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Title
Exploring urban regeneration effects in “Culture Cities of East Asia”

Abstract
Since the 2008 financial crisis, the shaken industrial economy – especially in the West – has not been able to fully recover its initial financial health. As a result, political leaders have started to take a more critical view toward globalization and market driven policies. A New Political Culture has risen in many countries and they have started to look at alternatives to globalization by revaluing and reconsidering the impact of the environment, the arts and culture on the cities’ economy. The key driver in this new economy is based on the urban renewal and revitalization of cities that have been neglected, or sometimes even forgotten by globalization. Many cities in the world are now attempting to implement and stimulate these new policies to enhance urban regeneration through culture and the arts and thus promote the development of creative industries and tourism. Asia did not stay apart from these transformations. Since 2014, the Culture Cities of East Asia (CCEA) program has been launched in several cities of Asia (in Japan, China and South Korea). As its European counterpart, the European Capitals of Culture (ECoC) program, the aim of the CCEA is to generate urban and economic renewal through culture and the arts in cities designated by the hosting countries while enhancing cultural diversity, traditional culture, and various lifestyles. In turn, cities designated as CCEA use this program as an opportunity to launch significant urban regeneration projects for their continued development. By taking advantage of their distinguishing urban cultural heritage and characteristics, city mayors seek to promote tourism through culture, the arts and creative industries in neighborhoods that remained so far poorly integrated in the city's economy.

This paper will analyze the effects of urban regeneration in cities designated CCEA since the launching of the program in 2014. For this, we will dedicate a specific attention to the following issues: (1) How culture and the arts impact on urban regeneration and the economy. Are the arts
and cultural activities useful in revitalizing the economy, such as through tourism? (2) How are housing and residential forms related to cultural urban amenities and facilities in the city? Can we find correlations between architecture, the built environment and cultural amenities? (3) Finally, what kind of housing environment favors or disfavors the development of urban amenities such as restaurants, shopping facilities, boutiques, cultural scenes and social city life? And how can we improve these policies?

**Keyword**