

HOTA HOME
OF THE
ARTS

CREATE

Art Activity Pack

SOLID GOLD:
ARTISTS FROM PARADISE

GOLDCOAST.

Exhibition
Corporate Partner



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WELCOME

Welcome to Create, our activity pack of making activities designed by a selection of the *SOLID GOLD* artists to make and do at school or home.

Each artist has designed a lo-fi creative activity to be completed, without the requirement of specialist art materials and in response to their own practice and everyone's diversity of artistic expression.

Free to download, this activity pack is artist-led with content generated by artists for you to connect with at school and home.

Please share your artwork with us!

#hotagc @hotagc

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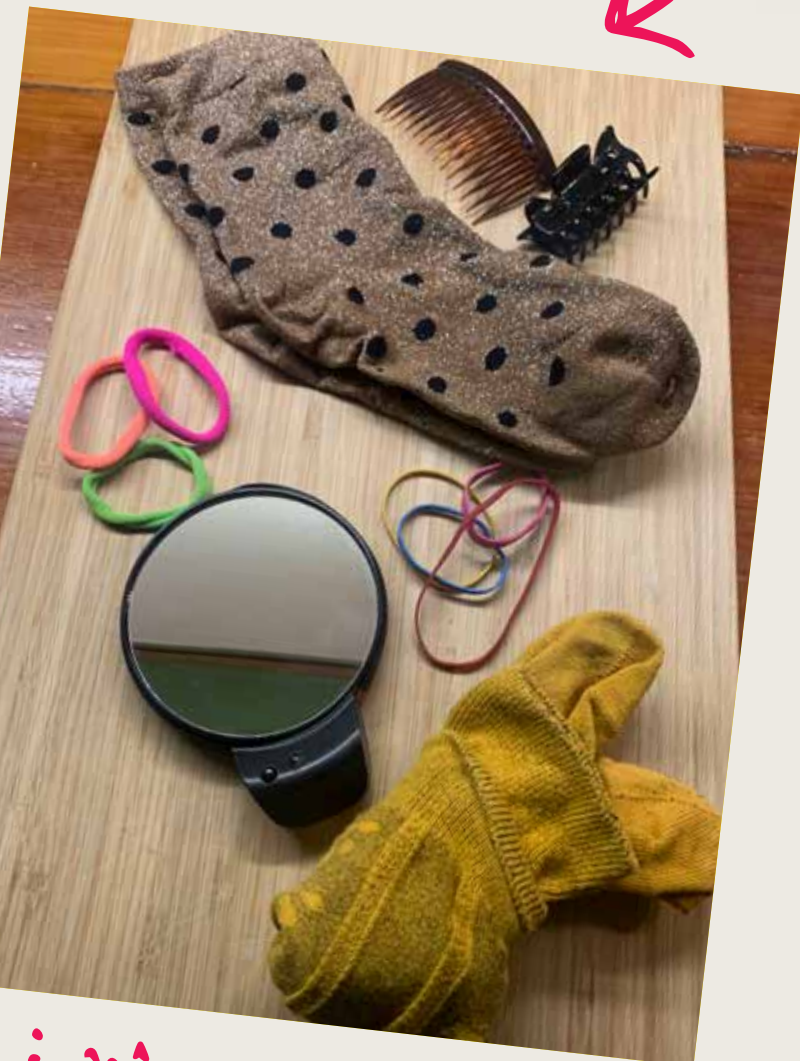
SOCK EMOJI

WITH ERICA GRAY

A workshop for one's imagination. Utilising materials easily found within the home, including socks, hair ties, combs, bottle lids, beads, and buttons as well as your imagination to create a sculpted face like an emoji.

what you will need

- ✓ Sketch pad
- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Mirror
- ✓ Socks
- ✓ Ties (including hair ties, rubber bands, beads, combs, masking tape or string)
- ✓ Small sized garments to stuff as fillers (your sock filling).



Process

- 1 Look at your face in the mirror and concentrate on the many different expressions you can make with your mouth, nostrils, and eyebrows.
- 2 Sketch a line drawing of your key features: the shapes of your eyes and eyebrows, nose, and mouth, as well as the outline of your face.
- 3 Use your sketch as a pattern for your face emoji.

Artist Note

The key is to use your imagination to replace the 2 dimensional lines of your sketch into a face like form using your materials.

★ Special Tips

Experiment by creating different shapes made from socks, including rolled up tight sock balls for eyeballs, neatly folded sock eyebrows and stuffed socks as a nose, or alternatively, look for other objects that would be fun replacements. Buttons for eyes... Hair rollers for lips...

Use your sketch as a guide to place objects directly over your pattern and trace the sketched lines of your face emoji.

If you are happy with your face emoji, you can capture the moment in a photo to use as a unique profile photo!

Sock manipulating techniques:

- Fold lengthways and roll into a tight roll (tie or tape to fasten shape).
- Link together: insert the sock toe into another sock opening to create a link line effect – continue to lengthen link chain.
- Tassel (pigtails): 3 or more sock toes inserted into another sock opening.
- Plait 3 socks together (add sock links to lengthen effect).
- Noses and cheeks: fold or scrunch up small garments (socks, underwear, tissues) and fill a sock. Fold on the end of the sock to hide the tail end and tape or tie shape into place as needed.



ERAS SURRE POETRY AND PICTURES

WITH AARON CHAPMAN



A lot of deep artistic interest lies in the combination of text and image... as you will discover in this activity. I am an artist and a writer, and my work is driven by storytelling, nostalgia, and memory.

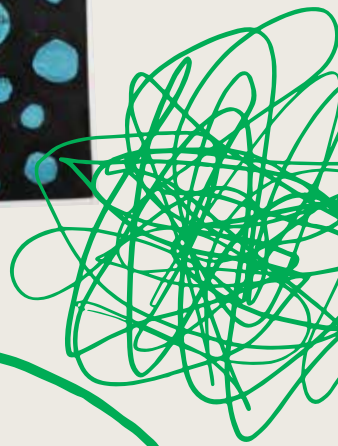
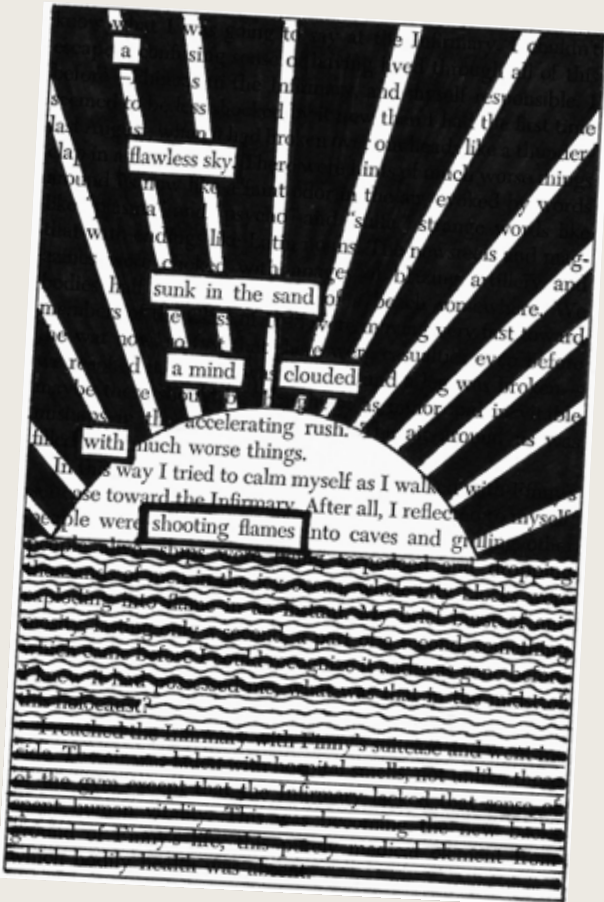
what you will need

- ✓ Pencils and paper
- ✓ Pens
- ✓ Recycled magazines or old books



Process

- 1 Take a page from a recycled magazine or unused book.
- 2 Cover the words you do not wish to use with your marker pen leaving the remaining words on your page to form your poetic piece.
- 3 Give your poem a title.



