

# Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 3: Summer 2  
What did the Romans do for us?  
Session 1/4

## Sculpture

Sculpture is the creation of artistic objects in three dimensions. A sculpture may look exactly like a person or object or may reflect shapes and forms that the artist invents.

Sculpture may be either in the round or in relief. An enormous variety of media may be used, including clay, wax, stone, metal, fabric, glass, wood, plaster, rubber, and random "found" objects. Materials may be carved, modelled, moulded, cast, wrought, welded, sewn, or otherwise shaped and combined.

## Glossary

**Round** - where figures are presented in complete 3-D form and are not attached to a background.

**Relief** - where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background.

**Three dimensional** - an object that is solid rather than flat, it can be measured in three different directions, usually the height, length and width.

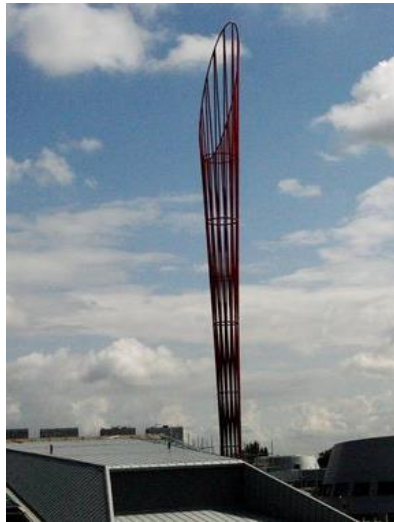
**Wrought** - shaped by hammering.



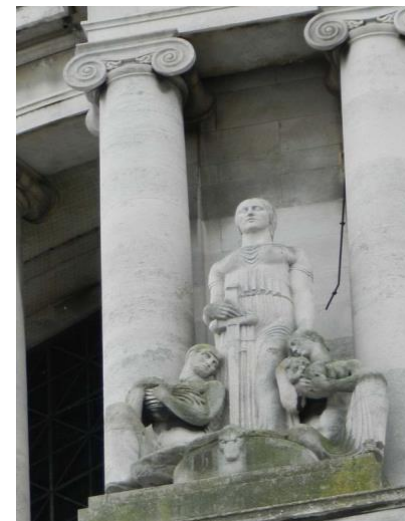
Rowland Ematt - The Tintinnabulator  
(The Ematt Clock)



Alexander - Duet  
Entrance of QMC



Ken Shuttleworth - Aspire  
Jubilee Campus



James Woodford - Prosperity  
Nottingham City Council  
House



Anish Kapoor - Sky Mirror  
Nottingham Playhouse

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## Joining Clay

Mark where the pieces are to be joined to each other.

Use a fork, pin tool, knife, or other sharp tool, to score grooves into the clay. Cross-hatch the grooves and make them deeper than just very light surface scratches.

Spread slip over the scored areas using a knife, a brush, your finger, etc. Make sure to fill in all the grooves so you create no air pockets. After both pieces are slipped and scored, you might wish to let them sit a moment or two until the wet sheen of the slip dulls down. This will make them more sticky and less slippery when you push things together.

When you're ready, firmly press the pieces together.

For the insides of slab vessels, when the joins are firm, it can be a nice touch to roll a thin coil of clay and press it into the inside corners of the joins to make them more attractive and to help them stay together.

