



Art and Design Progression Grid 2025-26

Big idea	Aspect	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Humankind	Human form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail. <p>covered x 5 optional x 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. <p>covered optional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. <p>covered</p>
Creativity	Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings. <p>covered x 9 optional x 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Design and make art to express ideas. <p>covered x 2 optional x 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. <p>covered x 13 optional x 8</p>
	Generation of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork. <p>covered x 3 optional x 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. <p>covered x 3 optional x 5</p>
	Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used. <p>optional x 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. <p>covered x 3 optional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. <p>covered x 4 optional x 6</p>
Materials	Malleable materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire. Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools. <p>covered x 15 optional x 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing. <p>covered x 2 optional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints. <p>covered x 4 optional</p>
	Paper and fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking. Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics. <p>covered x 5 optional x 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage. <p>covered x 3 optional x 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Create a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper. <p>covered</p>
	Paint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application. <p>covered x 2 optional x 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identify and use paints in the primary colours. <p>covered x 5 optional x 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Identify and mix secondary colours. <p>covered x 7 optional</p>
	Printing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers. <p>covered optional x 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint. <p>covered x 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print. <p>covered x 2</p>



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	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted. Select appropriate tools and media to draw with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.
Nature	Natural art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms. Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.
Place and space	Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: PDAOL: Exp A&D A painting of a place is called a landscape. Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past). Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.
Comparison	Compare and contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AOL: Exp A&D Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.