



Knowledge Progression for Art and Design

"You are young, you are precious, you are loved."

St John Bosco

OLC learners know it, show it, think it, prove it.

Early Years Framework 2025	National Curriculum 2014	
ELG: Creating with Materials <i>Children at the expected level of development will:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. 	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practises and disciplines, and making links to their own work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay about great artists, architects and designers in history

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human form	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Broad knowledge A human body normally includes a head, body, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers and toes. Covered	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. Covered x 9	Core knowledge A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves. Covered x 5	Core knowledge A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait. A drawing or painting of the artist's face is called a self-portrait. Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests. Covered x 5	Broad knowledge Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Covered x 3	Core knowledge A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any of its various shapes and postures, using any of the drawing media. Statues, statuettes and figurines have been used throughout history to represent religious and social narratives. Significant statues include the Statue of Liberty in the United States of America and Christ the Redeemer in Brazil. Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form. The making of statues, statuettes and figurines is an ancient craft. The ancient Sumerians, Egyptians and The Indus valley all created these human forms which can tell us about the past. Covered x 3	Core knowledge Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality. Covered x 3	Broad knowledge 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. Covered x 3
		Creativity Creation AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge Artwork can be made with lots of different resources. Covered x 2	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge Art can be made using lots of different resources. Artwork can be made in different ways using different resources. Covered x 20	Core knowledge Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print. Observational drawing is when you look closely at something and draw what you see. Covered x 2	Broad knowledge 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. Covered x 2	Core knowledge A motif is a decorative image or design. Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic. The visual elements are colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time. Covered x 13	Core knowledge Weaving is a crafting technique used to make decorative and functional fabrics and artworks. The visual elements of line, pattern and colour are an important part of the weaving process. Islamic art uses geometric shapes to make patterns. The star is the chosen motif for many Islamic decorations because it is believed to symbolise the light and perfection of Allah. Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. Covered x 13	Core knowledge Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is called a continuous line drawing. Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, by sculpting materials or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks, twigs and other natural materials. When drawing a sketch of a landscape, features can be simplified into basic lines and shapes rather than drawn in detail. Covered x 6	Core knowledge Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues. Covered x 6

OLC learners know it, show it, think it, prove it.

Generation of ideas

Broad knowledge

Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.

Covered x 3

Core knowledge

- A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.
- The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features.

Covered x 3

Core knowledge

- Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements.

Covered x 4

Broad knowledge

Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.

Covered x 4

Core knowledge

- An art installation is a visual artwork, often created for indoor spaces, such as galleries and museums.
- Most installations will start by the artist making preliminary sketches and models, before refining them to create ideas for a finished piece.

Covered x 6

Core knowledge

- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.
- Sketchbooks can contain drawings, written work and personal thoughts and ideas about pieces of art.
- Sketching and preliminary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork.

Covered x 6

Evaluation

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.

Covered x 5

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Covered x 5

Broad knowledge

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.

Covered x 11

Broad knowledge

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.

Covered x 11

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Covered x 6

Broad knowledge

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.

Covered x 6

Materials

Malleable materials

AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D

Broad knowledge

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

Covered x 53

Core knowledge

- Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened.

Covered x 3

Core knowledge

- Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect.
- 3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art.

Covered x 2

Core knowledge

- Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking.

Covered x 3

Core knowledge

- A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another.
- Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay.
- A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger.

Covered x 7

Core knowledge

- An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.
- Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

Covered x 7

Core knowledge

- A relief sculpture projects out from a flat surface.
- A high-relief sculpture projects significantly from the surface and can sometimes resemble a free standing form.
- A low-relief sculpture does not project far from its surface and is visibly attached to a surface.

Covered x 2

Broad knowledge

A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.

Covered x 2

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6									
Paper, fabric, metal and plastic	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Broad knowledge Core knowledge Covered	Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue. Covered x 11	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge Covered x 11	Core knowledge Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. Covered x 4	Core knowledge Texture is one of the seven visual elements of art. A texture can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string. Covered x 3	Core knowledge A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread or other materials. An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow. A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric. A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric. Covered x 2	Core knowledge Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric. Covered x 2	Broad knowledge Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Covered x 2	Core knowledge Materials can be joined by tying, gluing, knotting, twisting and threading. Recycled materials such as plastic, glass, card, wire and net can be used to create visual effects in new artworks. Embellishments such as stitching, glitter, felt and pen work can be added to a mixed media collage to add details and create interesting effects. Covered x 2									
										Paint and colour	AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge Covered x 4	AOL: Exp A&D Core knowledge Covered x 18	Core knowledge The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. A colour wheel has three primary colours on it-red, yellow and blue. A colour wheel has three secondary colours on it-purple, orange and green. The secondary colours are between the two primary colours which make it. Covered x 8	Core knowledge Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. Patterns can be stripy, dotted or zig-zagged. The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow. A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. Covered x 6	Core knowledge Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours are colours found on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other. Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue. Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Warm colours include red, yellow and orange. Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. Cool colours include blues, greens and some purples. Covered x 7	Core knowledge Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue. Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red. Covered x 7	Core knowledge A tint is made by mixing a colour with white. A tone is made by mixing a colour with grey. A shade is made by mixing as colour with black. Covered x 5	Core knowledge The Enchanted Owl by Inuit artist uses striking pairs of colours to make it stand out. It was originally printed in both red and black, and in green and black. Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold. The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks. Covered x 5
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Broad knowledge Core knowledge Covered	AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Broad knowledge Core knowledge Covered x 14	Core knowledge Soft pencils make dark lines. Hard pencils make light lines. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Covered x 3	Core knowledge Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. Covered x 2	Core knowledge Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects. Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. Covered x 2	Core knowledge Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space. It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry. Covered x 2	Core knowledge Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging. Rembrandt (1606–1669) was one of the world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings Rembrandt used pens, chalks, ink and brushes to capture light and shade, form, and shadow. White chalk on black paper can be used to create areas of light and shade. Ink wash, white chalk, or pencil can be used to create light and shade. Covered x 5	Core knowledge Line is a visual element that can be used to create shapes, shade, detail and texture to a drawing. In observational drawing, line is the key visual element. Covered x 5										

