

Welbourn C of E Primary School

'Believe, Excite, Succeed, Together'

Art and Design Long Term Plan

	Autur	nn	Sprir	ng Summer					
Art POS	EYFS Early Lea	rning Goal	· · · · ·	-	·				
	 To safely use of 	and explore a varie	ty of materials, tools	and techniques, e	experimenting with	colour, design,			
	texture, form a	nd function.				-			
	Key Stage I	Key Stage I							
	• to use a rang	je of materials crea	tively to design and	make products					
	• to use drawin	.g, painting and scu	lpture to develop and	d share their idea	s, experiences and	imagination			
	• to develop a	wide range of art o	ınd design technique	s in using colour,	pattern, texture, li	ne, shape, form			
	and space								
		•	ge σf artists, craft m	-	-	differences and			
	similarities betw	veen different prac	tices and disciplines,	and making links	to their own work				
Key objectives	Year Reception /	Year 2/3	Year Reception /	Year 2/3	Year Reception /	Year 2/3			
	Year I		Year I		YI YI				
To be able to	Autumn I	Autumn I	Spring I	Spring I	Summer I	Summer I			
manipulate	EYFS Skills	Year 2 Skills	EYFS Skills	Year 2 Skills	EYFS Skills	No Art this half			
materials to	Portraits/Our bodies/	No Art this half	Observational Art	No Art this half	Fire of London	term			
achieve a	Fruit and vegetable	term	of new and old	term	Wall art-				
planned	still lives		toys		Cills and all a				
effect.	Enjoy using a	Autumn 2-		Spring 2-	Silhouette	Summer 2-			
	variety of tools	Prehistoric Art.	 To produce lines 	Art and design	background/clay	Formal			
Constructs	including different	Clay work.	of different	skills. Kapow-	people/boats	elements of			
with a	size/ size brushes	Year 2 Skills:	thickness and tone	introduction to	EYFS	art. Repeating			
purpose in	and tools i.e.	Prehistoric Art	using a pencil.	sketchbooks	• To enjoy using	patterns and			
mind, using a	sponge brushes,	To use a		Year 2 skills	a variety of	drawings.			
variety of	fingers, twigs.	sketchbook to	 To start to 		malleable				
resources.			produce different		media such as	Year 2 Skills			

	• Recognise and	plan and develop	patterns and	To use	clay, papier	To demonstrate
Uses simple	name the primary	simple ideas.	textures from	sketchbooks	mache, salt	experience in
tools and	colours being used.		observations,	more	dough. Impress	surface
techniques	5	To continue to	imagination and	effectively	and apply	patterns/
competently	Year I skills	investigate tone	illustrations.	through further	simple	textures and
and	Experiment with	by drawing		teacher	decoration	use them when
appropriately	paint media using a	light/dark lines,	• To look and talk	modelling. Use		appropriate
	range of tools, e.g.	light/dark	about what they	sketchbooks to	• Build a	
	different brush	patterns,	have produced,	record	construction/	• To investigate
	sizes, hands, feet,	light/dark shapes	describing simple	thoughts and	sculpture using	textures and
	rollers and pads.	using a pencil.	techniques and	ideas and to	a variety of	produce an
			media used.	experiment with	σbjects e.g.	expanding
	• Explore techniques	Demonstrate		materials.	recycled,	range of
	such as lightening	control over the	Year I skills		natural and	patterns
	and darkening	types of marks	• To draw on	Use a	manmade	
	paint without the	made with a	different surfaces	sketchbook to	materials.	• To use line
	use of black or	range of media	with a range of	plan and		and tone in
	white.	such as crayons,	media	develop simple	Year I skills	different media
		pastels, felt tips,		ideas.	 To shape and 	to consider
	• Name the primary	charcoal, pen,	• To develop a		model materials	shape, shade,
	colours and start to	chalk.	range of tone		for a purpose	pattern and
	mix a range of		using a pencil and	Year 3 skills	(e.g. a pot, tile)	texture.
	secondary colours,	Clay work	use a variety of	Tσ use	from observation	
	moving towards	Use equipment	drawing	sketchbooks to	and	• To use
	predicting resulting	and media with	techniques such	generate ideas	imagination.	natural
	colours	increasing	as: hatching,	and record		materials to
		confidence.	scribbling,	thoughts and	• To continue to	consider pattern
	Autumn 2		stippling, and	observations.	manipulate	and texture
	EYFS Skills	• Use clay,	blending to create	Make records of	malleable	(e.g. stones,
	Christmas Paper	modroc or other	light/ dark lines.	visual	materials in a	leaves,
	printing/Christmas	malleable		experiments.	variety of ways	feathers, sticks,
	Crafts	material to	 Look at and talk 		including	grasses, shells)
	To use simple tools	create an	about own work	Use a	rolling, pinching	Year 3 Skills
	and techniques	imaginary or	and that of other	sketchbook to	and kneading.	To create
	competently and	realistic form –	artists and the	record media		textures and
	appropriately.	e.g. clay pot,	techniques they	explorations and	 To use tools 	patterns with a
			had used	experimentations	and equipment	wide range of

