Not everyone gets the opportunity to study Politics or International Relations at school or college. But most people have started thinking about these subjects long before they decide on the courses they want to follow at university. Political developments, whether they take place at home or abroad, are difficult to avoid for anyone who reads a newspaper, watches television or browses the internet. While these issues might seem distant and complicated to many people, others are determined to become better informed, so that they understand the events which influence our lives. Often this process will lead to the kind of questions which confront university students of Politics and International Relations:

‘Why should I obey laws passed by a government I didn’t vote for?’

‘Why do some people complain so much about the European Union?’

‘Why can’t the world’s leading powers co-operate to prevent conflict within and between other nations?’
Section 1: Why study Politics and International Relations?

Those who ask questions like this when they learn about developments in the contemporary world are well equipped to take a degree in Politics and International Relations, even if they have never attended a single class on the subject at school or college. As a result, although students with formal qualifications in these areas will find it natural to continue their search for understanding at university level, Lancaster has no stipulations about the subjects you’ve taken: all we want is evidence that you share our passion for the subject.

The main advantage of studying for a degree in Politics and International Relations is that, regardless of the specific subjects you choose to take, all of them are relevant to our daily experiences. Theories of Politics and of International Relations, for example, help us to understand developments which would otherwise seem confusing. So a degree in Politics and International Relations brings its own rewards, and is worth taking for its own sake. However, while you are learning more about momentous events, and about the various ways in which they can be explained, you will be developing skills which help you in your future career.

While other degrees will ‘broaden your mind’ in various ways, Politics and International Relations has the crucial advantage of making you think more carefully and constructively about issues which are relevant to our daily lives. In all of our modules, our students are encouraged to reach a sympathetic understanding of a variety of arguments before reaching a considered conclusion. As a result, our graduates are ideally equipped for decision-making roles, where an ability to distinguish between good and bad arguments is a major advantage. Whatever you want to do in future years, these are skills which will give you a head-start over others in an increasingly complex and competitive world.
Politics and International Relations?

The message so far should be pretty clear: if you are fascinated by the subject-matter of Politics and International Relations, it would be irrational not to study it at university. However, some readers might already feel a little confused about the name of the degree scheme. Does ‘Politics and International Relations’ refer to one subject or two? Any confusion would be understandable, and even seems to afflict some people who have taught and researched in our field for decades!

The main distinction lies in the subjects we study, which could be defined in simplistic terms as follows:

*Politics* is about the organisation of specific political ‘units’ or entities, notably states like the US, China or the UK;

*International Relations* concerns the relations between such entities – the ways in which states behave towards each other, or the relationship between states and ‘transnational’ and ‘non-governmental’ organisations [such as, respectively, the United Nations (UN) and important international charities like Oxfam].
Section 2: Politics and International Relations?
People who have reflected on developments in these spheres have generated a variety of theories which, they think, will help observers to understand them better. Most of the great figures in Political Theory have suggested distinctive ways in which individual states should be organised. There are also well-established Theories of International Relations, which offer guidance to those who wish to understand interactions between states (and other international bodies). In other words, Politics and International Relations not only have distinctive subject-matter; they have also generated traditions of thought which can be learned as part of separate academic disciplines.

In spite of all this, it should be obvious to those with a passion for ‘current affairs’ that Politics and International Relations are highly compatible subjects – indeed, some would say that nowadays they are inseparable. Today, thanks to sophisticated electronic communication, things which happen thousands of miles away are transmitted to us almost immediately. Some of these events – a revolution in a distant but oil-rich country, perhaps – can have a momentous effect on our lives, and thus on the politics of our own countries. Similarly, phenomena like environmental damage cannot be restricted to single countries, and can only be tackled by co-operation between states (and with the compliance of the huge private transnational corporations, like oil companies, which increasingly dominate the ‘global’ economy).
To cut a (very) long story short, in the fast-changing contemporary world one cannot understand the state one lives in without some insights into the international arena; but, equally, international affairs cannot be understood by those who have no knowledge of the way in which individual states and other entities organise themselves internally. One might say that ‘Politics’ and ‘International Relations’ are two sides of the same coin; but, in the ‘real world’, as well as the classroom, the relationship is even more intimate than that. Lancaster’s single-honours degree in Politics and International Relations allows students to think both ‘locally’ and ‘globally’, and thus reach a much better understanding of the world they inhabit.

