York School Report 1:

A Comprehensive Review of Social Research in and on the City of York

CURB
CENTRE FOR URBAN RESEARCH

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Cover photo source: From the Centre for Advanced Architectural Studies archive of photographs of the University of York campus from the 1960s, date unknown.

Introduction

The city of York has been the site and object of numerous social studies, many of them significant to the history of the social sciences and, of course, of on-going interest to those who live in and study the city today. Much of this work has been conducted by social researches based at the university, founded in 1962, as well as a number of notable social reformers, amateur researchers and consultants charged by the city authority and other bodies to examine the social, political, physical and economic conditions of the city. The work reported on here, an extensive review to uncover all such studies and provide a bibliographic resource for public consumption, sought to catalogue the full of extent of this influential work. What readers will find here is an alphabetised and unedited version of all of these studies, sub-themes have been broken down and can be downloaded separately from the relevant CURB webpage. A further aim of conducting these searches was to consider the possibility that social research in the city of York might in some way be distinctive in its approaches and object of study. In Rowntree's first study of the study published at the beginning of the twentieth century he remarks that the city could be seen as being like many other small cities in England at that time. While it is less clear whether a city of such a distinctive architectural heritage, pronounced tourism economy and ethnic composition could still be said to be typical or emblematic of urban experience in the UK today we might still see value in studies that are focused on smaller, more ordinary cities that are indeed more the norm in terms of majority experience of urban life in the UK. There is much to be said for placing greater energy into the study of smaller metropolitan areas and to consider their role, value and indeed social problems today. In the context of economic and ecological transitions it may yet be that such urban areas are seen to provide a renewed source of energy for social and planning scenarios as we move forward to consider ideal ways of urban life, much as pioneers like Rowntree did so over a hundred years ago in the same city.

Project aims

The project had three main aims:

1.	To identify and catalogue all indexed social science studies of York for the period 1900 - to date
2.	To produce a resource for social researchers nationally and internationally, and local historians and others, in the form of a narrative review of the literature and Endnote bibliographic database
3.	To use the study to bolster the identity and visibility of social research within the York city-region and to use this to create a space for ongoing partnerships and knowledge-exchange over the longer-term

The legacy of early pioneers like Rowntree, who used York as a kind of social laboratory, digging beneath the public image of the city to reveal a range of social problems have been influential in the development of social policy interventions and the honing of methods and techniques of social and urban analysis. In combination with recent strategic plans for York's future (such as the New City Beautiful report, 2010) we suggest that the significant history of past research on York is similarly poorly enumerated or catalogued. The study is intended to assist in generating a central resource that will help to position the social sciences as being of strong relevance to the future life and planning of the city. We believe that there is a sense in which York has been a significant arena of social investigation that makes it worthy of consideration by researchers in other European urban centres.

Our approach

We conducted a wide-ranging literature review to gather university-based and other social science studies that have been carried out in relation to the city between 1899 to the present day (2013). Searches were made of bibliographic and citation sources with additional assistance of an information scientist to ensure accuracy and coverage. An extensive search for 'grey' (unpublished) literature was also be undertaken that included a public call (an advert in the local newspaper and requests to local historical and civic societies) for source material from local agencies, institutions and lay researchers to contribute source material where this could also be located. Finally we conducted full searches with the assistance of city archivists at relevant sites including the University's own Borthwick archive (Katherine Webb, Chris Webb and Charles Fonge) the City Council's own archives (Fiona Williams) and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (Sarah Carrette).

To identify the range of social studies for our review was not as easy as might be thought. Several discussions yielded a series of criteria that were clear and pragmatic enough for our purposes to avoid total data overload and to ensure that key studies were included in our review, we agreed that inclusion in the review should be based on studies that were:

Empirical i.e. using some form of research technique e.g. surveys, interviews, data sources, secondary data analysis, qualitative or quantitative
York to be the substantial or only geographical locus of the research
It should not serve the purposes of providing only basic research intelligence for non-academic bodies, such as local government housing or corporate surveys
Its aims should be to further public or intellectual understandings of social life and economic conditions among the population of York

These searches taken as a whole revealed the following in terms of the A. methodological approach of the studies, the B. primary topics covered and the C. geographical focus of the studies:

Methods (A)

Social science (A1)	**135**
Primary survey (a)	34
qualitative (b),	23
secondary data (c),	13
evaluation (d),	34
mixed (e),	15
unknown (f)	16
Archaeological (A2)	**7**
Historical (A3)	**17**
Mapping/GIS (A4)	**3**
Total	**162**

Methods had to involve the analysis of people- their circumstances or accounts or possessions, not technologies. Consequently, some environmental studies have been excluded. It is arguable whether this is appropriate or not.

Topics (B)*

Poverty and Incomes (B1)	55
Housing, Neighbourhoods and Sanitation (B2)	54
Physical and mental health (B3)	16
Population, Minority ethnic communities (B4)	7
Industry (B5)	9
Education (B6)	4
City Planning (B7)	12
Community Initiatives (B8)	11
Older People (B9)	20
Tourist city (B10)	5
Children and young people (B11)	13
Environment (B12)	2
Women (B13)	6
War (B14)	1
Disability issues (B15)	4

*Some studies cover more than one topic.

City of York (C)

York alone (C1)	132
All York (a)	88
Specific Neighbourhood of York (b)	45
York included as one of two case studies (C2)	11
York included as one of many case studies (C3)	19
Total	**162**

TOTAL STUDIES 162

Some of the references in the bibliography have some additional abstract or information but not all, we have also provided a separate Appendix at the end to include studies which deal with discussions of Rowntree's poverty work.

Full bibliography

A = Methods
B = Topics
C = Location of Study

(1981). "Material relating to population, employment, industry and wages in York (Used in the compilation of 'YORK 1831-1981: 150 YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOUR AND SOCIAL CHANGE.'." B5 A1c C1a

(1993). "The state of the private rented sector." Housing Research Findings(90): 1-4 1993. A1a B2 C1a

Reports on the findings of a survey of managing agents carried out by the University of York and the Association of Residential Letting Agents. Shows that there has been an; increase in private rented housing in 1992 compared with the previous year. Gives information on type of landlord or owner, and employment status and type of household renting; this type of accommodation. Looks at types of tenancy agreements and shows that 70% of lettings were assured shorthold tenancies. Discusses financial rewards from renting.; Suggests that financial incentives such as exemption from income tax on rental income could help to encourage expansion of this sector.

Abrahamson, P. (2005). "Coping with urban poverty: Changing citizenship in Europe?" International Journal of Urban and Regional Research **29**(3): 608-+. A1b B13 C1b

fathers have traditionally had very different roles within the family and varying The so-called European Social Model consists of four distinctly different poverty regimes with diverse consequences for men and women. According to current political rhetoric these policy regimes are changing significantly everywhere, hence transforming the opportunities and challenges for men and women. This article discusses whether, and to what extent, the perceived changes have affected low-income mothers in European urban settings. The data are drawn primarily from qualitative interviews with mothers of young children (under school age) in low-income neighbourhoods in three middle-size cities: Hochstatt in Mannheim (Germany), Le Breil in Nantes (France), and Tang Hall in York (UK). In each neighbourhood 20 mothers were interviewed during 1998 and 1999. For all four welfare regimes within the European Union, mothers andopportunities to participate in the labour market. According to recent policy formulations this situation is changing. However, the changes are not reflected in the everyday life of poor citizens. Rather, the interviews revealed that business was as usual.

Adam Crawford, S. L. a. D. W. (2003) "Evaluation of a Contracted Community Policy Experiment". A1d B8 C1b.

An evaluation of the implementation and impact of an innovative community policing initiative and the challenges it faced. Recent years have seen a new market develop for additional policing and security services. This report evaluates an innovative community policing initiative, whereby a housing association purchased additional policing from the local police to provide reassurance for residents. This report outlines the challenges encountered in implementing the initiative and managing the expectations of residents. Based on the experiences of the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust in New Earswick, York, the report explores the wider operational demands of the police that often served to undermine the parochial needs of residents and thwart the realisation of the initiative. It demonstrates how policing services contracted within a commercial arrangement can alter relations between police and public, as well as change the expectations of the service delivered. It suggests that, unless well managed, the provision of additional policing may heighten levels of anxiety and raise the security threshold. On the basis of an in-depth three-year study, this report highlights broader lessons for those considering novel ways to address residents' perceptions of security and sense of safety.

Adamson, S., et al. (2010). Mapping Rapidly Changing Minority Ethnic Populations: a Case Study of

York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Feb 15 2010, 54 pp. A1e B4 C1a

Official statistics can be of limited help to those providing services to increasingly diverse populations. Using an innovative approach, this project drew on both formal and informal sources to estimate the size and diversity of York's minority ethnic population and the implications for key agencies. Tables, Figures, Appendixes, References.

al., B. S. e. (2011) "Education, learning and community in New Earswick ". A3 B6 C1b.

An exploration of the history and development of education, learning and the community in New Earswick, York, since it was founded by Joseph Rowntree in the early 20th century. This book, which is available to download free, has two main purposes: to look at how some of the ideas that underpinned the creation of the village have worked in practice, and how they are still relevant today; and to celebrate and reflect upon the creation of the Children's Centre within the renovated New Earswick Primary School and the brand new Joseph Rowntree (secondary) School. The wealth of pictures, information, comment and analysis in this book make it an interesting read for a number of different audiences, including residents of New Earswick and the surrounding area, and people with a more specialist interest in education, community development and social justice from either a historical or contemporary perspective.

Angela Cole, B. M. a. A. W. (2000) "Developing New Lifestyles with Disabled People". A1d B15 C1b.

The project was set up to improve opportunities for people with learning difficulties and people with complex disabilities. Individuals

Appleton, N. J. W. (2002) "Planning for Older People in New Osbaldwick". A1a B9 C1b.

This study explores what might help older people settle most easily into a new community. The study reviews what affects the housing situation and housing choices of older people in general housing such as that proposed for 'New Osbaldwick', the Foundation's planned new community on the edge of York. The review identifies the characteristics of neighbourhoods and communities that will meet their needs, aspirations and priorities, and discusses the implications of their current and future requirements in the design and operation of their homes. The key issues are summarised in a set of recommendations for planners, developers and all those interested in the impact of an ageing society upon the provision of housing.