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To create simple	figure, structure	expressing their	as well as try	safely and in	drawing
pictures by printing	etc	likes and dislikes.	out ideas, plan	the correct way.	implements
from objects.			colours and		
	Year 3 Skills:	Spring 2	collect source	Summer 2	
 To develop simple 	Prehistoric Art	African Art based	material for	Henri Rousseau	
patterns by using	To develop	on Tinka Tinka	future works.	The Storm Art-	
objects.	intricate patterns/	Tales		shades and	
	marks with a			tints	
Year I skills	variety of media.	EYFS Skills		Jungle	
To explore printing	 To demonstrate 	 To enjoy playing 		watercolour	
simple pictures with	experience in	with and using a		paintings	
a range of hard	different grades	variety of textiles			
and soft materials	of pencil and	and fabric.		EYFS Skills	
e.g. cork, pen	other implements	·		• To recognise	
barrels, sponge.	to draw different	• To decorate a		and name the	
	forms and	piece of fabric.		primary colours	
 To experience 	shapes.	Show experience		being used.	
impressed printing:	• To begin to	in simple stitch		-	
e.g. printing from	indicate facial	work.		•To mix and	
objects.	expressions in			match colours to	
, j	drawings	Year 1		different	
• To use equipment	C C	•To investigate		artefacts and	
and media correctly	Clay Work	textures by		σbjects.	
and be able to	• To join two	describing,		5	
produce a clean	parts successfully.	naming, rubbing,		• To explore	
printed image.	• To construct a	copying.		working with	
	simple base for			paint on	
	extending and	• To produce an		different	
	modelling other	expanding range		surfaces and in	
	shapes.	of patterns and		different ways	
	• To use a	textures.		i.e. coloured,	
	sketchbook to	• To explore the		sized and	
	plan, collect and	work of a range of		shaped paper.	
	' develop ideas.	artists, craft			
	To record media	makers and		Year I Skills	
	explorations and	designers,		To explore	
	experimentations	describing the		techniques such	

r				
	as well as try out	differences and	as lightening	
	ideas.	similarities	and darkening	
		between different	paint without	
		practices and	the use of black	
		disciplines, and	or white.	
		making links to		
		their own work.	• To begin to	
			show control	
			over the types	
			of marks made.	
			• To paint on	
			different	
			surfaces with a	
			range of media.	
			·	
			• To name the	
			primary colours	
			and start to mix	
			a range of	
			secondary	
			colours, moving	
			towards	
			predicting	
			resulting	
			colours.	
			• To explore 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.	
			• To begin to understand how colours can link to moods and feelings in art.	
Kau	See Classer			
Key vocabulary	See Glossary			

