

...and then the city told itself the same old stories

a discussion around a research
project & exhibition at forest city
gallery by broken city lab

a starting point

In the largest sense, we are interested in understanding locality in both its reading and practice. As artists, we work collectively to develop a process that can begin to unfold the complexities of a city and how the people, histories, infrastructure, planning policies, and connections shape and enact the city.

The work detailed in this publication generated an exhibition at Forest City Gallery, through which we aimed to explore the narratives around London, Ontario. Based on a research project we initially developed in Windsor, Ontario, our exhibition revolves around a curiosity about locality and the ways in which it becomes shaped through shared experience and interwoven narratives. “...and then the city” was at once a starting point and the organizing framework upon which we worked.

The narratives of a city that we embed into our daily lives shift and stretch based on perspectives that we develop through an ongoing and complex negotiation. Whether a long-time resident or temporary visitor, the ways in which we view and experience a city are built upon a set of assumptions and understandings that we have come to value and trust through a range of spatial, social, political, and economic experiences. Over time, we

create deeply-vested frames of view around a city and community that are created and reinforced through stories that can range from dinner table rumours to front-page headlines -- perhaps you venture to a city as a visitor based on a friend's recommendations, or maybe you moved to a new city long ago based on an article about its employment opportunities. Regardless of their original citing, the narratives around a city circulate in a never ending cycle, some of which are felt across an entire region and others that are known on a much more intimate scale.

The cyclical nature of city narratives offers a view of place that creates an opportunity to develop points of access into the specific conditions and realities thereof. In turn, simple creative gestures become tools for initiating conversations that become foundational in generating a practice of exploring and exploding locality. Together this form of practice and this exhibition aim to open up a space for considering the possibility of actively being in a place -- engaging, playing, obfuscating, and ultimately changing the things you see in front of you.

assembling a story

As part of our earliest efforts in developing the exhibition, we attempted to get a sense of the history of London, the points in time that have come to collectively shape our experiences today. Immediately, the most accessible reference points were of interest -- we did not dig through archives at the city, nor did we consult any rigorous history texts -- rather we wanted to understand how the city itself charts an official history.

Pulled from websites like the City of London, Tourism London, London's Wikipedia page, and a handful of London-focused history blogs, this body of research became the starting point for the ways in which we would unfold the narratives of London. It is worth noting that we did not set out to develop any expansive understanding of the history of the Forest City. Instead, we wanted to use one layer of the typical narratives of place (that is, the official line, the story without any loose ends) to inform the next steps in our process. A knowingly under-informed reading of the history of the city provides a useful foundation upon which we can develop a more nuanced view of the contemporary city.

Armed with a general knowledge of the city's official historicity, we created a questionnaire of sorts to guide us through another set of narratives. We set out to access these other narratives in the first instance through an online form in which we provided a range of questions and fill-in-the-blank statements that would reveal a set of politics and concerns about London that might otherwise be difficult to access.

The response rate was unexpectedly high, so much so that it became a more interesting view of the narratives that get circulated and created about London. That is to say, from past experience, conversations and surveys prompted in public spaces garner a much narrower view of a city. Inevitably shaped and framed (literally) by the architectural and physical cues in a given place where we might engage in an oral survey or questionnaire, we felt that the possibilities for a more nuanced view of London, as a city, community, set of infrastructures, political complexes, and everyday activities, were best exercised through the online form. The responses shaped, for us, an understanding of London that is both more complicated and more simpli-