Artist Note

You may include the images already found on your selected page or create a new image of your very own to accompany the work!

BE THE MOUNTAIN

WITH ABBEY MCCULLOCH



In this activity, you will build a clay sculpture similar to my three-dimensional works in *SOLID GOLD*.

This task involves combining some attributes of a person (you) and a natural landmark (somewhere you love to visit or would like to). In doing this, you will be attempting to see yourself as part of something much larger than you are.

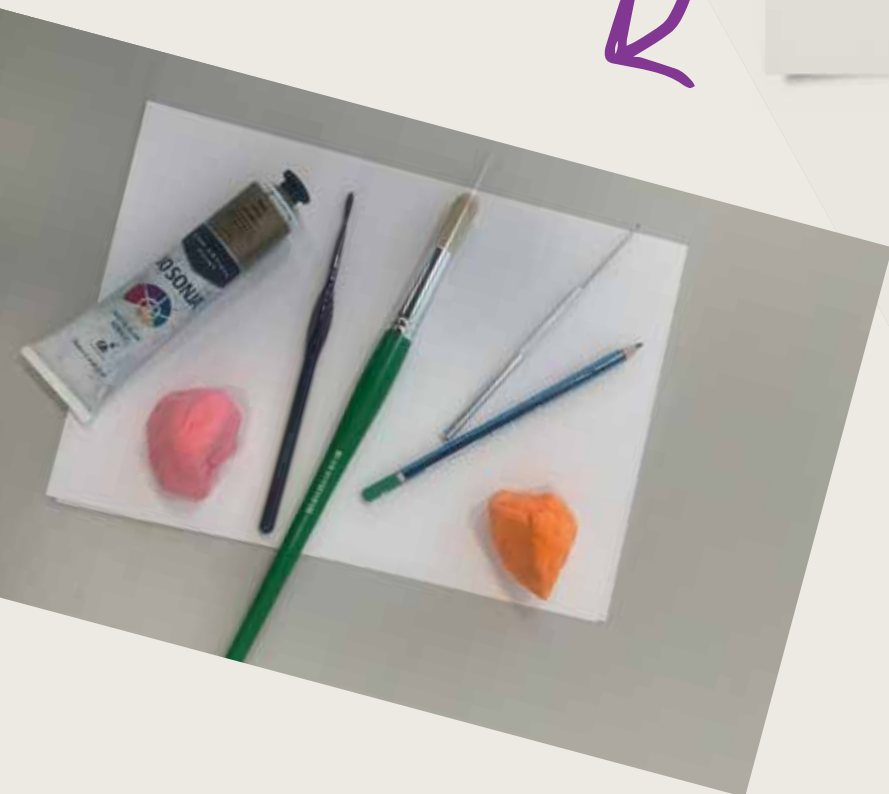
Sometimes, to deal with the bigness of our feelings, it can help us to make ourselves feel like a small part of something much bigger. When we want to feel better, it can help to picture ourselves as part of something much larger than us and as part of the earth.

The natural feature that you choose can be a favourite mountain (although it can be a rock, a hill, a cliff or even a tree trunk). You can give your mountain a face or legs or any part of you that makes it more like you. Or maybe the sculpture starts with you - with a bit of the earth attached? It can have one arm or one leg or the face can be on the body. Have fun and try to make something new that you haven't seen before. Paint it in a colour that is 'your' colour.

The idea with this project is to visualise the earth being part of us. Or the other way around!

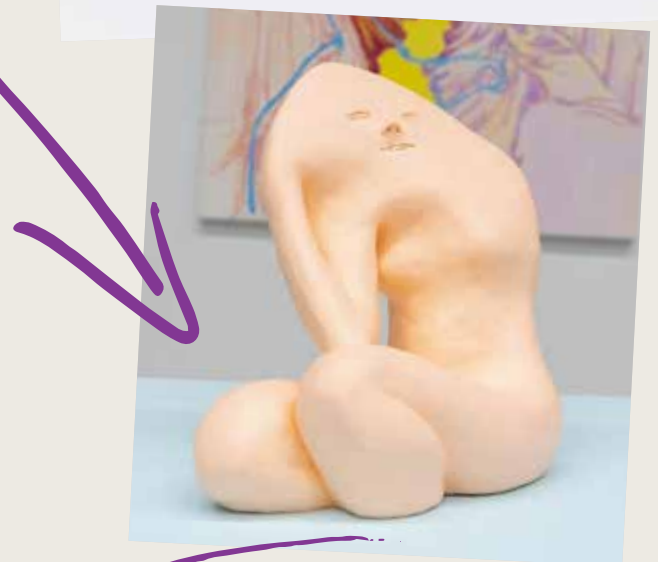
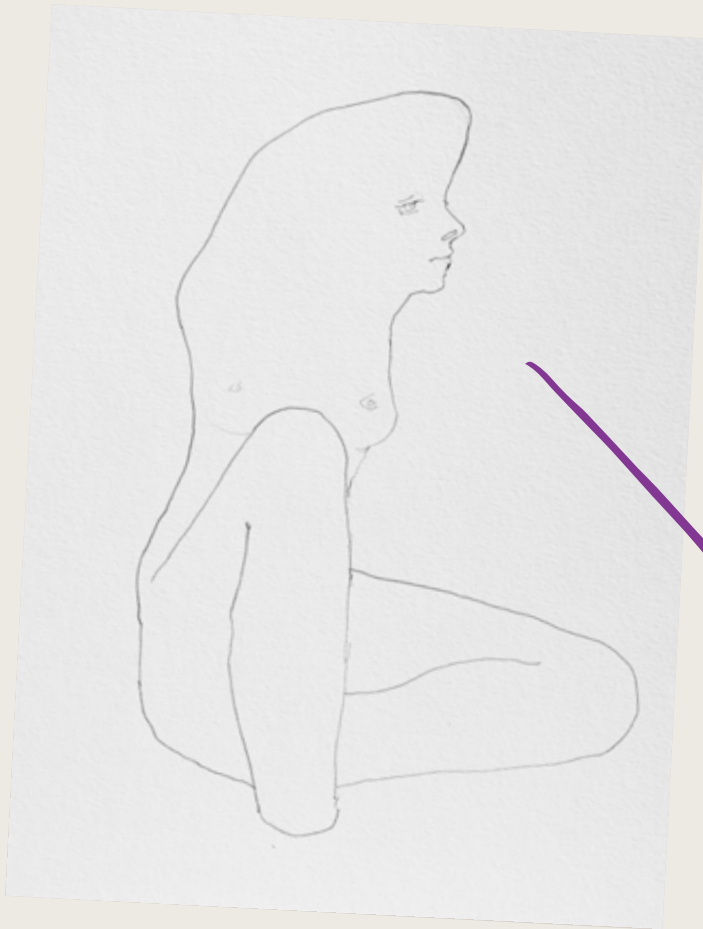
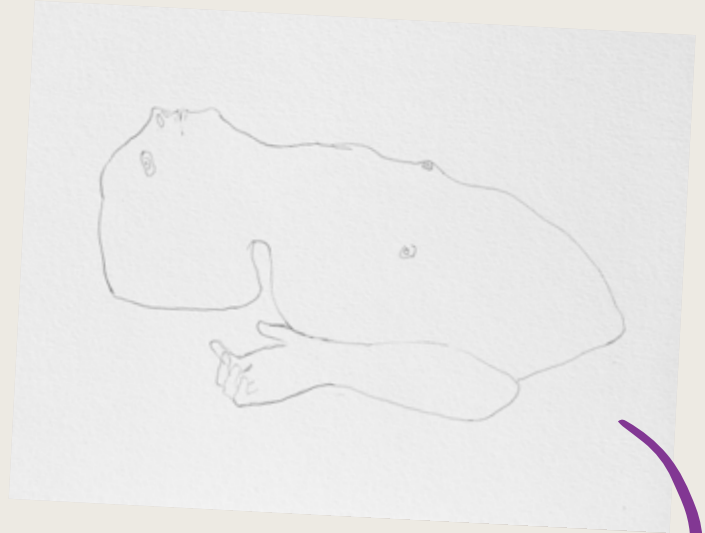
what you will need

- ✓ Pencils and paper
- ✓ Air dry clay
- ✓ Toothpick (tool for drawing in clay)
- ✓ Acrylic paint
- ✓ Paintbrush



Process

- 1 Draw your idea.
- 2 Build your idea out of clay as close to your original drawing as you can.
- 3 Use a toothpick to draw eyes, nostrils, and mouth.
- 4 Leave your sculpture to dry.
- 5 Once dry, paint it in acrylic paint.



