



	Progression in Art										
Teaching	study of an artist	study of an artist									
Sequence in Art	critically evaluati	critically evaluating the artists' work to inform own art work;									
	experimenting ar	experimenting and investigating with different techniques and media;									
	creating own art	creating own artwork, applying new techniques, skills and media to own art work;									
	critically evaluati	critically evaluating their own artwork;									
	Reflection and re	-cap of knowledge	e and skills remem	bered and underst	tood						
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
Artists, Designers and Craftspeople to be covered	Van Gogh	Axel Scheffler Jane Hissey – author and illustrator Henri Matisse	Aboriginal Art Paul Klee Georgia O'Keefe	Mrs Beetham John Miers Roman Mosaic patterns Leonardo Da Vinci	Pablo Picasso Quilling artists	Nick Coupland Pablo Picasso Jackson Pollock	Henry Moore Van Gogh				





Knowledge	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
of artists	Give simple	Describe what they	Recognise the	Discuss the	Discuss and analyse	Critically analyse the styles	Critically analyse the styles
and	opinions	think and feel	styles of artists,	styles of artists,	the styles of artists,	of artists, craft makers or	of a range of artists, craft
designers	about the	about the work of a	craft makers or	craft makers or	craft makers or	designers and use this to	makers or designers and use
uesigners	work of a	chosen artist, craft	designers and	designers and	designers and use this	inform their own work.	this to inform their own
	chosen	maker or designer.	use this to	use this to	to inform their own		work.
	artist, craft		inform their	inform their	work. Understand the	Explains the purpose of	
	maker or	Able to identify the	own work.	own work.	historical and / or	the elements of art within	Explain how a chosen artist
	designer	content or theme			cultural significance of	an artwork and generates	or art form has contributed
	Comment	of an artwork such	Identify colour,	Begin to	the work of a chosen	plausible reasons as to	to the culture and /or
	on the	as nature, city or	line, shape,	understand the	artist / art form.	why the artist has utilised	history of a specific nation
	subject and	people etc.	pattern, space	historical		them in this manner	
	narrative in		and tone and	and/or cultural	Identify the colours in		Identify the purpose of
	an artwork	Identify the colours	comment on	significance of a	an artwork and link to		colour in an artwork and link
	Identify	in an artwork and	the appearance	chosen artist	colour families,		to colour families,
	colours in	link to colour	of these	/art form.	properties and its		properties and its impact on
	an artwork	properties (e.g.	elements using		impact on mood. Links		mood. Links colour to
		primary and	key language.		colour to subject		subject matter or theme,
	Discuss the	secondary).			matter or theme.		cultural influences or period
	shapes in						in time/art movements
	an artwork				Identify all elements of		
	and what				art within an artwork		Understands the purpose of
	they are				and comment on the		the artwork and its
	(e.g. circles				appearance of these		connections to subject,
	form the				elements using key		colour, style, process or
	face)				language. Explores the		theme with detail.
					purpose of these		
					elements with		Analyses the use of the
					reasonable hypotheses		elements of art within an
					(e.g. shapes are spaced		artwork and generates
					apart to convey		plausible and evidence
					loneliness).		based reasons as to why the
							artist has utilised them in
							this manner





	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Exploring	They safely use	Explore and record their	Develop and record their ideas	Choose their ow	n starting point	Investigate different	starting points for
and	and explore a	own ideas through	through painting, drawing,	from a range of	ideas e.g. a visit	their work, and choose which idea to	
developing	variety of	painting, drawing,	sculpture in response to first hand	to an art gallery, an artefact, digital images, experiences.		develop further.	
	materials, tools	sculpture, in response to	observations, e.g. real objects,			Record their thought	•
ideas	and techniques,	first hand observations,	photographs, artefacts, and	Begin to record	-	in a sketch book, and	begin to
	experimenting	e.g. real objects, pictures,	experiences.	and experiences	in a sketch	annotate these.	
	with colour,	artefacts, and experiences.	Talk about and answer questions	book.		Explain how they are developing their	
	design, texture,	Talk about their ideas and	about the starting point, and	Explain the reas	ons for their	ideas as they work, and are beginning	
	form and	the choices they have	choices they have made, e.g.	ideas, and discu	ss and answer	to use language appr	opriate to the
	function.	made, e.g. chosen tools,	chosen tools, media, materials.	questions about	how their ideas	chosen style of art.	
		media, materials.	Show confidence in working	have developed		Use creative thinking	to begin to adapt
	Represent own	Beginning to work	creatively e.g. with a range of	Show confidence	e and	an initial idea, e.g. ex	periment with
	ideas and	creatively e.g. with a range	media on different scales.	independence w	/hen working	alternative colour pal	ette.
	feelings through	of media on different		creatively e.g. w	ith a range of		
	art	scales.		media on differe	ent scales		





