

A History of the Department of Geography 1928-2020



Foreword

Durham Geography celebrated its 90th anniversary in 2018. Within those 90 years lies a wonderful history of accomplishment by a group of talented staff and students. This history is an attempt to try and explain how we evolved from a room or two in a house and two staff, teaching a broad-based degree in 1928 to nearly 150 academic, research and support staff spread over several buildings in 2020, teaching and researching a spectacularly wide range of areas of Geography.

Those who have worked or studied here know Durham Geography is a special place. It is also remarkable that a department in a small city in one of the less prosperous corners of the country has gone on to become one of a top handful of Geography Departments in the UK and indeed the world in various league tables. One temptation was to tell a Whiggish history of leadership and vision. I hope we have eschewed that temptation, because the story seems much more one of collective and shared endeavour where what comes through is the twin commitment to academic excellence and to making the world a better place. In these pages are stories reflecting deep engagements with planning and development in the local region and in far flung places, be that in the Middle East or Malta or work pioneering the coastline management planning that is now the conventional approach. We continue to carry-out research that leads the world in how we think about various Grand Challenges such as landslides, sea level change, green cities, migration, the way waste moves globally, flooding, resilience of communities to natural disasters, the implications of global trade, melting glaciers, the handling of refugees and asylum seekers and more. And we bring this new research quickly into our teaching. Durham Geography has educated over 8000 undergraduates to date, and several hundred postgraduates at Masters or PhD level. It's a demanding education – hard work; challenging in its intellectual depth and what we ask students to do; sometimes confronting difficult ideas; always thought-provoking; and always promoting critical thinking. So we are delighted when our students leave here and go on to do such wonderful things: whether in industry, public sector or elsewhere, whether in the UK or abroad. We never cease to be amazed by the things that a Geography degree from Durham can lead to.

I hope there is something for everyone in this history: for our alumni some reminders of a transformative time in your lives, for staff there may be nuggets of how and when particular intellectual themes developed, and of course reminders of wonderful colleagues with whom we have shared these buildings.

I would like to pass on my thanks to Emeritus Professor Ian Simmons, who led the writing of this history, and indeed it his 'voice' you will see through much of the document. Ian has done a stellar job in soliciting contributions and ensuring there is a range of views, and we have done our best to reflect the different perspectives and histories of this department. My predecessor as Head of Department, Mike Bentley, largely animated this process, first when he was deputy then head, and the idea of producing this history was largely his. Although many people contributed I would particularly like to thank Joe Painter, Liz Buxton, Michele Allan, and Cheryl McEwan for contributions and comments. We also drew on an earlier informal but informative account from Michael Tooley. We intend to update, extend, cover omissions and include other perspectives so if you have particular insights or stories you would like to share please do let us know via gg-alumni@durham.ac.uk. One day we expect to tell the story of the unprecedented times in which we finalised this history.

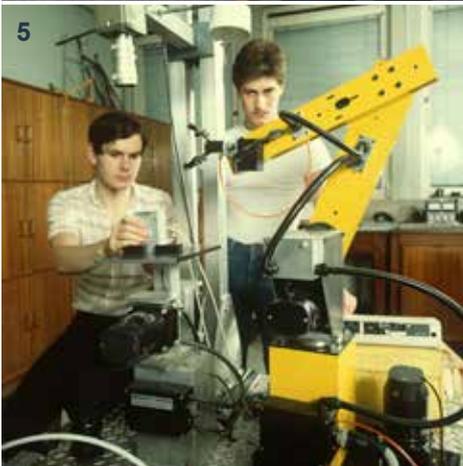
Reading this history again reinforces what a privilege it is to be Head of Department here, a privilege a very few of us have been lucky enough to have had in our careers. It also reminds me that Durham Geography brings together the very best staff and students and changes the world. Our world. I hope you enjoy reading about it.



Professor Mike Crang
Head of Department



P.S. Do please keep in touch. We like hearing from alumni and former staff. Visit the website www.durham.ac.uk/geography, where you can see our news and the alumni section will provide you with a rich source of photos, vignettes, links to past work, and invites you to contribute to the department in a range of ways. These include giving your time and expertise to help work with current students and staff, and financial support to allow future students and research projects to receive the benefit that other Durham Geographers have received.



1. West Building library
2. Laboratory work
3. The department cartography lab on the second floor of the West Building
4. Eight Heads of Department and one Department Superintendent
5. Technicians at work
6. A student carrying out core analysis



1. Michael Drury with students leaving for a field trip to Greece in March 1970
2. Applebey Lecture Theatre, West Building
3. Room 309, West Building in 1981
4. Students on a field trip in County Durham in the 1970s
5. Working in the laboratories in the 1980s
6. Students in the 1970s



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Purpose

The Department of Geography at Durham celebrated its 90th anniversary in 2018. Given this prominent chronological milestone in our history and our role in the development of the discipline we thought this would be a good time from which to take stock of our history. There was in addition the entirely human factor of several retired members of staff reaching ages where it was important to preserve their memories before it was too late.

Thus we have attempted to gather material on the intellectual development of the unit, if necessary at the expense of the personal. Many people have warm memories of their time here and often good stories to tell and a few of these are re-told here. But the main themes centre round the ways in which our research in the discipline was carried out and in which it was transmitted via research students and undergraduates to later generations. This approach parallels similar accounts by sister departments in Bristol and at University College London.

This narrative has been compiled from a multiplicity of sources and in contravention of scholarly norms, it is not sourced. A few major underpinnings are acknowledged but in general we have not burdened the text with notes or citations and we hope to be forgiven for this, not least because many people contributed on the basis that direct attributions would be withheld and also because some of the documentary sources are deep in the University's archives and very difficult to access. Overall, however, we hope to situate the years from the 1920s to around 2018 in their local and wider contexts and to enhance the self-awareness of those currently at work in the department and those who come after. We have tried to look at research and teaching themes, the people who led them, and the buildings and infrastructure. For people, we have deliberately made less mention of colleagues who have joined the department since 2000 as it will be for future histories to fully assess their contributions. The use of the internet is a great help in the sense that we can alter the material from time to time as further contributions – which we warmly invite – accrue. Indeed this is likely to be an evolving work and we look forward to updates, new perspectives, and further detail (any queries or offer of contributions can be sent to gg-alumni@durham.ac.uk).

Academic Staff



Academic Staff

“Days, weeks, months” said John Donne, “are the rags of time”. But no mention of years, which are the focus here and perhaps fewer rags than celebratory T-shirts. Since its foundation in the 1920s, the department has had a continuous existence, even though at low levels of staffing at one period, and under threat of amalgamations both internally and externally now and again. So to understand some of the intellectual developments a sense of the times of important evolutions may be a help. Naturally these cannot ignore the context of the elaboration of the University as a whole and in some instances national changes have been critical. Above all, the academic staff are the core of the story: their interests and their capabilities drive much of this account, often in ways not picked up by the now universal application of yearly Appraisal.

Foundation and Establishment to 1939

The best collection of information about this period is by Michael Tooley (member of Geography academic staff, 1977-1995), as part of the 60th anniversary events, available in the University Library. His own account of the 1928-1939 years is the sole systematic source. It relates that the department was founded in the same years as those at Belfast and Hull and in both divisions of the then unitary University of Durham, either side of the Tyne (the relative newcomer of Newcastle University didn't emerge as an independent entity until the dissolution of the federal Durham University in 1963).

From 1928, Geography was taught in both Science and Arts Faculties, with the first appointment made to a Lectureship in 1928. The foundation lecturer was Gordon Manley, (Fig 1) whose name is commemorated in the department's common room and who stayed until his move to Cambridge in 1938. Other appointments in this period included Dorothy Sylvester, who subsequently moved to a Readership at Manchester, and Harry Thorpe, who became a Professor at Birmingham. They were responsible for delivering a curriculum in Physical, Regional and Human Geography to both honours and pass degree classes, though not too many students in either, given that the number of undergraduates in the entire Durham Colleges division was only in the mid-hundreds. Manley notably engaged in research on the climate of the northern Pennines and Thorpe was the first (though by no means the last) to engage with the origins of the County Durham 'green villages'.



Fig 1: Gordon Manley. A founding father of the department and celebrated for his work in climatology. Commemorated in the department by the naming of the Common Room

Jogging Along from 1939 to 1954

The key figure in this period was Leonard Slater, (Fig 2) best known for being Master of University College (and an important lay figure in the regional NHS) who was in the armed services during WW2 and who came to Durham at the end of 1945, to a department which still housed Miss Sylvester and also Charles Holmes, who became Resident Tutor at St Cuthbert's Society, and a Demonstrator, Miss Errington. He usefully left a memoir of his time here. Classes were small: Slater remembers a year when there was just one Honours student in Geography. Howard Bowen-Jones (Fig 3) joined in 1947, also from active military service, and John Dewdney in 1953; there were also a number of Demonstrators. Student numbers were growing with Geography reaching an intake of about

20 Honours students per year in the early 1950s. Slater was a Reader and Head of Department but was persuaded by the Warden to become virtually full-time Master of the Castle (and also of Lumley Castle) in 1954 and a replacement Readership was advertised.

Expansion 1954-1970

By the end of the 1950s most UK universities had a Department of Geography, a situation not to be totally repeated in the expansion of the system with the 'Shakespeare Set' that established York, Warwick and East Anglia without such departments, though offset by the eventual opening of Geography at Sussex, Lancaster and York, for example. Student numbers eventually received a boost from the Robbins Report of 1963 and degree work in the Polytechnics was expanded and overseen by the Council for National Academic Awards so that Geography was taught at the Polytechnics in, for example, Sunderland and Portsmouth. Durham was well placed to take advantage of the new atmosphere since it had ample land resources and for Geography, an expansion-minded Head in the shape of W B Fisher. (Fig 4) Appointed as Reader and Head of Department in 1954 (after war service in the Middle East and experience of Manchester, Aberdeen and the Sorbonne) he became the first Professor at Durham, a little after his equivalent across the Tyne. His initial charge was of four lecturers and himself as Reader with an intake of about 25 Honours students and this rose to eight staff and an Honours school of about 100 by the mid-1960s. Much of this was due to Fisher's entrepreneurial spirit in making sure that any resource that could be tapped internally came his way and that external relations led in the same direction. It is no exaggeration to say that his foundations are the basis for today's department though much has changed in the way things are done nowadays. Fisher remained Head until his retirement in 1981, taking in a long term as the Public Orator and pursuing the foundation of the University Graduate Society, now Ustinov College along the way, as well as securing and running a Middle East Centre (MEC) under the terms of the Hayter Report of 1961 (and leaving money for an annual summer staff party). Appointments from this time included Clarke and Bowen-Jones, for years the only Chair-holders as well as many others identified in the chart of staff tenures. Some stayed (Simmons, Hudson for example), others felt constrained and left: e.g., Proudfoot, Hunter, Beaumont, Thorpe, B D Clark, Couper, King. A series of appointees with soils experience underlined some of the Middle East Centre work and included Stanley Willimot (1956-1964) who had survived being a POW on the Burma railway and other unconventional backgrounds included Couper (1967-1971) who held a Master Mariner's certificate and Gazzard (1970-1987) who had been a New Town planner at Peterlee and Cramlington and who dismissed the Rockefeller Room artefacts collected by Fisher as 'airport art', though only after Fisher's retirement.



