



	Autumn	Spring	Summer
EY	<p><u>Drawing: Marvellous marks</u></p> <p>Exploring mark making through different drawing materials. Beginning to draw from observation using faces and self-portraits as a stimulus.</p>	<p><u>Painting and mixed media: Paint my world</u></p> <p>Exploring paint and painting techniques through nature, music and collaborative work. Developing creativity through child-led exploration of mixed-media, making collages and transient art.</p>	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Creation station</u></p> <p>Exploring the sculptural qualities of malleable materials and natural objects; developing the use of tools and joining techniques; designing and making clay animal sculptures.</p>



	Autumn	Spring	Summer
KS1 Year A	<p><u>Drawing: Make your mark Lessons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show knowledge of the language and literacy to describe lines. • Show control when using string and chalk to draw lines. • Experiment with a range of mark-making techniques, responding appropriately to music. • Colour neatly and carefully, featuring a range of different media and colours. • Apply a range of marks successfully to a drawing. • Produce a drawing that displays observational skill, experimenting with a range of lines and mark making. <p>Linked to Science, Seasonal changes or Computing, Photos using cameras</p>	<p><u>Painting & mixed media: Colour splash</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll paper tubes and attach them to a base securely. • Make choices about their sculpture, e.g. how they arrange the tubes on the base or the colours they place next to each other. • Shape paper strips in a variety of ways to make 3D drawings. • Glue their strips to a base in an interesting arrangement, overlapping some strips to add interest. • Create a tree of life sculpture that includes several different techniques for shaping paper. • Work successfully with others, sustaining effort over a time. • Paint with good technique, ensuring good coverage. <p>Linked to Science, Seasonal changes and Plants</p>	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Paper Play</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the primary colours. • Explore coloured materials to mix secondary colours. • Mix primary colours to make secondary colours. • Apply paint consistently to their printing materials to achieve a print. • Use a range of colours when printing. • Mix five different shades of a secondary colour. • Decorate their hands using a variety of patterns. • Mix secondary colours with confidence to paint a plate. • Describe their finished plates <p>Linked to Science, Seasonal Changes and Animals Including Humans and Geography, Why do Different Animals Live in Different Parts of the World?</p>
KS1 Year B	<p><u>Craft & Design: Map it Out</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow instructions to make a piece of felt that holds together and resembles their map. • Decide how to place 'jigsaw' pieces to create an abstract composition. • Make choices about which details from their map to include in a stained glass. • Cut cellophane shapes with care and arrange them into a pleasing composition. • Design a print with simple lines and shapes, making improvements as they work. • Follow a process to make and print from a polystyrene tile. • Choose a favourite artwork, justifying their choice. • Annotate their favourite artwork with relevant evaluation points. • Take an active part in decisions around how to display their artworks in the class gallery. <p>Linked to History - Who is the Greatest Explorer?</p>	<p><u>Painting & Mixed Media: Life in Colour</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the primary and secondary colours. • Talk about the colour changes they notice and make predictions about what will happen when two colours mix. • Describe the colours and textures they see. • Try different tools to recreate a texture and decide which tool works best. • Show they can identify different textures in a collaged artwork. • Apply their knowledge of colour mixing to match colours effectively. • Choose collage materials based on colour and texture. • Talk about their ideas for an overall collage. • Try different arrangements of materials, including overlapping shapes. • Give likes and dislikes about their work and others'. • Describe ideas for developing their collages. • Choose materials and tools after trying them out. <p>Linked to Science, Plants and Living Things and their Habitats</p>	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Clay Houses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flatten and smooth their clay, rolling shapes successfully and making a range of marks in their clay. • Make a basic pinch pot and join at least one clay shape onto the side using the scoring and slipping technique. • Roll a smooth tile surface. • Join clay shapes and make marks in the tile surface to create a pattern. • Draw a house design and plan how to create the key features in clay. • Create a clay house tile that has recognisable features made by both impressing objects into the surface and by joining simple shapes. <p>Linked to History, How has Visiting the Local Area Changed?</p>