Evaluating	Can comment	Describe some of the art	Talk about the techniques,	Discuss how their work may be	Use language specific to a range of
own Work	on whether	and design techniques they	materials and equipment used in	influenced by that of the artist.	techniques to identify effective and
	they like and	have used in their work,	their work and the work of others,		ineffective features and use this to
	dislike their own work	e.g. painting, collage, printing, drawing and	e.g. 'I have used a cotton bud to add dots'.	Suggest how successful and apparent these links are.	inform and evaluate their own work.
		sculpture.			Reflect on the ways in which their
	Can say	Talk about the features	Describe what they like about their	Describe how their artwork	imaginative work has developed from
	whether they	they like in their own work	own work and the work of others	links to the elements of art and	a range of starting points.
	like and dislike	and in the work of others.	using appropriate language e.g. 'l	explain why they have chosen	
	an artwork	Talk about what they	like the way a fine tip brush is used	such elements in their work.	Judge their artwork against that of the
		might change in their own work.	to add detail'. Adapt and make changes to their work and the tools	Generate suggestions as to how	artist in study and other artists working within this movement and
		Articulate their	they use as it develops.	they were successful in their	ascertain how they have utilised /
		understanding of the	they use as it develops.	work and propose development	disregarded certain aspects of the
		subject or theme of their	Describe how they have changed	points for the future.	artist's work.
		artwork and link that to	and adapted their work for a		
		the artist in study.	specific purpose, e.g. use of specific		Can explain how and why colour has
			tools to create more texture.		been used in their artwork and link this
					to the work of similar artists working in
					this manner. Discusses the impact of
					colour on mood and subject matter
					referencing colour properties including
					colour families. Can ascertain whether
					the colour used in their work has
					greater meaning or is symbolic
					emotional state at the time).





Sketch		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Book		Use their sketch	Use their sketch book	Use their	Use a sketch book to
		book to express	to express personal	sketchbook to show	make detailed notes
		likes and dislikes	feelings about	how ideas have	about items and pieces
		about a subject.	various subjects	developed and	of work and make
		Use annotations	They can outline likes	improved	explicit reference to
		to write an	and dislikes of a	Use annotations in	methods and skills used
		explanation of	piece of artwork	the sketch book to	in artwork they have
		their sketch	Use a sketch book to	show what further	created or artwork of
		Use sketchbooks	adapt and improve	changes they would	others
		to record initial	their original ideas	make	Use a sketch book to
		ideas and	Use their sketch book	Use their sketch	document research on
		observations	to show knowledge	book to show how	artists and links to how
		Use their sketch	and art history that	children have	this has impacted upon
		book to show	they have learnt	compared and	the work created
		knowledge and		discussed ideas	Use their sketch book to
		art history that		with others	reflect on their work
		they have learnt		Use their sketch	(and other children's
		Suggest		book to show	work) and its meaning
		improvements to		knowledge and art	and purpose
		their work that is		history that they	Use their sketch book to
		in the sketch		have learnt	show knowledge and art
		book			history that they have
					learnt





