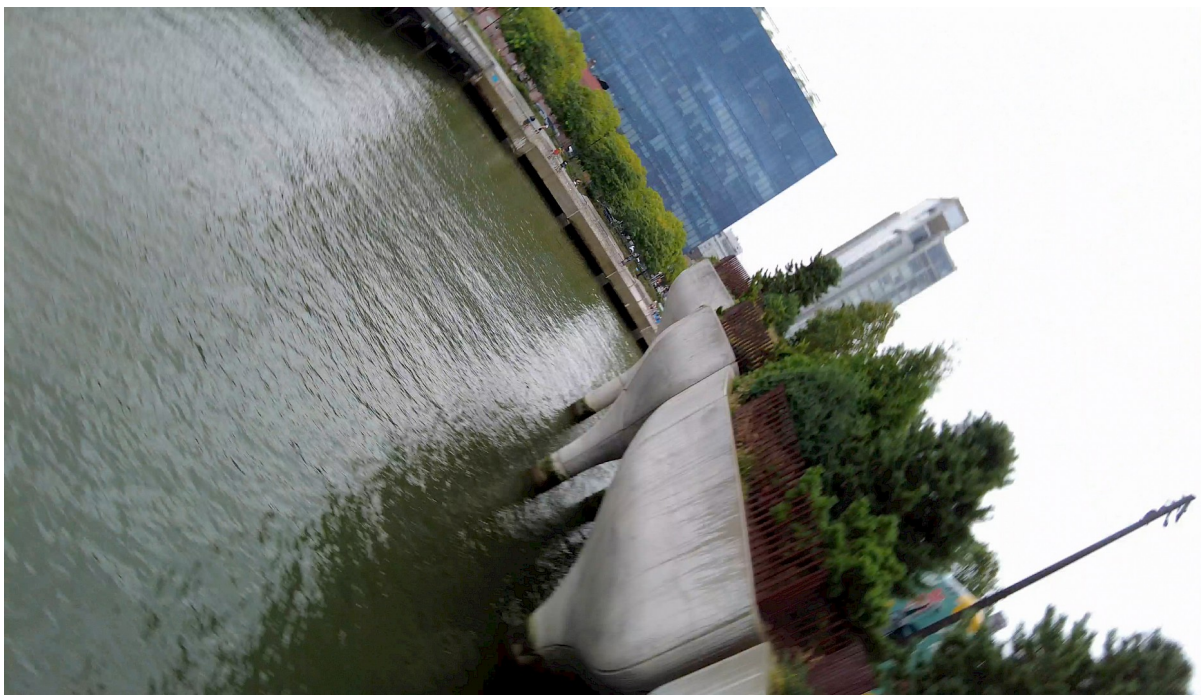


Nottingham Contemporary

Dora Budor
Again

**Easy
Read**



Contents

Page

Introduction	3
Dora's Artworks	4
Hostile Architecture	6
Airlock Door	9
Dora's Video Work	10
Rotational Grazing Wheels	12
Citibike Work	14
Dora's Sandpaper Work	16
For More Information	18
Artwork Credits	19



Underlined
Words

In this Easy Read document, difficult words are underlined. We explain what these words mean in the sentence after they have been used.

Introduction



This exhibition is a display of artworks by an artist called Dora Budor.



Dora is an artist from Croatia.



Dora lives and works in New York, USA.

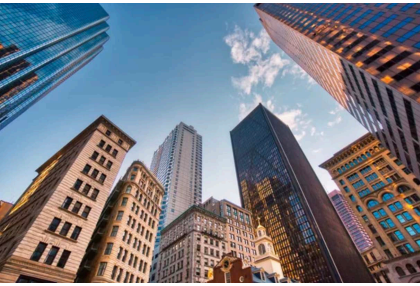


We are showing artworks by Dora at Nottingham Contemporary from 27 January to 5 May 2024

Dora's Artworks



Most of Dora's artworks are site-specific. This means they are made specifically for an exhibition space in response to something in the gallery or the place where the gallery is located.



Dora is interested in architecture and the things that affect life in cities. Architecture is the way buildings and spaces are designed.



Dora's artworks are sculpture, installation, video and sound work.



Dora often experiments with materials. This means using them in new ways. Some of the materials Dora uses are used in daily life like cardboard or metal.