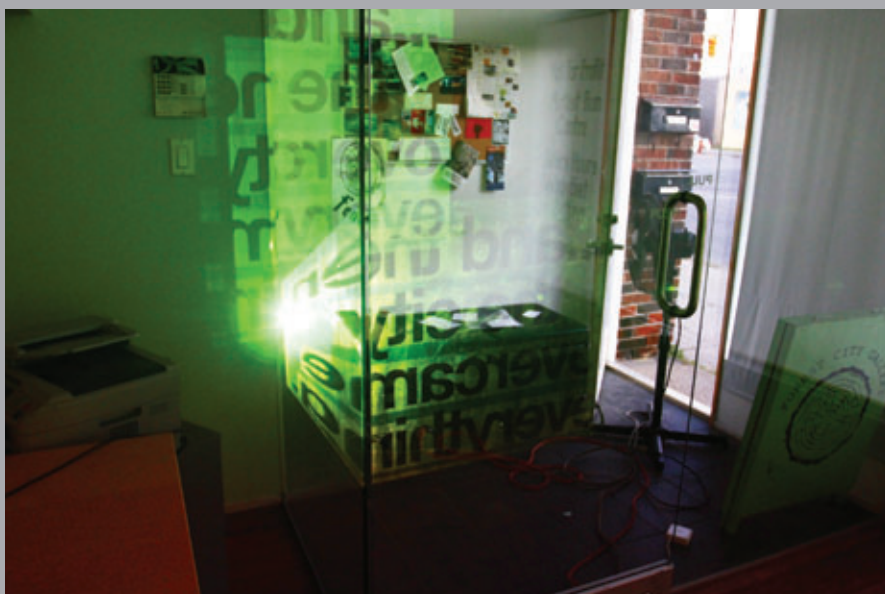


Fill-in-the-blanks to generate perspectives that shape our experience of London, Ontario.



Stacks of prints from our online survey.

fied than any official narrative circulated, and in turn, a richer portrait of everything that makes London the city that it is today -- failing, mismanaged, hopeful, and promising. We utilized all of the responses as triggers, starting points, and raw material for the works in the exhibition, which we hope will have (at least temporarily) opened the space for a new dialogue about the city and how one may indeed help to redirect and reclaim that dialogue.



The process of painting murals.



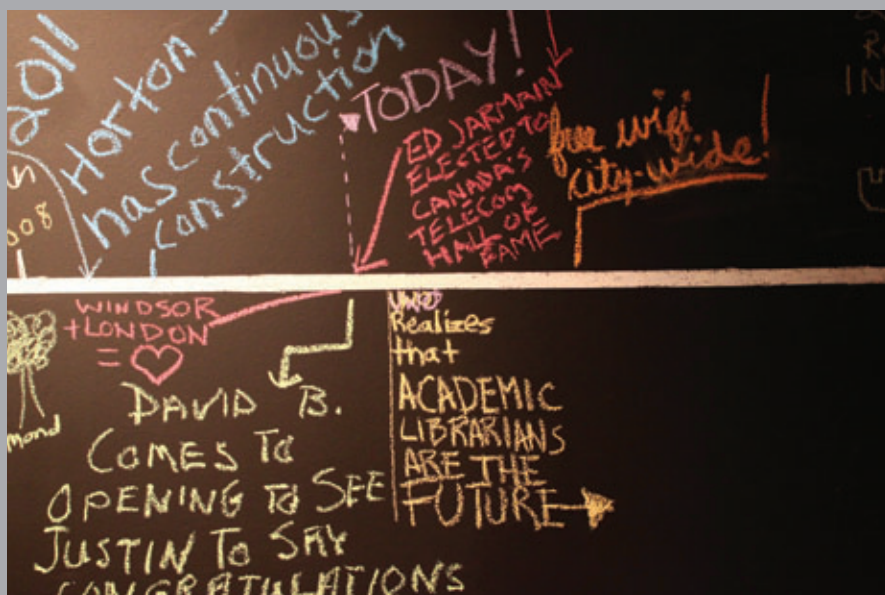
Bulletin boards outlining a range of histories of London, Ontario.



Highlighting interest, taking measurements.



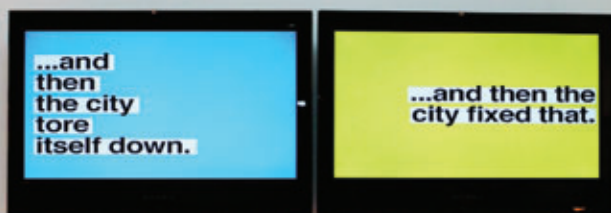
At work painting billboard-sized texts.



A collectively-written time line of London, Ontario (detail).



Billboard-scaled texts summarizing one of the cycles of narratives of London.