★ Special Tips

- When the sculpture is dry, take it out into the sun and take a photo. Have fun with making shadows and use a large sheet of white paper or card as a backdrop and take a 'studio' style portrait of your finished piece.
- You can use the toothpick to scratch in some texture if you don't want it smooth all over.

Artist Note

You don't have to make an exact portrait at all – it just needs to remind you of you. Sometimes it helps to print off a photo and practice drawing it as quickly as you can. It might help to capture the favourite face you like to pull.

MAKING RUBBER STAMPS

WITH ALI BEZER



Anyone can use rubber erasers to make stamps that have lots of creative potential. Stamps can be made with a few basic and readily available materials from art and stationery stores or dollar shops.

To start, think of a simple design to draw on your stamp in the form of a shape or silhouette. You can also create patterns with lines and dots.

what you will need

- ✓ Plain erasers (rectangle, circular or novelty shapes)
- ✓ Soft pencil (2b, 4b or 6)
- ✓ Scissors
- ✓ Stamp pads (or paint rolled flat onto plastic or glass)
- ✓ Carving tools (scalpel and Lino-carving tools such as Speedball)
- ✓ Paper for stamping on (plain or coloured)



Process

①

Transfer Drawing (for reversing)

- On a small piece of trace paper (or baking paper) draw around the eraser so you know how big to make your design. Inside this rectangle you can then draw your stamp design with a soft pencil (2B, 4B or 6). Fill in the shape so it becomes a silhouette.
- Turn this paper over and place on top of the eraser. Use the same pencil to rub over the back of the paper. This process is similar to a carbon copy and will transfer the drawing onto the eraser as a back-to-front image.
- After you transfer the drawing you are ready to carve the stamp.

★ Special Tips

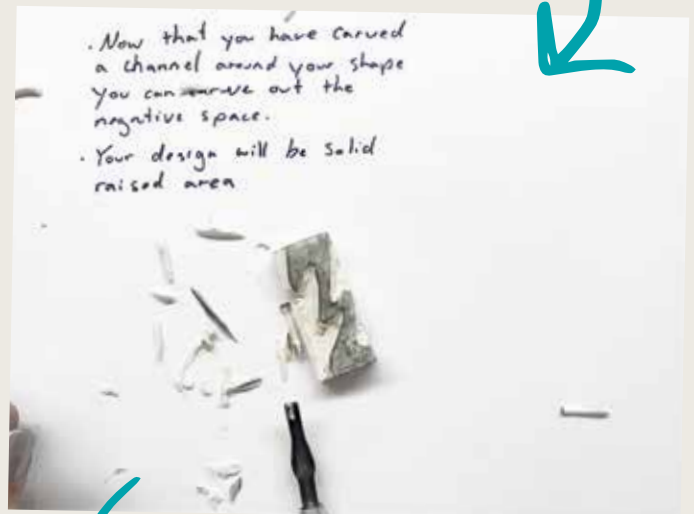
Remember the stamp design reverses when printed. Often this does not matter, unless you wanted to incorporate letters or numbers. If your design needs to be reversed so it prints the right way, make a transfer drawing onto the eraser which will flip your drawing.



Process

2 Carving

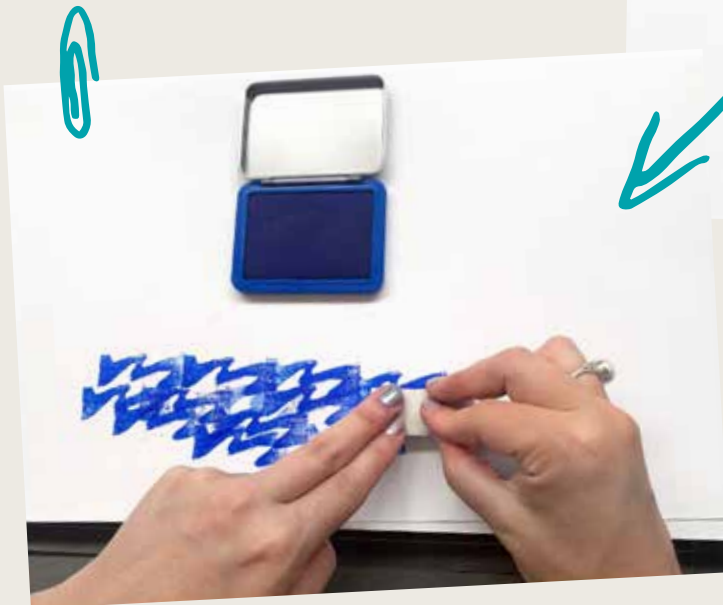
- There are some tools that are best for carving onto smaller erasers. Try using a Lino carving tool with a small V-shaped gouge or a scalpel. These tools can be brought from art and craft and stationery supply stores.
- Carve around the outside of the drawn shape so that you make an outline of the design. Carve lines print white because they sit below the ink line.
- Carve away negative space to create raised silhouette shapes. These raised areas become the surface that ink covers and will print solid.
- You can also carve finer details within the silhouette shape which will become highlights.



Process

3 Print The Stamp

- To print your stamp press it face down into an ink stamp pad. You can also press the stamp into paint rolled flat over glass or a plastic tray.
- The stamp can then be pressed onto paper in numerous combinations. It can be reused, printed in different colours, layered, spliced, rotated and juxtaposed with other stamps to create a montage.



Special Tips



Found Objects

In addition to hand carving stamps, there is also a rich resource of stamp possibilities by using found materials that have flat or textured surfaces.

Experiment with combinations of found objects to transform their original identity by constructing assemblages.

Text can also be incorporated into the assemblages for both its symbolic meaning and for purely formalist qualities such as line and shape.

Creating Movement

Consider ways to create a sense of dynamism and motion through the application of stamps. For instance, a stamp can be repeated in sequences that overlap to distort the image.

Stamps can be re-applied multiple times without re-inking so the faded ink suggests perspectival depth, distance and variation in speed and intensity.

Also explore moving the stamp as it is applied to a surface, such as dragging it in different directions.

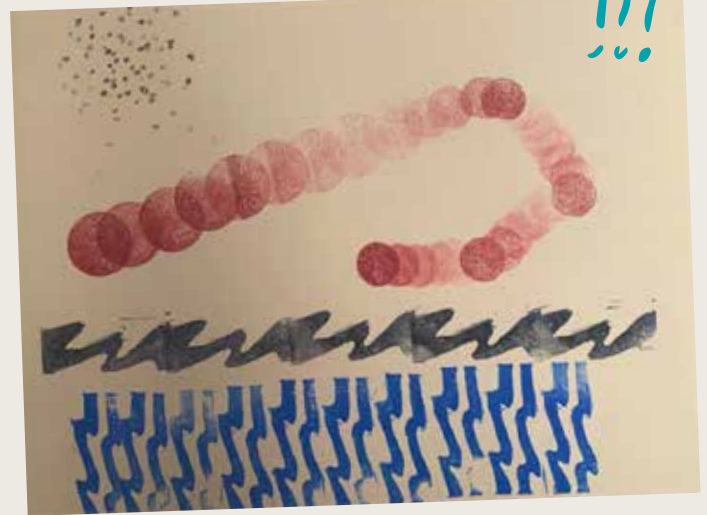
There is also the possibility of creating a series of stamps that construct a narrative sequence similar as stop motion animation.

Creating Colour Backgrounds

Consider breaking up the white paper with areas of colour to stamp over the top. You can use diluted acrylic paint or ink washes applied to paper with a brush, rag, sponge or roller.

Alternatively, you can also create stamps that are solid shapes that can be used for background colour.

Another way to create a background for stamping is to make roller stamps using pool noodles or other foam rollers. Patterns can be embossed into the roller using heat or areas of the foam roller can be carved, cut or scratched.



