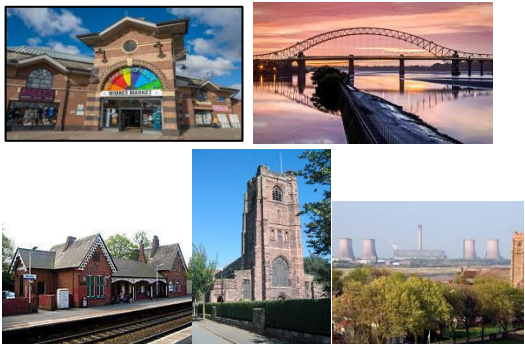
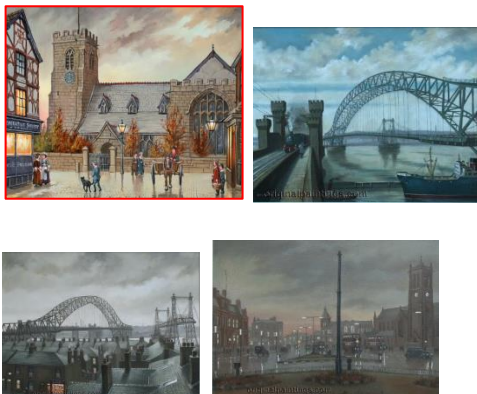


Lunt's Heath Primary School - Knowledge Organiser			
Art Focus	Painting the local area (Steven Scholes)	Year 6	Term Autumn Term

What? (Key Knowledge)
Watercolour Watercolour is a method of painting using a combination of coloured paints and water. The artist dips a wet brush into the paint and applies it to the paper. The amount of water on the brush determines the lightness or darkness of the colour. If more water is used, the colour will be lighter. If less water is used, the colour will be darker. Watercolours dry very quickly. So an artist's brushstrokes cannot be changed easily once they are placed on the paper. For this reason, watercolour artists try to work with speed and a sure hand. Awakening Explore the rural and/or urban landscape as a starting point for your two-dimensional work. Record your observations through drawing and photography. Focus on the use of shape, form, space, colour, texture and pattern to develop and communicate your ideas in a painting. They consider the ideas, methods and approaches of artists who have responded to landscapes in different ways. When considering your chosen local landmark think about your experiences of this place, and the feelings it provokes. 
Discovery (Steven Scholes) A professional Lancashire artist, born 1952, Steven lives on the outskirts of Manchester. He has been painting from an early age, winning his first award at the age of five. Steven's prolific style was greatly influenced by his grandfather, with whom he used to travel around the city throughout his childhood, appreciating the interesting details of the Victorian and Edwardian Architecture. Steven has followed these experiences as an inspiration to capture with great effect a recognisable local History, in his work, creating vivid street scenes enhanced with spectacular light effects, bringing together movement and life from this bygone age. The keen eye will notice that it is always 4.05pm in Steven's paintings, this is not only due to the fact that Steven likes to evoke Winter's evening rush, but also pays homage to Steven's own life, 4.05pm was a time when walking home from school Steven had time to day-dream, to free his artistic mind from the rigidity of school life. He remembers the time fondly, and cites it as one of the contributing factors to him becoming an artist. 

Integration

Focus on specific elements of the landmark, draw a section of these to allow you to identify the detail that they include that you can incorporate into your final drawing.



Painting Skills

- Add water to colour block and mix to a creamy consistency
- To create lighter tones, add more water
- To create darker tones add more paint
- Clean brush before using new colour
- Dry brush with paper if too wet

Wet on wet technique

Mix a strong colour then using water paint upwards into the first colour. Try to create a gradual change in tone - Dark to Light.

Blending two colours technique

First add the top colour then add the bottom painting upwards. Add a small amount of water in between the 2 colours.

Wet on wet drops

You wet a small area of your design then use a small or large brush depending on the size of your design. Then add patches of colour. Choose colours that will mix well together.

Whilst wet you can add salt to create more interesting patterns.

Rhythm

Identify a key place in the locality or a landscape that you would like to represent in the style of Steven Scholes.

On your drawing paper, use your watercolour paints to create the lighter background features (e.g. sky).

On your drawing paper, use your watercolour paints to create the lighter background features (e.g. sky).

Use your oil pastels (or crayons) to add in the features in the foreground (e.g. bridges, trees, boats, etc.) Consider how the colour of these subjects is impacted by light/atmosphere.

What? (Key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition/ Sentence
Atmospheric Disturbance	Visual effect: the tendency for objects that are far in the distance to appear out-of-focus and muted in colour due to the natural occurrence of particulates in the atmosphere that mess with the way light refracts into your eye
Backrun	Painting technique: the mixing of colours in a semi-controlled way by adding new colour to a wash that hasn't dried; backruns can be an unwelcome accident, but are also deliberately created by some artists to represent abstracted clouds, foliage or flowers, or just to create a specific mood and for visual interest
Blotting	Painting technique: Blotting-off; the act of manually soaking up excess paint before it dries using a small sponge, piece of absorbent tissue or a towel
Dry Brushing:	Painting technique: the act of using a paint brush that is relatively dry, but still delivers paint to your substrate. The resulting brush strokes will have a coarse, scratchy appearance, contrasting the smooth, uniform look of washes or blended paint.

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