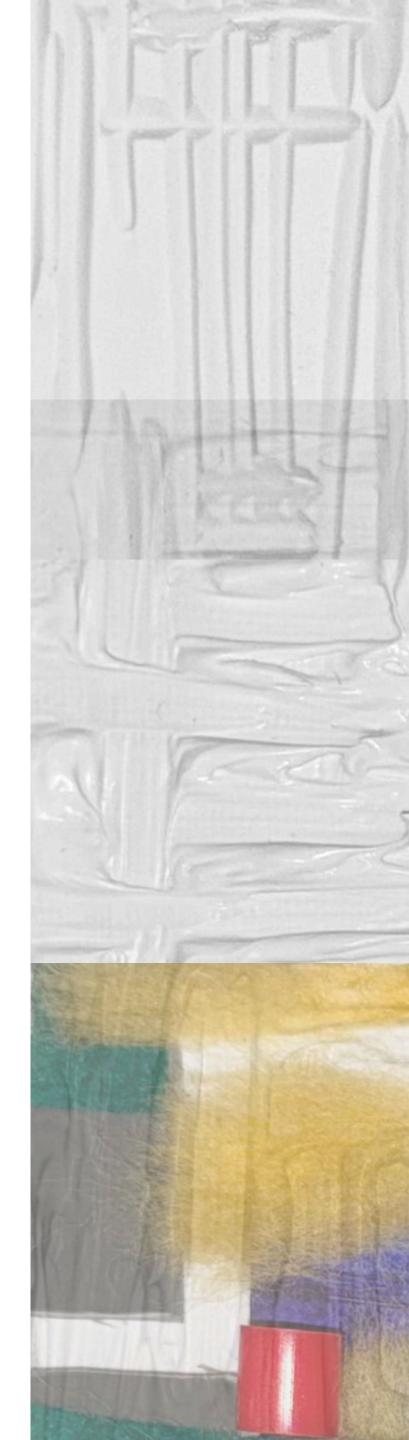
UNIT 1

Methods of Contextualising Reimagining Joyful Exhibition Experiences for the Visua

riences for the Visually Impaired

> Angel Kan Joy Li Kirstine Fahl



REFERENCES · Practice Review · Enquiry · Experiments · Outcome · Reflection



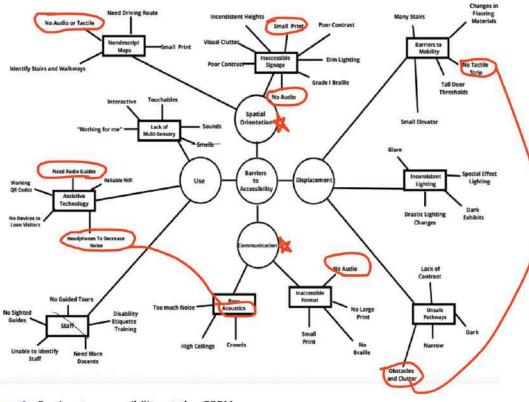


Figure 1. Barriers to accessibility at the GRPM.

Costanza-Chock, S. (2020) Design justice: Community-led practices to build the worlds we need. London: MIT Press

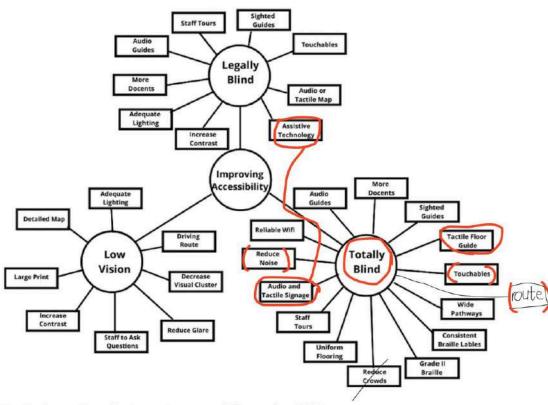


Figure 2. Suggestions for improving accessibility at the GRPM.

