

# Our Lady and St Edward's - Intent, Implementation and Impact in Art



## Intent

At Our Lady and St Edward's, we want to enable children to take on the world with passion and creativity. We want children's experiences of Primary school to be enriched by art and design.

We aim to:

- deliver lessons that inspire and motivate children, so they become proficient in a variety of techniques.
- nurture talent and feed the imagination of those less confident.
- build confidence and raise self-esteem by teaching children that there is no right or wrong way to make art.
- teach children that art can be made by all sorts of people and open their minds to different cultures and art from around the world.

## Implementation

At Our Lady and St Edward's, we deliver Art and Design lessons in 3 termly blocks and make cross curricular links where possible. Skills in each area have been organised to establish continuity and progression, so children are able to use what they have learnt and build on them each year. Drawing skills are taught throughout the year, along with developing skills in Painting, Printing, 3D(sculpture) and Collage.

Every other year, we hold an Art Exhibition. The school hall is transformed into an art gallery to showcase all the children's work. Parents, governors, other schools and the local community are all invited to come along and celebrate the children's achievements.

## Impact

The impact of good Art and Design teaching is that it is a subject loved and enjoyed by teachers and pupils across the school. Children think creatively and innovatively and show competence and confidence by continually evaluating their own work. They are able to combine previously learned techniques to create new pieces of work and build upon the skills they have been taught.

## Our Lady and St Edward's – Art Curriculum Overview

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	Natural Beauty <i>Printing</i>	Faces of the Brave <i>Painting</i>	Colourful Animals <i>Collage</i>
Year 2	People in Action <i>Sculpture</i>	Aboriginal Art <i>Printing</i>	Seaside Art <i>Painting</i>
Year 3	Stone Age Cave Art <i>Painting</i>	Layered Landscapes <i>Collage</i>	Fascinating Fossils <i>Printing</i>
Year 4	Ancient Greek Art <i>Sculpture</i>	Icelandic Art: Lighthouses <i>Printing</i>	Preston through the Ages: Painting our Past <i>Painting</i>
Year 5	Scandalous Sketches <i>Drawing</i>	Animals of the Rainforest <i>Printing</i>	Maya Art and Symbols: Sculpting the Past <i>Sculpture</i>
Year 6	Hokusai: The Great Wave off Kanagawa <i>Printing &amp; Mixed Media</i>	Self-Portraits <i>Painting</i>	What a Picture! <i>Photography</i>

# Our Lady and St Edward's – National Curriculum Expectations for Art

KS1	KS2
<p><b>Pupils should be taught:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products</li> <li>• To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination</li> <li>• To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• About great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul>

Art and Design Techniques		Drawing	Painting	Printing	Collage	Sculpture (3D)
Y1	Natural Beauty	✓		✓		
	Faces of the Brave	✓	✓			
	Colourful Animals	✓			✓	
Y2	People in Action	✓				✓
	Aboriginal Art	✓		✓		
	Seaside Art	✓	✓			
Y3	Stone Age Cave Art	✓	✓			
	Layered Landscapes	✓			✓	
	Fascinating Fossils	✓		✓		
Y4	Ancient Greek Art	✓				✓
	Icelandic Art	✓		✓		
	Preston through the Ages: Painting our Past	✓	✓			
Y5	Scandalous Sketches	✓				
	Animals of the Rainforest	✓		✓		
	Maya Art and Symbols: Sculpting the Past	✓				✓
Y6	Hokusai: The Great Wave off Kanagawa	✓		✓	✓	
	Self-Portraits	✓	✓			
	What a Picture!	✓		✓ (Photography)		