DESIGN WORD SEARCH & PLAY DOUGH RECIPE

WITH CJ ANDERSON



Play dough is a creative, mindful, and sensory experience for both adults and children. It is an extremely versatile material being malleable yet firm. You can create sharp edges and smooth curves which are the perfect characteristics that make it such a great material for prototyping in the ideation/conceptual stages of design. Being able to explore form, scale, and texture quickly without hesitation is valuable and cheap and encourages you to be as imaginative as you want!

What you will need

- ✓ 2 cups of plain flour
- ✓ ½ cup of salt
- ✓ 2 TBS cream of tartar
- ✓ 2 TBS coconut oil
- ✓ 1 - 1.5 cups boiling water
- ✓ Food colouring



Process

- 1 Mix flour, salt, cream of tartar and oil in a bowl.
- 2 Add the food colouring to the boiling water.
- 3 Pour food colouring and water into the bowl with the other ingredients.
- 4 Mix all the ingredients together until a sticky dough is formed.
- 5 Add a sprinkling of flour to your bench top.
- 6 When the dough has cooled, take it out of the bowl and knead it really well until the stickiness has gone. Add a little more flour if too sticky.
- 7 Add your optional add ins.



Artist Note

Optional add ins: Try including a few drops of lavender oil in your dough. It is lovely and calming.



★ Special Tips

Adult supervision is required with the boiling water, be careful and add the water slowly until you think there is enough water included in your mix.

Omit optional add-ins for babies and young children as essential oils and small parts can be harmful if swallowed.

Wordsearch

A	E	C	B	U	I	L	K	F	O	R	M	B	F	O
W	E	O	T	I	M	A	G	I	N	A	T	I	O	N
C	O	N	C	I	V	E	N	V	Y	K	M	G	D	H
X	R	T	V	B	T	U	G	P	R	O	C	E	S	S
P	E	E	C	P	N	T	I	N	B	B	S	E	D	N
O	B	M	A	J	I	C	S	W	P	S	U	Y	T	Q
E	U	P	Z	T	C	N	E	A	U	E	O	H	G	R
P	Y	O	X	M	I	U	D	U	G	R	P	N	F	T
T	C	R	F	O	R	V	T	J	D	V	F	G	P	Y
I	E	A	T	T	A	V	E	E	F	E	R	D	O	H
O	R	R	C	E	R	B	E	E	T	U	A	F	I	N
T	S	Y	R	D	F	U	N	C	T	I	O	N	A	V

Find the words in the puzzle

Words are hidden  ,  and 

ART

CONTEMPORARY

CREATIVE

DESIGN

FORM

FUNCTION

IMAGINATION

OBSERVE

PROCESS



CREATING A CITY SKYLINE AT HOME

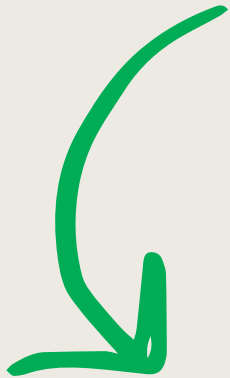
WITH CLAUDIA DE SALVO



Create your own cityscape and skyline!

what you will need

- ✓ Recycled jars, bottles, boxes and containers
- ✓ Pencils and/or pens
- ✓ An A4 piece of paper
- ✓ A ruler (optional)



Process

- 1 Find up to 8 bottles and or containers around your house. Try and pick things that are different shapes and sizes. Some examples include... cereal boxes, yoghurt containers, jam jars, milk bottles, biscuit boxes.
- 2 Clear a space on a table or on your floor.
- 3 Arrange your bottles and containers as if they were buildings in a city. Start by making small groupings of about 2-4 objects. Now arrange them so that the tallest one is roughly in the middle and so some are a little bit behind, and others are a little bit in front.
- 4 Now we can start drawing our city! Take you A4 piece of paper and turn it so it is in a landscape position.
- 5 Make a small mark on either edge of your paper about one third of the way up the side, this is going to be our horizon line.
- 6 Using a single line we are going to start drawing your city's horizon. Start with your pencil at the mark we made on the outer edge of the page and draw a line that mimics the outline of the arrangement we have made, like the one shown here. Continue along until you reach the marking on the other side of the page.
- 7 Now we can make our drawing look a bit more three dimensional by drawing some of our buildings in the foreground, and others in the background (or making some buildings look closer than others).
 - To bring a building to the foreground, make the lines that are the sides of the building come down past the horizon line (about an inch or two from the bottom of the page)
 - To make building appear in the background, or further away, simply make the sides of the buildings shorter (so the end closer to the horizon line), or so that the sides of the building disappear behind on that is in front of it.



- 8 Now we can decide how we want our city to look and feel by adding in some detail. This part is completely up to you! Here are some ideas:
 - Add in windows and signs.
 - Colour your buildings in.
 - Add in trees, these could be on the ground or even on the tops of your buildings.
 - You could put things in the sky like clouds, planes, or birds.
 - You can even give your city a name!



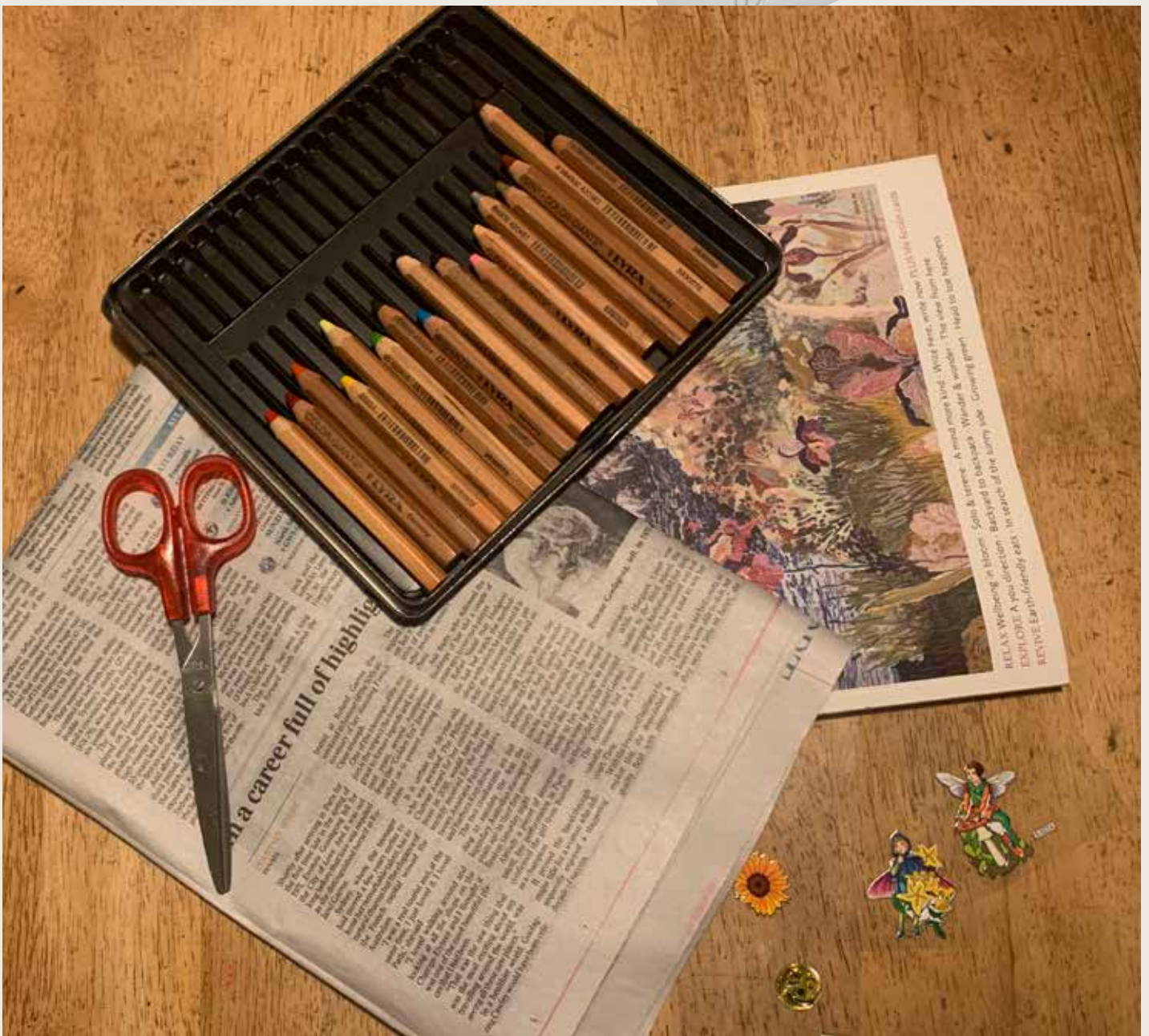
WE ARE ALL (UNIQUE) STARDUST

WITH KIRSTY BRUCE

Create your very own Star Self Portrait, using the star template as your guide. All you need is a pair of scissors and your imagination. It's easy and fun!

what you will need

- ✓ Star template
- ✓ Scissors
- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Coloured pencils
- ✓ Glitter
- ✓ Stickers
- ✓ Recycled magazines and newspaper



Process

① Using your scissors, carefully cut-out the star template, along the lines.