Architects, R. P. (1996) "Incorporating Lifetime Homes standards into modernisation programmes ". A1d B2 C1b.

This project examined the extent to which Lifetime Home standards could be applied to existing homes as part of a refurbishment programme. Looking at a pilot study of ten homes in York.

Associates, R. B. (1993) "New Earswick: Community Care Survey.". A1a B8 C1b .

Associates, R. B. (1995) "New Earswick: The Views and Characteristics of Tenants and Residents Cared for by JRHT." A1a B2 B4 C1b.

Association, Y. C. P. a. B. F. T. (1978). "Black Mould and Repairs: a house condition survey 1978." A1a B2 C1b

Atkinson, A., Maynard, A., Trinder, C., "National Assistance and Low Income in 1950." Social Policy and Administration 15(1): 19-31. A1c B1 C1a

Atkinson, A. B. (1989). Poverty in York: A Re-analysis of Rowntree's 1950 Survey. Poverty and social security. Atkinson, Anthony Barnes., New York; London; Toronto and Sydney: Simon and Schuster International, Harvester Wheatsheaf.: 62-76. A1c B1 C1a

Atkinson, A. B., et al. (1983). Parents and children : incomes in two generations. London, Heinemann Educational. A1c B1 B11 C1a

Augustyn, M. M. and T. Knowles (2000). "Performance of tourism partnerships: a focus on York." Tourism Management 21(4): 341-351. A1d B10 C1a

Partnerships between the public and the private sectors have recently come to prominence as a strategic tool for tourism development. The reasons for entering into such agreements and the nature of partnerships have been widely recognised. However, no concise set of criteria, against which the performance of partnerships can be assessed, has been established. As a result, little research has been done in the area of evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of tourism partnerships. This article aims to identify critical success factors for partnerships between the public and the private sectors at tourism destinations and to assess the performance of such arrangements. An extensive literature review has been undertaken in order to specify a set of tourism partnership success factors. A case study approach, with a tourism partnership in York constituting its subject, has been utilised for the evaluation of tourism partnerships against the critical success factors. The empirical study provides a useful source for extending the existing list of factors influencing the performance of tourism partnerships by new determinants. It also gives a framework for self-assessment of partnership, which seems to be of utmost importance in securing a long-term viability of these agreements. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Barnett, M. C. (1972). 'Medicine and the Health Services in York' in A. Stacpoole (ed.), The Noble City of York,. A3 B3 C1a

Bayley, M. C. a. R. (2009) "Urban extensions, planning and participation: Lessons from Derwenthorpe and other new communities" A1d B2 C1b.

This report identifies key issues and lessons for current planning policy and practice concerning the development of new urban extensions. It combines the first-hand learning of practitioners – including the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust at Derwenthorpe in York – with an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the current policy framework, and draws conclusions that are relevant not just to high-profile "eco-towns" but to all new communities in Britain. The report: emphasises the importance of political leadership in strategic planning to provide a context for effective site development; stresses the need for broad-based and more efficient participation earlier in the planning process, and the value of 'participatory master planning' for larger development sites; highlights the benefits of better integration between regional, local and site planning, and between strategic planning, development control and master planning. You can read more about the development of Derwenthorpe in 'Masterplanning a new community' (6.3MB, PDF).

Beresford, B. and et al. (2008). An evaluation of specialist mental health services for deaf children and young people. York, University of York, Social Policy Research Unit. A1d B11 B15 C2

Deaf children are at increased risk for mental health difficulties compared with their hearing peers. Access to high quality, effective mental health services is a key standard of the Children's National Service Framework. There is evidence, however, that deaf children are not accessing mental health support and that generic CAMHS do not have the necessary skills or expertise, such as being able to meet a child's communication needs, and being knowledgeable about deafness and the relationship between mental health and deafness. The first specialist mental health service for deaf children was established in London in 1991. In 2004, two further services (in the West Midlands and York) were funded to extend access. An innovative aspect of this network was the use of teleconferencing (known as the telelink) to facilitate case management and supervision between

services, and to allow, where appropriate, children referred to the West Midlands and York services the opportunity to work with a clinical psychologist based in the London service who was fluent in British Sign Language (BSL). Data collected by the research project, supplemented by information collected routinely by the clinics, were used to evaluate the services.

Blackman, S. (1998). "Young homeless people and social exclusion." Youth and Policy(59): 1-111. A1b B2 B11 C3

Provides a broad definition of homelessness and "hidden" homelessness that includes young people sleeping in hostels, staying with relatives or on the floor of friends, or; sleeping rough in local communities. Discusses the personal, social and policy issues of young people's experience of being homeless. Examines particular categories of people; who are more likely to be vulnerable to homelessness and assesses the extent to which black and ethnic minority single young people are represented within these categories,; including care leavers, refugees and asylum seekers, ex-prisoners and those suffering from mental health problems. Looks at how the mass media interpret and represent the; problem of youth homelessness and considers the impact of this coverage on public attitudes. Discusses issues of gender and ethnicity. Sets out an agenda for preventing youth; homelessness and describes the National Homeless Alliance, the new name for CHAR, and the recent announcement of a Youth Homelessness Action Partnership.

Bolger, A. E. (1975). Network and settlement: social networks of Uganda Asians in Bradford and York, University of York. A1b B4 C2.

Bradshaw, J. (1971). "The social needs of the elderly in York." A1a B9 C1a

Detailed definitions of social need are given followed by analysis of a questionnaire of over 80s living in the community into their needs and receipt of services.

Bradshaw, J., et al. (1977). Found dead. York 1977, University of York. A1e B9 C1a

Report on a project financed by the National Corporation of Old People (NCCOP) on the social characteristics of old people found dead in their own homes.

Bradshaw, J. a. W., J () Mimeo (2001) "Analysis of crime in the City of York 1 April 1997-31 March 2000: Report for the Safer York Partnership, Mimeo". A1c B2 C1a.

Bradshaw, J. R. (1971). The social needs of the over eighties in York, University of York. A1a B9 C1a.

Braybrook, R. (1997). The redundant welfare of York Carriage Works. Dissertation, University of Durham, Geography: 171 illus, maps and charts. A1e B5 C1a.

Broadhead, P. and J. Armistead (2007). "Community partnerships: integrating early education with childcare." Children and Society 21(1): 42-55. A1d B11 C1a

Reports on research into a local authority initiative in York, the Shared Foundation Community Partnerships, which aimed to establish early education and childcare partnerships between its 51 primary schools and local early years providers. These came from the community-voluntary and private sectors in close geographical proximity to the schools. The emerging stages of partnership and their characteristics are also discussed: a loose confederation of partners, a conjoined partnership, an integrated partnership, and a holistic partnership.

Brown, H. G. "Some effects of shift work on social and domestic life (Yorkshire bulletin of economic and social research) [Unknown Binding] " Yorkshire bulletin of economic and social research paper No. 2 - 54pp. A1a B5 C1a

Bryant, R. (1971). Approaches to community work: case studies of community work initiatives taken in

North Kensington and York, University of York. A1d B8 C1a.

Bryant, R., Bradshaw, J (1971). "Welfare rights and social action: The York Experience ". A1d B1 C1a

Bureau, B. M. R. (1960) "Housing Near York: Report on a Survey". A1a B2 C1a.

Bye, P., et al. (2003). A gap in the curtains: stories and experiences from asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants living in York, York Asylum 21. A1b B4 C1a

A collection of first hand stories from asylum seekers and refugees residing in York during 2003. They come from countries as diverse as Albania, China, Iran and Turkey, desperately in search of a place of refuge, by a variety of modes of transport to a strange and alien country (England). Most have left behind loved-ones, homes and family in their countries of birth. The harrowing detail of war-torn countries, political turmoil and state repression serves to humanise and remind the reader of why so many people are forced into flight - leaving behind family homes and communities. They are escaping censorship, persecution, torture and ultimately death; only to arrive in an alien environment alone, afraid, bewildered and confused. The book reaches beyond the myth of the asylum seeker as opportunist, to reveal a level of universal human fear that all can relate to, of homes and families lost, left and rebuilt in a strange new world. Shining through every story though is a real sense of hope; the embracing of newly found freedom, the possibility of working towards a brighter, more prosperous future, the yearning for and desperate need of education.

Centre for Housing Policy and University of York (2010). Telling the story of Hartfields: a new retirement village for the twenty-first century, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. A1d B2 B9 C1b

This brief findings report describes key points from an evaluation study of Hartfields, a new retirement village in Hartlepool developed by the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust, Hartlepool Borough Council, and other local partners. Opened in 2008, Hartfields is a mixed tenure development with 242 units of one and two bedroom accommodation, intended to be an independent living setting but with the capacity to accommodate people with high levels of need for care and support, and primarily for people aged over 60 with a strong connection to Hartlepool. The evaluation study tracked and analysed major decisions and developments in the planning and implementation of Hartfields, described challenges and constraints encountered and strategies used to overcome these, and explored ideas and expectations on housing with care for older people. The study found that Hartfields is a successful scheme, designed and built within budget and on schedule, with contributory factors including a clear strategic view of the housing and support needs of older people, local planners proactively identifying suitable sites, funding from the Department of Health's Extra Care Housing Fund, an effective partnership committee, and community consultation.

Chamberlain, E. (1997). Nineteenth century terraced housing of the working and lower-middle classes in Bishophill, York. [York]. A1f B2 C1b

Chippindale, A., et al. (1976). Housing for single young people : a survey of single young people living in multi-occupied houses; a report on a research project supported by the Building Research Establishment of the DOE. York, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies. A1a B2 C1a CHECK IT IS YORK

Church Urban Fund (2009). "Churches in action: where churches are making a difference." Church Urban Fund. A1f B11 C1a CHECK empirical

Shows how churches are making an impact on the lives of people through six case studies: Superkidz, Southwark and the Apostles and Cuthbert's Youth Project, Manchester, which focus on vulnerable children and young people; All Saints' Centre for Employment and New Directions, St Albans and Basics Bank Project, Derby, with an emphasis on disadvantaged communities; and Crisis Centre

Ministries, Bristol and Hull Lighthouse Project, York, which concentrate on vulnerable people.

