Tensions in university-community engagement:

Creative economy, urban regeneration and social justice

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Introduction & Overview

- Universities spatial forms reflect their social utility
- Social exclusion and the ghost of risk in the creative economy (Bullen et al, 2006)
- Liverpool, the Cornerstone Campus and the regeneration of Everton/ N Liverpool
- Creative economy, urban regeneration and social justice

Part I

UNIVERSITIES SPATIAL FORMS AS REFLECTIONS OF THEIR SOCIAL UTILITY

Universities and the societal compact

- "No modern university has ever lived entirely from the sale of its services. Universities have received subsidies from the church, the state, and private philanthropists as individuals and as foundations" (Shils, 1988, p. 210).
- "Right from their medieval beginnings, [universities] have served private purposes and practical public purposes as well as the sheer *amor scientiae* ['knowledge for knowledge's sake']…popes and bishops needed educated pastors and they and kings needed educated administrators and lawyers capable of developing and embedding national systems" (Biggar, 2010; p. 77).

Universities have always been useful…

Social change	Sponsor urgent desire	'Idea' of a university
Agricultural revolution	Reproducing religious administrators	Cloister (11th C Italy)
Emergence of nobility	Educating loyal administrators for courtly life	Free cloister (12th C France)
Urbanisation	Educated administrative elite to manage trade	Catholic University of Leuven (15th C)
Sustaining national communities	Validating the state by imagining the nation	Newman's idea (from 17thC onwards)
Creating technical elite	Creating a technical elite alongside the administrative elite	Humboldtian (19th C Germany)
Promoting Progress	Creating economically useful knowledge	Land Grant Universities (19th-20th C USA)
Supporting democracy	Creating elites for non-traditional societal groups	Dutch Catholic Unis (20th C NL)

Universities spatial forms reflect their societal use

Social change	Novel spatial form of university	Exemplar of a university
Agricultural revolution	Cloister (11th C Italy)	Bologna (11th C Italy)
Emergence of nobility	Independent ('free) cloister	Paris (12th C France)
Urbanisation	The university as a marketplace at the city crossroads	Catholic University of Leuven (15th C)
Sustaining national communities	The university as an expression of power	Lund University (17th C)
Creating technical elite	The university as a factory	Humbold University, Berlin
Promoting Progress	The campus as a partner	Land Grant Universities (19th-20th C USA)
Supporting democracy	The campus as a microcosm of democracy	Dutch Catholic Unis (20th C NL)
Creating mass democratic societies	The campus as a model democratic society	UK 'Plate Glass' universities of Robbin era.

Source – Benneworth, 2014 (forthcoming)

The creative campus as a new social compact for the creative economy?

- Emergence of idea of creative economy: New opportunities for all
- New spatial forms for universities: creative campuses
  - Museum Quarter, Vienna;
  - Arabianranta, Helsinki;
  - Vancouver's Downtown Eastside;
  - QUT's Creative Precinct, Brisbane;
  - Barcelona's €80 million digital media campus @22
  - University of the Arts King's Cross/St Pancras development;
  - Eagle Yard Adlershof, Berlin (Humboldt University)
  - Orestad & DTU Broadcasting centre
  - Creative Toronto/ MaRS Centre

Source – Evans, Urban Studies*, 2009.*

The new orthodoxy of the public value of the creative campus

- Clear public benefits from creative campuses
  - Concentrations of 'Bohemian graduates' (Comunian & Faggian, 2011)
  - Physical resources for promotion of arts & culture
  - Communities of public, private, VCS creative activities
- 'Creative campuses' as win-win activity –
  - stimulating new creative activities,
  - economic development,
  - employment opportunities

Part II

SOCIAL EXCLUSION & THE GHOST OF RISK IN THE CREATIVE ECONOMY

Social justice & urban exclusion

- Urban justice based on solidarity
  - Enjoying benefits not at costs to others
- Cities as regimes of capital accumulation
  - Privatising costs & benefits via social exclusion
- Urban injustice as segmentation process
  - "Helot" class bear costs for others' benefit
- Segmentation: deliberate or incidental?
  - Intentionality vs. Selfishness

Social exclusion

. . . a process whereby certain individuals are pushed to the edge of society and prevented from participating fully by virtue of their poverty, or lack of basic competencies and lifelong learning opportunities, or as a result of discrimination. This distances them from job, income and education opportunities as well as social and community networks and activities. They have little access to power and decision-making bodies and thus often feeling powerless and unable to take control over the decisions that affect their day to day lives.