<p>LKS2 Year A</p>	<p><u>Painting and Mixed Media: Prehistoric Painting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the processes involved in creating prehistoric art. • Explain approximately how many years ago prehistoric art was produced. • Use simple shapes to build initial sketches. • Create a large scale copy of a small sketch. • Use charcoal to recreate the style of cave artists. • Demonstrate good understanding of colour mixing with natural pigments. • Discuss the differences between prehistoric and modern paint. • Make choices about equipment or paint to recreate features of prehistoric art, experimenting with colours and textures. • Successfully make positive and negative handprints in a range of colours. • Apply their knowledge of colour mixing to make natural colours. <p>Linked with History, How do we know what it was like to live in the Stone Age?</p>	<p><u>Drawing: Growing Artists</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the difference between organic and geometric shapes. • Use simple shapes to form the basis of a detailed drawing. • Use shading to demonstrate a sense of light and dark in their work. • Shade with a reasonable degree of accuracy and skill. • Blend tones smoothly and follow the four shading rules. • Collect a varied range of textures using frottage. • Use tools competently, being willing to experiment. • Generate ideas mostly independently and make decisions to compose an interesting frottage image. • Make considered cuts and tears to create their ideas. • Understand how to apply tone, with some guidance about where to use it. • Draw a framed selection of an image onto a large scale with some guidance. • Try a range of drawing materials, beginning to demonstrate expressive marks by trying tools in an interesting way. <p>Linked with Geography and Saltholme visit</p>	<p><u>Craft & Design - Ancient Egyptians</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and discuss the importance of Ancient Egyptian art. • Consider the suitability of a surface for drawing. • Record colours, patterns and shapes through observational drawing. • Choose and use tools and materials confidently. • Begin to experiment with drawing techniques. • Create a selection of sketches that show idea exploration. • Produce a final design with a clear purpose. • Follow instructions with minimal support. • Discuss and evaluate the process and outcome of their work. • Produce a complete painted or drawn piece from a design idea. • Use colours and materials appropriately, showing an understanding of effective composition. • Have a clear idea of the subject of their zine, including a range of images and information. <p>Linked with History. What do the pyramids tell us about Ancient Egypt?</p>
<p>LKS2 Year B</p>	<p><u>Drawing: Power prints</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create several pencil tones when shading and create a simple 3D effect. • Explore the effect of holding a pencil in different ways and applying different pressures. • Use charcoal and rubber to show areas of light and dark in their drawings. • Demonstrate an awareness of the relative size of the objects they draw. • Use scissors with care and purpose to cut out images. • Try out multiple arrangements of cut images to decide on their composition. • Use different tools to create marks and patterns when scratching into a painted surface. • Show some awareness of how to create contrast by including areas with more and less marks. • Create an interesting finished drawing based on their original composition, including detail such as contrast and pattern. • Work co-operatively to create a joint artwork, experimenting with their methods. <p>Linked with Science, Animals including Humans</p>	<p><u>Painting And Mixed Media: Light and Dark</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share their ideas about a painting. • Describe the difference between a tint and a shade. • Mix tints and shades by adding black or white paint. • Discuss their real-life experiences of how colours can appear different. • Use tints and shades to paint an object in 3D. • Try different arrangements of objects for a composition, explaining their decisions. • Produce a clear sketch that reflects the arrangement of their objects. • Create a final painting that shows an understanding of how colour can be used to show light and dark, and therefore show three dimensions. • Paint with care and control to make a still life with recognisable objects. 	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Mega materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try drawing in an unfamiliar way and take risks in their work. • Use familiar shapes to create simple 3D drawings and describe the shapes they use. • Draw a simple design with consideration for how its shape could be cut from soap. • Transfer a drawn idea successfully to a soap carving. • Make informed choices about their use of tools. • Successfully bend wire to follow a simple template, adding details for stability and aesthetics. • Create a shadow sculpture using block lettering in the style of Sokari Douglas Camp. • Show they are considering alternative ways to display their sculpture when photographing it. • Explore different ways to join materials to create a 3D outcome, making considered choices about the placement of materials. • Describe how their work has been influenced by the work of El Anatsui. <p>Linked with Science, Living Things and their Habitats or Geography, What Makes Whitby Wonderful?</p>



<p>UKS2 Year A</p>	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Interactive Installation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group images together, explaining their choices. • Answer questions about a chosen installation thoughtfully and generate their own questions. • Show that they understand what installation art means. • Justify their opinions of installation artworks. • Evaluate their box designs, considering how they might appear as full-sized spaces. • Suggest changes they could make if they repeated the activity to create a different atmosphere in the space. • Create an installation plan, model or space. • Describe their creations and the changes they made as they worked. • Describe how their space conveys a particular message or theme. • Make and explain their choices about materials used, arrangement of items in the space and the overall display of the installation. • Show they have considered options for how to display their installation best e.g. lighting effects. • Present information about their installation clearly in