

Innovative urban regeneration paradigm

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Abstract

A city consists of a number of 'Units', the most important of them is human being. We become a family. Families come together to form a village. A village evolves to a town. A town forms a basis of a city, where we eventually live our lives, build up a relationship with others and again become an essential part of this urban structure.

Every city has its own history, which encompasses evolution of the city from the beginning to now. A city has been formed on the basis of human needs. In other words, it can be dilapidated once it has no more to give us what we need.

Urban growth, which used to rely on society's activities, trades or the public's specific behaviours, has started to show a productivity pattern that would possibly result in urban gentrification due to lack of public's appreciation of long term view towards urban renewal and the need for massive financial resources. It has become apparent that it needs to be controlled by not only government or local authorities but also the one whom lives and will live in the city. What we often overlook is an ever-changing individual need and their life style, which would have a huge impact back on the socio-economic eco-system of our society.

Urban regeneration came from an ideology that the most of cities in the world possesses greater amount of land which has been underused or left in a really poor condition even though it used to be so fertile and popular that it grew quickly to be able to accommodate so many residents and which we should look to bring back to what it should be. It then could provide foundation to create a community. However, we should not ignore the proposition that unorganized and reckless development would lead to an inevitable failure of forming a strong foundation to make our society a great place to live and communicate.

This session not only look at a regeneration process in terms of urban planning and sustainable measurements but also focus on the changing retail and leisure environment which has played a pivotal role in our local economy recently. It also discusses successful precedents in Denmark and other European countries to further understand how the urban regeneration disciplines has evolved and been adopted. In addition, it is emphasized how important role the community-led planning process and study plays in urban regeneration development.

Keywords: *Environmentally friendly, retail and leisure, urban regeneration, sustainability, gentrification, Land & Community, Planning, renewable, energy-embodied & styles*

References

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Biography

1993-1999 BSc in Architectural Design and Engineering in Chungnam National University

2000-2002 Aum & Lee Associate Architects in Seoul, Korea

2003-2004 M.Arch in Architectural Design in Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL in London

2005-2009 BUJ Architects in London

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