

· Abandonment ·  
 · Absence ·  
 · Actant ·  
 · Affordance ·  
 · Age-friendly city ·  
 · Anti-utopia ·  
 · Arcades ·  
 · Artialisation ·  
 · Atmosphere ·  
 · Autotopia ·  
 · Avatar ·  
 · Blasiertheit ·  
 · Boot scrapers ·  
 · Calmness ·  
 · Carrier bag ·  
 · Cinematic cityscape ·  
 · Civic design ·  
 · Converging media spaces ·  
 · Commoning ·  
 · Creative geography ·  
 · Critical performativity ·  
 · Delinquent narratives ·  
 · Destructive character ·  
 · Dissident heritage ·  
 · Dissonant heritage ·  
 · Dusk ·  
 · Dystopian narrative ·  
 · Enactive walking ·  
 · Embodied criticality ·  
 · Fourth places ·  
 · Gigantism ·  
 · Gossip ·  
 · Heteronym ·  
 · Horizontal metropolis ·  
 · Hyper-diversity ·  
 · Ideal city ·  
 · Intelligibility and readability ·  
 · Interculturality ·  
 · Landscape biography ·  
 · Latency ·

· Lieu de mémoire ·  
 · Local hero ·  
 · Manicure(d) ·  
 · Meme ·  
 · Metropolitan landscape ·  
 · Minor urbanism ·  
 · Mouflage ·  
 · Multiperspectivity ·  
 · Nature study ·  
 · New natures ·  
 · Paths ·  
 · Place attachment ·  
 · Planthropocene ·  
 · Plasticity ·  
 · Radical inclusivity ·  
 · Ruderal ecologies ·  
 · Sensory community ·  
 · Simulacrum ·  
 · Situatedness ·  
 · Skeuomorphism ·  
 · Sociolect ·  
 · Soft architecture ·  
 · Street art ·  
 · Symbolic annihilation ·  
 · Threshold ·  
 · Townscape ·  
 · Undefined terrain ·  
 · Unintended design ·  
 · Urban habitat ·  
 · Urban eating ·  
 · Urban literacy ·  
 · Urban texts ·  
 · Vernacular ·  
 · Vernacular intervention ·  
 · Visual frame ·  
 · Wellbeing ·  
 · Yonder ·

*writinÇ urban places*

# VADEMECUM

## 77 Minor Terms for Writing Urban Places

edited by

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#### Further readings

Augé, M. (1995). *Non-places: Introduction to an anthropology of supermodernity*. Verso.

Avramidis, K., & Tsilimpunidi, M. (Eds). (2017). *Graffiti and street art: Reading, writing and representing the city*. Routledge.

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Young, A. (2016). *Street art world*. Reaktion Books.

## Street art

Urban spaces have always been a mirror of how societies imagine and organise themselves. Therefore, it is worth paying attention to 'city writing' as it embodies literary and visual mediations of the city. 'City writing' has been an important source to help us understand the symbolic and metaphorical design of urban geographies of equity, equality, inequality, conflict and hope. Within the framework of urban visual writing, *street art* acquires special importance, as it transforms cityscapes into physical and metaphorical arenas in which the uneven development of societies has been written in symbolic terms.

According to art historian Anna Waclawek (2011), street art emerges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as a relevant art movement that approaches and (re)writes the city from an alternative perspective. Taking into account its narrative dimension, she suggests that authorised and mainly unauthorised street art projects question the very notion of public space. By disrupting the public sphere and investing it with new subjectivities, street art constitutes a way of resisting sanctioned imagery (Waclawek, 2011, p. 3) and creating alternative forms of culture (Waclawek, 2011, p. 74). In addition to its transgressive and subversive character, street art assumes a performative dimension that transforms urban non-places (Augé, 1995) into anthropological places invested with new meanings that promote communication and conviviality.