GCE A Level
Advanced
Art and Design

Photography
Component 1

JOSEPH

Total Mark 44 (37+PS7)
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Introduction

My focus area is how man-made objects can change landscape. When I take photographs I see the landscape and how man-made objects change the landscape by enhancing it and making the landscape more beautiful. I will also be looking how pathways and how other man-made structures change the landscape and what effect it has on the landscape. I would start by looking at bridges and pathways and how they enhance the landscape and I would develop this to show the change and how it enhances the landscape over the natural landscape.

I have looked at Ansel Adams who was born in 1902 and took amazing photographs of the landscape. He took all of his photographs in black and white. There was colour around at the time but he chose black and white. I have also looked at Charlie White who takes very linear photographs of the landscape and has lots of pathways and impressive man-made structures. I have looked at Edward Burtynsky who takes very industrial and manufactured landscapes. They are mostly man made showing how amazing the manufactured landscape can be. I am most interested by Edward Burtynsky and how the huge man-made structures enhance the landscape and break it up making it more ascetically pleasing.

Other areas I wish to explore is the manufactured landscape and how it looks compared with the natural landscape. I might also look at how nature can also influence man-made structures and how and gradually over time reclaim them.
The reason is that the bridge is made from metal and wood, which is not very sustainable. The view is amazing from the bridge. The bridge is made of metal and wood. The photo shows the bridge from different angles.
Joel Sternfeld

Joel Sternfeld is an American photographer who focuses on urban landscapes in flux. I particularly like his photographs of abandoned areas where nature is reclaiming man-made structures.

At Tintern abbey the ruin is a very exiting place as it stand alone in a rural landscape unlike Sternfeld it is looking at the decline of monastic life in England. It would seem that the landscape is constantly being changed by building that represent periods of social change. For example Sternfeld is really interested in the decline of certain industry’s. Tintern abbey was about the decline of the power of the church a ruined building is a powerful metaphor and creates a striking image. The whole of the forest of dean is about an industry in decline.
The outcome is that landscape has ultimate control and can reclaim man-made structures. Tintern Abbey shows the decline in the power of the church.

Landscape has ultimate control over man-made structures.

The abandoned church across the river Wye both respond to Sternfeld use of angle.

Landscape has ultimate control over man-made structures.
Aims: pathways and rivers and how rivers are always changing and adapting

The clouds were grey and the rain was pouring down. I thought it would be a good idea to go for a walk in the countryside, but I got wet. This is a picture of a stone spiral staircase. The view from the top is amazing. There is a sign that says 'This is the Old Well'. It was once a place for collecting water, but now it's just an old well.
The environment is always changing and constantly in flux, sometimes this can be good or bad. Most of the time it changes due to the humans impacting it. So far I have explored scrap yards and find them interesting. They have negative aspects because they show humans wastefulness but are still beautiful because the shapes and colours created are incredibly visually attractive. They show how objects impact on the landscape. I have also looked at scars in the landscape and how they affect it. I went to Clearwell Caves and saw how it has changed over time. I took photographs in the nearby Magic wood which had lots of large holes which used to be caves but have collapsed over time. These were interesting as they showed how the landscape is constantly changing due to human activity.

I have done artist evaluations on both Edward Burtynsky and Mathew Merrett. I like Edward Burtynsky photograph of a highway as it explores how the environment has been split up by humans and how visually impacting this is. It shows a manufactured landscape. An envy of industrialisation. Edward Burtynsky says that by destroying nature we are destroying ourselves. Mathew Merrett looks at beauty in decay within the landscape. I find his work interesting as it shows a landscape that is being destroyed and ruined but is still beautiful. Docks has become my focus as they are constantly changing and show this.

Change is good and exciting. The industrial landscape continues to interest and inspire me. The structures within them are exciting and create dynamic photographs. I am aware that the message of pollution and destruction could be followed at this point. Nevertheless, I want to focus on the positive aspects such as how industry shows progress, inventiveness and how it enhances the environment. Bristol suspension bridge is a prime example of this. Seeing the different phases of industry in one picture is intriguing because it shows the progression of human endeavour and design. For this reason I have been constantly drawn to docklands. They are visually interesting and are places where industry is still happening. Humans look tiny with huge boats and next to man-made structures. Scale is something that also appeals to me. For these reasons, I want to look at Ansel Adams as he captures huge landscapes and his techniques communicate the power of these environments. To communicate the positive aspects of the power of the industrial landscape in flux is a major part of my project. I would plan to look at JW Turner because of the way he deals with the death of a man-made structure and how he creates romance around its demise. I am going to continue to use docks as my places of interest. There are many in the surrounding area, all with different histories and purposes.
Aim: Industrial buildings structures as an expression on the landscape.