Year 1 & Year 2		Exploring and Developing Ideas					Evaluating and Developing Work		
		Record and explore ideas from first-hand observations	Ask and answer questions about starting points for their work	Develop their ideas, try things out and change their minds	Build up resilience and be confident to try again	Explore the work of artists, craftspeople and designers from different times and cultures for differences and similarities	Review what they and others have done and say what they think and feel about it	Identify what they might change in their current work or develop in future work	Describe the differences and similarities between different practices and make links to their own work
Year 1	Natural Beauty			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Faces of the Brave	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Colourful Animals			✓		✓		✓	✓
Year 2	People in Action	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
	Aboriginal Art			✓		✓	✓		✓
	Seaside Art	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year 3 & Year 4		Create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas	Select and record from first-hand observation, experience and imagination and explore ideas for different purposes	Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work	Explore the roles and purposes of artists, craftspeople and designers working in different times and cultures	Compare ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about them	Adapt their work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further		
Year 3	Stone Age Cave Art	✓			✓				✓
	Layered Landscapes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Fascinating Fossils	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Year 4	Ancient Greek Art	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
	Icelandic Art	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Preston through the Ages	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Year 5 & Year 6		Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources	Select and record from first-hand observation, experience and imagination and explore ideas for different purposes	Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work	Explore the roles and purposes of artists, craftspeople and designers working in different times and cultures	Compare ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about them	Adapt their work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further	Annotate work in a sketchbook	
Year 5	Scandalous Sketches	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Animals of the Rainforest	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Maya Art and Symbols	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Year 6	Hokusai	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	Self-portraits	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	What a picture!	✓	✓				✓		✓

## Year 1

### Key Knowledge

Natural Beauty	Faces of the Brave	Colourful Animals
Artist: Eric Carle	Artist: N/A	Artist: Henri Matisse
There are different types of art including painting, collage and sculpture.	A portrait is an image of a person. It can show just their head and shoulders or their whole body. Sometimes, a portrait can include more than one person.	Artists create art in different styles.
We can use different objects, such as leaves, to print shapes and patterns.	Portraits are usually drawn or painted, but they can also be made using clay, fabric, collage, photography or digital tools.	Pictures can be created by cutting out or tearing and arranging shapes and colour.
Images can be created by creating impressions on blocks and printing onto surfaces.	In the past, portraits were often created to help people remember someone important or to tell a story about their life, achievements or character.	Henri Matisse is a French artist. He was known for using lots of different and bright colours, which was unusual at the time.
Eric Carle is an author and illustrator who wrote many books including The Hungry Caterpillar and The Tiny Seed.	Explorer portraits might show the person wearing clothing or items linked to their adventures, like flight goggles, a compass, a helmet or a map. These items help tell the story of who they were and what made them brave.	When Henri Matisse got older, ill health prevented him from painting. He began to work on brightly coloured paper to create collages. He called the technique 'drawing with scissors'.
Eric Carle is known for his unique and colourful collage illustrations.	Explorer portraits might show the person wearing clothing or items linked to their adventures, like flight goggles, a compass, a helmet or a map. These items help tell the story of who they were and what made them brave.	The Snail is one of Matisse's most famous works. He created this art using collage.
The primary colours are red, blue and yellow. The secondary colours are orange, purple and green.	Explorer portraits might show the person wearing clothing or items linked to their adventures, like flight goggles, a compass, a helmet or a map. These items help tell the story of who they were and what made them brave.	We can group colours into two main categories: warm colours and cold colours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warm colours: colours like red, orange and yellow are considered warm colours. They remind us of things like the sun, fire and heat. Warm colours can make us feel cosy and full of energy.</li> <li>Cold colours: colours like blue, green and purple are known as cold colours. They remind us of things like water, ice and the sky. Cold colours can make us feel calm and peaceful.</li> </ul>
Know which primary colours mix together to make the secondary colours.	Creating a face template, when drawing a portrait, can be a helpful tool to help create consistent drawings and ensure that the facial features are appropriately spaced.	

Drawing	N	F	C	Painting	Printing	Collage
Experiment with a variety of media e.g. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk.	✓	✓	✓	Explore with a variety of media; different brush sizes and tools.	Explore printing simple pictures with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. cork, sponge and natural objects e.g. leaves, bark.	Create images from a variety of media e.g. tissue paper, crepe paper etc.
Begin to control the types of marks made with the range of media.		✓	✓	Choose to use thick and thin brushes as appropriate.	Design their own printing block.	Collect and sort colours appropriate for an image.
Develop a range of tone using a pencil and use a variety of drawing techniques.		✓		Begin to control the types of marks made with a range of media.	Explore printing in relief, using string and card.	Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds.
Draw lines of different shapes and thickness, using 2 different grades of pencil.		✓		Start to mix a range of secondary colours, moving towards predicting resulting colours.	Explore impressed printing; drawing into ink, printing from objects.	Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers.
Investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing and copying.	✓			Name the primary and secondary colours.	Create a simple repeating pattern and recognise pattern in the environment.	Create and arrange shapes appropriately by cutting or tearing.
Communicate something about themselves.		✓		Explore lightening and darkening paint without the use of black or white.	Use equipment and media correctly and start to produce a clean printed image.	

