



Let your light shine

Art progression

Big Idea	Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human form		Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail.	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.	Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.
Creativity	Creation	Use a range of media, tools and techniques to create images, express ideas and show different emotions.	Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.	Ideas can be created through observation, imagination and memory. Design and make art to express ideas.	Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.	Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.
	Generation of ideas		Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.	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.	Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.	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.
	Evaluation			Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork, using aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition.	Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork, highlighting strengths and weaknesses.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection given, related to the learning intention.
Materials	Malleable materials	Explore ways of changing the shape or texture of malleable materials.	Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.	Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.	Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.	Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.	Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form, using coiling, pinching, carving and scoring.	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.
	Paper and fabric	Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue. Use a variety of paper and fabric to make images.	Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking. Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.	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.	Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper and different media, such as painting, rubbing or pastels.	Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.	Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.	Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.	Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.

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	Paint	Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools.	Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.	Identify and use paints in the primary colours.	Identify and mix secondary colours.	Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.	Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.
	Printing		Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.	Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.	Make a two-colour print.	Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.	Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.	Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.
	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen		Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.	Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.	Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.	Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.	Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.	Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.
Nature	Natural art		Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.	Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.	Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.	Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.	Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.	Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.	Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.
Place and space	Landscapes	Create pictures of places from imagination or experience.	Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.	Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation.	Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.	Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.	Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape	Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.	Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.
Comparison	Compare and contrast		Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.	Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.	Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.	Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.	Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.

