



Chapelford Village Primary School

Long Term Subject Progression Overview

Subject: Art and Design

Subject Lead: Miss A Ward

Year Group	Area of Learning	Knowledge	Skills	Vocabulary (Tier 2 and 3)
Early Years	Drawing	Can control tools effectively Can join pieces effectively	*Experiment with mark making using a range of materials on a variety of surfaces and scales. *Use graphic tools, fingers, hands, chalks, pencils, brushes etc. to explore a range of marks- often experimental.	Mark-make Draw Line Circles
	Painting	Can change colours Which colours do know which colours they need to mix to make another colour Keep brushes clean when colour mixing Know what effects can be made with colour choices	*Play with, explore and discover paint and experience colour using a variety of tools to apply paint. *Explore mark making using card, brushes, sticks, sponges, fingers etc.	Colour Mix Primary Secondary
	3D and sculpture	Know what effects can be made with colour choices Use texture to create an effect Control tools effectively Join pieces effectively	*Take part in purposeful play with materials e.g. sand, clay, construction kits	Texture Form Sculpt

	Collage	<p>Know what effects can be made with colour choices</p> <p>Use texture to create an effect</p> <p>Control tools effectively</p> <p>Join pieces effectively</p>	<p>*Begin to make visual collections of visual materials and sort e.g rough/smooth</p> <p>*Tear, cut, glue and rearrange visual materials</p>	<p>Techniques</p> <p>Colour</p> <p>Texture</p>
	Printing	<p>Can combine pieces to create an effect</p> <p>Can join pieces effectively</p> <p>Can use tools effectively</p>	<p>*Explore printing techniques. There are 3 main methods:</p> <p>*direct</p> <p>*incised (cutting into)</p> <p>*Stencil</p> <p>*Focus on direct printing: Experiment printing using hands, fingers, sticks, fruit etc. Begin to create repeating patterns and random images.</p>	<p>Print</p> <p>Art techniques</p>
	Textiles	<p>Know what effects can be made with colour choices</p> <p>Use texture to create an effect</p> <p>Control tools effectively</p> <p>Join pieces effectively</p>	<p>*Sensory exploration of range of materials using appropriate vocab e.g smooth, soft, velvet etc.</p>	<p>Texture</p> <p>Techniques</p>
Year 1	Drawing	<p>Marks can be made using a variety of drawing tools</p>	<p>*Experiment with a variety of media; pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk. *Control the types of marks made with the range of media.</p> <p><u>Lines and marks</u> Name, match and draw lines/marks from observations. Invent new lines. Draw on different surfaces with a range of media. Use differently textured and sized media.</p>	<p>Cross-hatching</p> <p>Texture</p> <p>monochrome</p>

			<p>Shape Observe and draw shapes from observations. Draw shapes in between objects. Invent new shapes.</p> <p>Tone Investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, light/dark patterns, light dark shapes etc.</p> <p>Texture Investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing, copying.</p>	
	Painting	<p>Paint can be used to create a range of marks</p> <p>The names of the primary colours</p>	<p>*Use a variety of tools and techniques including different brush sizes and types.</p> <p>*Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects Work on different scales</p> <p>*Experiment with tools and techniques e.g. layering, mixing media, scrapping through</p> <p>Name different types of paint and their properties.</p> <p>Colour Identify primary colours by name. Mix primary shades and tones.</p> <p>Texture Create textured paint by adding sand, plaster.</p>	<p>Bristles</p> <p>Ferrule</p> <p>handle</p>
	3D and sculpture	<p>Sculptures can be made out of many different materials</p> <p>Artists take inspiration from the work of others</p>	<p>*Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading.</p> <p>* Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media Manipulate malleable materials for a purpose, e.g. pot, tile.</p> <p>*Understand the safety and basic care of materials and tools.</p> <p>Form</p>	<p>Balance</p> <p>Construct</p> <p>Model</p>

