



## **Lacewood Primary School – Progression in the technique of printing**



### **Overview**

Printmaking can be broken down into two basic techniques, known as Relief and Intaglio. This division relates to how the ink is transferred from plate to paper.

### **Relief**

In relief printmaking, it is the surface of the plate that carries the image, which is transferred onto the paper. The areas that are cut away do not come into contact with the paper and therefore remain clear. The most common forms of relief printing are woodcutting and lino-cutting. Both techniques use tools to remove the areas of the surface of the plate that are not required to print.

### **Intaglio**

The term Intaglio (from the Italian 'intagliare' meaning to carve into) covers many processes. An intaglio plate carries the ink in the recesses cut into the plate. Examples of the Intaglio process include engraving, etching, drypoint, aquatint, mezzotint and collagraph. Intaglio printmaking can be divided into two basic categories, those that do and those that do not use acid to create the plate.

### **Collagraph**

In a collagraph, the plate (normally mount-board or very thin plywood) is built up and manipulated by the artist, using a collage-like process which combines a large array of materials such as glue, carborundum, sawdust, paints, filler, string, beads and more. The name is derived from the Greek 'collo' meaning glue and the English 'graph' meaning draw. The artist can also draw lines into the paints before they harden. As a result, the plate may print as both relief and intaglio. Collagraph prints are inked and printed in a similar manner to an etching. Because the image is printed under pressure the image is embossed into the paper. Each print is completely unique even if they have been printed from the same plate or even with the same colours.

At Lacewood, printing is taught as a half term unit in every year group. Different forms of printing are covered to provide the children with a varied overview of the different techniques of printing artists may use.

## Progression in printing

**In FS1**, children are introduced to printing through exploring the print of a finger, hand or foot. Children begin to understand that a print creates a 'copy.'



**In FS2**, children continue to explore printing, building on their knowledge from FS1 by using different objects to create a print with e.g.: leaves, wheels, shoe soles. Children recognise that a print can be created from a raised surface.



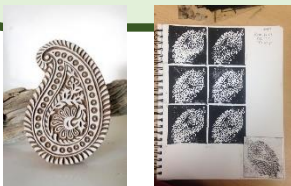
**In Y1**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in FS1 and 2 and continue to explore different printing materials eg: lego blocks, string x3 (Access art) and other toys they can recognise themselves will create a print.



**In Y2**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in Y1 and begin to link their printing knowledge to how to create a repeating print pattern and how a block print can be used to create a piece of artwork.



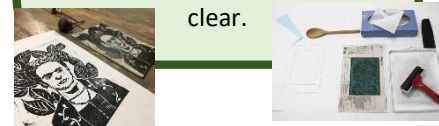
**In Y3**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in Y2 and begin to develop their knowledge of Intaglio printing using engraved Styrofoam. The children recognise the recesses carry the ink and this is then transferred onto paper or fabric.



**In Y4**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in Y3 and begin to develop their knowledge of a collagraph print. They recognise a collagraph is built up and manipulated by the artist, using a collage-like process which combines an array of materials such as glue, sand, string, beads and foil.



**In Y5**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in Y4 and begin to develop their knowledge of lino (relief) printing. They begin to understand in relief printmaking, it is the surface of the plate that carries the image, which is transferred onto the paper. The areas that are cut away do not come into contact with the paper and therefore remain clear.



**In Y6**, children build upon the knowledge they have gained in Y5 and continue to develop their knowledge of lino (relief) printing. They create more detailed and intricate designs through careful manipulation of lino-cutting tools. Children use their prints to transfer onto cushions and then add embellishments to their finished design.