To make work for her exhibition at Nottingham Contemporary, Dora spent a month working in an artists' studio at a gallery called Primary in Nottingham.

Hostile Architecture



During her research for this exhibition Dora became very interested in hostile architecture.

Hostile architecture is a type of design that tries to influence people's behaviours in public spaces. This includes things like putting studs on walls so skateboarders can't skateboard on them, or putting bars in the middle of benches so people can't sleep on them.



One example of hostile architecture that Dora became very interested in is anti-urine deflectors.

These were made by Victorian people and put on important or historic buildings to stop people from weeing on them.

The devices meant that if somebody did wee on them, the liquid would splash back at them.





There are some Victorian anti urine deflectors left in an area of London called Fleet Street.



Dora arranged for a 3D scan to be made of these anti urine deflectors. A 3D scan is a very accurate digital model of a real object.



The 3D scan was used to create a copy of the anti urine deflectors in a material called MDF which is similar to wood.



Dora then used this copy to create moulds. A mould is a specially made frame that special liquids or materials can be poured into to create a certain shape. When the material dries and becomes hard, it can be removed from the mould. This is a way of creating lots of objects that are all the same shape.



Dora used the moulds to create her own versions of the urine deflectors by mixing shredded cardboard with glues. The cardboard and glue mixture was then pressed into the moulds and left to dry and become solid.



Dora used cardboard from wine and alcohol boxes from local bars and restaurants in Nottingham to make the mixture.

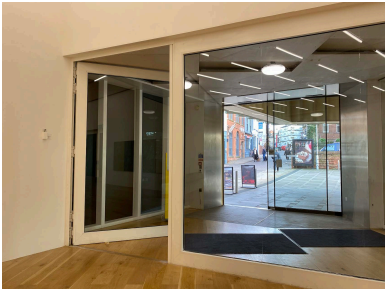


This is because people who drink a lot of alcohol are sometimes seen weeing in street corners and on buildings which is not seen as acceptable in our society.

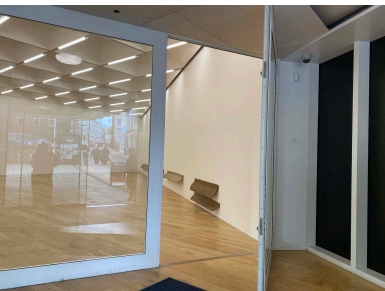


This is an example of an anti urine deflector outside the National Justice Museum which is near Nottingham Contemporary.

Air Lock Door



Dora asked Nottingham Contemporary if we can keep the door open near the entrance of the gallery. We call this the 'air lock door'.



You can see it left open as you enter or leave the building.



Dora is interested in the rules that people make about how we should use buildings. Sometimes these rules are to keep people safe but sometimes the rules might seem silly.



Dora is interested to see if people feel comfortable walking through this open door because the normal rules of the building mean people don't usually enter the exhibition this way.



Dora is interested in why some people use the door and why some people do not.

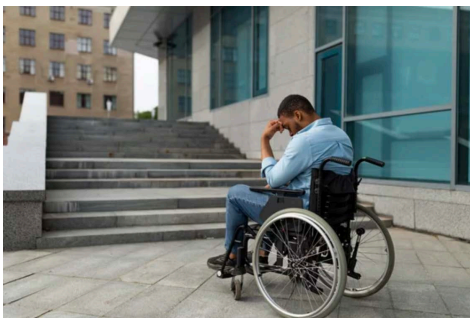
Dora's Video Work



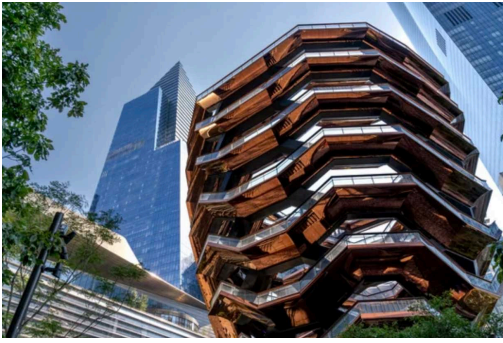
Dora's video work in gallery 4 is based on a park in New York designed by an architect called Thomas Heatherwick. The park is called Little Island.



The architect Thomas Heatherwick has also been involved in the plans for "Green Heart", the redevelopment of the Broadmarsh area of Nottingham.