the chosen format. • Justify choices made, explaining how they improve the viewer experience or make it interactive. <p>Linked to the local community/allotment</p>	<p><u>Drawing: I need space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain what retrofuturism is. • Participate in discussions and offer ideas. • Evaluate images using simple responses, sometimes using formal elements to extend ideas. • Provide plausible suggestions for how a piece was created. • Comfortably use different stimuli to draw from. • Use past knowledge and experience to explore a range of drawing processes. • Select and place textures to create a collagraph plate, applying an understanding of the material, which may be supported by testing. • Create a selection of drawings and visual notes that demonstrate their ideas using sketchbooks. • Generate a clear composition idea for a final piece that shows how it will be drawn. • Apply confident skills to make an effective collagraph print. • Independently select tools and drawing techniques, with some guidance. • Demonstrate growing independence, discussing ways to improve work. <p>Linked with Science, Earth & Space and Forces</p>	<p><u>Painting and Mixed Media: Portraits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline a portrait drawing with words, varying the size, shape and placement of words to create interest. • Try a variety of materials and compositions for the backgrounds of their drawings. • Communicate to their partner what kind of photo portrait they want. • Show that they are making decisions about the position of a drawing on their background, trying multiple ideas. • Create a successful print. • Use some Art vocabulary to talk about and compare portraits. • Identify key facts using a website as a reference. • Explain their opinion of an artwork. • Experiment with materials and techniques when adapting their photo portraits. • Create a self-portrait that aims to represent something about them. • Show they have considered the effect created by their choice of materials and composition in their final piece. <p>Linked with PSHE, Jigsaw, Changing Me</p>
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<p>UKS2 Year B</p>	<p><u>Painting and Mixed Media: Artist Study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand a narrative and use descriptive language to tell a story. • Suggest ideas for the meaning behind a picture. • Identify different features within a painting and use the formal elements to describe it. • Be creative and imaginative in finding their own meaning in a painting. • Use their own art or personal experiences to justify their ideas. • Read a picture well and see beyond the first glance, analysing and evaluating it successfully. • Reflect on personal experiences to convey through their own piece of abstract art. • Contribute to discussions to either the class, group or talk partner. • Understand and choose a meaningful message to convey through imagery, creating some different composition ideas. • Select an appropriate artist. • Collect a range of information that is presented in an interesting and pleasing way in sketchbooks. • Generate an idea for a final piece, demonstrating some inspiration from their chosen artist. • Produce a final piece of work, selecting appropriate tools and materials to create an intended effect. • Experiment and revisit ideas, drawing on creative experiences. • Work in a sustained way to complete a piece, making evaluations at each stage. <p>NC links</p>	<p><u>Sculpture and 3D: Making Memories</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the work of artists that appreciate different artistic styles. • Create a sculpture to express themselves in a literal or symbolic way. • Reflect verbally or in writing about creative decisions. • Suggest ways to represent memories through imagery, shapes and colours. • Draw a composition of shapes developed from initial ideas to form a plan for a sculpture. • Competently use scissors to cut shapes accurately. • Talk about artists' work and explain what they might use in their own work. • Produce a clear sketchbook idea for a sculpture, including written notes and drawings to show their methods and materials needed. • Successfully translate plans to a 3D sculpture. • Work mostly independently, experimenting and trying new things. • Identify and make improvements to their work. • Produce a completed sculpture demonstrating experimentation, originality and technical competence. • Competently reflect on successes and personal development. <p>Linked with PSHE Jigsaw, Dreams & Goals</p>	<p><u>Drawing: Make My Voice Heard</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect a good range of imagery, adding annotated notes and sketches. • Make relevant comparisons between different styles of art. • Use tools effectively to explore a range of effects. • Respond to the meaning of a spirit animal through drawing. • Generate symbols that reflect their likes and dislikes with little support. • Create a tile that is full of pattern, symbols and colours that represents themselves. • Discuss ideas to create light and dark through drawing techniques. • Explain the term chiaroscuro. • Apply chiaroscuro to create light and form through a tonal drawing. • Understand the impact of using techniques for effect. • Participate in a discussion that examines the similarities and differences between different styles of art. • Form their own opinions about what art is, justifying their ideas. • Identify a cause and decide what message they want to convey. • Understand artist's choices to convey a message. • Review sketchbook and creative work to develop a drawn image. • Review and revisit ideas to develop their work. <p>PSHE links - Link to Y6 leavers</p>
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	EY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Methods, techniques, media and materials.							
