

# Investigation Question: How can methods of on-site printmaking be developed to provide new ways of visualising landscape in order to capture its sensory and atmospheric qualities.



Figure 1: Monoprint using printing ink on A3 cartridge paper of Sarek National Park Mountain Range



Figure 2: Monoprint using printing ink on A3 cartridge paper of Sarek National Park Mountain Range

## Introduction:

My artistic practice is geared towards responding to the rural landscape and the natural environment. I decided to travel to Sarek National Park in Northern Sweden to conduct my research through the use of walking and engaging myself with the local environment. I began my research by exploring unfamiliar territories which varied in their weather conditions, terrain and light conditions. The body of work which I developed over a 6 week investigation included video and sound recordings, photography, large and small scale monoprints, performance pieces involving walking and sculptural installations in the natural landscape. During my stay in Jokkmokk, a secluded village on the boundaries of Sarek National Park, I had limited contact with people, which enabled me to engage in my independent study and travel through different landscapes such as The Kvikkjokk Delta.

## Aims:

- To use the natural resources which surrounded me in the environment in which I was living to make on-site monoprints in a variety of locations.
- To create a series of textual pieces in the form of journals, reflecting on the various landscapes I travel to.
- Engage with the culture and society of an Arctic village to influence my work and to achieve a better understanding of how the native people (Sami) engage with the environment.
- To develop a range of monoprinting techniques using different materials, tools and textures.

## Definition: 'monoprint'

'a mono-print is a one-off image made typically by transferring ink from a smooth surface onto a sheet of paper.'