## Year 2

### Key Knowledge

People in Action	Aboriginal Art	Seaside Art
<b>Artist: Keith Haring</b>	<b>Artist: N/A</b>	<b>Artist: Lynette Amelie</b>
Sculpture is three-dimensional art work, created using methods such as modelling, carving or joining.	Aboriginal art is made by indigenous Australian people.	Lynette Amelie is an artist who specialises in seaside art. She is known for her paintings of beach huts, lighthouses and fishing boats.
Keith Haring was an American graffiti artist who was known for using bold, bright colours and cartoon-like images.	It is an expression of people's identity, culture, spirituality and relationship to their country. It tells stories of ceremony and Creation and connects people to ancestors and kin.	Lynette lives by the sea (in Sandgate, Kent). She is inspired by her surroundings to create paintings of beaches and seaside scenes.
Graffiti/street art is artwork that is created in a public space, usually without permission.	Aboriginal art includes many different kinds of artwork, including dot painting on canvas, bark painting, body painting, batik, wood carving and decorative and wearable arts.	Lynette enjoys using watercolours to create brightly coloured paintings.
		Landscape art is the depiction of natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, rivers, forests or beaches.
At the heart of Haring's work, were his highly symbolic 'figures' – outlines of humans signifying people in modern society	Australian Aboriginal Art is the oldest, unbroken tradition of art making in the world. Dot painting originated approximately 40 years ago (1971).	Primary and secondary colours can be represented using a colour wheel.
		Adding white to colours creates tints. Adding black to colours creates shades.
Keith Haring also created famous sculptures that can be found across the world.	Artists use symbols and metaphors to represent truths, visions, dreams and spirituality.	Different types of paints and paintbrushes can be used to create different effects (e.g. washes/blocking).

Drawing	K	A	S	Painting	Printing	3D/Sculpture
Control the types of marks made with a variety of media	✓	✓	✓	Continue to control the types of marks made with a range of painting techniques: layering, mixing and adding texture.	Continue to explore printing simple pictures with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. cork, sponge, pen barrels, cotton buds.	Develop an awareness of the safe and correct ways to use tools and equipment.
Continue to investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, patterns and shapes using a pencil.	✓		✓			Experiment with a variety of malleable media such as clay, papier-mâché, salt dough and Modroc.
Use three different grades of pencil (4B, 8B, HB).			✓	Mix paint to create all the secondary colours and predict the outcomes.	Explore mono printing. Make simple marks on rollers and printing palettes. Take simple prints.	Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling, pinching and kneading
Continue to investigate textures and produce an expanding range of patterns.	✓		✓	Continue to experiment in lightening and darkening without the use of black or white.	Demonstrate experience at impressed printing. Drawing into ink, printing from objects.	Use clay, Modroc or other malleable material to create an imaginary or realistic form e.g. a pot, structure or figure.
Use a viewfinder to focus on a specific part of an artefact before drawing it.			✓	Begin to mix colour tints and shades.	Design patterns of increasing complexity and repetition.	Explore carving as a form of 3D art.
				Store information on colour mixing, the colour wheel and colour spectrums.	Use equipment and media correctly and be able to produce a clean printed image.	Demonstrate experience in surface patterns and textures and use them when appropriate.

