



Art



Our art curriculum is designed to provide a coherent and progressive development of knowledge, skills and understanding.

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

We want our pupils to:

Love learning about creativity and how to express themselves.

Achieve their full potential by becoming proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.

Develop **c**uriosity by exploring their ideas and recording their experiences exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.

Have **f**un by trying out new and exciting techniques.

Be **i**nspired by great artists, craft makers and designers' great artists, craft makers and designers.

Have memorable **e**xperiences by using a range of materials and in different contexts.

Learn **l**ife skills by understanding how art can enrich their own lives and those of others.

Develop as individuals by providing challenge, support and inspiration.

Art projects at Layfield Primary School are well sequenced to provide a coherent subject scheme that helps to develop children's artistic skills and confidence. Key aspects and techniques such as painting, sculpture, collage and drawing, are revisited throughout a range of projects and

are developed over time. The choice of Art topics follows the guidance set out in the national curriculum, with many projects linking to artists and experiences.

Where there are opportunities for making meaningful connections with other projects, Art lessons are sequenced accordingly. All Art projects are taught throughout the year, with opportunities for classes to revisit skills and build on their previous learning.

Early Learning Goals	National Curriculum	
EY	KS1	KS2
<p>Expressive arts and design - Being imaginative and expressive</p> <p><u>Creating with materials</u> Children at the expected level of development will:</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. <p><u>Being Imaginative and expressive</u> Children at the expected level of development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher. 	<p>Pupils are taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use a range of materials creatively to design and make product • 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>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>Pupils should be taught:</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.

Early Years

Expressive arts and design is one of the seven areas of the early years foundation stage and is used to develop a child's imagination, creativity and their ability to use media and materials. Children do this in range of ways including playing with colours, textures and design. All these approaches to expressive arts help children to represent and understand their own feelings and ideas.

Early Years Long Term Topic Plan			
Term	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024

Autumn 1	Stories Prop creating	Stories	Stories
Autumn 2	Festivals and Cultural Celebrations Teeth and Healthy Eating Salt dough Diva's and Rangoli patterns	People Who Help Us	Ourselves
Spring 1	Fantasy Using and creating props	Pirates and Ships	Superheroes
Spring 2	Local Area Manipulating materials and drawing	Spring/The World Around Me	Under The Sea
Summer 1	Minibeasts Drawing and using media and materials	Dinosaurs	Animals
Summer 2	Transport Experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function	Dens/Homes	Down in the Jungle

Key Stage 1

In Year 1, children begin the autumn term by working with natural materials. This project builds works alongside the Science topic of seasons as the children explore outdoors during the autumn season and create pieces using pencils, paint and natural objects. During the spring term, the children progress and begin to look at collage. In the summer term, children explore mask making further develop their collage skills. This project enables children to learn about the culture and geography of Brazil through discovering masks and carnival dress.

In the autumn term of Year 2, children extend their studies to explore observational drawing and printing in their topic 'land ahoy'. This project allows children to closely observe and draw. Throughout the spring term the children focus on sculpture and flower pressing. In the summer term, children further develop their sculpture skills within their 'towers, tunnels and turrets' topic. This project introduces children to the challenging concepts of sculpture in preparation for more complex Art topics in Key Stage 2. The projects studied in Key Stage 1 provide numerous opportunities for children to explore and create a range of art pieces using different mediums and techniques.

Lower KS2

Lower Key Stage 2 In Year 3, children begin the autumn term by studying 'heroes and villains'. This project allows children to explore sculpture and illustration in more depth. During the Spring term, the children further develop their skills and focus on Greek art and design. In the summer term, children continue to develop their knowledge of different mediums and techniques by looking at painting.

In the autumn term of Year 4, the children begin their 'Misty Mountain Sierra' topic which supports them in developing their skills of clay work and they are introduced to weaving. Throughout the spring term the children develop their weaving skills by producing dream catchers within their 'Road Trip USA' topic. This allows them to imbed their knowledge and further progress their abilities. In the summer term of Year 4, the pupils look into their topic of the 'Blue Abyss', where they have the opportunity to further develop their observational drawing and painting skills.

Upper KS2

In the autumn term of Year 5, children begin to look closely at photography and image editing in their 'Scream Machine' topic. This allows them to practice their computing skills whilst embedding their art understanding. In the spring term, they have the opportunity to further progress in their drawing skills within their 'Beast Creator' topic. During the summer term the children are able to use their already embedded skills to create headwear and hieroglyphic amulets within their 'Pharos' project.