Bristol Suspension Bridge - best and addition

Exposure time and aperture noted.

1/160 sec at f/5.0
1/800 sec at f/6.3
1/600 sec at f/5.0
1/320 sec at f/5.0

1/1500 sec at f/6.3
1/500 sec at f/6.3
1/640 sec at f/6.3
1/640 sec at f/6.3

The sun was very bright in this image.

Looking up very normal.

The exposure settings were noted for future reference.

1/1400 sec at f/7.1
1/1400 sec at f/7.1
1/1400 sec at f/6.3
1/500 sec at f/6.3

1/640 sec at f/6.3
1/500 sec at f/6.3
1/500 sec at f/6.3
1/1400 sec at f/6.3

I used an external flash with manual exposure.

Note: Further photos were taken with a different exposure setting.

1/320 sec at f/6.3
1/100 sec at f/6.3
1/320 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3

Overall, the weather was very clear.

1/540 sec at f/6.3
1/100 sec at f/6.3
1/320 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3

Conditions were perfect for photography.

1/90 sec at f/6.3
1/200 sec at f/6.3
1/320 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3

Overall, a very successful photography session.
1/400 sec at f/6.3
1/260 sec at f/6.3
1/250 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3

This is very interesting looking and strange.

Shots of the old and new
2000s - City Link site
including site.

Special effect showing
hot vs cold temperature
over/ no effect.

Another shot from inside.

Also shot in normal mode.

1/400 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3
1/400 sec at f/6.3

Showing lighting
with/ no light.
A4: Industrial and scenic surroundings.

1/200 sec at f/3.5
1/200 sec at f/5.6
1/200 sec at f/4.2
1/200 sec at f/3.5

1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/160 sec at f/3.5

1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/500 sec at f/3.5
1/500 sec at f/3.5

1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/160 sec at f/3.5
1/500 sec at f/3.5
1/500 sec at f/3.5

1/320 sec at f/3.5
1/320 sec at f/5.6
1/320 sec at f/4.2
1/320 sec at f/3.5

1/320 sec at f/3.5
1/320 sec at f/4.2
1/320 sec at f/4.2
1/320 sec at f/3.5

1/400 sec at f/4.2
1/200 sec at f/5.6
1/200 sec at f/5.0
1/200 sec at f/5.6

1/200 sec at f/5.6
1/200 sec at f/5.6
1/200 sec at f/4.6
1/200 sec at f/4.2

Spreading coals slowly the furnace bed slowly

Seeing it along
All the distance coursing through the mind. The loss.
The towered sky gives it a romantic grace. Three
Innumerable signs give a dizzy goal.
I tried to get an interesting shot last but not least. Porph ANSI.

Conclusion - timing was way off and moving so many cars made photographing difficult.

I like this photograph but think they're open for play.
A ping-pong is how to balance buy during our phone call to communication.
CONCLUSION — It was very dark. So we had to get back down again. It started raining and so that the earlier in water-disposal shaft.
Camera settings

Aperture Range

- Large Aperture
- Medium Aperture
- Small Aperture

Shallow DOF | Depth Of Field | Greatest DOF

F-number:
- f/2.8
- f/4
- f/5.6
- f/8
- f/11
- f/16
- f/22

The f-number that controls the size of the opening in the camera's lens.

Shutter speed:
- Very fast
- Fast
- Medium
- Slow
- Very slow

Understanding the ISO Scale

These are the standard settings - the range available to you will depend on your camera.

LOW ISO: 100-640
- Landscape
- Twilight
- Night

INTERMEDIATE ISO: 1000-1600
- Portrait
- Sports
- Low Light

HIGH ISO: 3200-204800
- Astrophotography
- Wildlife
- Nightlife

The higher the ISO, the more noise there is.
I really want to explore the use of artificial light and how this creates mood. I like the way there is minimal light and that it helps to make a triangle with the tree and person giving a sinister effect. The 3 other lights behind the tree and in the mirror also make a triangle.

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Gregory Crewdson

Bedroom Tree from Twilight
2001-2002

Gregory Crewdson was born September 26, 1962 in New York. Crewdson photographs scenes of American homes and neighborhoods.

In the picture you can see a tree hanging by some rope that has come from the roof. There is a hole in the floor where a man is going down holding some rope. It looks like he is trying to lower the tree out of his house using the rope. I think the focal point is the tree because it is straight down the middle and catches your eye first when looking at it.