Fig 2: Len Slater. Reader in Geography, who became Master of Castle and Chair of local and regional public bodies. The deciding voice in the appointment of W.B. Fisher as Head of Department.



Fig 3: Howard Bowen-Jones. The second appointee to a Chair in the department, central to the work in Malta that led to the establishment of the Middle East Centre.



Fig 4: W. B. Fisher. A gifted individual and an academic entrepreneur of a high order. Often in the face of opposition, he laid the foundations for the department's present size and shape.



Fig 5: Professors tended to have the larger offices and John Clarke could accommodate a whole seminar group in his ca 1981. He was the third member of the department to be promoted to Professor.

Consolidation with Hiccups 1970-1981

Not even Fisher's political skills could totally offset the varying fortunes of the universities and many periods of financial stress were experienced during these years, some sparked off by Shirley Williams's infamous 'Thirteen Points' of 1969¹. In spite of all, the department staff number was 22 in 1972, with an intake of around 100 students. Since all students to be admitted were interviewed, this placed a considerable burden on staff, and an increasing expectation of research to be published in well-respected outlets. For many years the national University Grants

¹ The 13 points were intended to reform Higher Education, mainly by reducing cost to the government. They included worsening of staff-student ratios, replacement of grants with loans, two-year degrees, sharing of facilities. At the time they were not endorsed by the University Grants Committee, but from the perspective of 2018, it is interesting to see how many of her bakers' dozen have been since implemented.

Committee (UGC) laid down ratios of promoted to non-promoted staff and Durham did not always take up its full quota of promotions so that quite a number of good people left because they saw no chance of becoming a Senior Lecturer, then the usual step before a Readership. Indeed, one visit of the Quinquennial Committee of the UGC embarrassed the administration by pointing out the Durham shortfall in promotion take-up and the Registrar was sent out to bump up the numbers ASAP. In particular, Chairs were in short supply and until quite recently a maximum of three was usual. So while there was no serious retrenchment in these years, there was a general pause in growth in numbers.

Post-1981 Sea-change

Fisher retired in 1981 after a never-to-be-surpassed 27-year stint as Head of Department and was succeeded by John Clarke (Fig 5), now on a three-year rotation as Chairman of the Board of Studies. To him fell the task of making sure that released energies were directed into positive channels and in this he was highly successful. New and participative structures were set up and while many of the positive features of the previous regime persisted there was a willingness to innovate. Course structures changed, for example, and MA courses set up but even so, the years after Clarke's tenure were sometimes those of disappointment, when for instance staff in highly interesting new fields who left were not replaced. Chairmen who had to go virtually begging to the Vice-Chancellor were highly glad that three years was their term of office and such was the dislike of office that one professor was asked to do another stint after a gap of three years. Ray Hudson had his term extended to five when a sudden departure of a chairman-in-waiting took place. As in the previous period, people left for promotion: David Rhind (1974-1984) eventually became Director-General of the Ordnance Survey and the only geographer to be both a Fellow of the British Academy (FBA) and Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), a very rare distinction indeed.

Yet all through the routine work of research and teaching persisted and the department's reputation grew, not least because it became better known as more staff took on jobs in the profession outside Durham, as editors of journals, chairs of Institute of British Geographers (IBG) committees, members of International Geographical Union (IGU) Commissions and in the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), for example. The increased output of the post-Robbins years meant also that alumni were achieving positions of influence and spreading the word about the quality of learning in Durham Geography.

After 1990

No change was more important than the introduction of a national grading system for a department's research outputs: the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), later renamed the Research Excellence Framework (REF). Starting in 1986, its objective was to determine the allocation by government of funds for research across all University disciplines, at a time of declining budgets. In fact this meant that those that had were given more and in the Durham context, the department's generally high scores meant eventually a good outcome. Models for departmental finance were developed which were supposed to reflect RAE scores, among other things, though it was always reckoned that some (other) departments had their outcomes tweaked to reflect factors other than research excellence. In general, though, the expansion of Durham as a whole meant that undergraduate quality (as measured by A level scores) could be kept up by including increasing numbers of Geography students-even though they were among the more expensive to instruct because of the need for labs and fieldwork-and the research scores meant that it was possible to increase research income as well. So from staff numbers in the mid-20s when John Clarke retired in 1990, the present strength of over 60 academic staff and over 240 annual undergraduate intake has been achieved. With large numbers it becomes difficult to identify trends in recruitment and loss, though perhaps a steady drift of people to Cambridge (Amin, Smith, Mawdsley) and to Vice-Chancellor or Pro Vice-Chancellor posts can be seen (Allison, Petley, Hudson, Long). Fellowships and medals from learned societies and honorary degrees also accrued to staff in these years and indeed continue to do so on a regular basis.



1. IHRH and West Building extension, constructed in 2008
2. West Building with cars aplenty!
3. West Building
4. West Building with 'the huts' in the foreground. The Geography Annex can be seen at the bottom left
5. Science library



Department Buildings



Department Buildings

As Slater's memoir makes clear, the beginnings were modest and that included accommodation. The starting point was a room or two in the lecture rooms on Palace Green, followed by two rooms in Queen Street, now called Owengate (Fig 6). In 1949 the department moved to two of 'The Huts' (which were roughly where the Calman Learning Centre is now) as a part acknowledgment of its role in the Science faculty. The department retained an interest in the huts (Fig 7) until they were destroyed, in large measure ignorant of the hazards of radioactivity (from research in Chemistry) and asbestos which insulated the structures, though not very well. The first 'wet' lab for Quaternary Studies was in a hut. However, the major change had come with the decision to erect the West Building in 1952, to house Geography, Mathematics and the Science Library. This has been the core of the department ever since. It was not shared for long with other academic departments; Geography expansion meant that it alone occupied all the non-Library part by 1965, and is now much altered from its original internal layout. Curiously, a proper lift was not in the original design, the explanation of which implicates a senior member of the maths department at the time who was a wounded veteran and thought the use of a lift might make people think he was showing 'weakness'. More

recent modifications to the department have improved accessibility to most of the building, although not always entirely satisfactorily. The expansion of the site has meant that the department is less conspicuous than it once was (Fig 8). Externally and close-up, though, it remains worthy of the praise given it in the architectural guide by Pevsner (Figs 9 & 10) even if the expansion of the Bryson Library has altered the front outlook drastically (Fig 11).

Two events in the West Building history were particularly remarkable: the first was the make-over of lab facilities completed in 1965, when at last there were purpose-built labs for work in soils and Quaternary Studies. Some of the units then installed are still there, although much has been updated since. The second was the accumulation of expensive artefacts from the Middle East (carpets and rugs, silverware, hangings) by Fisher, who had travelled widely in that region in the war and then as Director of the Hayter Centre and recipient of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Many of these were housed in a splendid room on the top corridor (The Rockefeller Room) which was used for examiners' meetings and a few higher-grade social events. It eventually was converted into staff offices in the post-1990 expansion. Space has been a continuing problem, especially the need for staff offices as the department expanded. It was slightly relieved in 1967 when the anthropologists who had been part of the department roll were granted their own Departmental status and hived off to other premises. They had been led by Eric Sunderland (a pioneer in genetic markers in humans) who became Sub-Warden here and then Principal of Bangor University.



Fig 6: The department's first premises in Owengate in 2017, now student rooms of University College

Post-1990 growth also led to the colonisation of part of the Arthur Holmes building on the Science Site, now known as Lower Mountjoy. The wing we colonised replaced 'The Annex', a small building beside a car park, both of which were removed for the Arthur Holmes construction, intended primarily to house a growing Earth Science department. The ongoing need for Geography space was largely fuelled by the department's contribution to research in the natural sciences, including ever-increasing numbers of research staff and postgraduate students. Even the Holmes development was overshadowed by the completion in 2008 of the building to house the new Institute of Hazard Risk and Resilience and further expansion of the department. This was a major development for Durham Geography and the new building on the south side of the West Building had offices, labs, space for visitors, and a light airy common room (named after Gordon Manley) that allowed a whole new research and postgraduate teaching field to develop, thanks to generous donations from alumni such as Tony Laithwaite, Charles Wilson and the Moyes family. Though not extrovert in the manner of the Ogden Centre in Physics, the IHRR building sits well alongside its older sister and is symbolic of the progress of recent years (Figs 12 & 13).

Not content with the Science site facilities in the post-war years, the department used other parts of the University estate from time to time. There were staff offices (dreary, dusty and noisy) in South End House for a few years (a long walk back from coffee), use of office and laboratory space in a refurbished Dawson Building before the Archaeologists wielded their spades, attempts to use the rooms in The Observatory (seen as an extension of the guardianship of the Weather Station), occupation of office and laboratory space at the Queen's campus in Stockton, and perhaps the most venturesome of all, the acquisition around 1960 of Lanehead School in Upper Weardale, as a research base and for informal teaching, as of tutorial group weekends, for example. It had been the local Primary School but was bought very cheaply and kept at the University's central expense until eventually sold on in the 1980s, by which time it had become little used. There was never much research undertaken in Upper Weardale (had it been in Teesdale then there might have been a very different outcome) and the comfort level was marginal. Enthusiasm was low for keeping a temperamental Aga 'in steam' (the only source of heat) and for using the outside toilets at night; though there was the compensation for many years of Mrs Milburn's cooking.

Recently, therefore, the department has sought to concentrate itself on premises in Lower Mountjoy. In part driven by costs as viewed by the central administration, and also as a necessity for coherence in such a large and diverse organisation. If the department was a business, it would have its own specialised accountant, PR and HR offices; instead these functions are carried out by all types of staff mostly in addition to their other work. All of which makes for challenges in the maintenance of community (of which more below) which is so central to the pursuit of academic values.



Fig. 7: One of the earliest aerial photos of the Science Site, from the 1950s. No Physics department and a good collection of huts; right at the back Geography had its first 'wet' lab.



Fig. 8: The Science site in 2017 The viewpoint is the same as figure 7 and the plot has filled up greatly.



Fig. 9: For much of its life, the West Building looked like this from the Physics side. Though rarely as deserted as this, by both people and cars; it was often swamped by the latter and has more recently been pedestrianised.



Fig. 10: Looking the other way (from Fig. 9), with the original building extended by Skylab (though still no lifts) and the original roof to the Appleby end suggesting that it leaks, which it still does.