In the autumn term of Year 6, the children look closely at abstract art within their 'Blood Heart' project which allows them to broaden their knowledge of different artists and artistic styles. During the spring half term the children have the opportunity to create their own sketchbooks within their 'Darwin's Delights' topic. This allows the children to showcase their skills that they have practiced throughout their time in school. Within the summer term the children look closely at Maya art and carving during their 'Hola Mexico!' project. Within the Art scheme, there is complete coverage of all national curriculum programmes of study as teachers build and develop the children's skills throughout each year group.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y1	Enchanted Woodland Working with natural materials, drawing and painting	Moon Zoom Model making and printing	Bright Lights Big City Models	Paws Claws and Whiskers Drawing, painting and sculptures	Rio de Vida Carnival masks and headdresses	Splendid Skies Collage and painting
Y2	Land Ahoy! Observational drawing and printing	Land Ahoy! Observational drawing and printing	Street Detectives Famous local artists and creating views from the local area	Scented Garden Observational drawing, sculpture and flower-pressing	Wriggle and Crawl Observational drawing and model making	Towers, Turrets and Tunnels Sculpture using natural materials
Y3	Heroes and Villains Sculpture and illustration	Scrumdiddlyumptious! Sculpture	Gods and Mortals 3-D sculpture and Greek art and design	Predator! 3-D models	Flow Painting	
Y4	Misty Mountain Sierra Clay work and weaving	I am Warrior Drawing, sculpture, mosaic and jewellery making	Burps, Bottoms, Bile	Road Trip USA Weaving	Blue Abyss Observational drawing, 3-D models and clay sculpture	
Y5	Scream Machine Photography and image editing	Stargazers Printing and design	Beast Creator Drawing and perspectives	Time Traveller Photography and great artists	Pharaohs Drawing artefacts	
Y6	Blood Heart Modelling, sculpture and abstract art	Frozen Kingdom Photography; Painting; Block printing	A Child's War	Darwin's Delight Creating sketchbooks and observational drawing	Hola Mexico Sculpture, Maya art and carving	

Skills and Knowledge Progress Grid

Early Years Foundation Stage

The curriculum is taught through topics which ensure continuous provision and the skills progression as outlined in 'Birth to 5 Matters':

EY Nursery	<p>Range 4 <u>Creating with materials</u> Experiments with ways to enclose a space, create shapes and represent actions, sounds and objects Enjoys and responds to playing with colour in a variety of ways, for example combining colours Uses 3D and 2D structures to explore materials and/or to express ideas</p> <p><u>Being imaginative and expressive</u> Uses everyday materials to explore, understand and represent their world – their ideas, interests and fascinations</p>
EY Reception	<p>Range 5 <u>Creating with materials</u> Continues to explore colour and how colours can be changed Develops an understanding of using lines to enclose a space, and begins to use drawing to represent actions and objects based on imagination, observation and experience Uses various construction materials, e.g. joining pieces, stacking vertically and horizontally, balancing, making enclosures and creating spaces Uses tools for a purpose</p> <p><u>Being imaginative and expressive</u> Creates drawings to accompany stories Uses available resources to create props or creates imaginary ones to support play</p>
	<p>Range 6 <u>Creating with materials</u> Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding of tools and materials to explore their interests and enquiries and develop their thinking Develops their own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials, e.g. light, projected image, loose parts, watercolours, powder paint, to express and communicate their discoveries and understanding. Expresses and communicates working theories, feelings and understandings using a range of art forms.</p> <p><u>Being imaginative and expressive</u> Creates representations of both imaginary and real-life ideas, events, people and objects Chooses particular colours and materials for their own imaginative purposes Uses combinations of art forms, e.g. moving and singing, making and dramatic play, drawing and talking, constructing and mapping Responds imaginatively to art works and objects, e.g. <i>that sculpture is squishy like this [child physically demonstrates]</i></p>

Key Stages 1 & 2

Key Concept	Aspect	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human form	<p>Knowledge A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</p> <p>Skill Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.</p>	<p>Knowledge A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.</p> <p>Skill Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.</p>	<p>Knowledge Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.</p> <p>Skill Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.</p>	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.	A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture.	In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.
Creativity	Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.
	Generation of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or

							montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.
	Evaluation	<p>□ Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.</p>	<p>□ Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p>	<p>□ Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.</p>	<p>□ Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.</p>	<p>□ Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.</p>	<p>□ Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.</p>
Materials	Malleable materials	<p>□ Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.</p>	<p>□ Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.</p>	<p>□ Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</p>	<p>□ Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.</p>	<p>□ Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p>	<p>□ A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.</p>

	Paper and fabric	<p>□ Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p>	<p>□ Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.</p>	<p>□ Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.</p>	<p>□ Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.</p>	<p>□ Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.</p>	<p>□ Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.</p>
	Paint	<p>□ The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identify and use paints in the primary colours.</p>	<p>□ The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours.</p>	<p>□ Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.</p>	<p>□ Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.</p>	<p>□ A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.</p>	<p>□ Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.</p>

	Printing	<p>□ A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p>	<p>□ A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p>	<p>□ A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. Make a two-colour print.</p>	<p>□ Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.</p>	<p>□ Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.</p>	<p>□ Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.</p>
	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	<p>□ Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p>	<p>□ Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p>	<p>□ Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.</p>	<p>□ Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.</p>	<p>□ Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.</p>	<p>□ Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). Use line and tone to draw perspective.</p>

Nature	Natural art	<p>□ Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.</p>	<p>□ Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.</p>	<p>□ Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.</p>	<p>□ Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.</p>	<p>□ Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.</p>	<p>□ Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.</p>
Place and space	Landscapes	<p>□ Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past). Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p>	<p>□ A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.</p>	<p>□ An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.</p>	<p>□ Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.</p>	<p>□ Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world. Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</p>	<p>□ Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.</p>
Comparison	Compare and contrast	<p>□ Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces</p>	<p>□ Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Describe similarities and differences between artwork</p>	<p>□ Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been</p>	<p>□ Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of</p>	<p>□ Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their</p>	<p>□ Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people.</p>

		of art.	on a common theme.	explored or developed. Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.	colour, texture, line and tone. Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	work.	Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	<input type="checkbox"/> Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.	<input type="checkbox"/> Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.	<input type="checkbox"/> The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.

The Art Curriculum ensures that all children develop skills, knowledge and understanding to experiment, create and invent using a range of materials. Using the selected projects, children are inspired, and their curiosity is stimulated, preparing them for the next stage in their education.