Figure 3: Aerial Map view of Jokkmokk and Sarek National Park

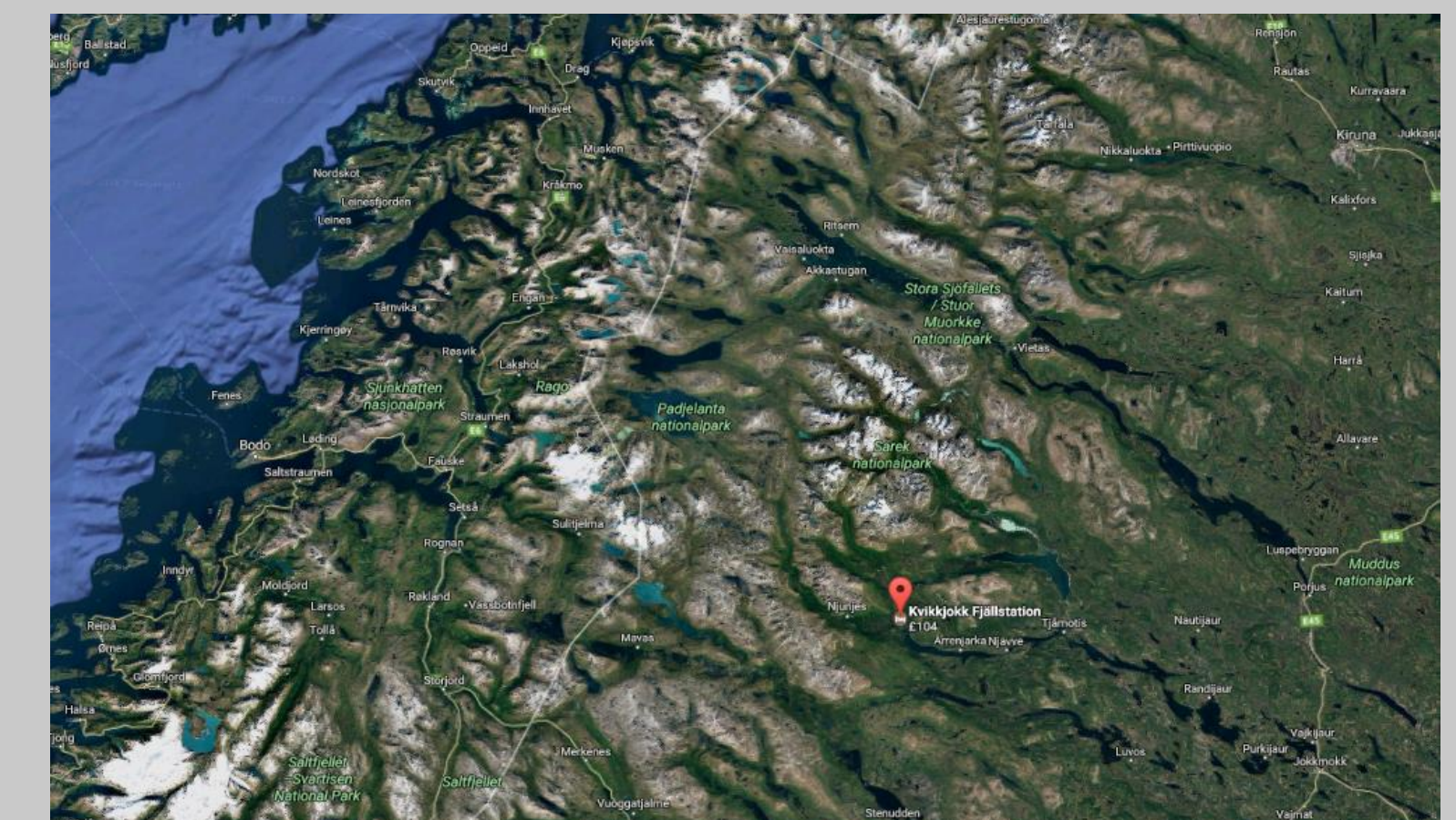


Figure 4: Satellite image of the terrain surrounding Kvikkjokk and its Delta.



Figure 5: Black and White Photographic piece 'Running Mountain 1,2 and 3 (Section 2)'

## Methods:

To travel around the surrounding area of Jokkmokk, including the lake Talvatissjon and the Fjalltradgard park to explore its botanical region.

Travel to and from Kvikkjokk to explore the Delta region by boat and observe the fauna of the region and its terrain through the act of walking and observational recordings (through notetaking, video work and photography)

Take daily recordings of the meteorology and geology of the region as well as observing the contrasts between different environments I visit, for example wetlands, delta regions and alpine landscapes.

To compile a documentation of work using a variety of mediums including monoprinting, observational drawing, text pieces, all through the act of walking and exploration.

Engage with the differing climate, extended daylight hours and alpine terrain compared with the UK's contrasting landscape.