## Year 3

### Key Knowledge

Stone Age Cave Art	Layered Landscapes	Fascinating Fossils
<b>Artist: N/A</b>	<b>Artist: Jeannie Baker</b>	<b>Artist: N/A</b>
The earliest cave paintings were made by Neanderthals at least 64,000 years ago (Paleolithic Age) and most were of animals and hunters.	Collages can be created using different techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering.	Fossils are formed when the remains of living things are preserved in rocks. <i>We can replicate this process using leaves and clay.</i>
Cave Art was a means to communicate	Jeannie Baker uses collage to create images and picture books. She uses layering to add dimension to her artwork.	Printmaking is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface.
Cave paintings were created by mixing together different coloured rocks, charcoal, animal blood and berries	In creating her artwork, Jeannie Baker works out her ideas through drawings before focussing on the detail.	There are many techniques for printmaking, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Relief printing - this involves cutting or etching a printing surface in such a way that all that remains of the original surface is the design to be printed</li><li>Collagraphy – a process in which materials are glued or sealed to a rigid board to create a plate for printing.</li></ul>
Cave paintings often included hand stencils, impressions left by blowing paint around the hand.	Jeannie Baker uses a variety of textures in her works, often using textures from the actual materials portrayed (e.g. bark, feathers, cracked paint, knitted wool).	
Graffiti/street art has its roots in the early cave paintings and the leaving of one’s mark on a wall traces back to the hand stencils made by the earliest humans.		
Tertiary colours are created by mixing together a primary and a secondary colour.		Texture can be created by applying different amount of pressure when etching and using different implements.
		Drawing: Sketching the basic outline shape is a good starting point for drawing, before adding detail and texture.

Drawing	S	L	F	Painting	Printing	Collage
Develop intricate patterns and marks with a variety of media	✓	✓	✓	Demonstrate increasing control with the types of marks made.	Continue to explore relief printing and mono printing.	Use different kinds of materials on their collage and explain why they have chosen them.
Use different grades of pencil shade to show different tones.			✓	Experiment with different effects and textures: blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint and textural effects.	Print simple pictures using different printing techniques.	Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create texture.
Create textures and patterns with a wide range of drawing implements.	✓		✓	Use a range of brushes to create different effects.	Begin to demonstrate experience in three colour printing.	Cut materials and shapes with developing accuracy.
Begin to show an awareness of objects having a third dimension and perspective.			✓	Use light and dark within painting and begin to explore complimentary colours.	Experiment with overprinting motifs using two colours.	Experiment using different colours.
Use their sketches to produce a final piece of work.	✓	✓	✓	Mix colour, tints and shades with increasing confidence.	Start to combine prints taken from different objects to produce an end piece.	Combine visual and tactile qualities.
Write an explanation of their sketch in notes.		✓		Know where each of the primary and secondary colours sits on the colour wheel.		

## Year 4

### Key Knowledge

Ancient Greek Art	Icelandic Art	Preston through the Ages
Artist: Ancient Greek Artists	Artist: N/A	Artist: L. S. Lowry
There are 4 main types of sculpture; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stone carving</li> <li>bronze casting</li> <li>wood carving and</li> <li>clay firing</li> </ul>	Printmaking is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface.	L.S Lowry was a Lancashire-born artist who painted scenes of everyday working life in industrial towns. His artwork shows what life was like in Northern towns during the Industrial Revolution.
Ancient Greek culture was full of different types of art. Greek artists created masterpieces in painting, metal work, mosaic, sculpture, architecture, literature and pottery.	Each colour in a print usually requires a separate stone, plate, block, or stencil, and any of these basic processes might be combined in the creation of a finished work.	Lowry's style included simple 'matchstick' people, crowded scenes, industrial landscapes and smoky skies.
Pottery was used on a daily basis. Clay was used to create pots and vases of different shapes. They would be painted with geometric patterns and scenes from mythology.		Artists use a variety of techniques to convey emotions through art, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour</li> <li>Brush strokes</li> <li>Composition</li> <li>Symbolism</li> <li>Size</li> </ul>
Periods of Greek Art: Archaic: this is the earliest phase of Greek art. It took place in the 8th Century BC and lasted until 480 BC Classical: this began in 510 BC and lasted until 323 BC. During the Classical Era, they developed a unique style, which modern art historians call the "Severe Style". Hellenistic: this period began after Alexander the Great's death in 323 BC. It continued until 31 BC.	There are four main types of printmaking: relief, intaglio, lithography, and screen printing.	When painting with watercolours, it's generally recommended to start with light colours and work towards darker ones. This is because light colours won't show through if they're covered by darker colours and it is difficult to make a watercolour painting lighter once it's been painted.
Drawing: One sketch type is a gesture drawing this is a drawing that shows a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning. A famous gesture drawing is called discobolus which was an Ancient Greek sculpture.	As an island and seafaring nation, Iceland has over 100 lighthouses lining its coast.	Drawing: An underdrawing is a preliminary drawing before painting which helps to establish the subject and composition of the final piece.