			<p>Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and manmade materials. Use simple 2-D shapes to create a 3-D form.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Change the surface of a malleable material. e.g. build a textured tile.</p>	
	Collage	<p>Collage can be used as a background</p> <p>Paper can be torn or cut for effect</p>	<p>*Create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies material, fabric, crepe paper, magazines etc</p> <p>*Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds</p> <p>*Sort and group materials for different purposes e.g. colour texture</p> <p>*Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers</p> <p>* Work on different scales</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Collect, sort, name match colours appropriate for an image.</p> <p><u>Shape</u> Create and arrange shapes appropriately.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Create, select and use textured paper for an image.</p>	<p>Tear</p> <p>Snip</p> <p>Paste</p>
	Printing	<p>Prints can be made from ordinary objects</p> <p>How to make and use a stencil and relief block</p>	<p>*Print with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. corks, pen barrels, sponge.</p> <p>*Make simple marks on rollers and printing palettes.</p> <p>*Take simple prints i.e. mono -printing</p> <p>*Roll printing ink over found objects to create patterns e.g. plastic mesh, stencils</p> <p>* Build repeating patterns and recognise pattern in the environment.</p> <p>*Create simple printing blocks with press print Design more repetitive patterns</p>	<p>Stippling</p> <p>Stroking</p> <p>Overprint</p>

			<p><u>Colour</u> Experiment with overprinting motifs and colour.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Make rubbings to collect textures and patterns.</p>	
	Textiles	Mixed media, including fabrics, yarn and beads, can be used to create artwork	<p>*Match and sort fabrics and threads for colour, texture, length, size and shape.</p> <p>*Change and modify threads and fabrics, knotting, fraying, fringing, pulling threads, twisting, plaiting.</p> <p>*Cut and shape fabric using scissors/snips.</p> <p>*Apply shapes with glue or by stitching.</p> <p>*Apply decoration using beads, buttons, feathers etc.</p> <p>*Create cords and plaits for decoration.</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Apply colour with printing, dipping, fabric crayons Create and use dyes i.e. onion skins, tea, coffee.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Create fabrics by weaving materials i.e. grass through twigs, carrier bags on a bike wheel.</p>	Thread Assemble Fibres
Year 2	Drawing	The surface drawn on will create different effects	<p>*Experiment with a variety of media; pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk. *Control the types of marks made with the range of media.</p> <p><u>Lines and marks</u> Name, match and draw lines/marks from observations. Invent new lines. Draw on different surfaces with a range of media. Use differently textured and sized media.</p>	Contrast Medium/media Stippling

			<p>Shape Observe and draw shapes from observations. Draw shapes in between objects. Invent new shapes.</p> <p>Tone Investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, light/dark patterns, light dark shapes etc.</p> <p>Texture Investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing, copying.</p>	
	Painting	Colour and line can be used to show mood, movement and feelings	<p>*Use a variety of tools and techniques including different brush sizes and types.</p> <p>*Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects Work on different scales</p> <p>*Experiment with tools and techniques e.g. layering, mixing media, scrapping through</p> <p>Name different types of paint and their properties.</p> <p>Colour Identify primary colours by name. Mix primary shades and tones.</p> <p>Texture Create textured paint by adding sand, plaster.</p>	Concentric shapes Contrast Motif
	3D and sculpture	<p>Sculptors make their ideas come to life by joining or moulding materials together</p> <p>Sculptors sometimes first make small- scale models of their work called maquettes</p>	<p>*Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading.</p> <p>* Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media Manipulate malleable materials for a purpose, e.g. pot, tile.</p> <p>*Understand the safety and basic care of materials and tools.</p> <p>Form</p>	Depth Maquette Sculpt

			<p>Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and manmade materials. Use simple 2-D shapes to create a 3-D form.</p> <p>Texture Change the surface of a malleable material. e.g. build a textured tile.</p>	
	Collage	Reconstructed paintings are made using images (and materials) that were originally part of something else	<p>*Create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies material, fabric, crepe paper, magazines etc</p> <p>*Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds</p> <p>*Sort and group materials for different purposes e.g. colour texture</p> <p>*Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers</p> <p>* Work on different scales</p> <p>Colour Collect, sort, name match colours appropriate for an image.</p> <p>Shape Create and arrange shapes appropriately.</p> <p>Texture Create, select and use textured paper for an image.</p>	Reconstruct Montage manipulate
	Printing	<p>Prints can be made from natural objects</p> <p>How to make a collagraph printing block</p>	<p>*Print with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. corks, pen barrels, sponge.</p> <p>*Make simple marks on rollers and printing palettes.</p> <p>*Take simple prints i.e. mono -printing</p> <p>*Roll printing ink over found objects to create patterns e.g. plastic mesh, stencils</p> <p>* Build repeating patterns and recognise pattern in the environment.</p> <p>*Create simple printing blocks with press print</p>	Collagraph Design pattern