(*Eurostat 2010, p.7 cited in Benneworth, 2013*)

Social exclusion processes (I)

Allocation mechanism	Exclusionary process
Labour market	Short-term, flexible, vulnerable contracts with limited benefits and opportunities to save. Workfare contracts enforcing long hours in return for welfare payment, no capital formation
Housing market	Restriction to remote, undesirable parts of city with limited service provision, poor accessibility, hidden costs of transport, caring responsibilities. High rents for poor quality housing limiting saving and housing market progression; 'red lining', negative equity.
Education provision	Discriminatory access requirements based on existing pupils or residence base – inner city schools. Limited progression and participation through education system, access only to part-time, low-cost higher ed.
Access to transport	Transport network goes through, not into, area, bringing all costs and no benefits. Poor public transport raises commuting times and reduces opportunities to networks with people in other suburbs.
Health services	Restriction/ rationing of service provision even where theoretical entitlement exists. Shift from public health to emergency health measures, limited preventative/ elective activities

Source: Benneworth (2012)

Social exclusion (II)

Mechanism	Exclusionary process
Kinship ties	Fragmentation of coherent family units across urban area reducing opportunities for interaction and informal provision Emphasis on household survival strategies reduces opportunities for capital formation and pooling at family level.
Governance networks	Political representatives excluded from decision-making venues because no interest in constituency. Community voice excluded from governance networks because seen as being pathological or unreasonable.
State violence monopoly	Retreat of police from problem areas, increased costs and pressures of criminality Territorial profiling and emphasis on enforcement rather than welfare functions of law services.
Production networks	Failure to benefit from employment created through local investments in infrastructure and inward investment Limited workforce progression from informal-local sector to formal-external sector.
Private services	Low levels of services for high costs through de facto monopoly situations (e.g. water provision) Reliance on informal services
Financial services	Failure to benefit from cost reductions for secure payments –(e.g. direct debit discounts); time and monetary costs of up-front payments. Reliance on doorstep lending and exclusion from formal credit markets, reducing opportunities for capital formation.

Creative economy rhetorics

- The 'ghost' of the risk society…(Bullen et al, 2006)
  - Costs and benefits unevenly distributed
  - Power important factor in ability to benefit
  - Activities embedded in structures change meanings/ benefits
- What is the meaning of creative campuses?
  - Individual benefits vs collective costs
  - Conflict, tensions and local political economy
  - Universities as private vs public actors

Beyond creative campuses' generative benefits

- Draw on Gunasekara's 2006 distinction
  - generative – outputs to existing processes
  - developmental – change structures/ processes
- Developmental effects may be positive or negative
  - Positive: widening participation, creating platforms for new voices, supporting community activism (Hart & Aumann, 2013; Robinson & Hudson, 2013)
  - Negative: gentrification (Webber, 2005); revanchism (Cameron & Coaffee, 2005)
- Do creative campuses have a (positive/ negative) G-developmental effect?

Part III

LIVERPOOL, 'REVANCHIST REGENERATION' AND CORNERSTONE CAMPUS

www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2013/mar/27/liverpool-rotting-housing-renewal-pathfinder

Comment is free

Liverpool's rotting, shocking 'housing renewal': how did it come to this?

Social cleansing sold as 'Pathfinder' has left areas like Anfield in half-demolished limbo. Yet its champions won't back down