	Aut	umn		Spr	ing	Summer		
	Key Stage 2			· · · · · ·				
	• to create sketch	books to record the	eir observations and	use them to review	and revisit ideas			
KS2	• to improve their	to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of						
DOG	materials [for exa	materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]						
POS	• to know about g	reat artists, archited	cts and designers in	. history.				
Key	Year 4/5/6	Year 4/5/6	Year 4/5/6	Year 4/5/6	Year 4/5/6	Year Y4/5/6		
objectives								
	Autumn I	Autumn 2	Spring I-Space	Spring 2-	Summer I	Summer 2		
	No Art this half	No Art this half	Famous artists,	Observational	Painting skills	No Art this half		
	term	term	architects and	drawing		term		
	У4:	У4:	designers		У4:			
				У4:	To confidently			
	У5:	У5:		To develop	control the types			
			Art & Design:	intricate patterns	of marks made			
	У6;	У6;	Formal Elements:	using different	and experiment			
			Architecture	grades of pencil	with different			

	· ·		
	and other	effects and	
У4:	implements to	textures	
• Begin to	create lines and	including	
explore a range	marks.	blocking in	
of great artists,		colour, washes,	
architects and	¤ To draw for a	thickened paint	
designers in	sustained period	creating textural	
history.	of time at an	effects.	
	appropriate level.		
To use		¤ To start to	
sketchbooks to	¤ To experiment	develop a	
collect and	with different	painting from a	
record visual	grades of pencil	drawing.	
information from	and other		
different sources	implements to	¤ To begin to	
as well as	achieve variations	choose	
planning, trying	in tone and make	appropriate	
out ideas, plan	marks on a range	media to work	
colours and	σf media.	with.	
collect source	¤ To have	¤ To use light	
material for	opportunities to	and dark within	
future works	develop further	painting and	
0	drawings featuring	show	
• To express likes	the third	understanding of	
and dislikes	dimension and	complimentary	
through	perspective	colours.	
annotations			
	У5:	¤ To mix colour,	
У5:	To work in a	shades and tones	
• To explore a	sustained and	with increasing	
range of great	independent way	confidence.	
artists, architects	to create a	J	
and designers in	detailed drawing.	У5:	
history.		¤ To confidently	
J. J.	• To develop a	control the types	
• To compare	key element of	of marks made	
different styles	their work: line,	and experiment	

To use skatchbooks Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work. • To use the skatch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture. • To kaze notes which consider how a piece of work may be developed jurther Y6 ; • To explore a range of great and designers in history Y6 ; • To use sketchbooks to collect and designers in history Y6 ; • To use sketchbooks to collect and different surves • To seal • To use sketchbooks to collect and different surves • To start to developed jurther • To use sketchbooks to collect and different surves • To seal • To mix and mixed media. • To have opportunities to to develop their work • To have simple perspective in their work • To work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of record visual infferent surves • This style may be through their own style of record visual infferent surves as well as planning and	 T	l .	
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and other preparatory work. • To use the sketch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture. • To keep notes which consider how a piece of further • To explore a range of great artists, architects and designers in history • To use the sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different purposes i.e. shading, hitching within their own work. • To start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media. • To mix colour, shades and tones which consider for her vork may be developed further • To explore a range of great artists, architects and designers in history • To use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as • To use swell as • To this tyle may • This style may • This style may • To usy • This style may • To usy • To usy • This style may • To usy • This style may • To usy • This style may • This style may		• To use different	blocking in
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as well as be through the painting. This		• This style may	
	planning and	development of:	style may be
through the			u