② You are now ready to brainstorm ideas and to use your own imagination. It is totally up to you to decorate the star in whatever way you wish!

Some ideas can be:

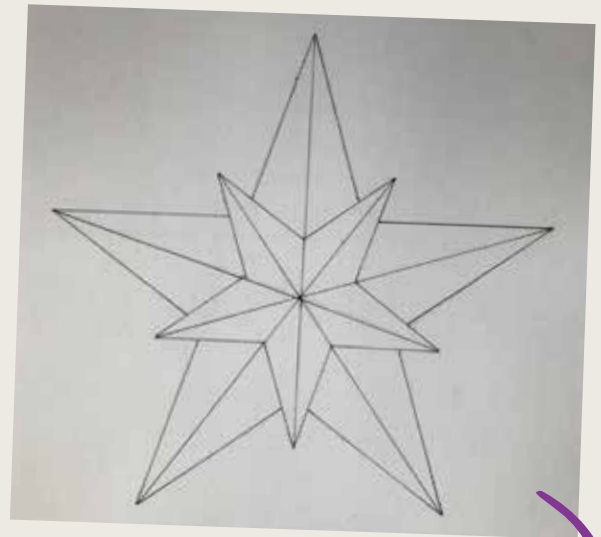
- Use coloured pencils and colour in each triangle of the star; add glitter or stickers.
- Use your scissors and cut the star in half, or cut out each individual triangle within the star. Then, rearrange the triangles and create your own design.
- Paste the star on an interesting background – use magazine or newspaper pages.
- Fill in each triangle within the star with your favourite words or things, such as – your favourite place to visit, colour, song or food...
- Paste the star on a blank piece of paper. Leave the star blank and fill up the space around the star with your favourite colours or create small drawings of your favourite things.

③ The amount of time you wish to spend creating your star is completely up to you – spend 5 minutes, 5 hours, or 5 days! Every decision you make is entirely up to you, and ultimately every decision will be reflected in the star.

④ When you think your star is complete, you may want to place it proudly on the wall or hide it away within the pages of a personal journal. The decision is up to you!

Artist Note

If you can't download and print out the template, you may wish to draw your own star.



WEAVING WITH MARY

WITH MARY ELIZABETH BARRON



Artist Mary Elizabeth Barron uses bobbin lace-making techniques to make lace hangings out of plastic bags. *Of Place-Nerang River Lace* aims to raise awareness of plastic pollution and other environmental issues and to showcase the potential of the technique of bobbin lace-making to be used to create art.

Bobbin lace is a form of off-loom weaving. In this activity you can do some weaving of your own using what you have on hand at home.

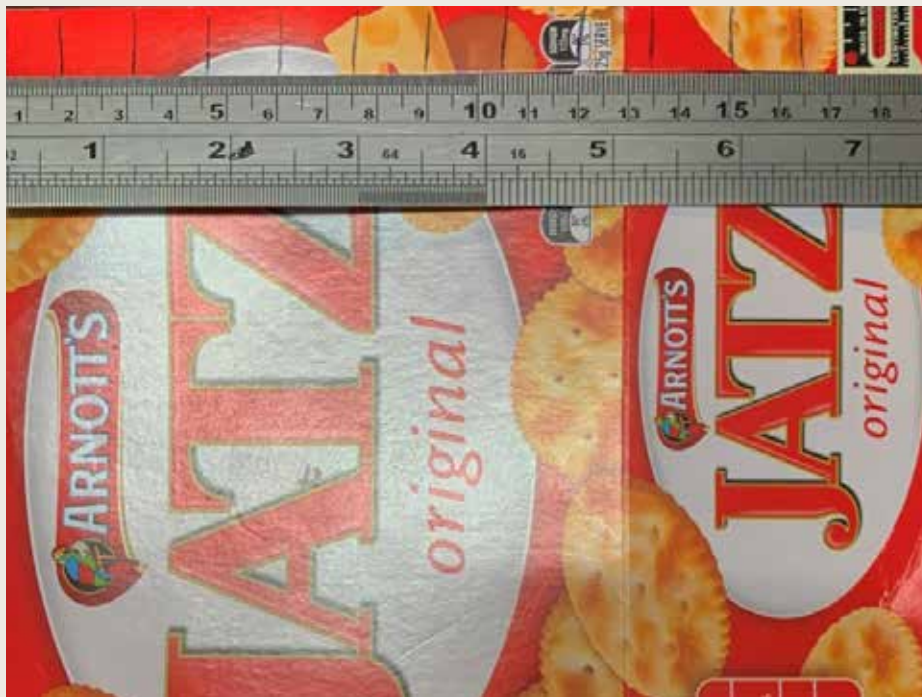
what you will need

- ✓ A biscuit box (or other cardboard box similar in size).
- ✓ Wool, string or similar.
- ✓ Recycled materials to weave: soft plastic bags (bread bags are good, cut down sides to open the bags then you can leave as is or cut in half lengthwise), onion bags, foil, strips of fabric or paper, ribbons, braids etc.
- ✓ 2 bamboo sticks or similar (only needed if you want to make a wall hanging).
- ✓ Ruler.
- ✓ Pen or pencil.
- ✓ Scissors and/or snips.



Process

- 1 Open ends of biscuit box then tuck them in and flatten the box.
- 2 Measure and draw a line 1.5cm from edge across each open end of the box.
- 3 Mark 1.5cm intervals across each open side of box.