			<p>*Design more repetitive patterns</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Experiment with overprinting motifs and colour.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Make rubbings to collect textures and patterns.</p>	
	Textiles	Reconstructed paintings are made using images (and materials) that were originally part of something else	<p>*Match and sort fabrics and threads for colour, texture, length, size and shape.</p> <p>*Change and modify threads and fabrics, knotting, fraying, fringing, pulling threads, twisting, plaiting.</p> <p>*Cut and shape fabric using scissors/snips.</p> <p>*Apply shapes with stitching.</p> <p>*Apply decoration using beads, buttons, feathers etc.</p> <p>*Create cords and plaits for decoration.</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Apply colour with printing, dipping, fabric crayons Create and use dyes i.e. onion skins, tea, coffee.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Create fabrics by weaving materials i.e. grass through twigs, carrier bags on a bike wheel.</p>	Reconstruct Montage manipulate
Year 3	Drawing	<p>There are lines and patterns in natural objects</p> <p>A range of effects can be made with paint</p>	<p>*Experiment with ways in which surface detail can be added to drawings.</p> <p>*Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources.</p> <p>*Draw for a sustained period of time at an appropriate level.</p> <p><u>Lines and Marks</u></p>	Tonking Sgraffito impasto

			<p>Make marks and lines with a wide range of drawing implements e.g. charcoal, pencil, crayon, chalk pastels, pens etc.</p> <p>Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to create lines and marks.</p> <p><u>Form and Shape</u></p> <p>Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to draw different forms and shapes.</p> <p>Begin to show an awareness of objects having a third dimension.</p> <p><u>Tone</u></p> <p>Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to achieve variations in tone.</p> <p>Apply tone in a drawing in a simple way.</p> <p><u>Texture</u></p> <p>Create textures with a wide range of drawing implements.</p> <p>Apply a simple use of pattern and texture in a drawing</p>	
	Painting	<p>There are lines and patterns in natural objects</p> <p>A range of effects can be made with paint</p>	<p>*Use a variety of tools and techniques including different brush sizes and types.</p> <p>*Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects Work on different scales</p> <p>*Experiment with tools and techniques e.g. layering, mixing media, scrapping through</p> <p>Name different types of paint and their properties.</p> <p><u>Colour</u></p> <p>Identify primary colours by name. Mix primary shades and tones.</p> <p><u>Texture</u></p> <p>Create textured paint by adding sand, plaster.</p>	<p>Tonking</p> <p>Sgraffito</p> <p>impasto</p>

	3D and sculpture	<p>Relief work is a sculptural technique where parts of a sculpture remain attached to a surface</p> <p>Sculptures can be any size and created with a wide range of materials</p> <p>When displayed, they are called an installation</p>	<p>*Manipulate malleable materials in a variety of ways including rolling and kneading.</p> <p>* Explore sculpture with a range of malleable media Manipulate malleable materials for a purpose, e.g. pot, tile.</p> <p>*Understand the safety and basic care of materials and tools.</p> <p><u>Form</u> Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural and manmade materials. Use simple 2-D shapes to create a 3-D form.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Change the surface of a malleable material. e.g. build a textured tile.</p>	Gesso Relief installation
	Collage	<p>A mandala means circle in Sanskrit</p> <p>Mandalas are designs used in Hinduism and Buddhism</p> <p>Quilting is a way of conveying a message</p>	<p>*Create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies material, fabric, crepe paper, magazines etc</p> <p>*Arrange and glue materials to different backgrounds</p> <p>*Sort and group materials for different purposes e.g. colour texture</p> <p>*Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers</p> <p>* Work on different scales</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Collect, sort, name match colours appropriate for an image.</p> <p><u>Shape</u> Create and arrange shapes appropriately.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Create, select and use textured paper for an image.</p>	Radial Pigment symbol

	Printing	<p>How to use a printing slab and roller</p> <p>How to create different printing blocks</p>	<p>*Print with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. corks, pen barrels, sponge.</p> <p>*Make simple marks on rollers and printing palettes.</p> <p>*Take simple prints i.e. mono -printing</p> <p>*Roll printing ink over found objects to create patterns e.g. plastic mesh, stencils</p> <p>* Build repeating patterns and recognise pattern in the environment.</p> <p>*Create simple printing blocks with press print</p> <p>*Design more repetitive patterns</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Experiment with overprinting motifs and colour.</p> <p><u>Texture</u> Make rubbings to collect textures and patterns.</p>	<p>Repeated Impressed stamp Monoprint</p>
	Textiles	<p>A mandala means circle in Sanskrit</p> <p>Mandalas are designs used in Hinduism and Buddhism</p> <p>Quilting is a way of conveying a message</p>	<p>*Match and sort fabrics and threads for colour, texture, length, size and shape.</p> <p>*Change and modify threads and fabrics, knotting, fraying, fringing, pulling threads, twisting, plaiting.</p> <p>*Cut and shape fabric using scissors/snips.</p> <p>*Apply shapes with glue or by stitching.</p> <p>*Apply decoration using beads, buttons, feathers etc.</p> <p>*Create cords and plaits for decoration.</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Apply colour with printing, dipping, fabric crayons Create and use dyes i.e. onion skins, tea, coffee.</p> <p><u>Texture</u></p>	<p>Radial Pigment symbol</p>