Nevertheless, some students take a closer interest in one aspect of the subject than the other. They might be more attracted, say, by the way in which Politics is conducted within the European Union; and they might have a deep interest in the theories of great writers like John Stuart Mill or Karl Marx. Equally, they might prefer to study key areas of the world like the Middle East, or the foreign policy of states such as the US. If your interest lies mainly in the internal affairs of states and other entities, it would be natural to choose a majority of ‘Politics’ courses; if you are more attracted by international developments, you will want to undertake most of your studies in that area. Among those who are most interested in International Relations, some might wish to specialise further, in the area of Peace Studies. To cater for their interests, we have a separate degree scheme of Peace Studies and International Relations (see below).
Politics and International Relations at Lancaster University

Politics and International Relations at Lancaster is taught within the Department of Politics, Philosophy and Religion (PPR). This larger unit (PPR) is the result of a merger of three separate departments into a single administrative unit. We are based in County South College, at the northern end of campus, on ‘B’ floor (conveniently situated above the Northern Oak Bar, the County Café and next to the ReFuel Café and lounge).

There are almost 40 academic staff in the department, working in different disciplines. There is lots of information about individual members of staff on the department’s website, at www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/ppr/profiles

At Lancaster University, the various degree schemes offered within the department take full account of the range of interests among those who wish to specialise in ‘Politics’, ‘International Relations’ or both. Our chief concern is that our students should end up taking the courses which interest them most – even if these cross departmental boundaries – and that the title of their degree should reflect the subjects they have studied as closely as possible. Lancaster University’s famous flexibility ensures that this can happen.
Section 3: Politics and International Relations at Lancaster University

**Single Honours degree schemes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Degree Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L200</td>
<td>Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L250</td>
<td>Politics and International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL92</td>
<td>Peace Studies and International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6T99</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Joint/Combined Honours degrees**

Politics and International Relations is also an ideal complement to other subject areas, and apart from the students who enrol specifically to take joint honours degrees many students who take our first year course decide to continue studying with us. The main joint honours degrees are:

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Degree Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VL52</td>
<td>Philosophy and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV26</td>
<td>Politics and Religious Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1L2</td>
<td>Law and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL21</td>
<td>Economics and Politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL12</td>
<td>Economics and International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV21</td>
<td>History and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VL12</td>
<td>History and International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL23</td>
<td>Politics and Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>RL12</td>
<td>French Studies and Politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>(four year degree)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL22</td>
<td>German Studies and Politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>(four year degree)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RL42</td>
<td>Spanish Studies and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(four year degree)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6B71</td>
<td>International Relations and Religious Diversity</td>
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In addition, combined honours degree schemes (studying Politics and International Relations along with two other subject areas) are increasingly popular. Lancaster offers:

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Degree Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>VOLO</td>
<td>Politics, History and Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVO</td>
<td>Politics, Philosophy and Economics (there is a separate brochure for this degree scheme).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We are also anxious, however, that students who have applied for any of the degree schemes under the broad umbrella of ‘Politics and International Relations’ should make an informed choice about the specific courses they want to take in Part II (the second and third years) of their undergraduate studies. As a result, we offer a very broad first year (Part I) course, offering an introduction to both ‘Politics’ and ‘International Relations’.

In the first term of this course, you will be introduced to the key thinkers associated with contemporary liberal democracy, and their most influential ideas. This will provide you with an essential grounding for future study if you want to end up specialising in Political Theory. The next part of the term looks at liberal democracies in practice, focusing on the way in which politics is conducted in the US and the UK. Overall, the purpose of the first term is to encourage students to think about the relationship between ideas and practice in a critical way – do liberal democracies really live up to their ideals, or should we have sympathy with those who support alternative systems? The first term ends with lectures and seminars which point towards a wider perspective, discussing the European Union and the United Nations, which are also closely associated with liberal democratic ideas but whose practice is often criticised.

In the second term, the theory/practice pattern is repeated, but this time from an international perspective. After looking at the various theories of International Relations (liberalism, realism, Marxism, etc), we examine specific case studies based on the international politics of several areas of the world (the Middle East, the ‘developing nations’, etc). Again, the main purposes are to encourage critical analysis and to demonstrate the linkage between theory and practice. The next section of the course focuses on the dilemmas facing the US – not long ago considered to be the world’s only super-power, but now confronted with a range of political and economic problems. In the third term of the first year, there are lectures and seminars on the various ‘crises’ facing the world today – notably those relating to economics, terrorism and the environment. This brings into sharp focus the topicality of the subjects addressed by the course, and gives students an opportunity to knit together the insights arising from the earlier sections.
Section 3: Politics and International Relations at Lancaster University
Lectures and Seminars

