



Stratford Upon Avon Primary School

Art Progression Map

Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human form	A human face includes features such as eyes, mouth and nose.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.	Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.	A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture.	In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.
Creation	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely) and imagination (creating pictures in the mind).	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas.	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of	In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.



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			<p>paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p>			<p>preliminary sketches or models.</p>	
Generation of ideas	<p>Children can sketch and discuss their ideas.</p>	<p>Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.</p>	<p>A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.</p>	<p>Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.</p>	<p>Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.</p>	<p>Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.</p>	<p>A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.</p>
Evaluation	<p>Children can discuss their art and how it makes them feel.</p>	<p>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings</p>	<p>Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own</p>	<p>Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the</p>	<p>Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one</p>	<p>Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to</p>	<p>Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating</p>



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		the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.	or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.
Malleable materials	Children use malleable materials such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. They can manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, rolling and pressing.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.	Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.	Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.	Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.



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Paper and fabric	Children use different materials to create a simple collage.	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.	Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.	Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.	Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.	Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.
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Paint	Children to experiment with colours and mixing colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours.	Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.	Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.
Printing	A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint. Children will explore objects that can create a print.	A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another. Make	A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink,	A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block,	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combine a variety	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Add text or printed materials to a	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Use the work of a significant



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		simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.	creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. Make a two-colour print.	of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.	photographic background.	printmaker to influence artwork.
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Children will experiment creating lighter and darker lines. They will be introduced to different types of lines such as wavy and curved.	Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.	Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and	Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.	Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on



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			tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.		apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.		the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.
Natural art	Children to explore temporary art.	Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.	Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.	Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.	Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups,	Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.



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						unusual angles and a range of subjects. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.	
Landscapes	Drawings or paintings inspired by familiar places.	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past). Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.	A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.	An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.	Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world. Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.	Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.
Compare and contrast		Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Identify similarities and differences	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Describe	Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or	Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of	Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong



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		between two or more pieces of art.	similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.	the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed. Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.	between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	visual elements in their work.	connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.
Significant people, artwork and movements	Famous art to be introduced to children.	Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.	Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of	The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.	Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.	Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.



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			time. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.				
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