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Nature	Natural art	<p>AOL: Exp A&D</p> <p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p> <p>Covered x 14</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away. The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph. Natural materials, such as twigs, moss, pebbles, sand and water can be used to make art. <p>Covered x 6</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shape and colours are often symmetrical. <p>Covered x 5</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects such as stones, shells and twigs can be used to make marks and patterns on different surfaces. Such patterns can include geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.</p> <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones. Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software. <p>Covered x 5</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Environmental artists use recycled materials to create their art. The use of recycled materials can give a message about the importance of recycling but can also portray important messages about damage to the environment or how human behaviour is impacting the world. <p>Covered x 1</p>	
Place and space	Landscapes	<p>AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals live in lots of different habitats. <p>Covered x 6</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>A landscape or seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p> <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.</p> <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view. A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view. Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background. The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance. When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface. Perspective is an important aspect of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewers eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Broad knowledge</p> <p>Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.</p> <p>Covered x 2</p>	
Comparison	Compare and contrast	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses. Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use both primary and secondary colours in their artwork. <p>Covered x 5</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface. <p>Covered x 5</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. An artist's use of colour is one way to compare and contrast works of art. Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour. Piet Mondrian is a significant artist who created artwork using blocks of primary colours. Wassily Kandinsky is a significant artist who created artwork using a range of hues. <p>Covered x 6</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some mosaics, such as Roman and Greek mosaics were made to represent everyday life and religious images. Some mosaics, such as Islamic mosaics are made to portray geometrical patterns. Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations. A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style. Artists and art movement use different approaches to colour in their artworks. This is often to reflect a mood, or feeling, create an effect or reflect a particular art movement, for example Pop art. <p>Covered x 8</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape artists use different techniques to create their work. Some will paint a realistic representation of what they see and some will use colour or texture to create a particular mood or atmosphere. The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some lighter, brighter colours including yellows and creams. These colours represent both the climate and the resources available from the local environment. <p>Covered x 8</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style. Different types of architectural design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850 BC–cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100–1500), Renaissance architecture (1400–1600), Baroque architecture (1600–1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960–1990). The ancient Greeks developed the Classical form of architecture that has been copied for thousands of years. When making land art, most artists will use materials from the local environment. Some artists will enhance a natural material by adding colour while some artists will use the natural textural or patterned qualities of the original material. In expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The artist's use of brushwork is usually textured. <p>Covered x 6</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements. <p>Covered x 6</p>		

Big idea	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	<p>AOL: Exp A&D</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past people painted pictures to remember events and special people. <p>Covered</p>	<p>AOL: Exp A&D</p> <p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures. An artist is a person who creates artwork. Henri Matisse was a famous artist. <p>Covered x 4</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life. Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. <p>Covered x 2</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant landscape artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet. Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture. <p>Covered x 3</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and simplify it into one single unbroken line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging. Edvard Munch is a significant Expressionism artist. <i>The Scream</i> is one of his most familiar works and depicts the artist's feelings of anxiety. The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes. <p>Covered x 7</p>	<p>Core knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things. Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona. Significant artworks by black artists include <i>Forever Free</i> (1867) by Edmonia Lewis, <i>The Banjo Lesson</i> (1893) by Henry Ossawa Tanner and <i>No Woman, No Cry</i> (1998) by Chris Ofili. Each tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues. Chris Ofili is a significant black artist whose work portrays messages about black culture and history. The painting <i>'No Woman, No Cry'</i> by Chris Ofili bears a phosphorescent inscription that indicates that the crying woman depicted is Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon OBE, the mother of Stephen Lawrence, who was murdered in an unprovoked racist attack in London in 1993. The photographs inside the tears in this painting are all images of Stephen. <p>Covered x 7</p>

OLC learners know it, show it, think it, prove it.