For Part I courses there are two one-hour lectures per week in a large lecture theatre (these lectures can also be viewed on the internet if students are unable to attend). In addition, all students attend a small discussion group (seminar). Each group meets for one hour a week with a tutor. Lectures are meant to introduce you to topics, giving guidance but not pretending to offer ‘the final word’ on any subject. At university (unlike school or college) most of your learning is down to you – to the time that you decide to allocate to reading, working through your notes, or preparing for essays and other assignments. Seminars give you an opportunity to explain your ideas to others and respond to what they have to say. While studying for a degree in Politics and International Relations at Lancaster, it’s likely that in at least two seminars you’ll be asked to deliver a ‘presentation’ – giving an introductory talk on the topic of the week, either alone or in collaboration. This can be a bit daunting at first, but by the third year it comes naturally, and provides you with skills which have obvious relevance to future careers of all kinds.

Methods of assessment

For most Politics and International Relations courses, assessment is divided between coursework (40% of the final mark) and a three-hour exam (60%). This is also the case for the first year (Part I) course. In this instance the coursework mark is calculated on the basis of two essays, written near the end of the first and second terms respectively. In this course, we also ask students to undertake a shorter written piece of work half way through the first term. This is marked by tutors and handed back before the deadline for the first full essay, so that students have an idea of the kind of standards required at university level and can benefit from practical guidance before they submit a final version of their first essay.

To progress to Part II (the second and third year of the degree) students must pass all three of their third-year courses – Politics and International Relations, and the other two courses which have been chosen as ‘minor’ subjects. The level required for a pass mark typically requires that you pay close attention to the course (attending all lectures and seminars), and show that you have added to the skills you acquired at school or college. However, no-one is expecting masterworks from first year students, and the mark you obtain has no bearing on your final degree classification.
Part II

Before embarking on Part II of their degrees, students of Politics and International Relations at Lancaster have the opportunity to reflect on their experiences in the first year (Part I), and can begin to pursue their specific interests within the discipline as a whole. However, the structure of the degree is designed so that students are fully prepared for each step on the academic ladder. Thus, while the Part I course is very broad (as we have seen), second year courses are quite specialised, and fairly broad. They are, if you like, a happy medium between the very wide range of subjects covered in the first year and the very specific courses offered in the third year. The courses have all been created in order to develop skills and knowledge arising from particular parts of the Part I course.

At present, our second year courses in Politics and International Relations include:

- Modern Political Thought
- International Relations and Security
- Politics of Development
- The United Kingdom: State, Politics & Policy
- Politics of the European Union
- Introduction to Peace Studies
- Comparative Politics of the Asia Pacific and the Middle East
- Foreign Policy of Contending Powers
- Indian Politics, Society and Religion.
Single-honours students will choose four courses from this list. Typically, these courses last for two whole terms (and revision classes are held for a couple of weeks in the third term, before last minute revision gets in the way). Although the formats differ, they are usually taught through a single 90-minute lecture and an hour-long seminar every week. The method of assessment is usually the same as for Part I – that is, classwork (40% of the final mark) consists of two essays, and there is a three-hour exam (60% of final mark) in the third term.

In the third year, our students are ready to get stuck into the subjects which, based on their previous learning experience, they have decided to embrace as specialised interests. In recognition of this, and in order to maximise the choices for our students, we have designed modules which last for a single term (ten weeks, plus additional revision sessions). By this stage, a very wide range of interests will have become apparent, so we offer a large number of courses. Third year modules include ‘Special Subjects’. Special subject modules have relatively small classes working with a member of the teaching staff on a specialised topic. They are not taught by lectures and seminars, but involve weekly two-hour classes. There is no exam for Special Subjects, but an extended essay or other written project work.
Part II continued

Because Special Subjects vary from year to year we recommend checking the departmental website for an up-to-date list. To give some idea of the third year modules overall, in 2013 the list included the following (NB, students can also take any second year module which they decided not to take at the relevant time, if they decide in hindsight that they missed a golden opportunity!):

- Reading Political Theory
- The Politics of Global Danger
- International Political Economy of Globalization
- Elections, Voters and Political Parties
- Contemporary Issues in Human Rights
- Global Political Economy and the World Today
- Media, Religion and Politics
- China in the Modern World
- Political Ideas: Liberal Thought
- Understanding External Intervention in Violent Conflicts
- Britain in the World
- Contemporary Issues in the Middle East
- Africa and Global Politics
- Islamic Politics
- Corporations, Global Political Economy and the Law
- Exploring the Persian Gulf
- Religion and Politics

Students in the third year take the equivalent of eight of these ‘half-modules’. On the face of it, the workload for our students is virtually unchanged from the second year – e.g. for each of the third year modules there is only one essay rather than two, and the exam lasts two hours instead of three. However, since the content of the courses is more intensive to reflect the development experienced by most students during their second year, it’s reasonable to expect a little more reading in preparation for seminars!