The golden rule has been applied and it makes a triangle. We look down the tree then to the man the leads to the light by the window forming the triangle. Also the tree makes us straight down it towards the bathroom door where there is a small light which could suggest

The medium is digital chromogenic print, mat
The quality is very good looks very good even when zoomed in.

There is very little light in this photograph. There are only four sources of light that come from two lamps and a wall light that is also reflected in a mirror. One of the lamps in lying on the floor which suggests an unhappy or glum mood because the tree has crashed through the roof. The light in the mirror is brighter than the light on the wall, this suggests that the image of him is brighter than the dark glooming room and the mess he is in at the moment. It could suggest his life is or was brighter. By the window is a lamp that is still standing whereas the lamp on the floor has fallen over. This might be because outside is better than inside.

The colour changes the mood because it is very dark with little light so it makes it gloomy and miserable. We can also see the window that is in light which is make the mood miserable as it probably late at night and the man in the photo probably wants to sleep. The bed is also unmade which suggests he got up in a hurry.
The raindrops have formed a mosaic pattern on the window, creating a beautiful, abstract design.

I chose this image because of its unique composition and the way the light interacts with the droplets.

This has been a personal photo, which I took during a particularly rainy evening.

I chose this photo of the sunset because of its serene beauty and the way the colors blend together.

I chose this photo of the trees because of the way the light filters through the branches, creating a peaceful atmosphere.

I chose this photo of the crowd because of its energy and the way the people are all focused on the event.
Golden section and View Point

The Golden Section derived from the golden mean, a mathematical principle used in art and architecture. It is based on the Fibonacci sequence and the ratio of 1.618. This ratio is believed to create aesthetically pleasing compositions in art and design. The golden ratio can be seen in the proportions of the human body, insects, and plants.

In photography, the golden section can be used to determine the placement of subjects in a composition. The rule of thirds is also based on the golden ratio, where the image is divided into thirds both horizontally and vertically, creating nine equal sections. The most compelling areas for placing subjects are along the lines or at the intersections of these lines.

For example, in the photograph of a landscape, placing the horizon line at one of the intersections of the golden ratio lines or placing a significant element at the intersection itself can create a more visually appealing image.

In the example shown, the golden ratio is applied to the layout of the page, with images and notes strategically placed along the golden ratio lines. This helps in understanding the visual balance and composition of the image.
Week 3: Photography

1. Look at the following artists and their use of angles: Andreas Hill, Richard Misrach, Michael Kenna. Analyze the impact of the choice of angles on the composition and mood of their works. Explain how the use of angles can influence our interpretation of a scene. Think about how you can use angles in your own photography to draw the viewer’s eye through a scene.

2. Choose your favorite photograph and analyze it in terms of angles. What technique has the photographer used to create the scene? What are the different possible angles that could be used to capture the scene differently? How does the choice of angle affect the viewer’s experience?

3. Take your own photograph that has an interesting angle. This could be an everyday object or a landscape. Experiment with different angles to capture the subject from a different perspective. Print off the photograph and analyze the impact of the angle on the composition.

4. Produce a really strong composition about forest. How can you use the use of angles to enhance the mood and atmosphere of the photograph?

5. Find an interesting angle photograph that you think really responds to the landscape. Print off a copy and analyze the angle used in the photograph. How does the angle affect the overall composition?

6. Find a photograph of a scene with some interesting angles. Why do you think the photographer used these angles? Discuss the impact of the angles on the overall composition.
Slim is light sensitive.

Make sure the film is in the dark when you handle it.

- Put the film in the developer for 1 minute.
- Rinse the film for 1 minute in running water.
- Wash the film in warm water and dry it in shade.
- Process the film for 1 minute.
- Dry the film in an upright position.

- This is the same print as the previous one, but the exposure was at the bottom.

- This print is for exposure on the Fram plan.
Video

I made the video using stop motion and video.

There are a total of 100 photos used to make the stop motion video. I moved the cat a tiny bit each time and took a photo, making sure I didn't move the camera until the cat had moved out of the shot. There was a total of 100 photos. Some of the photos were blurred because it was very hard to focus on the cat, sometimes without moving the camera. I had a few photos at one taking them quickly and didn't realize until after and couldn't redo them as the cat would be very hard to get right again.

This is the video timeline where the pro tool used to edit the video. I used lots of effects and added text to show for 0.5 seconds and then for slightly longer at 0.7 seconds.

