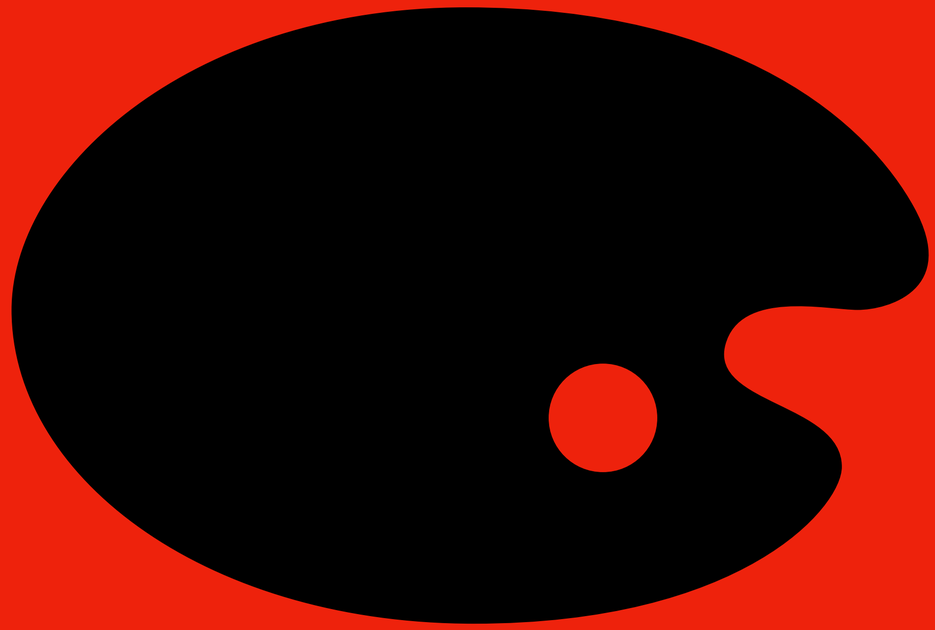
High Greave
Junior School

Art Curriculum

High Greave Junior School

Contents

- Intent
- Curriculum Overview
- Subject Overview
- Knowledge & Skills Progression
- Knowledge Map
- Core Knowledge
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- Experiences



Being an

ARTIST

Art | Intent

Vision

The High Greave Junior School **Art Curriculum** aims to give all children the knowledge and skills they need to: access the subject in the **next stage** of their education; **pursue** this subject later in life; develop a **passion** for this subject.

Rationale

At High Greave Junior School, our Art curriculum is designed to develop **creativity**, **expression**, and **technical skills** through diverse media: watercolour, pencil, photography, sculpture, charcoal, printing, digital art, and pastel. **Each discipline nurtures different artistic abilities**—watercolour enhances fluidity and control, pencil sharpens precision, photography builds composition skills, sculpture fosters spatial awareness, charcoal develops contrast techniques, printing explores pattern and texture, digital art integrates technology, and pastel encourages blending and tone.

We dedicate whole terms to Art to allow pupils to **immerse** themselves in their projects, **refining** skills, experimenting, and producing **high-quality work**. This sustained approach fosters deeper learning, critical thinking, and confidence in self-expression.

To inspire aspiration, we explore artists of past and present such as Leonardo Da Vinci (pencil), Claude Monet (watercolour), Thandiwe Muriu (photography), and Yayoi Kusama (street art). By studying a range of artistic styles and careers, we broaden pupils' horizons and encourage creative ambition.



Curriculum | Overview

The HGJ Curriculum is organised into two cycles: **Cycle A & Cycle B**

Each learner will go through **both cycles twice**, once at **each stage** of their junior school education.

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5		Term 6
Y3 Y4 Cycle A	Science Biology	Art Printing - Watercolour - Sculpture	History Tudors	Design & Technology Breakfast Wraps	Music Boomwhackers	Science Physics	Geography Our World
Y3 Y4 Cycle B	Science Chemistry	Design & Technology Electric Cars	History Roman Britain	Art Pastel - Photography - Pencil	Geography Our World	Science Light	Music Musical Theatre
Y5 Y6 Cycle A	Science Conservation	Art Charcoal - Watercolour - Sculpture	History Vikings & Anglo Saxons	Design & Technology Bridges	Music Bucket Drums	Science Forces	Geography Threats to Our World
Y5 Y6 Cycle B	Science Environment	Design & Technology Healthy Meal	History World War Two	Art Pencil - Photography - Digital Art	Geography Threats to Our World	Science Space	Music Ukuleles

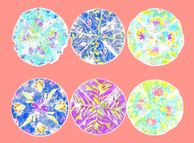
All Year	RE	Spanish	Computing
	Spanish	Computing	RE
Every Year	PE		

Typical routes through the HGJ curriculum:

Child A *This Year*	Child B *Next Year*
Y3 Cycle A	Y3 Cycle B
↓	↓
Y4 Cycle B	Y4 Cycle A
↓	↓
Y5 Cycle A	Y5 Cycle B
↓	↓
Y6 Cycle B	Y6 Cycle A