colleting source	line, tone,	development of:
material.	pattern, texture.	colour, tone and
		shade.
To annotate work	• To draw for a	
in sketchbook.	sustained period	¤ To purposely
	of time over a	control the types
• To use the	number of	of marks made
sketch book to	sessions working	and experiment
plan how to join	on one piece.	with different
parts of the		effects and
sculpture.	• To use different	textures inc.
	techniques for	blocking in
	different purposes	colour, washes,
	i.e. shading,	thickened paint
	hatching within	creating textural
	their own work,	effects.
	understanding	
	which works well	¤ To mix colour,
	in their work and	shades and tones
	why.	with confidence
	• To develop their	building on
	own style using	previous
	tonal contrast and	knowledge.
	mixed media.	5
		¤ To understand
	• To have	which works well
	opportunities to	in their work and
	develop further	why
	simple perspective	
	in their work	
	using a single	
	focal point and	
	horizon.	
	• To develop an	
	awareness of	
	composition, scale	

			and proportion in their paintings.	
Key vocabulary	See Glossary			

The NSEAD glossary of terms supports the national curriculum for art and design

Abstract Art- A drawing, painting, print or sculpture that does not depict a recognizable picture, place, person or object in the real world. An abstract artist works with non-figurative symbols and marks.

Acrylic paint-Acrylic paint is fast drying paint containing pigment suspension in acrylic polymer emulsion. Acrylic paints can be diluted with water, but become water-resistant when dry and can destroy paintbrushes and remain on clothing. Depending on how much the paint is diluted (with water) or modified with acrylic gels, media, or pastes, the finished acrylic painting can resemble a watercolour or an oil painting, or have its own unique characteristics not attainable with other media

Advertising-The method by which products, processes, services and works of art, craft and design are promoted to potential customers, audiences, clients and users. Advertising depends strongly on disciplines such as graphics and illustration.

Aesthetics-A term used to explore and explain the look and sensual appeal of a work of art, craft or design. The term embraces aspects of beauty across all the senses; touch, taste, smell, sight and sound

Air drying clay-A type of modelling material that dries in fresh air and needs no firing. Once hard, more fresh clay can be successfully applied to whatever has been created.

Animation-Animation is the simulation of movement by the rapid display of a series of pictures or frames. Unlike video, which takes continuous movement and breaks it up into frames, animation starts with independent pictures and puts them together to create movement. Animation comes in a variety of practices, to include stop motion animation, 3D animation and cell animation

Architect- The profession of planning, designing and constructing buildings

Artists-People who are engaged in a broad spectrum of visually led ideas and activities aligned to the expressive arts

Artistic movement-A group of artists who have agreed to work together to a set of principles or who are perceived to be working collectively by curators, art historians and commentators. For example, Abstract Expressionism, Mannerism and Cubism

Artistic style-The visual outcome of an artistic movement, or an artist. For example, the style of Abstract Expressionism is manifest as large canvases with non-figurative and often chaotic imagery and application. The mature style of Piet Mondrian is geometric, with a white background, a black grid formation and primary colours.

Art-Art refers to a diverse range of human intellectual and expressive activities and the outcomes of those activities. Within this context art is further defined as visual art and includes painting, drawing, sculpture, printmaking, photography and work made using digital media.

Assembling-To gather items together in one place. Assemblage is an artistic process that usually refers to artists who make two or three dimensional art works out of found objects.

Basket making-Basket making or basket weaving is undergoing a revival of interest. Basket makers often grow or source their own natural materials, such as willow and reed, or recycle materials such as plastic and wire. As well as traditional basket makers there are many makers and artists working with basket making techniques in a contemporary context

Beadwork-A craft form that involves the threading, stitching and attaching of beads to one another and to cloth or another support by thread or wire. Beadwork can be decorative, as a part of clothing or jewellery, or as part of a wall hanging or sculpture

Blend-To combine or mix materials so they become indistinguishable from each other

Ceramics-the collective word for the discipline of working with and producing artworks and functional items with fired clay

Charcoal-Wood that has been heated without oxygen and turned into a mixture of carbon and ash. It can be bought in chunks, sticks or powder, is used as a drawing tool, and requires fixative after use or it will smudge

Chalk Pastels-An art medium in the form of a stick of coloured pigment mixed with a binder, in this case chalk. Chalk pastels can come in a variety of soft or hard forms, and are dry and dusty to use. You will need to use fixative to preserve any images as they will continue to smudge

Clay-Natural clay is a type of soil. Its characteristics include malleability and the ability to harden when subjected to intense heat, in an oven or kiln. Clay comes in different types, which when fired produce earthen ware, stone ware or porcelain. Clay products can be coloured with slips and glazes.