I used sound to make it more interesting and realistic. I got the music from the web and added it into my video. This is the timeline of the first part of the video.

This took about 8 hours to edit the photos for the stop motion and editing the video. Overall, it was enjoyable. The problem is editing the video on different devices as you need the media on both devices to be able to edit it. This week is to start with using drop box and syncing the files but I quickly ran out of space and could only edit in my pc.

This was an interesting project to do with the cat and the project to make the video.
Digital Submission
Industrial Flux within the Landscape
**Introduction**

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I have looked at Ansel Adams who took amazing photographs of the landscape. He took all of his photographs in black and white. I have also looked at Charlie White who takes very linear photographs of the landscape and has lots of pathways and impressive man-made structures. I have looked at Edward Burtynsky who takes very industrial and manufactured landscapes. They are mostly man-made and show how amazing the manufactured landscape can be. I am most interested by Edward Burtynsky and how the huge man-made structures enhance the landscape and break it up making it more ascetically pleasing.

Other areas I wish to explore is the manufactured landscape and how it looks compared with the natural landscape. I might also look at how nature can also influence man-made structures and how and gradually over time reclaim them.
Perfect starting point
Bristol Suspension Bridge by Brunel would have seemed undoable in its time. Brunel's industrial designs are legendary and are seen as object of beauty creating balance between made-made structures and natural environment. It was very easy to create good photographs and this is partly due to Brunel's good design and the stunning environment.
I like this as it has dramatic angles and a low view point, it is part of the design and has a visual impact.
Negative aspects of industrialisation on the landscape

Graffiti on a natural gauge showing less respect for nature and is a result of industrialization.
Suicide hotspot

This is a known landmark for people committing suicide. Is this a result of modern society, industrialisation has made us loose concepts of family, with a rise in metal health issues which could be caused by capitalism.
Edward Burtynsky

Edward Burtynsky is a Canadian photographer, born 22 February 1955. He takes very industrial landscape photographs. In his photograph "highway," he shows the road breaking up the houses but also how the road has had to curves around the houses showing they have the ultimate control over the path of the road and it has to move out of the way of houses to keep going. All the roads going everywhere show how complicated the manufactured landscape is. The roads also all split into two also shows who complex the landscape is and how many ways it has to change as the urban sprawl spreads across the landscape. It has smaller roads going dead straight though the houses. It shows the bigger road has to move between the houses whereas the smaller roads just go dead straight even if there are houses in the way. All the roads lead to the vanishing point in the distance towards the mountains. There are also some very tall buildings towards the end of the vanishing point which stand out as all other building are very small and all very similar. This gives the perspective that the road goes on forever and draws your attention to the horizon and mountains.

In this photograph he has used golden section and has not put the road straight down the middle but off to the left giving it good competition. The road does off to the right but I am not sure that it is in the golden section. Usually to enhance sense of perspective artists use vertical lines more centrally. It makes composition more dramatic. He has also used good prospective and take the photograph from above rather than taking it at head height, it makes him look like a god looking down on everyone as he is very high up. This makes it very powerful. The lighting is very good and has a warm orange feel with the orange and misty sky. This enhances it as gives it a happy feel about it. The sunset is also very interesting as it is just behind the mountains and produces a mix of and orange and grey sky. The road is like a steely grey colour which shows it is very dull compared to all the house. The tiny houses create a texture like a carpet and it is not about the detail but the mass amount of them that would be endless if the mountains didn't stop them. They are all perfectly in line fitting around the smaller roads and making the bigger road bend around the houses.

I will use this in my work by looking at pathways and rivers and how they can impact the landscape or how the landscape breaks up the roads and rivers and what impact man-made structures can have on the environment and how they change them. How long pathways, roads and rivers can be never ending but stopped or changed by the natural or manufactured landscape.
Forest of Dean
Area of post industrialisation.
Lots of structures in decline.
Balance being fought between nature and man-made structures. To do with wood/river/Industry.
These photographs show nature reclaiming a man-made church.
Amazing how structures survive over a period of time and the use of stone in building works in balance with the environment. When a building is in decline it sinks back into the landscape. Derelict stone buildings are seen as fairytale or romantic.
River Severn. In Roman times Lydney Docks would have been very important, transporting iron to Britain. But fighting the tide would always be a challenge. I find the boats are also very nostalgic of how life used to be.
Lichen growing over stone reclaiming it. Texturally more interesting than brand new shiny stone.
Used for mining since bronze age. I found some colours very dark and dull; but others were very vibrant and bright. The caves show scarring from the mining process.
Photoshoot 3
Some parts beautiful and some are brutal. The underground environment is claustrophobic and makes you crave the sky and greenery. It is very overwhelming down there. That’s why balance is really important to create interesting photographs of industrial landscapes.
Matthew Merrett

