

**Level 1 modules:**

**DD101 Introducing the social sciences**

This module provides an approachable and contemporary introduction to the disciplines and subjects that form the social sciences, as well as the questions and issues that social scientists investigate and explore. It is an ideal introduction to the social sciences – sociology, psychology, social policy and criminology, geography and environment, politics and international studies, and economics – through study of contemporary UK society. The first part of the module ‘Making Social Lives’ takes ‘The Street’ as its starting-point.

**DD131 Introducing the social sciences – part one**

Together with *Introducing the social sciences – part two* (DD132), this module presents the same study materials as the 60-credit Level 1 module *Introducing the social sciences* (DD101), but allows you to work at a more gradual pace. Both parts tackle everyday issues in an approachable way, so that you can build on what you already know and gain a solid grounding in study techniques and social science skills and debates. The first part of the module ‘Making Social Lives’ takes ‘The Street’ as its starting-point.

**Level 2 modules:**

**DD206 The uses of social science**

This interdisciplinary module investigates the role of social science in making sense of everyday dilemmas such as supporting a family, maintaining relationships, making a living, finding a place to live, being part of a community, or making one’s voice heard. The module explains how social scientists use evidence and data, theories and explanations, and norms and values to make sense of social life. By studying *The uses of social science* you will develop key practical and transferable skills. DD206 will be presented for the first time in Autumn 2012.

**DD205 Living in a globalised world**

This innovative geography-led module will give you an understanding of some of the challenges of globalised living. Everyday living in today’s globalised world can feel challenging, even confusing at times, with distance no longer a reliable indicator of our involvements in the world. Some of your closest relationships may be stretched across continents, and held together with letters, phone calls or email; yet you may pass people in the street every day without giving them a second glance. This is a Level 2 module and is an ideal step on from Level 1 study. You will learn or consolidate a variety of study skills on this module. In particular, you’ll learn how to assess the evidence used to support different arguments, and how to apply the module’s geographical concepts to a wide range of examples, including examples from outside the module.

**Supporting you all the way**

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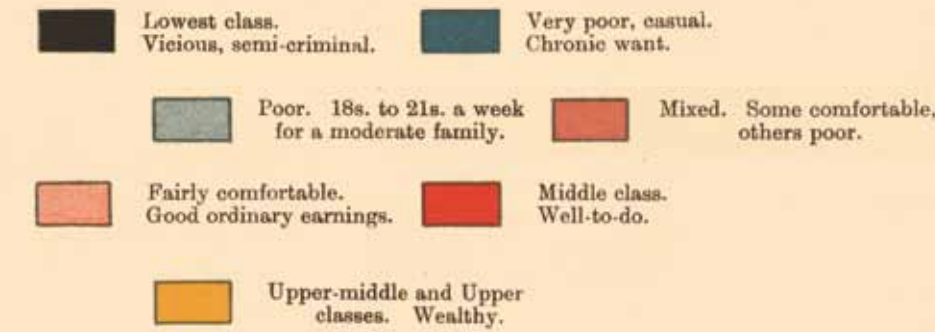
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# MAP DESCRIPTIVE OF LONDON POVERTY, 1898-9

THE STREETS ARE COLOURED ACCORDING TO THE  
GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS. AS UNDER:—



A combination of colours—as dark blue and black, or pink and red—indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.

# THE POVERTY MAPS COMPILED BY CHARLES BOOTH ARE ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS AND DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS OF HIS MASSIVE STUDY OF THE LABOUR AND LIFE OF THE PEOPLE (1889).

The legend to the maps (on the left) classifies each street in London according to the income and social class of its inhabitants. The colours range from the black of the lowest class of 'loafers, criminals and semi-criminals' whose 'life is the life of savages' to the yellow of the 'wealthy, servant-keeping class'.

Arnold Circus, which unfolds on the right, was colour-coded by Charles Booth in 1889 as pink: 'Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings'. Its inhabitants were 'usually paid for responsibility and are men of good character and much intelligence'.

Charles Booth (1902), *Life and Labour of the People in London*, Vol. 1, London: Macmillan, pp. 33–62.

# WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

One answer to this question is ‘an address’, but an address encodes a lot more information than simply where you live. Addresses carry connotations about whether or not they are desirable places to live and they suggest the kinds of people who might live there. Children learn from playing Monopoly that owning property on Mayfair is far more desirable than owning property on the Old Kent Road. Television programmes like *Coronation Street* and *EastEnders* reinforce ideas about places and the people who live there. In short, saying where you live is a kind of ‘shorthand’ for designating the social class and the ethnic group you might belong to.

Door-to-door surveys are a common way of finding out how many and what kind of people live in what kinds of streets. In the 19th century, people who were concerned about poverty and the condition of the working classes carried out door-to-door surveys to document the lives of people in each street: Seebohm Rowntree carried out a survey of streets in York, for example.

Charles Booth and his team of researchers visited every street in London and produced detailed notebooks, surveys and poverty maps describing the city’s inhabitants.

Booth’s notebooks described the buildings and the people who lived in them in great detail and often included moral comments about the workers and their living conditions.

Many people are interested in where people live, from latter day social investigators like Charles Booth to today’s opinion poll surveyors, from insurance companies to market researchers and the government itself. There are many ways in which information about where people live is collected, but the first census was carried out in England and Wales in 1801. Since that date, the state has counted the



Charles Booth, 1902

population every ten years, delivering questionnaires by hand to every house or dwelling for people to complete. The most recent census was carried out in 2011 and for the first time people had the option to complete it online.



**SEMI-CRIMINAL**

**FAIRLY COMFORTABLE**

**CHRONIC WANT**

**WELL-TO-DO**

# ARNOLD CIRCUS, LONDON

The Boundary Estate housing development, which has Arnold Circus at its heart, was designed to remedy the desperate poverty of the slums that were cleared to provide the space for it. But the rents of this first council

housing estate were too high for the original slum dwellers. The slum dwellers of the Old Nichol were pushed eastwards to make way for the 'deserving poor' who could afford the rents of Arnold Circus.

Today, it is still a battle to keep Arnold Circus as social housing for the 'deserving poor'. Residents – fearing a rise in rents and ultimately gentrification – have twice seen off attempts by Tower Hamlets Council, which currently owns 60 per cent of the flats, to sell Arnold Circus to a local housing company. Just like the residents of the Old Nichol before them, current residents on Arnold Circus, many of whom are Bangladeshi, fear that they will be priced out of their homes and forced to move eastwards to make way for City workers.





# CITY ROAD, CARDIFF

City Road in Cardiff was originally Castle Road, because it led to Roath Castle – an elegant country mansion known as Plasnewydd, from which the area takes its name. After Cardiff received city status in 1905, Castle Road was renamed City Road and became an important thoroughfare to the centre of the city. By the early 20th century City Road was an important shopping street: Kelly's Street Directory (1914) recorded a strong concentration of butchers, bakers and grocers, as well as boot repairers and 'Richard Jones: Saddler for Trams and Horses'.



'City Road is a run-down inner-Cardiff city thoroughfare. It's thick with car showrooms, Asian restaurants, Spar 24-hour groceries and boarded abandoned shops. It runs from the student land of Cathays, through the five-way death junction of City, Albany, Richmond, Crwys and Mackintosh, to the closed and decaying Royal Infirmary on Newport Road. It's a street everyone knows but hardly anyone loves. ... For a brief time City Road was called Castle Road, after Roath Castle, the former great house, which now runs bowls, drinking, the Night-Writers creative writing group and tennis as the Mackintosh Institute.'

Peter Finch, [www.peterfinch.co.uk/cityrd.htm](http://www.peterfinch.co.uk/cityrd.htm)

# GREAT ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER

## FROM THIS

‘Under the name Ancoats, stand the largest mills of Manchester lining the canals, colossal six and seven-storied buildings towering with their slender chimneys far above the low cottages of the workers. ... Ancoats, built chiefly since the sudden growth of manufacture, ... contains a vast number of ruinous houses, most of them being, in fact, in the last stages of inhabiteness.’