Art | Subject Overview

Y3 Y4 — Cycle A



Printing



Watercolour



Sculpture

Y3 Y4 — Cycle B



Pastel



Photography



Pencil

Y5 Y6 — Cycle A



Charcoal

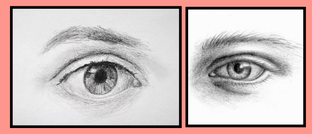


Watercolour



Sculpture

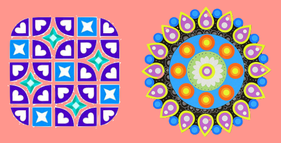
Y5 Y6 — Cycle B



Pencil

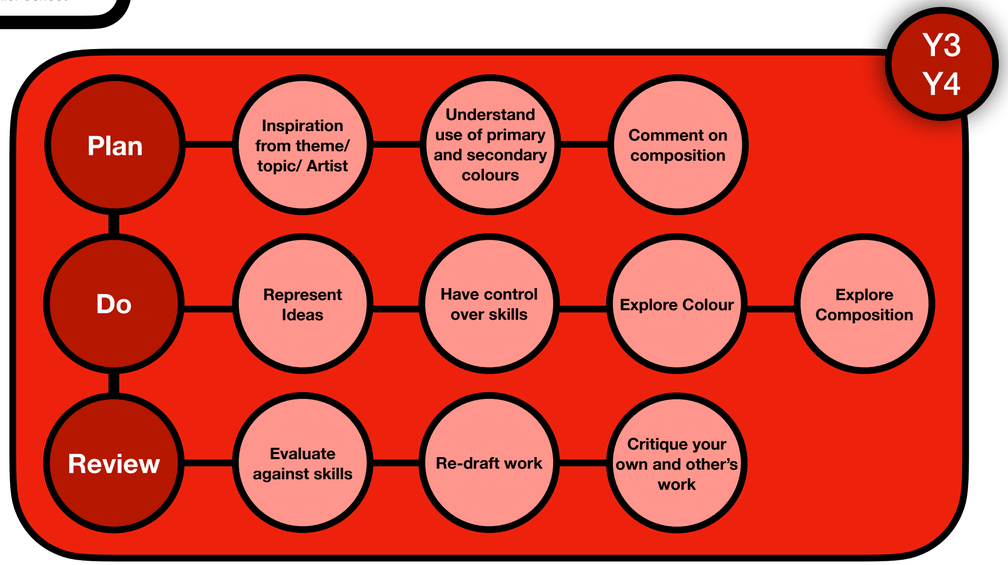


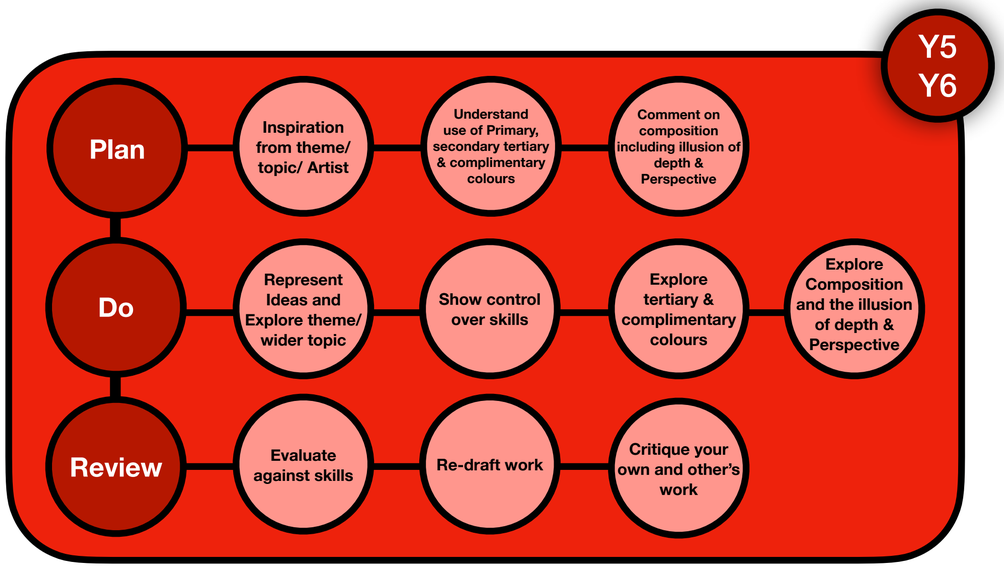
Photography



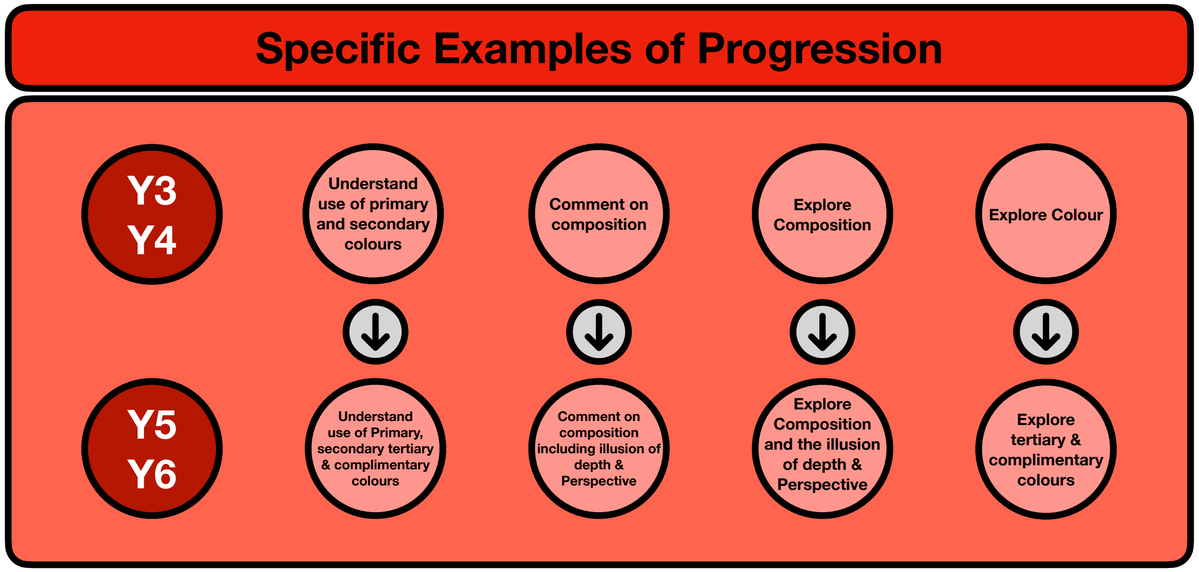
Digital Art

Art | Knowledge & Skills Progression





Specific Examples of Progression



Art Knowledge Map

National Curriculum	Section	Year 3 - Year 4	Year 5 - Year 6
Pupils will learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Inspiration	Study works by a variety of local, global, historical and current artists identifying unique features like mediums used and meaning behind art.	Study a broader range of local, global, historical and current artists examining how their work reflects cultural, social, or historical influences
		Experiment with replicating aspects of these artists' styles in their own work, exploring how these elements create mood or emotion	Take inspiration from different styles, techniques, and subject matter to influence personal artwork.
			Reflect on the cultural and historical contexts of artists and how these influence their work
Pupils will learn to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]	Art Composition	Learn what composition is and how to arrange objects in a balanced way considering emptiness and over-crowdedness.	Develop more sophisticated compositions, considering focal points, balance, and symmetry.
		Experiment with simple compositions, placing objects in different arrangements.	Explore how to use foreground, middle ground, and background to create depth in art.
	Use of Colour	Learn about primary and secondary colours, understanding how to mix them.	Understand tertiary colours and how to use them in more complex compositions.
		Experiment with warm and cool colour schemes, exploring their emotional impact	Use complementary colour schemes to enhance balance and contrast.
		Begin using complementary colours to create contrast in artwork.	Explore colour symbolism and how it conveys emotion or narrative in art.
	Showing Emotion Through Art	Practice showing basic emotions through facial expressions across a range of mediums.	Show complex emotions through detailed body language within a range of mediums.
		Use simple colours and lines to express feelings.	Use elements like composition, lighting, and contrast to enhance the emotional impact of artwork.
	Pencil	Develop skills in shading techniques like hatching, cross-hatching, and stippling to create texture.	Use more refined shading techniques to create detailed textures and tonal contrasts.
		Use pencils to explore light and dark shades.	Experiment with line weight and quality to create movement, detail, and expression in drawings.
		Practice drawing simple shadows to give depth to objects, using lines for basic texture and form.	Focus on using shadows to create an illusion of depth and perspective.
	Watercolour Painting	Learn basic watercolour painting techniques through a painting process	Develop more complex watercolour techniques, including wet-on-wet and wet-on-dry applications.
		Experiment with mixing colours and creating gradients.	Experiment with value using water to dilute colours and create gradients to show value and mood.
		Practice watercolour brush strokes for various effects (e.g., wash, flat, detailed).	Use layering and blending techniques to create texture, atmosphere, and detailed effects.
	Sculpture	Learn basic sculpting skills like rolling, pinching, and squeezing using plasticine	Develop proportion and modelling skills to create more detailed sculptures.
		Focus on forming simple 3D shapes and applying surface textures.	Explore how to create balance, symmetry, and intricate details in sculptures using various materials.
	Pastel	Learn basic pastel techniques such as blending and layering to create smooth transitions.	
		Refine pastel techniques to create more detailed textures, depth, and layering effects.	
		Experiment with creating simple textures using pastels.	
		Explore using pastels for complex colour blending and light-to-dark gradients.	
	Printing	Create simple repeated patterns using basic printing techniques (e.g., stamping, mono-printing).	
		Develop more complex printing techniques, such as reduction printing, layering, and multi-colour prints.	
		Focus on pattern repetition with printing.	
		Create detailed repeated patterns with precision.	
	Photography	Learn basic photography rules such as the rule of thirds, centre framing, and simple camera angles.	Explore more advanced photography concepts like depth of field, perspective, and positive/negative space.
		Take photographs with attention to subject placement and composition.	Experiment with different camera angles and framing to tell a story or evoke emotion.
	Charcoal		Practice basic charcoal techniques, including smudging and blending to create light and dark tones.
			Refine charcoal techniques to create detailed tonal work, focusing on texture, depth, and light effects.
			Explore creating contrasts using highlights and shadows.
			Use erasers for highlights and build complex textures in charcoal drawings.
	Digital Art		Use basic digital tools to create simple shapes, lines, and symmetrical designs.
			Develop more advanced digital techniques, including layering, brush tools, and digital blending.
			Explore symmetry and pattern-making in digital art.
			Combine traditional and digital methods for mixed-media projects, exploring the balance between both mediums.
Pupils will learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Critiquing Own & Others' Artwork	Begin to evaluate artwork by describing what they like and why.	
		Offer simple suggestions for improving work and reflect on their own progress.	
		Develop in-depth critiques, using art-specific vocabulary to analyse composition, colour, and technique.	
		Work through multiple drafts of an artwork, revising based on self-reflection and peer feedback.	