He was born in Canada and has been taking photographs over 15 years his date of birth is unknown. He takes urban and decay photographs. In his photograph with an abandoned fair ride he shows the old bumper cars sitting there rotting away. The bumper car has a big X on front of it to show that it doesn't work and is old. It is still connected to the main structure by a rusty old beam. It is very dark photograph with low light apart from the sky which is trying to break through the trees and top structure of the old abandoned bumper car frame as if it’s trying to reclaim it. There is only 1 red car and 4 yellow cars showing how they are slowly going as they are being reclaimed by the landscape.

In this photograph the bumper car is slightly to the left using golden section very well as it draws your attention to the bumper car. All the cars are yellow which is very bright in photograph also drawing your attention. The colour of the bumper cars are a similar colour to the landscape and plants showing they are reclaiming it. They have negative aspects because they show humans wastefulness but are still beautiful because the shapes and colours created are incredibly visually attractive and bright. It is taken from head height to show how we look at it giving it impact.

I will use this in my work by looking at how the nature has control and how it impacts items in the landscape. And to look at objects in the landscape and negative objects that are also beautiful.
This used to be old RAF barracks and is seriously in decline. It is a decaying building that makes a more interesting statement about industrialization, the modern world and temporary structures used during World War 2.
Another result of industrialization which is visually interesting is scrapyards. Narrative, sad and full of human wastefulness.

Photoshoot 5 - scrapyard
**Turner**

Turner is a painter who was born in 1775 who did English romantic paintings. In his painting looking at the boat he shows a modern more modern boat that uses steam power as a towing vessel of the beautiful majestic sailing ship. It is very sad as the need of an era, it has a romantic quality of missing the past. boat towing an old boat. The new boat is a lot smaller than the old boat showing how much more advanced it is to be able to tow such a large boat. There is also a smaller boat behind it that it might also be towing. He is showing how the modern industrialized world is taking over the new old world but is trying to restore it. The bright colours coming from the modern ship are also making it beautiful and not just usual black smoke. It was painted in the romantic period which glorified of all the past and nature and focused its emphasis on emotion and individualism. He has used golden section well and positioned the boats to the left not straight down the middle. It is very romantic especially with the sky and how bright it is. He has used bright colours that make it beautiful. The sky is full of smog mixed with the colours of the setting sun which is extremely symbolic. The colours and style of the painting add to the drama and mood of the piece. Turner was the first artist to do this. Hence why he is known as the father of impressionism. It shows how light and dark and very effective in creating a dramatic image with an exchanged dialogue. These ships are almost like ghosts and this is very symbolic. It shows that looking both in the past and in the future creates a dynamic and unreeiling images. A plain image without these added elements would no communicate these emotions.

I plan to look at the sky in my own work and how it can add a different quality to an image.
Very nostalgic. People become obsessed with objects from the past. They pay a lot of money for train rides. Objects from the Industrial Revolution is still very popular today.
This is showing the industrial decline in the landscape. Weather not suitable to capture skies I was after.
I tried turning up the curves in Photoshop to make the sky more dramatic and then added different coloured filters. The change in colour makes it more appealing by adding mood. It is in a very similar style to Turner’s romantic approach to the landscape.
Interim

The environment is always changing and constantly in flux, sometimes this can be good or bad. Most of the time it changes due to the humans impacting it. So far I have explored scrap yards, docks, derelict places and I find them interesting. They have negative aspects because they show humans wastefulness but are still beautiful because the shapes and colours created are incredibly visually attractive. They show how objects impact on the landscape. I have also looked at scars in the landscape and how they affect it. I went to Clearwell Caves and saw how it has changed over time. I took photographs in the nearby Magic Wood which had lots of large holes which used to be caves but have collapsed over time. These were interesting as they showed how the landscape is constantly changing due to human activity.

I have done artist evaluations on both Edward Burtynsky and Mathew Merrett. I like Edward Burtynsky photograph of a highway as it explores how the environment has been split up by humans and how visually impacting this is. It shows a manufactured landscape. Edward Burtynsky says that by destroying nature we are destroying ourselves. Mathew Merrett looks at beauty in decay within the landscape. I find his work interesting as it shows a landscape that is being destroyed and ruined but is still beautiful. Docks has become my focus as they are constantly changing and show this.

