



**Low Road and Windmill  
Music Federation**

# **Art Policy**

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**January 2021**

Approved by GB: January 2021

Next review due: January 2024

## Introduction

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Art has a significant and valuable role to play in the overall ethos of this school. The purpose of studying art follows the purpose outlined in the National Curriculum:

“Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.”

- National Curriculum

## Intent

We offer a structure and sequence of lessons to help teachers ensure they have covered the skills required to meet the aims of the national curriculum. The intent is to ensure all pupils produce creative, imaginative work. Children have the opportunity to explore their ideas and record their experiences, as well as exploring the work of others and evaluate different creative ideas. Children will become confident and proficient in a variety of techniques including drawing, painting, sculpting, as well as other selected craft skills, e.g., collage, printing, weaving and patterns. Children will also develop their knowledge of famous artists, designers and craft makers. Children will also develop their interest and curiosity about art and design through a series of lessons offering skills progression, knowledge progression and offering children the opportunity to ask questions and demonstrate their skills in a variety of ways. The lessons will offer the chance for children to develop their emotional expression through art to further enhance their personal, social and emotional development.

## Implementation

The long-term plan supports teachers and adults leading art in developing confidence that progression of skills and knowledge. While each year group focuses on different themes to ensure continued interest in the subject, the focus skill allows clear progression of skills to be evidenced. Medium term plans evidence how each year group develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Children should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

## **Impact**

Art and design learning is loved by teachers and pupils across school. Teachers have higher expectations and more quality evidence can be presented in a variety of ways. All children use technical vocabulary accurately and pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified. Children improve their enquiry skills and inquisitiveness about the world around them, and their impact through art and design on the world. Children will become more confident in analysing their work and giving their opinion on their own and other works of art. Children show competences in improving their resilience and perseverance by continually evaluating and improving their work. All children in school can speak confidently about their art and design work and their skills.

## **EYFS**

### **Expressive Arts and Design**

The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe.

### **ELG: Fine Motor Skills**

Children at the expected level of development will: - Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases; - Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery; - Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

### **ELG: Creating with Materials**

Children at the expected level of development will: - Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function; - Share their creations, explaining the process they have used;

### **ELG: The Natural World**

Children at the expected level of development will: - Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;

The grid below outlines the progression of skills from KS1 to UKS2

	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Exploring and Developing Ideas	<p>Children start to understand how ideas are developed through processes. Children build up resilience to getting things wrong and trying again. Children <u>practise</u> and share their learning and skills with others, receive and offer feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording experiences.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a respond positively to ideas and starting points;</li> <li>b explore ideas and collect information;</li> <li>c describe differences and similarities and make links to their own work;</li> <li>d try different materials and methods to improve;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: work, work of art, idea, starting point, observe, focus, design, improve.</li> </ul>	<p>Children start collecting and developing ideas using sketchbooks. They continue to build up resilience, making mistakes and suggesting improvements to improve their work. Children <u>practise</u> and share their learning and skills with others, giving and receiving feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use sketchbooks to record ideas;</li> <li>b explore ideas from first-hand observations;</li> <li>c question and make observations about starting points, and respond positively to suggestions;</li> <li>d adapt and refine ideas;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, form, record, detail, question, observe, refine.</li> </ul>	<p>Children start collecting more information and resources to present in sketchbooks. They continue to build their knowledge of techniques by experimenting and predicting what might happen. Children continue to <u>practise</u> and share their learning and skills with others, receiving and offering feedback to improve.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a review and revisit ideas in their sketchbooks;</li> <li>b offer feedback using technical vocabulary;</li> <li>c think critically about their art and design work;</li> <li>d use digital technology as sources for developing ideas;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sketchbook, develop, refine, texture, shape, form, pattern, structure.</li> </ul>
Drawing	<p>Children begin to explore different techniques involved in drawing such as shading, thick and thin lines, patterns and shapes as well as using different surfaces to draw on. Children are also exposed to using different materials to draw with such as pencils, felt tips, charcoal, crayons, chalk and pastels.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To use drawing to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a draw lines of varying thickness;</li> <li>b use dots and lines to demonstrate pattern and texture;</li> <li>c use different materials to draw, for example pastels, chalk, felt tips;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: portrait, self-portrait, line drawing, detail, landscape, cityscape, building, pastels, drawings, line, bold, size, space.</li> </ul>	<p>Children develop their knowledge of drawing by continuing to use a variety of drawing tools from KS1. They are introduced to new ways of making effect through tone, texture, light and shadow. They have the opportunity to use vocabulary learned in KS1 accurately, e.g. shading, thick and thin.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a experiment with showing line, tone and texture with different hardness of pencils;</li> <li>b use shading to show light and shadow effects;</li> <li>c use different materials to draw, e.g. pastels, chalk, felt tips;</li> <li>d show an awareness of space when drawing;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: portrait, light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, shape, tone, outline.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue to use a variety of drawing tools but are introduced to new techniques, e.g. creating perspective. They become more confident in techniques already learned and use the vocabulary learned accurately, e.g. shading, thick and thin. Children will rely on their sketching books to improve their drawing skills.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To become proficient in drawing techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use a variety of techniques to add effects, e.g. shadows, reflection, hatching and cross-hatching;</li> <li>b depict movement and perspective in drawings;</li> <li>c use a variety of tools and select the most appropriate;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, texture, pattern, form, shape, tone, smudge, blend, mark, hard, soft, light, heavy, mural, fresco, portrait, graffiti.</li> </ul>