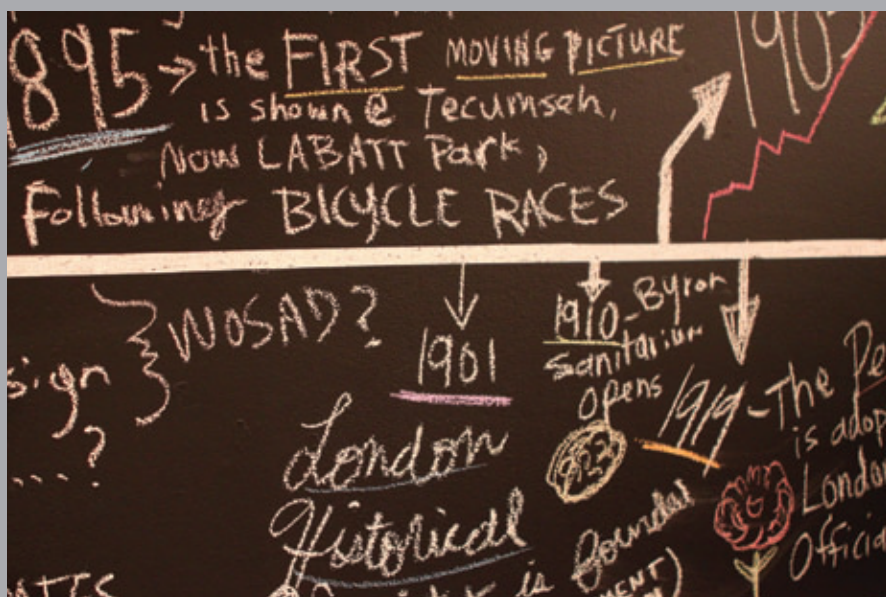
Video diptychs of a never ending cycle of narratives about place.



Layers of rumours, histories, and stories of London, Ontario.



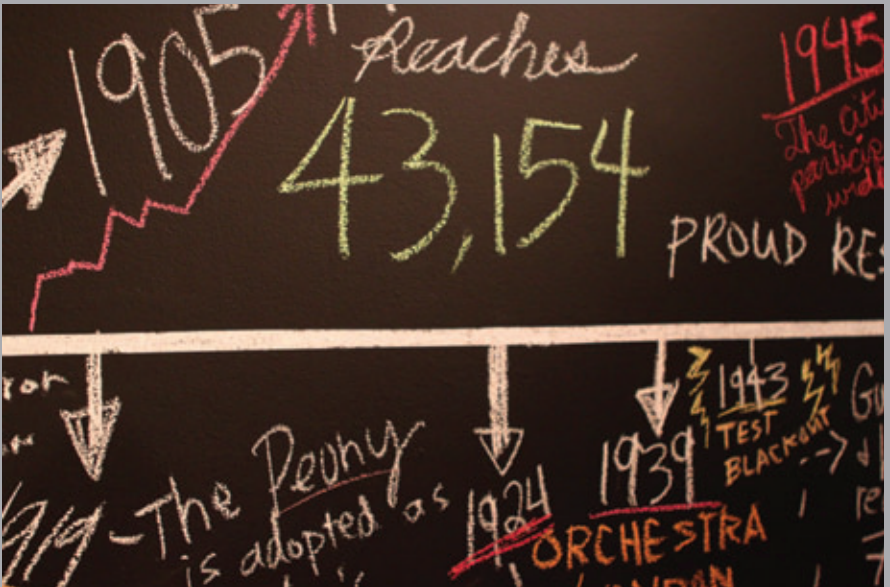
Collectively-written time line of London on wall-sized chalkboard, looking forward through time.



Collectively-written time line of London on wall-sized chalkboard, detail.



Collectively-written time line of London on wall-sized chalkboard, looking backward through time.



Collectively-written time line of London on wall-sized chalkboard, detail.

never ending cycles of a city

Signs of resistance are everywhere. Through negotiations of ephemeral narratives and negotiations of the physicality of the city, it becomes possible to imagine not only a new way forward for London, but a way of deciding what forward even means. In short, negotiating these dynamics as a way of resisting the city itself.

In the practice of critique, we can find both destructive and constructive tendencies, and in this case, we do not need to privilege one over the other -- both tendencies come to shape a place, intentionally or otherwise -- however, we must consider the ways in which these tendencies can inform one another.

The idea of these dualities existing alongside one another can provide a certain polarization that aggressively sets up the necessity for response. It creates that space of tension, in which one can momentarily occupy a place of

commitment (to one side or the other or in refuting both sides). The largest concerns about the cities in which we live easily become obfuscated by layers of misinformation, bureaucracy, and near-infinite time scales. The immediacy and urgency that we bring to the things most important to us can be erased when we are forced to, simply, wait it out. So we must consider ways to trigger an urgency.

The images across the next three pages make up the video diptych presented as part of our exhibition, outlining a cycle of narratives that may (or may not) be pinned to a specific time and place in London's history. The colour-coding provides an opportunity for organizing these statements -- but we provide no legend. In the video, these statements randomly align and realign themselves as the videos loop and create an everchanging space for urgent commitment to having a stake in the city.

...and then
the city
invented
a new
policy.

...and
then the city
almost
gave up,
entirely.

...and then
the city
lost track of
time.

...and then the
city played all
by itself for the
first time in
ages.

...and
then the city stood
up to the
bullies.

...and then
the city got
knocked down,
again.