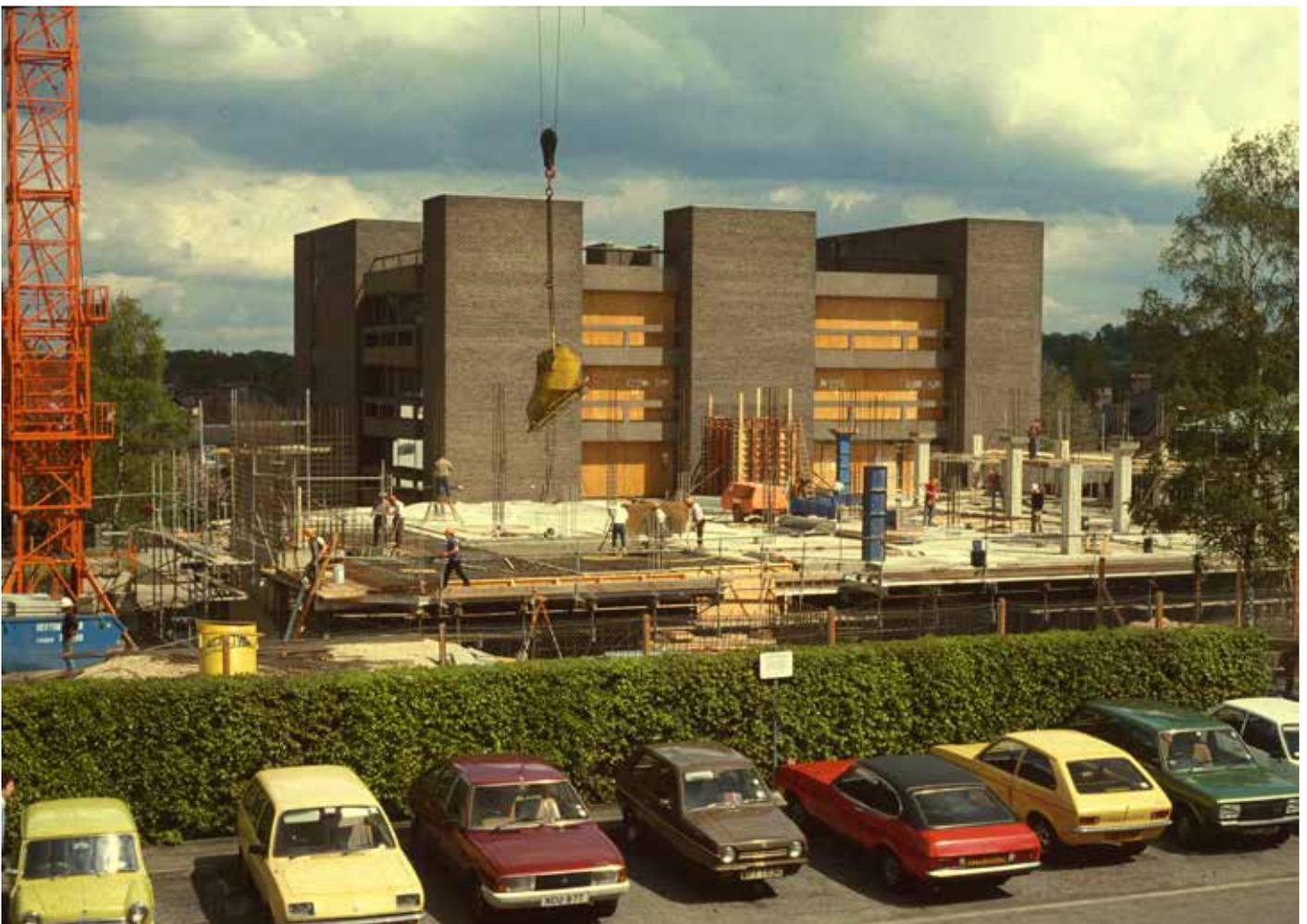


Fig. 11: When the stand-alone Science Library was expanded into the University Library, the extension was built on the West Building side and so the green area, trees, hedge and car parking were all replaced with today's cement desert.



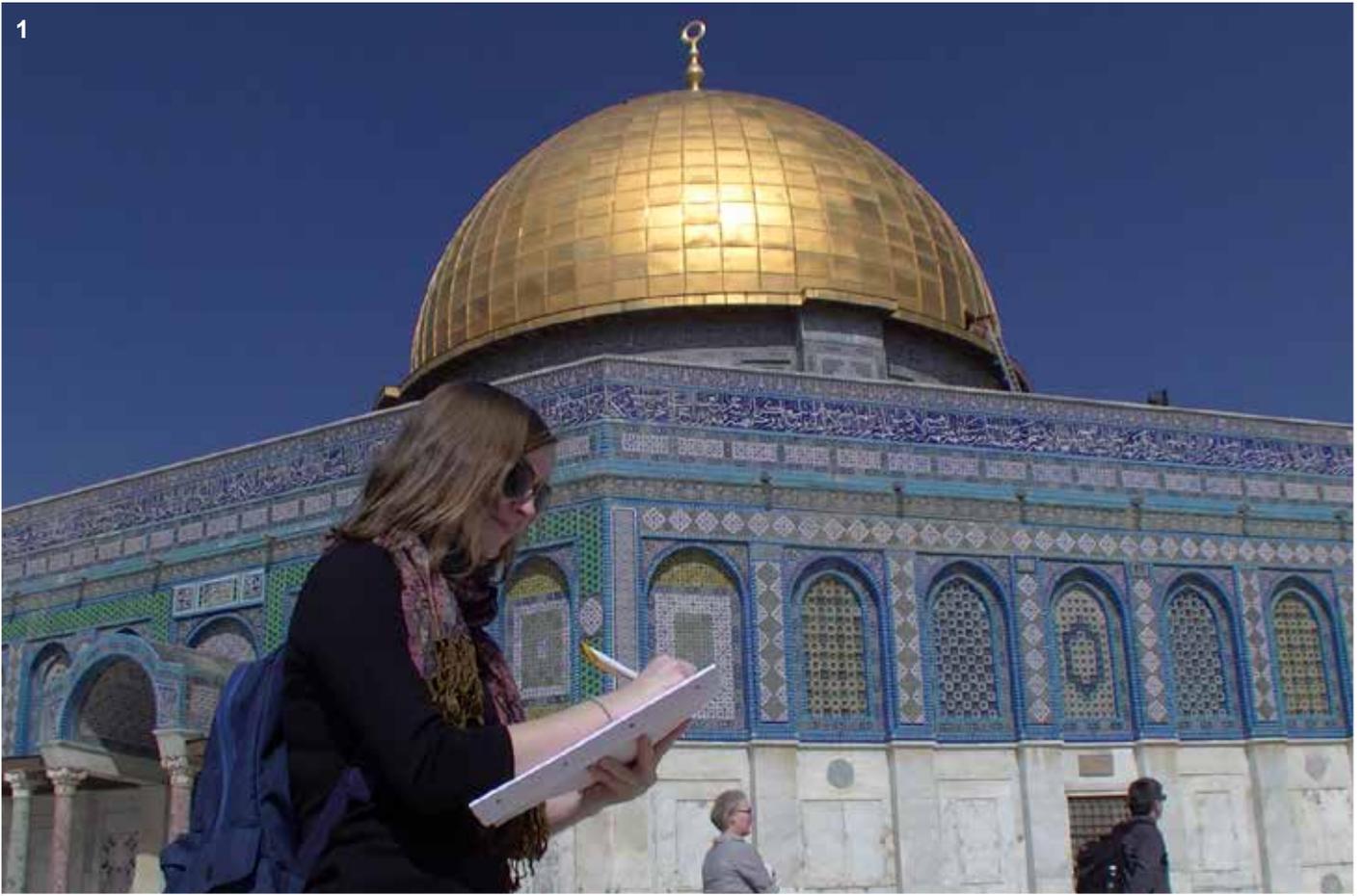
Fig. 12: The IHRR building in 2008. A carefully planned insertion into the available space it also contains research facilities for large instruments.



Fig. 13: In 2017 the extension to house IHRR was bedding in nicely and the exclusion of cars from the Lower Mountjoy site was more effective than it later became.

Research





- 1. Jerusalem fieldtrip, 2015
- 2. California fieldtrip, 2013
- 3. Berlin fieldtrip, 2014
- 4. California fieldtrip, 2013

Research

Alongside education, research is at the centre of the department's activities. Writing its history is not a straightforward task, however, since it involves making generalisations and categorisations with which not everybody might agree, and cannot mention everybody, with the danger of missing an important piece of work. There is also the question of context: some departments have always taken a keen interest in their local region, whereas others have specialised in faraway places. In many ways more important has been the pressure to produce outputs such as books and journal papers which are well regarded by a peer group and alongside that feature the realisation that a discipline evolves and that yesterday's topics and methods are no longer regarded as producing acceptable answers. There is too the institutional context. For many years, Durham was regarded as primarily a teaching university. There was research (and Geography was a leader in what was done) but the Collegiate structure and often the type of undergraduate meant that it was identified from outside as having an emphasis on teaching. That changed considerably in the 1980s when Fred Holliday (later Sir Frederick Holliday, obit 2016) became Vice-Chancellor and firmly turned this University in the direction of more excellence in research, where it continues to grow. So all these factors have to act as background to any account of the department's research history.



Fig. 14: The overseas work of an applied nature led to invitations to meet with the great and the good: W. B. Fisher with the Prime Minister of Jordan in 1965.

The Middle East, the Mediterranean and Beyond

In the post-war period, the appointments of Fisher, Bowen-Jones, Clarke and Dewdney brought together a noticeable strand in research, with the concentration on the Middle East and Mediterranean. This was enhanced

by the formation of a Middle East Centre (MEC) in Durham, which was interdisciplinary and which had access to funds as well as conferring status in searching for outside sources of support. The vanguard work was a survey of Malta as a basis for development planning (1961), with later survey-type work in many other regions around the Mediterranean and further east (Fig 14). Round about 2000 the Malta survey could still find warm advocates in Malta, but many of the others have been overtaken by time and circumstance. Few found their way into mainstream print, so that their foundational characteristics are perhaps underestimated, being immured in a departmental series of publications that lasted until 1971. Like most Geography of the period, though, they were founded on a simple realism which relied on the collection of 'facts' without any theoretical base. In many ways, the development of Human Geography since the 1960s has been a series of movements away from that position. Undergraduates in any Geography department in the 1950s will remember the tedious slog of reading any of the regional geographies of that period, albeit Fisher's *Middle East* (1956) was a more difficult one to compile than those on the British Isles or North America.

