






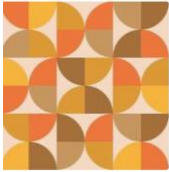








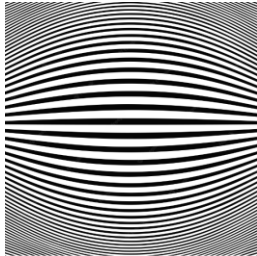












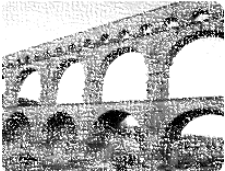


Autumn 2025-26		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Sculpture	Do sculptures of people need to look real?	Sculpture Combination Malleable material Kneading Moulding Carving Texture	Emil Alzamora. Henry Moore <u>'Gathering'</u> by Chris Rench. <u>The Yox Man</u> –Laurance Edwards	Use malleable materials e.g. clay and explore a range of techniques such as squashing, kneading, rolling, cutting, moulding and carving. 	Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials for a sculpture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include lines and texture. • Use a combination of shapes.
KS2 Sculpture	How do other cultures represent the human form?	Sculpture Life like v abstract Interpretation Carve Texture Pattern Visual qualities Tactile qualities 	<u>The Olmecs</u> <u>'Aswany'</u> at Tache Art Totem poles	Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations. Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form. 	Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas and know which quality is involved in modelling, sculpting and construction. Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. Combine visual and tactile qualities	Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. 


Spring 2025-26		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 1 st HT Printing	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?	Printing Pattern Repeat Overlapping Digital art Masterpiece Texture Tone	Patterns 	Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges). Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints.	Use repeating or overlapping shapes 	Compare and contrast digital art to printing in four colours
KS1 2 nd HT Digital	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?		Mondrian Kandinsky	How to use a simple computer programme to make art. Use the tools function to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes.	Use repeating or overlapping shapes	
KS2 Digital	Would symmetry make the perfect selfie?	Skyline Reflection Shadow Direction Perspective Realistic Impressionistic 	<u>Digital</u> symmetry	Create facial images that show the impact of perfect symmetry using digital art Edit using enhanced digital media (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). 	Use a range of digital functions to enhance ideas. Develop and imaginatively extend ideas	Describe the impact of symmetry on facial images comparing symmetrical and non-symmetrical selfies 


Summer 2025-26		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Textiles	<p>What foods give us the best colours?</p>	Textiles Dip dye Colour pallet Blend Weave Plait	<p>https://www.fiberartsy.com/how-to-make-natural-dyes-from-food/</p> 	<p>Use dip dye techniques - (vegetables/brush) to create a colour pallet</p> <p>Blend dye to create new colours</p>	<p>Plaiting.</p> <p>Weaving to create a pattern.</p> <p>Joining materials using glue and/or a stitch.</p>	<p>Compare the effectiveness of different food dyes</p> <p>Identify dyes that come from a range of foods</p>
KS2 Drawing	<p>How can 2D lines create 3D images?</p>	Skyline Reflection Shadow Direction Perspective Realistic Impressionistic	 <p>Model how to create 3D drawings of buildings</p>	<p>Use lines to represent movement.</p> <p>Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).</p> 	<p>Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book.</p> <p>Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media.</p> <p>Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).</p>	<p>Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.</p> 


Autumn 2026-27		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
<p>KS1</p> <p>Collage</p>	<p>What shapes can you see in a castle?</p>	<p>Collage Mixed materials Texture Inspired Method</p>	<p>Paul Klee - Castle and Sun</p> 	<p>Children know how to use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued.</p>	<p>Children Mix materials to create texture.</p> <p>Children experiment with different methods and materials including: photocopied material, fabric, plastic, tissue, magazine and assortment of papers</p>	<p>. Children sort and arrange materials to improve their finished piece</p> <p>Children can discuss how they have improved their work</p>
<p>KS2</p> <p>Paint</p>	<p>How does colour change the meaning of art?</p> 	<p>Technique Wash Detail Mood</p>	<p>War and Peace Uri Shulevitz</p> <p>Blitz art</p> <p>Blitz art ideas</p> <p>Michel Foreman</p>	<p>Use a number of brush techniques, using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines</p> <p>Experiment with different effects and textures: blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc.</p> <p>Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.</p>	<p>Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.</p> 	<p>Give opinions on artworks using artistic language to support their point of view.</p> <p>Create mood using colour.</p>