Friedrich Engels (1969 [1845]) *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, London: Panther Books, pp. 90, 92.



## TO THIS

‘If you’re looking for a cool, urban place to live right on the edge of the city centre then Ancoats is for you. The superb listed mill buildings of this important conservation area are being transformed into stylish, contemporary places to live. Revamped canals and squares are creating a renewed sense of place for this unique urban village, where sensitively-designed contemporary apartment blocks stand shoulder to shoulder with Manchester’s largest concentration of architecturally important buildings.’

East Manchester website, [www.east-manchester.com/living/ancoats/index.htm](http://www.east-manchester.com/living/ancoats/index.htm) [Accessed 27.01.2012]



Courtesy of Isis Waterside Regeneration



# PARK HILL, SHEFFIELD

## 19TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL SQUALOR

As factories and workshops attracted industrial workers to Sheffield in the 19th century, row upon row of 'back-to-backs'



Residents of a Court, School Lane off Duke Street, Park, 1926 (ref. Picture Sheffield: s00686)

sprang up to house the newly arrived working families. By the 1920s, many of these houses had deteriorated to the point of being a threat to public health: 'The dwelling houses ... are by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects unfit for human habitation, or are by reason of their bad arrangement ... dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, and ... the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area is the demolition of all the buildings.'

John Rennie, Medical Officer of Health, December 1935  
(ref. Sheffield Archives: CA-MIN/74, p. 221)

## 20TH CENTURY STREETS IN THE SKY

The Park Hill 'streets in the sky', originally built to great international acclaim in the 1960s on the site of demolished 'back-to-backs', suffered dilapidation and decline during the 1980s.

'I think this scheme gives real meaning to the word "regeneration"; it represents a new beginning, a new vitality. I sense in those who have been involved the same enthusiasm and excitement that Jack Lynn and I enjoyed half a century ago. It will be a great place to live!'

Ivor Smith, architect for the original 1960s developments  
quoted from Park Hill blog [www.urbansplash.co.uk/blog/category/sheffield/park-hill](http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/blog/category/sheffield/park-hill)

## 21ST CENTURY REGENERATION

New residents are due to move into the iconic, Grade II listed Park Hill in Autumn 2012.



Showhome: Urban Splash marketing  
[www.urbansplash.co.uk/residential/park-hill](http://www.urbansplash.co.uk/residential/park-hill)

# DUMBARTON ROAD, PARTICK, GLASGOW

## FROM 19TH CENTURY TENEMENTS

‘Revolting as was the outward appearance of these courts, I was yet not prepared for the filth and wretchedness within. ... No one seemed to take the trouble to cleanse this Augean stable, this Pandemonium, this tangle of crime, filth, and pestilence in the centre of the second city of the kingdom.’

J.C. Symonds, cited in Friedrich Engels (2009 [1845])  
*The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*,  
Middlesex: Echo Library, p. 44

In the mid-19th century social commentators were appalled by living conditions within Glasgow tenements in areas such as Partick. Industrial growth, from weaving and

milling to shipbuilding, saw Partick expand north of Dumbarton Road with a rapid increase in population from just over 5000 in 1850 to more than 54,000 in 1901, resulting in densely populated living conditions.



Dumbarton Road, 1955

## TO 21ST-CENTURY RIVERSIDE APARTMENTS

Housing is a prominent theme of Dumbarton Road's history: from the rent strikes in 1915 led by Glasgow women, or the 1970s wave of tenement regeneration and environmental improvement projects, to the more recent Glasgow Harbour regeneration scheme producing luxury apartments on the edge of Partick.