Composition-The combination of a selection of distinct elements to work towards creating a whole image or form. The arrangement of shapes, colours, textures, marks and lines in a painting.

Conceptual art-Conceptual art describes an art form where the ideas take a precedent over material and/or aesthetic concerns. Arguably anyone can make a piece of conceptual art by simply following the instructions of the artist

Collograph-A printmaking process involving a variety of materials, such as twigs, fabrics or leaves that are glued onto a flat board. The board and collage are then covered with a thin layer of ink. A sheet of paper is placed over the inked collage, and then lifted off to reveal a print on the face down side.

Colour Mixing-The procedure for mixing colours together to effect changes of colour. Colour mixing can happen with pigment (paint, crayons pastels) or light. Colours can be initially categorised as primary: red, yellow and blue. Secondary: green, orange and purple. Mixing primary colours together will create secondary colours. Red and blue make purple. Blue and yellow make green. Red and yellow make orange

Collage-A technique of producing an artwork by gluing or fixing different, often found or discarded materials onto a 2 dimensional or 3 dimensional surface. The materials can include wrappers, cardboard, packaging, different papers and scraps of fabric, leaves, twigs and ribbons. The term collage comes from the French word 'coller' meaning to glue.

Craft Form-The disciplines chosen by craftspeople, to include jewellery, basket making, knitting, weaving, tapestry, studio pottery, toy making, weaving, gold smithing, silver smithing and paper making

Cranked clay-A clay that includes grog, or ground up fired clay. Rough on the hands but particularly good for slabbing and hand building.

Design-Design shapes ideas to become practical solutions and propositions for customers and users. Design is all around us, everything man made has been designed. The majority of designers work in teams, following a design brief and a process towards realising a commercially driven product, building, system or service

Digital Drawing-Drawing on or with digital technologies, creating images with pixels on tablets or computers

Digital installation-Digital art describes art works and practices that use digital technologies as part or all of the creative process and presentation. A digital installation can include video, laser light and film projections against walls, buildings and into the sky. Digital installations are often site specific

2 dimensions-Two dimensional space is on the same plane, and is essentially flat, having two characteristics, length and width

3 dimensions-Three dimensional space is in the 'round', and has a combination of three characteristics from the following five terms; length, width, height, depth and breadth. We live in a three dimensional world

Drawing-The art of representing object and forms on a surface chiefly with the use of line and with pencils, crayons, pens and a variety of mark making instruments. Drawing can be further defined to include figure or life drawing, perspective drawing, orthographical drawing and isometric drawing

Etching-A printmaking process that uses an acid to bite into a metal surface to create an indentation that holds ink. After printing, the marks created by the acid create the finished image

Fabric Collage-Using a range of fabrics with differing colours, shapes and textures to create an image by fixing the fabrics purposefully on a surface

Form-The shape or visual appearance, structure or constitution of an object.

Frottage-The technique of placing a sheet of paper over an object, and rubbing the paper with crayon or pencil to create a textured surface from that object

Glaze-A glaze in ceramics means a coating of a substance applied to a ceramic piece before firing in a kiln. When fired, the gaze will provide a decorative, colourful and protective surface to the ceramic piece. In painting, a glaze means a thin transparent layer of colour spread over an opaque layer of colour to give the effect of glowing e.g. looking at a white wall through a sheet of coloured cellophane.