Drawing	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore mark making using a range of drawing materials. Investigate marks and patterns when drawing. Identify similarities and difference between drawing tools. Investigate how to make large and small movements with control when drawing. Practise looking carefully when drawing. Combine materials when drawing. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome. Begin to develop observational skills (for example, by using mirrors to include the main features of faces)</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line. Properties of drawing materials eg; which ones smudge, which ones can be erased, which ones blend. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks. Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music. Overlap shapes to create new ones. Use mark making to replicate texture. Look carefully to make an observational drawing. Complete a continuous line drawing. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Develop some control when using a wide range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures. Make choices about which materials to use to create an effect. Develop observational skills to look closely and reflect surface texture.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How different marks can be used to represent words and sounds. That a combination of materials can achieve the desired effect. That charcoal is made from burning wood. <p>How to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use different materials and marks to replicate texture. Manipulate materials and surfaces to create textures. Eg scratching with tools or blending with fingers. Use marks and lines to show expression on faces. Make a concertina book. Use drawing to tell a story. Use charcoal to avoid snapping and to achieve different types of lines. Use drawing pens. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media. Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect. Develop observational skills to look closely and aim to reflect some of the formal elements of art (colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space) in their work.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use shapes identified within in objects as a method to draw. Create tone by shading. Achieve even tones when shading. Make texture rubbings. Create art from textured paper. Hold and use a pencil to shade. Tear and shape paper. Use paper shapes to create a drawing. Use drawing tools to take a rubbing. Make careful observations to accurately draw an object. Create abstract compositions to draw more expressively. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use pencils of different grades to shade and add tone. Hold a pencil with varying pressure to create different marks. Use observation and sketch objects quickly. Draw objects in proportion to each other. Use charcoal and a rubber to draw tone. Use scissors and paper as a method to 'draw'. Make choices about arranging cut elements to create a composition. Create a wax resist background. Use different tools to scratch into a painted surface to add contrast and pattern. Choose a section of a drawing to recreate as a print. Create a monoprint. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What print effects different materials make. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose. Draw the same image in different ways with different materials and techniques. Make a collagraph plate. Make a collagraph print. Develop drawn ideas for a print. Combine techniques to create a final composition. Decide what materials and tools to use based on experience and knowledge <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wider range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. Effects different materials make. The effects created when drawing into different surfaces. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. Combine imagery into unique compositions. Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro. Make handmade tools to draw with. Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Work in a sustained way over several sessions to complete a piece.</p>



Painting & Mixed Media	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore paint, using hands as a tool. ● Describe colours and textures as they paint. ● Explore what happens when paint colours mix. ● Make natural painting tools. ● Investigate natural materials eg paint, water for painting. ● Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water. ● Respond to a range of stimuli when painting. ● Use paint to express ideas and feelings. ● Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combine primary coloured materials to make secondary colours. ● Mix secondary colours in paint. ● Choose suitable sized paint brushes. ● Clean a paintbrush to change colours. ● Print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface. ● Overlap paint to mix new colours. ● Use blowing to create a paint effect. ● Make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways eg. adding water, adding a lighter colour. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Develop some control when using a wide range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures. Make choices about which materials to use to create an effect.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour. ● Make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour. ● Match colours seen around them. ● Create texture using different painting tools. ● Make textured paper to use in a collage. ● Choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing. ● Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. ● Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media. Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect. Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. Develop observational skills to look closely and aim to reflect some of the formal elements of art (colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space) in their work.