

# ART & DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION



# **Art and Design - Implementation**

At Barrow Primary School, Art and Design is taught across each year group in models that enable pupils to study in depth the key skills, understanding and vocabulary. Each module aims to activate and build on prior learning, including EYFS, to ensure better cognition and retention. Each module is carefully sequenced to allow for prior learning to be built upon and skills to be practiced and advanced.

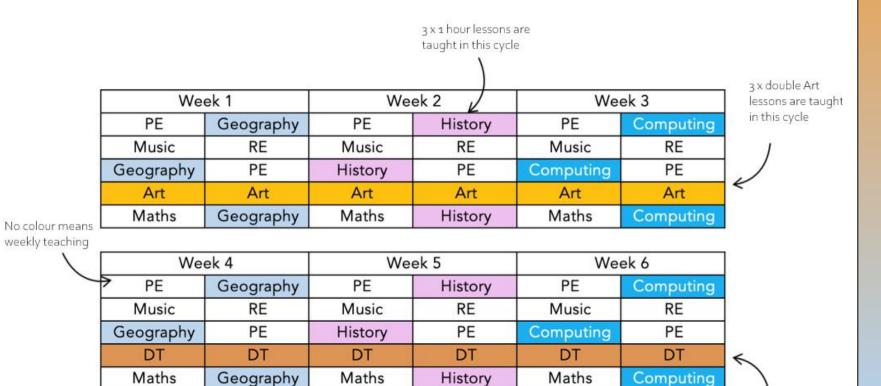
CUSP Art Long term sequence	Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D	Block E	Block F
Year 1	Drawing	Painting	Printmaking	Textiles	3D	Collage
Year 2	Drawing	Painting	Printmaking	Textiles & Collage	3D	
Year 3	Drawing & Painting	Printmaking	Textiles & Collage	3D		
Year 4	Drawing	Painting	Printmaking & Textiles	3D and Collage		
Year 5	Drawing & Painting	Printmaking	Textiles & Collage	3D		
Year 6	Drawing	Painting & Collage	Printmaking & Textiles	3D		



# **Art and Design - Implementation**

# **Timetabling**

Art Design is taught in modular blocks.





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3 x double DT lessons are taught in this cycle



# **Art and Design - Implementation**

## **Planning**

All modules have a sequenced overview outlining each lesson, with the main learning activity and objective to be achieved during that lesson. Kapow provide teacher videos, and detailed lesson plans and resources to support teacher's subject knowledge and confidence when teaching a new art skill. Within lesson plans are key vocabulary and questions, to encourage discussion and use of the correct artitisic temroniology. These are used for partner and class discussions.

## An example of Year 3 Autumn 1 Medium Term Foundation Subject Planning, including Art and Design

### Medium Term Foundation Subject Planning - Year 3 Autumn 1



Special Events	Week	CLUSP	Subject Content	Lesson Outcome	Key vocabulary
	1	Poetry on a theme – Emotions (E-safety)	What are the 8 points on the compass?	Children to explore 8 points of a compass, looking at the cardinal and intercardinal points.  Children continue to explore using 8 points of a compass.  Working with a partner to move around and identifying objects within the environment.  Begin to write sentences to explain locality using cardinal and intercardinal points.	Cardinal, intercardinal, precise, align
	Science		To know how rocks are formed	Children look at how rocks are formed from heated and cooled molten lava – they understand that rocks are natural and not man-made. They explore several types of elements that are true rocks and look at their properties. They define what a rock is and test rock hardness.	Igneous, molten rock, lava, magma, natural
	Art		Use graphic marks to depict the line and contour of a shape. Use white to change the tint of a colour.	Look at examples of the earliest drawings that man created (cave art). Study lines in cross-sections of rocks and look at the shapes and patterns in fossils. Create a swirl and use it to frame and group different marks that are the same. Add varying amounts of white to a base colour to create tints.	hue
	Music		What is a ballad? To sing a ballad and explain what it is.	Children listen to and learn to identify the features of a ballad, understanding that ballads tell a story through a song.	Ballad Ensemble
	PE		Gymnastics – Static Shapes. To develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance.  Dance – Volcanic eruption! To improvise and create	Children to learn and perform a straddle, tuck and pike position with stillness and control.  Children to link movements with a partner to create a dance phrase.	Control, balance Improvisation phrase
	Special Events	Science Art Music	1 Science  Art  Music	To know how rocks are formed  Science  Use graphic marks to depict the line and contour of a shape. Use white to change the tint of a colour.  What is a ballad? To sing a ballad and explain what it is.  Gymnastics – Static Shapes. To develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance.  Dance – Volcanic eruption!	What are the 8 points on the compass?  Children to explore 8 points of a compass, looking at the cardinal and intercardinal points.  Children continue to explore using 8 points of a compass. Working with a partner to move around and identifying objects within the environment.  Begin to write sentences to explain locality using cardinal and intercardinal points.  Children look at how rocks are formed molten lava — they understand that rocks are natural and not man-made. They explore several types of elements that are true rocks and look at their properties. They define what a rock is and test rock hardness. They define what a rock is and test rock hardness. Look at examples of the earliest drawings that man created (cave art). Study lines in cross-sections of rocks and look at the shapes and patterns in fossils. Create a swirl and use it to frame and group different marks that are the same. Add varying amounts of white to a base colour to create tints.  What is a ballad? To sing a ballad and explain what it is.  Children to learn and perform a straddle, tuck and pike position with stillness and control.  Children to link movements with a partner to create a dance phrase.

