



Art & Design Progression of Skills

Expressive Arts & Design– Art & Design Progression		
Stage 1 Birth +	Stage 2 2 Year Olds	Stage 3 3-4 Year Olds
● Explore materials and tools ● Uses hands, fingers, whole arm movements and large mark-making tools ● Explores paint, crayons, dough, water, sand and textured materials ● Enjoy sensory experiences ● Watches colours, sounds and movements with interest ● Responds to music, stories, songs and rhythmic movement ● Make early marks and movements ● Makes spontaneous marks, scribbles and shapes ● Enjoys moving body to music, bouncing, rocking, clapping or swaying ● Express feelings through action and sound ● Shows emotion through facial expression, voice, movement or colour exploration ● May react to familiar songs, sounds or repeated creative experiences ● Begin to notice and join in with creative activities ● Watches others using tools or making art ● May copy simple actions, sounds or movements in play	● Explore tools and materials with increasing control ● Uses simple tools such as crayons, chunky paintbrushes, spoons, fingers. ● Begins to choose tools for a purpose with adult guidance ● Enjoy making marks and creative movement ● Makes marks on paper, in sand or paint ● Enjoys joining in with singing, dancing, pretend play and simple role play ● Shows excitement when sharing or talking about their creations ● Begin to represent ideas through drawing and movement ● May talk about their marks as representing something ● Uses drawing, painting or movement to explore real experiences or imagination ● Notice colour and simple changes ● Explores colours and materials ● May begin to notice what happens when colours mix, with adult support ● Responds to art, music and performance	● Use tools for purpose e.g. scissors, knives, paintbrushes, pencils ● Enjoys expressing self and shows others their work e.g. painting, dancing. ● Begins to use drawing to represent actions and objects based on imagination, observation and experience. ● Talks about and expresses feelings and moods using colours, drawings and movements e.g. drawing a sad face for sad ● Combines colours when painting/ chalks to explore what might happen. ● Has an interest in and comments on artwork from artists, dances from professionals, actors in plays etc.



Drawing			
	EYFS: Reception	Year 1/2	Year 3
	Pupils know		
Methods, Techniques, media & materials	How to: ● 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.	● That a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line. ● Properties of drawing materials eg; which ones smudge, which ones can be erased, which ones blend. How to: ● 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.	How to: ● Use shapes identified within objects as a method to draw. ● Create tone by shading. ● Achieve even tones when shading. ● 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.



So that they can:		
Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome. Begin to develop observational skills (for example, by using mirrors to include the main features of faces)	Develop some control when using a wide range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures. Make choices about which materials to use to create an effect. Develop observational skills to look closely and reflect surface texture.	Confidently use a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.

Drawing			
	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pupils know			
Methods, Techniques, media & materials	How to: - 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'. - 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.	- What print effects different materials make. How to: - Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose. - 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.	- Gestural and expressive ways to make marks. - Effects different materials make. - The effects created when drawing into different surfaces How to: - Use symbolism as a way to create imagery. - Combine imagery into unique compositions. - Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro. - Make handmade tools to draw with. - Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects.
So that they can:			



Demonstrate greater skill and control when drawing and painting to depict forms, such as showing an awareness of proportion and being able to create 3D effects. Use growing knowledge of different materials, combining media for effect. Apply observational skills, showing a greater awareness of composition and demonstrating the beginnings of an individual style.	Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wide range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.	Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Work in a sustained way over several sessions to complete a piece.
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Painting & Mixed Media

EYFS: Reception

Year 1

Year 2



Methods, Techniques, media & materials	Pupils know		
	● 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.	● 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.	● 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. ● 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.
	So that they can:		
	Use a range of drawing materials, art application techniques, mixed-media scraps and modelling materials to create child-led art with no set outcome.	Develop some control when using a wider range of tools to draw, paint and create crafts and sculptures. Make choices about which materials to use to create an effect.	Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media. Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect. Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. Develop observational skills to look closely and aim to reflect some of the formal elements of art (colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space) in their work.
	Painting & Mixed Media		
Year 4		Year 5	
Pupils know			



Methods, Techniques, media & materials	● 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, making choices about tools and materials.	● Develop a drawing into a painting. ● Create a drawing using text as lines and tone. ● 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.
	So that they can: Demonstrate greater skill and control when drawing and painting to depict forms, such as showing an awareness of proportion and being able to create 3D effects. Apply observational skills, showing a greater awareness of composition and demonstrating the beginnings of an individual style.	Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wide range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.

