



Art Progression Map

	Drawing	Painting and mixed media	Sculpture and 3D	Craft and Design
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore mark making using a range of drawing materials. • Investigate marks and patterns when drawing. • Identify similarities and difference between drawing tools. • Investigate how to make large and small movements with control when drawing. • Practise looking carefully when drawing. • Combine materials when drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore paint, using hands as a tool. • Describe colours and textures as they paint. • Explore what happens when paint colours mix. • Make natural painting tools. • Investigate natural materials eg paint, water for painting. • Explore paint textures, for example mixing in other materials or adding water. • Respond to a range of stimuli when painting. • Use paint to express ideas and feelings. • Explore colours, patterns and compositions when combining materials in collage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the properties of clay. • Use modelling tools to cut and shape soft materials eg. playdough, clay. • Select and arrange natural materials to make 3D artworks. • Talk about colour, shape and texture and explain their choices. • Plan ideas for what they would like to make. • Problem-solve and try out solutions when using modelling materials. • Develop 3D models by adding colour. 	

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<p>Year 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line. • Properties of drawing materials e.g., which ones smudge, which ones can be erased, which ones blend. • Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks. • Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music. • Overlap shapes to create new ones. • Use mark making to replicate texture. • Look carefully to make an observational drawing. • Complete a continuous line drawing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine primary coloured materials to make secondary colours. • Mix secondary colours in paint. Choose suitable sized paint brushes. • Clean a paintbrush to change colours. • Print with objects, applying a suitable layer of paint to the printing surface. • Overlap paint to mix new colours. • Use blowing to create a paint effect. • Make a paint colour darker or lighter (creating shades) in different ways eg. adding water, adding a lighter colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll and fold paper. • Cut shapes from paper and card. • Cut and glue paper to make 3D structures. • Decide the best way to glue something. • Create a variety of shapes in paper, eg spiral, zig-zag. • Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. 	
<p>Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour. • Make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour. • Match colours seen around them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth and flatten clay. • Roll clay into a cylinder or ball. • Make different surface marks in clay. • Make a clay pinch pot. • Mix clay slip using clay and water. • Join two clay pieces using slip. • Make a relief clay sculpture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a map to illustrate a journey. • Separate wool fibres ready to make felt. • Lay wool fibres in opposite directions to make felt.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create texture using different painting tools. • Make textured paper to use in a collage. • Choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing. • Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. • Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. • Use clay tools to score clay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll and squeeze the felt to make the fibres stick together. • Add details to felt by twisting small amounts of wool. • Choose which parts of their drawn map to represent in their 'stained glass'. • Overlap cellophane/tissue to create new colours. • Draw a design onto a printing polystyrene tile without pushing the pencil right through the surface. • Apply paint or ink using a printing roller. • Smooth a printing tile evenly to transfer an image. • Try out a variety of ideas for adapting prints into 2D or 3D artworks.
<p>Year 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use shapes identified within in objects as a method to draw. • Create tone by shading. • Achieve even tones when shading. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form. • Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper stronger. • Use a sketchbook to research a subject

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make texture rubbings. • Create art from textured paper. • Hold and use a pencil to shade. • Tear and shape paper. • Use paper shapes to create a drawing. • Use drawing tools to take a rubbing. • Make careful observations to accurately draw an object. • Create abstract compositions to draw more expressively 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape card in different ways eg. rolling, folding and choose the best way to recreate a drawn idea. • Identify and draw negative spaces. • Plan a sculpture by drawing. • Choose materials to scale up an idea. • Create different joins in card eg. slot, tabs, wrapping. • Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture. • Display sculpture. 	<p>using different techniques and materials to present ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a new paper material using paper, water and glue • Use symbols to reflect both literal and figurative ideas. • Produce and select an effective final design. • Make a scroll. • Make a zine. • Use a zine to present information.
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pencils of different grades to shade and add tone. • Hold a pencil with varying pressure to create different marks. • Use observation and sketch objects quickly. • Draw objects in proportion to each other. • Use charcoal and a rubber to draw tone. • Use scissors and paper as a method to 'draw'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white. • Use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting. • Apply paint using different techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. • Choose suitable painting tools. • Arrange objects to create a still life composition. • Plan a painting by drawing first. • Organise painting equipment independently, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That a mood board is a visual collection which aims to convey a general feeling or idea. • That batik is a traditional fabric decoration technique that uses hot wax • Select imagery and use as inspiration for a design project. • To know how to make a mood board. • Recognise a theme and develop colour

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make choices about arranging cut elements to create a composition. • Create a wax resist background. • Use different tools to scratch into a painted surface to add contrast and pattern. • Choose a section of a drawing to recreate as a print. • Create a monoprint. 	<p>making choices about tools and materials.</p>		<p>palettes using selected imagery and drawings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw small sections of one image to docs on colours and texture. • Develop observational drawings into shapes and pattern for design. • Transfer a design using a tracing method. • Make a repeating pattern tile using cut and torn paper shapes. • Use glue as an alternative batik technique to create patterns on fabric. • Use materials, like glue, in different ways depending on the desired effect. • Paint on fabric. • Wash fabric to remove glue to finish a decorative fabric piece.
<p>Year 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What print effects different materials make. • Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a drawing into a painting. • Create a drawing using text as lines and tone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make an explosion drawing in the style of Cai Guo-Qiang, exploring the effect of different materials. • Try out ideas on a small scale to assess their effect. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw the same image in different ways with different materials and techniques. • Make a collagraph plate. • Make a collagraph print. • Develop drawn ideas for a print. • Combine techniques to create a final composition. • Decide what materials and tools to use based on experience and knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto. • Use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork. • Take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles. • Adapt an image to create a new one. • Combine materials to create an effect. • Choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere. • Develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use everyday objects to form a sculpture. • Transform and manipulate ordinary objects into sculpture by wrapping, colouring, covering and joining them. • Try out ideas for making a sculpture interactive. • Plan an installation proposal, making choices about light, sound and display. 	
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. • Effects different materials make. • The effects created when drawing into different surfaces • Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. • Combine imagery into unique compositions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate a 2D image into a 3D form. • Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping). • Manipulate cardboard to create different textures. • Make a cardboard relief sculpture. • Make visual notes to generate ideas for a final piece. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How different materials can be used to produce photorealistic artwork. • That macro photography is showing a subject as larger than it is in real life. • Create a photomontage. Create artwork for a design brief.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro.• Make handmade tools to draw with.• Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects		Translate ideas into sculptural forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a camera or tablet for photography.• Identify the parts of a camera.• Take a macro photo, choosing an interesting composition.• Manipulate a photograph using photo editing tools.• Use drama and props to recreate imagery.• Take a portrait photograph.• Use a grid method to copy a photograph into a drawing
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