

Parties, Pints And Property Values

An Examination Of Studentification's Regeneration Potential

To what extent is studentification a form of regeneration, and how can urban policy ensure that it is?

START HERE - Abstract

Students in neighbourhoods are usually synonymous with noise and chaos- however what if that is not the case as majority of current research suggests? The phenomenon of students moving to cities for university is called studentification. This research focuses on this topic to explore positive impacts of studentification as the topic lacks investigation on how we can use the influence of students moving to university for positive impacts on the city.

To research studentification a triangulation of methods will be used, including **literature review on planning articles**, and a **policy analysis** of three student-cities as all experience different types of studentification - and **interviews** with local-authorities, focus group with students and **questionnaires** of residents and home-owners. These methods have been chosen because they allow for corroboration of what literature defines as positive and negative effects with real life and measurable data.

It is expected to find multiple ways of mitigation of implications for studentification, as the literature review suggests there are different types of studentification therefore **local policy** may be a factor to the mitigation of the specific negative effects of students in higher-education cities, based on the type of studentification expressed. The statistics may show the amount of students moving for university decline for multiple reasons triggered by the pandemic.

The findings may suggest more policy on how studentification is managed from the development and planning **side to mitigate current tensions** that can occur in new developments and organisational tactics to **mediate current tensions**.

Objectives

- ✓ To understand the concept of studentification and its impacts on urban areas
- ✓ To identify the factors that lead to studentification
- ✓ To examine the positives and implications of studentification
- ✓ To analyse case studies of cities where studentification has occurred
- ✓ To make policy recommendations that enable studentification to lead to positive regeneration outcomes.

Methods:

Focus group with students living in East Oxford

Interview with a key mediating personnel between students and residents

Questionnaires with non-student residents in East Oxford

A literature review of past research of Studentification implications and benefits

A policy analysis of three student cities – Oxford, Manchester and Northampton

A case study of Oxford – analysed through a thematic framework

Current research on studentification suggests...

...four key Actors of Studentification

...the impacts of studentification

Findings



Negatives	Positives
Decreased community cohesion	Revitalising declining populations
Increased strain on public services	Cultural diversity
Noise pollution	Improved amenities
Displacement of established residents	Social activity
Student ghetto monoculture	Access to educational resources
Seasonal occupation	Investment
Increased crime rates	Inflated house prices

...students in the Oxford plan are much more prevalent than other student cities

...students state that alcohol can make them less aware of how they behave

...residents are more active in terms of mediation than students

The End? -Conclusion + Discussion

To conclude, studentification has many benefits to bring to the community it comes to, however for it to be a form of regeneration policy must ensure that housing affordability, community integration and sustainable development are addressed with evidence of understanding of the local character. Oxford is a city where policy towards studentification is done well, on the other hand that is not the case for many student cities – therefore a comparative case study between other cities and Oxford may bring to light more in depth solutions.