Change is good and exciting. The industrial landscape continues to interest and inspire me. The structures within them are exciting and create dynamic photographs. I am aware that the message of pollution and destruction could be followed at this point. Nevertheless, I want to focus on the positive aspects such as how industry shows progress, inventiveness and how it enhances the environment. Bristol suspension bridge is a prime example of this. Seeing the different phases of industry in one picture is intriguing because it shows the progression of human endeavour and design. For this reason I have been constantly drawn to docklands. They are visually interesting and are places where industry is still happening. Humans look tiny with huge boats and next to man-made structures. Scale is something that also appeals to me. For these reasons, I want to look at Ansel Adams as he captures huge landscapes and his techniques communicate the power of these environments. To communicate the positive aspects of the power of the industrial landscape in flux is a major part of my project. I plan to use JW Turner work because of the way he deals with the death of a man-made structure and how he creates romance around its demise. I am going to continue to use docks as my places of interest. There are many in the surrounding area, all with different histories and purposes.
Photoshoot 7
Sharpness docks
Ansel Adams was born in 20 February 1902 and took black and white landscape photographs. This photograph of a road shows something in the distance going along the road. He developed the zone system which meant he could adjust the contrast of the final print to make it more dramatic.

Colour photographs had been around for a while now but Ansel Adams still decided to use black and white, it gives it more impact and especially with the sky. Adams has not used the golden section using the symmetrical nature of the whole lane of the road to enhance the depth and perspective the white line standing out more because of the black and white of the photograph. He has got a very high contrast were the blacks are very dark and the white going down the middle of the road is a very bright white this makes it stand out more drawing your attention.

In this photograph of a road it shows the road cutting down though the trees on each side and is almost perfectly straight showing man trying to take over the landscape. The road has 4 bright white lines going dead straight down it and shows its boundaries compared to the dull dark black trees on the side, the 2 white lines on the edge of the road are showing the change between landscape and man made roads. You can also see white on the side of the road on the grass were it might have been snowing as if it is starting to be taken over by mankind and it is slowly taking the trees away. In the picture it makes you focus you attention straight down the road with the tress forcing it all the way down until you see the white object. It could be a human or some kind of vehicle. This photograph works well on many levels. In some ways it is just a boring everyday road but its pure length and straightness makes it dramatic with the flat landscape. The lines give a symmetrical quality, it makes us what to travel along it. It strikes me that this would be a very boring landscape if it wasn’t for the road.

The sky with its clouds are also essential. They create depth and drama leading us ultimately to the horizon line. On that plane skies are very dramatic. Adams only took photographs of truly dramatic landscapes. Many demonstrate the qualities of the American landscape. The wilderness gradually being tamed by man.

Route 66 has been famously photographed and documented. The photographic book ‘The Americans’ by Robert Frank is about the people documented on a road trip through the road. Landscapes with human occupation is interesting. The documentation makes it interesting and romantic. The road has brought human occupation and industrialization. It has bought life to an otherwise barren landscape.
Photoshoot 8 – Bristol docks
Photoshoot 9 – return to Bristol suspension bridge
I am very happy with these last photographs. They clearly show the industrial landscape in flux, but I want to add more drama to my work. I am going to work more on dramatic weather to produce a final piece.
Looking for a site with a combination of decay, history, landscape, design, and industrialization. Needed a day with a dramatic sunset or weather to record natural flux.

Photoshoot 10 Gloucester
A great deal of linear construction in this piece but is more about building and does not show complete cycle of construction, destruction changeability of industry over time.
I tried editing the sky by layering an image on top. I turned down the opacity to make the sky blend more.

To do this I took the image and out it on top. I turned down the opacity so I could see the image under it and used the eraser tool to remove the sky were it covered a building or anything that was not the sky.

When zoomed in on some parts are a little white were I removed to much of the sky leaving some of the old sky, but was able to tidy this up. I tried this as the sky was boring and very grey.
Sums up all work
It has drama,
shows different phases of industrialization in the landscape. The sky adds interesting colour.
Final evaluation

The study of industrial flux within the landscape has taken me to many sites. It became clear that a sense of decay created a powerful image, but one that also showed redevelopment and gave an ever continuing cycle to the flux. This I felt was most representative of the modern world. In my last piece the dramatic sky added another layer of meaning. Showing the turning of the days and how the natural flux in the world is part of life. Not scary or destructive but beautiful and romantic. My most influential artist was Turner because he adds drama through colour and made me think about the landscape in a different way.
Industrial flux within the landscape

The industrial flux within the landscape is an area that really interests me. I have found that in many places there is evidence of past industrialization and I wish to explore whether this adds to the beauty of the landscape or changes it irreversibly for the worse.

