

Walking and Drawing

[By Andrea Butler](#)

This resource shares my process of making drawings whilst walking. I wanted to develop a way of drawing that captured my sensory and visual experiences as I moved through the landscape.



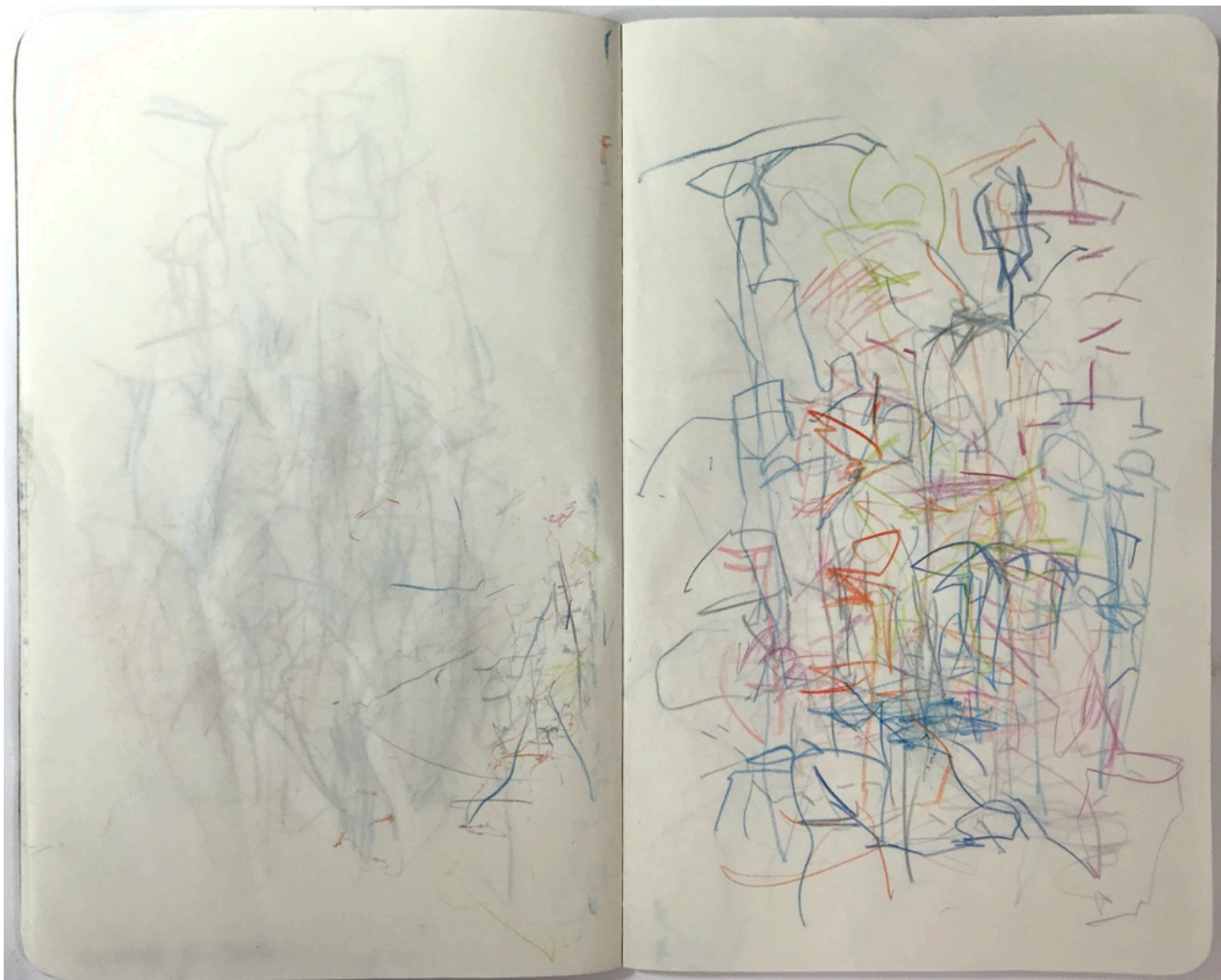
The discovery of [Liza Dimbleby's](#) drawings were a first step in creating my own walking/drawing practice. In her book '*I Live Here Now*' she describes how after a relocation to Moscow, she made drawings of all that she encountered as she walked through the streets to familiarise herself with the new city. I was also inspired by the artist [John Virtue](#), who takes a regular weekly walk of some miles, along the same route filling sketchbooks with his calligraphic mark making.