Art | Core Knowledge

High Greave Junior School

Art Knowledge Organiser — Y3 Y4 — Cycle A

What is important when being an artist?

How can we take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** about a piece of art.
- What we **dislike** about a piece of art.
- The **meaning** behind a piece of art.
- What **mediums** of art have been used.

What are warm and cool colours?

Warm Colours are bright, energising colours and give the feeling of positivity & warmth.



Cool Colours are dull, soothing and give off a relaxed feel about the art.

Question about light and dark

Artists like to mix two colours to produce a **new colour** to help make their artwork look more **realistic**.

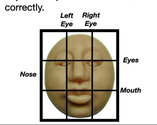


Artists can use the **colour mixing chart** to determine what colour they want to use.



What is composition in art?

Composition is the **arrangement** of different aspects of art in a piece.
Artists focus on making sure objects are **positioned** and **sized** correctly.



How do we critique art?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

How can we create value with water?

Less Water Low Value

Artists create low value by adding **less water**. The shade becomes **darker**.

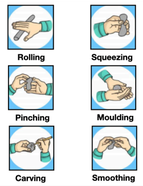
Artists create high value by adding **more water**. The shade becomes **lighter**.

More Water High Value

How do artists paint using watercolours?

1. Wet the brush so it becomes damp
2. Dab it on a paper towel to remove excess water
3. Load the brush with paint
4. Paint delicately onto the paper
5. Wash the brush with water

What sculpting skills do we need to know?



How do artists show emotion through facial expressions?

Artists will show mood & emption through changes to facial features such as:

Mouth
Eyes
Eyebrows



What are repeated patterns in art?

A repeated pattern is the repetition of lines, shapes, colours, tones and textures.



Art Knowledge Organiser — Y5 Y6 — Cycle A

What is important when being an artist?

How can we take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** or **dislike** about a piece of art.
- Use of **colour** such as value & complimentary colours.
- **Composition** of elements such as perspective, sizing & proportion.
- **Techniques used** such as brush strokes or shading techniques

What are primary, secondary & tertiary colours?

Primary - red, blue and yellow.

Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.

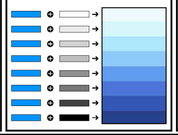
Tertiary - a mix of a primary colour and a secondary colour.



How do we use value with colour?

Artists can mix a colour with white or black to alter the value of it.

Add black = low value
Add white = high value



What is composition?

Composition refers to how artists combine many aspects of art such as:

- line
- shape
- pattern
- texture
- sizing
- proportion.



How do we critique work?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

What are the different watercolour brush strokes?

Wash - used to paint large areas in the same colour.

Flat - used to paint larger objects such as hillsides, lakes etc

Detailed - used to paint finer details such as flowers or leaves.



How do artists use blending and gradients?

Blending is where two or more colours are blended together so there is no clear separation between the colours.

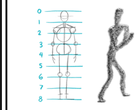


Gradients are where one colour blends from a low value to a high value with no clear separation.



What is proportion and modelling?

Artists make sure their human figures look correct by ensuring every aspect of the human body is in proportion.



How can artists show emotion through body language?

Artists show emotion by ensuring they take note of the body language shown.

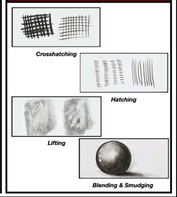
POSITIVE BODY LANGUAGE

- Head held high
- Standing up straight
- Arms in the air
- Feet wide apart

NEGATIVE BODY LANGUAGE

- Head down low
- Slouched back
- Arms drooping low
- Feet close together

What charcoal techniques do we need to know?



Art Knowledge Organiser — Y3 Y4 — Cycle B

What is important when being an artist?

How can we take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** about a piece of art.
- What we **dislike** about a piece of art.
- The **meaning** behind a piece of art.
- What **mediums** of art have been used.

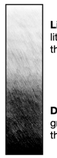
What are primary and secondary colours?

Primary - red, blue and yellow.

Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.



What is meant by value?



Light shade - use little force with a thinner pencil.

Darker shade - use greater force with a thicker pencil.

What is composition?

Composition is the **arrangement** of different aspects of art in a piece.

Artists focus on making sure objects are **positioned** and **sized** correctly.



How do we critique art?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

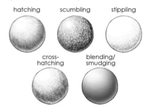
- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

How do artists create texture?

Texture is created by using shading techniques.

Shading techniques give objects a different surface appearance (e.g. smooth, rough)



How do artists create light and dark shades with pencils?

Thicker pencils give a **softer feel** and **darker shade**. These are good for shadows and large areas.

Thinner pencils give a **harder feel** and **lighter shade**. These are good for drawing finer details.

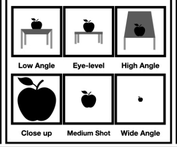


What pastel techniques do we need to know?



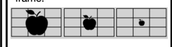
How do photographers use camera angles?

Photographers use a range of camera angles to focus on different aspects of their photo:

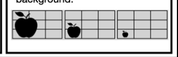


How do photographers use framing?

Centre Frame - positioning the object in the middle of the frame.



Using Thirds - positioning the object at the side to include the background.



Art Knowledge Organiser — Y5 Y6 — Cycle B

What is important when being an artist?

How can we take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** or **dislike** about a piece of art.
- Use of **colour** such as value & complimentary colours.
- **Composition** of elements such as perspective, sizing & proportion.
- **Techniques used** such as brush strokes or shading techniques

What are complimentary colours?

Complimentary colours are colours that **contrast** with each other to make each other look **brighter**.