Owen Hatherley
guardian.co.uk, Wednesday 27 March 2013 15.30 GMT

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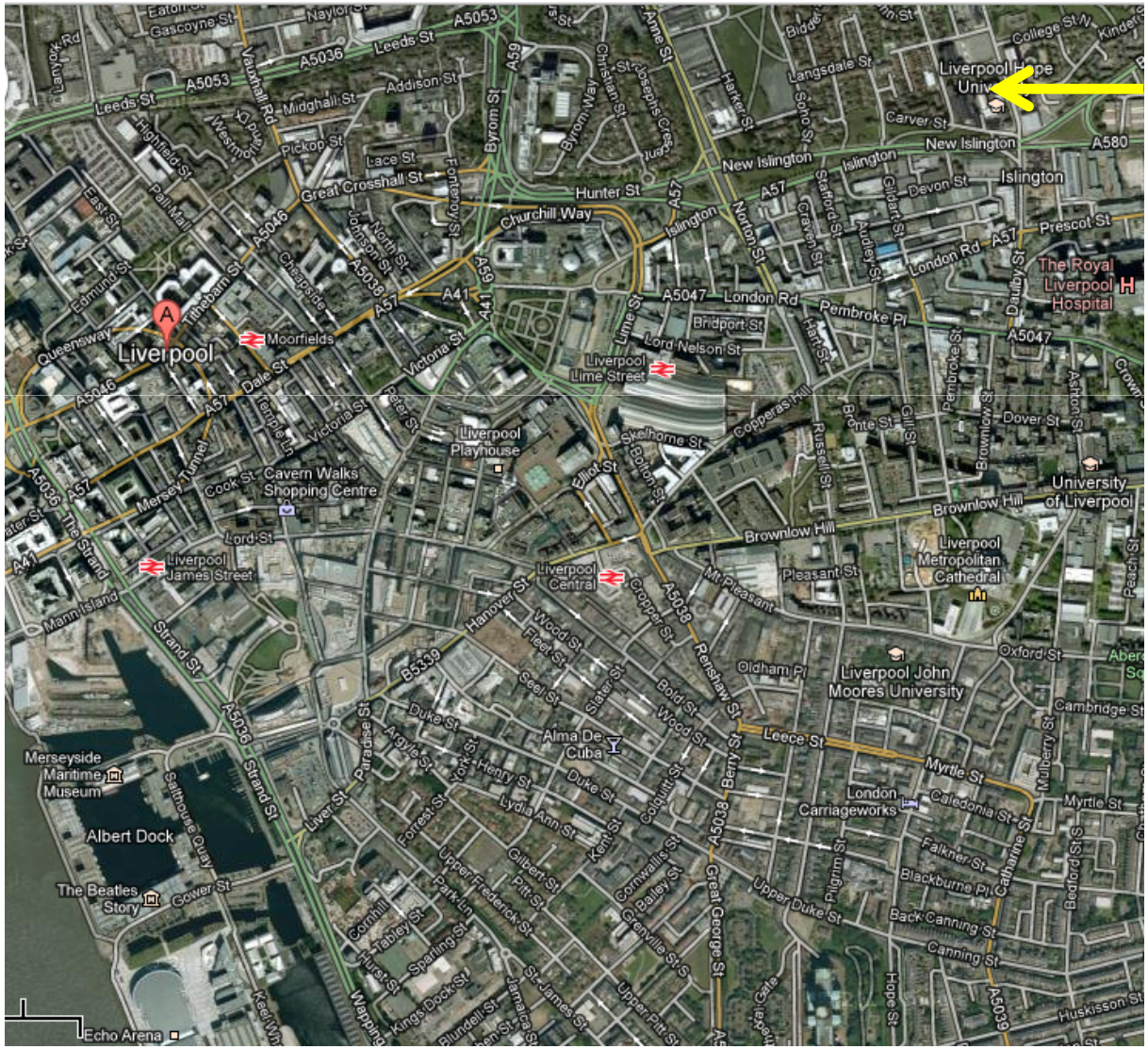
'Tinned-up street after tinned-up street' – boarded up properties left derelict by the Liverpool Pathfinder scheme. Photograph: Nigel R. Barklie/Rex Features

If you walk around much of inner-city residential Liverpool, you soon find yourself asking, "What catastrophe hit this place?" On investigation, you'll find it wasn't merely the haemorrhage of jobs at the docks or the depopulation of the city, but something much more recent. In any of the six areas selected under New Labour for "housing market renewal" you can see tinned-up street after tinned-up street, with wastelands in

Liverpool's regeneration & social exclusion conundrum



Liverpool Hope University

Introducing Liverpool Hope University

- Created from merger of 3 teacher training colleges (2 Catholic, 1 Anglican).
- Located in Childwall – nice Liverpool suburb
- Merger in fits and starts
- Transition from HE college → university
  - Identifying the 'unique offer'
- Inserted within wider debate about who is the university