I'd been exploring the idea of sensory drawings and also drawing moving objects but I wanted to find a way to integrate my drawing and walking; to register through drawing the sensation of how I experienced the landscape when I walked, as opposed to making an observed drawing from a fixed point of view. This project also developed from my '[drawing in the](#)

[dark'](#) drawings, and continued my personal search to expand my visual language and knowledge of process within my drawing practice.

Looking at how other artists tackle a creative problem is always valuable and researching the drawing practice of [Sophie Cunningham Dawe](#) offered a way in to the walking drawing process. She describes her walking drawings as *'Lines made whilst walking, just whatever catches my eye, walking quickly to give a contingent, gestural quality'*.

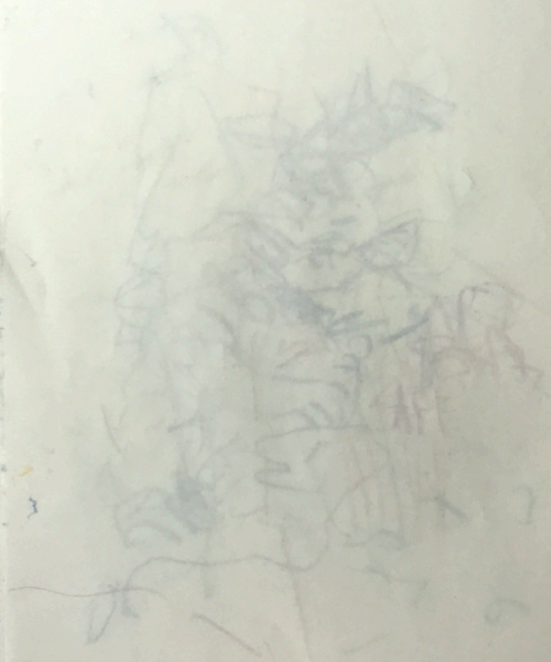
I had never attempted to draw whilst I was moving and it felt a daunting task. The initial attempts were very challenging drawing sessions. What became immediately apparent as I began walking and drawing at the same time was that I had to make split second decisions about what I wanted to register on the page when I was already moving past the object as I looked at it. The first walks were mostly about wondering what I wanted to draw as I walked, along with the question 'how do I draw it?' as it disappeared out of view. Initially, the main objective was simply to put a response – any sort of response - on the page and to get comfortable with the kinetic challenge of carrying a sketchbook, a handful of pencils, making a mark and at the same time, walking safely through a space in a particular direction. In the beginning, I stopped numerous times to reflect on what I had on the page and see how I wanted to develop or alter my approach or to regularly pick up dropped pencils.