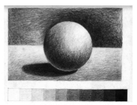
They are shown **opposite** each other on a colour wheel:



What is the use of light and shadow?

Artists use light and shadow to make a **2D** piece of art seem **3D** and more **real life**.

This is done by using different values when shading.



How do artists create depth and perspective?

Artists use **value** & **texture** to create depth.

Darker shades create depth and make them seem **further away** where there is **less light**.



How do we critique art?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

How can artists use positive & negative space in art?

Positive Space is the **focal point** of the art.

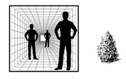
Negative Space is the **area around the focal point** such as the background.



How do artists create the illusion of depth?

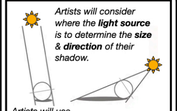
This is where artists create a **3D effect** on a **2D surface**.

This is done by **reducing the size** and **changing the position** of repeated shapes to make them look further away.



How do artists use light and shadow?

*Artists will consider where the **light source** is to determine the **size** & **direction** of their shadow.*



*Artists will use **shading techniques** to make their shadow appear **darker** or **lighter**.*

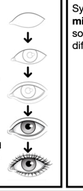


How do artists use line to create art?

Artists will use a **faint line** to start the **outline** of a drawing.

This allows them to keep the **correct proportions** and **sizing**.

They are then able to add the **finer details** to make it look **realistic**.



What is meant by symmetry?

Symmetrical patterns are **mirrored exactly** on each side so artists can see shapes in a different way.



Y3
Y4

Art Knowledge Organiser

Cycle
A

WATERCOLOUR - SCULPTURE - PRINTING

What is important when being an artist?

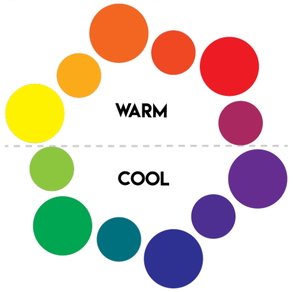
How do artists take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** about a piece of art.
- What we **dislike** about a piece of art.
- The **meaning** behind a piece of art.
- What **mediums** of art have been used.

What are warm & cool colours?

Warm Colours are bright, energising colours and give the feeling of positivity & warmth.



Cool Colours are dull, soothing and give off a relaxed feel about the art.

How do artists create gradients with paint?

Gradients are where one colour blends from a low value to a high value with no clear separation.



Artists create gradients to show a **gradual change** from a **dark** value to a **light** value.

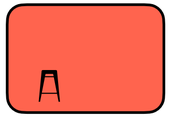
What is composition in art?

Composition refers to how all the parts of your art are **arranged**.

Composition is about the placement of objects in a way that feels just right:



Not too **crowded**



Not too **empty**

How do artists improve their work?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

What watercolour painting techniques do artists use?

Wash - used to paint large areas in the same colour.

Flat - used to paint larger objects such as hillsides, lakes etc

Detailed - used to paint finer details such as flowers or leaves.



What is blending & why is it used?

Blending is where two or more colours are blended together so there is no clear separation between the colours.



Artists use blending to create **smooth changes** between colours.

What are repeated patterns in art?

A repeated pattern is the repetition of lines, shapes, colours, tones and textures.



What sculpting skills do artists need to know?



Rolling



Squeezing



Smoothing



Moulding

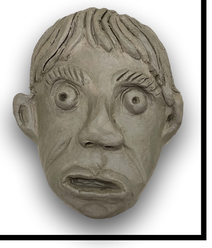
How do artists add texture to sculptures?

Artists use surface texture to make their sculptures look more **realistic** & **interesting**. They do this by:



Stippling to mimic rough surfaces like skin or fur.

Carving to etch lines, grooves, or fine details into the surface.



Pinching and pulling to create rough or raised textures like wrinkles or folds.

Y3
Y4

Art Knowledge Organiser

Cycle
B

PENCIL - PHOTOGRAPHY - PASTEL

What is important when being an artist?

How do artists take inspiration from art?

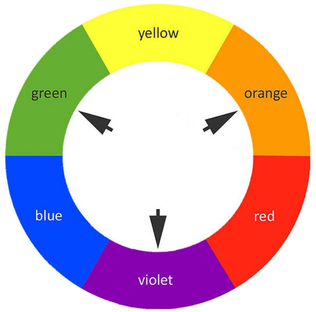
Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** about a piece of art.
- What we **dislike** about a piece of art.
- The **meaning** behind a piece of art.
- What **mediums** of art have been used.

What are primary & secondary colours?

Primary - red, blue and yellow.

Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.



How do artists create gradients with pencil?



Light value - use little force with a thinner pencil.

Darker value - use greater force with a thicker pencil.

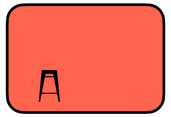
What is composition in art?

Composition refers to how all the parts of your art are **arranged**.

Composition is about the **placement of objects** in a way that feels just right:



Not too **crowded**



Not too **empty**

How do artists improve their work?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

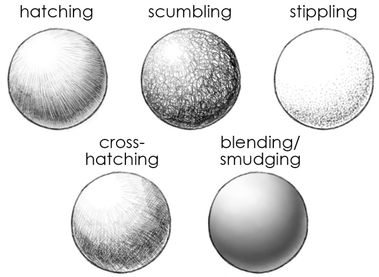
- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
- Describe the **weaknesses** of your artwork.
- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

How do artists add texture to drawings?

Texture is created by using **shading techniques.**

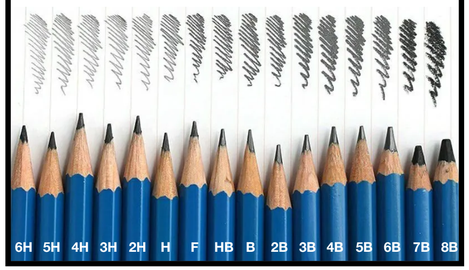
Shading techniques give objects a different **surface appearance** (e.g. smooth, rough)



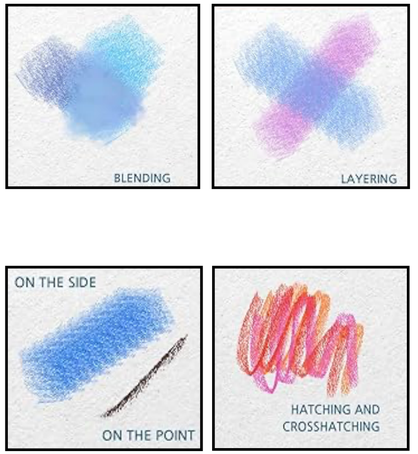
How do artists use light & dark shades with pencil?

Thicker pencils give a **softer feel** and **darker shade**. These are good for shadows and large areas.

Thinner pencils give a **harder feel** and **lighter shade**. These are good for drawing finer details.

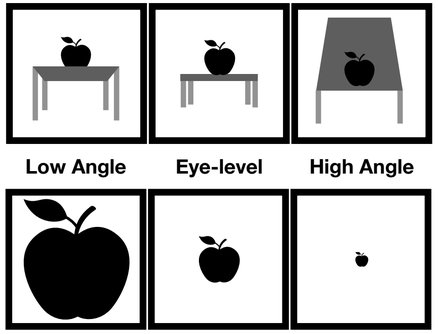


What pastel techniques do artists nee to know?



