

# Art and Design Progression Map

Each milestone is indicative of two years' learning opportunities Milestone 1 = Years 1 and 2, Milestone 2 = Year 3 and 4, Milestone 3 = Year 5 and 6

### **Threshold Concept**

#### Develop ideas

This concept involves understanding how ideas develop through an artistic process.

#### Milestone 1

# Milestone 2

- Respond to ideas and starting points.
- · Explore ideas and collect visual information.
- · Explore different methods and materials as ideas develop.
- Develop ideas from starting
- throughout the curriculum. · Collect information,
- sketches and resources Adapt and refine ideas as
- they progress. · Explore ideas in a variety of ways.
- · Comment on artworks using visual language.

#### Milestone 3

- · Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.
- · Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch
- Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas
- Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses.
- · Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.

## Master techniques

This concept involves developing a skill set so that ideas may be communicated. Painting

- · Use thick and thin brushes.
- · Mix primary colours to make secondary.
- Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones.
- · Create colour wheels.
- · Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Mix colours effectively.
- · Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. · Experiment with creating mood with colour.
- · Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour.
- Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.
- · Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually
- interesting pieces.

   Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.
- · Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture.
- Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other

# Collage

- Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued.
- Sort and arrange materials.
- Mix materials to create texture.
- Select and arrange materials for a striking effect.
- Ensure work is precise.
- Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.
- Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned).
- Combine visual and tactile qualities.

### Sculpture

- Use a combination of shapes.
- · Include lines and texture.
- · Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials.

  • Use techniques such as
- rolling, cutting, moulding and carving.
- · Create and combine shapes to create
- recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).
- Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.
- Use clay and other mouldable materials.
- Add materials to provide interesting detail.
- · Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations.
- Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern.
- · Combine visual and tactile qualities.
- Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.

# Drawing

- Draw lines of different sizes
- · Colour (own work) neatly following the lines.
- · Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines.
- Show different tones by using coloured pencils.
- · Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture.
- Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
- · Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- · Use shading to show light and shadow.
- Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.
- · Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).
- · Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.
- Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).
- · Use lines to represent

- Use repeating or overlapping shapes.
- Mimic print from the environment (e.g. wallpapers).
- Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges).
- Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints.
- Use layers of two or more colours.
- Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments.
- Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block).
- Make precise repeating patterns.

- · Build up layers of colours.
- Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail.
- Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work.

#### Textiles

- Use weaving to create a pattern.
- Join materials using glue and/or a stitch.
- · Use plaiting.
- · Shape and stitch materials.
- Use basic cross stitch and back stitch.
- · Colour fabric.
- · Create weavings.
- Quilt, pad and gather fabric.
- Show precision in techniques.
- Choose from a range of stitching techniques.
- Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces.

# Digital media

- Use a wide range of tools to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes.
- Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created.
- Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations).

# Take inspiration from the greats

This concept involves learning from both the artistic process and techniques of great artists and artisans throughout history.

- Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces.
- Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.
- Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists.
- Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.