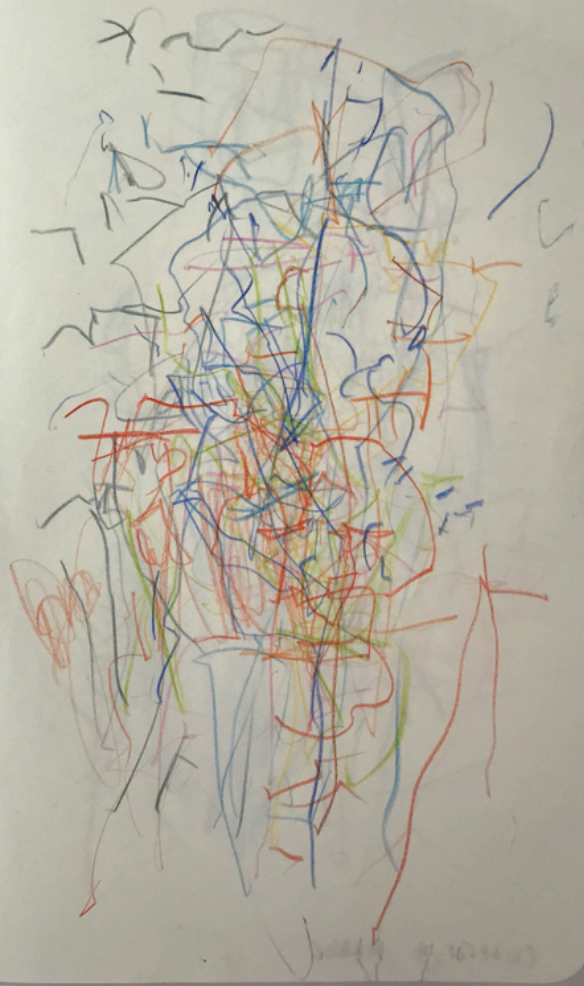
First attempts at walking drawing: I chose a selection of pencils before I set out and then changed the colour of the pencils instinctively during drawing.