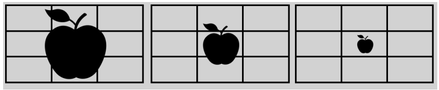
How do photographers use camera angles?

Photographers use a range of **camera angles** to focus on different aspects of their photo:

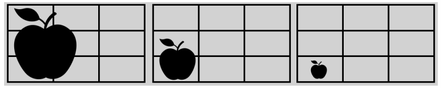


How do photographers frame their photographs?

Centre Frame - positioning the object in the middle of the frame.



Using Thirds - positioning the object at the side to include the background.



Y5
Y6

Art Knowledge Organiser

Cycle
A

WATERCOLOUR - SCULPTURE - CHARCOAL

What is important when being an artist?

How do artists take inspiration from art?

Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

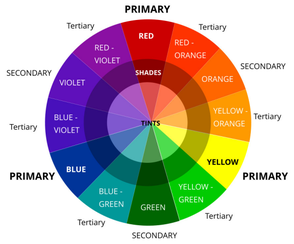
- What we **like** or **dislike** about a piece of art.
- Use of **colour** such as value & complimentary colours.
- **Composition** of elements such as perspective, sizing & proportion.
- **Techniques used** such as brush strokes or shading techniques

What are primary, secondary & tertiary colours?

Primary - red, blue and yellow.

Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.

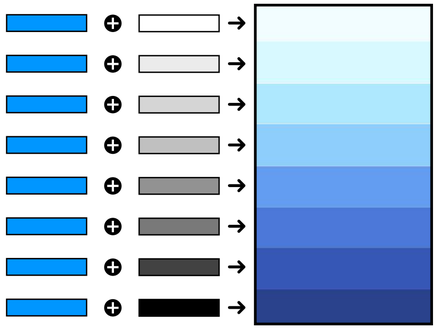
Tertiary - a mix of a primary colour and a secondary colour.



How do artists create different values with colours?

Artists can mix a colour with white or black to alter the value of it.

Add black = low value
Add white = high value



What is composition in art?

Composition refers to how all the parts of your art are **arranged**.

Artists talk about composition by discussing:

Focal point: The main area that draws the viewer's attention first.



Balance: Making sure no part of the artwork feels too heavy or empty.



How do artists improve their work?

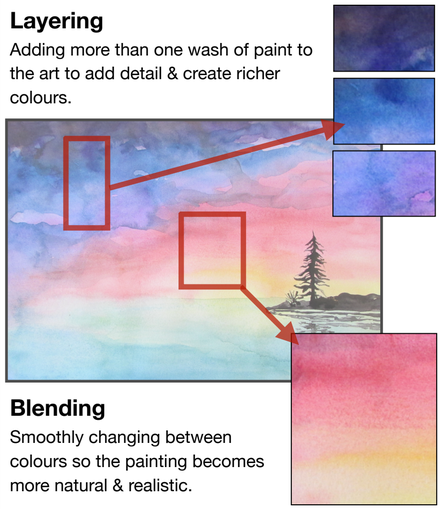
Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

- Describe the **strengths** of your artwork.
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- Decide what can be **improved**.
- **Redraft** your artwork to show the improvements.

What do artists need to know?

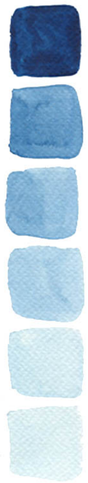
How do artists add texture & detail to their art?

Layering
Adding more than one wash of paint to the art to add detail & create richer colours.



Blending
Smoothly changing between colours so the painting becomes more natural & realistic.

How do artists use water to build different values?



Less Water
Low Value

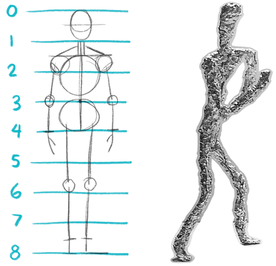
Artists create low value by adding **less water**. The shade becomes **darker**.

Artists create high value by adding **more water**. The shade becomes **lighter**.

More Water
High Value

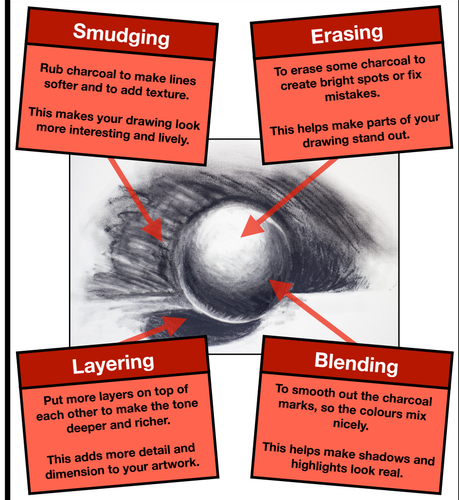
How do artists use proportion & modelling in sculpture?

Artists make sure their human figures look correct by ensuring every aspect of the human body is in **proportion**.



This is to make sure the artwork looks **realistic**.

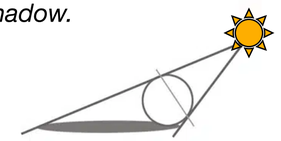
What charcoal skills do artists need to know?



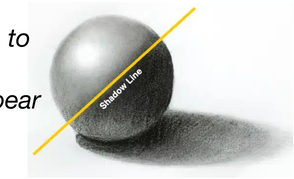
How do artists use light & shadow to add depth to their drawings?



*Artists will consider where the **light source** is to determine the **size** & **direction** of their shadow.*



*Artists will use **shading techniques** to make their shadow appear **darker** or **lighter**.*



Y5
Y6

Art Knowledge Organiser

Cycle
B

PENCIL - PHOTOGRAPHY - DIGITAL ART

What is important when being an artist?

How do artists take inspiration from art?

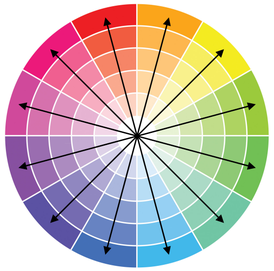
Artists take **inspiration** from art by talking about the following aspects:

- What we **like** or **dislike** about a piece of art.
- Use of **colour** such as value & complimentary colours.
- **Composition** of elements such as perspective, sizing & proportion.
- **Techniques used** such as brush strokes or shading techniques

What are complimentary colours?

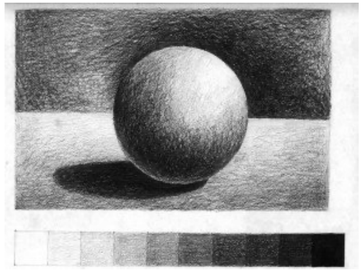
Complimentary colours are colours that **contrast** with each other to make each other look **brighter**.

They are shown **opposite** each other on a colour wheel:



How do artists use value to create light & shadow?

Artists use value to create light & shadow to make a **2D** piece of art seem **3D** and more **real life**.



What is composition in art?

Composition refers to how all the parts of your art are **arranged**.

Artists talk about composition by discussing:

Focal point: The main area that draws the viewer's attention first.



Balance: Making sure no part of the artwork feels too heavy or empty.



How do artists improve their work?

Artists **critique** their artwork to **understand** how to **improve** it.