Spring 2026-27		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
<p>KS1</p> <p>Painting</p>	<p>Are paintings more exciting when they are colourful?</p>	<p>Nature Thick and thin Primary Secondary Tints Tones Colour wheel</p>	<p>Henri Rousseau and Franz Marc</p> 	<p>Mix primary colours to make secondary</p> <p>Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones.</p>	<p>Create colour wheels</p> <p>Explore the effect of adding black and white to paint</p> 	<p>Children explore using different methods and materials e.g. :working on different sized and type of paper : using thick and thin brushes.</p>
<p>KS2</p> <p>Collage on Paint</p>	<p>How does art depict extreme natural events?</p>	<p>Collage Natural events Textures Patterns Brush techniques Mood Striking Mixed media Overlap Layer</p>	<p>The Great Wave off Kanagawa</p> 	<p>Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.</p> <p>Select and arrange materials for a striking effect.</p> <p>Use a range of media to overlap and layer to create a collage</p>	<p>Children explore how to create mood with colour.</p> <p>Children explore how to make and match colours to reflect the colours in nature</p>	<p>A range of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.</p>

Summer 2026-27		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Drawing	How do faces change over time? 	Thin and thick Accurate (colouring) Texture Tones	Pietro Annigoni Chris Levine Richard Stone	Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. Show different tones by using coloured pencils.	Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. Use feedback to improve outcomes	Compare different methods and materials e.g pencils, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and chalk.
KS2 Drawing	How do artists create light and dark? 	Tone Texture Sketch Shading Shadow Hatching Cross hatching	Suggested themes Roman buildings artefacts ,symbols or work linked to these artists Jason G Hardy Ian Murphy E.H. Shepard M.C. Escher Edgar Degas	Use different hardness of pencils to show line, tone and texture. Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). Use shading to show light and shadow. Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. 	Use pencil to create light and shade when drawing roman architecture Make informed choices including which media and paper to use. Annotate sketches to explain & elaborate ideas. Edit and improve work based on peer feedback	Explore the relationship between line and tone, pattern and shape and line and texture. 


Autumn 2027-28		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Sculpture	<p>Do sculptures of people need to look real?</p>	Sculpture Combination Malleable material Kneading Moulding Carving Texture	Emil Alzamora. Henry Moore <u>'Gathering'</u> by Chris Rench. <u>The Yox Man</u> –Laurance Edwards	Use malleable materials e.g. clay and explore a range of techniques such as squashing, kneading, rolling, cutting, moulding and carving.	Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials for a sculpture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include lines and texture. • Use a combination of shapes.
KS2 Sculpture	<p>How would you use art to link humans to the sea?</p>	Sculpture Sketches Emotive <i>texture</i> Mouldable Detail	<u>'Another Place' by Antony Gormley</u> https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/sculpture-man-looking-out-sea.html	Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). Use clay and other mouldable materials. Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.	Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. Add materials to provide interesting detail.	Comment on artworks using visual language

Spring 2027-28		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 1 st HT Printing	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?	Printing Pattern Repeat Overlapping Digital art Masterpiece Texture Tone	Patterns	Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges). Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints.	Use repeating or overlapping shapes	Compare and contrast digital art to printing in four colours
KS1 2 nd HT Digital	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?		Mondrian Kandinsky	How to use a simple computer programme to make art. Use the tools function to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes.	Use repeating or overlapping shapes	
KS2 Digital	Is colour or shape more important in pattern making?	Pattern Digital art Enhance Compare Geometric	Bridget Riley comparison with Islamic Geometric Art	Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created. Use the tools function to create pictures (using various lines, tones, shapes).	Add appropriate sound to enhance the piece.	Compare the work of Bridget Riley with geometric art


