



Art & Design Progression Map

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Form	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.
Generation of Ideas	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.	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.	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.	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.
Creation	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 technique 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 preliminary sketches or models.	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.
Evaluation	Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the 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.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one 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.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating 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	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 3D 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.
Paint	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.
Paper and Fabric	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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