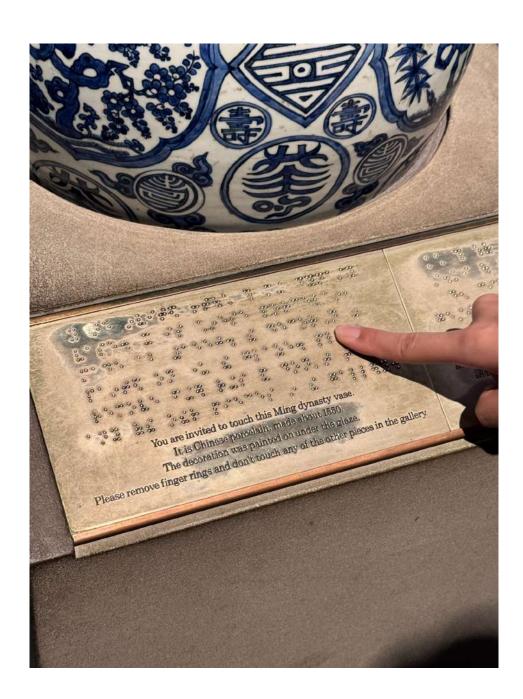
Fortuna, J., Harrison, C., Eekhoff, A., Marthaler, C., Seromik, M., Ogren, S. and VanderMolen, J. (2023) 'Identifying barriers to accessibility for museum visitors

who are blind and visually impaired', Visitor Studies. doi:10.1080/10645578.2023.2168421.

Methods of CONTEXTUALISING







SITE VISIT - V&A

Learnings

- Mostly "don't touch"
- Only audio description in one section
- Few pieces had braille explanations

State Library of NSW

"What I'm doing is taking elements like colour, the contrast, the date, the artist and the location — it's all linked to the image — and take each one of those little bits of data and apply it to an instrument or a rhythm or percussion.



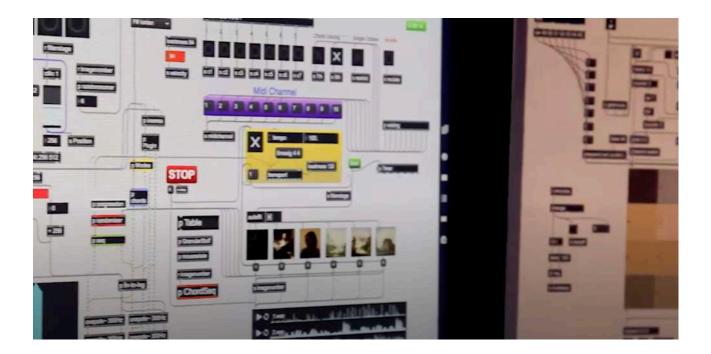
Making art touchy, smelly, feel-y, tasty, to take Tate to a whole new audience





Interior II 1964 **Richard Hamilton**

Here, **smell** stimuli create a sense of a mid-century home and the impact of big brands by recreating the original scent of Pledge. The central character is brought to life with the scent of vintage hair-spray, and a glue/ solvent smell hints at the collage process. The **audio** brings the viewer into the acoustic space of the central character. Some of the objects de-picted can also be heard, while sounds of paper and paint again suggest the creative process.



About the sensory stimuli in Tate Sensorium



Full Stop 1961 John Latham

An Ultrahaptics device creates touch sensations on the hand in mid air, using ultrasound. These are sequenced with the **audio**. The artwork plays with positive and negative space, and the tactile-audio stimulus translates that as presence or absence. The sound especially emphasises the painting's black and white duality. The two senses work together to create a sense of scale, and of roundness, but also reference Latham's use of spray paint, and his iterative theory of mark making.



In The Hold 1964 **David Bomberg**

The audio brings the viewer into the painting, through two distinct planes of sound. The first reflects the geometry of the painting: acute angles, jagged sounds, reflecting Bomberg's quest for "pure form". The second evokes the subject matter - a ship's hold. The smell stimuli work in a similar way. The first scent is abstract: shrill, bringing out the blue colour. The second smells like the ship might: diesel and tobacco. Low concentrations of the second scent are present in the first.



