



Art and Design: Key Knowledge of Techniques and Creative Works

KS1			Year 1			Year 2		
Autumn Term			Topic: Colour in Different Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different media such as pencil, crayon, paint and collage materials can be combined to create abstract compositions, inspired by artists such as Wassily Kandinsky.• Printing is a process where paint is applied to a surface (such as a block, object or stamp) and transferred onto another surface to create a repeated image or pattern.• The three primary colours (red, yellow and blue) can be mixed together in pairs to create secondary colours (orange, green and purple).• Mixing different amounts of the same two primary colours can create a range of shades of the same secondary colour.• Clarice Cliff was a British ceramic artist known for her bold, bright colours and geometric patterns, often painted onto pottery such as plates.			Topic: Patterns and Textures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A repeating pattern is a design where shapes, lines or colours are repeated in the same order.• Weaving is a process of crossing strips of material over and under each other to make a pattern.• A rubbing is made by placing paper over a textured surface and rubbing with a drawing tool to show the pattern of the texture underneath.• Frottage is an art technique where rubbings of textures are torn and arranged to create a picture.• Clay is a soft material that can be shaped by hand and will harden when left to dry.• A pinch pot is made by shaping clay with fingers and thumbs to form a small bowl.		
Spring Term			Topic: Landscapes using Different Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lines can be used to show movement and energy, such as the movement of water.• A landscape includes a foreground, middle ground and background, and the horizon line separates the land or sea from the sky.• Different materials and marks can be used to represent textures such as rough sand, smooth shells or foamy waves.			Topic: Drawing with Expression <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shading creates lighter and darker tones to make drawings look more realistic.• Tone can be used to make a flat pencil drawing appear three-dimensional.• Skulls in art can be decorated with patterns and designs inspired by different cultures.• Simple lines and shapes can be used to create clear, recognisable portraits, as seen in the work of Julian Opie.		



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tints are made by adding white to a colour, shades are made by adding black, and hues are different colours.• Artists can layer colour on top of texture to make their work more interesting and expressive.• Collage combines different materials and painted elements to add detail and depth to an artwork.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expressions and mark-making can give illustrated characters personality and emotion.• Illustrations can be arranged in sequence to tell a story through pictures.
Summer Term	<p>Topic: Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rolling paper can be used to create strong cylindrical shapes that can be joined together to form simple three-dimensional structures.• Paper can be folded, rolled and shaped to create three-dimensional forms that stand up from a flat base.• Paper-shaping skills can be used to create imaginative sculptures inspired by ideas, stories or mythology.• Basic shapes and lines are used in artwork to help form images, including faces and portraits.• Different pressures and colouring techniques can be used to add colour, tone and expression to a portrait inspired by the work of Paul Klee.	<p>Topic: Sculpture and Mixed Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scale and balance describe how the size of objects and the arrangement of elements affect the overall composition of an artwork.• Different drawing tools and different ways of holding them can create a range of tones from light to dark.• Roy Lichtenstein created pop art using bold colours, strong outlines and dramatic imagery, as seen in works such as Explosion and Whaam!.• A dot matrix effect can be created by repeating small dots to build up tone, in the style of Roy Lichtenstein.• Shadow effects can be created by outlining figures in black to help them stand out within an artwork.



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LKS2	Year 3	Year 4
Autumn Term	Topic: Sketching and Sculpture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists often begin drawings using simple geometric shapes to map out proportions and composition. Tonal shading can be used to create the illusion of depth, with darker tones suggesting shadow and lighter tones suggesting highlights. Careful observation helps artists notice fine details such as patterns, textures and subtle changes in tone, improving the accuracy of drawings. Mark-making techniques such as hatching, cross-hatching and stippling can be used to represent different textures in drawing. Combining different materials such as polystyrene, card and felt allows artists to create three-dimensional forms and mixed-media artwork. 	Topic: Effects of Different Perspectives and Techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutting and alternating strips of two large images can create an optical illusion, similar to the lenticular prints of Luz Perez Ojeda. Willow pattern artwork uses blue ink outlines and a light blue wash to tell a story through pictures. Soap can be carved into three-dimensional shapes using sculpting tools, as seen in the work of artist Barbara Hepworth. Paul Cézanne used short, angled brushstrokes and layers of colour to show shape and structure in his paintings. Still life drawings use outlines along with light, medium and dark tones to create depth and a sense of form. A curator chooses and organises artworks for display in an exhibition.
Spring Term	Topic: Prehistoric Art <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is made by adding white to a colour, and a shade is made by adding black. Prehistoric cave artists used simple tools and natural materials to create pictures that told stories about their lives. Charcoal can be used to create different tones by pressing lightly or heavily. Natural pigments such as ground spices, clay or soil can be mixed to make different colours. 	Topic: Colour, Light and Pattern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding white to a colour creates a tint, and adding black creates a shade, changing the appearance of the colour. Light and shadow affect how objects appear, and mixing lighter or darker tones can create a three-dimensional effect. A reflected shape or pattern appears as a mirror image, and symmetrical designs have matching parts on either side of a line. The Flower of Life pattern is created from overlapping circles arranged with equal spacing to form a geometric design.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prehistoric-style painting uses earthy colours and bold shapes to show animals and scenes from early life.• Positive handprints show the hand itself, while negative handprints show the outline around the hand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Musical instruments can be created from reused materials, and repeated patterns are commonly used in West African decoration, as seen in STOMP.• Sokari Douglas Camp creates sculptures using everyday materials and bold lettering to reflect identity and cultural themes.
Summer Term	Topic: Craft <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A mood board is created by collecting and arranging images, colours, materials and textures to develop and communicate ideas.• Tie-dyeing is a process where fabric is folded or tied before dye is applied to create patterned designs.• The “over-under-over” technique is used in weaving to create a structured pattern.• In weaving, the warp refers to the vertical threads and the weft refers to the horizontal threads.• Ann Roth uses a range of materials in her textile work to explore texture, pattern and surface.	Topic: Every Picture Tells a Story <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrative art is when artists tell stories through their artwork, and art can be used to express feelings and ideas.• Artists such as David Hockney and Paula Rego use formal elements and narrative in their work, for example My Parents and The Dance.• Realistic artworks aim to show things as they appear in real life, while abstract artworks use shape, colour and form in a less literal way.• Artists such as Edward Hopper and Fiona Rae use formal elements and narrative differently in realistic and abstract artworks, for example Table for Ladies and Sleeping Beauty Cools the Air with Sighs.• Pieter Brueghel used formal elements and narrative in his artwork Children’s Games to show stories and activity from everyday life.