Drawing	A	I	M	Painting	Printing	3D/Sculpture
Develop techniques to create intricate patterns, marks and lines using a growing range of media.	✓	✓	✓	Confidently control types of marks made.	Increase awareness of relief printing and mono printing.	Work in a safe, organised way, caring for equipment.
Use these techniques to develop texture and tone.	✓	✓	✓	Experiment with different effects and textures, including those learnt previously.	Expand experience in three colour printing.	Join two parts successfully. Learn to secure work to continue at a later date.
Organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement.	✓		✓	Begin to choose appropriate media to work with.	Continue experimenting with overprinting motifs using three colours.	Produce larger ware using pinch, slab and coil techniques.
Have opportunities to develop further drawings featuring the third dimension and perspective		✓		Use light and dark within painting and show understanding of complimentary colours.	Print onto different materials including fabric.	Continue to explore carving as a form of 3D art
Show reflections.	✓	✓	✓	Create all the colours they need through mixing.	Continue to experience combining prints taken from different objects to produce an end piece.	Produce more intricate surface patterns and textures and use them when appropriate.
Show facial expressions and body language in their sketches.	✓			Mix colour, tints and shades with increasing confidence.	Create an accurate print design.	Use language appropriate to skill and technique.
				Start to look at working in the style of a selected artist.		

## Year 5

### Key Knowledge

Scandalous Sketches				Animals of the Rainforest	Maya Art and Symbols
Artist: N/A				Artist: Andy Warhol	Artist: N/A
A sketch is a quick or detailed drawing made using pencil, charcoal, ink or other mark-making tools.				Screen printing is a uses a stencilling method. It involves printing ink through stencils that are supported by a porous fabric mesh stretched across a frame called a screen.	When sculpting, artists plan, design and experiment with shape, texture and colour, using tools to carve or model details.
Artists use sketching to explore ideas, movement, expression, and mood.					
A portrait drawing captures a person’s face, body, or character. It can show emotion and tell a story using line, shading, and composition.				The basic printing process involves a stencil being placed under the screen (but above the paper) and ink is forced through the mesh using a squeegee onto the material or paper below.	Ancient Maya masks were sculpted for rituals, ceremonies and to show importance – often worn by rulers, priests or warriors.
Artists carefully observe proportion, expression, and detail when sketching people, especially in courtroom scenes or police sketches.					
Sketches can be expressive or realistic, depending on how the artist uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Line – for outlines, energy, and texture</li><li>Tone – to show depth and light/dark contrast</li><li>Shading techniques – such as hatching, cross-hatching, smudging, and stippling</li></ul>				Prints became increasingly popular in fashion during the 19th and 20th centuries. Today, printed fabrics continue to be a staple in fashion, with designers constantly experimenting with new print techniques and patterns.	Maya masks had long narrow faces to symbolise power, and were decorated with symbols of animals, gods and nature.
In the past, artists recorded real events using drawing – such as Victorian courtroom scenes or police 'wanted' posters. These sketches were used to capture drama, identity, or crime.					
Artists choose how to arrange figures and backgrounds to focus attention, create tension, or highlight emotion – this is called composition.					
Drawing can be used to tell a story, express feelings, or create atmosphere — especially when capturing moments of justice, injustice, or conflict.				Drawing: the grid method is a technique used in art, particularly in drawing and painting, to help artists accurately transfer an image from a reference source to their artwork.	Maya artists used strong colours with meaning, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Maya blue (from indigo and clay) – symbol of the sky, water and gods.</li><li>Red – symbol of life and blood.</li><li>Green/jade – symbol of growth, fertility and the natural world.</li></ul>
Drawing: Go from low to high detail when drawing portraits, always starting with simple shapes. Once you have the structure and shapes, you can get progressively more detailed.					
Drawing	S	A	B	Painting	3D/Sculpture
Use learnt techniques to work in a sustained and independent way	✓	✓	✓	Confidently control types of marks made.	Work confidently in a safe, organised way, caring for equipment.
Develop a key element of their work: line, tone, pattern and texture.	✓	✓		Experiment with different effects and textures.	Carry on securing work to continue at a later date.
Use these different techniques to create mood and feeling.	✓	✓	✓	Be able to identify primary secondary, complementary and contrasting colours.	Show experience in combining pinch, slab and coil.
Develop further simple perspective by using a focal point and horizon.		✓		Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects.	Develop understanding of different ways of finishing work: glaze, paint and polish.
Use drawing techniques to work from a variety of sources: observation, photographs and digital images.	✓	✓		Mix colour, tints and shades with confidence.	Develop confidence in carving a simple form.
				Start to develop a painting from a drawing.	Use recycled, natural and manmade materials to create sculptures, confidently and successfully joining.
Explain why they have chosen specific materials to draw with.	✓	✓		Recognise the art of key artists and begin to place them in key movements or historical events.	