Teachers plan meticulously on the medium term plans to include theme, teaching outline, cross curricular links and vocabulary.



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# **Art and Design - Implementation**

### **Assessment**

## **Assessment of Pupils:**

The assessment of pupils is formative based on pupil outcomes and questioning from each lesson. The following can be used to assess pupils' knowledge and application of artistic techniques and their understanding and use of artistic vocabulary.

- Expectations for each block are made explicit on slide one, e.g. At the end of this block pupils will know marks can be made using a variety of drawing tools and will be able to select appropriate tools and make a range of marks.
- The Point of Reflection section specifies the expected outcome for each lesson.
- The Questions for Assessment section in each block provide specific questions to be used with pupils to elicit their level of understanding of tools, techniques and effects, e.g. What happens if you change the size of the mark?
- The Oracy and Vocabulary tasks on slide five provide ample opportunities for teachers to evaluate pupils' ability to:
  - use artistic language effectively;
  - explain artistic techniques and processes;
  - evaluate their own and others' work.
- The vocabulary quiz on slide six provides an opportunity for teachers to assess pupils' deeper understanding and application of artistic and technical vocabulary covered in the block.
- The exemplifications demonstrate the expected standard against which teachers can assess pupils' work.

The best form of assessment in art is in-action, while pupils are working. This helps us to understand pupils' development as artists, rather than their ability to produce a prescribed end outcome. By encouraging pupils to articulate their thinking and reflections, we can understand which aspects of artistic development they may require additional teaching in and reshape teaching to support this.



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# **Art and Design - Implementation**

## **Knowledge Organisers**

Accompanying each module is a knowledge orgnaiser, which contains key vocabulary, information and key facts which pupils can refer to and use throughout their learning module. Key vocabulary is disucssed at the beginning of the mudole, and is ecnroused to be used by the children throughout the module when disucssing artwork and

### Slide Seven - Knowledge Note

Slide seven is an aide memoire for pupils. This should be introduced at the start of lesson one so that pupils know what core knowledge and skills they will acquire and the technical vocabulary they will learn as the lessons progress.

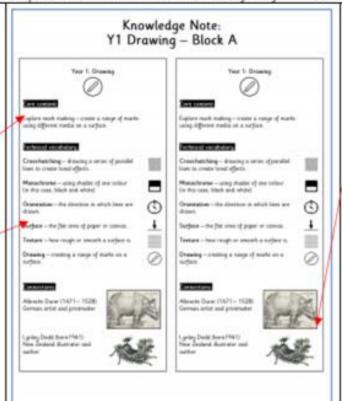
The slide contains two identical copies of the Knowledge Note with the intention that these be trimmed and stuck into sketchbooks for pupils to refer to as necessary.

### Core content:

Pupils are provided with a brief summary of the content of each block.

### Technical vocabulary:

Key technical vocabulary that is covered in each block, providing a useful glossary of terms for pupils to refer to. Icons have been used to aid understanding of terms.



CUSPA

### Connections:

Images, showing examples of illustrators' and artists' work, are used so that pupils can refer to these as a reminder of the artists they have studied and the styles associated with those artists.