Figure in a Landscape 1964 Francis Bacon

The taste of edible charcoal, sea salt, cacao nibs and smokey lapsang souchong tea bring out the painting's dark nature, and the wartime era in which it was painted - while a hint of burnt orange con-nects to flashes of colour and blue sky. **Smell** evokes the setting, Hyde Park: there's grass, soil, and an animalic, horse-like scent. Audio mirrors the smell and taste, while referencing the colour palette and the painting's visual texture; mechanised, industrial sounds are suggested in the subject matter.



How to make exhibitions more engaging and joyful for visually impaired people?

Re-imagining the exhibition pieces through

- Sound
- Touch
- Interaction

EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS



Gerhard Richter "Cage 1-6"

Inspired by music by John Cage

Cage's ideas about ambient sound and silence Cage's controlled use of randomness in music

Layering paint

pauses, brushstrokes, scrapings delicate and fluid vs coarser and more solid





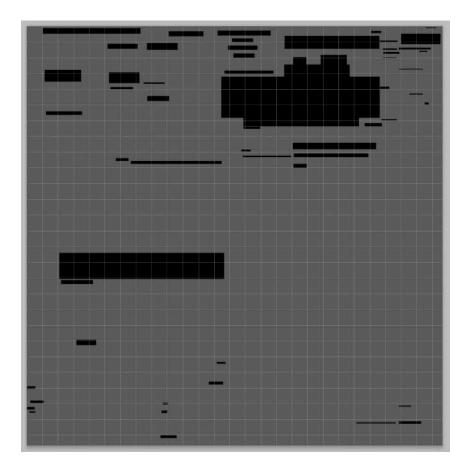
Features of art work

Composition Colour Dark/brightness Brush strokes Texture

TRANSLATING DARKNESS/BRIGHTNESS





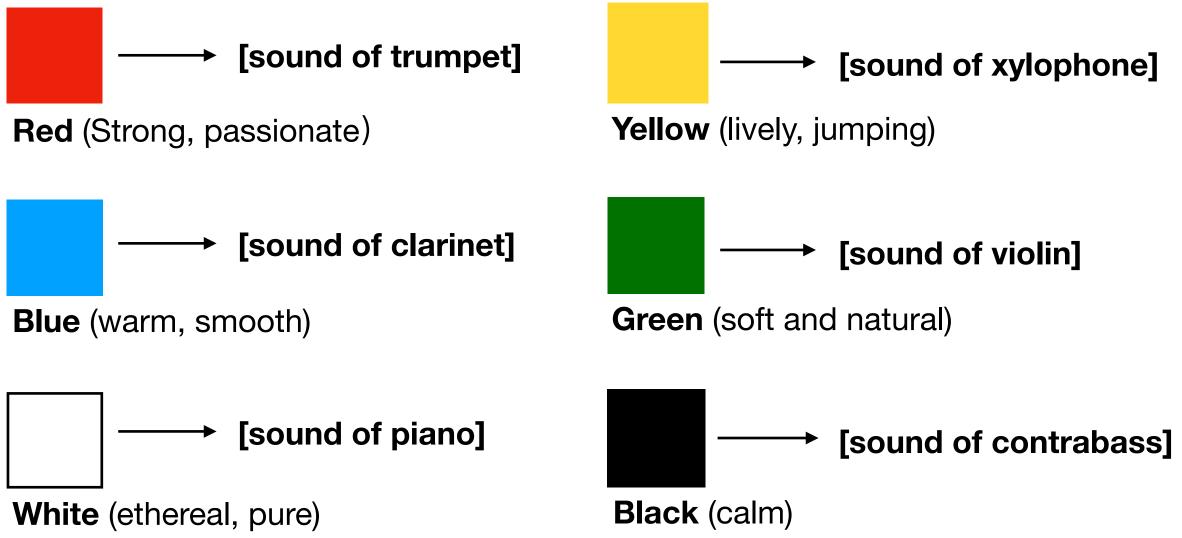




(Garage Band)

TRANSLATING COLOURS

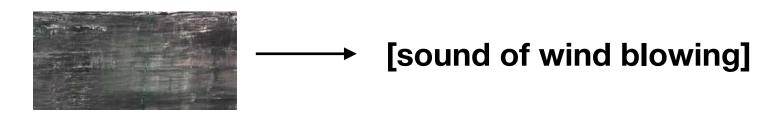
In Concerning the Spiritual in Art, Kandinsky explores the relationship between colour, form, and sound, and suggests that different colours resonate with different Musical Instruments.