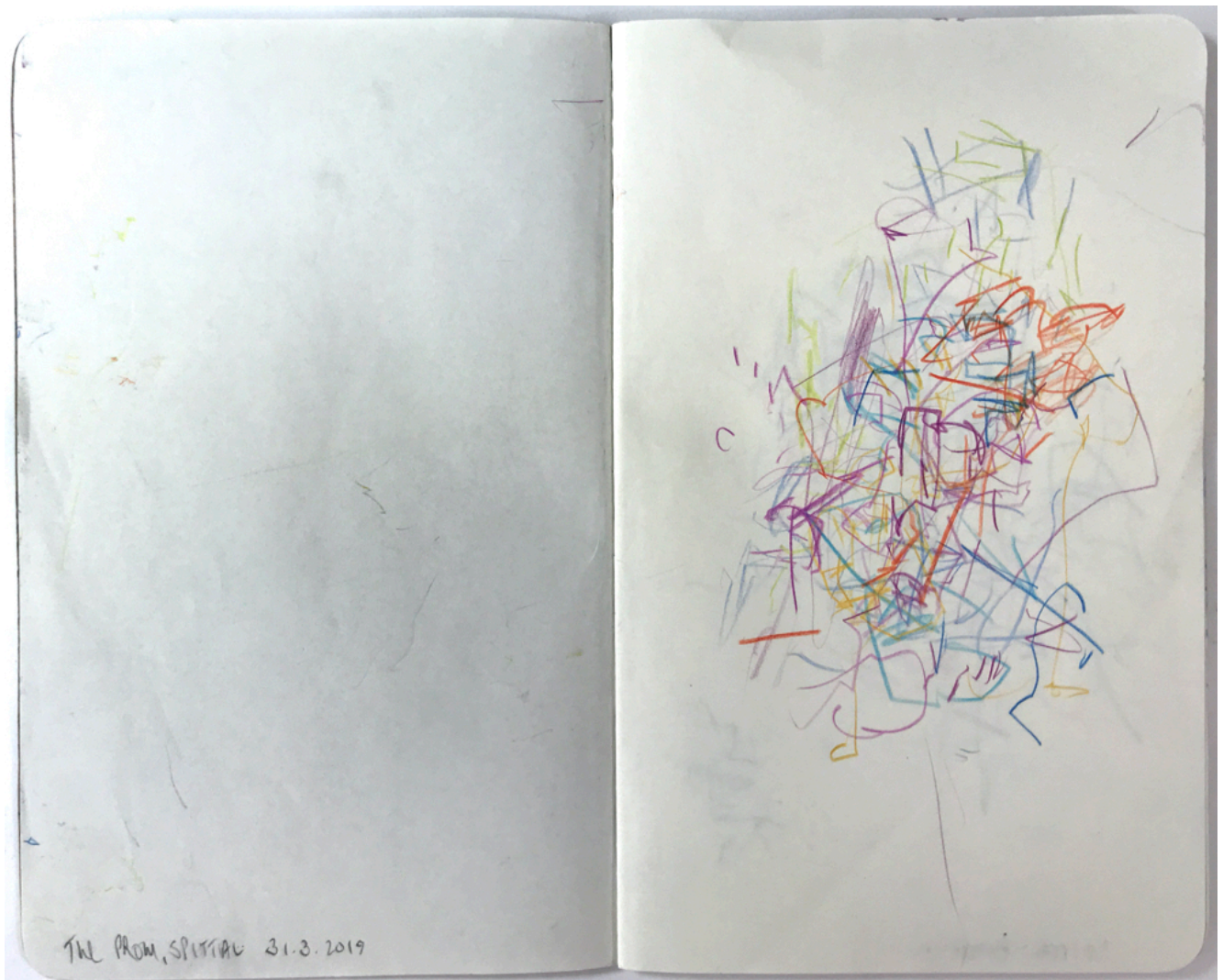
CURTIS B. HARDE





PARADE TO BOWLING GREEN



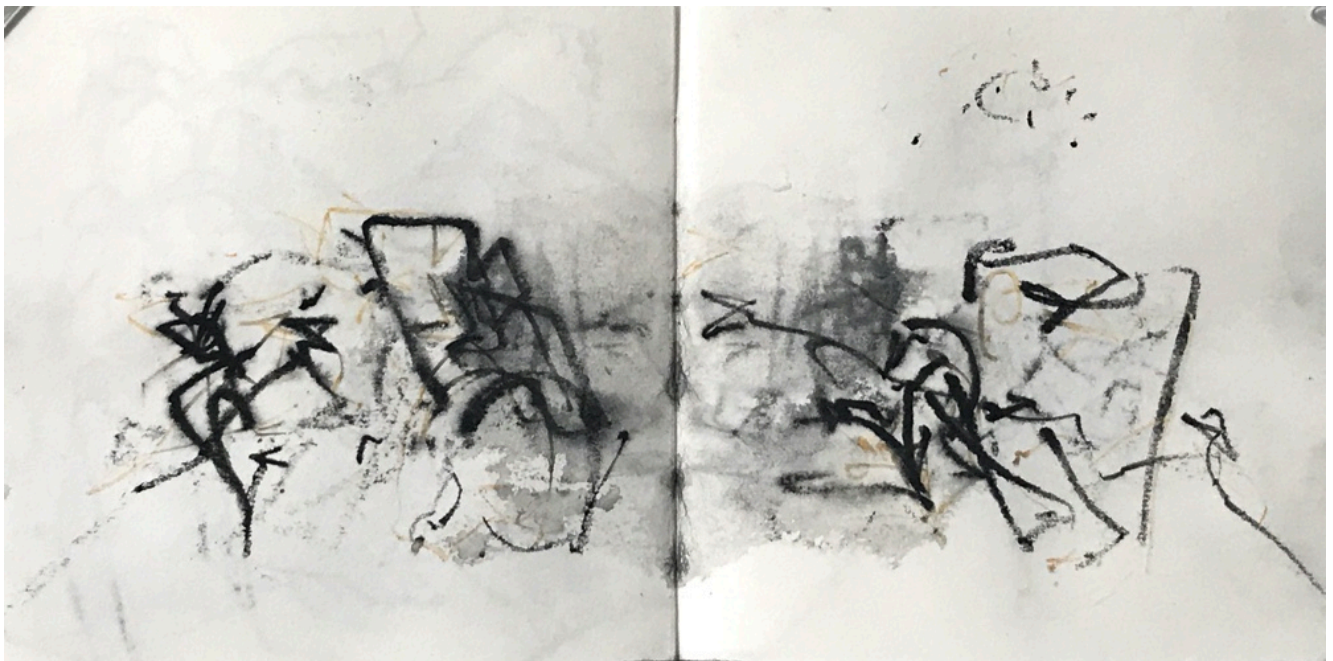
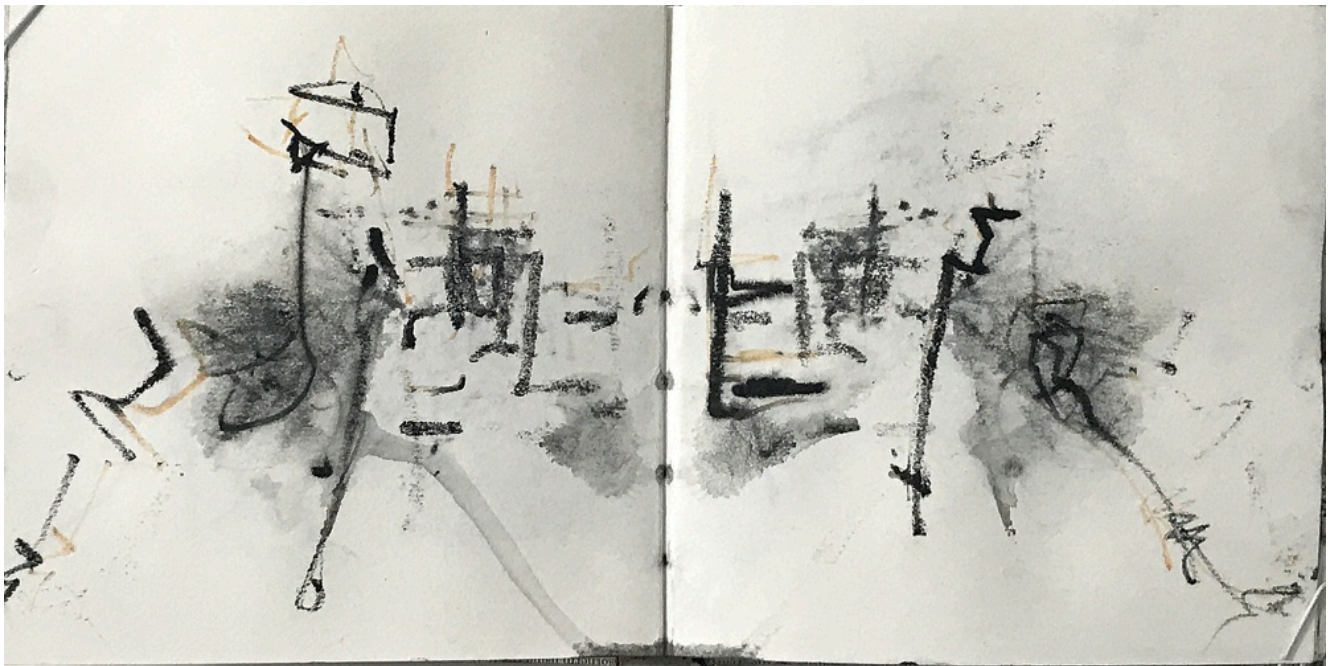


Varying tones of colour to create a sense of space

Very often when I walk, my thoughts are elsewhere but walking and drawing made me mindfully aware, moment to moment of where I was, and the position of my body in that space: my spatial relationship to the tree I was passing; the bird flying high over my head; the sea ahead of me in the distance. My surroundings felt very real and full of energy - the landscape and the space on the page felt powerfully connected and kept me very much in the present moment.

As my confidence grew, I drew more purposefully and learned to make quick judgements, processing sensory and visual information at speed into marks and lines. Because I kept my eyes on the world, essential for safety and avoidance of oncoming objects (small wayward dogs a particular hazard), I couldn't look at my paper as I drew, so the drawings were

blind drawings with the occasional quick glance down at the drawing to see what was happening. I found I was more comfortable with drawing not resting my hand on the sketchbook so that more free and expressive marks came from my shoulder and also captured the drawing gestures of my body as I moved (e.g walking over a rough track that unbalanced me might be transcribed in a juddering mark).