Painting	<p>Children can explore using a variety of different brushes to see what happens. Children begin to learn the primary colours and experiment with mixing paints to understand tone and secondary colours.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a name the primary and secondary colours;</li> <li>b experiment with different brushes (including brushstrokes) and other painting tools;</li> <li>c mix primary colours to make secondary colours;</li> <li>d add white and black to alter tints and shades;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: primary colours, secondary colours, neutral colours, tints, shades, warm colours, cool colours, watercolour wash, sweep, dab, bold brushstroke, acrylic paint.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue exploring using a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They use the language of colour accurately when mixing, e.g. shade, primary and tint. Children begin to experiment with colour for effect and mood.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines;</li> <li>b mix colours effectively using the correct language, e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary;</li> <li>c create different textures and effects with paint;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone, fresco.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue exploring a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They use the language of colour accurately and use inspiration from natural and non-natural works to create a colour palette. Children are more expressive with colour, associating colours with moods.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in painting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a create a colour palette, demonstrating mixing techniques;</li> <li>b use a range of paint (acrylic, oil paints, water colours) to create visually interesting pieces;</li> <li>c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: blend, mix, line, tone, shape, abstract, absorb, colour, impressionism, impressionists.</li> </ul>
Sculpture	<p>Children have the opportunity to use a variety of materials for sculpting and experiment with joining and constructing. They begin to use the correct vocabulary associated with sculpting and construction to demonstrate their understanding of the skill.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in sculpting techniques.</p> <p>To use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use a variety of natural, recycled and manufactured materials for sculpting, e.g. clay, straw and card;</li> <li>b use a variety of techniques, e.g. rolling, cutting, pinching;</li> <li>c use a variety of shapes, including lines and texture;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: sculpture, statue, model, work, work of art, 3D, land art, sculptor, carving, sculpture, installation, shapes, materials, pyramid, abstract, geometric.</li> </ul>	<p>Children still have the opportunity to use a variety of materials for sculpting. They experiment with joining and construction, asking and answering questions such as, 'How can it go higher?' Children begin to understand more about decorating sculptures and adding expression through texture. They use a variety of tools to support the learning of techniques and to add detail.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in sculpting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including sculpting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a cut, make and combine shapes to create recognisable forms;</li> <li>b use clay and other malleable materials and practise joining techniques;</li> <li>c add materials to the sculpture to create detail;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: rectangular, concrete, terrace, architect, 2D shape, brim, peak, buckle, edging, trimmings, shape, form, shadow, light, marionette puppet.</li> </ul>	<p>Children still use a variety of materials for sculpting and experiment with joining and constructing. They begin to understand more about clay modelling and using different tools with clay. They will be more reliant on their own ideas and knowledge of sculpture during the planning and designing process.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in sculpting techniques.</p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including sculpting with a range of materials.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a plan and design a sculpture;</li> <li>b use tools and materials to carve, add shape, add texture and pattern;</li> <li>c develop cutting and joining skills, e.g. using wire, coils, slabs and slips;</li> <li>d use materials other than clay to create a 3D sculpture;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: form, structure, texture, shape, mark, soft, join, tram, cast.</li> </ul>

