Research on effective delivery methods of urban regeneration and related concepts through artistic activities

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Abstract

In modern society, disasters often become large and complex, leading to social problems, and the risk of disasters has increased in Korean society as a result of rapid urbanization. Therefore, efforts are needed to reduce disaster risk factors. So, the importance of crisis management through safety measures is being highlighted. To achieve this, effective delivery of accurate and meaningful information is necessary, and institutional mechanisms such as infographics, highly visible signs, and distribution of handouts in various languages are in place. Art is deeply involved in contemporary society and culture in general, and has previously provided people with intuitive information about various social problems and crises through fields such as environmental art, and has also solved problems by sending messages. Art media is already widely used in various fields, encouraging community participation and demonstrating the potential for sustainable development of cities. The usefulness of urban regeneration campaigns through artistic activities can be confirmed through examples such as Joseph Beuys's 700 oak trees, Alejandro Duran's washed UP, the favela painting project, and the Busan reclaimed land mural village. In addition, as can be seen in the researcher's work 'Capitalism', it also has the characteristic of being able to intuitively convey complex concepts such as urban communalization.

Key words: urban regeneration, urban hollowing, sustainable development potential, artistic activities, intuitive concept delivery

I. Introduction

In modern society, various types of disasters constantly occur. In particular, disasters such as the recent rise in global temperature due to global warming, environmental pollution due to excessive use of plastic and industrial waste, diseases such as COVID-19, and human disasters due to war and various natural disasters are on a large scale. It is gradually growing, and the causes are often complex, leading to social problems.

Korean society experienced various types of disasters that occurred as it achieved rapid economic growth through rapid urbanization after the war. This was the result of a lack of preparation for disaster safety prevention and crisis management that should be in line with the growth of the city. In particular, it is often impossible to control the occurrence of disaster-induced shocks in order to prevent disasters from occurring, but it can be said that most disaster risk factors can be reduced through human efforts. (Hideki Kaji, Yang Seok Kang, 2008:29)

Therefore, the importance of crisis management through safety measures is being highlighted more than ever. For crisis management, it is most important to quickly and effectively deliver the information people need, but it is difficult to achieve this simply by listing high-quality information. It is important to find effective ways to obtain accurate and meaningful information amid the flood of data. In addition, the proportion of foreigners who are linguistically weak or elderly people who cannot quickly obtain information is increasing, making it difficult to effectively convey information simply by improving the quality of information.

In this information overload and big data trend, the importance of data communication is increasing day by day, and

infographics have appeared that summarize and convey numerous information in one image. (Lee, Seung Young,2012:497)   In addition, various types of institutional measures are being put in place, such as highly visible signs for the elderly and the disabled, distribution of native language leaflets for foreigners who cannot read, and placement of interpreters in hospitals.

Such attempts are also being made through art. Art requires interdisciplinary knowledge that combines various genres based on deep understanding and abundant knowledge and experience in various fields such as society, philosophy, and history. (Seonghyeon Kim, 2017:1) It can be seen as being deeply involved in contemporary society and culture as a whole. These characteristics of art media can be easily observed in the field of environmental art.

Environmental art is a form of art that started in the late 1950s and is created in a three-dimensional form by establishing a connection with the environment under the artist's artistic intention. (Lee, Jai Yun·Kim, Dong Chan,2014:474) Their main topic is to provide people with intuitive information about social problems and crises, including environmental issues, through art. Through this, they deliver strong messages to the public and sometimes solve the problems.

In addition, there are many examples that show the possibility of sustainable development of cities by encouraging participation through urban regeneration-related campaigns that combine safety and art as part of environmental art, or through the act of painting murals in the city with residents. You can look for it. In this way, art media is already widely used in various fields such as safety prevention, urban regeneration, and effective message delivery.

The purpose of this study is to examine cases of urban regeneration through artistic activities and to point out the characteristics and advantages of these methods through the aspects revealed in each case. In addition, it presents a methodology that can effectively convey the phenomenon of urban hollowing, one of many currently occurring social problems, through the researcher's artwork using time-lapse techniques.