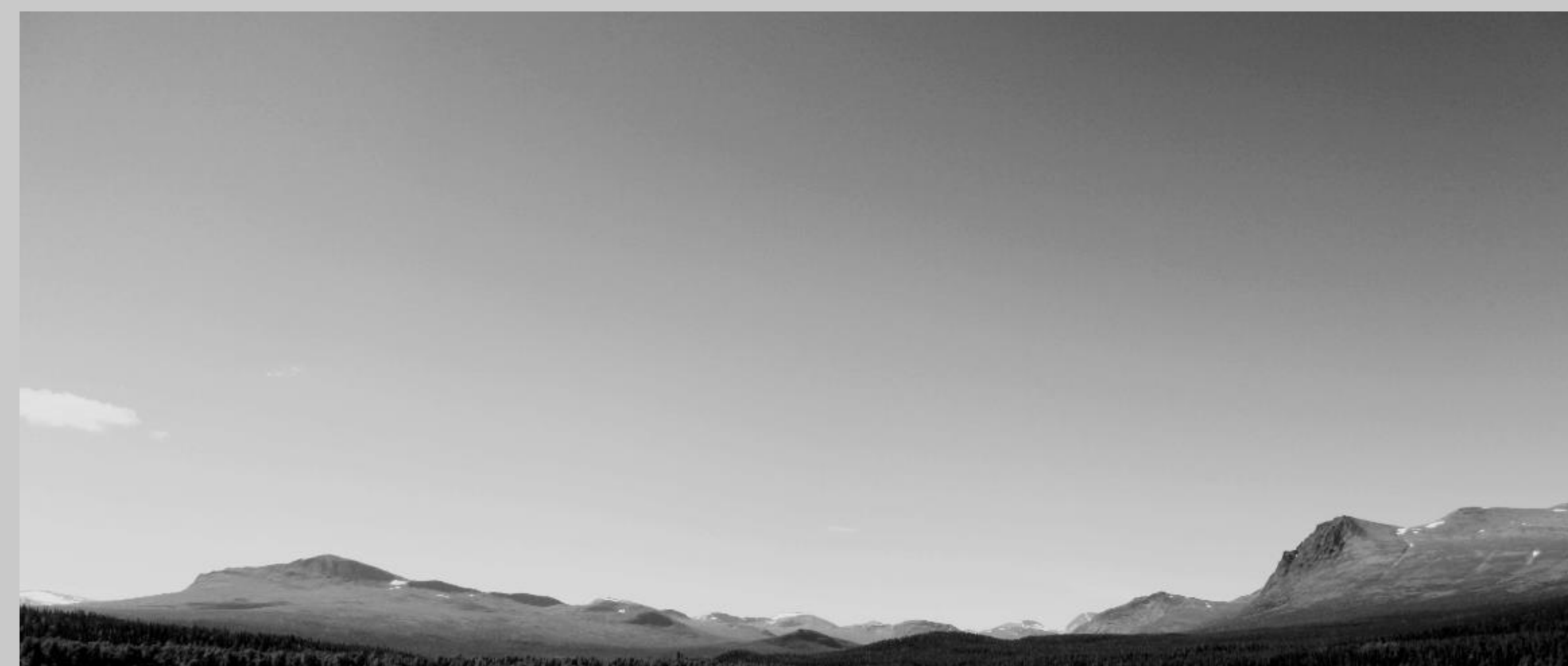


Figure 6: Black and White Photographic piece 'Landscape 7'

## Results/Conclusion:

In conclusion, I felt I was able to achieve a broad level of understanding of the local area due to my engagement and communication with various local citizens of Jokkmokk (including the library human resource staff and Sami people)

By engaging with local communities in Kvikkjokk and Jokkmokk I was able to better understand the natural habitat in which I was working in, therefore enhancing the way I artistically responded to the environment.

I was able to develop a series of monoprints (Figure 1 and 2) varying in size and technique in response to a variety of terrains.

I was able to use found objects in local forests in the Alpine region I visited to make a series of sculptural pieces and walking performances.

## Referencing:

Figure 3: kvikkjokk delta map - Google Search (2017) Google.co.uk. Available at: [https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=kvikkjokk+delta+map&espv=2&biw=1317&bih=900&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXs-DCUjTSAhXjBcAKHQtnBXAQ\\_AUIBygC#tbn=isch&q=jokkmokk+map&imgsrc=svorwAvIoiMGIM](https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=kvikkjokk+delta+map&espv=2&biw=1317&bih=900&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXs-DCUjTSAhXjBcAKHQtnBXAQ_AUIBygC#tbn=isch&q=jokkmokk+map&imgsrc=svorwAvIoiMGIM) (Accessed: 1 February 2017).  
 Figure 4: kvikkjokk delta map - Google Search (2017) Google.co.uk. Available at: [https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=kvikkjokk+delta+map&espv=2&biw=1317&bih=900&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXs-DCUjTSAhXjBcAKHQtnBXAQ\\_AUIBygC#tbn=isch&q=jokkmokk+map&imgsrc=svorwAvIoiMGIM](https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=kvikkjokk+delta+map&espv=2&biw=1317&bih=900&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXs-DCUjTSAhXjBcAKHQtnBXAQ_AUIBygC#tbn=isch&q=jokkmokk+map&imgsrc=svorwAvIoiMGIM) (Accessed: 2 February 2017).

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