Cinderby, S. (2010). "How to reach the 'hard-to-reach': the development of Participatory Geographic Information Systems (P-GIS) for inclusive urban design in UK cities." Area. A4 B7 C3

Describes the development of a participatory geographic information systems (P-GIS) methodology specifically aimed at overcoming the barriers to engagement experienced by 'hard to reach' sectors of the community. Discusses the need to foster civic engagement and the problem of involving hard to reach groups such as asylum seekers, people with disabilities, young people, older people, ethnic minorities and people living in deprived areas. Looks at the use of on-street engagement and participatory mapping in P-GIS, and highlights benefits of these approaches. Illustrates the application of the P-GIS method with reference to three recent case studies carried out in Salford, York and Blackpool. Describes the rapid appraisal participatory GIS (RAP-GIS) approach, incorporating in-situ on-street events, using individual and group participatory mapping and individuals' input. Compares this with other conventional participatory engagement techniques. Considers the ethical implications of the technique. Concludes that the RAP-GIS approach has the potential to ensure effective and inclusive engagement with local communities over development and regeneration issues, particularly hard-to-reach groups.

Cole, I., et al. (2000). Neighbourhood agreements in action: a case study of Foxwood, York, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO3 7XQ. A1d B2 C1b

Reviews the use of `neighbourhood agreements' or `estate contracts' and discusses the links to neighbourhood strategies, neighbourhood management and tenant compacts.; Discusses concern over the sustainability of neighbourhood agreements. Describes the mixed tenure Foxwood estate in York focusing on the problems and reputation, and views and; perceptions of residents. Looks at the development of a neighbourhood agreement in Foxwood involving a number of service providers. Highlights the role of resident; participation and the role of Foxwood Community Action Group. Presents the results of an evaluation of the neighbourhood agreement initiative over a three year period,; considering the impact of the agreement, the effects on the image of Foxwood, strengths and weaknesses, the role of partners, inter-agency working and the raising of service; standards. Discusses the future of the agreement as a basis for developing and providing local services. Summary available PLANEX Ref. S3442.

Cole, I. and Y. Smith (1996). From estate action to estate agreement: regeneration and change on the Bell Farm estate, York, Policy Press, University of Bristol, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 4EA. A1d B2 C1b

Looks at the changing approaches to estate regeneration experienced in the Bell Farm project and considers how the issues of residualisation, community participation,; multi-agency involvement and sustainability were intertwined in the estate strategy. Describes the situation on Bell Farm before the Estate Action (EA) project was launched; and presents a social profile of the community, comparing it with other areas of York. Describes the housing and estate environment, crime and security aspects, and the; overall image of the estate. Outlines the various facets of the Bell Farm project from 1992 to 1995, including resident responses to changes during this period. Focuses on the; structure of the project, the property modernisation programme, environmental improvements, new facilities and multi-agency initiatives. Highlights the role of resident; involvement and the outcome of the Community Planning Week. Describes the exit strategy and estate agreement which provide a framework for the long-term management of the; estate. Considers the local impact of the project on active residents and others who were less involved. Concludes with the main research findings and comments on the future; prospects for estate regeneration and estate agreement.

Commerce, J. C. o. (1965). "Survey of industry and employment in York." A1a B5 C1a

Connelly, P. A. (2011). "Flush with the Past: An Insight into Late Nineteenth-Century Hungate and its

Role in Providing a Better Understanding of Urban Development." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15(4): 607-616. A2 B1 B2 C1b

The discovery in 2007 of the remains of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century communal toilet block within the Block E excavations at Hungate, York, has delivered an important insight into the development of the Hungate area across this period. Re-contextualizing this discovery, from the local to the global and back again, challenges the official historical narratives of Hungate and the dissimilar archaeologies of the modern city.

Council, Y. C. (1950 (30/09/1950)). "Report of the Housing Committee (includes a survey of housing in York - 1920-1950)." A1a B2 C1a

Cowman, K. (2007). The Militant Suffragette Movement in York University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research,. A3 B13 C1a

Craig, G. (2009). "Mapping rapidly changing minority ethnic populations." Yorkshire and Humber Regional Review. A1e B4 C1a

Examines research which aimed to quantify the size and diversity of ethnic minority populations resident in York. Discusses UK minority settlement patterns and the challenges of data collection and identifying the needs of minority groups in areas with small minority populations. Describes the situation in York and the data sources available, including the Worker Registration Scheme and National Insurance records. Suggests that the ethnic minority groups in the area were far greater and more diverse compared to those formally recognised by service providers.

Crighton, M. (1998). "Routes into work: a report on unemployment and disadvantaged young people in York." A1e B5 B11 C1a

Describes the nature and scale of the employment situation in the area, with an overall jobs deficit and a mismatch between the skills, aspirations and qualities of the; unemployed. Examines relevant services in York and how they respond. Makes proposals and recommendations for consideration.

Crossley, L. G. a. R. (2000) "Community Development: Making a Difference in Social Housing". A1d B8 B2 C1b.

Croucher, K. and M. Bevan (2010). "Telling the story of Hartfields: a new retirement village for the twenty-first century." A1d B9 B2 C1b

In 2004, the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust, Hartlepool Borough Council, and other local partners started working together to develop Hartfields, a new retirement village in Hartlepool, with funding from the Department of Health's Extra Care Housing Fund and the Housing Corporation. Opened in 2008, Hartfields is a mixed tenure development with 242 units of one and two bedroom accommodation, intended to be an independent living setting but with the capacity to accommodate people with high levels of need for care and support, and primarily for people aged over 60 with a strong connection to Hartlepool. This evaluation study aimed to track major decisions and developments in the planning and implementation of Hartfields, to describe and analyse challenges and constraints encountered and strategies used to overcome these, and to explore ideas and expectations on housing with care for older people. Data was collected through documents and plans, semistructured interviews with key staff in the partner agencies, and focus groups and interviews with residents. The report covers the strategic context and housing needs and provision in Hartlepool, the key decisions and challenges and working in partnership, the early life of Hartfields as a new community, and key learning points and future challenges, concluding that Hartfields is a successful scheme.

Croucher, K., et al. (2003). Living at Hartrigg Oaks: residents' views of the UK's first continuing care

retirement community, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO3 7XQ. A1b B11 B2 C1b

Presents the findings of a study of residents' views of living in the UK's first Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC), Hartrigg Oaks in York. Provides background; information on the CCRC which includes bungalows built to lifetime homes standards, communal facilities and a residential care home, enabling residents a degree of; independence together with security and onsite care services. Explains how the CCRC is funded (using a pooled financial model), and run. Presents the survey findings including; information on residents' reasons for moving to Hartrigg Oaks and satisfaction with social life, catering, design and location, care and support services, communal facilities,; involvement, fees, affordability etc. Summary available: PLANEX Ref. W7300.

CYC (1995). "Deprivation in the City of York and in Greater York based on the Townsend Index (includes maps, boundaries and enumeration districts 1991} ". A1e B2 B1 C1a

D A V I D G A N N , J. A. M. E. S. B. A. R. L. O. W. and T. I. M. V. N. A. B. L. E. S "Digital Futures: making Homes Smarter". York,. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. A1b B3 C2.

Dean, H. (1999). Begging questions: street-level economic activity and social policy failure, Policy Press. A1b B1 C3

Presents papers delivered at a Begging and Street Level Economic Activity national day workshop held in September 1998, sponsored by the Social Policy Association. Sets out the historical, political and social context of contemporary begging. Considers begging as global phenomenon and makes international comparisons. Presents the findings of a pilot study involving interviews with beggars in London, York and Edinburgh. Discusses public attitudes to begging and the place of begging in the spectrum of informal economic activity.

Elsinga, M. and I. ebrary (2007). Home ownership beyond asset and security : perceptions of housing related security and insecurity in eight European countries. Amsterdam, IOS Press. A1b B2 C3 but not explicitly about york?

Esher, L. B. V., et al. (1968). York: a study in conservation : report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government and York City Council. London, H.M.S.O. A4 B7 C1a

Feeney, D. J. (1984) "A Study of New Earswick Clubs and Societies". A3 B8 C1b.

Typescript thesis. Looking at how the legacy started by Joseph Rowntree in terms of recreational activities for his residents, has developed.

Forster, C. A. (1969). "The historical development and present day significance of by-law housing morphology, with particular reference to Hull, York and Middlesborough." A4 B2 B7 C1a

Foundation, J. R. (1998) "Regenerating neighbourhoods: creating integrated and sustainable improvements ". A1d B2 B8 C3.

Fulton, K. and C. Winfield (2011). Community engagement, Centre for Welfare Reform, The Quadrant, 99 Parkway Avenue, Parkway Business Park, Sheffield S9 4WG. A1d B8 B2 C2

Examines the role of community engagement in supporting social care provision in the context of personalisation. Explores and supports the development of community organisations and support services as an intrinsic element of the community model of support. Describes the community model of support, defined as 'community brokerage'. Outlines examples of community support. Highlights two particular examples of practice - Blackburn with Darwen and York - where the local authorities have invited a wide range of people, including community networks and agencies and service and support providers, to create a level of assistance for local people. Argues that the capacity for assistance already

exists, but needs to be organised in a way that makes sense to people looking to direct their own support. Identifies five practical stages that are useful in locating and building on existing community capacity: identify supports; develop a shared vision; connect and organise; commit to action; and reflect and change.

Garbett, C. F.-A. o. Y. (1933). The Challenge of the Slums, SPCK. A1f B2 C1a

Gass, K., et al. (1973). Housing : an issue in York. York, CPAG. A1f B2 C1a

Gaster, L. and R. Crossley (2000). Community development: making a difference in social housing, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO3 7XQ. A1d B2 B8 C1a

Presents results of an evaluation of how the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust approached community development as a means of bringing about change in the community and in the; organisation. Outlines the national policy context focusing on issues relevant to housing associations - social exclusion, Best Value, tenant compacts, citizenship,; neighbourhood working, and Housing Plus. Describes the character of the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust as perceived by interviewees. Describes and evaluates changes in; community development work on the Trust's York housing estates in the three years since the appointment of a community development officer. Analyses the effects of community; development on the way decisions are made and work carried out and on outcomes and added value. Highlights different models of working with communities to improve services and; include the excluded, with details of the Foxwood Neighbourhood Agreement and the development of performance indicators. Identifies lessons for future practice. Summary; available PLANEX Ref. S1806.