## Useful Links

Joining clay <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Pp1ILnVeQg>

Slab Pot <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hb3dbTj5eGo>

## Glossary

**Score** - to scratch hatch marks on it

**Slip** - a liquid mixture or slurry of clay and/or other materials suspended in water.



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- Start with wedging and throwing clay on a flat surface (covered with canvas). Spread the clay out by patting it with your whole hand. Flip the clay over carefully.
- Place wooden strips (guides) on both sides of the clay to help you achieve an even thickness of 1 cm. Roll the clay.
- Create paper stencils for the box's sides. Trace/cut with a needle tool.
- Place the 4 sides aside. Let the clay firm up to become leather dry. (For most clays it would take about an hour). You can roll a slab for the bottom of the box now.
- Use a needle tool to score the edges of the slabs that are going to be joined. Apply slip to scored areas. Make sure you score and slip both joining surfaces.
- Carefully join the sides. Slightly rock the attached piece back and forth to strengthen the bond between the surfaces. You will know you have a good bond when most of the slip has squeezed out and the pieces will not slide back and forth easily.
- Place the 4 sides over the "bottom" slab. Make sure the sides are straight. Use needle tool to cut away the extra clay. Score and slip. Join all parts together.
- Use a flat wooden modelling tool to smooth the joined pieces. Add a coil in the corners to make seams stronger. Gently press the coil into the corner. Use a brush handle to smooth the corners. Wrap your pot in plastic to prevent it drying out.

## Useful Links:

How to make a slab pot.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dn55cIO8D2E>

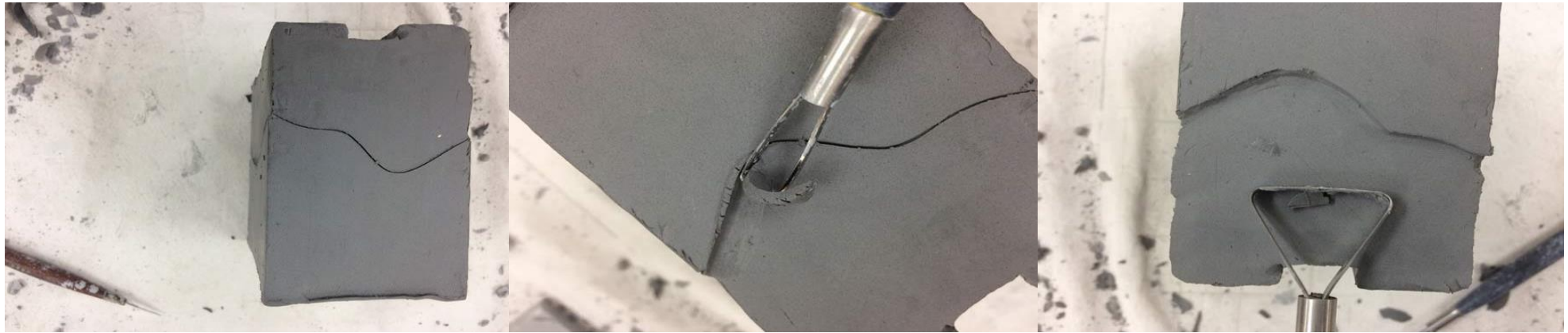
How to make slip.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rimpsXhvYt4>



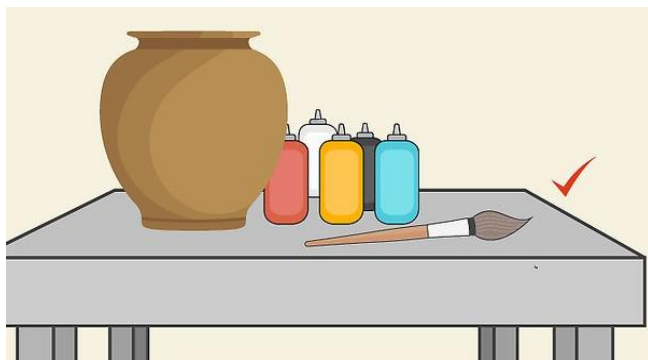
# Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

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What did the Romans do for us?  
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## Decorate

Use different tools to apply your design to your pot. You could use pottery tools, pencils and found objects. Once you have completed the design the pot can be left to air dry.



## Painting

It is best to use either poster paints or acrylic paints to decorate your pot. You can paint your pot on a protected work surface. Remember to only apply one colour at a time, and to put light colours on first if possible. Wash your brush regularly and wait for the paint to dry between each colour to avoid smearing. You could add a PVA glaze to your pot when complete as an extra layer of protection.