I began to draw during a regular walk to the cliff top near my home, usually at the end of the day as it moved towards dusk.

The coloured pencils I'd been using didn't capture that sense of gathering twilight and I switched to black artgraf (a solid block of ink), as I was keen to explore its expressive qualities. Its water soluble nature encouraged me to take more risks with the drawings and I combined it with a carbon pencil to achieve a variety of line and tone; occasionally I would add in a water soluble coloured pencil. I also changed the orientation of the paper switching from an A5 portrait to a small square sketchbook as this seemed to offer space to capture a broader view more suited to the open countryside I was walking in.

I made marks for the many things I was seeing and experiencing: the direction of the path; a clump of grasses moving in the breeze; the flight of birds; the line of a building; the edge of the sea; a person walking past; a bird call. Periodically, I would stop and assess my page, deciding that I didn't want to add any more information and begin a new drawing.





To relinquish some control over the process, to open myself up to what might emerge if I added an element of chance into the drawing, I began to spray the page randomly with water to see what would happen to the media as I drew. The water changed the art graf from a firm, waxy mark to a soft, black wash with delicate frayed edges and the Woolf carbon pencil became gorgeously black when used over the damp surface - exciting discoveries! I also began to spray water onto the page in later stages of the drawings to see what effects would come from the dry marks reacting to the water.

Introducing the element of water also connected the drawings more closely with the sea and weather. The pages weren't always dry when I turned them to begin a new drawing but I accepted this as part of the process and the blurring and spread of the media seemed to capture the insubstantial quality of objects at dusk and replicate the feeling of rain/wind during the walks.











My walking drawings are a record of a sensory and visual experience; how I view the world as I move through the landscape, drawing myself through a space. They are evidence of my lived experience moment to moment, the layering of marks recording the movement of my body when walking and the constant scanning of my vision as it alternates between a broad and narrow focus on all that I encounter. It makes me appreciate and be present in my environment and enables me to create a more 'true' account of how it feels for me to be in a particular place.

You can see another AccessArt resource on walking, looking and sketching at the same time here: ['Walking Sketchbooks'](#)

This is a sample of a resource created by UK Charity AccessArt. We have over 1500 resources to help develop and inspire your creative thinking, practice and teaching.

AccessArt welcomes artists, educators, teachers and parents both in the UK and overseas.

We believe everyone has the right to be creative and by working together and sharing ideas we can enable everyone to reach their creative potential.

Cupid and Psyche: How a Fifteenth-Century Renaissance Panel Became the Most Loved

Painting in Cambridgeshire

Sheila Ceccarelli tells the story of how Cupid and Psyche, painted by Jacopo Del Sellaio, an Italian Renaissance artist, came to become the most loved painting in Cambridgeshire. Inspire is an exhibition of art made by primary school children and celebrates the creativity of our local schools. It champions the on-going importance of cultural learning and the visual arts for children and young people. A chance also to see Del Sellaio's Cupid and Psyche on display next to the children's work.

The Story of Cupid and Psyche by Jacopo del Sellaio (1442 – 1493)

In this post, Kate Noble, Education Officer at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge shares the story of Cupid and Psyche as depicted in the 15th Century painting by Jacopo Del Sellaio. This is one of a series of posts from Inspire: A Celebration of Children's Art at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Mini World Light Boxes

Teacher Anna Campbell shares this beautiful resource which shares how children aged between 4 and 7 years old, made 'Light' boxes. This project could easily be adapted for an

older class and is brilliant for SEN children/adults.

Painted Clay

A resource inspired by the Japanese art of dorondongo, where mud and dirt are shaped and buffed into highly polished spheres.