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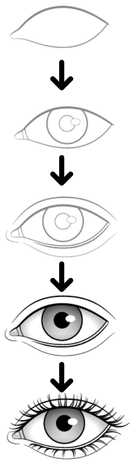
What do artists need to know?

How do artists use lines to create realistic & detailed drawings?

Artists will use a **faint line** to start the **outline** of a drawing.

This allows them to keep the **correct proportions** and **sizing**.

They are then able to add the **finer details** to make it look **realistic**.



How do artists create depth with pencils?

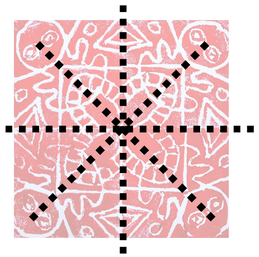
Artists use **value** & **texture** to create depth.

Darker shades create depth and make them seem **further away** where there is **less light**.



Why are symmetrical patterns used in digital art?

Symmetrical patterns are a form of repeated pattern that is **mirrored exactly** on each side.

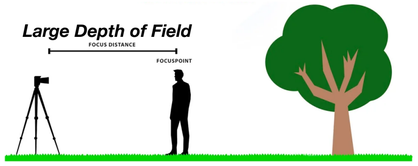


Artists use symmetry in their artwork to make it look **orderly** & **visually appealing**.

What is meant by depth of field?

Depth of field is how much of a photo is in focus & directs the viewer's attention to a particular part of the photograph.





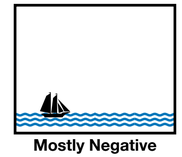
How do artists use positive & negative space in art?

Positive Space is the **focal point** of the art.

Negative Space is the **area around the focal point** such as the background.







Art | Retrieval Practice

The Long Term Memory Goal

At High Greave, we want our learners to **know more and do more** in Art. To achieve this, we embed **daily rehearsal and retrieval practice** into our curriculum. Retrieval practice helps strengthen **long-term memory** by recalling previously learned knowledge, ensuring learning is **retained and applied** over time.

How Retrieval Practice Works:

Quiz 1 *(Before Learning Begins)*
- *Each topic starts with a Socrative quiz to assess prior knowledge.*
- *Scores are usually low, highlighting gaps in understanding.*

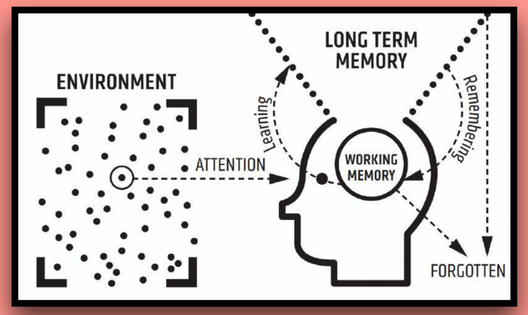
Daily Rehearsal and Memorisation
- *Key knowledge is practised and revisited every day throughout the term.*
- *This strengthens long-term memory and deepens understanding.*

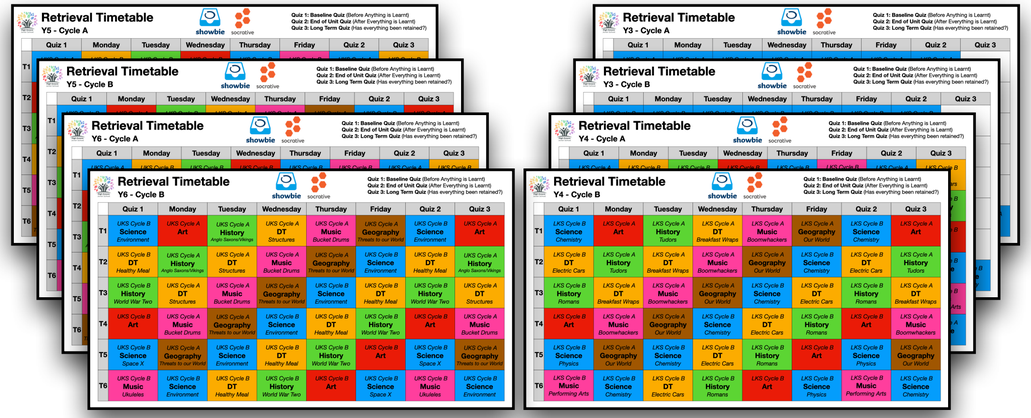
Quiz 2 *(After Learning is Complete)*
- *At the end of the term, learners take another Socrative quiz.*
- *Scores typically show significant improvement, demonstrating progress.*

Weekly 10-Minute Reviews
- *The topic is revisited for ten minutes each week to prevent forgetting.*
- *This helps maintain knowledge and keeps key concepts fresh.*

Quiz 3 *(Five Terms Later)*
- *A final quiz assesses long-term retention.*
- *The results help us evaluate our curriculum's effectiveness and make improvements where needed.*

By embedding **retrieval practice into daily routines**, we ensure that musical knowledge is not just learned temporarily but **retained for life**.





Retrieval Timetable

Y6 - Cycle A

showbie socrative

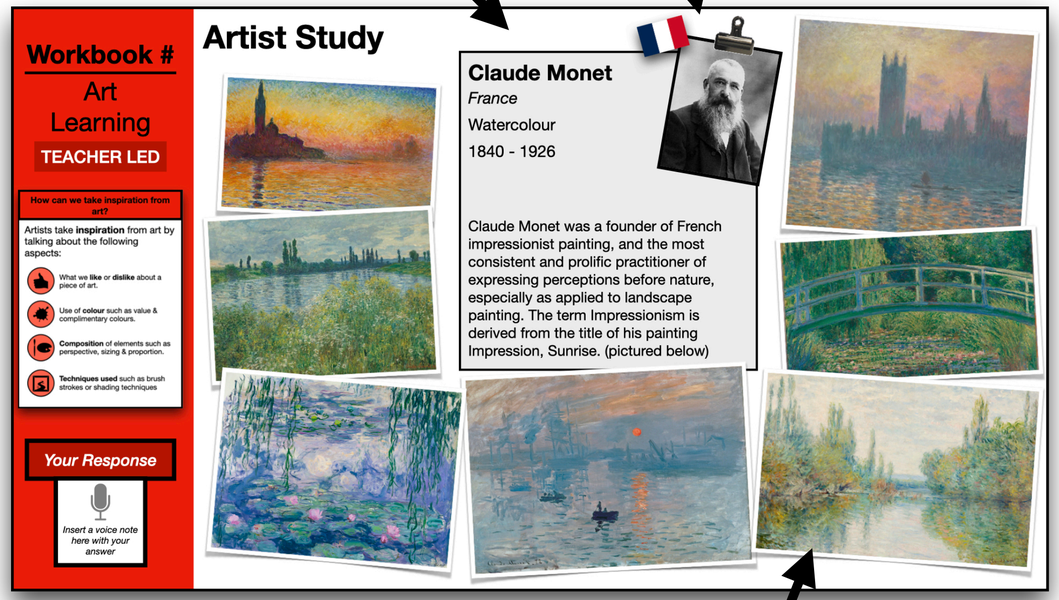
Quiz 1: Baseline Quiz (Before Anything is Learnt)
Quiz 2: End of Unit Quiz (After Everything is Learnt)
Quiz 3: Long Term Quiz (Has everything been retained?)