‘Partick has emerged in the 21st century as a revived and thriving Glasgow neighbourhood. ... Although there has been a major increase in the number of private developments (and owner-occupiers) in the area, social housing is still a key feature of Partick, with a vibrant housing association at

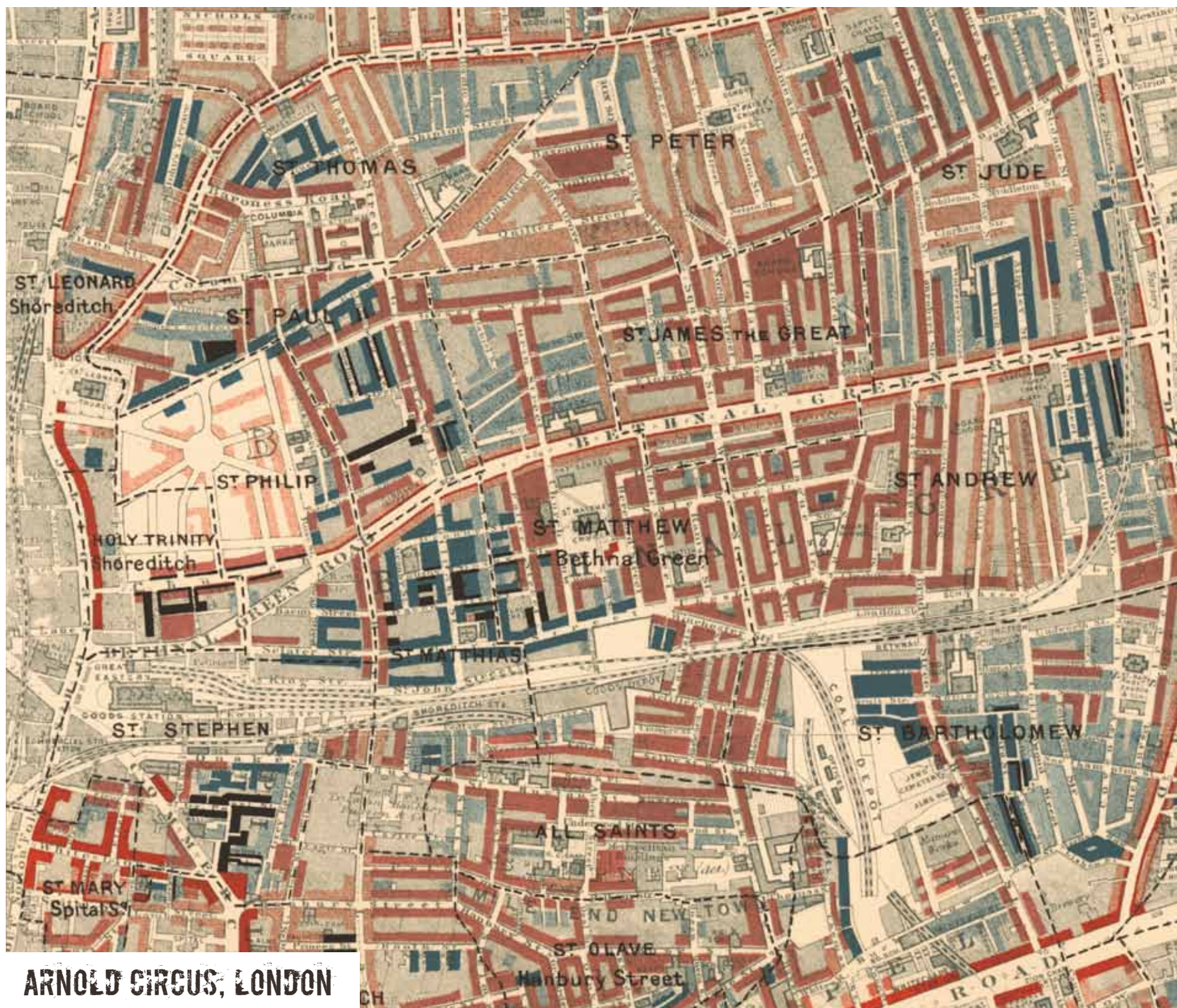
the forefront of many regeneration projects. Altogether, there is a buzz about Partick today that is in many ways reminiscent of the area's invigorating past.’

The Partick Heritage Trail, 2006, Partick Fayre Productions



Glasgow Harbour, 2012





ARNOLD CIRCUS, LONDON





**ARNOLD CIRCUS**



**THE CALEDONIAN ROAD**



**REVERDY ROAD**



**DEPTFORD HIGH STREET**



**CAMBERWELL GROVE**



**PORTLAND ROAD**