References · Practice Review · Enquiry · EXPERIMENTS (SOUND/TACTILE) · Outcome · Reflection

TRANSLATING BRUSHSTROKES

Translating brushstrokes into everyday sounds





Overlay (cover)



Flat

Dry brush (superposition)



[Sound of dry broom sweeping leaves]

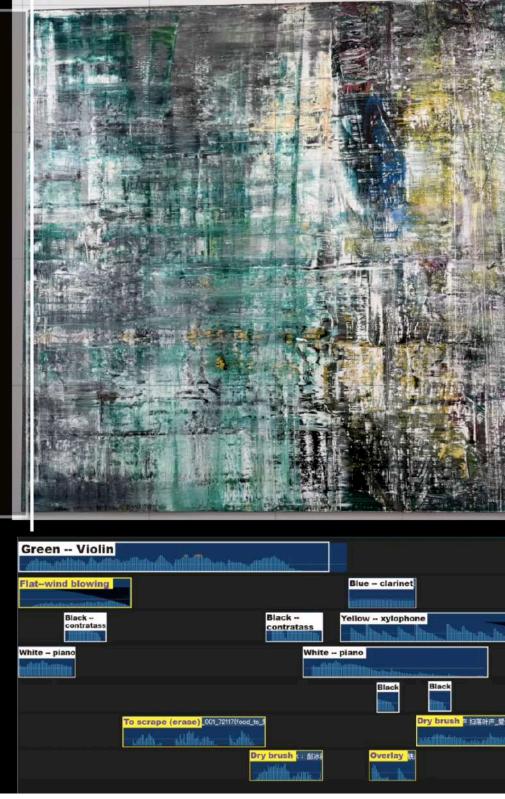
To scrape (erase)

[Sound of water dripping on metal]



[Sound of butter on toasted bread]

Analysing colours and brushstrokes Matching them to sound elements



(CapCut)

https://youtube.com/shorts/ kV1G2NhHKbs



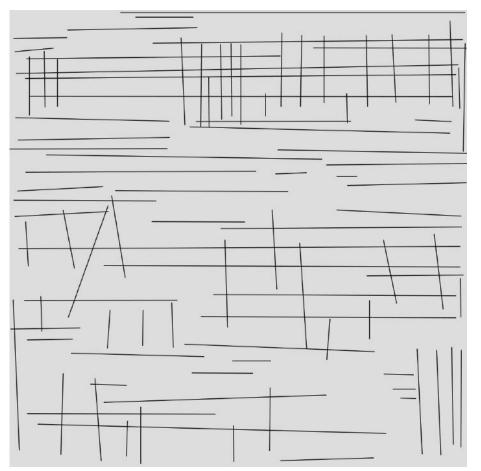
References · Practice Review · Enquiry · EXPERIMENTS (SOUND/TACTILE) · Outcome · Reflection

