawing/Sculpture – Creating a Clay Tile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that artists draw faces in different ways using different art media, styles and techniques. • Know that some drawing skills have to be learned and practiced so personal style can be developed. • Know a human face has it's features organised in a 'proportional' way. • Know Pablo Picasso and Amedeo Modigliani are famous for their modernist portrait style. • Know Picasso is famous for his abstract and cubist portrait style. • Know that Cubism is an art style developed in the early 20th century, where the work looks like it has been up cut into pieces and reassembled sometimes with a 3-dimensional appearance. • Know that Modigliani is famous for his portraits with elongated faces and necks and blank eye expressions. • Know that a portrait can be drawn on paper, or on a computer screen, or constructed to have 3 D elements from clay or cardboard.

UKS2: Art Year B

<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] • To talk about great artists, architects and designers in history 	<p>Textiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a collaborative quilted textile art piece (friendship tree) using a range of stitching and textile techniques. • Understand that quilting is the process of sewing two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker padded textile. • Cut out shapes and sew onto a background • Use fabric dyes to add colour.
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Still Life Drawing

- Draw creatively to design sugar skulls influenced by the cultural significance of the festival and by contemporary artists who use imaginary of skulls within their work.
- Make sketchbook mood boards using to analyse and compare artists' work.
- Draw large scale observational drawings of skulls influenced by Georgia O'Keeffe.
- Draw from close observation of animals and birds to create 'studies' influenced by the sketchbook work of Leonardo Da Vinci.
- Design & draw a sugar skull influenced by the cultural significance of the festival and by contemporary artists who use imaginary of skulls within their work

Collage

- Create a paper collage influenced by Picasso's first collage art pieces.
- Add text to collage.
- Collect items for and theme an assemblage piece of art.
- Use a glue gun to attach items.
- Use sketchbooks to support the project.
- Annotate sketchbooks with comments on development of personal schema, points for development, likes & dislikes. Talk confidently using the language of art and design about their work.

Year B – End points

Textiles – Quilting

Understanding of what quilting is, block quilting, stitching multiple layers of fabric using a range of stitches, designing and cutting their own fabrics, basting, creating patterns and binding.

- Know that art can be made from fabrics, fibres and wool by stitching or weaving and that quilting, wet felting and wax batik techniques are also used by textile artists.
- Know techniques are often combined in a single piece of art.
- Know quilting is the process of sewing, using a sewing machine or a needle and thread to join two or more layers of fabric together to make a thicker padded' textile'. Usually, constructed in three layers.
- Know that in Britain, quilting was most popular in the 17th century, when it was used for quilted silk doublets and breeches worn by the wealthy and later for petticoats, jackets and waistcoats. Quilts were produced professionally in major towns and cities like London.
- Know that many of the English quilted items in Museum's collections are the work of women sewing at home for their own use. While some were made by necessity, others were made to mark specific life occasions, such as a birth or wedding, or were perhaps made for a dowry for a marriage.
- Know the earliest known quilted garment is depicted on a carved ivory figure of a Pharaoh of the Egyptian First Dynasty, about 3400 B.C. The art of quilting has been a traditional practice in many cultures for many centuries.
- Know Wet Felting- is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap and water to make felt fabric out of wool fibres called wool tops. The hot water and soap, changes the pH of the wool and allows the scales on the fibres to open up and adhere together.
- Know that the process of wax batik is where the pattern or design is drawn with hot wax onto fabric that when dry, forms a barrier that will not be affected when the coloured dye is applied
- Know Grayson Perry, Sue Benner and Josie Russell are textile artists.
- Know Grayson Perry makes large scale quilted artwork example 'A portrait of Great Britain'
- Know Sue Benner makes quilted textile art of landscapes and abstract patterns and is world famous.
- Know Josie Russell is a Welsh commercial textile artist making pictures, cushions, hangings etc. Prints of her work are transferred to items like bags, purses, mugs and tea towels.

<p>Drawing and Painting – Close observational sketches Georgia O’Keefe, Still-life, exploring the work of Georgia O’Keefe, still life drawing and observational techniques, using charcoal and oil paints, creating own observational sketches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Still Life compositions are a collection of objects that do not move or are dead. Still life includes all kinds of man-made or natural objects, cut flowers, fruit, vegetables, fish, animals or birds. • Know Georgia O’Keefe was a Modernist artist who is famous for her created large scale art of skulls, landscape and flowers. • Know Leonardo Da Vinci was a world-famous Renaissance artist, inventor, painter and scientist. He is famous for his highly accurate drawings of the human anatomy and paintings- The Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. • Know that skulls have been included in many famous artists’ works- Picasso, Cezanne, O’Keefe, Alexander McQueen and Damian Hurst. • Know the festival of Día de Los Muertos (The Day of The Dead) celebrate the life of people who have died. In Mexico and throughout Latin America, the deceased are honoured in a special celebration. Know the celebrations are just like a carnival and artwork in the shape of skulls is made. • Know Museum Exhibits -Taxidermy is the art of preserving an animal's body via mounting (over an armature) or stuffing, for the purpose of display or study. Museums often have collection of creatures preserved this way. • Know observational drawings are drawings of objects that are actually there (not photocopies) • Know a study of an object is a series of drawings and part drawings of the object & from different angles.
<p>Collage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know, collage comes from the French word coller which means to either stick together or glue. • Know the first example of Collage Art appeared within Braque’s 1912 artwork titled Fruit Dish and Glass, where he glued down imitation wood-grained wallpaper. • Know Collage was first created by Cubist artists Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso, who were the first pioneers of this movement. Braque and Picasso began their cutting-edge assemblages around 1910. • Know Henri Matisse is known for his various cut-out collages. He used techniques of collage long after the initial success of the movement. During the late 1940s, Matisse began working with paper during the last decade of both his career and life. • Know Louise Nevelson and Jason Mercier are well known for their Assemblage Art which is an alternative collage style - often made from the things we throw away. A form of sculpture or collage made of "found" objects arranged in such a way that they create a piece of art.