Gazeley, I. and A. Newell (2000). "Rowntree revisited: Poverty in Britain, 1900." Explorations in Economic History 37(2): 174-188. A1c B1 C1a

We examine Rowntree's 1900 primary poverty line methodology and suggest that he incorporated assumptions about the needs of children and the extent of scale economics that lead him to overestimate the numbers in primary poverty. We modify Rowntree's primary poverty line using evidence from a contemporaneous household expenditure survey. The results suggest that the primary poverty head-count in York was considerably lower, at 5 to 6% of the population compared to Rowntree's 10%. Taken in conjunction with Feinstein's study of wages, this weakens the evidence for widespread poverty in Britain at the turn of the last century. (C) 2000 Academic Press.

Giles, K. and S. R. Jones (2011). "Poverty in Depth: New International Perspectives." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15(4): 544-552. A2 B1 C1b

This volume on the archaeology of urban poverty arises from a three-day symposium hosted by York Archaeological Trust and the University of York in July 2009 to establish the wider intellectual framework for the investigation of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century archaeology of the Hungate neighborhood of York. In this opening article, the trajectory of medieval and post-medieval archaeology in Britain is contrasted with historical archaeology in the United States and Australia, and the influence of the pre-modern history of the Hungate neighborhood on its development since 1800 is explored.

Giles, M. J. (1989). Something that bit better: working-class women, domesticity and respectability, 1919-1939 University of York. a1b B13 C2.

Although the inter-war years witnessed massive unemployment in areas of industrial decline, for those in regular work wages were rising. This fact plus state provision of working-class housing, an increase in the number of cheap houses for owner-occupation and smaller families made it possible for many working-class families to experience a form of domesticity greatly improved from their parents.

This research is concerned to explore how improved living conditions influenced the ways in which working-class women experienced their role as wives and mothers. In order to illuminate the tension between continuity and change in domestic roles I have chosen an approach which focuses on two interrelated themes - housing and `respectability'. Ideologies of domesticity were reinforced and intensified during the inter-war period and working-class values of `respectability' were closely identified with the home and its maintenance. Thus the increasing importance of the house as a measure of status makes it an important variable in any discussion of women's social identity. This study draws on a series of interviews with women who lived in suburban York and Birmingham between the wars. The common factor linking the interviewees is that they all lived in some form of newly provided housing, either for owner-occupation or a municipal council house and all perceived themselves as belonging to that sector of the working-class characterised as `respectable'. Analysis of the interview material allows an examination of the part played by these women in maintaining this self-image and its importance for the family as a whole. It also allows for delineation of the variety of cultural perceptions which distinguished the `respectable' from the `rough' in terms of family size, childrearing practices, housewifely habits, attitudes towards drinking and the accepted roles of husbands, wives and children. The thesis also assesses the benefits to women of commitment to values of `respectability' and concludes that the price may have been to reinforce women's social identity as constrained to a single sphere - the home.

Hatton, T. J. and R. E. Bailey (2000). "Seebohm Rowntree and the postwar poverty puzzle." Economic History Review 53(3): 517-543.   A1c B1 C1a

In his third social survey of York carried our in 1950, Seebohm Rowntree reported a steep decline since 1936 of the percentage of households in poverty. He attributed the bulk of this decline to government welfare reforms enacted during and after the war. This article re-examines the surviving records from the 1950 survey, using a revised poverty line and looking more closely at the measurement of income. It also re-assesses the impact of welfare reforms on working-class poverty, and finds that poverty in York was significantly higher, and the contribution of welfare reform substantially less, than was originally reported.

Hill, A. (2001). "'No-one else could understand': Women's experiences of a support group run by and for mothers of sexually abused children." British Journal of Social Work 31(3): 385-397. A1d B13 C1a

Previous studies have shown that when a woman finds out about the sexual abuse of her children the consequences for her are serious and can represent a major life crisis. Women in this position frequently report a lack of professional understanding and support. The current study explores the experiences of women attending a busy peer support group at the NSPCC in York. It demonstrates the vital role that peer support can play. It traces a variety of factors which mean that family, friends and social workers are not well placed to help. At the heart of these difficulties are the powerful feelings of guilt and failure in their role as mothers which the women experienced as a result of the sexual abuse of their children. For these women it was impossible to share with social workers their doubts about their own abilities as mothers, particularly in a context in which those workers were making judgements about their 'ability to protect'. On the other hand the support group provided a safe and non-judgemental forum in which these powerful emotions could be expressed and dealt with. The study explores the role that social workers can play in relation to such groups.

Hills, R. I. (1980) "The General Strike in York, 1926". A3 B5 C1a.

Hirst, J. and et al. (2007). An evaluation of two initiatives to reward young people, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. A1d B11 C2

Examines two pilot projects in Bradford and York designed to increase young people's self esteem, and to promote and reward the positive contributions young people could make; to their communities. Includes a literature review of information on the use of reward schemes in promoting civil renewal and strong communities, focusing on the use of; incentives initiatives for young people. Presents background information on the two areas piloting projects and includes details of the operation of the

schemes. Explores; contextual factors and perceptions of community members in each scheme area, and how they impacted on setting up and running the schemes. Assesses the success of the two; schemes and highlights particular factors which impacted on their development. Discusses key issues relating to rewards schemes and includes checklists for groups and agencies; thinking of setting up rewards schemes for young people. Summary available: 'Rewarding young people for pro-social behaviour', PLANEX Ref. A11609; see also related document; 'How to set up a reward scheme', PLANEX Ref. B6404.

Hooper, C. A. and et al. (2007). "Poverty and 'place': does locality make a difference?" Poverty Issue 128: 7-10 2007. A1b B1 C2

 The authors discuss findings from a qualitative study of low-income families in York and London, which aimed to explore the relationships between poverty, parenting and children's well-being in diverse social circumstances by including families living in both deprived and in relatively affluent areas. A total of 70 families took part in the study. Areas discussed include: housing; neighbourhood context; poverty, inequality and social inclusion; access to amenities and services; schools; The data suggests, that each kind of community context may disadvantage families in poverty in substantially different ways, although there were also many similarities.

Howard, B., et al. (1989). Rise of the new middle class housing in central York. University of Manchester, University of Manchester. A1f B2 C1a

Huby, M., et al. (1999). A study of town life: living standards in the city of York 100 years after Rowntree, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO3 7XQ. A1c B1 C1a

 Provides a comprehensive picture of York as it is today. Examines some of the social problems in the area associated with low incomes, lack of resources, insecurity, stress; and poor quality of life. Describes the changing face of employment and issues concerning education and health. Focuses on low income groups, including those affected by age,; family circumstances, ethnicity or gender. Discusses some of the consequences of low incomes on living standards, self-esteem and quality of life. Compares and contrasts the; 29 electoral wards that make up the area covered by the York unitary authority. Assesses the prevalence of disadvantage and associated social problems in York using national; indicators of poverty. Lists the elements necessary for the development of an anti-poverty strategy. Explains the need for special efforts on behalf of the city to respond to; government employment initiatives. Suggests that much could be done within the community to mitigate the experiences of disadvantage in York.

Jenkins, S., and Maynard, A. (1983). "Intergenerational Continuities in Housing." Urban Studies 20: 431-438. A1c B2 C1a

Jones, K. (1985). After hospital: a study of long-term psychiatric patients in York, University of York. Department of Social Policy and Social Work. A1a B3 C1a
 Follows how patients discharged from long term mental health care fared in the community.

Jones, K., et al. (1986). "Long-term psychiatric patients in the community." The British Journal of Psychiatry 149: 537-540. A1e B3 C1a

 Studied 150 psychiatric patients (aged 24-82 yrs) in the York, England, district who were discharged from 3 mental hospitals, to assess the quality of their lives in the community. 50 patients were long-stay patients, and 100 patients were elderly with a diagnosis of senile dementia. In-depth interviews and quality of life scales were used. Findings indicate that (1) Ss' own homes scored well on choice and autonomy but not on health care, personal care, activities, and companionship; (2) local authority homes provided personal care but scored poorly on health care, privacy, and activities; (3) private homes provided good personal and health care and activities but were often cramped and

lacking in facilities; and (4) mental hospital wards provided best for basic survival needs, health care, and activities but not for personal choice, privacy, or autonomy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

Jones, K. and S.S.R.C (1975). Evaluation of age concern : Voluntary visiting project in York. [S.l.], S.S.R.C. A1d B9 C1a

Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2000). Is enhanced sheltered housing an effective replacement for residential care for older people? York 2000, Joseph Rowntree Foundation JRF. A1e B2 B9 C1b

Two forms of provision for older people combine housing with care: residential care and sheltered housing. Christine Oldman, of the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York, conducted an overview of the relatively new forms of enhanced sheltered housing, and examined claims that they could reduce reliance on or even replace residential care. This summary of the full report, "Blurring the boundaries: a fresh look at housing and care provision for older people" (Pavilion Publishing on behalf of the Foundation) considers the differences between residential care and the newer forms of enhanced sheltered accommodation. The study comprised a literature review, semi-structured telephone interviews with the main providers and other key players, and case study evaluations of innovative housing and care provision in York..

Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2003). A new vision for York. York 2003, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Ab B7 C1a

Following a proposal from York Civic Trust, a report was commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on behalf of Without Walls, York's Local Strategic Partnership. Based on consultation with York residents and organisations the report seeks to stimulate debate on a new 'vision' for the city.

Kaner, J. (1965) "Voluntary worker in York: a study of recruitment and training 1963/64". York. A1d B8 C1a. ((Y361))

Kapasi, H. (2006) "Neighbourhood play and Community Action   ". A1d B11 C3.

Lessons from the experience of five community groups developing local play areas. This project developed a practical and comprehensive set of resources (a 'toolkit') for improving public neighbourhood play spaces and services for children and young people. The pilot process also aimed to develop each community's own abilities and experience in planning and implementing such schemes. This report details: each stage of the process, including the initial development of the toolkit; the experiences of each of the five community groups in implementing the toolkit; and the impact this implementation had on the groups themselves. The study reports how, through their participation in the pilots, all those involved increased their skills, confidence and knowledge and brought substantial additional resources into their communities. The Neighbourhood Play Toolkit, developed during this project, is available on CD-Rom from the National Children's Bureau. Available in electronic format only.