Bringing 'Hope' to Everton

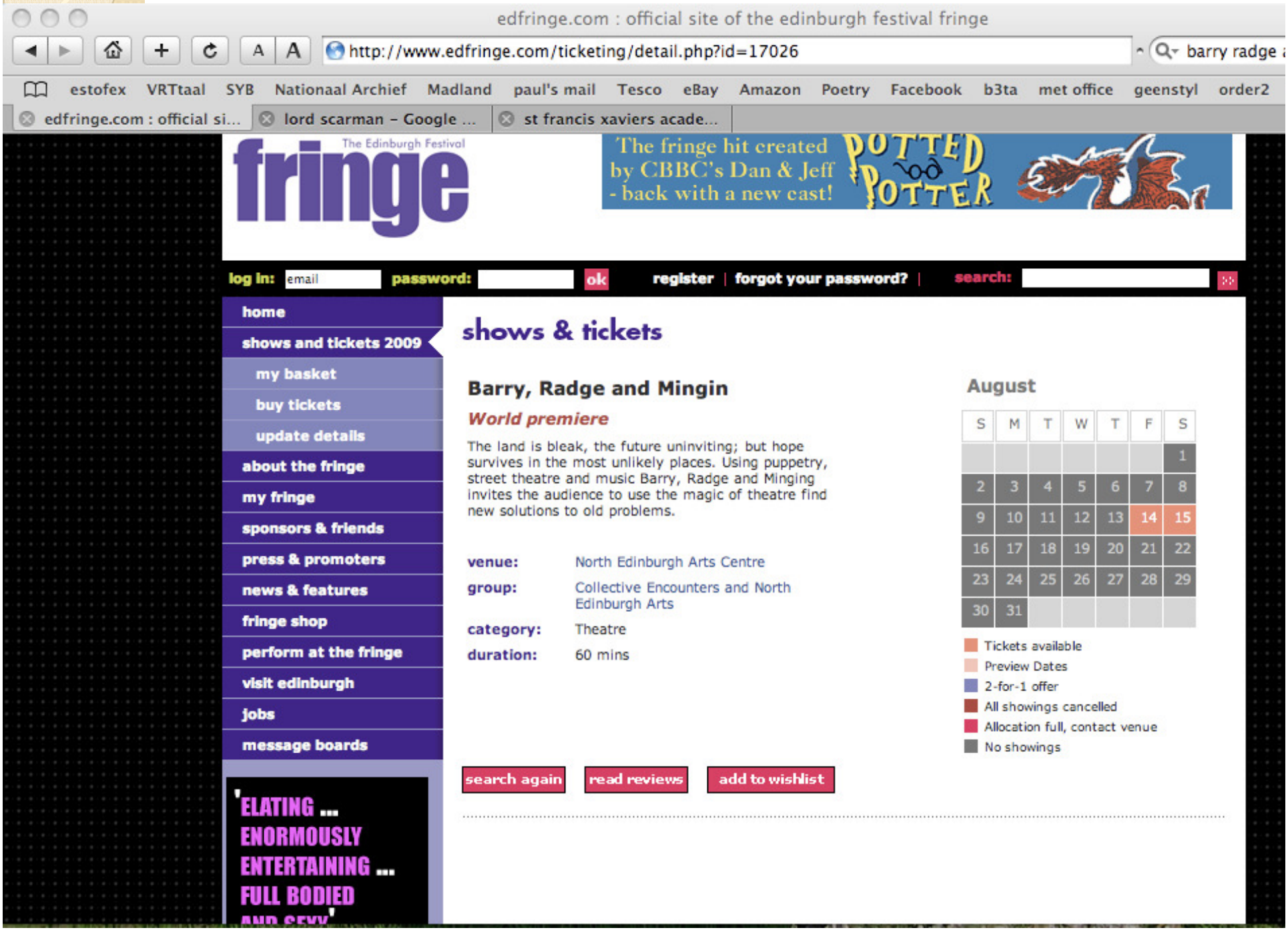
- Appointment of new Vice Chancellor – background uniting NI communities
  - Liverpool Hope – Hope Street links cathedrals
  - Network of Hope – HE in church schools
- Church interest in questions of urban deprivation and equality
  - St. Francis Xavier's School, Everton
- Idea to build new campus → access Obj 1, SDF, RDA, Widening Participation funding.
- Change in SMT – becoming research-led

The Collegiate: Cornerstone@Everton

Liverpool Hope
University
EST. 1844
Deanery of Arts and Community

Community Engagement in Everton

- Deanery of Arts & Community (with DVC)
- Community Engagement opportunities/ requirement in curriculum
- Kite Festival in the Park
- Local recruitment of Porter/ catering staff
- Wider 'family' of activities – WAC, Collective Encounters, European Opera Centre.
- £20m four phase redevelopment adjacent to St. Francis Xavier church


edfringe.com : official site of the edinburgh festival fringe
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The Edinburgh Festival
fringe
The fringe hit created by CBBC's Dan & Jeff - back with a new cast!
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'ELATING ... ENORMOUSLY ENTERTAINING ... FULL BODIED
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Barry, Radge and Mingin
World premiere
The land is bleak, the future uninviting; but hope survives in the most unlikely places. Using puppetry, street theatre and music Barry, Radge and Minging invites the audience to use the magic of theatre find new solutions to old problems.
venue: North Edinburgh Arts Centre
group: Collective Encounters and North Edinburgh Arts
category: Theatre
duration: 60 mins
August
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31
Tickets available
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2-for-1 offer
All showings cancelled
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Day-Today