II. Case of urban regeneration through artistic activities

The meaning of urban regeneration is broadly defined as a concept that focuses on improving the physical environment of underdeveloped areas of the city while also including social programs such as rehabilitation for low-income and socially marginalized groups, and a formal concept of regional redevelopment. It can be categorized as a narrow concept of an architectural or urban design project with the location conditions of the city center.(Seongtae Kim,2007:225) The meaning of urban regeneration, which shares both physical and social characteristics, is sometimes used interchangeably with concepts such as sustainability, urban growth management, and compact cities. (Hwang Jae-hoon,2002:599) Among them, cases of urban regeneration through artistic activities tend to focus on strengthening community spirit through improving the surrounding environment and providing sustainability through voluntary participation of local residents.

1. 7000 Oaks–City Forestation Instead of City Administration by Joseph Beuys (1921-1986)

Joseph Beuys, one of the artists who practiced environmental activism through performance art, sought to study the aesthetic characteristics of audience participation works through his performance art project Social Sculpture.(Gwangseok Cho,2015:1) One of his projects, '7000 Oaks – City Forestation Instead of City Administration', started in 1982, where he planned to plant 7000 oak trees in the war-torn city of Kassel Documenta. And all that was required was to erect a basalt pillar collected from a nearby stone mountain for each tree. And this performance is finally completed when the last tree is erected by the participant after his death.

[Photo] Joseph Beuys planting 700 oak trees, 1982

One of the greatest characteristics of his work is that everyone is an artist(Carin Kuoni(ed),1993:22) As an audience participation work that began under the motto, the plan was initiated by the artist himself, but was ultimately completed by the people participating in the project. This can be thought of as a form of sustainable development in a broad sense. Currently, the 7,000 oak trees he planted have become a dense forest, creating green space in the city. In this way, we can see that art has the power to suggest the right direction to society and the influence to bring about social change.(http://www.artnewsonline.co.kr/news_view.jsp?ncd=191)

2. Washed UP: Transforming a Trashed landscape project by Alejandro Duraners

Alejandro Duran is an installation artist who collects plastic waste that has washed up in the Caribbean Premiere, spreads it out in the natural environment, and takes pictures. This place is full of trash that has been washed up from all over the world by ocean currents, so he said in an interview, "I used plastic waste to visualize the environment." He also chose to involve society in his environmental artworks, taking part in the local division of waste.

[Photo] Collaboration with community members

This work was created together with community-based members and was worked with the youth of Punta Allen, Sian Ka'an. The author spoke at TED This project was mentioned as follows.

"The more we carry out the project with local people and collect more trash, the greater the impact will be. This project will have beach cleanliness and educational effects. Every year, 8 million tons of plastic waste flows into the ocean, destroying the ecosystem. The health and future of humanity are inseparable from the healthy future of the ocean. The title of the project was "What Was Washed Away: Changes in a Garbage-Covered Landscape," but in fact, I was the one who changed. It made me look back at my behavior and spending habits. "With this project, we want to raise awareness of environmental issues."

All of his works intuitively make people understand the message that the environment is being polluted by plastic waste, without saying a single word. Through statistics, people are able to see with their own eyes the figures that were simply numbers, and they have a sense of crisis regarding environmental pollution.

3. Favela Painting Project

The Favela, a big social problem in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is the opposite of Angra, a collective term for s lums that buy real estate. These slums, which exist in waves throughout Brazil, are home to drug cartels and civil servants, and are completely uncontrolled by the Brazilian government, making them virtually lawless zon es. Two artists from the Netherlands, Jeroen Koolhaas and Urhahn, first visited Brazil in 2005 to film a film highlighting the hip-hop culture of Brazilian favelas. When I first started my favela, I was greatly shocked by the poor environment there and thought about ways to improve the environment. As a result, I started a mural business. In 2006, together with local members, we created 'Kite with Boy', which was the start of the 'Favel

a Painting Project' next to the playground of Vila Cruzeiro, in 3 months. am.

[Photo] Boy with Kite(2007)(https://favelapainting.com/PROJECTS)

The next goal was to paint the walls of the entire village with one design, simplifying the design to allow residents to participate. Then, 25 youths from the village were trained to complete the mural together. The implications of this were significant: rather than simply filling the space with murals, they raised funds using their own crowdfunding, gathered residents interested in the project, trained them, and had them directly participate in the project. In this process, we created a structure that allows continuous participation and development by providing educational opportunities and jobs. In addition, according to government statistics, the crime rate in this area has decreased to 25% of the usual level since the project began.