Students have the option of taking the Dissertation module. This is a two-term module, where students write an extended essay (usually 10,000 words), on a topic of their own choice (subject to the agreement of a member of the teaching staff who has expertise in the chosen area of study). The dissertation represents a chance for students to study in considerable depth a subject which hasn’t been covered in the same way in any of their modules: i.e., they might suggest a topic which they’ve already studied but they want to take their interest further, or something which hasn’t been included in any module.
The dissertation module is a fantastic opportunity for students to conduct independent research and to demonstrate the skills they’ve developed while studying Politics and International Relations, and as such it is a very popular option. Unlike other third year courses, it counts as a full module — that is, a single-honours student who opts to write a dissertation will only be asked to choose six of the conventional
Contact time

In the first year most students will have a total of nine hours of contact time per week. In the second and third year, during Michaelmas and Lent term, you will typically be doing four, rather than three, modules at the same time. Each module standardly has a one and a half hour lecture and a one hour seminar making ten hours a week in total. That might not seem like much, but remember, you are expected to work approximately 40 hours a week on your studies.

Academic Support

In the Department all academic staff have weekly office hours (in addition to lecture and seminar times) where you can discuss your work, or raise queries, or seek advice. Each student also has an academic tutor (normally the same person throughout) for the whole three years. This mentor can keep an eye on how things are going across all your modules, keep you informed about what to expect in the forthcoming term, or year, and also offer advice on how to improve your studying, if necessary. The University offers also various forms of academic support, study skills training and advice over and above that offered by the department.

Study Abroad

Most of our students study with us for all three years. But there is the opportunity to study abroad without having to extend the length of your degree. This standardly involves a full year abroad in your second year, usually to a North American (USA, Canada) university. In recent years, students from the Department have spent a year at Santa Cruz, and Illinois (USA), Carleton, and Trent (Canada). This is something that you need to apply for in the first term of your first year, but please note that making an application at this stage does not commit you to going. There may be other study abroad and exchange options available of varying lengths, and to different countries (e.g., Australia, India, Czech Republic). These vary from year to year. For further details about fees (it is usually cheaper than spending your second year in the UK!) see: www.lancs.ac.uk/study/international-students/studyabroad/Outgoing/
Financial support, bursaries and scholarships

Lancaster University offers various kinds of financial support, including academic scholarships for those with exceptional qualifications, and bursaries for students whose family income falls below certain thresholds. For details of the current University financial support packages please view the scholarships and bursaries section of the University website: www.lancs.ac.uk/study/undergraduate/fees-and-funding/scholarships-and-bursaries/

Thanks to a very generous donation by a former student, the department is able to offer a number of scholarships and bursaries. For details of the awards currently available, please view the Department website.

Special needs and student support services

Lancaster University has a well-established and highly experienced student support service, providing services including: disability support; dyslexia tuition and study support; solving accessibility issues; student counselling; disabled student allowances and other funding; adapted exams. For further details follow the relevant links at: www.lancs.ac.uk/sbs/

Typical entry requirements

This brochure is written well in advance of the following year’s UCAS admissions cycle. Because entry grades and other requirements may change, and because they vary for different joint honours courses, you should consult the Lancaster University website for the most up to date information about the specific course you are interested in. Or, you can contact us using the details at the end of the brochure.
**Applications and open days**

All UCAS applicants are allocated a current student as their 'admissions mentor'. If you apply via UCAS and are made an offer, your admissions mentor will contact you giving you his or her contact details. This is a great opportunity to get a current student’s view of the course, the department and life in Lancaster. You can meet your admissions mentor in person on UCAS open days.

**Admissions Mentors**

All UCAS applicants are allocated a current student as their 'admissions mentor'. If you apply via UCAS and are made an offer, your admissions mentor will contact you giving you his or her contact details. This is a great opportunity to get a current student’s view of the course, the department and life in Lancaster. You can meet your admissions mentor in person on UCAS open days.