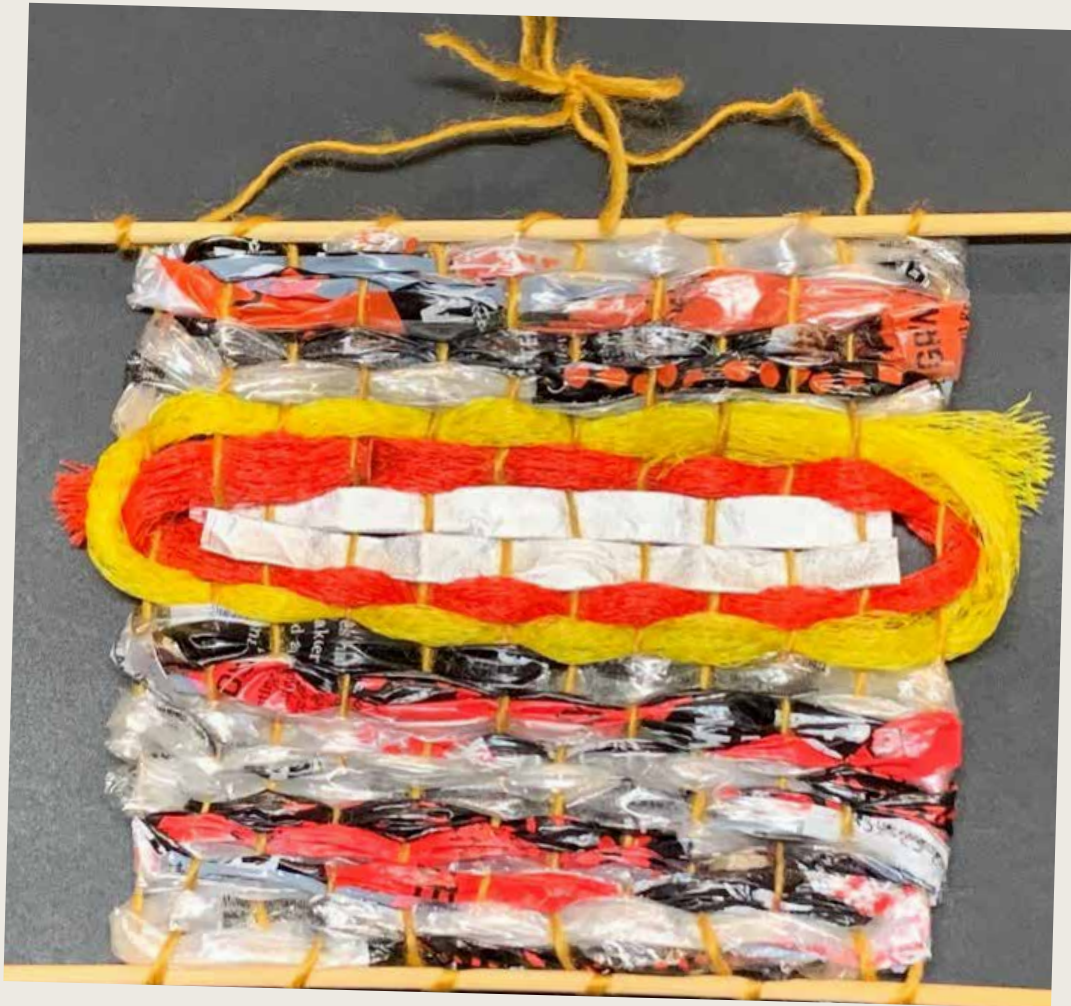
Process

- ④ Cut at each 1.5cm interval down to the line drawn in step 2.
- ⑤ Leaving an end of about 25cm, wrap wool or string around first 1.5cm segment then wind thread back and forth between the intervals forming vertical lines of thread on the front and short horizontal lines of thread on the back. Make sure to pull the thread down firmly to the bottom of each cut and keep the tension firm but not firm enough to warp the box. Wrap the thread around the last segment the same as the star and leave about 25cm end. These are your warp thread.



Process

- ⑥ If making a wall hanging weave a satay stick across the top. The top is where the start and finish ends of the warp thread (string or wool) are. Push as firmly to the top as you can.



- ⑦ Weave your chosen strips under over all the way across then reversing the under and overs all the way back.



Process

- ⑧ Push up firmly. Continue to do this as you work, the more tightly your weaving threads (weft) are pushed together the firmer your finished weaving will be. Weave as much in as you possibly can.



- ⑨ If making a wall hanging you can put a second satay stick across the bottom, but this is optional. Cut the points off the satay sticks, trim if necessary, but remember to leave enough sticking out so that the end loops will not fall off.



Process

⑩ Unwind the start and finish ends of warp threads.

⑪ Removing box:

- Cut it in half behind the centre of your weaving being very careful not to cut the weaving.



- Turn over to the back, cut away the 1.5cm intervals where the warp threads wrap around them being very careful not to cut the threads.



- Carefully work the loops off the cardboard.
- Do the same on both sides to completely remove the cardboard.

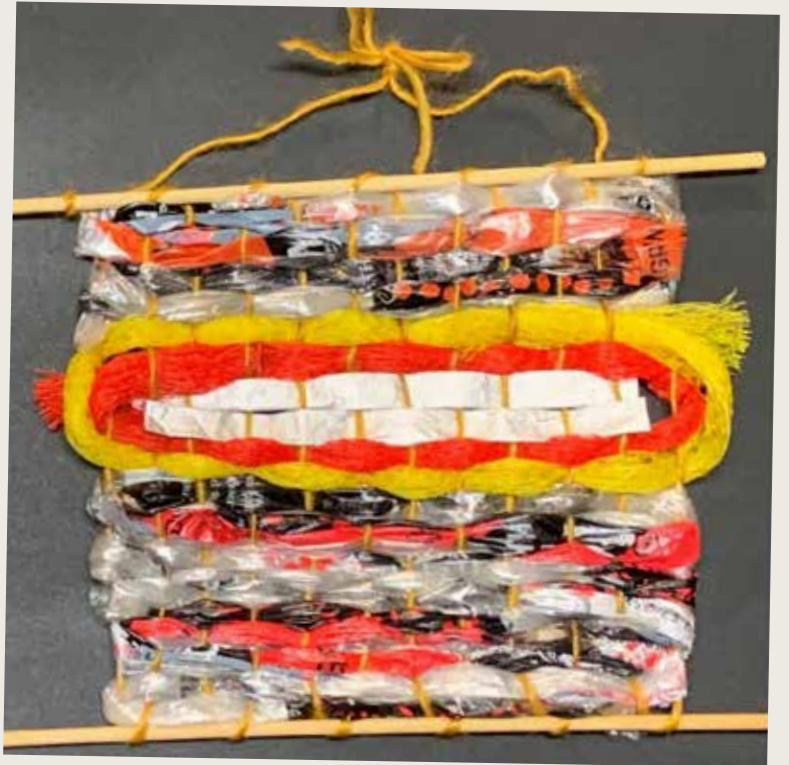
Process

12 Finishing Off:



For a Wall Hanging

Tie warp ends together with an overhand knot in the centre then a bow, trim ends. This forms the hanging loop.



For a Mat

If you have a large needle sew the warp ends down into the each side of the weaving. If you don't have a needle you may be able to pull it through with a crochet hook. If you have neither knot it around the loop next to it and cut it off.



PATTERNS AND SYMBOLS

WITH WHATU MANAWA



Māori art is inspired by the plant and wildlife found in the Aotearoa (New Zealand) land and seascape. The Koru (spiral) pattern seen on Air New Zealand planes and found on many Maori art works was inspired by the native fern frond that grows extensively in Aotearoa and symbolises new life.

what you will need

- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Pencil

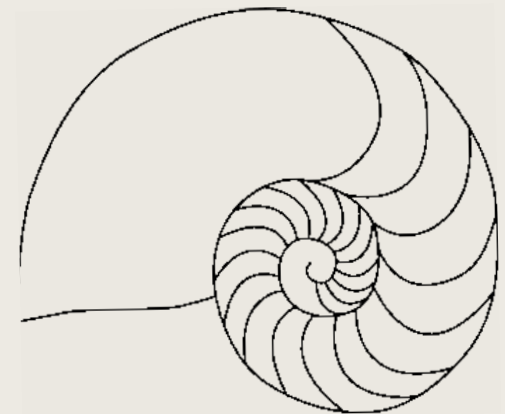
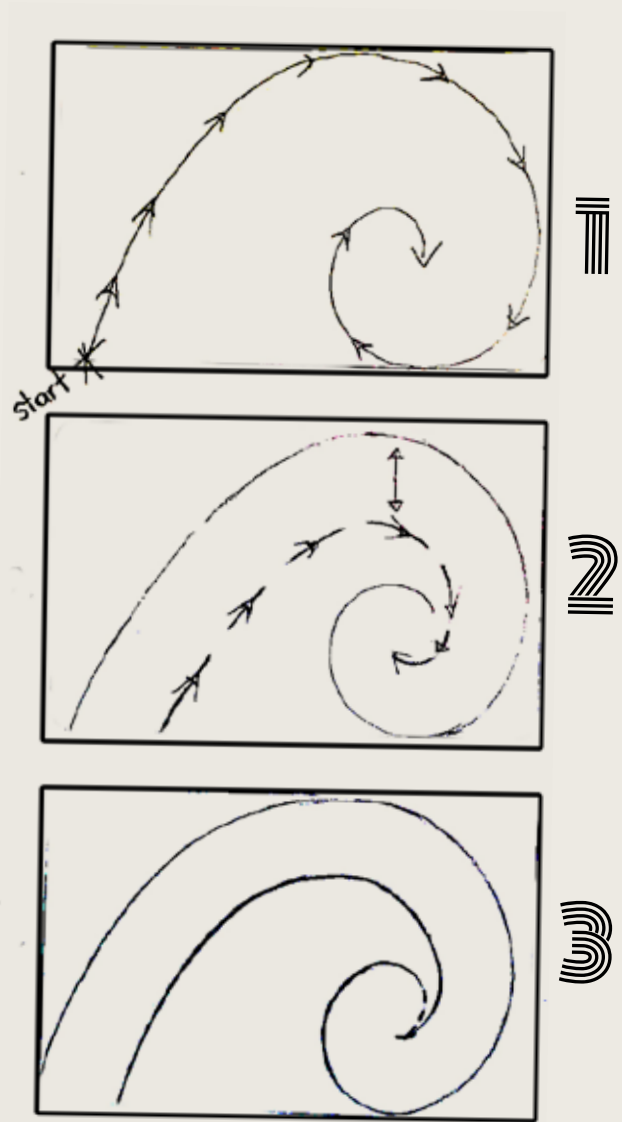