Collage	<p>Children will have the opportunity to explore creating a variety of images on different backgrounds with a variety of media, e.g. paper, magazines, etc. Children experiment with sorting and arranging materials and refining their work.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in other art, craft and design techniques – collage.</p> <p>To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using texture, line, shape, form and space.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use a combination of materials that have been cut, torn and glued;</li> <li>b sort and arrange materials;</li> <li>c add texture by mixing materials;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: collage, squares, gaps, mosaic, features, cut, place, arrange.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue to explore creating collage with a variety of media, e.g. paper and magazines. They experiment with sorting and arranging materials with purpose to create effect. They learn new techniques, e.g. overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – collage.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a select colours and materials to create effect, giving reasons for their choices;</li> <li>b refine work as they go to ensure precision;</li> <li>c learn and practise a variety of techniques, e.g. overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: texture, shape, form, pattern, mosaic.</li> </ul>	<p>Children experiment with mixing textures and with sorting and arranging materials with purpose to create effect. They develop their understanding of techniques learned in Lower KS2 and develop their own ideas through planning.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – collage.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a add collage to a painted or printed background;</li> <li>b create and arrange accurate patterns;</li> <li>c use a range of mixed media;</li> <li>d plan and design a collage;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: shape, form, arrange, fix.</li> </ul>
Textiles	<p>Children have the opportunity to look at and practise a variety of techniques, e.g. weaving, dyeing and plaiting. They explore which textiles are best to use and produce the best result. Children will also explore decorating and embellishing their textiles to add detail, colour and effect.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To become proficient in other art, craft and design techniques – textiles.</p> <p>To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern and texture.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a show pattern by weaving;</li> <li>b use a dyeing technique to alter a textile's colour and pattern;</li> <li>c decorate textiles with glue or stitching, to add colour and detail;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: textiles, fabric, weaving, woven, placemat, loom, alternate, over, under, decoration, decorative, batik dye, dye, wax, resist, crayons, ink, apply, set.</li> </ul>	<p>Children develop their weaving and colouring fabric skills further. They are also introduced to the skill of stitching in Lower KS2.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – textiles.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a select appropriate materials, giving reasons;</li> <li>b use a variety of techniques, e.g. printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching to create different textural effects;</li> <li>c develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: pattern, line, texture, colour, shape, stuffing, turn, thread, needle, textiles, decoration.</li> </ul>	<p>Children further develop their weaving, overlapping and layering techniques. They experiment with a range of fabrics including non-traditional fabrics.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b> To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – textiles.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a experiment with a range of media by overlapping and layering in order to create texture, effect and colour;</li> <li>b add decoration to create effect;</li> <li>c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, fabric, weave, pattern.</li> </ul>

