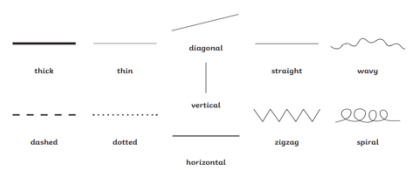
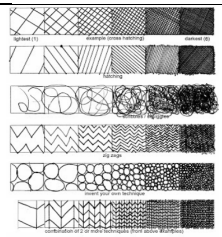
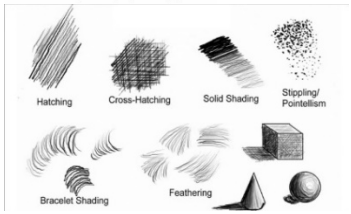
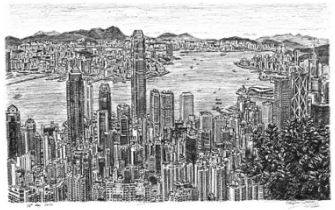
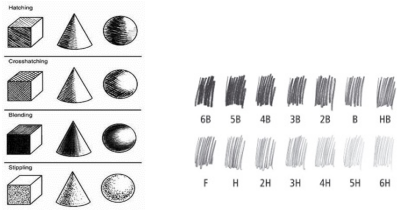
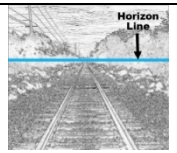
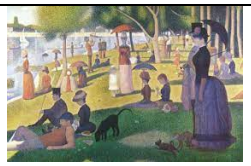
Bursley Academy Art progression document (Drawing)

YR	Main Objective	Crucial Knowledge Practical	Techniques Practical	Artists selected or suggested artists	
EYFS	Using a pencil experiment making lines of tone/depth. Make patterns/textures from observations, imagination and illustrations.	• Pencils and other tools can make marks • Tone means how light or dark something is.		EYFS to focus on mark making and fine motor skills as per framework.	
1	Develop a range of tone using a pencil with techniques such as: hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending to create light/ dark lines. Investigate lines e.g. light/dark, think, thin Investigate textures by describing, naming, rubbing, copying. Produce an expanding range of patterns and textures. **Ongoing:** Describe and compare what I can see and give an opinion about the work of an artist.	• Tone means how light or dark something is. • Hatching means lines that cross over in different directions to create tone. • Stippling is small repeated dots used to create tone. • Texture can be created by rubbing • Lines can have different weight	 	**Henri Matisse**	
2	Continue to investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, patterns and shapes using a pencil. Name, match and draw lines/marks from observations. Continue to Investigate textures, expanding range of patterns. **Ongoing:** Suggest and compare how artists have used colour, pattern and shape.	• Blend is to gently merge two colours together or soften lines. • A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. • Texture is how something appears to feel. • Lines can be used in a range of ways and there are many different line types		**Stephen Wiltshire**	
3 (A)	Begin to show an awareness of objects having a third dimension and perspective. Develop awareness of shading techniques to develop sense of shape and light source. Create textures and patterns with a wide range of drawing tools Developing intricate patterns/ marks with a variety of media. **Ongoing:** Explain some of the features of art from different cultures/ historical periods.	• Third dimension means making an object look solid by using drawing techniques. • Line and tone are used to represent different forms • When shading with different media different techniques can be used to create different effects.		Possible suggested still life artists e.g. Goya, Cezanne	

4 (B)	Develop drawings featuring the third dimension and perspective. Developing techniques to create intricate patterns using different grades of pencil and other implements/media to create lines, marks and develop tone. **Ongoing:** Compare and review the work of different artists and designers	• Pencils are graded by numbers are used to tell us how soft the lead is. The higher the number the softer the lead and the blacker the mark • Perspective is to make a drawing appear 3D on a 2D plain. E.g. A road appearing to curve in the distance or an apple sitting on a table.	 	Possible suggested still life artists e.g. Goya, Cezanne, Van Gogh	
5 (A)	Develop simple perspective in using a single focal point/horizon. Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale/ proportion Use drawing techniques to work from a variety of sources including observation, photographs and digital images. Use appropriate materials to create tone and shading within images. **Ongoing:** Research the work of an artist or designer and use their work to replicate style	• 'Single focal point' is the area of the drawing a viewer sees first. • Composition is the placement or arrangement of pieces in the art work • Develop awareness of scale and proportion within a drawing		Possible still life or portrait artists	
6 (B)	Develop further perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon. Use different techniques for different purposes i.e. shading, hatching within their own work. Develop an awareness of composition, scale/proportion Draw for a sustained period of time over on one piece (sessions) **Ongoing:** Explain the style of how my work and how it has been influenced by a famous artist or designer.	• The area of the drawing a viewer sees first is called the 'single focal point.' • 'Horizon' is a line that runs across the page from side to side to represent the viewer's eye level.		Landscape artists e.g. Turner, Van Gogh, Constable, David Hockney	
all	Introduce techniques with pencil and then explore those technques with other media in school; chalk, oil pastel, soft pastel, charcoal if relevant for your unit. TIP: When using charcaol and soft pastel – seal with hairspray to mininise smudges.				