King, N. F. a. F. (2003) "A New Vision for York ". A1e B7 C1a.

An exploration of a possible future for the City of York, based on consultation with local residents and organisations. A new vision for York explores the future of the city. Based on consultation with York residents and organisations, the conclusions will form part of the Community Plan being developed by Without Walls, York's Local Strategic Partnership, and provide ideas for other British cities considering their future. The study includes a profile of York as it stands today, illuminated by comparisons with other British cities with similar historic legacies such as Bath, Chester, Exeter and Norwich. It offers ideas for how York might develop, drawing on lessons from comparable European cities and on specially commissioned papers. It also examines the practical constraints on various development options. The authors suggest that York should adopt a strategy of 'Smart' growth based on the principles of sustainability and accessibility. They offer six strategic themes for constructing a vision of the future: a

modern historic city; a significant European city; a city of creativity and knowledge; a city of villages and neighbourhoods; a city for health and well-being; and a welcoming and inclusive city.

Kumpers, S., et al. (2006). "Integrating dementia care in England and The Netherlands: Four comparative local case studies." Health & Place 12(4): 404-420. A1f B3 C3

The article presents a cross-national comparative study of the implementation of integrated dementia care at local level in England and The Netherlands. Four local case studies (Amsterdam Nieuw West, Leeds West, Maastricht, York) focus on the interaction between the respective national policies with local contexts and policy processes, in order to explain the variety of local outcomes regarding integrated dementia care. Localities are shown as entities with particular institutional contexts and histories (i.e. local configurations), which have specific impacts on processes of policy implementation within the respective national health and social care systems. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Law, J. (1972). A community work initiative on a low-status council estate in York, University of York Thesis - JB Morrell. A1b B8 C1b.

LeGates, R. T. and F. Stout (1997). Early urban planning, 1870-1940. London, Routledge. A3 B7 C1a

Les Sparks, K. M., Lord Best and Peter Marcus (2001) "Masterplanning a new community: Designs for a new town extension in York". A1d B2 B7 C1b.

Learning the lessons of the twentieth century in designing housing developments for the twenty-first. Drawing on its own research into housing and social wellbeing, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation proposed a new community on the edge of York, developed in partnership with the City of York Council – almost 100 years on from the development of Joseph Rowntree's own garden village of New Earswick, York. The story of the masterplanning process is told in this web book featuring the four competing masterplans that were commissioned. All the plans, diagrams and illustrations are available in full colour, and there are additional chapters arguing the case for masterplanning, describing the intensive consultation with the local community, and commenting on the ideas put forward in the masterplans.

Lightfoot, J., et al. (2000). Improving communication between health and education for children with chronic illness or physical disability. York 2000, University of York: Social Policy Research Unit. A1d B3 B11 C1a

Report of project based in York intended to improve communication between health and education staff about children with a chronic illness and physical disability. Health and education staff, parents and children were surveyed and an action plan for creating better systems for communication drawn up.

Long, D. (1979). "Senile dementia." A1f B3 C1a

A discussion of the problems of caring for confused elderly people, and what help is available in York to meet these problems.

Ltd, G. I. S. (1984). "Report tot he City of York on house condition survey (House Condition Survey 1981 census analysis, Analysis information computerised lettring system, other advise data)." A1c B2 C1a

Madge, N. and et al. (2002). "Planning for children, young people and young families in New Osbaldwick." A1f B2 B11 B7 C1b

Research report on the proposed development of a new community at New Osbaldwick, to the east of York. Outlines considerations needed to be taken into account when planning and designing the community environment and its services. Covers issues such as childcare services, education facilities, health services, leisure facilities, home zones, safety, transport, listening to young people, and creating a sense of community.

Masterman, J. H. B. (1920). Clerical incomes : an inquiry into the cost of living among the parochial clergy. London, G. Bell. A1f B5 C3

Mayne, A. (2011). "Beyond Metrics: Reappraising York's Hungate "Slum"." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15(4): 553-562. A2 B1 B2 C1b

Much of the excitement generated in Britain since 2007 by the York Archaeological Trust's excavations of the city's Hungate neighborhood, which Benjamin Seebohm Rowntree characterized as a "slum" in his pioneering poverty survey of 1901, derives from the unexpected volume and variety of material evidence uncovered about life in a poor community within a modern industrial city. Such material evidence and its often uncertain relationships to other historical data can enhance analysis by complicating understanding of the past, rather than echoing conventional wisdom. Findings from Hungate can thus contribute to nuanced understandings of urban social disadvantage not only at the neighborhood level in this one particular British city, but at the larger scales of analysis that encompass the growth of cities and interacting urban regions in Britain and around the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These understandings have contemporary relevance for a world in which over half of humanity now lives in urban areas, as misconceptions about "slums" continue to undermine efforts to reduce urban inequality.

Meethan, K. (1996). "Consuming (in) the civilized city." Annals of Tourism Research 23(2): 322-340. A1f B10 C1a

This paper examines the creation of the city of York as a tourism destination. It is argued that changes to the process of capital accumulation in advanced industrial societies have led to the revaluation and commodification of place at a local level. Part of this process has been the creation of heritage as a tangible asset in the form of spatial narratives, and this in turn is linked to changing patterns of consumer retail activity. It is argued that tourism should not be conceptualized as a distinct activity but rather as a form of consumption in the context of both local and global changes.

Meethan, K. (1997). "York: managing the tourist city." Cities 14(6): 333-342. A1f B10 C1a

Tourism is now a key element in the local economies of many urban areas, due partly to the effects of deindustrialization and the consequent revaluing of urban space as a leisure commodity. In turn, this requires changes in urban management and a realignment of interests within specific localities. Using the city of York as a case study, this paper will examine such issues in terms of the conflicts and tensions that exist between managing the city as a tourist destination and as a place of residence and work. In the final section, the general implications for the development of urban tourism policy will be addressed. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Meethan, K. and C. Thompson (1993). In their own homes: incorporating carers' and users' views in care management. York 1993, University of York: Social Policy Research Unit. A1b B9 C1a

An evaluation of the Scarcroft Project based in York. This is a multi-agency pilot project which set out to test the design and delivery of care packages for older people. Examines the monitoring and reviewing procedures for individual cases, the role of the care manager, and users' and carers' perceptions of the care management process.

Meethan, K. and C. Thompson (1993). "Politics, Locality and Resources - Negotiating a Community Care Scheme." Policy and Politics 21(3): 195-205. A1d B9 C1b

This paper is concerned with the establishment of a pilot community care scheme in York, the Scarcroft Project. Based largely on the principles outlined in the Griffiths Report, the project was established by North Yorkshire Social Services Department to develop and coordinate services for elderly people in an area of York. The initiative is multi-disciplinary in its approach and also involves York

Health Authority, York City Council and Age Concern, York. Drawing on recent sociological analyses concerned with conceptualising localities this paper will show that the decision to close an elderly persons' home and reinvest the revenue in community care was the result of a process of compromise and negotiation between service providers and politicians concerned with the allocation of resources at local level. This in turn is discussed in terms of the implications for consumer involvement in community care.

Molnar, B. J. (1978). Organised friendship: a study of Age Concern York's visiting service, University of York. A1d B9 C1a.

Moor, V. a. N. C. (1932) "The work of the psychological department statistical notes upon the results of the vocational selection 1923-31". York. A1c B5 C1a. ((Y663.9))

Mordue, T. (2007). "Tourism, urban governance and public space." Leisure Studies. A1f B10 C1a

      Profiles York, described as a "post industrial" and "internationally recognized heritage city", to examine the relationship between tourism, urban government and regeneration. Discusses how the city has developed from an economy based on manufacturing to one of tourism. Shows it is divided into "industrial and pre-industrial zones" where heritage attractions are in the historic centre and factories, housing estates, business parks are outside the city walls. Analyses how this affects local communities and access to certain public spaces.

Morpurgo, P. (1960) "New Earswick Survey into the Use of Leisure". A1a B2 C1b. Typescript.

Moxon, S. (1993). "Community units for the elderly." A1d B9 B3 C1a

      Evaluates service strategies of continuing care for people with mental illness in old age which are practised by York Health Authority.

Nelson, D. (2001). Environmentalism emplaced: a sociological exploration of environmentalism in York, University of York. A1b B12 C1a.

      In this thesis, I examine the relationship between environmentalism and place. Studies suggest that this relationship is significant, especially at the local level, where hundreds and thousands of place-based associations have been formed since the Rio Summit in 1992. After drawing attention to the place differences within the wider movement and considering these in the light of globalisation, localisation and relocalisation, I look at four local environmental organisations in York. These have been chosen because they reflect the basic types of environmentalism in general, as well as the scope and diversity of environmentalism in York. I discuss my involvement with the groups, as a participant observer and interviewer. I also attempt to articulate the ways in which their aims and objectives - as well as their achievements - are determined (as in 'decided' or 'completed' as well as 'altered' or 'modified') by the nature of York as a place. I start from the premise that place provides local environmentalists with a 'perspective' and 'experiential centre' (Harvey, 1996). Global environmental discourses and problems are perceived and acted upon through the 'medium' or 'prism' of place, which 'saturates' or 'mediates' local environmentalism (Gieryn, 2000). The influence of the wider movement and its 'associated penumbra' (Purdue et al, 1997), as well as that of other social processes and phenomena such as globalisation and restructuring, is also altered or modified by place. However, because the nature of place is both 'place-specific' and 'case-specific', it is also extremely difficult to generalise about - a dilemma that can only be resolved by conducting further research.

Oldman, C. (2000). Blurring the boundaries: a fresh look at housing and care provision for older people, Pavilion Publishing (Brighton) Ltd, 8 St Georges Place, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 4GB. A1b B9 C1a

      Outlines key contemporary issues in both residential care and sheltered housing and offers an

explanation for the apparent blurring of the boundaries between them. Analyses; the breaking up of what has traditionally been called the housing and care divide, locates the new "prevention" agenda within these developments and looks at models of later; life which underpin service delivery in both the housing and care sectors. Examines the main models of providing housing and care which have emerged recently, looking at their; purpose, organisational structures, costs, entry issues, physical design and service delivery. Presents a "pilot" evaluation and describes two schemes in York, one developed; by the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust and the other by the City of York Council. Concludes by looking at the future of housing and care provision in the light of policy; uncertainties. To see a summary of this report, order PLANEX Ref. S4910.