			Create fabrics by weaving materials i.e. grass through twigs, carrier bags on a bike wheel.	
Year 4	Drawing	<p>What is meant by still life</p> <p>How to use a viewfinder to create a focal point or an area of interest</p> <p>How to identify details</p>	<p>*Experiment with ways in which surface detail can be added to drawings.</p> <p>*Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources.</p> <p>*Draw for a sustained period of time at an appropriate level.</p> <p><u>Lines and Marks</u> Make marks and lines with a wide range of drawing implements e.g. charcoal, pencil, crayon, chalk pastels, pens etc. Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to create lines and marks.</p> <p><u>Form and Shape</u> Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to draw different forms and shapes. Begin to show an awareness of objects having a third dimension.</p> <p><u>Tone</u> Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to achieve variations in tone.</p>	<p>Viewfinder</p> <p>Contour</p> <p>Negative space</p>
	Painting	<p>Similarities and differences between the work of two artists</p> <p>Know that abstract art is more about the shapes, colours and feelings it expresses – it is not</p>	<p>*Experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects.</p> <p>*Work on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc.</p> <p>*Create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task.</p>	<p>Overpainting</p> <p>Tertiary colour</p> <p>Wet-on-wet</p>

		about it being a realistic depiction	Colour Mix colours and know which primary colours make secondary colour. Use more specific colour language. Mix and use tints and shades.	
	3D and sculpture	An illusion can suggest movement Proportion will make a figure seem realistic	* Plan, design and make models from observation or imagination. *Join clay adequately and construct a simple base for extending and modelling other shapes. *Create surface patterns and textures in a malleable material. *Use papier mache to create a simple 3D object.	Form Proportion Decoupage
	Collage	An illusion can suggest movement Proportion will make a figure seem realistic	*Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures. *Use collage as a means of collecting ideas and information and building a visual vocabulary.	Form Proportion Decoupage
	Printing	Kente cloth is a woven fabric from West Africa Tie dye is a method used to create designs and colour Textile artists use a range of materials to create textured designs and images	*Create printing blocks using a relief or impressed method. *Create repeating patterns print with two colour overlays.	Tie dye Weft warp

	Textiles	<p>Kente cloth is a woven fabric from West Africa</p> <p>Tie dye is a method used to create designs and colour</p> <p>Textile artists use a range of materials to create textured designs and images</p>	<p>*Use a variety of techniques, e.g. printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching to create different textural effects.</p> <p>*Match the tool to the material.</p> <p>*Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining.</p> <p>*Experiment with paste resist.</p>	Tie dye Weft warp
Year 5	Drawing	<p>What is meant by <i>subtractive drawing</i></p> <p>What abstract art is</p> <p>Lines can be used to suggest harmony</p>	<p>*Work from a variety of sources including observation, photographs and digital images.</p> <p>*Work in a sustained and independent way to create a detailed drawing. *Develop close observation skills using a variety of view finders.</p> <p>*Use a sketchbook to collect and develop ideas.</p> <p>*Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work.</p> <p><u>Lines, Marks, Tone, Form & Texture</u></p> <p>Use dry media to make different marks, lines, patterns and shapes within a drawing. Experiment with wet media to make different marks, lines, patterns, textures and shapes. Explore colour mixing and blending techniques with coloured pencils. Use different techniques for different purposes i.e. shading, hatching within their own work.</p>	Overlay Abstract chroma