Process

- ① Go for a walk and take notice of your surroundings for natural items with interesting shapes or patterns that catch your eye.
- ② What can you find at the beach, in your garden, or on your walk around your neighbourhood?
- ③ How can you arrange your special items of shapes, patterns, to form an artwork of your own creation?
- ④ The palm branch is a symbol of victory, triumph, peace, and eternal life.
- ⑤ The plant is used in homes, for roofs and is one of the most effective plants for air purification.
- ⑥ A sunflower symbolises adoration loyalty and longevity.
- ⑦ It makes you feel happy when you see them.
- ⑧ Nature always has the ability to bring out the best in you.
- ⑨ Divide a page into four and create detailed pattern drawings of your very own, to represent:
 - Who you are
 - Your family
 - A favourite animal or pet that is special to you
 - Native flora from where you live

Artist Note

Take a walk-in nature and watch your creativity bloom!



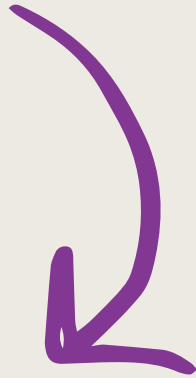
MESSAGES WITH MIMI

WITH MIMI DENNETT

Make a message out of recycled or natural materials found
in your surroundings.

what you will need

- ✓ Objects from your classroom or home, be creative!
- ✓ Recycled materials
- ✓ Natural materials, seeds, grass, leaves, flowers, bark



Process

- 1 Make a message or create an image out of any objects found in your house, classroom or garden.
- 2 Photograph your finished work.
- 3 Create a timelapse video of your message making.
- 4 Choose a message or image to shoot.
- 5 Set the interval on your device – how many pictures to take, and how often?
- 6 If you have access to an iPhone, open the camera and swipe through the options at the bottom of the screen until you get to Time Lapse. Press the red button to start.
- 7 Share your work with a friend.



HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN FEEL?

WITH NICOLA MOSS

How does your garden feel? Let's take a walk with our senses of touch and sight, what textures and patterns can we see and feel in the garden. You could begin with a walk to the back fence and then around the front to your letterbox. Along the way collect some leaves, maybe a fallen seed pod or some fluffy grass with seed. If you find a tree bark pattern you like, bring your paper and crayons outside to make a rubbing (frottage) of the texture. While you walk, what can you hear? Are there animals living in your garden? Perhaps you can also smell some herbs or flowers.

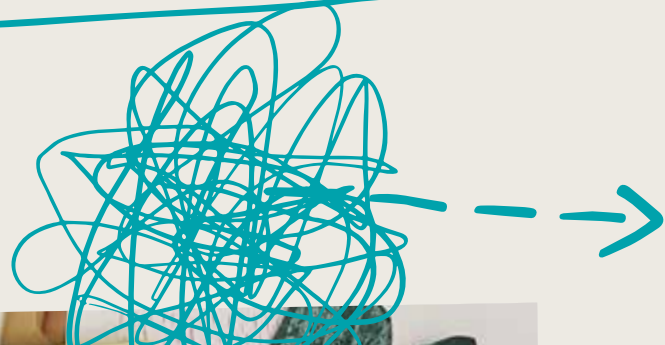
what you will need

To begin/Frottage:

- ✓ Paper assorted – brown paper bag, used envelopes, plain paper.
- ✓ Crayons
- ✓ Board to work on – a magazine, back of a sketch book or a piece of cardboard.
- ✓ Items with texture to make rubbings of – leaves, seedpods, etc.

Additional activities wax/collage:

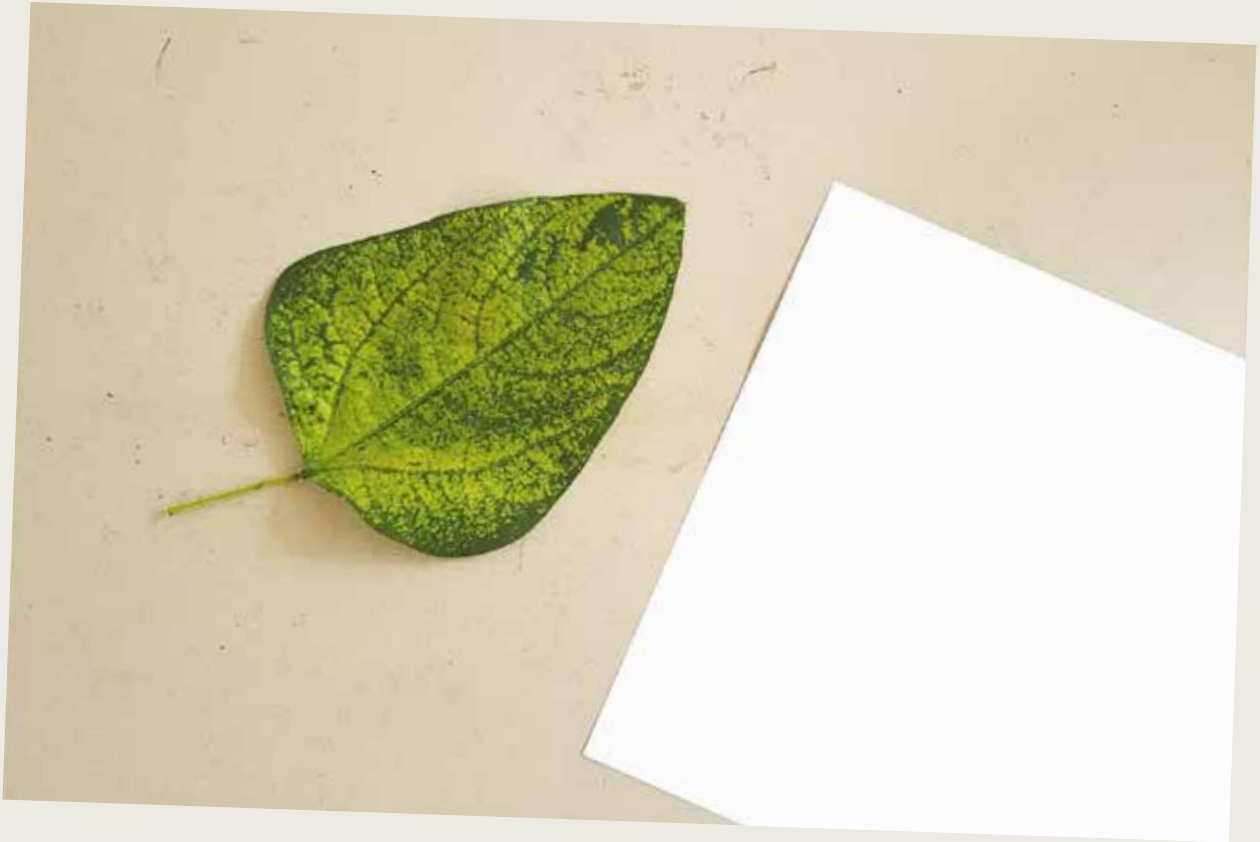
- ✓ Scissors
- ✓ Glue stick
- ✓ Acrylic paint
- ✓ Paint brush
- ✓ Wax – Tea light candle with metal cup and wick removed.