	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	Can hold drawing medium (pencil, chalk etc) with increasing control, using a consistent	Draw lines of different thicknesses. Draw a line to	Draw lines and contours that are clearly identifiable as observed objects.	Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).	Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. Know how to make	Use line to create shadow Clearly marks areas of light and shadow in	Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).
	grip. (full grip of three fingered grip. Can create lines and shapes that more clearly reference a	create a shape. Can begin to apply different tones (dark, mid and light) by	Can apply different tones (dark, mid and light) by utilising a change in pressure. Begin to blend tones or gradients using appropriate pressure.	Use different grades of pencil to show tones and textures. Use shading to	marks and lines to show texture. Draw objects that are correctly sized in comparison to others	an observational drawing. Light and shadow is captured in the correct areas with knowledge of light source.	Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). Experiment with media to create emotion in art
	given shape or concept. Using drawing apparatus, they can create basic shapes that represent	utilising a change in pressure. Combine drawn shapes to create an	Can begin to follow the contour lines of a shape when shading (directional shading). Draw lines of different	represent light and dark tones. The heavier the line and the more lines, the darker the shading.	within an artwork (portray distance). Create objects in the foreground that appear larger than those in the back and midground.	Shapes and lines are refined accurately when appropriate to the artwork. (Some marks may not need refining as they are	Use a full range of pencils, charcoals and pastels when creating art A more expressive range of drawing apparatus can be
	can begin to represent different textures of an	overall object	sizes and thickness. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines.	Use shading to show light and shadow. Composition is	When drawing, elements of the same object are draw using an accurate proportion	Shows a range of techniques to create texture	chosen and applied based on their properties, purpose or outcome. E.g. drawing with string or natural objects.
	chalk and charcoal.		Show different tones by using coloured pencils.	considered with regards to placement of the object.	Identify areas of shadow and light and blend tones accurately to create soft gradients.	Make accurate compositional choices to ensure 30% is the	Can draw an object from different viewpoints using knowledge of perspective
	differing weights (thick and thin) by changing the apparatus or pressure.			Use cross hatching to show areas of dark and light areas of an object. Use lines that are closer together and	Composition allows for a balanced drawing. Can blend tones using a soft and smooth	main focus. E.g. the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.	Uses directional shading with confidence to create form in a drawing. Can create contrast within an artwork with clear control showing a smooth gradient
	Begin to experiment with			layered to show darker areas.	gradient.		where appropriate.





	Lastileiu	T Timar y Schoo	JI AIT allu Desigli I I	ogression Map			
	different tones				Tones are blended with		
	based on the				little visual appearance		
	pressure used.				of intervals.		
					Draw 3d shapes in 2d		
Drawing	HB Pencil	HB Pencil	HB Pencil	2H 4B Pencil	HB B-6B Pencil	Fine Liner Pen	HB B-6B Pencil
Materials		Pencil Crayon	Charcoal				Charcoal
Wateriais			Pastels				Oil Pastels
			Pencil Crayon				Pastels





	Lastilei	d Primary School	Art and Design Pi	ogression Map			
Painting	Can hold painting	Use a variety of	Use thick and thin	Use paint to create tone to	Use a number of	Represents things	Use brushstrokes and
0	medium	tools to spread	brushes.	show a clear contrast	brush techniques	observed,	shape to depict
	(paintbrush,	paint		between dark, mid and	using thick	remembered or	movement. (curves and
	sponge brush etc)		Mix primary colours to	light.	and thin brushes to	imagined using colour	swirls)
	with increasing	Experiments with	make all secondary		produce shapes,		
	control, using a	and uses suitable	colours.	Blend tones evenly with	textures, patterns and	Introduces different	Use tints and tones to
	consistent full	colours to	Add white to colours to	some intervals of contrast.	lines.	types of brushes for	create depth and
	grip or three -	represent object	make tints and black to			specific purposes	suggest movement
	fingered grip .	being painted.	colours to make tones.	Paint application on a	Experiment with		Suggest movement
				surface shows a clear	creating mood with	Explores the effect on	Use short brushstrokes
	Can create lines	Paint thick and thin	Begin to blend tones or	process that resembles that	colour.	paint of adding water,	rather than dots to
	and shapes that	lines using different	gradients using	of the artist in study.		glue, sand or sawdust	
	more clearly	brushes.	appropriate pressure		When painting,		suggest movement
	reference a given		when using a	Use thick and thin brushes	elements of the same		the the survey little of
	shape or concept.	Paint with primary	paintbrush. (Light	to produce shapes and add	object are drawn		Use the qualities of
	Using painting	and secondary	pressure blends paint)	detail	using an accurate	Creates different	watercolour and acrylic
	apparatus, they	colours			proportion e.g. the	effects by using a	paints to create visually
	can create basic		Can begin to apply		facial features.	variety of tools and	interesting pieces.
	shapes that	Paint within the	paint to a surface			techniques such as	Combine colours tonos
	represent objects	outline of a shape	referencing the strokes		Identify areas of	dots, scratches and	Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance
	from observation		of the artist in study.		shadow and light and	splashes	the mood of a piece.
	or imagination.	Combine simple			blend tones		the mood of a piece.
	Can basis to	shapes to create an			accurately to create	Know how to use	Use brush techniques
	Can begin to	overall object.			soft gradients.	images found and	and the qualities of
	represent				Follow the contours	created ; altering them where	paint to create texture.
	textures of an						paint to create texture.
	object using different brush				of a shape using directional brush	necessary	Uses directional brush
	strokes. E.g. sharp				strokes to show its	Experiment with	strokes with confidence
	strokes for hair.				form with	colour to create	to create form in a
	Strokes for fian.				consideration of light	mood.	painting.
	Can create lines				source.	moou.	panning.
	that consist of				Jource.	Shapes and lines are	Clearly shows areas of
	differing weights				Composition is	refined accurately	light and shadow in an
	(thick and thin) by				considered with	when appropriate to	observational painting
	changing the				regards to placement	the artwork. (Some	based on one or several
	position of the				of the object with an	brush strokes may	light sources.
	paintbrush or				understanding of how	not need refining as	0
	Paintorusinoi					not need terming do	
				l	1	l	