Gouache-A water soluble paint that is characteristically opaque

Illustration-A discipline that seeks to explain a place, idea, product or object, or help to tell a story through figurative imagery

Installation-Installation art describes an artistic genre of site-specific, three-dimensional works designed to transform the perception or shape of a space

Linocut-Lino for printmaking is essentially different from lino as flooring. Printmaking lino comes in soft sheets and can be cut into with a variety of special lino cutters. Once the image has been created, using the cutters as a pencil, the lino is inked up using a roller. After printing onto a sheet of paper, the uncarved areas hold the printing ink and the carved areas remain white

Malleable-The ability of a material to be hammered bent or reshaped to the needs or wishes of the artist, craftsperson or designer

Media-Different materials used by artists, such as paint, charcoal, clay and thread.

Mixed media art works-Art works that can be contemporary or traditional and embrace combinations of materials in the same work to include paint, ink, chalk, pencil etc. Not the same as multi-media works which refer to works that include sound art, dance, light and moving image

Monoprint-A method of creating a one off print by rolling ink onto a flat or textured surface and placing a sheet of paper over the surface. A drawing created on the paper will reveal a fuzzy impression on the reverse side when the paper is lifted away from the inked surface.

Mod roc- Modroc is plaster of Paris in the form of a bandage. It can be cut into lengths and soaked in water then moulded into shape and sets hard when dry

Mosaic-A picture or pattern produced by arranging small pieces of coloured hard metal, stone, clay or glass and fixing them onto a surface

Optical colour mixing-Colour perception that results from the combination of adjacent colour areas by the eye/brain. Pointillism is an example.

Observed sketches-Quick or informal drawings attempting to make a representation of something seen

Oil pastel-Sticks of coloured pigment bound by oil. Oil pastels can be greasy and sticky to use and need fixing or they will smear

Proportion-The relative sizes and shapes in an image or art work

Pattern making-The repletion of elements, shapes, images or symbols that will evolve into a regular, overall surface image

Papier mâché-A modelling substance made from a mixture of torn paper and liquid glue that can be moulded and dried into a specific shape or object, to include sculpture and jewellery

Perspective-The art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width and depth. A picture drawn in such a way, appearing to enlarge or extend the actual space, or to give the effect of distance

Palette knives-A blunt tool used for mixing or applying paint, with a flexible steel blade. It is primarily used for mixing paint colours. The word 'palette' in the name is a reference to an artist's palette which is used for mixing oil paint and acrylic paints. Palette knives come in two types: a 'putty' knife with a round tip, suited for mixing paints on the palette and a painting knife with a pointed tip lowered like a trowel, suitable for painting on canvas

Prototype-The final, often hand made model of a product ready for consumer testing before going into mass production. Rapid prototyping can also be used, utilising CAM technologies to test the qualities and attributes of a product before manufacture

Repeat printing-Repeating the same pattern or image over and over again to make a single surface design or image

Sculpture-The process of creating a work of art that can be seen in the round or as a relief

Sketch-A rough, first, or quick drawing or painting to assist in exploring and planning a more finished art work. A means of information gathering

Sketchbook-A vehicle for exploring and containing visual or written prompts ideas and sketches, a means of information gathering, traditionally in a specific book with blank sheets of paper. Sketchbooks can be virtual, they can be handmade, and creative works of art in their own right

Scale-The relative size of an object or art work in relation to its surroundings and to itself

Wash-A painting technique in which a paintbrush is loaded with watery paint and passed loosely over a surface to make a continuous transparent area with little evidence of brushwork

Weaving-A process of fabric production whereby two distinct sets of yarns are interlocked at right angles to each other. The longitudinal yarn is known as warp and the lateral yarn is known as weft. The main tool for weaving is a loom.

Wood working-The process of making products, sculptures and artefacts from wood, using specific tools such as chisels and saws and techniques such as carving, chiselling and planing, and working with specific procedures such as joints.

Yarn-A long and continuous length of interlocking fibres, often wool or cotton, suitable for the creation of textiles to include knitting, weaving, crocheting and embroidery.