

Tma01 dd131



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

ASSIGNMENT With reference to what you have learnt about City Road, outline some of the differences across time and space on a street that you know.

Social sciences present many different aspects of the evolution of society.

The most conclusive way to demonstrate this is the differences shown across time and space on our very own High Streets.

Most High Streets in the UK and other countries show consistent similarities and development. Lewis High Street located 6.5 miles from the City Centre in Manchester (Google maps) is an ideal street to represent these differences.

The local people in the area refer to the Street as their Main Street so further references to the Street will be known as the Main Street. Lewis Main Street shows itself to be flexible to all aspects of its community. There are clothing shops, bars, supermarkets, and a local butcher, off sales, shoe shops, takeaways, restaurants and dancehalls, many hairdressers, the Church, library and its very own Museum. The Street offers controlled traffic regulations, pedestrian crossings, and car parks with disabled parking bays. Every Tuesday you will find the farmers market in the centre of the streets precinct. At the beginning of the Street you will find very busy junctions where cars and pedestrians alike fight for their right to access the Main Street. The Main Street has not always been the way it shows itself today.

The family Cumming encouraged the growth of . They build their castle the Motte and Bailey and soon after the Cumming Church known today as St Ninians. The year 1211 a small settlement was established and was given the status of Burgh. (Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopaedia, en.wikipedia.

org/wiki/). The Main Street became a vital stage port for west/east journeys from Manchester to other areas of the city.

The Street was a narrow muddy track which hosted basic posts for the stages. Pedestrians and horses alike had no specific areas and it was a perilous free for all. Cowgate North of the Main Street became known for its weekly markets. The Main St offered no public houses and was considered a ??? dry town??? St Marys Church was erected in 1644 showing a strong religious society. It was multifunctional and used as the town hall, council chambers, court house, school and jail. Today it is known as the Auld Kirk Museum and is considered one of the oldest buildings on the area.

([www.museumsgalleries.org.uk/member/museum](http://www.museumsgalleries.org.uk/member/museum)). Though out history, the Street has grown.

In 1926 gas lighting was introduced, ([welcometomanchester.co.uk](http://welcometomanchester.co.uk)) sewage lines were built in 1883([places.gov](http://places.gov)) and through to the present where electricity is now the main source of lighting in the Main Street. The population from a small settlement has grown to 19, 700 recorded in 2007. The differences of space and time from the year 1211 to 2012 shows how the Main St was initially used as a port for stage coaches and only a few trading areas would be found.

It was a muddy track that was not pedestrian friendly with any adequate lighting or sewage control. It was a strong Christian society where no alcohol was drunk. Today the Main Street has electric lighting and sewage pipes. It is pedestrian friendly with traffic lights and Policepersons controlling the flow of traffic in an orderly way. It hosts Bars Dance halls which offer alcohol in

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abundance and the Main St in the weekends is a social hub of activity a far cry from the early days where weekends would be quiet and Sundays spent in Churches with no alcohol consumed.

Many Streets in the UK show very similar beginnings. City Road in Cardiff (Open University DD131 Making social Lives DVD) has [www. executedtoday.](http://www.executedtoday.com/.../1683-james-smith-john-wharry-covenan..)

[com/.../1683-james-smith-john-wharry-covenan..](http://www.executedtoday.com/.../1683-james-smith-john-wharry-covenan..)

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