Abstract: not representational or concerned with depicting something actual or easily recognisable. The use of basic elements seen in an object and rearranged /reassembled to create another shape or pattern which may or may not suggest a theme or subject matter. The use of shapes and colour to express an emotion or idea.

Assemblage: the combination of natural, manufactured or found materials to create three-dimensional art objects.

Environmental: artworks that use materials or ideas that reference the land, environment, and the natural world.

Ephemeral: an artwork that is temporary, existing for a limited period of time. The artwork may be documented and recorded via film, photography or written forms, enabling the work to exist outside of its intended exhibiting period.

Figurative: representational, that is, representing something real or recognisable in a straightforward manner, generally the human form.

Found Object: natural or manufactured objects that are removed from their intended function to become an artwork in their own right (see readymade), or as part of an artwork (see assemblage).

Installation: the arrangement of objects within an environment, space or architecture that changes the manner in which audiences actively engage with that environment, space or architecture.

Kinetic: an artwork that involves or relies upon movement to communicate its intended purpose. This movement may be powered by natural processes (wind), manufactured processes (mechanical or electrical) or through audience intervention (due to the sculpture’s structural tension).
**Maquette**: a preliminary, small-scale three-dimensional model of an intended or final large sculptural artwork.

![Maquette](image1)

**Soft Sculpture**: sculptures that use unconventional, everyday, 'soft' materials to challenge sculptural conventions such as weight, strength, mass and scale.

![Soft Sculpture](image2)

**Armature**: a rigid framework made of wood, metal or piping that is used to support wet or soft sculptural materials during the construction of a sculpture.

![Armature](image3)

**Readymade**: an everyday object that has been removed from performing its intended function and placed into an art context.

![Readymade](image4)

**Sound**: the incorporation of sound as a fourth dimension within an artwork. This sound may be produced naturally or in a manufactured manner.

![Sound](image5)

**Multiples**: a series of identical objects produced (or selected found objects) by the artist and arranged according to their idea.

![Multiples](image6)

**Site-specific**: an artwork that directly relates to a particular space or environment, conceptually or materially.

![Site-specific](image7)

**Assemblage**: the technique of joining individual objects or segments that are natural, manufactured or found to produce a larger sculptural work. This technique may incorporate a variety of processes, such as welding, gluing and riveting, depending on the materials used to create the sculpture.

![Assemblage](image8)

**Public art**: can be any form of art placed in a public site that responds to and addresses social issues in our time (often in a challenging and questioning way). An interactive art that involves the artist(s) and the community.

![Public art](image9)
**Materials and Techniques**

**Bronze:** an alloy of copper, tin and brass. An alloy is a mixture of metals in specific ratios that when combined produce a stronger, harder and more durable metal. Bronze is widely used as a casting material for sculpture. See *casting*.

**Casting:** a process that produces a positive form (cast) by pouring liquid materials into a mould and allowing them to set.

**Mould:** a hollow container, usually made of plaster or rubber, which is used during the casting process to hold liquid materials before they set. The shape of the mould determines the shape of the resulting sculpture.

**Stone:** any type of cut rock suitable for carving and building. Types of stone include granite, marble, sandstone and may be carved, polished or drilled.

**Carving:** the process of cutting away from a material to produce a desired form. Artists may use hand and electric tools, such as drills, hammers, chisels and knives to cut away from hard materials such as stone, cement, clay, plaster and ice. Once the material has been carved away it cannot be replaced so the carving process is often slower to avoid unnecessary mistakes.

**Oxy cutting:** the process of using a blow torch to cut through metal. The heat energy and high temperatures needed to melt the metal, and therefore ‘cut’ through, is provided by the combustion of fuel and oxygen in a torch, hence the name ‘oxy cutting’.

**Welding:** the process of joining metal pieces or parts together by heating the surfaces to the point of melting.

**Crochet:** a traditional craft technique, similar to knitting, where a hook is used to pull loops of a given material through other loops to create shapes/patterns. The crochet designs can be sewn or connected together.