...and
then
the city lost
sight of what it
was really about.

...and then the
city fixed that.

...and
then the city looked
back on all the
good times.

...and then the
city started to
get
really
confused.

...and
then
the city
just
let go.

...and then the
city
alloted more
time to
recreation.

...and
then the city
tore
itself down.

...and
then the city
rethought its
plans.

...and then
the city knew
what it had to
do.

...and
then the city
asked for
some
advice.

...and
then the city took
one last look.

...and then the
city got back
to work.

...and then
the city
planted
a lot of new
gardens.

...and
then the city
thought long
and hard about
it.

...and then the city
had the highest
unemployment
rate in the
country.

...and then the
city felt
really, really
bad.

...and
then
the city felt like
it was in love
again.

...and then
the city knew
it was just
fooling itself.

...and then
the city came
up with a new
plan.

...and then
the city overlooked
the best thing
it had going for
it.

...and then
the city
honestly felt
like a new
place.

...and then
the city got in
touch with its
old friends.

...and then
the city
understood
nostalgia.

...and then the
city stayed
away for a
while.

...and
then
the city
wanted
to turn around.

...and then the
city changed
course.

...and then the
city forgot its
troubles.

...and then the
city started to
feel better.

...and then the
city lost hope
again.

...and then the
city started
over.

...and then
the city made
some new
friends.

...and then the
city moved on.

...and then the
city lost
everything, but
got back on its
feet.

...and then the
city decided
to go back in
time.

...and then
the city
reinvented
itself.

...and then the
city
forgot its
history.

...and then
the city lost all
hope.

...and
then the city
started over.

...and then
the city
repositioned
itself.

...and then the
city put on
quite the show.

...and then
the city
forgot how to
speak.

...and then the
city
became
rather dull.

...and then the city
thought creative
economy
meant
something.

...and then the
city stopped
hiring
consultants.

...and then
the city
acted on its
plans.

...and then the
city wrote
another
report.

...and then
the city
stopped
believing in
itself.

...and then the
city felt like it
was alone.

...and then
the city
outgrew
itself.

...and then
the city
retooled.

...and then
the city made
good on all of
its promises.

...and
then
the city
forgot to call.

...and
then the
city grew.

...and
then the city
lost track of
time.

...and then
the city
collapsed.

...and then the
city made up
for it.

...and then
the city
thought it
would be ok.

...and then the city
suddenly
changed
everything
overnight.

...and then
the city
knew it was
probably too
late.

...and then the
city
wanted to
try again.

...and then
the city
figured out a
better way.

...and then the
city wrote a
different
story.

...and then
the city knew it
had been
foolish.

...and
then
the city
increased
capacity.

...and then
the city went
back to sleep.

...and then the
city lost its
way.

...and then
the city
realized it
wasn't what it
used to be.

...and then the
city knew that
it was
coming
of age.

...and then
the city
returned the
call.

...and then
the city
regrouped.

...and then the
city became
something
entirely different.

...and
then the city
forged ahead.

...and then
the city made
new friends.

...and then the
city
became
very lonely.

...and then
the city
reinvented
itself.

...and then the
city knew it
would
never be the
same.

...and then
the city longed
for the good
old days.

...and then
the city
decided
today was the
day.

...and
then
the city
imagined
a new future.

...and then the
city started to
dust itself off.

...and then the
city believed that
change is an
actionable
item.

...and then the
city wrote a
new to-do list.

...and then
the city
created new
opportunities.

...and then the
city remembered
the last time
this all made
sense.

...and
then
the city
wanted to stop
feeling alone.

...and
then the city
started
to get
desperate.

...and then
the city
invited some
new friends
over.

...and
then the city
learned the
hard way.

...and then
the city
opened up.

...and then the
city
decided
to turn around.

hope & no hope for the forest city

In thinking about the ways in which narratives are structured and circulated, we can begin to decipher a pattern. There are heroes, villains, story-arcs, and happy endings, and often these are organized in such a way that we are guided towards a very specific direction through that narrative.

In employing an online form to garner an understanding of the city of London, we knew we were biasing that understanding from the very beginning. However, it would seem appropriate to not only acknowledge this, but to fully capitalize on it -- certainly, the official narratives about the city already do this, so why should a collection of the everyday narratives be any different?

The responses we received to our questionnaire were of course highly varied in tone and content. Sarcasm, optimism, pragmatic arguments, and

impossible hopes provided a healthy range of perspectives, but more important than the range was the act of reclaiming a narrative about the city in the first place.

