

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目

Spatial Affiliation in Alternative Art Villages in Osaka

(大阪のオルタナティブ・アートビレッジにおける空間的アフィリエーションの研究)

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This research is the development of a method to assess Alternative Art Villages as urban systems, focusing on the connection of spaces through the evaluation of a social base. The study aimed to assess the correlation between social and spatial connection of spaces as a way to understand the undefined and hidden character of alternative spaces. Therefore a method, which consisted on the analysis of the social connection of spaces through affiliation network analysis combined with spatial analysis, named in this study “Spatial Affiliation”, was developed. In Social Network Analysis affiliation networks are used to investigate the relationship between people through their “affiliations” which means event participation or shared things. According to this theory if people share the same tastes or go to the same spaces, they are somehow related. The same idea of affiliation network analysis was applied in this research to investigate the connection between spaces through the participation data of their common visitors. The motivation of the study comes from field surveys realized in Osaka City in 2012 and 2013, where a phenomenon of insurgent contemporary art spaces in geographic agglomerations around the city center was identified. The study of these agglomerations could be a step to better understand how the insurgence creative milieus (Landry, 2008) in the urban context develops and explore their potential in shaping urban regeneration strategies through the arts.

Alternative space is a category of art space, which is defined as non-commercial or conventional due to its informal and indefinite characteristics. The term was created to describe the emerging new types of art spaces in SoHo area in New York City at the end of 1960's as a reaction to the institutional and commercial character of art production of that time. In Osaka City, the insurgence of alternative spaces is directly connected to the emerging of a strong social network of contemporary artists formed as a consequence of cultural policies launched by the Osaka city government since 2001. Therefore, to understand alternative spaces it is necessary to consider the social aspects that influenced their creation.

Understanding the social interconnection of spaces is important to grasp particularities in urban neighborhoods that cannot be measured through spatial features. Therefore, the method of Spatial Affiliation was chosen and applied to two art villages in Osaka city: “Konohana Arts Farm” and “Kitakagaya Creative Village”. The two case studies were selected due to their similar characteristics in the process of creation and urban regeneration strategies.

The literature review (Chapter 2) was divided into three main scope of knowledge: the first refers to urban regeneration strategies through arts with focus on strategies that combine program and spatial intervention. The second part refers to existing research in urban studies using social data and the third is related to studies and tools for affiliation network analysis.

The structure of the methodology (Chapter 3) was divided into three phases: the first phase is the data collection through the application of inquiries to visitors, interviews with local artists and visits to the art venues. The second phase is the Spatial Affiliation analysis of the two case studies in order to understand the relationship between the social connection and the spatial connection. The third phase is the interpretation of the outcomes of the Spatial Affiliation analysis and their implications for urban regeneration through the arts.

The case study analysis (Chapter 4) consists of three parts: the first part is a brief introduction of each art village, their alternative spaces and their particular urban process of formation. Secondly, it is presented the spatial affiliation analysis applied to each case. And finally, a comparative studies with the results of analysis aiming to evaluate their differences and similarities. It is presented the two case studies that were chosen for the evaluation of Spatial Affiliation Analysis. As previously mentioned, despite the differences, in the context of art villages in Osaka the case studies were chosen for presenting some similarities regarding the urban process of creation of alternative art spaces and urban regeneration strategies to revitalize the area. The choice was based on local artists opinions regarding alternative spaces and recommendations during interviews.

The last chapter (Chapter 5) discusses and examines the outcomes of the Spatial Affiliation analysis in the two case studies of Alternative Art Villages in Osaka (“Konohana Arts Farm” and “Kitakagaya Creative Village”) in order to evaluate the implications in developing strategies for urban regeneration through arts. First, the chapter restates the research problem followed by a review of the methodology. The next sections present a summary of the main findings and discuss their implications for urban regeneration. Finally the chapter ends with the limitations of this study and recommendations for future research.