## Whole School

Curriculum Overview - Art \& Design

|  |  | Milestone 1 (Year 1 \& 2) | Milestone 2 (Year 3 \& 4) |  | Milestone 3 (Year 5 \& 6) |
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|  | Respond to ideas and starting points. |  | Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. |  | Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. |
|  | Explore ideas and collect visual information. |  | Collect information, sketches and resources. |  | Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. |
|  | Explore different methods and materials as ideas to develop. |  | Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. |  | Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas. |
|  |  |  | Explore ideas in a variety of ways. |  | Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. |
|  |  |  | Comment on artworks using visual language. |  | Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. |
|  |  | Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. | Use different harness of pencils to show line, tone and texture. |  | Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (eg reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight). |
|  |  | Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. | Annotate sketches to explain elaborate ideas. |  | Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. |
|  |  | Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. | Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes) |  | Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (eg. Realistic, impressionistic). |
|  |  | Show different tones by using coloured | Use shading to show light and shadow. |  | Use lines to represent movement. |
|  |  | pencils. | Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. |  | Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine light and colour. |
|  | - | Use thick and thin brushes. | Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. |  | Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. |
|  |  | Mix primary colours to make secondary. | Mix colours effectively. |  | Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. |
|  |  | Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones. | Use watercolour paint to produce washes for background then add detail. |  | Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. |
|  |  | Create colour wheels. | Experiment with creating mood and colour. |  | Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \hline 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. | Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. |  | Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). |
|  |  | Sort and arrange materials. | Ensure work is precise. |  | Combine visual and tactile qualities. |
|  |  | Mix materials to create texture. | Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage. |  | Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques. |
|  |  | Use a combination of shapes. | Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (eg shapes made from nets or solid materials). |  | Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations. |
|  |  | Include lines and texture. | Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. |  | Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. |
|  |  | Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials. | Use clay and other mouldable materials. |  | Combine visual and tactile qualities. |
|  |  | Use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving. | Add materials to provide interesting detail. |  | Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form. |
|  | 茳 | Use repeating or overlapping shapes. | Use layers of 2 or more colours. |  | Build up layers of colours. |
|  |  | Mimic print from the environment e.g. wallpaper | Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. |  | Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail. |
|  |  | Use objects to create prints e.g. fruits, veg, sponges. | Make printing blocks (eg from coiled string glued to a block). |  | Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of their work. |
|  |  | Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints. | Make precise repeating patterns. |  |  |
|  | $\simeq$ | Use weaving to create a pattern. | Shape and stitch materials. |  | Show precision in techniques. |
|  |  | Join materials using glue and/or a stitch. | Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. |  | Choose from a range of stitching techniques. |
|  |  | Use plaiting. | Colour fabric. |  | Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces. |
|  |  | Use dip dye techniques. | Create weavings. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Quilt, pad and gather fabric. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{\overline{0}}{\frac{\pi}{0}}$ | Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created. | Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, animation, video, still images and installations) |
| To take inspiration from the greats (classic and modern) |  | Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers | Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. |  | Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. |
|  |  | Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. | Create original pieces that are influenced by the studies of others. |  | Show how the work of those studied was influential both in society and to other artists. |
|  |  | Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. |  |  |  |