The stories about London from the inside and outside all go into creating an experience of the city on a daily basis. It would seem that the largest narratives -- the news stories that go national, the press releases from politicians, the planning decisions that shape our spatial experiences -- would have the most control (or perhaps, more politely, the most influence) over the city's day to day enactment. But, if we provide a venue for another set of narratives, how can we imagine reshaping the city?

Pulled from the responses to our on-line form that posed questions around the emotional (e.g. What's your earliest memory of London?) or the political (e.g. What would you change about London if you had no financial or political constraints?), the following pages feature responses to a short set of fill-in-the-blank statements that triggered the widest range of meditations on what truly shapes the city.

Using a similar colour-coding system as the video diptych from the exhibition, this sampling of statements becomes organized in the loosest sense. Similarities and contrasts between the statements can be extracted and attributed to any range of sensibilities, but more importantly, we believe that they can trigger a response.

It would seem that London has had trouble responding to itself. However, it is important to note that there is no shortage of responses. On the contrary, there are a range of issues and responses that would suggest a deep investment in thinking about London, and indeed, in actively being in the city, but the city at large seems to have forgotten how to enable and support those responses.

In charting a time line, unfolding a set of narratives, and prompting a range of responses, we have aimed to open up a space for a conversation about not only the existing narratives of London, but what other narratives might be possible. Our experience of a place is always framed by the stories (both official and unofficial) that we come to know about that place. So, the question must be, what other stories do we need to tell to create the place that we really want?

**I really need
London to
know that
it does not
actually
exist.**

**London
makes me
want to
bang my
head against
the wall.**

**If only
London had
a critical
mass of
permanent
residents
living
downtown,
then things
would be a
lot better.**

**I really need
London to
know that it
has shaped
me.**

**If only
London
had an
emphasis on
community,
then things
would be a
lot better.**

**London
makes me
want to run
for a ward
seat.**

**I really need
London to
know that
there is no
need to
reinvent.**

**If only
London
had a well
thought-out
urban plan,
then things
would be a
lot better.**

**I really need
London
to know
that good
things are
happening.**

**London
makes me
want to
speak up.**

**If only
London had
a mayor
with vision,
then things
would be a
lot better.**

**I really need
London to
know that I
may leave it
behind, but
I'm sure I'll
come back.**

credits & thanks

Broken City Lab

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Photographs by Justin A. Langlois and Cristina Naccarato.

Thanks to Savanah Sewell, Lydia, Wilford Shiell, tal, Donald D'Haene, Donald D'Haene, Donald D'Haene, Alex Z, Dustin Hill, Jennifer Chesnut, Ryan Ollson, Catherine Hagarty, E. Ruth Strebe, Genevieve Clayton, john, Maya, Sam Magguilli, cara, Gavin Blair, Andrew McClenaghan, Craig Hunter, Travis Sharrow, mark serre, Danika Barker, thatguyinlondon, Norma, Christine, Arielle Goldschlager, Andrea Martens, JP, Michael, ellen mallett, Leslie, Steven Lourenco, Charles Vincent, Kim Edwards, Chris Hachey, Jennifer, phil, Sam Allen, Andrew, Robin Fitzsimons, Kevin Van Lierop, Anne, Heather Eaman, Nick Scott, Shawn Adamsson, Gina Farrugia, Kimberly, Titus Ferguson, Jason Clarke, Brian MacKenzie, Sean Quigley, John Teeter, Melissa, and Chad Callander for filling in the blanks.

Broken City Lab is grateful to the staff and board of Forest City Gallery, including Utsy Hadaro, who initiated the project, and Julia Beltrano, who saw it through to completion. We thank the McIntosh Gallery Curatorial Study Centre for collaborating on this publication. The exhibition was supported by the Ontario Arts Council Exhibition Assistance Program.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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Broken City Lab is an artist-led interdisciplinary creative research collective and non-profit organization working to explore and unfold curiosities around locality, infrastructures, and creative practice leading towards civic change.

“...and then the city told itself the same old stories” is a co-publication of Forest City Gallery and the McIntosh Gallery Curatorial Study Centre. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Beryl Ivey McIntosh Gallery Fund, which has provided funding for this publication, and the annual financial support of the Canada Council for the Arts, the Ontario Arts Council, The University of Western Ontario and Foundation Western.

The McIntosh Gallery Curatorial Study Centre (MGCSC) includes documents, publications and archival materials about museology, gallery practices and the McIntosh Gallery's collection of over 3,500 works of Canadian and international art. The MGCSC collects artists' publications and ephemera from the London region. It also publishes artists' books and innovative research on curatorial and art practices.