## Year 6

### Key Knowledge

Hokusai: The Great Wave off Kanagawa	Self-portraits	What a Picture!
<b>Artist: Hokusai</b>	<b>Artist: N/A</b>	<b>Artist: Various</b>
Woodblock printing is a technique that originated in Shaanxi, China, in the 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD and is widely used throughout East Asia.	A portrait will always include the person's head and face and might include all or some of their body.	Photography printing can either be darkroom printing or digital printing.
The Great Wave off Kanagawa is a woodblock print by Japanese ukiyo-e artist Hokusai in 1831.	Artists study a face for a long time to get all the different parts in the right place and the right size and scale so that the finished piece looks like the person (or subject).	Darkroom printing: a traditional chemical process that uses a film negative and an enlarger to project an image onto a light-sensitive paper. The paper is then treated with chemicals to develop, stop, and fix the image.
The Great Wave off Kanagawa is part of a series of landscape prints by Hokusai that depict Mount Fuji from different locations; Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji	Self-portraits can communicate things about the artist depending on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the composition</li> <li>the materials used</li> <li>what is included in the background</li> <li>the artist's clothes</li> <li>their facial expression</li> </ul>	Digital printing: uses an image file and a printer to deposit ink onto paper. Inkjet and dye-sublimation printers are often used for high-quality, high-resolution photography printing.
Hokusai used a limited, yet distinctive colour palette to create depth, emotion and movement in his artwork.		The rule of thirds: when using the rule of thirds in photography, the image is divided into thirds using two horizontal lines and two vertical lines.
Mixed media art is a pictorial form of art that combines different materials in a single image to show elements of shape, texture, tone and colour. Because it involves mixing different creative mediums, mixed media art breaks the boundaries between different art forms.		<i>To create an eye catching composition, the subject matter is positioned according to the lines. For example, when the horizon is photographed near to the top third line, the focus for the viewer is drawn to the ground; when the horizon is near the bottom third line, the sky is the focal point of the image.</i>
	Different effects can be created by using different painting techniques such as; sgraffito, glazing, impasto, underpainting and dry brushing.	
	Drawing: Go from low to high detail when drawing portraits, always starting with simple shapes. Once you have the structure and shapes, you can get progressively more detailed.	Lights create shadows, highlights and contrast which can add depth and ambience to photos. One of the key things to consider is the direction of the light. Side lighting can create dramatic shadows, while backlighting can create a soft and ethereal glow.

Drawing	H	S	P	Painting	Printing	Mixed Media (Collage)
Draw for a sustained period of time over a number of sessions working on one piece		✓		Purposely control the types of marks made.	Demonstrate experience in a range of printmaking techniques.	Use a range of materials and justify why they have chosen them.
Use different techniques for different purposes	✓	✓		Experiment with different effects and textures.	Describe the techniques and processes they use	Combine pattern, tone and shape to create a finished piece.
Ensure sketches communicate emotions and a sense of self with accuracy and imagination.	✓	✓	✓	Mix colour, tints and shades with confidence, building on previous knowledge.	Overprint using different colours.	Use different techniques, colours and textures when designing and planning work.
Have opportunities to develop further simple perspective.		✓		Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of painting.	Be confident in printing onto a range of different materials.	Use collage as a means of extending work from initial ideas.
Develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion.	✓	✓		Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to adapt and extend their work.	Collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning and collecting source material.	
Explain why they have combined different tools to create their drawing		✓		Explain why they have chosen specific painting techniques.	Adapt their work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further.	

Show experience in a range of mono print techniques.
Continue to gain experience in overprinting colours
Start to overlay prints with other media.
Print onto a range of different materials.
Use a variety of tools in a safe way.
Create an accurate print design that meets a given criteria.
Collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning and trying out ideas.