These two artists wanted to show that violence and crime are not everything in favelas. They recognized that the problems were that there was not enough interaction between the favela and the outside world, and that the residents lacked pride in themselves. The favela painting project was a plan designed to improve such problems.(Taeho Lee,2015:38)

This project with local residents served as an opportunity to break away from the image of a dangerous slum where the law does not apply through artistic activities and to give the region the power and will to change itself.

The 'Mural Village' creation project was carried out as part of Busan's urban regeneration project and was implemented in various regions, starting with Anchang Village in Busan. This was implemented mainly in older areas where low-income people live, and is an attempt to improve the living environment by decorating underprivileged areas with murals. From a criminological perspective, this can be expected to have the effect of preventing physical crime, and in fact, a significant improvement effect has been shown.

[Photo] Beomil 5-dong reclaimed land mural village

In fact, RES (relative effect size) is cited for the crime prevention effect of the Maechukji village, which has a very similar residential environment and has murals, and the nearby Maechukji village, which does not have murals.

As a result of analysis using , the crime rate in the mural village on reclaimed land decreased by 67% in the three years before and after 2011 when murals were created compared to villages that did not, 70% in 5 years and 85% in 7 years and 5 months. (Park Cheol-hyun, Son Da-rae, Kim Hyeong-bo, 2020:47) This supports the explanation of Wilson and Kelling's broken window theory, which states that by reducing local disorder, local residents' fear of crime can be lowered and crime can be reduced by inducing local residents' attachment to the area and increased outdoor activities.. (Park Cheol-hyun, Son Da-rae, Kim Hyeong-bo, 2020:54)

In other words, the cleaner environment resulting from the creation of the mural increased residents' outdoor activities, increased interaction, and formed bonds and attachments, making it possible to prevent crime through the sense of community called 'our space'. . Additionally, the crime rate appears to decrease over time, showing that the creation of a mural village is consistent with sustainable development.

III. Planning and analysis of my work 'Capitalism'

Cities are continuously exposed to various problems such as natural disasters, social structural problems, physical factors such as old buildings and roads, and economic factors such as the formation of old downtowns and urban hollowing out. Recently, the disappearance of local areas is accelerating due to the rapid decline in birth rates and population density in metropolitan areas, and various types of problems can occur through this process.

The phenomenon of urban hollowing refers to a series of trends in which the function as a residential area is lost as non-residential areas are concentrated in the city center, and as land prices rise accordingly, the residential function declines. In this case, it is developed only for business and commercial functions rather than residential purposes, so the daytime active population increases rapidly, but the nighttime resident population decreases. The process in which the city center is devastated due to various problems such as urban structure and life due to the collapse of urban infrastructure

is called the phenomenon of urban hollowing.(Daeun Son, Beom Joo, 2022:536)

Ultimately, the phenomenon of urban hollowing causes not only physical decline such as low-density urban areas, lack of convenience facilities, and mixing of functions, but also social and economic decline such as concentration of age classes and concentration of declining industries. As a result, problems such as a decrease in the resident population, class bias, and deterioration of housing, as well as, in severe cases, insufficient supply of urban infrastructure and service facilities, may lead to concentrated social disadvantage or collective poverty.

Based on urban engineering statistics, the researcher selected the place where urban hollowing is occurring in each city, the place where the cause of the accelerated hollowing out is located, and finally, the transportation hub where the floating population commutes, and filmed 24 hours of time-lapse video. Each video is output simultaneously. In addition, images of the city where the floating population commuting to and from work gather together are photographed and output symmetrically in places where urban hollowing has occurred. Through this, the audience is shown the difference in overall movement between cities where the phenomenon of urban hollowing has occurred and cities where the phenomenon has not occurred. The audience can intuitively feel that cities where urban hollowing occurs have problems such as not being able to see the floating population at night and not being able to see the resident population.