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use simple shapes to scale up a drawing to make it bigger. ● Make a cave wall surface. ● Paint on a rough surface. ● Make a negative and positive image. ● Create a textured background using charcoal and chalk. ● Use natural objects to make tools to paint with. ● Make natural paints using natural materials. ● Create different textures using different parts of a brush. ● Use colour mixing to make natural colours. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white. ● Use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting. ● Apply paint using different techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. ● Choose suitable painting tools. ● Arrange objects to create a still life composition. ● Plan a painting by drawing first. ● Organise painting equipment independently, making choices about tools and materials. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Demonstrate greater skill and control when drawing and painting to depict forms, such as showing an awareness of proportion and being able to create 3D effects. Apply observational skills, showing a greater awareness of composition and demonstrating the beginnings of an individual style.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a drawing into a painting. ● Create a drawing using text as lines and tone. ● Experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto. ● Use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork. ● Take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles. ● Adapt an image to create a new one. ● Combine materials to create an effect. ● Choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere. ● Develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wider range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use sketchbooks to research and present information. ● Develop ideas into a plan for a final piece. ● Make a personal response to the artwork of another artist. ● Use different methods to analyse artwork such as drama, discussion and questioning <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Work in a sustained way over several sessions to complete a piece, including working collaboratively on a larger scale and incorporating the formal elements of art.</p>
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Sculpture & 3D	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore the properties of clay. ● Use modelling tools to cut and shape soft materials eg. playdough, clay. ● Select and arrange natural materials to make 3D artworks. ● Talk about colour, shape and texture and explain their choices. ● Plan ideas for what they would like to make. ● Problem-solve and try out solutions when using modelling materials. ● Develop 3D models by adding colour. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome. Cut, thread, join and manipulate materials safely, focussing on process over outcome. Begin to develop observational skills (for example, by using mirrors to include the main features of faces.)</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roll and fold paper. ● Cut shapes from paper and card. ● Cut and glue paper to make 3D structures. ● Decide the best way to glue something. ● Create a variety of shapes in paper, eg spiral, zig-zag. ● Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Develop some control when using a wide range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures. Explore and analyse a wider variety of ways to join and fix materials in place.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Smooth and flatten clay. ● Roll clay into a cylinder or ball. ● Make different surface marks in clay. ● Make a clay pinch pot. ● Mix clay slip using clay and water. ● Join two clay pieces using slip. ● Make a relief clay sculpture. ● Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. ● Use clay tools to score clay. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media. Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect. Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. Develop observational skills to look closely and aim to reflect some of the formal elements of art (colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space) in their work.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form. ● Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. ● Shape card in different ways eg. rolling, folding and choose the best way to recreate a drawn idea. ● Identify and draw negative spaces. ● Plan a sculpture by drawing. ● Choose materials to scale up an idea. ● Create different joins in card eg. slot, tabs, wrapping. ● Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. ● Display sculpture <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How different tools can be used to create different sculptural effects and add details and are suited for different purposes, eg. spoon, paper clips for soap, pliers for wire. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use their arm to draw 3D objects on a large scale. ● Sculpt soap from a drawn design. ● Smooth the surface of soap using water when carving. ● Join wire to make shapes by twisting and looping pieces together. ● Create a neat line in wire by cutting and twisting the end onto the main piece. ● Use a range of materials to make 3D artwork eg. manipulate light to make shadow sculpture, use recycled materials to make 3D artwork. ● Try out different ways to display a 3D piece and choose the most effective. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use growing knowledge of different materials, combining media for effect. Use more complex techniques to shape and join materials, such as carving and modelling wire. Apply observational skills, showing a greater awareness of composition and demonstrating the beginnings of an individual style.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make an explosion drawing in the style of Cai Guo-Qiang, exploring the effect of different materials. ● Try out ideas on a small scale to assess their effect. ● Use everyday objects to form a sculpture. ● Transform and manipulate ordinary objects into sculpture by wrapping, colouring, covering and joining them. ● Try out ideas for making a sculpture interactive. ● Plan an installation proposal, making choices about light, sound and display. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wider range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Translate a 2D image into a 3D form. ● Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping). ● Manipulate cardboard to create different textures. ● Make a cardboard relief sculpture. ● Make visual notes to generate ideas for a final piece. ● Translate ideas into sculptural forms. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Work in a sustained way over several sessions to complete a piece, including working collaboratively on a larger scale and incorporating the formal elements of art.</p>