It could be said this is all down to personal point of view but increasingly industry past and present is used to create artwork. For example Turner's groundbreaking romantic paintings of boats in decline or Mathew Merrett's obsession with beauty in decay. Both comment on an industrial and changing landscape. I want to look into how the artist can romanticise a destroyed landscape and how they help us to see the effects of human endeavour. I find it fascinating that a place can be so ugly can be transformed into a thing of beauty. Is there really beauty in decay or does it simply just make a boring landscape more interesting. Does the natural light from the sun transform even the dullest place and does this give nature the ultimate power over man constructions. Industrialization is a brutal thing and leads to the decimation of the landscape. However man's inventiveness to create machinery and structures can create a new beautiful, or aesthetically pleasing landscape.

Places like Bristol which have structures such as the suspension bridge extending across a natural gorge are exceptionally striking but it status as a suicide platform points out the stark reality of post-industrial Britain. Edward Burtynsky is going to be my first artist because he is a perfect example of how amazing photographs can be taken of industrial landscapes, showing both enhance beauty while questioning the morality of so much man induced flux.

Edward Burtynsky is a Canadian photographer, born 22 February 1955 he takes industrial landscape photographs. In his photograph highway, he shows the road breaking up the houses but also how the road has had to curves around the houses showing they have the ultimate control over the path of the road and it has to move out of the way of houses to keep going. All the roads going everywhere show how complicated the manufactured landscape is. The roads also all split into two also shows how complex the landscape is and how many ways it has had to change as the urban sprawl has spread. It has smaller roads going dead straight, seemingly though the houses. It shows the bigger road has had to move between the houses, weaving its way through the chaotic expansion of the landscape. All the roads lead to the vanishing point in the distance towards the mountains. There are also some very tall buildings towards the end of the vanishing point which stand out as all other building are very small and all very similar. This gives the perspective that the road goes on forever and draws your attention to the horizon and mountains.

In this photograph he has used golden section and has not put the road straight down the middle but off to the left giving it good composition. Usually to enhance the sense of perspective artists use vertical lines more centrally. It makes composition more dramatic. He has used good perspective and take the photograph from above rather than taking it at head height, it makes us feel like a god looking down on everyone. This makes it very powerful. The lighting is very good and has a warm orange feel with the orange and misty sky. This enhances it as gives it a happy feel about it. The sunset is also very interesting as it
Is just behind the mountains and produces a mix of and orange and grey sky. The road is like a steely grey colour which shows it is very dull compared to all the houses. It adds mood and more meaning to the photograph. The tiny houses create a texture like a carpet and it is not about the detail but the mass amount of them that would be endless if the mountains didn't stop them. They are all perfectly in line fitting around the smaller roads and making the bigger road bend around the houses.

Burtynsky's work is a document about large industrial landscapes. They make you question how a landscape is changed by human building. There is a beauty in his work but is raises questions of how mass population growth dramatically changes the landscape. Also how large cites are changing huge aspects of the planet in the name of economic growth. For this reason I want to look at the 'Beauty in Decay' artists next and particularly Mathew Merrett as they investigate the concepts of how the decline of an industrial society can be visually beautiful but also highlight human wastefulness and how nature often fights to reclaim taken spaces.

Matthew Merrett was born in Canada and has been taking photographs over 15 years. He takes urban and decay photographs. In this particular photo shoot Merrett went to Chernobyl. This is a particularly interesting place because of the nuclear reactor explosion that happened their over 30 years ago. Because of the radiation the town has been sealed off and abandoned for most of this period of time. Despite the radiation levels being dangerously high nature has started to reclaim this ghost town. Merrett and other photographers were allowed in for a short time to capture what this town now looks like. The photographs are stunning and sometimes beautiful as the rust, decay and return of nature combines to make extremely interesting images.

In his photograph with an abandoned fair ride he shows the old bumper cars sitting there rotting away. The bumper car has a big X on front of it to show that it doesn't work and is old. It is still connected to the main structure by a rusty old beam. It is very dark photograph with low light apart from the sky which is trying to break through the trees and top structure of the old abandoned bumper car frame as if it's trying to reclaim it. There is only 1 red car and 4 yellow cars showing how they are slowly going as they are being reclaimed by the landscape.
In this photograph the bumper car is slightly to the left using the golden section very well as it draws your attention to the bumper car. All the cars are yellow which is very bright in photograph also drawing your attention. The colour of the bumper cars are a similar colour to the landscape and plants showing they are reclaiming it. They have negative aspects because they show humans wastefulness but are still beautiful because the shapes and colours created are incredibly visually attractive and bright. It is taken from head height to show how we look at it giving it impact.