Barrie, Radge &
MINGIN.
a play for our times
Friday 14th August at 7 pm
Saturday 15th August at 1.30 pm.
Show lasts an hour. Outdoors and inside.
£5 or £3 concession
Created and performed by north Edinburgh and north Liverpool young people.
£5 £3 gr/cons
Starts and ends at North Edinburgh Arts Centre, behind Muirhouse Shopping Centre on Pennywell Road
Supported by The Robertson Trust
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collective encounters
arts
AYE AYE!
LOTTERY FUNDED
North Edinburgh TRUST

CITY OF LIVERPOOL
EVERTON

Kerb crawlers beware police patrol area
Dorrington Gardens

West Everton Community Council

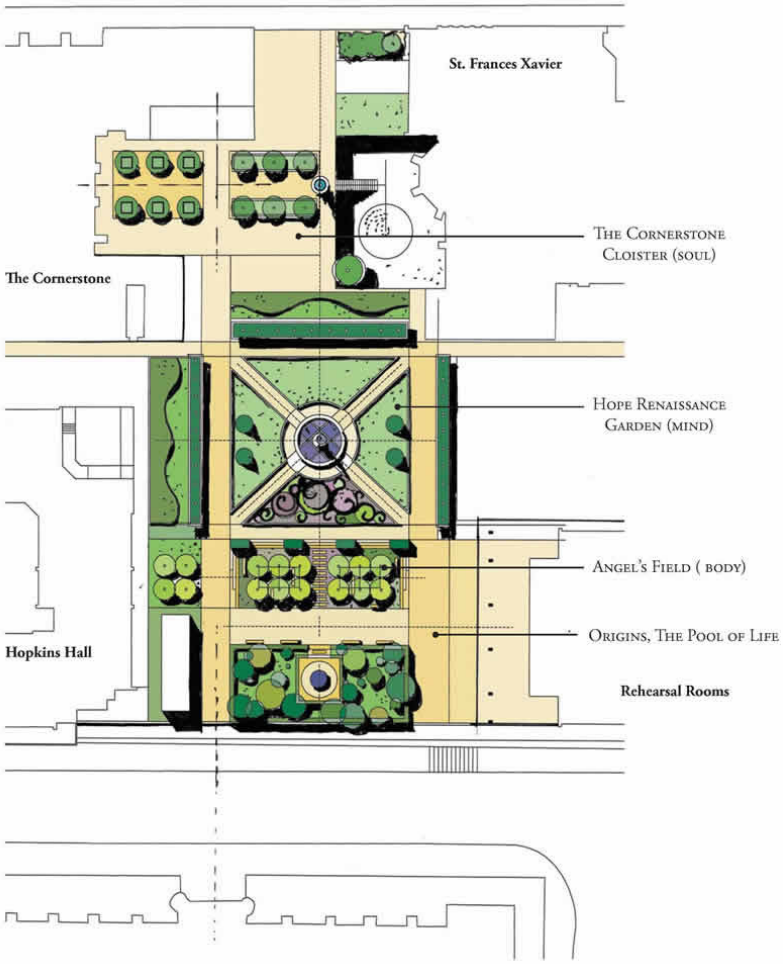
- New campus - opportunities and tensions
  - Common interest in managing tensions?
  - WECC long seeking partner to make police take them and their crime problem seriously
  - Jointly planning a safe West Everton Park?
- University at community's service?
  - Parking in narrow streets/ funeral cortege?
  - Redeveloping Undercroft Snooker club?
  - LPO and the Friary – led by the WECC, *university as arrivistes*

"the university is the world in a community that goes out into the world, and the campus brings the world into the university. So the campus has to offer a particular aesthetic, and the new plan for a walled garden is party of that. The community may see the university as an invasion, which can in turn be good or bad, repression or ennoblement of the human spirit…"

