

	Autumn		Spring	Summer
Year 1	Mix it up	Funny Faces Facial features	Rain and Sunrays Collagraph printing	Street View Street scenes based on pop artist, James Rizzi
Year 2	Mix it up	Still Life Still life artists and techniques	Flowerhead Flower sculptures	Portraits and Poses Comparing Tudor and modern portraits
Year 3	Compare and Contrast	Prehistoric Pots Bell Beaker pottery	People and Places Figure drawing and landscapes by Lowry	Beautiful Botanicals Botanical study and natural weaving techniques
Year 4	Compare and Contrast	Warp and Weft Weaving development – woven fabric	Vista Landscape artists	Statues Clay Sumer-style figurines
Year 5	Tints, Tones and Shades	Taotie Casting methods to make Taotie pieces	Line, light and shadow Picasso and Rembrandt line drawings	Expression Edward Munch portraits
Year 6	Tints, Tones and Shades	Trailblazers Significant black artists	Environmental Artists Studying and creating environmental art	Bees, Beetles and Butterflies Observational drawing, mixed media and Pop Art.

Why do we teach it in this order?

The art and design projects are well sequenced to provide a coherent subject scheme that develops children's skills and knowledge of visual elements, art forms, artists and art movements.

Projects are placed alongside other subject projects where there are opportunities for making meaningful connections. For example, *Beautiful Botanicals* has been placed in the same teaching sequence as the science project *Plant Nutrition and Reproduction*.

Where possible, projects with similar materials are spaced out to have as little strain on resources as possible. For example, in Key Stage 1, clay work is taught in different terms. Seasons are also a consideration for the placement of art and design projects. For example, if children are required to work outdoors, these projects have been placed in either the latter part of the spring or summer term.

Throughout the art and design scheme, there is complete coverage of all national curriculum programmes of study.

Key Stage 1

In Key Stage 1, each autumn term begins with the colour project *Mix It*. The teaching of this project in Years 1 and 2 enables children to be introduced to and then revisit colour theory and provides plentiful opportunities for children to explore primary and secondary colours.

Year 1 begins by exploring themes directly related to the children themselves, such as their facial features, the surrounding natural world and their local community. In Year 2, the projects expand children's artistic horizons to study a more comprehensive range of artists, artistic movements and creative techniques.

Lower Key Stage 2

In Lower Key Stage 2, each autumn term begins with the colour project *Contrast and Complement*. In Years 3 and 4, the teaching of this project enables children to build on their previous understanding of colour and further develop their expertise by studying theory.

In Year 3, children expand their experiences to study a broader range of art forms, artists and genres. They also begin to study art from specific and diverse periods of history, including prehistoric pottery. Other genres studied in Year 3 build on previous techniques learned in Key Stage 1 and include more complex techniques in printmaking, drawing, painting and textiles.

In Year 4, children develop more specialised techniques in drawing, painting, printmaking and sculpture. They explore ways in which ancient cultures have influenced art and crafts by studying, for example, medieval weaving techniques.

Upper Key Stage 2

In Upper Key Stage 2, each autumn term begins with the colour project *Tints, Tones and Shades*. Teaching these projects in Years 5 and 6 enables children to build on their previous understanding of colour theory and develop further expertise with colour by studying tonal variations and more complex colour charts.

In Year 5, children develop and combine more complex artistic techniques in a range of genres, including drawing, painting, printmaking and sculpture. Children continue to build on their understanding of other historical periods and cultures by studying the ancient Chinese art form of *taotie* and the significance of the Expressionist movement.

In Year 6, children are encouraged to work more independently in projects like *Environmental Artists*. Such projects require them to consider more conceptual representations of personal, environmental, social or political messaging. Children explore diversity in art by studying the project *Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers*.