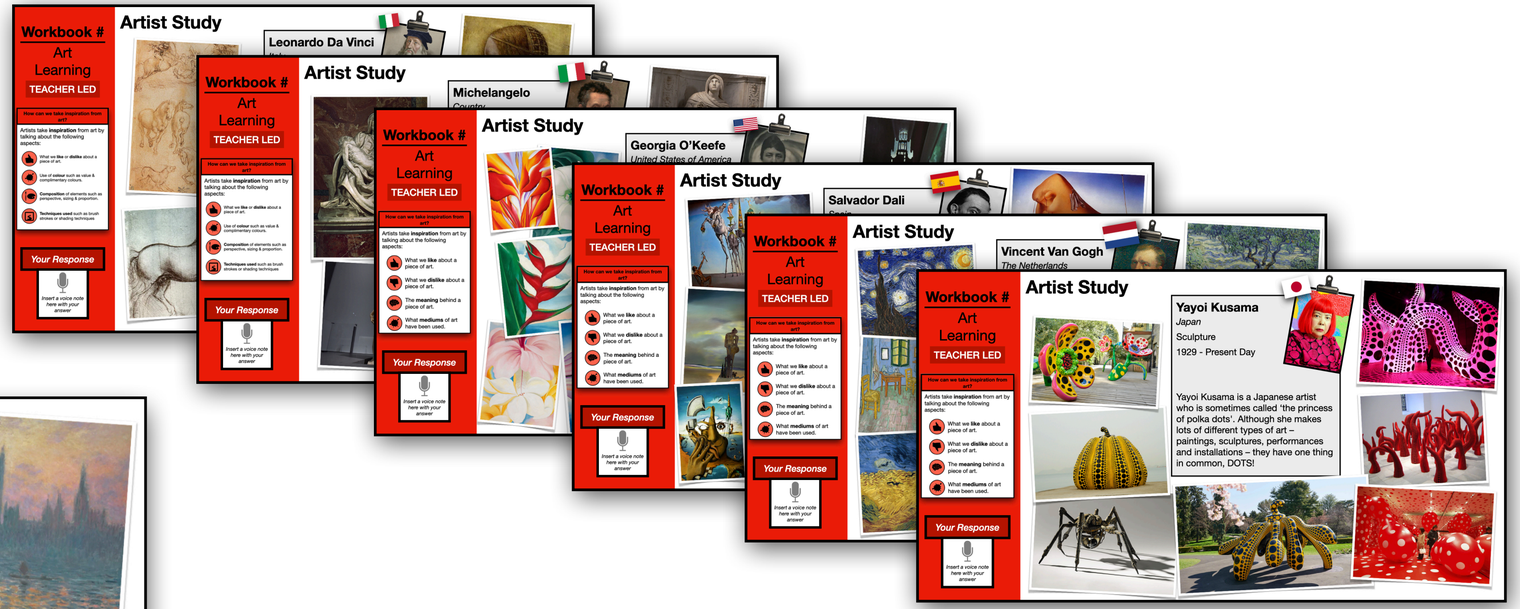
	Quiz 1	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Quiz 2	Quiz 3
T1	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle B **DT** *Healthy Meal*	UKS Cycle B **History** *World War Two*	UKS Cycle B **Art**	UKS Cycle B **Science** *Space X*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle B **DT** *Healthy Meal*
T2	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle B **History** *World War Two*	UKS Cycle B **Art**	UKS Cycle B **Science** *Space X*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle B **History** *World War Two*
T3	UKS Cycle A **History** *Anglo Saxons/Vikings*	UKS Cycle B **Art**	UKS Cycle B **Science** *Space X*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle A **History** *Anglo Saxons/Vikings*	UKS Cycle B **Art**
T4	UKS Cycle A **DT** *Structures*	UKS Cycle B **Science** *Space X*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle A **History** *Anglo Saxons/Vikings*	UKS Cycle A **DT** *Structures*	UKS Cycle B **Science** *Space X*
T5	UKS Cycle A **Music** *Bucket Drums*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle A **History** *Anglo Saxons/Vikings*	UKS Cycle A **DT** *Structures*	UKS Cycle A **Music** *Bucket Drums*	UKS Cycle B **Music** *Ukuleles*
T6	UKS Cycle A **Geography** *Threats to our World*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*	UKS Cycle A **Art**	UKS Cycle A **History** *Anglo Saxons/Vikings*	UKS Cycle A **DT** *Structures*	UKS Cycle A **Music** *Bucket Drums*	UKS Cycle A **Geography** *Threats to our World*	UKS Cycle A **Science** *Conservation*

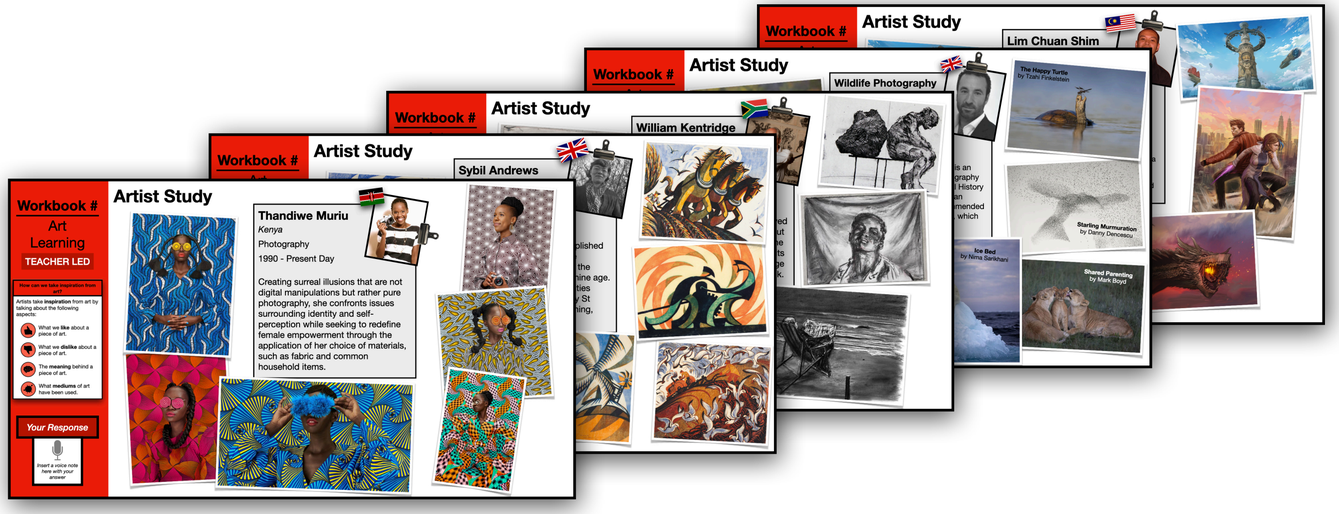
Art | Artist Studies

Wide range of celebrated artists from around the world

Artists from the past & present







Opportunity to reflect & respond

Examples of famous artwork

Art | iPad Workbooks



At High Greave Junior School, **iPad Workbooks** enhance the Art curriculum by providing an **interactive and flexible** way for students to develop their **creativity and artistic skills**. Moving beyond traditional worksheets, these digital workbooks allow pupils to **explore, refine, and document** their artistic journey in a **dynamic and personalised** format.