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<p>Craft & Design</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore differences when cutting a variety of materials. ● Investigate different ways of cutting eg. straight lines, wavy lines, zig-zags. ● Follow lines when cutting. ● Experiment with threading objects, holding equipment steady to do so. ● Explore techniques for joining paper and card eg stick, clip, tie, tape. ● Apply craft skills eg. cutting, threading, folding to make their own artworks. ● Design something on paper ready to make in three dimensions. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome.</p> <p>Cut, thread, join and manipulate materials safely, focussing on process over outcome.</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What materials can be cut, knotted, threaded or plaited. ● Wrap objects/shapes with wool. ● Measure a length. ● Tie a knot, thread and plait. ● Make a box loom. ● Join using knots. ● Weave with paper on a paper loom. ● Weave using a combination of materials. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Develop some control when using a wide range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures.</p> <p>Explore and analyse a wider variety of ways to join and fix materials in place</p>	<p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draw a map to illustrate a journey. ● Separate wool fibres ready to make felt. ● Lay wool fibres in opposite directions to make felt. ● Roll and squeeze the felt to make the fibres stick together. ● Add details to felt by twisting small amounts of wool. ● Choose which parts of their drawn map to represent in their 'stained glass'. ● Overlap cellophane/tissue to create new colours. ● Draw a design onto a printing polystyrene tile without pushing the pencil right through the surface. ● Apply paint or ink using a printing roller. ● Smooth a printing tile evenly to transfer an image. ● Try out a variety of ideas for adapting prints into 2D or 3D artworks. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media.</p> <p>Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect.</p> <p>Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper stronger. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a sketchbook to research a subject using different techniques and materials to present ideas. ● Construct a new paper material using paper, water and glue ● Use symbols to reflect both literal and figurative ideas. ● Produce and select an effective final design. ● Make a scroll. ● Make a zine. ● Use a zine to present information. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence.</p> <p>Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That a mood board is a visual collection which aims to convey a general feeling or idea. ● That batik is a traditional fabric decoration technique that uses hot wax. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Select imagery and use as inspiration for a design project. ● To know how to make a mood board. ● Recognise a theme and develop colour palettes using selected imagery and drawings. ● Draw small sections of one image to docs on colours and texture. ● Develop observational drawings into shapes and pattern for design. ● Transfer a design using a tracing method. ● Make a repeating pattern tile using cut and torn paper shapes. ● Use glue as an alternative batik technique to create patterns on fabric. ● Use materials, like glue, in different ways depending on the desired effect. ● Paint on fabric. ● Wash fabric to remove glue to finish a decorative fabric piece. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Use growing knowledge of different materials, combining media for effect.</p> <p>Use more complex techniques to shape and join materials, such as carving and modelling wire.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The steps to make a monoprint. ● When a roller is sufficiently inked. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make an observational drawing of a house. ● Use shapes and measuring as methods to draw accurate proportions. ● Select a small section of a drawing to use as a print design. ● Develop drawings further to use as a design for print. ● Design a building that fits a specific brief. ● Draw an idea in the style of an architect that is annotated to explain key features. ● Draw from different views, such as a front or side elevation. ● Use sketchbooks to research and present information about an artist. ● Interpret an idea in into a design for a structure. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists.</p> <p>Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.</p>	<p>Children know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How different materials can be used to produce photorealistic artwork. ● That macro photography is showing a subject as larger than it is in real life. <p>Children know how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create a photomontage. ● Create artwork for a design brief. ● Use a camera or tablet for photography. ● Identify the parts of a camera. ● Take a macro photo, choosing an interesting composition. ● Manipulate a photograph using photo editing tools. ● Use drama and props to recreate imagery. ● Take a portrait photograph. ● Use a grid method to copy a photograph into a drawing. <p>So that they can:</p> <p>Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas.</p>
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