Knowledge Note Example Year 1 Block A Drawing



# ENTATION

# **Art and Design - Implementation**

# **Vocabulary**

Vocabulary forms a key part of our wider curriculum. Kapow also provide a progression of Art and Design vocabulary to allow teachers knowledge of what vocabulary has already been introduced and how they build on this already learnt vocabulary. children are encouraged to use the correct art vocabulary when discussing their work, others work and art skills.

## An example of Yr3 Drawing and Painting Block A - Vocabulary

Technical Vocabulary	Definition
tonking	a method of taking paint off (or blotting) a surface to reveal other marks
sgraffito	a method involving scratching through the surface layer of paint to reveal the layer beneath
impasto	a painting technique in which the paint is applied so thickly that it stands out from the surface, creating texture

## **Vocabulary Quiz Explanation**

### Slide Six - Vocabulary Quiz

Slide six has a task for pupils to undertake after the block has been completed. It contains a range of questions requiring simple written responses covering the following: analysing words, defining words, making connections to other known words and using words in context. Technical vocabulary listed in the Knowledge Note is included in this section along with other key vocabulary that is used in the block.

Connect oc

Tick the part of the word monochrome that

Underline the next of the word helps that

darker

☐ more

LINK-tt

### Analyse:

The questions in this section relate to the close analysis of the etymology and morphology of words and their origins.

### Connect:

Questions in the Connect section require pupils to make links to other known words and compare words for meaning. Different question types are used to elicit pupils' understanding of synonyms and antonyms and how words relate to each other.

### Vocabulary: Y1 Drawing – Block A Definition:

a making marks with dots.

a piece of music

a shade of colour

0 True 0 False

Pupils need to show understanding of the words they have been taught and have been using in their lessons, by answering questions relating to word definitions.

### Use in context:

To further assess pupils' understanding of terminology, they are asked to use specific words correctly in context.

Some questions require pupils to write a full sentence, others require them to select the correct option or complete a given sentence by filling a gap with the correct word.





# **Art and Design - Implementation**

## **Resources**

Where appropriate, art modules will include high quality texts for pupils to engage with. Unity Schools Partnership are working closely with Curriculum Visions to ensure their subject content has supporting materials which can be accessed by pupils in school and at home. An Excel spreadsheet is included on the website with all the materials needed for the year for all year groups.

r Group	Unit	Block	Item	Description	Qı	antity		Notes				
	1 Drawing	A							ses will be used acro			
			Sketchbook	A4 or A3		iss set			used across all unit			
			Paper	A2 Cartridge 130-200gsm			1	Paper o	can be cut to various	sizes - there is th	e option to purchas	e A2, A3 or A4
				A3 newsprint pack of 500			1					
				A2 sugar - browi			1	Sugar p	paper is sometimes	eferred to as con	struction paper	
				A2 sugar - off white (pack	of 250)		1	Use od	d pieces of recycled	paper and cardbo	ard (not coloured)	
				A2 sugar - beige (pack of 2	250)		1					
			Charcoal	willow sticks - box of 25			1	These	can be broken, pupil	only need a very	short length to wor	k with
			Pencils	HB (class set)			1					
				2B pack of 12			3					
			Wax crayons	Class pack (multi coloure	ed)		1	Just us	e black and white			
				Chunky class set			1	Just us	e black and white			
				Metailic (box of 48)			1					
			Oil pastels	black (pack of 12)			3					
				white (pack of 12)			3					
			Chalk pastels	Soft white (soluable) pack	k of 12		3	Could p	ourchase a class col	oured set but only	use black and whi	te
				Soft black (soluable) pack	k of 12		3					
			Chalk	Economy pack of 12			3	Packs of	of twelve			
			PVA glue	5 litre			1	This wi	II be enough for seve	ral units		
	1 Painting	В	Paint	Ready mixed Red - 1 litre			1	Could	ourchaase as 5 litre	ottles		
				Ready mixed Yellow - 1 litr	tre		1					
				Ready mixed Blue - 1 litre			1					
				Ready mixed White - 1 litre	re		1					
				Ready mixed Black - 1 litre	e		1					
			Paintbrushes	Long round hog hair (asso	orted si		1					
				Long flat hog hair (assorte	ed sizes		1					
			Water pots	Wide based set of 6			5					
			Palette	6 well pallete (set of 24)			1	Optiona	al - as could use pap	er towel or recycle	d cardboard	
	Printmaking	С	Clay	12.5Kg buff			1					
			Utensils	class set								
			Printing ink	waterbased printing ink bl	lack 30		2	could u	se lolly sticks			
			_	waterbased printing ink wi	vhite 30		2					
			Ink (slab/blcok)	Plastic tray Pack of 20 250		1	/2					
			Plasticine	500g			10	Could b	e used instead of th	e clay		
			Paper	A3 Cartridge 200gsm (250	0 sheet		1					
	Textiles	D		string								
				yarn or wool								
				oil pastels assorted	d colours	rlas	1					
				White cotton fabric		oldo			Could use old	chaate		
							1					
				Dye assorted colou	urs (Brusi	o se	1		Could use Bru	sno or similar		
	3D	E		Plaster of Paris								
			Clay	Air dry clay buff 12.5	5 Kg		4					
				Airdry clay terracotta	a 12.5 Kg		4					
				Clay cutting wire			1					
	Collage	F	Paper	tissue assorted co	nlours- 20	0 sh	1		Recycled nane	and card include	ling magazines	
	Solidge		i apoi	cellophane assorte			1		. tooyorda pape	aa cara mola	g /nagazinea	
						(0)	1				+	
				Foil rolls assorted (					A			
				Sugar A4 paper (bla		sm(	1		Across school			
			Fabric	Hessian (5m rolls)			1		Optional - purc	nase for across	school use)	
				Textured fabrics (of			1					
			Glue	Glue sticks (class s	set)		1					