Nevertheless, the notion of geographical work as a basis for 'development' in countries with low GDP per capita was for many years a consistent theme in research, taking in places as far apart as Bangladesh and Colombia, and not usually forgetting the Middle East, though the difficulties of asking questions and getting access were inhibiting factors and eventually the University closed the Centre, as well as its department of Oriental Studies, unfortunately just as both those regions were beginning to assume a greater importance. The spin-off from the MEC was a quasi-autonomous unit (CORD – the Centre for Overseas Research and Development) which was housed in the department but which was dependent on outside funding. Work in Oman and Jordan became its major focus until the director, Roderick Dutton OBE, retired.

Quantification and its Alternatives

One of Geography's stand-out moments of the 1960s was the introduction of analysis based on mathematical patterns, both spatial and statistical. The key work was Peter Haggett's book *Locational Analysis in Human Geography* (1965) which was controversial in producing objective patterns without the obvious intervention of a sentient geographer. Much energy was expended in meetings of the IBG, for example, in whether 'Haggetry' (a term used in expository fashion by one London-based urban geographer) was the positivist future or a side-track. In Durham, the impact of the 'quantitative revolution' was not very strong: no appointments were made of people who were squarely in this mode, though a number were willing to take on the task of dealing with large data sets such as those of the Census and of Employment in which the advent of the digital computer was important. In fact specialised units emerged to tackle such work and are dealt with below. Undergraduate practical classes now had to deal with standard deviation as well as pie diagrams, often taught by staff with an imperfect understanding of the nature of probability theory.

A reaction to the perceived drawbacks of quantification was inevitable and one form was a spotlight on human beings (individually or in societies) and their perceptions, as of their environment or their social conditions. The appointment of Douglas Pocock saw Durham take a lead in this viewpoint, though neither school nor dynasty developed. When looking for roots, and using the advantage of hindsight, it is common to point to a few individuals who expressed views at right angles to the prevailing academic landscape. However, the emergence of perception studies may be linked more directly to the behavioural aspects in the fields of natural hazard research and mental mapping. Covert working of the mind and overt behaviour were seen as directly related. While natural hazards were largely the interest of some physical geographers, some human colleagues studied people's orientation and distance estimates. It was the latter group who were more likely to use the term perception to describe their work. In Durham the focus had become Perceptual and Humanistic Geography with work which included a study of the senses and sensory worlds. The city of Durham was often Pocock's laboratory, both for teaching and research, e.g., Prebends' Bridge and the Galilee Chapel in the cathedral.

Diversification in Human Geography

It was to form however a bridge to the development of a radical set of attitudes which allowed critical approaches towards both society (often taking theorists such as Marx and Benjamin very seriously) and to knowledge itself. The deindustrialisation of much of northeast England, for instance, provided Hudson with the combination of empirical investigation and a strong theoretical base for analysis. Such critical geographies extended naturally to the role of women and of minorities. In parallel with the critical thinking was a new appreciation of the full extent of human culture and its influences both among the studied and the investigators. All along, the idea of being useful has persisted and has found creative outlets in the study of governance and very strongly in the spatial, economic and political dimensions of health. In staffing terms, the number of women in tenured posts increased steadily from one (Janet Townsend) in 1970 to 20 in 2015, and has expanded more rapidly since then. She was preceded by Catherine Delano Smith, who was a Research Assistant and left to go to Nottingham but other women's appointments were usually as Map Librarian, for example: witness Wendy Pullen and Jane Halliwell both of whom married professional geographers.

Janet Townsend's appointment in 1970 (Fig 15) made a difference in many ways. Not only was this an appointment of a woman to a permanent post in a male-dominated environment (at all levels except the women's colleges) but of a scholar whose work was from the 1980s to be focussed on women and was policy-oriented in a way that government-sponsored development work had hitherto ignored. The context of work overseas changed a great deal: from extractive research methods (extracting data for the rule of experts) to highly participatory research (the subjects as experts in their own lives, owning the research); from a search for objective truths to a search for subjective truths, meaning and discourse. Not only was she recognised as the leading feminist geographer of that period, her work in Latin America (and later in Nepal after her official retirement) has had a considerable influence in the countries in which she worked. Equally important, perhaps, has been the way in which her example pioneered the establishment of a strong cadre of women staff.



Fig 15: Janet Townsend

During the 1980s the department became increasingly well known for work in economic Geography, particularly relating to regional patterns of industrial and employment change. This work focused on northern England, the wider UK and Europe. In the UK, economic recessions in the mid-1970s, early 1980s and early 1990s exacerbated longer-term trends of uneven spatial development and sectoral change. The north-east of England was particularly badly affected by successive rounds of de-industrialisation. Durham geographers were especially active in tracking and seeking to explain these shifts. Some of the research was primarily statistical, drawing on data from a unit within the department, the National Online Manpower Information Service (now known solely by its abbreviation NOMIS). Other work incorporated theoretical insights from Marxian political economy to understand the process of combined and uneven development. Work was undertaken on the widening north-south divide in the UK and on the growth of branch-plants and foreign inward investment, particularly from Japan. Sectoral studies of, for example, mining, steel and car-making were also produced. Prior to the mid-1990s, most of the work was focused on production, to the exclusion of research on consumption and finance, both of which were becoming much more important topics in Economic Geography internationally.

In recognition of the geographical upheavals being wrought in the UK by a combination of changing international divisions of labour and the policies of the Thatcher governments, the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) established major programmes of research into the complex relationships between space, place and economic and social change. Known colloquially as 'localities' research, this work used detailed studies of particular places as a means of investigating both the spatial impact of socio-economic restructuring and the role of geographical differences in shaping the trajectory of change. As part of this research effort Durham was responsible for the

Middlesbrough locality study, charting the changing fortunes of Teesside through the decades.

While Durham was cementing its reputation for economic geography using either quantitative or political-economy approaches, significant developments in the discipline were underway elsewhere. These included the appearance of 'new cultural geography' during the 1980s, the rise of more critical approaches to political geography and geopolitics, a growing interest in post-structural theory, and the emergence of a lively set of debates about new forms of urbanisation and the changing nature of cities. After a slow start, during the 1990s and 2000s the department was able to take advantage of growing numbers of academic staff, including both senior and junior appointments, to become an important centre for research in these fields. At the turn of the century, one key opportunity was provided by growth of the University's Stockton campus. In addition to its involvement in the teaching programme in Environmental Science at Stockton, the department established a 'Geography and Cities' degree. Although the degree was short-lived, this enabled additional growth in staff and student numbers at a time of otherwise scarce resource, and five junior lecturers in urban geography were appointed. The department was also able to appoint quite a number of high profile senior scholars to chairs in Human Geography. The overall result has been a substantial diversification in research: thematically, theoretically and methodologically.

Building on the appointment of Mike Crang in 1994, work in cultural geography has focused on tourism, 'heritage', museums, 'race' and ethnicity, embodiment, visual culture, and affect and emotion among other themes. Political geography at Durham has investigated statehood, citizenship, frontiers, borders and boundaries, 'post-politics', territory, data politics, political subjectivity and national identity. Urban geography at Durham has included studies of urban infrastructure, 'smart cities', urban governance, cities and climate change, community development and more. Two other substantive fields of research have also been important. The first is research on geographies of health and well-being, including quantitative and GIS studies, investigation of health and inequalities, and work on the relationship between health and place. Christine Dunn's contributions to these fields were recognized by the accolade of the RGS-IBG's Cuthbert Peek award in 2009. The second is a revived interest in economic geography, including work on money, finance and debt; the economics of waste, re-use and recycling; energy geographies; forced labour; and illicit economies. Research in the Global South has also been a significant component of Durham's Human Geography. For some years concentrated in a specific 'Development Studies Group', (Fig 16) it has more recently been spread across the thematic research clusters. It has included work on rural development, women in development, the politics of international aid, the role of NGOs, the 'rising powers' including the role of Chinese investment in Africa, post-colonialism, and the changing nature of cities in India, Africa and Latin

America. It is notable how much the focus has shifted from earlier post-war regional geographies, often colonial in nature. Durham was one of the first departments to embrace postcolonial approaches and was an early pioneer in ensuring that teaching about the Global South was embedded in every module, rather than hived off as stand-alone teaching on 'Development Geography'. And some themes have gone full circle: much early work on applied research in the Global South was seen by important UK funders in the 1990s as less important than the study of



Fig. 16: Work in development studies sometimes attracted Royal attention. Princess Anne with VC Fred Holliday.

History of the Department of Geography

'theory'. But more recently the importance of applied work has been front and centre with the growth of the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), focussed on working with developing countries-and which Durham staff, both in Physical and Human Geography have embraced.

Innovative theoretical work, much of which cuts across several substantive themes, has been a particular feature of Durham Human Geography throughout the last twenty years. The development of critical perspectives has been particularly important. Feminist research and teaching in Geography was pioneered by Janet Townsend and has been a continuous and vital presence in the department ever since. Marxist and post-Marxist ideas have also had a long-standing influence on the department's work. Other approaches to which the department has contributed have included discourse theory, materialist and vitalist theory, post-colonial thought, non-representational theory, and Foucauldian, Deleuzian and Derridean thought.

Woven into this skein of change and development have been a few researchers who have not in general been touchstones for repeated appointments: Brian Roberts, for example, has probably one of the highest citation rates ever produced in the department but was one of only a few historical geographers; Clarke's interest in demography did not lead to a cluster of workers in that field apart from those on the UK Census. It says much about the virtues of plurality that such people flourished here and there was no attempt to turn the department into a largely mono-thematic unit, as happened at one or two places. By contrast, as discussed below, a few research areas have spawned dedicated units able to finance themselves (most of the time) and these have enhanced the overall research profile.

If any sensible generalisations can be made about the evolution of research in Human Geography then they might acknowledge that the overall trends in the discipline have had their impact but that enough staff have looked to their own virtues and values for inspiration and at times maybe helped by institutional factors: the role of the Wolfson Institute at Queen's Campus in the geography of health strand is one model.

Physical Geography: Geomorphology and Environmental Change

The biophysical environment of the world around us has sparked a great deal of research in Physical Geography at Durham, much of which is regarded very highly both within Geography and outside the discipline, not least because its authors have often opted to publish alongside other natural scientists. Following the ways in which Dick Chorley at Cambridge seized on the Haggitt impetus to deal in numbers, appointments in geomorphology at Durham included Ian Evans, whose work in glaciology and morphometry of landforms was distinct from the last-year's geology characteristic of many workers elsewhere. Brian John brought much first-hand experience of cold places in both Polar Regions before joining in the 1970s zeitgeist and opting for self-sufficiency in Pembrokeshire. He is probably the only former colleague also to have written novels. Polar ice returned to lap against the West Building in the 1990s and 2000s with a proliferation of staff working in Greenland and then Antarctica, which continues to the present, complementing long-term strands in the investigation of the biophysical environment. The first is the impact of prehistoric communities upon their local environments, begun in the



Fig. 17: From 1962 onwards there was never a time when some poor person has not been counting pollen grains, to the detriment of their eyesight and digestion. Postgraduate Anne Greatrex is here doing her stint.

late 1950s by Proudfoot and then carried on by Simmons particularly in English uplands such as Dartmoor and the North Yorkshire Moors. By the end of the 1960s and in the early 1970s the study of changes of vegetation employing pollen analysis was extended to include coastal vegetation and sea-level studies in northern England (Fig 17). Much of the work was at some stage carried forward in the field and laboratory by the identification skills and sheer dedication of Jim Innes.