Summer 2027-28		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Textiles	<p>What foods give us the best colours?</p>	Textiles Dip dye Colour pallet Blend Weave Plait	https://www.fiberartsy.com/how-to-make-natural-dyes-from-food/	Use dip dye techniques - (vegetables/brush) to create a colour pallet Blend dye to create new colours	Plaiting. Weaving to create a pattern. Joining materials using glue and/or a stitch.	Compare the effectiveness of different food dyes Identify dyes that come from a range of foods
KS2 Printing	<p>What makes African fabrics different from European designs?</p>	Represent Print Layers Repeat Pattern Multicultural	Compare African Wax fabrics to European designs	Join materials to make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block) Use printing blocks to create layers of two or more colours	Make precise repeating patterns.	Compare and contrast a range of textiles and prints from across the world. Describe what is distinctive about patterns from different countries

Autumn 2028-29		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
<p>KS1</p> <p>Collage</p>	<p>What shapes can you see in a castle?</p>	<p>Collage Mixed materials Texture Inspired Method</p>	<p>Paul Klee - Castle and Sun</p>	<p>Children know how to use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued.</p>	<p>Children Mix materials to create texture. Children experiment with different methods and materials including: photocopied material,</p>	<p>. Children sort and arrange materials to improve their finished piece</p>

					fabric, plastic, tissue, magazine and assortment of papers	Children can discuss how they have improved their work
KS2 Printing	What will Banksy do next?	Print Layers Accurate Fine <i>detail</i> Visual element Potential Philanthropist Revolutionary	Study a range of images associated with Banksy	Create an accurate image showing fine detail. Use a range of visual elements in the style of a given artist to reflect the purpose of the work. Build up layers of colours.	Imaginatively extend ideas from a starting point. Collect information, sketches and resources Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses.	Children give their opinion on selected pieces of art. Children can describe their feelings towards Banksy's style of art

Spring 2028-29		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Painting	Are paintings more exciting when they are colourful?	Nature Thick and thin Primary Secondary Tints Tones	Henri Rousseau and Franz Marc	Mix primary colours to make secondary Add white to colours to make tints and	Create colour wheels Explore the effect of adding black and white to paint	Children explore using different methods and materials e.g.

		Colour wheel		black to colours to make tones.		:working on different sized and type of paper : using thick and thin brushes.
KS2 Collage	How is climate change represented through art?	Collage Textiles Mixed texture Visual Tactile Mosaic	Nor Tijan Firadaus, Climate Change is Real, (collage) Window (text) by Jeannie Baker	Combine visual and tactile qualities using a range of non-recyclable and recyclable materials	Combine textiles and collage to represent the impact of climate change <u>Combine</u> previously learned techniques to create pieces using a <u>range</u> of media.	Describe how their created pieces have been improved and refined to depict climate change Make comparisons between art works representing climate change

Summer 2028-29		Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Drawing	How do faces change over time?	Thin and thick Accurate (colouring) Texture Tones	Pietro Annigoni Chris Levine Richard Stone	Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. Show different tones by using coloured pencils.	Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. Use feedback to improve outcomes	Compare different methods and materials e.g pencils, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and chalk.

<p>KS2 Painting</p>	<p>Will modern art become as well-known as traditional art?</p>	<p>Modern art Traditional art Sketch Combine Colour palette Mood Tints and tones Qualities (of resources) Complementary contrasting</p>	<p>"The Persistence of Memory" by Salvador Dali (1931) - a surrealist painting that features melting clocks "Blue Poles" by Jackson Pollock (1952) - an abstract expressionist painting that features layers of dripped and poured paint "Fountain" by Marcel Duchamp (1917) - a readymade sculpture that consists of a porcelain urinal</p>	<p>Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.</p> <p>Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour</p> <p>Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces.</p> <p>Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.</p> <p>Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture.</p>	<p>Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas.</p> <p>Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.</p>	<p>Compare the style of work in the Tate Modern to that in the National Gallery and give reasons for personal preferences demonstrating a fluent grasp of visual language.</p> <p>Have a secure understanding of primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours and how these are used in paintings.</p>
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