Thomas Heatherwick is a controversial architect. This means that a lot of people don't like his designs and don't think they're very good. Some people think they make people feel unwelcome and are not always accessible to people with disabilities.



Some people think Heatherwick's designs are examples of hostile architecture because they try to make people behave in certain ways in a space and make people feel unwelcome.

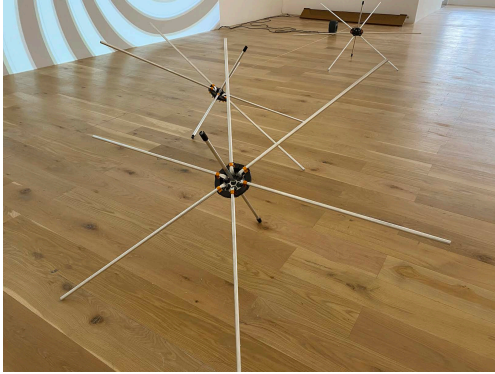


Dora is interested in how public spaces like the Broadmarsh area can often be controlled by private companies. This often leads to companies trying to control the way people behave and move through a space.

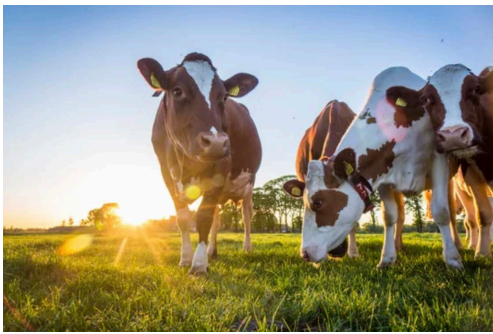


Thomas Heatherwick's developments often have green public spaces surrounded by expensive shops and flats. Lots of people think the flats and shops make people who aren't rich feel unwelcome in the green public spaces.

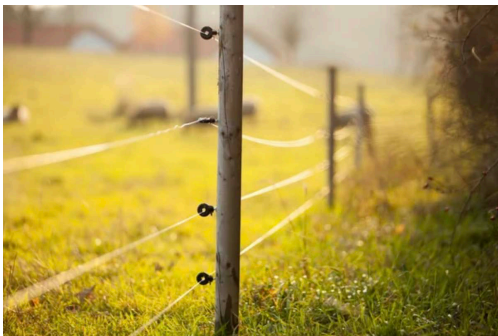
Rotational Grazing Wheels



In front of the video work in Gallery 4 are 4 rotational grazing wheels. These are used on farms to stop cows from eating too much grass in one area.



When a farmer wants the cows to stop eating the grass in one part of a field, they move the rotational grazing wheels and they make the cows eat in a different part of the field.

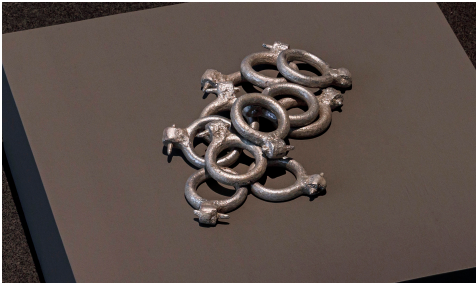


The rotational grazing wheels are linked together by electric fence wiring. This is a type of fence that is made of a wire with electricity running through it. This fencing stops cows from crossing past the fence because they will get a small electric shock if they touch the wire.



Dora thinks that rotational grazing wheels are like hostile architecture because they both influence the way people or animals use a space.

Citibike work



Another sculpture that Dora made is in the exhibition.



This work is made from a melted down citibike from New York. Citibikes are bikes that people can borrow to ride round New York like the Lime bikes we have in Nottingham.



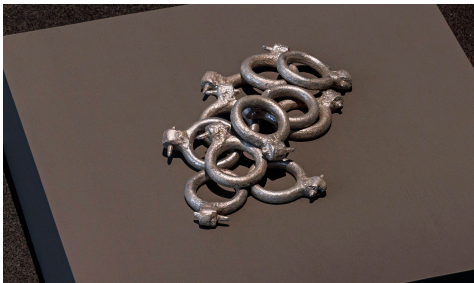
The melted down metal from the bike was used by Dora to make a new sculpture which is a copy of a historic sculpture by an artist called Elsa von Freytag-Loringhaven.