Sea Level Research

This led to the UK's participation in the UNESCO International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP – now renamed to the less dry, 'International Geoscience Programme') first sea-level project, which was confirmed after the participation of Durham in the round table discussion in 1974. The UK national representative was based in Durham Geography from 1975 and nationally and internationally Durham had a voice and played a pivotal role at all the IGCP meetings. IGCP 61 was succeeded by IGCP 200 and many more were to follow with Durham Geography staff as leading participants. Sea level research was initially led by Tooley, followed by Ian Shennan, and expanding to Jerry Lloyd and others. In parallel research students were recruited and funded by Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and by Durham, and undertook fundamental research in many coastal lowlands of Britain. – the Cumbrian coast and Isle of Man, Romney Marsh and the East Kent Fens, The Fenlands, Teesside, North Wales, the Moray Firth and north-west Scotland.

The staff in sea-level research, ever-seeking new sites and challenges in a range of different coastal environments began work in the 1990s in the north-west states of the USA and with collaborators from the United States Geological Survey in Alaska where neotectonics played an important role in the registration and magnitude of coastal and sea-level changes. The south-west coast of Greenland also became an important destination to generate new data and test deductive models of land uplift and deglaciation, with Antony Long in the lead. In Western Europe, it had been possible to use radiocarbon dated pollen diagrams and inferred vegetational changes at key sites to corroborate radiocarbon dates from sea-level sites. For other regions a corroborating dating technique had to be found. This was provided by using the luminescent properties of feldspars and was developed as a joint project by Geography and Archaeology, particularly Ian Bailiff. This technique had the additional advantage of providing data on the rates of sediment input during periods of sea-level rise and fall in coastal lowlands. The methodology and geographic extent of sea-level investigations in Durham have advanced the subject considerably over the past 40 or so years and the department continues to be at the forefront of innovations to become a world leader in this strategically important area of sea-level and coastal changes.

Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis

The department was early into remote sensing (Fisher even bought a Wild photogrammetric stereoplotter the size of a small car, which never could be made to work) especially using satellite data and this interacted neatly with an interest in Geographic Information Systems (GIS); both could be used in physical or human projects. Ray Harris and then Danny Donoghue developed the department's expertise in the use of remote sensing in archaeology and in forestry, more recently feeding into debates about quantifying forest stock in a range of countries as part of global efforts to manage carbon. Others have used remote sensing to monitor glacier change or to measure properties and behaviour of rivers, landslides and other active systems. Students can now expect instruction in image processing and in the use of GIS in a wide range of applications, as well as other forms of remote sensing such as the use of drones and laser scanning.

Climate and the Durham Scene

The long association of the Department of Geography with climatology began with Gordon Manley, first Head of Department from 1928 to 1939 and later widely known for his articles on weather in the former *Manchester Guardian* and *Climate and the British Scene* in the *New Naturalist* series (1952). The latter is still widely regarded as one of the most readable accounts of British weather and climate. When Joan Kenworthy (Fig 18) moved to Durham to become Principal of St Mary's College in 1977, she also taught in Geography and alongside her Manley (now based elsewhere) renewed his work on an extended temperature series for the north east of England. He recorded the progress of his work in letters, which are now housed with others of his papers in the archives at Palace Green Library². Until Manley's time, observers at the Observatory had been astronomers. Subsequently the Department of Geography provided observers and those, like Helen Goldie, prepared returns for the Meteorological Office. From 1969, Mrs Audrey Warner, living in the Observatory Cottage, was employed to take care of the meteorological site, to make observations at 0900 hrs in winter and 1000 hrs BST in summer. Tim Burt then set up an automatic weather station on the Durham Observatory site. Work on the Observatory record continued when Kenworthy and Nick Cox obtained an award from the Leverhulme Trust in 1995 for its digitization. Observatory measurements continue to the present-day albeit via a direct download to the Meteorological office, but until recently subject to the vagaries of a temperamental phone connection.



Fig 18: Joan Kenworthy was a Principal of St Mary's College and continued to work with the department founder, Gordon Manley, on research in climatology.

Links to climate have also continued through departmental work on past climates, or palaeoclimate. Originally done mostly through pollen records, Durham Geography has progressively taken on new techniques of climate reconstruction, and sophisticated analytical equipment to support it. The scope has also expanded from an early focus on the climate of the UK during the Holocene (current interglacial of the last ~11,000 years) to timescales back several million years and with increasing work on the oceans of the world, and particularly how oceanic temperatures have changed in the past.



Fig. 19: Students at an Icelandic glacier, 2016

² For those interested, a fuller account of Gordon Manley's work and links to Durham, written by Joan Kenworthy, is available at the Geography alumni website.

Glaciers and Glaciation

A persistent theme in Physical Geography has been the study of glaciology. Manley visited East Greenland in 1926 and his interests in snowfall and the snowline in Britain were not taken up until Brian John's appointment in 1966 led to work on Iceland, Wales and Antarctica. That area of research has expanded strongly through the 1990s and 2000s, with a concomitant linkage with the sea-level group. An over-arching theme of much of Durham's glacial research has been to use past (palaeo) records of glaciation to help put into context the more recent changes seen in the planet's ice masses. Specifically, Durham built a reputation since the 1980s for analysis of the landforms and sediments left behind by ice, and what this can tell us about past glacier behaviour whether on land or in the ocean, or in a few cases, on Mars.

Staff at Durham continue to work on every one of Earth's ice sheets, past or present. This research has fed into our curriculum, with several modules covering various glacial topics across our degree programmes and with a current list of field-trips to the Isle of Skye, Iceland, northern Norway and the European Alps. Indeed, one or more 'glacial field trip' has been a feature of the Durham undergraduate programme for nearly 50 years. Remembrance of early days recalls that Arthur Rundle had worked on the Ross Ice Shelf in Antarctica and, supervised by Brian John, he produced one of the first Ph.D. theses on glaciology from the Department-on an ice piedmont in the Antarctic Peninsula. Rundle Peaks, above the Byrd Glacier, are named after him.

Geomorphology: Quantifying Landforms and Assessing Surface Process and Hazards

Geomorphology has long been a staple of research in departments of Geography. Before the quantitative revolution in Geography, geomorphology was principally a subject of description, but the quantitative revolution had a huge impact on geomorphology and changed all that. The form of the surface of the Earth was, for the first time, explained numerically rather than simply by qualitative description and attempts to infer the present from the past. Hypothesis testing had arrived and deductive rather than inductive science came to the fore as taught in the second year geographical methods lectures in the latter part of the 20th century at Durham. So developed the notion of morphometry or describing a landform numerically: the sinuosity of a river, the slope and sedimentary architecture of a beach, the size of a rockfall for example. Durham geomorphologists were early pioneers in this area with Ian Evans focusing on cirque morphometry and Nick Cox on slope form. Shape and form were everything, so much so that a myth perpetuated amongst the undergraduates of the time that one of the ambitions held by Ian Evans was to visit every cirque in the northern hemisphere in order to record its dimensions and look for common characteristics in relation to headwall orientation!

Outside this framework, the appointment of Helen Goldie (1979) brought in the study of karst and at the time the only woman to be part of the solid earth studies element of Physical Geography at Durham.



Fig. 20: Inis Meáin, Aran Islands, Galway Bay, Ireland

Landscape form is however only one part of geomorphology and does not determine the processes operating at the surface of the Earth and their impact in shaping landform development. The mid-1980s marked the start of significant evolution in geomorphology in Durham in many different ways. A string of staff appointments broadened the research base and the range of courses available to undergraduates. In the first instance process/form interactions became the principal focus of research rather than form or morphometry alone. A cluster of lecturers provided the momentum to establish a new research cluster in Earth System Science and the redefining of research in geomorphology. One further development propelled geomorphology at Durham to a unique position in British Geography departments. If the form of the Earth's surface and the processes that are operating upon it are the central elements of contemporary geomorphology, the importance of material properties (such as the strength, strain and shear of rocks and sediments) had tended to be largely overlooked in terms of their influence on the Earth system. This changed and Durham led the way in redefining the relationship between form, process and materials in the big geomorphological research questions of the latter 20th and early 21st centuries. Many of the papers published since then by Durham geomorphologists have been ground breaking not only in the context of their specific subject areas but also because of the approach to the research, in particular using advanced equipment not available anywhere else in order to understand the behaviour of Earth materials in new and highly original ways. Alongside slope geomorphology and materials science, rivers have featured in the work of Durham physical geographers, but perhaps unlike some other departments the focus has often been beyond the river channel itself and studied the role of rivers in the wider systems such as catchment-based studies, including a strong emphasis on upland areas. Jeff Warburton developed a long-running strand of research that looks at sediment transfer processes between high uplands in the Pennines, Lake District and North York Moors, In a satisfying echo of previous departmental work, Jeff has worked for many years in the same Moor House site where Gordon Manley developed some of his upland climate observations. And the fluvial group have ranged over many timescales: as well as the work on contemporary river processes Dave Bridgland has been an international leader on the long-term (million-year) development of river drainage and how it can help our understanding of landscape evolution and of archaeology. Most recently there have been new appointments and the development of new research areas but much stems from the late 1980s and 1990s, a time when Durham began to lead the field and indeed has led the way in defining some of the research frontiers in geomorphology now for the best part of 30 years. A significant strand of department geomorphological research developed in the 2000s, allied to the Institute for Hazard Risk and Resilience where a fuller understanding of the threats posed by earthquakes, landslides and other surface processes to communities and infrastructure continues to be developed.

Increasingly in the latter part of the 20th and into the 21st centuries Physical Geography has worked with other departments, most notably with Earth Sciences-on a large range of topics from tectonics to water quality-but also with Archaeology in areas as diverse as remote sensing of past settlement sites in the Middle East, through to the archives of artefacts such as stone axes found in river terraces gravels across Europe. It is notable that in common with many other leading UK departments, Physical Geography in Durham has tended to gravitate increasingly towards geological and geophysical professional groupings (such as the American Geophysical Union and the European Geophysical Union) for their professional and conference interactions. This is largely a reflection of common funding sources and common research questions, and a move to greater interdisciplinary working in the international geoscience community and its research funders.