Abstract Face – Relief Sculptures

In this construction and painting resource, students make an abstract face, relief sculpture from cardboard, adding colour, texture and metal findings. This resource was inspired by the work of Kimmy Cantrell, a self-taught contemporary artist who uses asymmetry to question long-established views around beauty.

Anthropomorphic Animal Paintings

This painting activity looks at giving human characteristics to animals. Anthropomorphism is making something which is not human, more human like for e.g Miss Piggy, Mickey Mouse and

the characters created by Beatrix Potter. This activity was inspired by the paintings of two contemporary artists who use anthropomorphism in their work, Ken Hoffman and Svjetlan Junakovic.

Nib & Ink Mark Making Still Life

Many thanks to accessArt Young Artist
Rowan Briggs Smith

The text 'Young Artists' is written in a highly stylized, cursive script. Each letter is filled with dense, parallel diagonal hatching lines, giving it a three-dimensional, shaded appearance. The letters are interconnected, with the 'Y' and 'A' being particularly large and prominent. The overall style is reminiscent of a child's or young artist's drawing.



Decorative Clay Coil Pots

Artist educator Sharon Gale working with KS1 & KS2 students at the Weston Park Art Club shares a clay pot making resource: "This is not the traditional way of making coil pots but it's lots of fun and by using different paint effects, the end results can be very interesting. We worked on this project for two, two hour sessions".

'Painting' with Plasticine

In this resource, students create an A4 plasticine painting on mountboard, in a theme of their choice. The artwork is

completed with a painted border using water based paints. This project took six, one hour sessions to complete but if you can't allocate that amount of time, reduce the size of the mountboard to A5 or smaller.

Clay Art Medals

In this three stage resource, students make a circular medal from clay depicting their own profile, look at examples of fun lettering and devise a short, fun or meaningful phrase to paint inside their portrait profile.

Burton Hathow Ducklings

Newly hatched ducklings are the inspiration for a collection of paintings by Years 2 and 3 at Burton Hathow Preparatory School. Head of Art, Rachel Burch shares the activity.

The Wildflower Meadow

Rachel Burch, Head of Art at Burton Hathow Preparatory School and her pupils explore simple drawing, collaging and painting techniques to create beautiful artworks inspired by a summer meadow.

Clay 'Portrait' Miniatures

This two stage clay and painting resource by artist/educator Sharon Gale is very versatile because essentially the miniatures are blank canvasses. In this particular workshop, the subject matter had to link with KS2 Geography and the topic of rivers. Students were asked to research their favourite creature or plant, that made the British riverside its home. They made their miniatures from clay and painted their chosen wildlife onto them.

David Parr House – “What’s Your Space?”

In celebration of the opening of David Parr House in Cambridge, this resource aims to inspire children aged 8 to 12 to explore design.

Painting A Rainbow Forest

Rachel Burch, Head of Art at Burton Hathow Preparatory School and her pupils paint their own large scale, colourful forest inspired by AccessArt’s resource ‘Painting A Bluebell Forest’. Rachel shares her process in this resource.

Simple Animation: Making a Flick Book

Flick books are a great way to make simple animations.

Santa comes in all Shapes and Sizes: Yr 3 Make Bouncing Santas!

A fun end of term project that would also be perfect to do at home – making model Santas with character! Jan Miller share a process to make 3D model Santas using simple materials and processes. This activity can be used with children aged 7 to 14 (any KS, 2, 3 children).

All That Glitters...

Teacher and artist Jan Miller shows year three pupils works by the artist Andrew Logan. Pupils then have fun playing with materials that glitter and sparkle, developing their design and making skills to produce personalised brooches, decorative images of celebrities and gorgeous treasure glitter boards. Finally, they explore portrait drawing, creating a sparkly

'selfie'!

Clay Moulds

In this post, artist Melissa Pierce Murray, shows, step-by-step, how teenagers explored plaster casting by making simple clay 'waste moulds' and then moved on to making simple 'two piece moulds'.