



Laurence Stephen Lowry, known as L.S. Lowry, was born on the 1st November 1887 in Manchester and died on the 23rd February 23, 1976. He was an English painter noted for his industrial landscapes that express the bleakness and loneliness of modern urban life.

He developed a unique approach to cityscapes, painting industrial structures such as factories, cotton mills, and stark residential buildings, in front of which crowds of small, sticklike figures go about their everyday activities. Lowry used a drab palette with the grey buildings often set against a hazy, white background.

1. Continue to express ideas and observations responding to advice from others to rework and improve design ideas
2. Manipulate and experiment with the formal elements of art
4. Begin applying rules of simple perspective
5. Identify and draw vanishing points and horizon lines
6. Create a drawing in the style of Lowry

Cityscape	an artistic representation of the physical aspects of a city or urban area	Horizon line	a line drawn across the picture. It can be a temporary pencil line or morph into a permanent line where sky and land meet. It is always at eye level
Perspective	the representation of objects in three-dimensional space (i.e. for representing the visible world) on the two-dimensional surface of a picture	Perspective lines	non-horizontal and non-vertical lines which show 3D elements to drawings.
Vanishing point	the point which is supposed to appear the furthest from the viewer - the position at which all receding parallel lines meet		

What are we learning?

- Lowry was an English painter noted for his **industrial landscapes** that express the bleakness and loneliness of modern urban life
- Lowry's **palette** was very restricted and he used only five colours – flake white, ivory black, vermillion (red), Prussian blue and yellow ochre
- Lowry used **perspective** to give a 3D, **realistic impression** to his images

- A **horizon line** is a line drawn across the picture in line with the viewer's eye line
- A **vanishing point** is used to direct perspective lines
- Perspective lines** are non-horizontal and non-vertical lines which show 3D elements to drawings
- Perspective drawing** is used to show 3D objects

- Planning** and **designing** a piece of art before making it means we can think about the colours, materials and **arrangement** to make it the best we can
- To know which pencil to use to for different effects
- To know which buildings will be included in your final piece

- Using a **plan** helps when **creating** a finishing piece
- Drawing a **horizon line**, **vanishing point** and **perspective lines** will create help to create **perspective**
- Sketch lines **lightly** until you are happy with them

- It is important for artists to **refine** their pieces in order to create the best possible finished product
- Shading**, **blending** and **smudging** techniques add definition and detail to artwork

- Choices** made during the drawing process, such as **selection of colours** and shading techniques, impact the final outcome
- Creating art means going through a series of steps and there are **challenges** along the way
- Art is **subjective** and there can be different **opinions** about the same piece
- Looking at the **fine detail** of a piece of art can reveal where slight **improvements** to learnt **techniques** can be made