The sculpture which Dora has created a copy of is one of the first readymade sculptures ever made. Readymade sculptures are made when artists find objects and put them in an exhibition as a sculpture instead of making a sculpture themselves.



The original readymade sculpture which Dora copied is an object Elsa found on the street on the way to her wedding. Nobody is sure what the object is but it looks a bit like a giant wedding ring or part of a chain.



Dora had enough metal from melting the citibike to make 16 copies of the original object.

Dora's Sandpaper Work



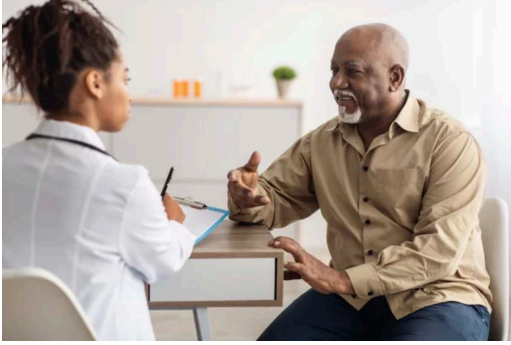
For this exhibition Dora made some artworks on a special type of abrasive paper. Abrasive paper like sandpaper is paper which has sand stuck to it to make it rough. This can be used to smooth down wooden surfaces.



For these artworks, Dora crushed placebo tablets and drew on the sandpaper with them.



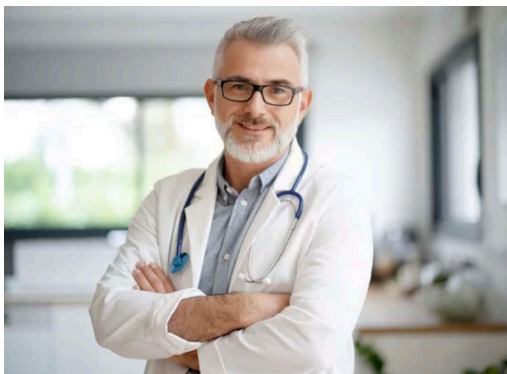
Placebo tablets are medicine which have no effect on the person taking them. Placebo tablets are sometimes used when scientists are testing if medicine works. The scientists give some people the real working medicine and some people the placebo tablet and ask the people if they feel better.



Because the people don't know if they have taken the real medicine or a placebo tablet. they are more honest about whether they feel better which means scientists can be sure if the medicine works or not.



Some people feel they have been tricked by placebo tablets because they believed they were taking real medicine and felt better when taking them.



Dora thinks this is another form of power and control that makes people live in the world a certain way.

For more information



You can find out more about what we do by looking at our website here:
nottinghamcontemporary.org



If you would like to help us show more artworks in the future, please think about giving us some money.



We suggest £5 as a good amount.



Post: Nottingham Contemporary
Weekday Cross Nottingham
NG1 2GB

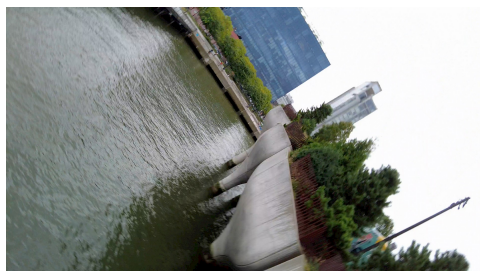
Phone: 0115 948 9750



Email:
info@nottinghamcontemporary.org

Artwork Credits

Artwork credits tell us who made an artwork and when they made it. The artwork credits for the artworks you have seen in this easy read guide are shown below.



This is a photograph by Dora Budor. The photograph is of an architectural development in New York called Little Island. Little Island was designed by an architect called Thomas Heatherwick.



This is an artwork by Dora Budor. The artwork is part of an exhibition called Continent. The artwork is an installation in a gallery called Kunsthaus Bregenz. The photo of the artwork was taken by Markus Tretter.



This is an artwork by Dora Budor. The artwork is part of an exhibition called Continent. The artwork is an installation in a gallery called Kunsthaus Bregenz. The photo of the artwork was taken by Markus Tretter.



This is an artwork by Elsa von Freytag-Loringhoven. The artwork is called Enduring Ornament. The artwork is a readymade sculpture made from a found metal object.



This is an artwork by Marcel Duchamp. The artwork is called Bicycle Wheel. The artwork was made in 1963. The artwork is a readymade sculpture made of a found stool and bicycle wheel.