Printing	<p>Children experiment with shape and pattern, looking at repeated patterns and different materials to make texture, e.g. sponges.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To become proficient in other art, craft and design techniques – printing.</p> <p>To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour and texture.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a copy an original print;</li> <li>b use a variety of materials, e.g. sponges, fruit, blocks;</li> <li>c demonstrate a range of techniques, e.g. rolling, pressing, stamping and rubbing;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, shape, printing, printmaking, woodcut, relief printing, objects.</li> </ul>	<p>Children use a variety of printing blocks, e.g. coiled string glued to a block, and explore what effect making their own blocks has on shape and texture.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – printing.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use more than one colour to layer in a print;</li> <li>b replicate patterns from observations;</li> <li>c make printing blocks;</li> <li>d make repeated patterns with precision;</li> <li>e use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, colour, shape, block printing ink, polystyrene printing tiles, inking rollers.</li> </ul>	<p>Children have more opportunities to make printing blocks and tiles. They now reflect on their choice of colour for prints and develop their accuracy with patterns.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques with a range of materials – printing.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a design and create printing blocks/tiles;</li> <li>b develop techniques in mono, block and relief printing;</li> <li>c create and arrange accurate patterns;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Hapa-Zome, hammering, pattern, shape, tile, colour, arrange, collograph;</li> </ul>
Work of Other Artists	<p>Children have the opportunity to learn from the works of famous artists, studying their techniques and processes. They will be exposed to a range of different artists through history throughout KS1.</p> <p><b>KS1 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To understand 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.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a describe the work of famous, notable artists and designers;</li> <li>b express an opinion on the work of famous, notable artists;</li> <li>c use inspiration from famous, notable artists to create their own work and compare;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Andy Goldsworthy, LS Lowry, Paul Klee, Monet, Joan Miró, Jackson Pollock, Robert Delaunay, Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian, van Gogh, Marc Quinn, Michelle Reader, Barbara Hepworth, Jill Townsend, Brendan Jamison, Eva Rothschild.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue to study the works of famous artists. They have more opportunity to offer opinion and to compare and contrast artists. Children will be exposed to a range of different artists through history, studying their techniques and processes.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a use inspiration from famous artists to replicate a piece of work;</li> <li>b reflect upon their work inspired by a famous notable artist and the development of their art skills;</li> <li>c express an opinion on the work of famous, notable artists and refer to techniques and effect;</li> <li>d use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Anselm Kiefer, Salvador Dalí, Paula Rego, Gainsborough, Sonia Boyce, Lucian Freud, Howard Hodgkin, Anish Kapoor, Caravaggio, Le Corbusier, Coco Chanel, Jackson Pollock, John Constable, Thomas Cole, Claude Monet, Henri Matisse, Paul Cézanne, Julian Opie, Henry Moore, Giacometti, Vivienne Westwood, Louise Bourgeois, Jennifer Angus, Braque, Claesz, Kalf, Carl Warner, Michael Brennand-Wood.</li> </ul>	<p>Children continue to learn from the works of famous artists. They now expand their knowledge by looking at the range of more famous artists. Children comment on the work of famous artists and name their pieces of work.</p> <p><b>KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum</b></p> <p>To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a give detailed observations about notable artists', artisans' and designers' work;</li> <li>b offer facts about notable artists', artisans' and designers' lives;</li> <li>c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: Henri Rousseau, India Flint, Alexander Calder, David Oliveira, David Hockney, Man Ray, Fernand Léger, Alfred Wallis, Hokusai, Frida Kahlo, Joaquín Torres-García, Leonora Carrington, Diego Rivera, Beatriz Milhazes, Carlos Páez Vilaró, John Singer Sargent, Ansel Adams, Helen Frankenthaler, Frank Lloyd Wright, Jean-Michel Basquiat, Mary Cassatt.</li> </ul>

Teachers of art will plan a range of activities in art which provide opportunities for pupils to:

- record responses, including observations;
- copy from examples to learn more about a concept or technique;
- sketch from observations of still life and forms;
- gather resources and materials, using them to stimulate and develop ideas;
- review and modify their work as it progresses;
- develop knowledge and understanding of the work of artists and designers and architects, and taught how to apply knowledge of their technique to their own work;
- respond to and evaluate art and craft including their own and others' work;
- realise their ideas and sustain a level of working from start to the completion of a project or a piece of work.