Developments in Organisation and Funding of Research

One major shift in research was the move in the 1980s to form research groups, wherein a number of staff, their support staff and their PhD students could identify a common interest or topic (sea-level change was one such, de-industrialisation another) rather in the manner of the long-established practice in big departments in the natural sciences. The move was in part self-generated since it was realised that no one department would be able to conduct research in every facet of what was becoming nationally a large and confident discipline and so the flagging up of particular capabilities was undertaken. In part also (and perhaps the larger part) it was conceived at

institutional level that such identifiable beacons of excellence would attract the right outcomes at RAE time, with the consequences for research funding. One result was that every RAE submission in Geography and Environmental Studies had such groups, some of which had been put together rather hastily and non-convincingly. (Not at Durham, of course.) More recently, the unhelpful rigidity of this concept has been recognised and the idea of the cluster, with common interests but without inflexible walls, has replaced 'the group'.

Three facets of these research activities cannot be ignored. The first is that they are the foundation of the assessments and rankings which are now an established part of the academic scene. Nobody can ignore the need to be responsible for a high standard of output, preferably one which is going to look good against whichever set of criteria are used this next time. The second is that they have all created good teaching: not only have undergraduates been able to learn about the latest work in a particular field but they have done so from those who have been at the forefront of the research. The third is that whenever finance has allowed, a new generation of researchers has been produced through the medium of PhD students. Once a very small part of the departmental census, they are now seen as emblematic of its standing.

A dispassionate analysis of research since the 1950s would of course try to identify the areas missed or which were started and not more fully developed. Such a discussion risks offence, though if it was to be carried through then it might include the attitudes to the quantitative revolution in the 1960s and 1970s which meant that its development into a major concern with GIS not only kept that field in the intellectual background for too long but surely missed out on marketable and high-impact work that would in today's consumer environment been a source of income. The disappointments were not the failures of individuals but the inability to establish a group of staff with a common interest and drive since the necessary new appointments were not sanctioned.

Specialist units

The success of the funding of the Middle East Centre was an example of how a group of staff might set up a research unit that gave them a degree of autonomy. In early days it was rare that teaching loads could be 'bought out' and even less frequently was it possible to get department or university funds to tide over gaps in external income. Nevertheless, a number have existed over the years:

Distributive Trades in N E. England

A brainchild of David Thorpe, the project was sponsored by the Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee of the National Economic Development Office. Its objective was to study the use and costs of different channels of distribution for a variety of consumer goods in the N.E. England, through extensive fieldwork in the region, covering manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing firms. An atlas of retail shopping locations (probably about 1968) was produced and the unit disbanded after Thorpe left in 1970.

Middle East Centre (MEC) 1962-1988

Established after the funding recommendations of the Hayter Report of 1961, this Centre was always promoted by members of the department, with W B Fisher as its first Director and several appointments distinguished by the term 'in the Geography of the Middle East'. For many years, this multi-departmental Centre operated out of a number of buildings and departmental offices but in 1982 the Centre gained a centre, in South End House. Before and after that event, there was a vigorous programme of seminars (27 visiting speakers in 1982/3 for example) and visits by a dozen or more eminent persons from the Middle East and UK diplomatic service. Fellowships for

Foreign Office personnel between appointments were arranged and the wide-ranging Middle East Documentation Unit was elevated to semi-automated running as early as 1983, the year in which the Centre celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, with our department's Roy Gazzard then Pro-Director. The department also played a central role in an MA in Modern Middle Eastern Studies offered from 1986 in which a social science was paired with a language such as Arabic, Persian or Turkish; nearer home, Richard Lawless carried out research on the Yemeni community of South Shields, a little-known but long-established constituent of north-eastern diversity. Reorganisation of the University's offerings in regional studies saw the absorption of the Centre into the larger unit along with the former department of Politics.

Census Research Unit (CRU)

This arose from a Social Science Research Council (SSRC) research grant obtained by John Clarke and John Dewdney, with involvement from Ian Evans, David Rhind and Mahes Visvalingam from c. 1973 onwards. The purpose was to map and analyse the highly detailed grid square data from the 1971 Census of Population. This was a pioneering venture for the then government Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) whose mainstream activity was production of 'normal' decennial census data for administrative areas. To achieve the detail and quality sought (e.g. showing clear and intricate results for the 147,685 populated areas on one A4 page) required not only new software, massive computing power, devising of data compaction and quality assurance techniques but also the means to avoid making misleading maps when many 1 km² areas had low populations. In addition, it needed cutting-edge plotting technology since each 1 km square was portrayed in the atlas by a coloured dot 0.25 mm across. The single largest outcome was the publication by HMSO, using production materials entirely produced by CRU, of the revolutionary People in Britain census atlas with 62 national, regional and local maps (Fig 19). The synergy within the CRU was considerable and the group was a harmonious team. Non-academic staff in the cartography laboratory, the photo unit and the print room also played an important role at various stages.

A related project run by Rhind was SASPAC (Small Area Statistics Package) created to enable every local authority in the UK to tabulate and analyse 1981 Census data. This required inputs of expertise from census experts, including links with OPCS officials built up earlier (see above), close contacts with local authority (LA) customers plus (then unusual) software engineering skills. One on-going complication was that the project was under-funded. Despite that SASPAC became a big success for the Local Authority community and their national coordinating body.



Fig. 21: The ability to digitize maps was a boon to many geographers in all kinds of fields. The point and click is used here by an unidentified researcher. Though the Fenland location might point to one area of research, it may be part of the census project.

National Online Manpower Information Service (NOMIS)

NOMIS arose from a 1980 proposal Rhind made to Professor Goddard of Newcastle University for collaboration to build a facility, initially for the Department of Work and Pensions, to enable on-line access to the mass of employment, unemployment and vacancies data available even then. The system – which has evolved considerably – remains in use 38 years later, now funded by the Office for National Statistics. NOMIS³ is a very widely respected and used source of UK statistical data below the national level, run continuously from the Geography Department for nearly 40 years. Whether alumni are working today in UK business, local authorities or government and related bodies it is possible that they have met or extracted statistics and analyses from NOMIS. That is if they were concerned with geographical divisions of the UK, with data for units of any size from that say of Scotland as a whole down to the 181,408 “Output Areas” of England and Wales. The system covers many dimensions of employment and income, but has also become the main repository for the geographical data of four national Censuses of Population, and is the main way that ONS disseminate their monthly local employment and unemployment statistics and several of their other data sets. It now includes their Annual Population Survey containing very significant data quarterly, such as the country of birth and ethnic minority numbers for local authorities. In addition, with NOMIS it is possible to “make your own area” or “make your own industry” or group of occupations from smaller building blocks. Thus users frequently assemble for analysis of say their own “cultural quarter” or “hi-tech industries”. Remarkably the government (under various auspices) has maintained contracts continuously for the system in the Geography Department ever since its beginning, notwithstanding periodic requirements to compare the benefits of undertaking the work in-house in government (Figs 22 & 23). For many years, regular data updates were routinely sent to No.10 Downing Street, at their request.



Fig. 22: Research and data processing were also possible now that digital technology was available. NOMIS took great advantage of this in its relations with clients, using a core team of experts in data management like Peter Dodds, seen here in 1987.

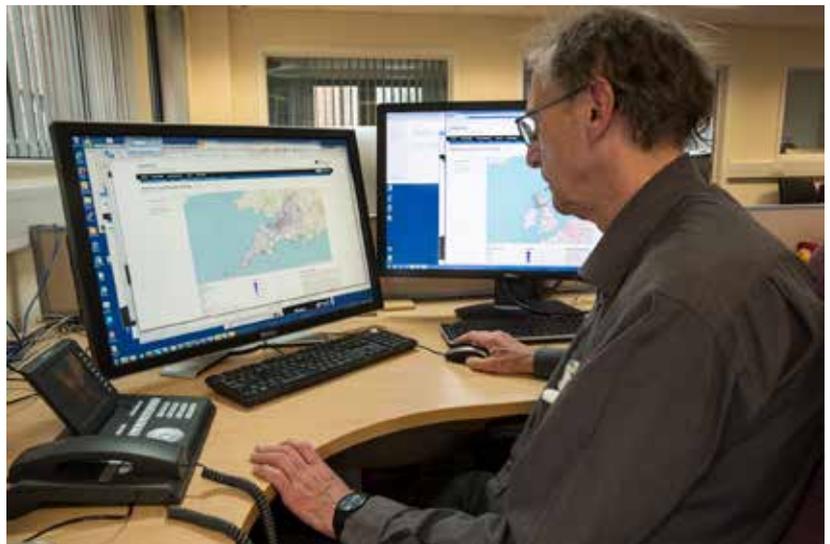


Fig. 23: Still Peter Dodds in 2017 and still the south-west peninsula. But how shiny and smooth everything is compared with the 1980s. Still not a book in sight.

International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU; now Centre for Borders Research)

IBRU was formally launched at the Royal Geographical Society in January 1989, dedicated to the delimitation and management of land and maritime boundaries. It was the brainchild of publisher Jim Dening of Archive Editions, and Gerald Blake of the Geography Department. The break-up of the Soviet Union, and the rush by coastal

³ Like many organisations NOMIS has progressed to be known solely by its acronym, ‘Nomis’ and a strapline, ‘official labour market statistics’ www.nomisweb.co.uk



Fig. 24: IBRU professional training workshop delegates in Dubai in 2016

states to fix their maritime boundaries fuelled concerns about boundaries. All this provided fertile soil for IBRU and it took a huge leap forward in 1990 with the award of £159,000 by the Leverhulme Trust to create a boundaries database, identifying where possible those that were potential flashpoints. Serious consultancy also began at this time, with contracts for reports on two Middle East boundary delimitations. Over time, the chief activities have been academic conferences and training workshops. The conferences, held every two or three years, grew steadily in popularity and stature. Most were held in Durham and attracted over 100 participants and proceedings were published. Two or three workshops were run each year, when boundary specialists, often lawyers and often in senior government positions, enrolled for three days of intensive training. To date, over 1,500 participants have attended from over 120 countries. A high level of consultancy was essential to keep IBRU in business, and much was accomplished in the nineties. Until 2002, IBRU published nine volumes of the quarterly *Boundary and Security Bulletin*, and fifty in depth technical Briefings written by leading experts. Both series were circulated widely and received high praise for their quality and topicality. A new MA course on international boundaries was launched jointly with the Law Department (Dr Kaiyan Khaikobad) in October 1996 under Gerald Blake's leadership. It ran successfully for a decade. Of particular note was the worldwide interest in the IBRU map



Fig. 25: IBRU's famous 'Arctic Map', devised by Professor Martin Pratt, and produced in-house by the Cartographic Unit.

of Arctic maritime jurisdiction and boundaries (Fig, 25), first produced in 2008 (and updated regularly); this is still widely reproduced by the media and used by governments to understand the complexity of complex and sometimes competing claims in the North. Gerald Blake retired in 2002, with Martin Pratt taking up the reins for a decade until in 2013 a new Academic Director, Phil Steinberg, was appointed and IBRU was relaunched as Durham University's Centre for Borders Research. Current research projects include the Ice Law Project (looking at the complexities of international governance in ice-covered areas, and once again funded by the Leverhulme Trust), the impact of regional migration policies in Thailand, and the East and Southeast Mediterranean as a key space of political and geopolitical transformation.