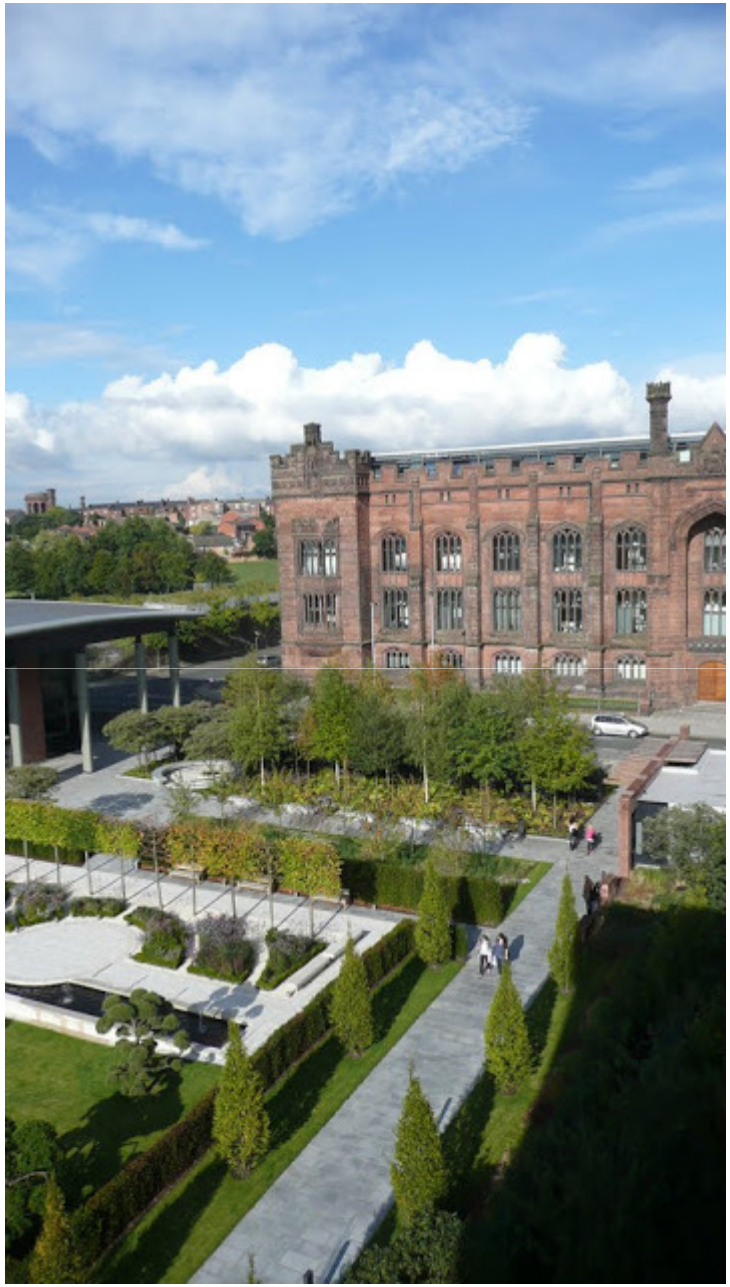
Liverpool Hope interview notes, 3rd March 2009.

Rebuilding the wall?

- The Walled Garden plan
- Closing off Shaw & Salisbury Street
- Creating an oasis in Everton
- Risks of community alienation?
- High quality performance space – the Capstone Theatre
- Annual Cornerstone Arts Festival



Images from http://mmulandscapearchitecture.blogspot.co.uk/2010/09/angel-field-recent-project-by-bca.html



Part IV

UNIVERSITIES & THE GHOST OF RISK IN THE CREATIVE ECONOMY SOCIAL JUSTICE

The tensions of Hope Project

- Embedded within revanchist local regeneration narrative (Pathfinder)
- Initial sincere attempts at community engagement 'fizzled out'
- Local arts-based 'regeneration' but regeneration for whom?
- Little direct improvement of community position through university presence

Universities, the creative economy and socially just regeneration

- Universities have strong interdependencies
  - Local communities more dependent/ less useful
- Strategic university has land market interests
  - Financial viability is a critical strategic goal
- Community are not visible in projects
  - And where they are, they are unruly
- Universities struggle with their community
  - Need to question assumptions of detached benevolence of their social role.

4 wicked issues for creative campuses

- The politics of urban redevelopment and creative campuses
- The creative campus as a site of community mobilisation
- The service footprint of creative campuses
- The wrong sort of creativity?