	selecting				to highlight the focal	they are more	
	appropriate				point.	abstract).	
	apparatus. Experiments with different colours based on knowledge of mixing.					Blend colours softly with no apparent definition between values.	
Painting Materials	Poster Paint Watercolour Paint	Poster Paint	Poster Paint Watercolour Paint	Watercolour Paint	Acrylic Paint	Poster Paint	Acrylic Paint

Collage	Understands that different media can be combined to create new effects. Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect.	Selects and sorts, cuts, tears Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. Mix materials to create texture Arrange and glue materials		 Make a loose coil and a tight coil Make a teardrop and eye shape Make an S-curve Make a heart shape Make a triangle and a square Combine quilled shapes to create a scene Combine quilled shapes and overlapping paper to create depth and texture 	Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques. Combine colour and pattern to get desired effect/design. Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). Combine visual and tactile qualities.
				•	





Printmaking	Explore	Use repeating or overlapping	Use layers of two or	Create a monoprint
Ũ	printmaking	shapes.	more colours.	using the range of
	using different			skills and
	parts of the	Mimic print from the environment	Replicate patterns	techniques learned
	body e.g.	(e.g. wallpapers or artists' work).	observed in natural	and making own
	fingers, hands,		or built	compositional
	feet.	Use objects to create prints (e.g.	environments.	choices including:
		fruit, vegetables, corks or sponges).		
	Explore simple		Make a motif and a	 Positive and
	repeat patterns	Press, roll, rub and stamp to make	repeating pattern	negative
	using found	prints.	using a print stick	spaces
	objects.			 Using the
		Build repeating patterns and	Make precise	appropriate
		recognise pattern in the	repeating patterns.	carving tool for
		environment.		the area they
			Recognise when art	are carving
			is from different	 Carve shapes
			cultures	and line with
				precision
				 Use tools
				safely
				Build up layers of
				colours.
				Create printing
				blocks by
				simplifying an initial
				sketch book idea.
				Use relief method.





Vocabulary	Draw · Pattern ·	Shade	Sketchbook · Layer ·	· Scale	Tint · Tone · Hue	Colour match	Harmony ·
•	Repeating	· Change Brush size	Smudge · Blend	 Symmetry 	Carving · Surface	· Colour mix	Composition \cdot Mood \cdot
	 Thick · Thin 	· Paint (poster,	· Tone	· Refine · Alter	 Tactile 	 Warm colours 	Abstract
	· Line · Shape	powder,	· Object	· Visual · Sources ·	Tapestry	· Cold colours	
	· Colour	watercolour)	· Single · Group	Texture	Coiling	 Complementary 	
	Model · Collage	Sculpture	· Pattern	Colour-scheme	Quilling	colours	
	· Textiles	· Manipulate	Shade · Tone	· Colour spectrum	Strip	 Contrasting 	
	· Rolling	· Shaping	· Acrylic paint	· Tertiary colours ·	Acrylic	colours	
	 Kneading 	· Form	· Water colour paint	Blocking	Grades of pencil	· Poly bricks	
	· Shaping		· Poster paint	· Colour washing	· Thickened paint	· Relief · Resist	
	· Texture		· Brush mark	· Water resistant ·	· Properties	· Layers	
	· Construct		 Layering 	Pattern · Shape	 Application 	· Repetition · Inks	
	· Join		· Printing (block)	 Printing 	· Opacity	· Overlay	
	 Natural 			 Transparent 	 Figure 		
	· Man-made			Slabs · Coils	Portrait		
				· Mould			
				· Artefact			
				 Objects 			
				· Scraping			
				· Scales (small, large)			