Centre for Overseas Research and Development (CORD) (1981-2002)

The origins of the Centre for Overseas Research and Development (CORD) stemmed from the Department of Geography's long-standing research interests in the Middle East and North Africa and, in particular, in Oman and the Gulf States. In 1972 Professor Bowen-Jones won a multi-year project, sponsored by the Government of Oman and funded by Shell International Petroleum Company, to conduct a major multi-disciplinary survey of a cross-section of Northern Oman, covering agriculture (notably date palms), livestock, fisheries, water, soils, demography, marketing and social structures. An 'R&D' approach, supported by a five-year grant from Shell to extend activities in Oman and to other countries in the Middle East, led directly to the establishment of CORD, approved by Geography and by the University in 1981. The Khabura (Oman) applied research project continued until 1994 alongside the RGS multi-disciplinary Wahiba Sands Project, 1985-87, in which CORD played the role of scientific coordinator. It also overlapped with the first years of CORD's long-term Jordan Badia research and applied research programme, 1992-2004, and CORD also joined an international team researching biodiversity in Soqatra, Yemen, funded by UNESCO and the Darwin Initiative amongst others. Other staff involved in CORD in the late 1990s and early 2000s included Dr Gina Porter and Dr Frances Harris. CORD closed down in 2002 when its Director, Dr Roderic Dutton OBE, retired.

The Institute of Hazard, Risk and Resilience IHRR

IHRR was borne out of the desire of a few key Geography academic staff and alumni from Durham University wanting to make a difference to people and communities living with hazard and risk around the world. A number of philanthropic donors were brought together and generously provided the financial foundation for IHRR on which Durham University then built. This enabled a new building to rise out of the ground in 2008 and the Wilson Chair to be appointed, alongside other externally-funded appointments to add energy and life to the building. Geography led the development, working closely with a range of other Durham departments. The investment was then augmented by a successful bid to host six research fellows (funded by the UK Research Councils) to kick start the research activity. Each Fellow straddled the new Institute and a home department: in addition, a

new Masters programme in Hazard and Risk was set up which recently celebrated its first 10 years. Simultaneously the Christopher Moyes Memorial Foundation supported IHRR by funding outstanding doctoral research students from the Global South to research hazard and risk. The combined result of these investments has been a highly

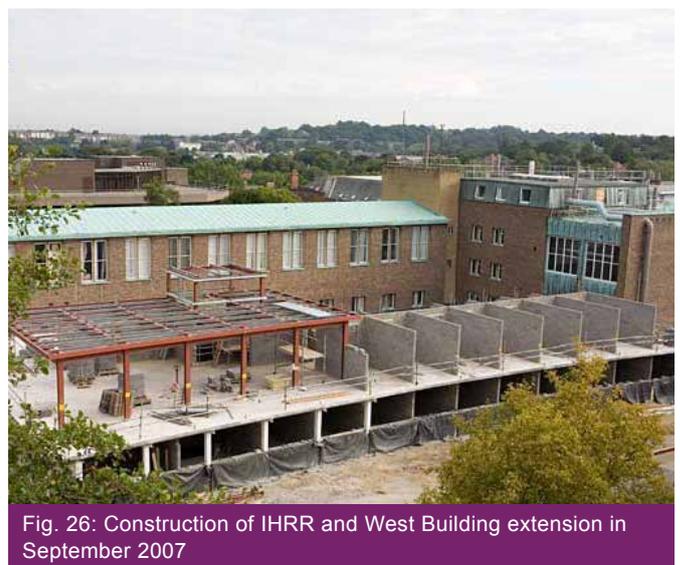


Fig. 26: Construction of IHRR and West Building extension in September 2007

successful research institute and what is widely regarded within the University of an exemplar of how to do interdisciplinary research.

Ten years on, IHRR is still in the same building and continues to be one of nine cross-cutting University research institutes. In 2018, IHRR had its fifth Executive Director at the helm and the Wilson Chair is on its second incumbent. Three of the original six research fellows are now employed as full time staff at Durham University, whilst the other three have moved further afield to permanent academic jobs in Switzerland, New Zealand and Australia. A total of over 15 PhD students have been funded through IHRR and it has been involved with the studies of many others. IHRR and the Geography Department have trained over 150 Masters Students in Risk and continue to recruit to the programme from around the world.

Reflections on Specialist Units

There has never been any doubt that these units enhance the department's outlooks and connections. Some have from time to time caused anxiety when their funding seemed to be drying up and no replacement was possible locally because department budgets were already over-committed or because the administration were unwilling to help. Still, those now in existence have proved their worth academically and also their attractiveness to external funding sources. It is now a commonplace that tackling difficult challenges (e.g. in the government's Global Challenges Research Fund programme) requires teams with multi-disciplinary skills. Many geographers have a breadth of skills which enable them to be respected by researchers and practitioners from many different backgrounds and hence become effective team builders, members and leaders. Much has changed since what is described above: disciplinary boundaries are now more fluid, the research tools available are fundamentally better, and the need to bring in finance from a range of different sources to support university institutions is now taken for granted. Moreover, applied research and practice are commonly seen as synergistic: most of these projects were early examples of a changed world in universities.

Faraway Places

Tied up with, but not confined to, postgraduate work, there has been an interest in places beyond the UK ever since the appointment of Fisher in the 1950s. It is possible that not all of the Department's early 'international' research expertise was taken seriously in the wider world, partly because of the remaining shadow of regional geography. But after the Hayter Report (1961) Durham became an acknowledged centre of excellence for the study of the Middle East and Mediterranean and the department's long-lasting idea that Durham geographers should be involved in resource inventories and applied research in developing countries became well established. The first example was the major land-use survey of Malta in the early 1950s followed from 1974 by work in Oman funded by Shell. The latter eventually led to the formation of the Centre for Overseas Research and Development, with its work in Oman and Jordan. There was also applied development work in Nigeria (especially Dai Morgan) by the Jos Plateau Environmental Resources Development Programme 1982-92. From the 1970s a handful of staff were appointed who had an interest in other parts of the world. Most were specialist researchers who contributed both on-the-ground scholarships – for instance in Latin America, South East Asia, South Asia, and Africa – but also published at a broader conceptual level. At one point in the late 1970s we probably had as many Middle East and African specialists (about 11 in total) as any Geography department in the UK, with at least four more to follow in the 1980s. Some had spent time at universities in the newly independent countries helping to establish their structures and serving as teachers and administrators. For example, Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone was a constituent part of the University of Durham until 1967 and several colleagues were assigned there in the 1960s. Technical staff such as Derek Hudspeth also visited emergent universities in the Sudan to help advise on the set-up of laboratories.

In the pre-RAE/REF era there was more time for staff to travel and invest in their overseas interests. So in the 1970s it was a badge of honour to list involvement in the administration of international societies and institutions but this has partly switched to the editorial boards of internationally recognised journals. From the 1970s and 1980s attendance at international conferences was increasingly reported, and supervising overseas PhD students in the field is recorded from about 1990 onwards. The Department had a number of formal link programmes, one of the longest-lasting and most successful being with Bangladesh (started 1969 by Clarke and Maudood Elahi, formally completed in 2013 with the end of the Inspire Programme but with ongoing links with many Bangladeshi students and alumni). Many staff were and are involved in examining overseas PhD theses and acting as external examiner of overseas undergraduate programmes.

It was the economic geographers who established the department's strong links with Europe. From the mid-1980s the EC/EU provided funds for research and student mobility under a number of programmes. The first solid link was via Hudson at Roskilde and then gradually our Erasmus network (16 institutions in the late 1980s) blossomed to become the largest among UK Geography departments, organised by Hudson and Jim Lewis. It was responsible for dozens of Durham students studying in Europe, some doing the second year of their three-year Durham degree. There were even greater numbers coming in the other direction, though generally for module credits rather than more significant degree components. There were also many European visitors to Durham (staff and students) creating tangible intellectual energy and also the creation of academic ventures such as the new journal *European Urban and Regional Studies*. The appetite for student placements and research collaborations with other parts of Europe remains strong.

The early drive to internationalization in the department was from Human Geography but in the last two decades the baton has been picked up and perhaps accelerated by the physical geographers. Whilst there is a significant focus of Human Geography along the US-UK-Europe axis there are also current Human Geography projects ongoing in China, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, South Africa, Brazil, Kenya, and Israel/Palestine. Physical geographers are working at both poles, as well as across Europe, USA, Europe, India, Indian Ocean islands, Chile, Argentina, Nepal, Indonesia, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Guyana, Panama, the Atlantic, Pacific and Southern Oceans, and Mexico. Such far-flung travel is common to many Geography departments and reflects in large part the nature of the research problems being addressed in Physical Geography, often global in nature (climate and environmental change, sea level, hazards). Although Durham physical geographers have worked extensively in the Middle East there has been notably little work in Africa.

Contributions to Colleges and to Administration

Up until c. 2000, many, if not most, staff members were College tutors during their time and some have been key members of senior common rooms, as Presidents, Secretaries and influential buyers (and consumers) of wine. Geographers have proved a durable set of Principals: Tim Burt (Hatfield 1996-2017) and Joan Kenworthy (St Mary's 1974-1999) were both appointed from elsewhere as Principals and Gerald Blake (Collingwood 1987-2001) made the transition from a full-time departmental post. A major contribution resulted from W B Fisher's pioneering establishment of the Graduate Society in 1965, now Ustinov College. He was its first Principal and he remained in that office until his retirement in 1981. In the wider University, John Clarke rose to be senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor and after a similar apprenticeship, Ray Hudson was Acting Vice-Chancellor in the early 21st century; Antony Long has recently become Provost and Deputy Vice Chancellor; and many others have had spells in particular roles both at University and Faculty level. Moreover, beyond Durham we have supplied a disproportionate number of Vice-Chancellors, Executive Deans and Pro-Vice-Chancellors from the ranks of senior staff.

Postgraduate work



Postgraduate Work

There have been two strands: the development of taught MA/MSc courses in specialized aspects of the discipline, and registration for PhD, with supervision from one or more established members of staff and usually aligned to the research interests of a group. Of the first, it can be admitted that a number of taught Masters courses have come and gone, usually because the numbers attracted changed through time and that because funding for studentships was sometimes lacking, something much helped in the case of IHRR by Foundation generosity. The other considerable exception was the MA in Middle East and Mediterranean Studies, run mostly by Gerald Blake and Michael Drury from 1971-1987, with initial funding from Shell.