Separately, videos shot by local members can be uploaded and reflected in the work in real time. Each member becomes a watchdog and takes photos of places that are worn out and need repairs, have become slums, or structures that are not functioning properly. On a monitor that fills one wall with a small grid, videos sent by local residents are updated in real time, acting like a CCTV.
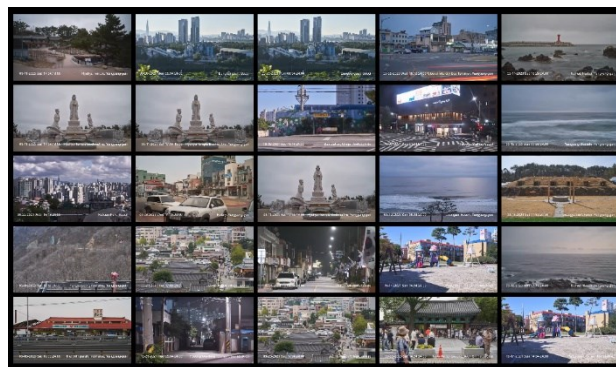
[Photo] Local resident participation video playback screen (example)

The TimeLapse technique used to produce the video here is a word created by combining the two words time, meaning time, and Lapse, meaning passage.By excluding the continuity of time, the results can be obtained where the details of the content are seen more clearly.(Jeong gyuhyeong, 2016:219)

By compressing the time of a subject that moves slowly over a very long period of time, you can intuitively observe the overall feel and movement of the subject.(Jaewook Lee, 2002:70) Therefore, it is possible to capture the flow of the entire city or the macroscopic movements themselves,(Park Sunghun, 2024:38)　which are difficult to observe through

general video media.

IV. Summary of case analysis

The meaning of urban regeneration is broadly defined as a concept that focuses on improving the physical environment of underdeveloped areas of the city while also including social programs such as rehabilitation for low-income and socially marginalized groups, and a formal concept of regional redevelopment. It can be categorized as a narrow concept of an architectural or urban design project with the location conditions of the city center. The meaning of urban regeneration, which shares both physical and social characteristics, is sometimes used interchangeably with concepts such as sustainability, urban growth management, and compact cities.

As sustainable development, one of the elements of urban regeneration, became a major premise for urban planning and management, urban regeneration emerged as a means to revitalize the city and strengthen urban competitiveness instead of development and redevelopment. This is because a creative approach that goes beyond physical regeneration has become necessary to respond to various urban problems and urban decline that have emerged during the urbanization process.

Artistic activities have great advantages in terms of creative approach, as can be seen through the four examples mentioned above. First, we encourage residents' outdoor activities by improving the residential environment through artistic activities. Additionally, as the city's aesthetics improve, city safety is strengthened. Second, through art activities, you can intuitively understand complex concepts related to urban regeneration that were not easily recognized, and third, it is easy to establish concepts through safety concept education through art campaigns. In this way, urban regeneration through artistic activities is a very effective method, and a design model for urban regeneration can be established through the participation of various artists.

V. Conclusion

Through this study, we looked into several cases of urban regeneration through artistic activities. To summarize the previous content, it is as follows. Urban regeneration is a comprehensive plan to restore urban function by making cities that have become outdated or slums functional again for various complex reasons. There are many different ways to reorganize this, but in the case of urban regeneration through artistic activities, it shows that it is easier to induce local community participation than other methods and that it is in line with the aspect of sustainable development.

As sustainable development among the elements of urban regeneration in modern society has become a major premise for urban planning and management, urban regeneration campaigns through artistic activities have great competitiveness as a way to establish local identity and solve various problems inherent in the city. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, it can be more effective in terms of information delivery. In conclusion, urban regeneration through art can be a way to maintain the unique values of individuals living in today's big cities while interacting with society and changing themselves and the area they belong to.

This study is meaningful in understanding that there is an advantage in that sustainable development can inevitably be

achieved when urban regeneration is carried out centered on artistic activities. However, the cases of this study alone have the limitation that it is difficult to conduct a comparative analysis with existing urban regeneration, and the analysis focuses on the merits, resulting in insufficient understanding of the problems arising from it. In future research, we hope to be able to present a more effective urban regeneration model by conducting a more detailed comparative analysis through various types of cases.

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