			Start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media.	
	Painting	<p>What is meant by <i>subtractive drawing</i></p> <p>What abstract art is</p> <p>Lines can be used to suggest harmony</p>	<p>*Develop a painting from a drawing</p> <p>*Carry out preliminary studies, trying out different media and materials and mixing appropriate colours. *Create imaginative work from a variety of sources e.g. observational drawing, themes, poetry, music</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. Be able to identify primary secondary, complementary and contrasting colours. Work with complementary colours.</p>	<p>Overlay</p> <p>Abstract chroma</p>
	3D and sculpture	<p>An armature can be used to create a piece of 3D art</p> <p>Clay can be joined by a score and slip method</p>	<p>*Shape, form, model and construct from observation or imagination.</p> <p>*Use recycled, natural and man-made materials to create sculptures.</p> <p>*Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work.</p> <p>*Develop skills in using clay inc. slabs, coils, slips, etc *Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media.</p>	<p>Analogous colours</p> <p>Contour score</p>
Collage	<p>Appliqué is a technique where fabric is stuck or sewn onto a larger piece to form a pattern or picture</p> <p>Textile comes from the Latin word, <i>texere</i>, meaning to braid, weave or construct</p>	<p>*Add collage to a painted, printed or drawn background.</p> <p>*Use a range of media to create collages.</p> <p>*Use different techniques, colours and textures etc when designing and making pieces of work.</p> <p>*Use collage as a means of extending work from initial ideas.</p>	<p>Applique</p> <p>Natural fibre</p>	

	Printing	Reduction is a method of block printing where part of the block is removed to create layers of colour and each colour is printed on top of the last	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Create printing blocks by simplifying an initial sketch book idea. *Use relief or impressed method. *Create prints with three overlays. *Work into prints with a range of media e.g. pens, colour pens and paints. 	Transpose Incision inverted
	Textiles	<p>Appliqué is a technique where fabric is stuck or sewn onto a larger piece to form a pattern or picture</p> <p>Textile comes from the Latin word, <i>texere</i>, meaning to braid, weave or construct</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Use fabrics to create 3D structures. *Use different grades of threads and needles. *Experiment with batik techniques *Experiment with a range of media to overlap and layer creating interesting colours and textures and effects. 	Applique Natural fibre
Year 6	Drawing	The elements of art and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Experiment with wet media to make different marks, lines, patterns, textures and shapes. *Explore colour mixing and blending techniques with coloured pencils. *Use different techniques for different purposes i.e. shading, hatching within their own work. *Start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media. 	Scale Proportion figurative

			<p><u>Perspective and Composition</u> Begin to use simple perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon. Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their paintings e.g. foreground, middle ground and background. Show an awareness of how paintings are created i.e. Composition</p>	
	Painting	<p>Observation of still life can be responded to through a combination of different media and styles</p>	<p>*Develop a painting from a drawing *Carry out preliminary studies, trying out different media and materials and mixing appropriate colours. *Create imaginative work from a variety of sources e.g. observational drawing, themes, poetry, music</p> <p><u>Colour</u> Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. Be able to identify primary secondary, complementary and contrasting colours. Work with complementary colours.</p>	<p>Balance Observational drawing angles</p>
	3D and sculpture	<p>A 2D object can change its form and shape to become 3D</p> <p>Asymmetrical means balance is created where there are elements of colour or shape on both sides that make each side equally important</p>	<p>*Shape, form, model and construct from observation or imagination. *Use recycled, natural and man-made materials to create sculptures. *Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work. *Develop skills in using clay inc. slabs, coils, slips, etc *Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media.</p>	<p>asymmetrical balance amorphous biomorphic</p>

	Collage	Observation of still life can be responded to through a combination of different media and styles	<p>*Add collage to a painted, printed or drawn background.</p> <p>*Use a range of media to create collages.</p> <p>*Use different techniques, colours and textures etc when designing and making pieces of work.</p> <p>*Use collage as a means of extending work from initial ideas.</p>	Balance Observational drawing angles
	Printing	<p>Batik is a method of making marks on cloth using hot wax</p> <p>Perspective is a technique that enables artists to create the illusion of depth to a painting or drawing</p>	<p>*Create printing blocks by simplifying an initial sketch book idea.</p> <p>*Use relief or impressed method.</p> <p>*Create prints with three overlays.</p> <p>*Work into prints with a range of media e.g. pens, colour pens and paints.</p>	Batik Tjanting tool Resist art
	Textiles	<p>Batik is a method of making marks on cloth using hot wax</p> <p>Perspective is a technique that enables artists to create the illusion of depth to a painting or drawing</p>	<p>*Use fabrics to create 3D structures.</p> <p>*Use different grades of threads and needles.</p> <p>*Experiment with colour and dyeing techniques.</p> <p>*Experiment with a range of media to overlap and layer creating interesting colours and textures and effects.</p>	Batik Tjanting tool Resist art