Oldman, C. e. and al (1990). Flexible tenure: lessons learned from an innovative housing project for elderly people, The Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, Beverley House, Shipton Road, York YO3 6RB. A1d B9 C1a

Special report from the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust on a research project evaluating the Trust's pioneering scheme of flexible housing tenure. The University of York was; asked to monitor the pilot, 48-unit Category 1 and 2 sheltered housing scheme, and this evaluation assesses the contribution flexible tenure makes to the housing needs of; elderly people. Purpose of the scheme was to increase the supply of housing for such people by drawing in their personal finance alongside government grants and loans repaid; from rental income, and 77 homes were thus provided in place of the 42 which would have resulted from standard, fully rented projects. Conclusions by members of the research; Advisory Group follow Dr Oldfield's initial evaluation.

Page, D. (2006). Respect and renewal: a study of neighbourhood social regeneration, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. A1e B1 B8 C3

Focuses on the Partnership Initiatives for Communities (PICs) programme, which aimed to look for the causes of social exclusion in three disadvantaged communities in council; estates in need of modernisation, and to see what could be done to tackle these problems through a soft regeneration approach, by investing in people-based projects in each of; the areas. Provides an overview of the policy context of PICs. Discusses two significant strands of theory relating to current area regeneration policy. Looks at the choice; of the three areas included in the PICs programme - Wakefield, York and the London Borough of Lewisham. Summarises the findings of the initial research. Reports the main; problem issues encountered and the social dynamics on each of the estates. Compares and contrasts the experiences of social exclusion in each of the three areas. Draws some; lessons from the outcomes of the PICs programme. Summary available, see PLANEX Ref. A6771.

Pattie, A. and J. Heaton (1990). "A comparative study of dependency and provision of care for the elderly in the state and private sectors in York health district." A1b B9 B3 C1a

Looks at older people in long-term residential and nursing home care, and investigates their needs, the facilities provided and the range of charges in the homes.

Pattie, A. H. and S. Moxon (1992). "Prevalence of dementia in York health district." A1a B9 B3 C1a

Presents findings from a survey of the prevalence of dementia, and of the services available in York.

Phillip, G. C. (1975) "Clementhorpe: a home condition survey and appraisal". A1a B2 C1b. ((Y711.59))

Project, Y. C. (1977). "Clifton Estate a survey of needs - York Community Project." A1a B2 C1b

Project, Y. O. H. (1985). "York Oral History Project : York memories at work: personal accounts of working life in York before 1952." A3 B5 C1a

Project, Y. O. H. (1987) "York Memories at Home: Personal accounts of domestic life in York, 1900-1960". York. A3 B13 C1a.

Project, Y. O. H. (1992) "Through the Storm: York Memories of the Second World War 1939-1945". York. A3 B14 C1a. ((Y932.843))

Raine, A. and P. H. Venables (1984). "Tonic heart rate level, social class and antisocial behaviour in adolescents." Biological Psychology 18(2): 123-132. A1a B11 B3 C1a

Hypothesized that antisocial behavior in adolescence would be characterized by lower tonic heart-rate levels, especially in higher SES levels where the "social push" toward antisocial behavior would be relatively weaker. The hypothesis was tested using heart-rate data, teacher ratings of antisocial behavior, and a self-report measure of socialization on 101 14-16 yr old males from 1 secondary modern, 1 grammar, and 1 comprehensive school in York, England. Analysis showed that antisocial Ss were characterized by lower tonic heart-rate levels. Further analyses showed that this effect was largely confined to Ss from higher-SES levels, lending support to the biosocial interaction hypothesis. It is suggested that the heart-rate/antisocial behavior relationship is mediated by somatotype or, alternately, that low levels in high-class antisocials may reflect a vagal passive adaptation to mildly aversive events. (31 ref) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved).

Renvoize, E. B. and A. W. Beveridge (1989). "Mental illness and the late Victorians: a study of patients admitted to three asylums in York, 1880-1884." Psychological Medicine 19: 19-28. A3 B3 C1a

Examines the psychopathology of the Retreat patients, and the influence of religious, social and cultural factors on the content of mental illness. Attempted a retrospective diagnosis. Identified the use and efficacy of different treatment regimes. Compared the characteristics, alleged causes of mental illness, and the treatment and outcome with those admitted to the York and North Riding Asylums. (JLN)

Research, B. S. (1971) "The Modernisation of New Earswick - 2 Vols". A1a B2 C1b. ((Y711.4))

Richardson, P. (1978). Fuel poverty : a study of fuel expenditure among low income council tenants. Heslington (Heslington, York YO1 5DD), University of York, Department of Social Administration and Social Work, CDP Unit. A1a B1 C1a

Rimmer, J. (2011). "People and Their Buildings in the Working-Class Neighborhood of Hungate, York." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15(4): 617-628. A2 B2 C1b

The study of structures plays an important role in the global investigation of the archaeology of urban poverty. At Hungate, the built environment is central to our analysis of this "slum" neighborhood. By piecing together the long-term details for the construction, ownership, occupation, and adaptation of domestic structures in the form of sophisticated interdisciplinary plot histories, we can provide depth to the development of neighborhoods which came under the scrutiny of reformers such as Benjamin Seebohm Rowntree at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Robertson, E. (2011). 'Green for Come': Moving to York as a Ugandan Asian Refugee. Refugees and the End of Empire: Imperial Collapse and Forced Migration in the Twentieth Century. Basingstoke, Palgrave: 245-267. A1b B4 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. (1902). Poverty: a study of town life. London, MacMillan. A1a B1 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. (1941). Poverty and progress: a second social survey of York. London, Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd. A1a B1 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. (1947) "Old people : report of a Survey Committee on the problems of ageing and the care of old people, under the chairmanship of B.S. Rowntree.". A1a B9 C1a. ((Y362.6))

Rowntree, B. S. and B. Lasker (1911). Unemployment: a social study Year. London, Macmillan. A1a B1 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. and G. R. Lavers (1951). Poverty and the welfare state : a third social survey of York dealing only with economic questions. London, Longmans. A1a b1 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. and R. L. Reiss (1945). Portrait of a city's housing, being the results of a detailed survey in the city of York 1935-9. London, Faber and Faber. A1a B2 C1a

Rowntree, B. S. a. S., Frank (1921). The Responsibility Of Women Workers For Dependants, Clarendon Press. A1a B13 C3 Check inclued York

Rowntree, S. a. L., G.R. (1951). English Life and Leisure : a social study, Longmans. A1a B4 C2

Rugg, J. (2000). Hartrigg Oaks : the early development of a continuing care retirement community 1983-1999. York, University of York, Centre for Housing Policy. A1b B9 B2 C1b

Rugg, J., et al. (2000). Nature and impact of student demand on housing markets, York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hallfield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO3 7XQ. A1b B2 C1a

Examines the ongoing increase in student numbers over the past five decades and the consequent need for accommodation. Discusses the widely held opinion that student housing; need is the responsibility of higher education institutions (HEIs) themselves. Highlights the HE sector's failure to respond to this demand and the subsequent impact of this; situation on the private rented sector. Looks at the expanding reliance of students on the private rented sector and the creation of a niche market cultivated for the mutual; benefit of landlords and student tenants alike. Outlines the impact of student demand on other tenant groups and on the housing market generally. Addresses the broader impacts; of meeting demand for student accommodation. Concludes that the provision of housing for students has implications beyond the education sector and requires the urgent; consideration of housing policy makers at national and local levels. Includes appendices listing: case study area rental markets; and HEIs included in the research. To see a; summary of the report, order PLANEX Ref. S4179.

S.B., R. (1941). "Poverty and Progress: a second social survey of York." A1a B1 C1a

School of Public Policy and University of Birmingham (1999). Cross-cutting issues in public policy and public service, DETR Publications Sales Centre, Unit 21, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL. A1e B2 C3

Reports on research, commissioned by the DETR, to examine the way in which cross-cutting issues are handled by the public policy system. Looks at four cross-cutting issues:; sustainable development; community safety; disaffected young people; and social exclusion. For each issue, studies the relevant institutional framework and examines a number; of case studies which illustrate success or failure in addressing the issues in a holistic, outcome-oriented way. Case studies include: for sustainable development - two case; studies of waste management involving incinerators and two cases of inward investment opportunities on sites with sustainable development problems; for social exclusion -; analysis of Health Action Zone bids, social security for community care users, and young people leaving care; for community safety - community involvement policy, perpetrator; programmes, and young victims; and for disaffection - the Coventry Partnership for Youth, community outreach in New Earswick Estate in York, and citizenship development skills; in Birmingham. (Summary document available - see PLANEX Ref. R6048. See also 'Cross-cutting issues affecting local government, PLANEX Ref. R6051).

Shaftoe, H. (2008). Convivial urban spaces: creating effective public places, Earthscan, Dunstan House, 14a St Cross Street, London EC1N 8XA. A1f B7 C3

Discusses the creation of public spaces, focusing mainly on small-scale open spaces in towns, looking at both design and public policy aspects. Explores the purpose of public; spaces, looking at issues of inclusivity, safety, and the role of children and young people. Considers what gives some places 'personality' and 'conviviality' and what lessons; can be learned to help design, maintain and manage better quality built environments. Looks at the psychology of public space, aesthetics, character, influences on the use of; public space, and the size, shape and types of public space. Discusses how successful public spaces can be created and sustained, with short case studies of Ciutat Vella,; Barcelona; Potsdamer Platz and Marzahn, Berlin; Bristol; Padua; and York. Identifies the constituents of conviviality in urban spaces - physical, geographical, managerial,; psychological and sensual.