**Campus accommodation – guaranteed**

Lancaster University guarantees campus accommodation for all incoming undergraduates who make Lancaster their firm UCAS choice. Lancaster’s accommodation has won, for the third year running, the National Student Housing Survey’s Accommodation Award for Best University Halls. Lancaster has also the awards for Best Moving-In Experience and Best Booking Experience. Lancaster is one of only five UK institutions to be awarded the International Student Accommodation Quality Mark.

Being on campus in the first year is a great way to meet lots of people and make friends quickly and easily. Most students live off campus in their second year – there is plenty of affordable, safe and attractive housing in Lancaster (rents in the city are relatively low because the University has built lots of new student accommodation over the past five years or so). Many students choose to return to campus accommodation in their third year, whilst others choose to stay living in student houses with their friends. Further details are available on the University website: [www.lancs.ac.uk/sbs/accommodation/](http://www.lancs.ac.uk/sbs/accommodation/)
Postgraduate Study

Many of our students go on to further postgraduate study either in the Department or elsewhere. The Department offers a wide range of taught Masters degree programmes. These involve a combination of advanced level taught courses, self-directed supervised study, and a substantial dissertation. They are usually taken full-time over one year, but may also be taken on a part-time basis over two years. Entry to the MA degree scheme normally requires at least an upper second class honours degree (or the equivalent) in a subject related to the field of study for the MA.

The Department also offers postgraduate research degrees: MPhil and PhD. These degrees are based predominantly on a sustained piece of research (a dissertation) and are ideally suited for those contemplating a career in research or teaching at an advanced level.
Section 3: Politics and International Relations at Lancaster University

Careers

Politics and International Relations is not a vocational degree (like dentistry or architecture). Some of our students go on to become professional politicians; indeed in recent years several of them (who can live without sleep or relaxation) have served as local councilors during their studies! Other students pursue careers which are very closely related to Politics, either as policy advisors or workers for international charitable organizations. However, instead of seeing Politics and International Relations as directly vocational, the most important thing to bear in mind is that the majority of employers are less interested in the knowledge you have acquired than in the intellectual skills your degree has taught you. It is your trained mind that will be in demand.

A Politics and International Relations degree provides you with knowledge and skills that are relevant to a wide range of careers. All of our courses lay considerable stress on developing critical analytical skills which are at a premium in the employment market after you finish your degree. Employers look for clear thinking, broad vision, independence, the capacity to locate and analyse problems and exercise judgement in their solution. It is also very useful to be able to present information lucidly and argue effectively for favoured courses of action. Our graduates find that their analytical and organisational skills, plus their ability to achieve insights into problems, are greatly valued by employers in many areas, including the financial sector, the civil service, journalism, and corporate planning.
Overall, while Politics and International Relations does not point directly towards a specific career path, it equips students for just about any job which involves clear thinking, and makes them valued members of ‘the knowledge economy’.

The University offers a wide range of support and advice to help you in securing a good job, and developing your career after you leave Lancaster. The Centre for Enterprise, Employability and Careers (CEEC) offers advice on CVs, and a range of events and activities to help you. For further information see: [www.lancs.ac.uk/sbs/ceec/students/](http://www.lancs.ac.uk/sbs/ceec/students/)

Within the department the Richardson Institute has a number of internships for third year students to gain experience of working on research projects in Politics and International Relations.

Lancaster University also offers the Lancaster Award. A number of graduate employers have indicated that would like official confirmation of students’ non-academic activities that are relevant to employability – things like voluntary work, training undertaken, career workshops attended, and so on. The Lancaster Award is a programme of activities and tasks which, when completed, give the student an additional certificate of their achievements. For further details see: [www.lancs.ac.uk/careers/award/](http://www.lancs.ac.uk/careers/award/)
Lancaster is a historic, attractive, and vibrant university city.
Life in Lancaster

There is a good reason to come to Lancaster over and above the flexible degree structure, the wide range of study options, excellence in teaching and research, award-winning accommodation, and various kinds of support on offer: the high quality of life in Lancaster, whether on campus, in the City, or enjoying the beautiful coast and countryside.

Lancaster University is renowned for its safe and friendly campus, and, as noted above, Lancaster’s campus accommodation regularly wins the Best University Halls award in the National Student Survey.

There are over 11,000 students at Lancaster. This may seem like a large number compared to your school or college (and it probably is!) but it is a small number for a university. Many city universities have 70,000 students or more. Because Lancaster is a smaller, campus-based, university, it is very easy to make lots of friends and to feel involved. In addition, Lancaster avoids the problem of students feeling lost in a large student body because it is a collegiate University. All students and staff are members of one of the nine colleges (eight undergraduate plus one graduate). Each college has accommodation, its own bar and social facilities and the members run a wide variety of activities and events.