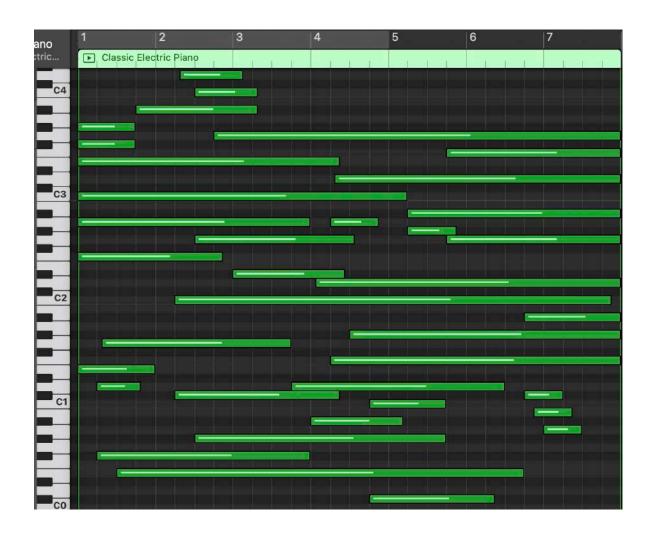
TRANSLATING TEXTURE

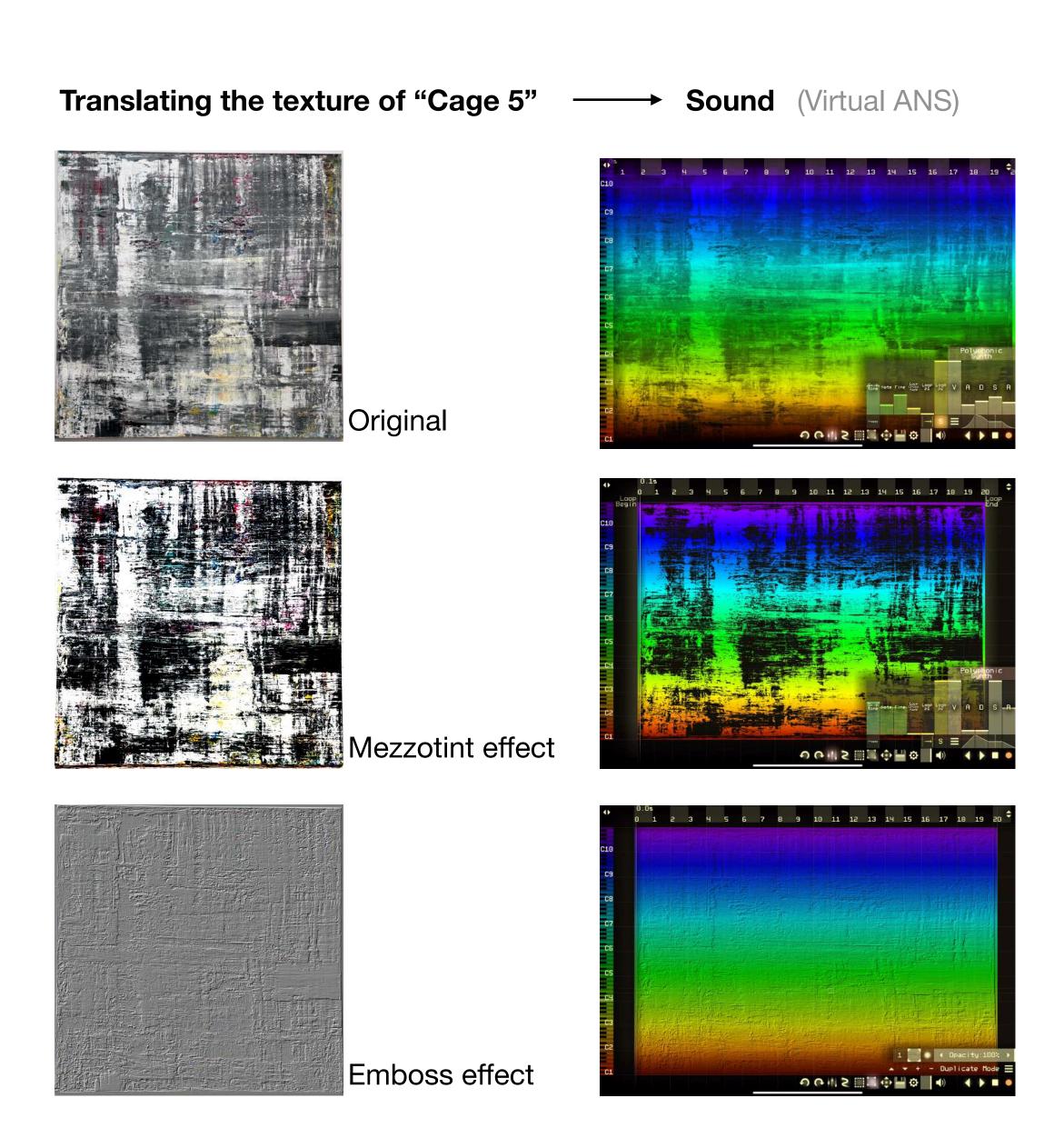
Translating the scraps of "Cage 2" into lines → Sound