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UKS2		Year 5	Year 6
Autumn Term	Topic: Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none">A continuous line drawing is made without lifting the pencil from the paper, helping to improve observation skills and flow in a drawing.Observational drawing involves looking closely at a real object and drawing what is seen, rather than what is assumed.A monoprint is a one-off print created by transferring ink or paint from a plate to paper, allowing for unique textures and marks.Architects design buildings for specific purposes, and their design choices are influenced by function, safety and aesthetics.Friedensreich Hundertwasser’s art and architecture often used bright colours, organic forms and avoided straight lines to reflect harmony with nature.A monument is a structure created to remember or honour a person, event or idea, and its design elements should convey its intended meaning.	Topic: Drawing: Expressing Ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none">Street art is a form of public art where artists use images, symbols and messages in everyday spaces to provoke thought, communicate ideas and engage with the wider community.One-point perspective is when all the lines in a drawing go back to one vanishing point, which artists use to make a picture look realistic or three-dimensional.Scaling up means enlarging a drawing while keeping shapes in proportion, so the larger version looks accurate and balanced.Planning street art involves using ideas and skills such as perspective, scale and proportion to design a final piece that follows a brief.When creating a street-art-inspired piece, artists use skills such as perspective, scale and proportion to make an eye-catching artwork that communicates a message or idea.	
	Spring Term	Topic: Design for a Purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none">Designers develop inventions by generating several ideas, sketching them out, and refining one design using clear notes and annotations.A coat of arms uses symbols, colours and imagery to communicate identity, personality and personal values.A design brief explains the purpose and requirements of a project and guides the decisions made when planning a space.	Topic: Still Life <ul style="list-style-type: none">Realism is an art movement that shows subjects as they appear in real life.Fundamental principles such as “say what you see”, technique, form and shape, colour and light, and the title can be used to analyse artworks, including Nighthawks by Edward Hopper, Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh and L’Escamoteur by Hieronymus Bosch.Still life artists such as Paul Cézanne, Jaromír Funke, Ben Nicholson and Iberê Bassani Camargo used different



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using cut-out shapes allows designers to test and rearrange different layout ideas before choosing a final design. A product name can shape how a product is imagined and designed, influencing its features and purpose. Adverts use persuasive language and strong visual elements to convince an audience of a product's appeal. 	<p>approaches to composition, form and tone in their sketches and paintings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A negative image is created when light and dark areas are reversed. Colours and lines can communicate emotion, for example green can suggest growth and scribbled lines can suggest confusion.
Summer Term	<p>Topic: Every Picture Tells a Story</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continuous line method involves drawing without lifting the pencil from the paper to create flowing lines and improve observation. Street artists such as Banksy use imagery and symbolism to communicate powerful messages, for example in Clacton Pigeon Mural. The Rorschach method involves creating symmetrical images through reflection, as seen in Andy Warhol's Rorschach works. John Singer Sargent used art to communicate political meaning and emotional impact, as shown in Gassed. Magdalene Odundo uses a thoughtful creative process in her ceramic works, shaping and finishing vessels such as Untitled B, Abstract Vessel (Black) and Charcoal-Burnished Vessel. 	<p>Topic: Photo Opportunity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition, or the arrangement of visual elements, is important when creating an effective photomontage. Macro photography focuses on extreme close-up detail to turn ordinary objects into abstract images. In digital art, design choices such as layout, colour and imagery are used to communicate meaning. Photography can be used to accurately recreate the composition of a famous artwork. Using a grid can help artists observe carefully and draw accurate proportions when creating a photorealistic self-portrait.