Sigsworth, E. M. a. W. R. (1971). "The finances of improvement: a study of low quality housing in three Yorkshire towns (Dartley, Leeds and York) " Bulletein of Economic Research 23(2). A1a B2 C3

Small, N., et al. (2001). "Social exclusion, counselling and psychotherapy." Journal of Critical Psychology, Counselling and Psychotherapy 1(1): 10-16. a1b B3 C1a

The shift to labour market flexibility and freedom of self-expression has generated considerable insecurity, and inequalities are growing. In England there is almost a breakdown in social order at the macro level, yet there is still great emphasis on control in many areas of people's lives. Describes the Tuke Centre Social Project Group, set up at the Tuke Centre in York 5 years ago to provide a forum for exploring aspects of modern life that had a resonance for counsellors and psychotherapists in their work. Describes a conference with members of groups who experience themselves as socially excluded in order to create a dialogue about power, identity, language and choosing to be different. Describes the day and its discussions. The key to combating social exclusion is not to treat everyone the same but to treat everyone as an individual. (Quotes from original text)

Smith, E. (1914) "Report on the sanitary conditions of the Walmgate district ". A1a B2 C1b. ((Y614))

Smith, J. "Report on the sanitary conditions of the City of York, towns of Knapton upon Hull, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Halifax." A1a B2 C3

Smith, T., et al. (2004). "National evaluation of the wraparound care pilot project." A1e B11 C3

Sets out the key findings of the wraparound care pilot projects in five areas: Cornwall, Ealing, Kirklees, Lancashire and York. Of the parents taking up childcare provision, 56 per cent said it gave them more choice for work and/or study and 32 per cent were able to look or apply for jobs. Parents and providers reported positive benefits for children including curriculum continuity and consistency in Foundation Stage provision. The service most frequently provided in addition to childcare was information on the childcare element of the Working Tax Credit. Nearly half of the pilot centres offered other services for parents, including counselling, training, career advice, parental support and health care services.

Snaith, T. and A. Haley (1999). "Residents' opinions of tourism development in the historic city of York, England." Tourism Management 20(5): 595-603. A1b B10 C1a

Given the increased research attention concerning both the social impacts of tourism and those concerning the historic tourist city, we can say that there remains a significant lack of studies regarding how the residents of such cities perceive the impacts of tourism. This research addresses this by investigating residents' opinions of the impacts of tourism in the historic city of York, England. Results of the research suggested that the resident population should not be viewed as homogenous in its support for tourism development. Indeed, its opinions regarding tourism and its management were

found to be significantly diverse across a variety of socio-economic and demographic indicators. This information has serious implications for the management of tourism in historic tourist cities. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Sturge, M. (2007). "Rowntree's retirement villages." Journal of Care Services Management 1(4): 341-352 2007. A1f B9 B2 C1b

This article describes the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust's retirement village in York and its proposed village in Hartlepool. It contrasts the financial terms of the two developments. The benefit of these schemes for older people is discussed, along with the challenges that they face.

Symonds, J. (2011). "The Poverty Trap: Or, Why Poverty is Not About the Individual." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15(4): 563-571. A2 B1 C1b

Poverty is often thought of as an inevitable social condition, and the blame for any shortcomings in governmental welfare policies is frequently placed upon the failings of individuals, markets, and demography. By exploring the influence of neoliberal politics on archaeologies of slum-life this article makes the case that less emphasis should be placed upon the perceived failings of individuals and more effort should be placed on recovering the complex social networks which sustained community-life within Hungate and other so-called urban slums.

Tiffany, G. (2009) "Community philosophy: A project report   ". A1e B6 C1b.

Reflections on the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's New Earswick Community Philosophy Project. This three-year experiment used an approach called 'Community Philosophy' to promote conversations and develop positive relationships between different groups of people within a community. This report: draws on the examination and analysis that was part of the project's day-to-day activity; captures the reflections of the project director and participants in the project; describes the theory behind the project, along with its activities (in the form of a series of practice-based examples); and derives lessons of use to people who work in the community, especially youth and community workers, and those with responsibility for community involvement and organisational governance.

Unit, U. o. Y. S. P. R. (1989) "The Characteristics of Tenants in JRMT Housing 1980-1988. Working Paper 558. 5/89 Social Policy Research Unit   ". A1a B2 C1b.

Uprichard, E. (2004). Studying complex places: change and continuity in York and Dijon, Durham. A1e B7 C2.

This study considers the methodological implications of a critical realist and complex systems perspectives to social phenomena in general, and to cities and urban regions in particular. Using three broad methodological approaches, namely the use of official statistics, visual sources and group interviews with children, different representations of York and Dijon are produced. Through an integrated and reflexive analysis of the findings, an argument is developed to show that an emergent pattern of change and continuity since the 1970s is common to both places. This is then related to the desired and projected changes to the cities voiced by the children, who, it is argued, are active agents shaping the present and future trajectories of their respective city.

Upton, M. (1980). "Reviving Rowntree: Poverty Lines and the Levels of Social Security Benefits for the Unemployed; 1950-1978." Social Policy and Administration 14(1): 36-46. A1c B1 C1a

Since the publication of B. Abel-Smith's & P. Townsend's "The Poor and the Poorest" (Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No. 17, London, 1965), National Assistance benefit levels (&, after 1966, supplementary benefit levels) have been widely used as "poverty lines" to measure the

extent of income poverty in the UK. The above means of calculating the numbers in poverty are shown to be inaccurate & inappropriate. Each time social security benefit levels are raised, the numbers considered to be in poverty increase due to the identification of the poverty line with the benefit level. This absurd situation can be eradicated by the establishment of poverty lines that are independent of benefit levels. Three such poverty lines are constructed, to cover the period 1950-1978, for the family unit of man, wife, & three children. Based on the data produced by B. S. Rowntree & G. R. Lavers in Poverty and the Welfare State: A Third Study at York (1952; no additional publication information provided), the first "line" is a price-based measure accounting for the impact of inflation on the value of minimum needs. In accordance with the emergence of the concept of "relative poverty" since 1950, the second line is a wage-based extrapolation of Rowntree's data. To accommodate the changing incidence of taxation & cash benefits to the employed, the third line is a net wage extrapolation of Rowntree's poverty standard. 4 Tables, 1 Graph. Modified AA.

Varady, D. P. (1996). "Local housing plans: Learning from Great Britain." Housing Policy Debate 7(2): 253-292. A1e B7 C3

As the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development refines the new Consolidated Plans, which replace the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategies, it should examine Britain's experience with local housing plans. Case studies of four best-practice cities-Glasgow, Dundee, Birmingham, and York-highlight the value of these plans in assessing the success of cities in their new ''enabler'' role. Five key lessons for American cities emerge from this article. First, these plans can serve multiple roles beyond bids to central government. Second, local housing plans should address market-rate as well as below-market-rate housing issues. Third, American housing plans should use a wider range of data sources than census information alone and should incorporate housing market analyses dealing with specific areas and population groups. Fourth, the stress on implementation and strategy in British plans should be emulated. Finally, aspects of Britain's competitive bidding system should be considered for implementation.

Virginia Shaw, M. B. a. A. J. (2002) "Planning for Disabled People in New Osbaldwick   ". A1c B15 C1b.

This study explores what might help disabled people settle most easily into a new community. The review uses two approaches to meeting the needs of disabled people – the social model of disability, and the seven foundations of independent living – as a framework for making recommendations about the planning of 'New Osbaldwick', the Foundation's planned new community on the edge of York. The review argues that, taking an inclusive approach to all impairments, and using prevalence rates within the general population, assumptions can be made about the numbers of wheelchair users, people with learning difficulties and mental health problems and so on. This has implications for all aspects of life in New Osbaldwick – including buildings, information, and community facilities.

Walker, J., et al. (2011). "Poverty in Depth : a New Dialogue." International Journal of Historical Archaeology 15, NUMB 4: 629-636. A2 B1 C1b

Walker, J., et al. (1997). Energy advice to tenants - does it work?: New Earswick Energy Advice Demonstration Project, Chartered Institute of Housing. A1d B12 C1b

Reviews whether advice to households on energy saving methods actually works, by recording information from the New Earswick Energy Advice Demonstration project set up to advise social housing tenants on low incomes. States that the aims were to challenge residents' behaviour and to assess if they would use low cost and no cost measures to increase energy efficiency. Concludes that those on low incomes are most likely to accept advice if it comes from staff with whom they interact.

Wallace, A. (2006). The cultural economy of a housing market: a case study of the city of York, University of York. A1b B2 C1a.

Housing, planning or neighbourhood interventions are required to be evidence-based and therefore premised upon housing market assessments, but the methods advocated are insufficiently attuned to how various actors construct and operate markets and can fail to adequately represent important housing market activities. The central argument advanced in this thesis is that conventional market theories and the use of a range of socio-economic, or socio-demographic data alone are inadequate to provide a sound evidence base for housing market interventions. A contention is that the use of qualitative inquiry can supplement current assessments and provide greater insights into the culture of markets or how they are routinely operated; the consumption of housing, why and by whom; and any subsequent competition or conflicts within the markets and can provide complementary analysis to fill gaps in our understanding of how markets actually work.

Watkinson, G. M. a. J. (2003) "Rebalancing communities by mixing tenures on social housing estates ". A1d B2 C1b.

This report reviews the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust's policy of selling 50 per cent of homes becoming vacant as a way of attracting a broader social and economic mix of residents. In 1993 the report Building for communities concluded that policies which allocated houses only to seriously disadvantaged families on low incomes were creating unbalanced communities. Subsequently, the link between lack of social stability in an area and its physical decline and degeneration has been well-documented. This study outlines how the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has tackled this issue through its housing association, the Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust. Since 1997, the JRHT has supported a policy of 'voluntary sales' in the village of New Earswick which it manages. The scheme involves selling half the properties which become vacant, with sales proceeds used to replace the stock. The aim is to attract a greater social and economic mix of residents, thereby preventing the village becoming stigmatised. This report also provides a summary and overview of similar initiatives being undertaken elsewhere.

Watson, A. (1935). "How is York meeting national plans." A1d B2 C1a

Watson, J. (2006). "Understanding planning gain: what works?". A1d B2 C2

Examines the outcomes, in terms of housing provided, from Section 106 (S106) schemes in eight different sites in two case study areas in Leeds and York. Looks at: the; satisfaction of RSLs and tenants with the accommodation acquired through S106; whether dwellings met the Housing Corporation Scheme Development Standards (SDS); the number of; 'off the shelf' purchases of completed dwellings; concern about the quality of housing in terms of design and workmanship; inclusion of space standards; value for money; RSLs; under-letting; RSLs' position when negotiating planning gain deals compared with the private sector; doubts about the delivery of the percentages of affordable housing; required by Supplementary Planning Guidance; adoption of the Social Housing Grant policy; and housebuilders' and RSLs' satisfaction with the 'pepper-potting' approach to; mixing tenure.