Mathew Merrett undoubidly shows that industrial decay is beautiful. I would see the original city of Chernobyl as being boring, this work works on many levels it can only be achieved when visiting particular sites. I want to investigate further into how industrialization adds layers of interest and beauty into every day landscapes and whether cities without this are lacking depth and interest. Can somewhere so polluted as a city be beautiful and can the witness of the destruction of the landscape be something that can be is romanced. Flux in the landscape adds a narrative which would otherwise not be there.

[J.W Turner is a painter who was born in 1775 who did English romantic paintings. In this painting looking at the boat he shows a modern more modern boat that uses steam power as a towing vessel of the beautiful majestic sailing ship. It is very sad end of era, it has a romantic quality. The new boat is a lot smaller than the old boat showing how much more advanced it is to be able to tow such a large boat. There is also a smaller boat behind it that it might also be towing. He is showing how the modern industrialized world is taking over the new old world and romantising the past.

The bright colours coming from the modern ship are also beautiful; not just usual black smoke. It was painted in the romantic period which glorified of all the past and nature and focused its emphasis on emotion and individualism. Turner has used the golden section well and positioned the boats to the left not straight down the middle. The colours from the setting sun caught under the smoke add to the mood and meaning of the piece. The colours and style of the painting add to the drama and mood of the piece. Turner was the first artist]
to do this. Hence why he is known as the father of imprecision. It shows how light and dark and very effective in creating a dramatic image with an exchanged dialogue.

These ships are almost like ghosts and this is very symbolic. It shows that looking both in the past and in the future creates a dynamic images. A plain image without these added elements would no communicate these emotions or enrolee such a need to discuss.

Ansel Adams uses these techniques in his dramatic photographs of the American landscape. Translating techniques used in painting to a new medium of silver plate.

Ansel Adams was born in 20 February 1902 and took black and white landscape photographs. This photograph of a road shows something in the distance going along the road. He developed the Zone System which meant he could adjust the contrast of the final print to make it more dramatic.

Colour photographs had been around for a while now but Ansel Adams still decided to use black and white, it gives it more impact and especially with the sky. Adams has not used the golden section using the symmetrical nature of the whole lane of the road to enhance the depth and perspective the white line standing out more because of the black and white of the photograph. He has got a very high contrast were the blacks are very dark and the white going down the middle of the road is a very bright white this makes it stand out more drawing your attention.

In this photograph of a road it shows the road cutting down though the trees on each side and is almost perfectly straight showing man trying to take over the landscape. The road has 4 bright white lines going dead straight down it and shows its boundaries compared to the dull dark black trees on the side, the 2 white lines on the edge of the road are showing the change between landscape and man made roads. You can also see white on the side of the road on the grass were it might have been snowing as if it is starting to be taken over by
mankind and it is slowly taking the trees away. In the picture it makes you focus you attention straight down the road with the tress forcing it all the way down until you see the white object. It could be a human or some kind of vehicle. This photograph works well on many levels. In some ways it is just a boring everyday road but its pure length and straightness makes it dramatic with the flat landscape. The lines give a symmetrical quality, it makes us what to travel along it. It strikes me that this would be a very boring landscape if it wasn’t for the road.

The sky with its clouds are also essential. They create depth and drama leading us ultimately to the horizon line. On that plane skies are very dramatic. Adams only took photographs of truly dramatic landscapes. Many demonstrate the qualities of the American landscape. The wilderness gradually being tamed by man.

Route 66 has been famously photographed and documented. The photographic book ‘The Americans’ by Robert Frank is about the people documented on a road trip through the road. Landscapes with human occupation is interesting. The documentation makes it interesting and romantic. The road has brought human occupation and industrialization. It has bought life to an otherwise barren landscape.

I think that industrialisation adds to the beauty of the landscape I have proved this by the artists I have looked at. Burtnynsky shows this as without industrialization it would be a boring barren landscape but industrialization has made it more interesting. I find the colours attractive in the photographs especially the sky and how romantic it is, this is shown by the photographs and artwork I have looked at and how a lot of them focus on the sky. Turner has got amazing beautify sky’s in his paintings which use vibrant colours, Ansel Adams also has a dramatic sky which creates impact and adds to what could be a boring photograph without the sky. We need to be able to read the history of a place and wonder at human endeavour to understand it.
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