Sculpture & 3D		
EYFS: Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Pupils know		



Sculpture & 3D



Methods, Techniques, media & materials	How to: ● Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form. ● Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. ● 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.	How to: ● 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. ● 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.	How to: ● 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. ● Translate ideas into sculptural forms.
	So that they can:		
	Confidently use of a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose. Develop direct observation, for example by using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.	Work with a range of media with control in different ways to achieve different effects, including experimenting with the techniques used by other artists. Combine a wide range of media, eg photography and digital art effects. Create in a more sustained way, revisiting artwork over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.	Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Work in a sustained way over several sessions to complete a piece, including working collaboratively on a larger scale and incorporating the formal elements of art.



Craft & Design		
	Year 2	Year 3
Methods, Techniques, media & materials	Pupils know	
	How to: ● Draw a map to illustrate a journey. ● Separate wool fibres ready to make felt. ● Lay wool fibres in opposite directions to make felt. ● 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.	● That layering materials in opposite directions make the handmade paper stronger. How to: ● Use a sketchbook to research a subject using different techniques and materials to present ideas. ● 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.
	So that they can:	



Further demonstrate increased control with a greater range of media. Make choices about which materials and techniques to use to create an effect. Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials.	Confidently use a range of materials and tools, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Use hands and tools confidently to cut, shape and join materials for a purpose.
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Craft & Design		
	Year 4	Year 6
	Pupils know	
Methods, Techniques, media & materials	- 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. How to: - Select imagery and use as inspiration for a design project. - To know how to make a mood board. - Recognise a theme and develop colour palettes using selected imagery and drawings. - Draw small sections of one image to focus 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.	- 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. How to: - Create a photomontage. - Create artwork for a design brief. - 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.
	So that they can:	



MURDISHAW WEST PRIMARY & NURSERY SCHOOL

Use growing knowledge of different materials, combining media for effect.
Use more complex techniques to shape and join materials, such as carving and modelling wire.

Create expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop artwork independently.
Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas.

EYFS: Reception

Year 1

Year 2



Pupils know:

Colour	The names of a wider range of colours. Colours can be mixed to make new colours.	That the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (<i>statement also included under 'Tone'</i>). Colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination.
Form	Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools.	Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. That three dimensional art is called sculpture.	That 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page. Pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique. A clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.
Shape	The names of simple shapes in art.	A range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these. Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.	Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. Patterns can be made using shapes.
Line	Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly, 'straight', 'round'.	Drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines. Lines can represent movement in drawings.	N/A (in the combined progression of skills)

EYFS: Reception

Year 1

Year 2

Pupils know:



MURDISHAW WEST PRIMARY & NURSERY SCHOOL

Pattern	When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.	That a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.	Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.
Texture	Simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy).	That texture means 'what something feels like'. Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. Different drawing tools make different marks.	Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. Drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture. Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.
Tone	There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as 'light' or 'dark'.	That there are many different shades (or 'hues') of the same colour. Changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced.	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (<i>statement also included under 'Colour'</i>).

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pupils know:				
Colour	Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.	Adding black to a colour creates a shade. Adding white to a colour creates a tint.	Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.	A 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour. Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, e.g. red for danger or for celebration.



MURDISHAW WEST PRIMARY & NURSERY SCHOOL

Form	Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). Organic forms can be abstract.	Using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.	An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them. The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.	The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
Shape	Negative shapes show the space around and between objects. Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.	How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.	<i>N/A (in the combined progression of skills)</i>	How an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition.
Line	Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.	Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.	<i>N/A (in the combined progression of skills)</i>	How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pupils know:				
Tone	Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.	Patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect. The starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.	Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.	Pattern can be created in many different ways, e.g. in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.
Texture	Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured.	How to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.	How to create texture on different materials.	<i>N/A (in the combined progression of skills)</i>



Pattern	That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.	That using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.	Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork.	That chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.
	Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic.			
	Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps.	Tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.		
	Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.			