Webb, K. A. (1988) "One of the Most Useful Charities in the City : York Dispensary, 1788-1988". A3 B3 C1a.

Webb, K. A. (2002). From County Hospital to NHS Trust : The History and Archives of NHS Hospitals, Services and Management in York, 1740-2000, University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research,. A3 B3 C1a

Webb, R., et al. (2004). A multi-agency approach to reducing disaffection and exclusions from school, Department for Education and Skills. A1d B6 C2

Describes a Government funded project located in seven schools in four urban areas of North Yorkshire and in the city of York, which aimed to reduce the number of exclusions by placing full time school based home school support workers. Examines the role of the support workers. Profiles the pupils

and considers the experiences of four of the young people. Evaluates the impact of the project on exclusion rates and reducing offences. Provides examples of interagency working and documents the strategies used by the support workers in their casework with pupils and their families.

Wilkinson, R. K. and E. M. Sigswort (1972). "Attitudes to Housing Environment - Analysis of Private and Local Authority Households in Batley, Leeds and York." Urban Studies 9(2): 193-214. A1b B2 C3

Williams, D. M. (1979). The social experience of retirement: a study of former manual workers in York, University of York. A1b B9 C1a.

Willis, D. (1976). Priority for service: a case study of provision for the disabled in a local authority department of social service, University of York. A1f B15 C1a.

Wilson, H. L. (1933). "The Treatment of the Voluntary Boarder. The Retreat, York, 1891-1930." Journal of Mental Science 79(324): 102-136. A3 B3 C1b

Wilson, R. J. (2012). "Social Reform and Allotment Gardening in Twentieth-Century York." Journal of Urban History 38(4): 731-752. A3 B7 C1a

This article examines the development of allotment gardens in the northern English city of York at the start of the twentieth century. Using archive material and newspaper reports, the role of the allotment gardens within wider issues of urban social reform is explored. Through Giddens's theory of structuration, the manner in which relationships between citizens and the City Corporation of York developed is investigated. In this manner, the place of allotment gardens as a means of understanding wider urban life in Britain can be reexamined. Although allotment gardens have only partially featured in studies of civic reform, identity and governmentality, their place as a central feature of working-class life in Britain demands that a greater focus of attention be placed on these plots of land.

Wilson, V. (1996) "Rich in all but money: Life in Hungate 1900-1938". A2 B1 C1b. ((Y942.843))

Wilson, V., et al. (1996). Humour, heartache and hope: life in Walmgate. York, Archaeological Resource Centre; Quacks pr. A3 B2 C1b

Wilson, V. and C. Kightly (2006). The Walmgate story. [York], Voyager Publications. A3 B1 C1b

York Community Project (1978). All mod cons : a report on council house modernisation in York. [York, York Community Project. A1f B2 C1a

York Province Convocation (1919). Poverty of the clergy : Convocation of York : Report of the joint committee on the poverty of the clergy. [York, W.H.Smith & Son. A1a B1 C3

Zymek, B. and J. Richter (2007). "International comparative analysis of regional school development - Yorkshire and Westphalia." Zeitschrift Fur Padagogik 53(3): 326-350. A1d B6 C3

The authors integrate selected empirical findings from two research projects in order to assess the usefulness of an international comparative analysis of regional school development for comparative educational science. Official data on general secondary schools in two English (York and Bradford) and two German (Muenster and Bochum) cities are systematized in tables and evaluated in two steps: it is shown that school regulations in both England and North Rhine-Westphalia offer a broad spectrum of principles and instruments for a subdividsion into different school types, which has led to the development of region-specific and highly differentiated structures of schooling in each of these cities. Furthermore, data on the interconnection between individual schools based upon regional social conditions reveals an inofficial typology of schools which supplements or overrides other dimensions of a school's profile development. Finally, the results of the empirical analysis are discussed within the context of recent debates on educational science and politics.

Appendix A: Work relating to Rowntree's studies of York

anon (2011) "RESEARCHING THE MODERN SOCIAL HISTORY OF YORK". background.

Atkinson, A. B. (1989). Poverty and social security. New York; London; Toronto and Sydney, Simon and Schuster International, Harvester Wheatsheaf. no background (duplicates)
    Eighteen essays written over the past decade, eight previously published, discuss issues relating to poverty and social security. Essays examine conceptual issues in the measurement of poverty; the changing extent of poverty; poverty in Britain from the 1930s to the 1980s; poverty in York: a reanalysis of Seebohm Rowntree's 1950 survey; intergenerational continuities in deprivation; poverty, unemployment, and the future; social insurance and income maintenance; benefits for the unemployed, 1979-88; unemployment benefit, duration, and incentives in Britain; the poverty trap in Britain; the take-up of social security benefits; family income supplement and two-parent families, 1971-80; state pensions, taxation, and retirement income, 1981-2031; social security, taxation, and the working population over the next ten years; personal taxation and social security; the cost of social dividend and tax credit schemes; a partial basic income scheme; and TAXMOD--a tax-benefit model for the United Kingdom. Atkinson is Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Name and Subject indexes.

Bailey, R. E. and T. Hatton (1999) "Seebohm Rowntree and the Post-War Poverty Puzzle. CEPR Discussion Papers: 2147". background. (General Welfare (I310)
Measurement and Analysis of Poverty (I320)
Welfare and Poverty: Government Programs
Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs (I380)
Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Religion: Europe: 1913- (N340))
    In his third social survey of York carried out in 1950, Seebohm Rowntree reported a steep decline since 1936 of the percentage of households in poverty. He attributed the bulk of this decline to government welfare reforms enacted during and after the War. Some observers have been uneasy about these striking results, especially with the rediscovery of poverty in the 1960s. In this paper we re-examine the surviving records from the 1950 survey, making the poverty line more consistent with that of 1936 and looking more closely at the measurement of income. We also re-assess the impact of welfare reforms on working class poverty. We find that poverty in York was significantly higher, and the contribution of welfare reform substantially less, than was originally reported. These findings suggest a less optimistic view of the impact of welfare reforms during the Beveridge era.

Bradshaw, J. (2000) "'Preface', pp xix-1xxxii in Rowntree, B.S., Poverty: A Study of Town Life, Centennial ed". background.

Bradshaw, J. (2001). Rowntree's poverty study of York: the perspective of a century'. Yorkshire People and Places: A Millennium Celebration. S. a. W. Hogarth, V., The Yorkshire Philosophical Society: York: pp130-144. background

Bradshaw, J. a. S., R., Ed. (2000). Getting the Measure of Poverty. The Early Legacy of Seebohm Rowntree. Studies in Cash & Care, Ashgate: Aldershot. background

Bradshaw, J. a. S., R., , Ed. (2000). Researching Poverty. Studies in Cash & Care,, Ashgate: Aldershot. background

Briggs, A. (1961). Social Thought and Social Action: A Study of the Work of. Seebohm Rowntree, 1871-1954. London, , Longmans. background

Burg, J. (1997) "A Guide to the Rowntree and Mackintosh Company Archives 1862-1969. Borthwick Texts and Calendars 22". background.

Freeman, M. and Z. Bliss (2001). "The measurement of interwar poverty : notes on a sample from the second survey of York." History and Computing 13(2): 199-206. background

Gazeley, I. and A. Newell (2007) "Poverty in Britain in 1904: an early social survey rediscovered. IZA Discussion Papers 3046". background.

      Until now there have been no national estimates of the extent of poverty in Britain at the turn of the 20th century. This paper introduces a newly-discovered household budget data set for the early 1900s. These data are more representative of urban working households in Britain in the period than any other existing record, although they are not without deficiencies. We use these data to estimate urban poverty in the British Isles in 1904. Applying Bowley's poverty line we find that about fifteen percent of people in urban working class households had income insufficient to meet minimum needs. This is close to Rowntree's estimate of primary poverty for York 1899 and in the range that Bowley found in Northern towns in 1912-3. This average masks a heavy concentration of poverty among the unskilled and those with large families.

Jenkins, S., and Maynard, A. "'The Rowntree Surveys: Poverty in York since 1899." BA York 1831-1981 - ed Charles Fontein: 160-187. background

Jenkins, S. and A. Maynard (1981). The Rowntree surveys: poverty in York since 1899. York 1831-1981, 150 Years of Scientific Endeavour and Social Change. C. H. Feinstein. York, William Sessions Ltd: p. 188-204. background

JOnes, B. (2011) "A SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY OF YORK, C. 1900-2000 PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXTANT SOURCES AND DATA LINKAGE". background.

Lasker, B. S. R. a. B. (1911) "Unemployment: a social study   ". background commentary not empirical.

Mason, L. (2000). "Poverty and policy: The Rowntree study of 1899 in White E (ed) Feeding a City, York." Propsect: 202-212. background

Rowntree, B. S. The "poverty line": a reply. London, Henry Good & Son. background

Rowntree, B. S. (1918). The human needs of labour. London, Nelson - New edition revised and re-written - 1937. no not empirical background

Rowntree, B. S. (1938). The human factor in business; further experiments in industrial democracy, 3rd edition, London, Longmans. no background

Rowntree, B. S. and J. Bradshaw (2000). Poverty: a study of town life. Bristol, Policy Press. background

Rowntree, B. S. and B. S. Turner (1997). Poverty: a study of town life. London, Routledge. background

Rowntree, S. (1903). "'The Poverty Life' a reply [to an attack by Mrs Bosangret on the methods of investigation employed -her material used in 'Poverty: A study of Town life')." background

Rubenstein, D. (1975). "York: Poverty and Progress 1899-1936 - The work of Seebohm Rowntree." York History 2: 82-88. background

Savage, M. R., Chris; roodhouse, mark; Atkinson, Rowland (2011) "UNDERSTANDING INEQUALITY: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY OF YORK, 1900-2000". Centre for Urban Research, University of York. background.

Stitt, S. a. G., D (1993). Poverty: Rowntree Revisited, Avebury. background

Swenarton, M. (1981). Homes fit for heroes : the politics and architecture of early state housing in Britain London : Heinemann Educational Books, . no background as may include something on Unwin