Process

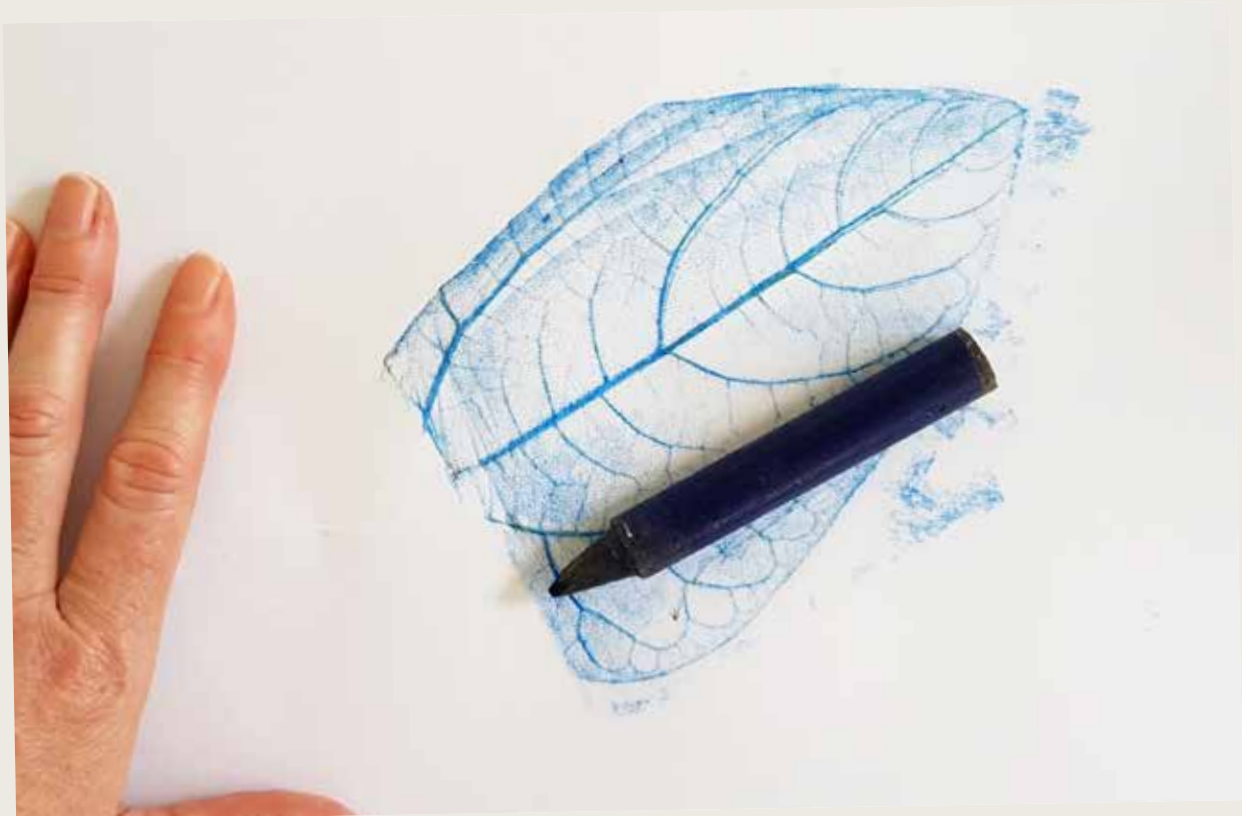
①

Frottage is a French word meaning 'to rub'. You can create lovely patterns by making a rubbing of a textured surface. This bean leaf has lots of veins in its surface, place a leaf on your board and select a piece of paper.



②

Place your paper over the top of the leaf, hold flat in place with one hand and draw over the surface with the other hand, pressing the side of your crayon over the leaf area. You will gradually find the edges of the leaf and see the texture of veins appear.

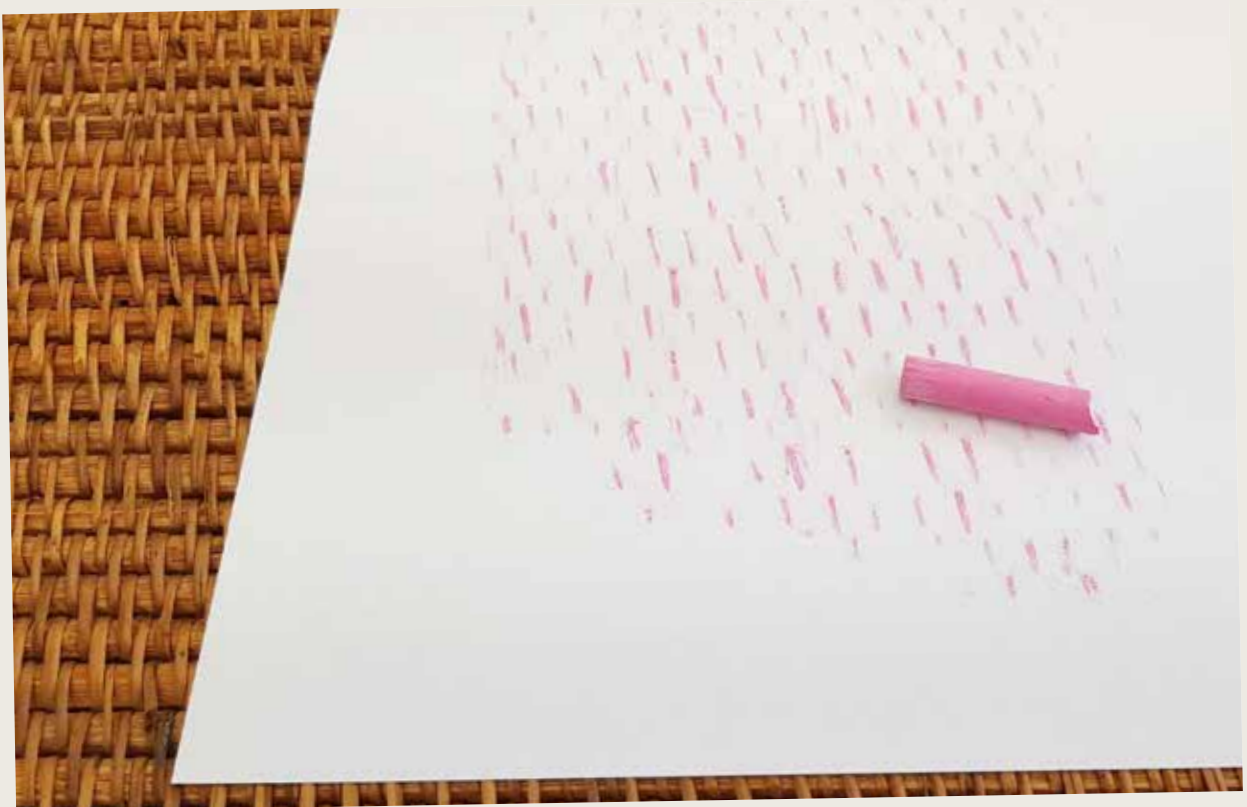


Process

- ③ You may like to try two colours. Keep holding the paper down as you rub with one colour and then a second over the top.



- ④ For a rainy day, there are lots of interesting textures inside as well. You could take a walk around one room at home and see what surface patterns you find.



Process

- 5 Lots of textures in the kitchen to explore.



- 6 And your favourite tree – bark is wonderfully varied when you feel it.

Photo below by Ella Fitzgerald. Remaining photos by the artist.



Process

7

Making a rubbing with wax is invisible at first, there is a rubbing in this picture but we can't see it.



8

Mix some acrylic paint and water in a tub so it is a little runny. Place your wax rubbing page on the board and brush over acrylic paint to reveal the pattern.



Process

9

When you have a few different rubbings made, you might like to make a collage of how your garden feels using the patterned papers. Cut out a few of the shapes you have made.



10

Make a picture by looking at different pages together, what colours and patterns do you like? Imagine the walk in your garden, what did you hear and see? When you are happy with the arrangement in your picture, use a glue stick to stick them in place. It is entirely up to your imagination, draw on top of your collage, add more elements, tear the paper and see a jagged edge...