Key Benefits of iPad Workbooks:

- Encourage **experimentation and refinement** through digital tools.
- Provide a **dynamic and personalised** way to develop artistic skills.
- Enable students to **document and reflect** on their creative process.

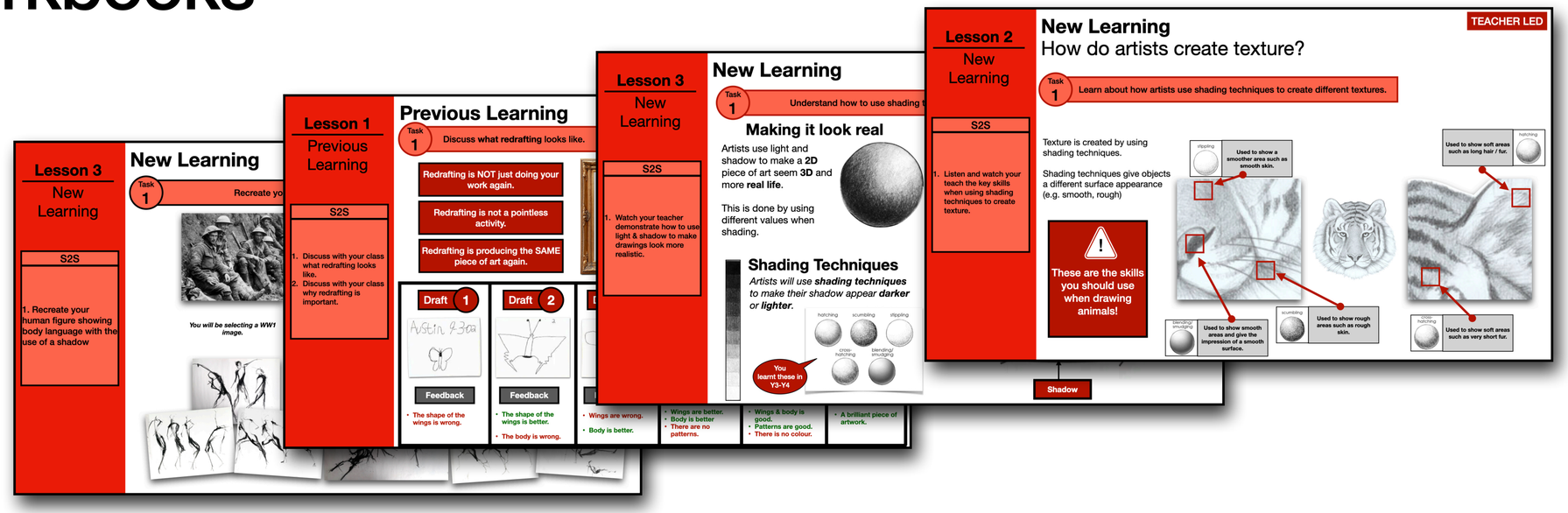
Ways Students Demonstrate Learning:

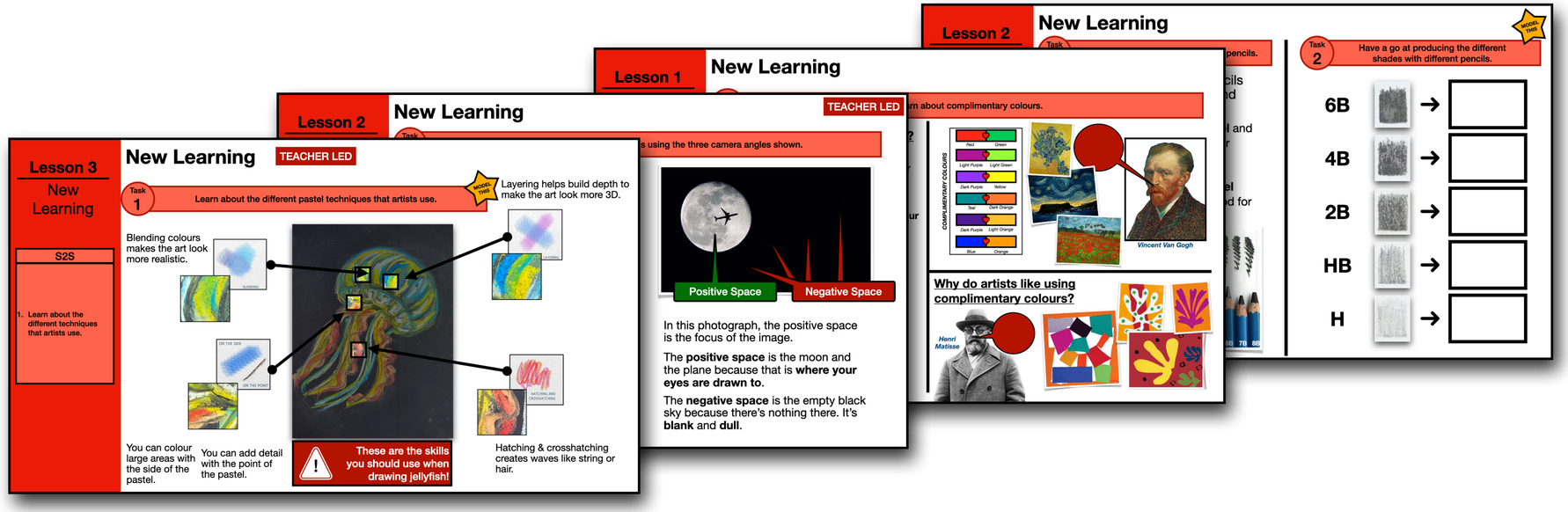
- **Videos** – Watch tutorials on techniques such as shading and brushwork, then apply them in their own artwork.
- **Pictures & Digital Portfolios** – Capture images for inspiration, document progress, and showcase final pieces.
- **Voice Notes** – Reflect on artistic decisions and evaluate progress.
- **Photography Skills** – Use the iPad camera to develop composition techniques and create digital artwork.

Artistic Skills Developed:

- **Observation** – Studying details, textures, and forms in different mediums.
- **Composition** – Planning and arranging elements effectively in artwork.
- **Evaluation** – Reflecting on progress and refining work through multiple drafts.
- **Resilience & Growth Mindset** – Encouraging continuous improvement and creative risk-taking.

By integrating technology into Art lessons, **iPad Workbooks** give students **greater control over their creative process**, making art education more **engaging, interactive, and reflective of modern artistic techniques**.





Art | Experiences

Y3 Y4

- Trip: Yorkshire Sculpture Park
- Exhibition: Community Art Gallery
- Visitor: Artist Workshops
- Visitor: Artist Assembly
- Experience: Arts Days x3 per year

Y5 Y6

- Trip: Sheffield Art Galleries
- Exhibition: Community Art Gallery
- Visitor: Artist Workshops
- Visitor: Artist Assembly
- Experience: Arts Days x3 per year



Y5 Y6 Community Art Gallery







Y5 Y6 Watercolour Landscape



Y3 Y4 Pastel Jellyfish



Y3 Y4 Watercolour Butterflies





Y3 Y4 Half 'n' Half Predators



Y5 Y6 Eye See You Sketching