(Garage Band)



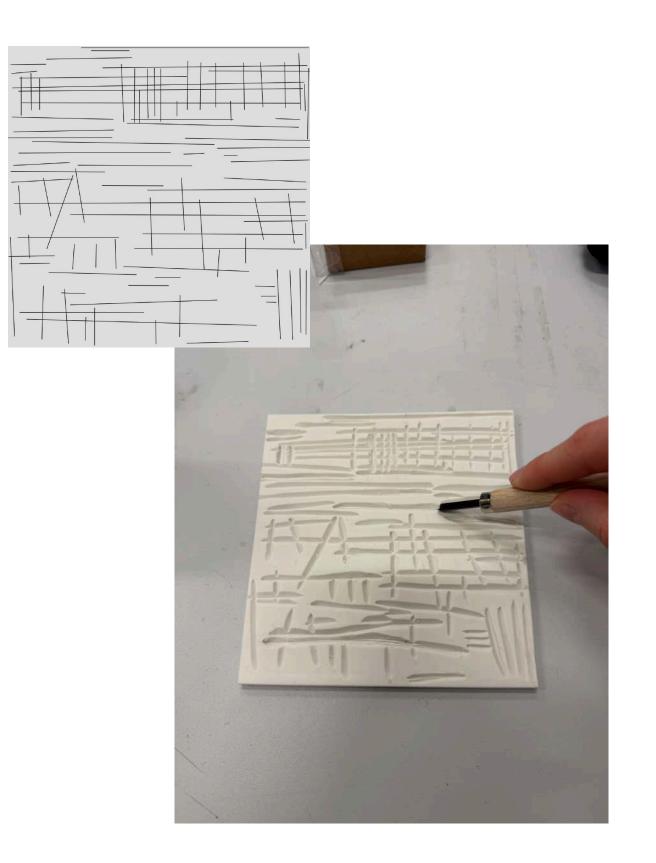


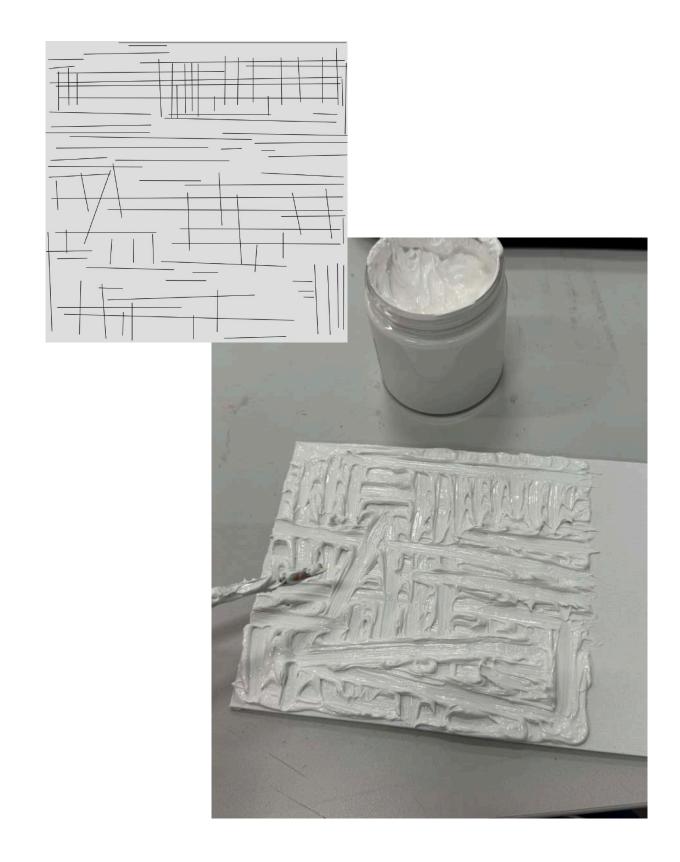




References · Practice Review · Enquiry · EXPERIMENTS (SOUND/TACTILE) · Outcome · Reflection