The college system allows students to make friends outside their own subject (so you have two routes to making friends!) and provides support – over and above that provided by departments and by the University student support services – in the form of college personal tutors (who are on hand to listen, and help out, should you run into problems).

Colleges have their own sports teams and there is enthusiastic inter-college rivalry in activities throughout the year.

Most undergraduates live on campus in their first year. The campus is set in green fields with views out to the sea and the mountains of the Lake District and is about three miles from Lancaster city centre with regular buses, and a network of cycle routes. Most undergraduates live off campus in their second year, though many return in their third year. The majority of students living off campus live in Lancaster.

Lancaster is an attractive and vibrant university city. It should be noted that Lancaster is not a large urban city but is, rather, in terms of its character and size, more like a historic market town (it was only granted “city” status in 1937). The city has a population of 50,000 and adjoins the traditional seaside town of Morecambe which has a similar population. Lancaster thus avoids many of the social problems that face large cities.
Students make up a large proportion of the City’s population, in term time at least. There are plenty of student bars and pubs, and a student-only nightclub: *The Sugarhouse*. There is always plenty to do. For those who want access to big city attractions – e.g., shops and big clubs, Manchester is about one hour away; London is only two hours twenty minutes away; Edinburgh and Glasgow can be reached even more quickly. For those travelling by car, the M6 motorway passes close to Lancaster and offers fast road connections to the rest of the country.

The city has a wide range of distinctive shops, as well as the usual high street stores, and both an outdoor market. Lancaster is an attractive (and reasonably priced!) place to live: with historic buildings, riverside and canalside walks, and a beautiful park with stunning views over Morecambe Bay and the mountains beyond.
BONDAX DJ SET 27/04/2013 26 / 27
THE SUGARHOUSE DOORS 10.30PM - 3AM
NEW SINGLE AVAILABLE NOW
FACEBOOK.COM/SUGARHOUSE

OLD'S COOL 10.30PM - 3AM
EVERY FRIDAY!!
IT'S A RETRO-HAVEN

MAIN ROOM:
DJ J MATTHEWS
RETRO OLD SCHOOL
70s, 80s & 90s

VS.

FRONT ROOM:
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
DRUM N' BASS

SAT 23RD MARCH
MUSIC MASH-UP
10pm - 3am
THE BIGGEST END OF TERM PARTY
GET DOWN BEFORE MIDNIGHT
END OF TERM DRINK OFFERS!
AND PREPARE YOURSELF FOR:
DANCE / R'N'B / ROCK
INDIE / OLD SCHOOL / MASH-UP
DJ LINE-UP
DJ CAWKY / DJ CAINO / DJ JAY MATTHEWS
+ MORE GUESTS TO BE ANNOUNCED

ALL STUDENTS WELCOME
STUDENT ID REQUIRED / OVER 16'S ONLY

#SUGARSUNDAYS
31ST MARCH // EASTER SUNDAY
LAUNCH NIGHT!
FEAT. DJ SIMBA

FOLLOW #SUGARSUNDAYS
TO GET ALL THE LATEST OFFERS
Lancaster is situated in one of the most attractive parts of England. One of the most striking features of the area is the Lake District. The mountains, sweeping valleys and wide lakes are easily reached by road or rail. Closer to home are two ‘Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty’ – Arnside and Silverdale, with woodlands and wetlands, rare birds, and stunning views; The Forest of Bowland, with unspoilt moors, rivers and woods (and only a few minutes’ drive from campus). Lancaster has a great deal to offer those who enjoy outdoor pursuits and many of various University student societies pay regular visits to the surrounding area for backpacking, fell-walking, caving, pot-holing, rock-climbing, orienteering and water sports. Cyclists can enjoy the network of cycle ways throughout Lancashire and into the Lakes and Yorkshire (the Ribble Valley is Bradley Wiggins’ favourite!).

Overall, Lancaster and its surrounding area make it a very attractive prospect. We hope that you will join us for your studies, and that you will find life in the Department, the University and in Lancaster, as rewarding and as enjoyable as we do!

Please see our webpage for detailed contact information or contact us directly at:

Department of Politics, Philosophy and Religion
County South Building
Lancaster University
Lancaster
LA1 4YL
UK
Email: ppr@lancaster.ac.uk
Tel: +44 (0)1524 65201