### **Differentiation**

Teaching in art should address the fact that all children will develop their ability to make images and to learn and apply knowledge at different rates. Differentiation is therefore a key issue and will be open ended and planned differentiation will be by the outcome and by tasks set according to ability. Individual children will be supported by relevant questions from the teacher. These interventions from the teacher to individuals will increase their thinking, extend the range of options that may be considered and raise individual standards. There will also be times when the individual needs are met through differentiated tasks.



### **Sketchbooks**


Every KS2 pupil has an individual sketchbook which are the primary record of an individual child's efforts and work in art. They will be used as evidence for assessment and reporting purposes, as well as monitoring of the teaching of the subject. In KS1 a class sketchbook is used for the same purpose.

Teachers should ensure that the objective of the lesson is clear to all pupils and recorded in their sketchbooks with work recorded beneath. The date should also be recorded on each used page of the sketchbook.

### **Trips and Visits**

To develop pupils' understanding and appreciation of art, outcomes of these trips are typically best achieved by visiting national galleries and attending an accompanying workshop. The long-term plan includes visiting Yorkshire Sculpture Park, The Barbara Hepworth art gallery and sculpture workshop. We also have professionals delivering on site teaching e.g., Chicken wired sculpture workshop. We are able to add an additional enrichment opportunity where all classes visit our on-site Enterprise suite once every half term.

### **Roles and responsibilities of the subject leader**

- to support and guide the practice of teachers and support staff;
- to ensure coverage, continuity and progression in planning;
- to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of art teaching and learning;
- to update documentation where necessary;
- to produce action plans for the School Development Plan, prepare bids and manage the Art budget effectively;  to liaise and consult with outside agencies where appropriate;
- to prepare and lead INSET;
- to attend relevant INSET training, or arrange for teachers to attend; and to report to the Curriculum Committee on developments in the subject

## **Equal Opportunities and Inclusion**

Art plays an important part in the life of our school. Children are able to enjoy and achieve. It must be available to every child and all children should take part in creative activities.

Activities both within and outside the classroom are planned in a way that encourages full and active participation by all children, matched to their knowledge, understanding and previous experience.

Children should have equal opportunities to develop their understanding and enjoyment of art.

Pupils should be taught about a diverse range of artists.

Teachers must ensure that the curriculum is appropriate for the needs of the children.

## **Assessment, Recording and Reporting**

The teacher of art should note individual pupil's progress to provide guidance for future teaching and learning and for reporting at the end of the school year. The medium-term curriculum plans will form in art an aspect of the record of art taught.

Coherence of assessment across the school is supported by discussion and consultation between staff, guided by the Art Leader and specialist staff.

Gathering evidence of pupil attainment is an integral part of assessment, which is built into the schemes of work. Teachers can obtain evidence by direct observation of children at work, questioning pupils or listening to their conversations, and by assessing their sketches and finished pieces. Assessments are recorded on the school assessment tool, Arbor.

The art leader monitors teaching and progress in art by:

- informal discussions with teachers, TAs and children;

- an annual resource audit;
- assessing work and progress; and observing lessons.

## **Resources**

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Art resources should be kept and well-organised in the art and D&T areas. When the resources are in the classroom pupils are expected to take an increasing level of responsibility for that organizing and respecting the resources.

The class teacher is primarily responsible for ensuring the safety of the children during the lesson by instructing them in the safe and appropriate use of any equipment. The class teacher is responsible for the general care of the equipment during the lesson by instructing the children in the correct use of the equipment and by replacing them safely after use. Teachers should report damage to equipment to the art leader as soon as possible.

## **Review**

This policy is monitored through:

- Regular scrutiny of children's work
- Regular monitoring and evaluation of planning
- Evaluation and analysis of assessment evidence
- Lesson observations to monitor the quality of teaching and implementation of planning
- Pupil interviews and questionnaires

This policy is reviewed by staff and governors every three years. Parents are most welcome to request copies of this document and comments are invited from anyone involved in the life of the school.