Translating the scraps, composition, colours, textures into tactile objects

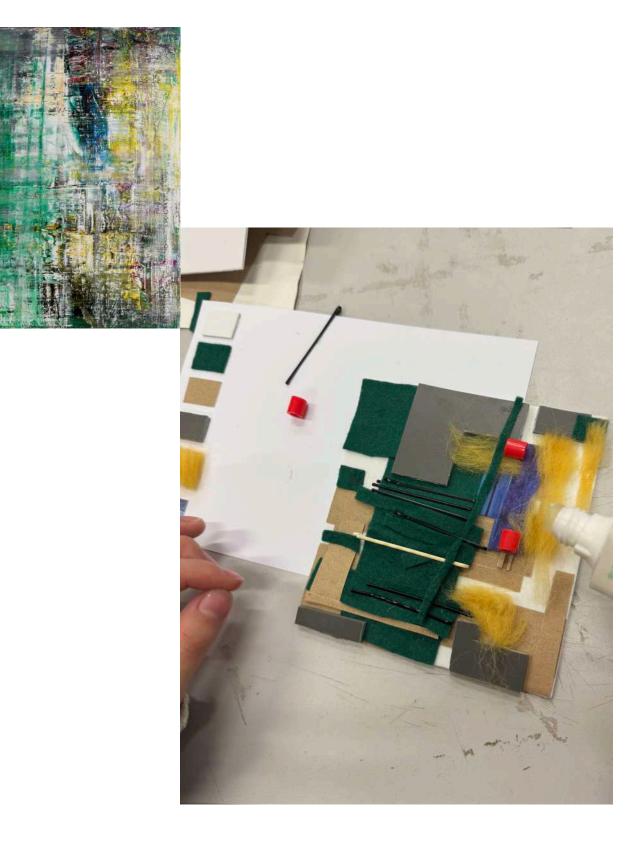




Linocut

Methods of CONTEXTUALISING

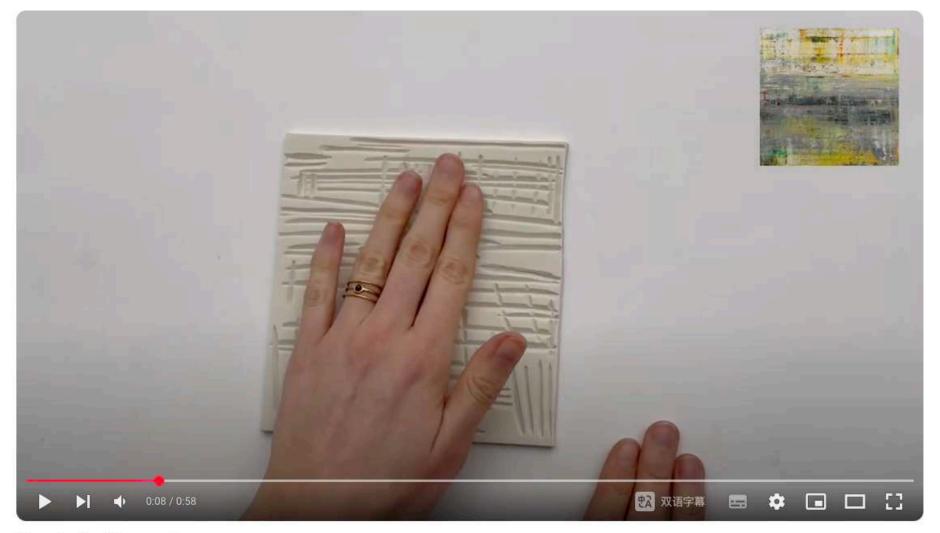
Modelling Paste



Tactile Collage

References · Practice Review · Enquiry · Experiments (sound/tactile) · OUTCOME · REFLECTION

Outcome



Sound x Tactile experience

https://youtu.be/p3w6two_rKo

Reflection

An exciting experiment exploring the possibilities of a multisensory exhibition.

A key limitation was the lack of direct involvement from visually impaired individuals in the creation and testing process.

Reflection on whether the reinterpretation approach was too subjective and whether it unintentionally added complexity to understanding the artwork.

The need to integrate "translators" into the exhibition to interpret and explain the re-creation process.

Insufficient consideration of details such as the scale of replicas, exhibition format, and sequencing.