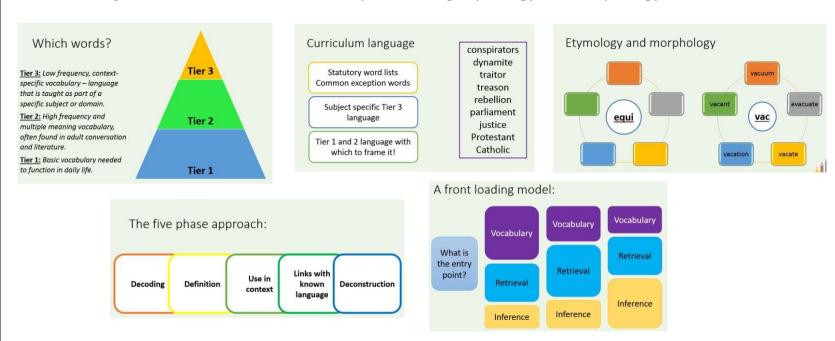
# ENTATION

# **Art and Design - Implementation**

## **Continuous Professional Development**

All staff have undergone CPD in Cognitive Load Theory, Spaced Practice Retrieval Theory and planning the wider curriculum which has supported the development of a modular wider curriculum.

In addition, staff have been trained in the Theory of Reading which emphasises the importance of teaching reading across all subjects and how to teach vocabulary – including etymology and morphology.



Trust wide art leader's meetings allow art subject leaders to share good practise with other leaders and feedback on ideas and possible improvements to their own school leadership of art and design.

The art design subject specialist attends regular online meetings with Jane Ryder that focus on teaching and learning skills across the key stages. This information is fed back to staff in the form of email, staff meetings and via lesson feedback.



# **Greater Depth in Art Design**

## What does Greater Depth look like in Art & Design

In this document, there is a selection of criteria presented that staff need to aim to provide for children during Art and Design lessons. This will assist pupils in getting to greater depth or show that they are performing at greater depth.

A child's ability to skillfully apply their learning in more in-depth ways is called Mastery. Mastery is not just knowing a fact, but it is using that fact in increasingly more complex situations to extend their learning. Mastery also enables children to work in ways which show a deeper understanding of a given task.

Creating the opportunity for greater depth in Art and Design involves allowing pupils the independence to apply their learning at a deeper level. They are the pupils who show natural talent and are able to take an idea or a new skill and adapt it or develop it further independently.

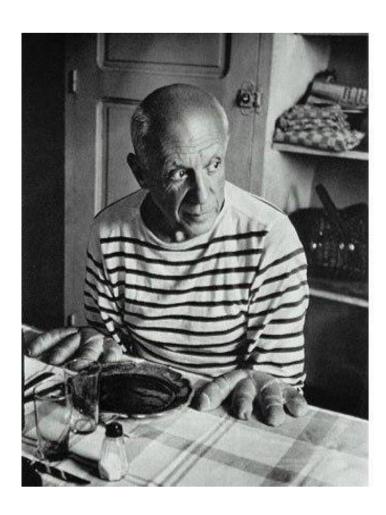
This means that pupils working at Greater Depth will be able to:

- GD pupils will work independently
- GD pupils will research an art movement or artist in greater depth and adapt ideas and process into their own art
- GD pupils will display a higher level of technical skill with a broad range of tools and media and think of innovative ways to use this knowledge to enhance creativity and develop a style of their own
- When evaluating their work GD pupils are more analytical and work independently to assess and improve their art
- GD pupils have a greater breadth of knowledge about artists and key art movements and can explain, make judgements and offer personal opinions about works of art





# **Greater Depth in Art Design**



"Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up" - Pablo Picasso

twistedsifter.com



# **Greater Depth in Art Design**

# How would a child's Mastery of Art and Design present itself?

Generating Ideas: Showing greater complexity, research,

observation, originality, perception, aspiration, creativity

Making: Showing greater technique, skill, control,

complexity, mastery, quality, judgement, creativity

Evaluating: Showing greater judgement, autonomy,

independence, perception, subtlety

• **Knowledge:** Showing greater breadth, contextual

understanding, explanation, judgement

A report published by Ofsted in 2008 'Making a Mark: art, craft and design education' states:

- Where achievement was good or outstanding, pupils' strong understanding of how well they
  were doing was reinforced by regular use of sketchbooks to develop ideas, record
  observations, explore different media or evaluate their work.
- Risk-taking also contributed to the highest achievement.
- Exposure to original work created by other artists, craft makers and designers raised pupils' creative aspirations and accelerated their progress.
- Pupils' observations of creative work at first hand inspired them to record observations, explore techniques and develop ambitious ideas which were far in advance of their previous work.



# Primary School

# **Greater Depth in Art Design**

# Problems with judging Greater Depth in Art and Design

Art assessment should never be a judgement passed from teacher to pupil, it should be positive guidance for improvement. Art assessment should promote and improve learning and the most important aspect of the assessment process is creativity itself.

Paul Carney Arts, 2020

It is very difficult to assess Art and Design as work can not be judged as right or wrong as in other subjects.

It is a personal journey and is not always about judging a finished piece. Pupils can grow and achieve in different ways that is not always evident in a finished piece. A continuing dialogue throughout the lesson, through discussion with the pupil and the teacher offering advice, will produce a much more in depth judgement of the work than just assessing the piece when it is finished. Students need to understand that it is perfectly normal to feel frustrated and yet be able to give themselves credit and move on. They should not only learn how to develop technique but also how to analyse their own work fairly and make good choices. Assessment should become a positive, healthy experience where pupils take creative decisions comfortably and learn from their mistakes.



### **Assessment**

Art Design is assessed at the end of each unit (half termly). Each child has a sketchbook in which they record their work and progress. This shows evidence of learning and incorporates the children's knowledge organisers and knowledge notes from CUSP. Pupils' work is displayed around the school and in classrooms to value learning and exemplary work.

Teachers will assess each child against our assessment criteria (below) using our whole-school assessment system 'Insight'.

The children are scored on a scale from 0-3

- 0- Taught but not understood
- 1- Some evidence but not yet secure
- 2- Objective secure
- 3- Working at Greater Depth

<b>☆</b> Y1 Objectives
☐ Drawing
☐ Painting
☐ Printmaking
☐ Textiles
□ 3D
☐ Collage

↑ Y2 Objectives	
☐ Drawing	
☐ Painting	
☐ Printmaking	
☐ Textiles & Collage	
□ 3D	



# **Assessment continued...**

<b>☆</b> Y3 Objectives	<b>☆ Y4 Objectives</b>			
☐ Drawing & Painting	☐ Drawing			
☐ Printmaking	☐ Painting			
☐ Textiles & Collage	☐ Printmaking & Textiles			
□ 3D	☐ 3D & Collage			
<b>☆</b> Y5 Objectives				
☐ Drawing & Painting	↑ Y6 Objectives     □ Drawing			
☐ Printmaking				
☐ Textiles & Collage	☐ Painting & Collage			
	☐ Printmaking & Textiles			
□ 3D	☐ Printmaking & Textiles			