PhD work was strong in the years of the MEC when a steady flow of graduates from the region came to Durham for their PhD training and research, many of whom became senior people in their chosen fields within their home countries. They sometimes provided funding for projects and always generous hospitality for visiting staff from Durham. As those connections declined there was something of a lull in the number of PhD students in the 1970s and 1980s before the rise to the current proportions when Durham Geography has one of the biggest Graduate Schools in Geography in the UK. This lull in the late 20th Century was notable in that the earliest RAE Panels paused at some length before awarding Durham very high grades largely because of the low ratio of PhD completions to academic staff.



Fig. 27: The increase in the number of postgraduate students called for more space and one solution was Skylab, at the head of the main staircase. The downside was inadequate insulation so that it was seasonally too hot or too cold and the roof was liable to leak.

The topics of postgraduate theses are many and various and can be scrutinized in the appended table. Generally speaking, like most institutions, they follow the interests of the supervising staff and the Zeitgeist of the discipline, from time-to-time breaking entirely new ground or being enough 'off the wall' to get past the external examiner. What is notable, and can be seen in the informal announcements made after viva examinations, is the number of theses that require only the lightest touch of minor corrections: a tribute to the quality of the student and the supervisor(s). As an aside, this account covers the period between the flourishing of a small home-based industry in typing theses and the self-production now required. The contrast in making a change or correction between then and now is very marked. One theme emerges: in the 1960s the global south was in need of skills and there were countries willing to send promising candidates to Durham on postgraduate scholarships. Normally these students sought out well-known names and used established contacts. Over the years there has also been generous funding assistance from the British Council and Commonwealth Scholarship Commission to pioneer new linkages but there is a lot of work in the maintenance of these arrangements in order to keep the numbers of international students flowing. The department did its best to provide workspace for postgraduates (unlike many social science and arts schools at the time) including a whole new storey at one end of the West Building, called Skylab (Fig 27). It was not well insulated and, like the other end of the building, suffered from a leaky roof. The 1970s saw the development of better postgraduate facilities in the West Building, including Skylab. By the early 1970s about half of postgraduates were from overseas, growing to two-thirds of PhDs graduating in 1995. We continue to attract PhD students from around the world and have a diverse Graduate School, including notable numbers of students choosing to study here from sub-Saharan Africa, China and SE Asia, and the Asian sub-continent. The number of scholarships for Global South candidates has rarely kept pace with demand from highly qualified candidates. But another factor is that supervising PhD students whose native language is not English can sometimes require more time in the polishing of drafts. Because all colleagues are now so highly geared to their own research and publications under pressure from the REF, some may have shied away from taking Global South candidates unless their proposals are aligned to staff research. There is a parallel in the degree of informality of acceptance and supervision: postgraduates from the 1960s and 1970s remark on the rather casual nature of contact with supervisors and the degree to which they were left alone right up to the final draft of the thesis: no presentations, for example.

With a large graduate school, Durham Geography has been an important training ground both for future academics and also those choosing to take up careers in the government, corporate or NGO sectors. Our former students are dispersed globally including positions across many Geography departments.

1



- 1. The Northern Lights, Norway fieldtrip, 2016
- 2. Kviarjökull glacier, Iceland fieldtrip, 2014
- 3. Switzerland fieldtrip, 2014
- 4. Nepal fieldtrip, 2018

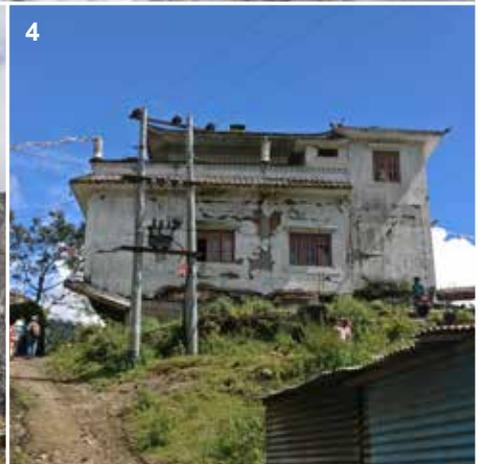
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3



4



Queen's Campus, Stockton



Queen's Campus, Stockton

In 1988 the University put forward a proposal with Teesside Polytechnic (as was) to develop a University College on Teesside which at that time was the largest conurbation in the UK, if not Europe, without a University. Lengthy and complex negotiations followed, Geography playing a key role with Jim Lewis being seconded in 1990 to the Joint Development Executive (later becoming Vice-Principal). By 1989 agreement was reached as to the four degree programmes to be offered. Two of these new programmes were Environmental Management and Environmental Technology, the former being led from Durham and the latter, sharing some modules from Management would be led from Teesside. From the outset it was agreed that whilst the syllabus for the new programme would draw largely on the expertise of the two Departments, it would be wholly original and comprise new, purpose-designed modules. From then onwards Michael Alexander led the department's involvement in the Environmental Management programmes (Fig 23).

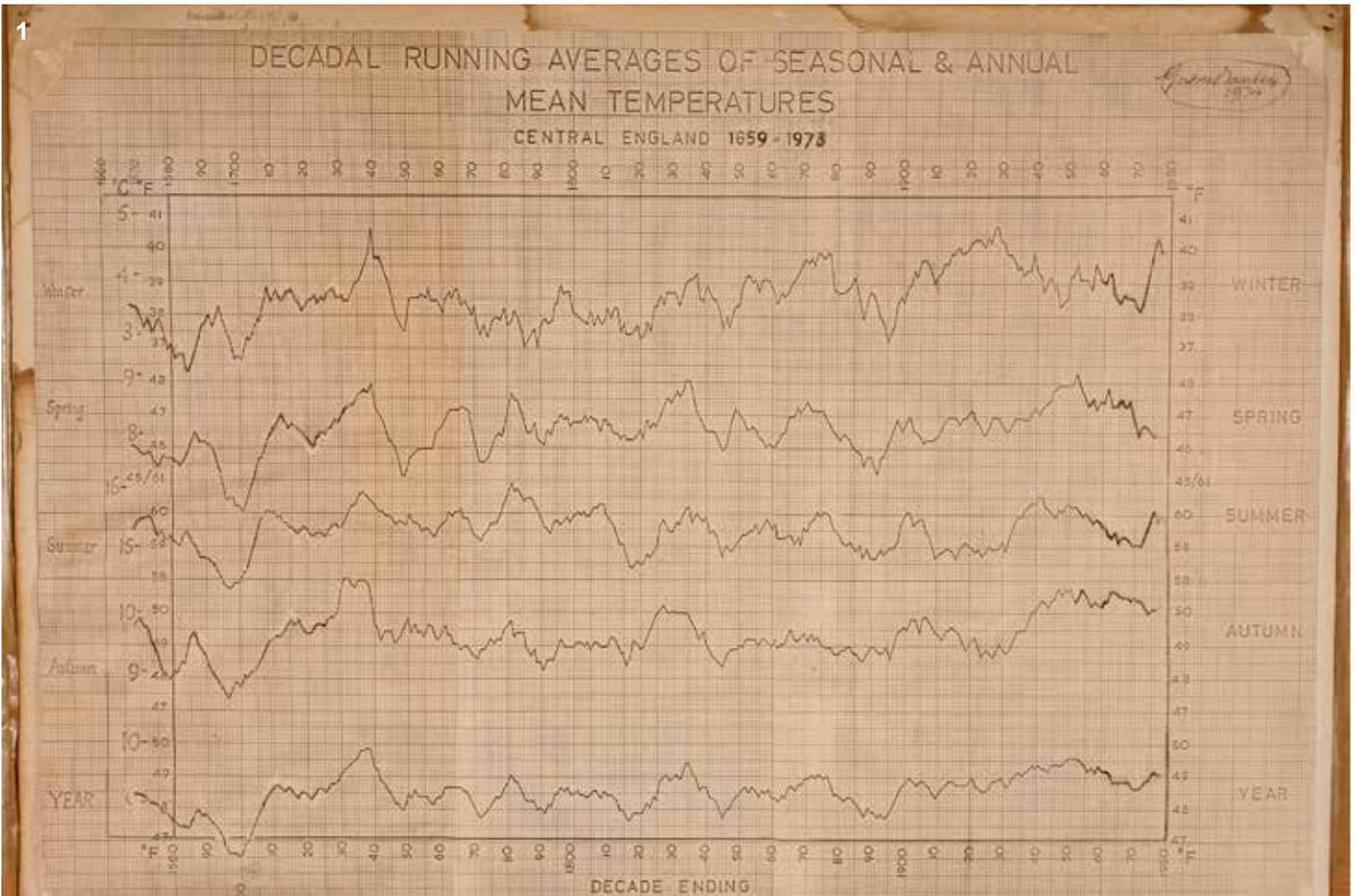


Fig. 28: Not many undergraduates saw much of the Queen's Campus at Stockton but it brought new staff and new ideas to the department's teaching. By the time of this picture in 2017, the decision to withdraw degree level work had been taken.

Despite the best endeavours of the academic staff, Environmental Sciences was never able to recruit up to the required quota (possibly because nationally there were significantly more places offered on University Environmental Science programmes, than students wishing to study them!); thus in 2002 the University determined that the Environmental Science Programme would cease in 2006 and that all students and teaching on the programme would migrate to Durham in 2004. In retrospect, Geography involvement in Environmental Science was extremely beneficial to the continuing success of the Department, both in terms of the additional staff that we were able to recruit and also for the improvement of the Geography undergraduate teaching programme by enabling us to adopt the best aspects of the different regulations to the benefit of our undergraduates. Those colleagues who taught at Stockton enjoyed the experience: *"I wasn't entirely sure what to expect from the Stockton students, many of whom*

came from (euphemistically called) 'non-traditional' backgrounds or routes in to University. It only took a few weeks before I started to realise that I had far more interesting and enjoyable time teaching at Stockton than on the main campus most of the time. ... In Stockton the class was invariably more lively, conversational and challenging. They made me teach them!"

Geography's input was not, however, limited to undergraduate programmes. In 1998 the department established the International Centre for Regional Regeneration and Development Studies (ICRRDS), at Stockton based in the Wolfson Research Institute for Health and Wellbeing. Under the directorship of Alan Townsend the Centre undertook a range of projects for national government and regional public bodies. Following Townsend's retirement in 2005, the Centre was renamed the Centre for the Study of Cities and Regions, and continued with a more urban focus with Joe Painter as Director until 2008/9, when its activities were merged with a research group of the parent Department. In addition, two members of the department served as Directors of the Wolfson Research Institute itself, which also accommodated some of the research activities of the department's health geographers.



4

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1. Research chart showing the decadal average temperatures in Central England from 1659-1973
2. Embarking on an expedition of Professor Fisher's
3. W.B. Fisher, 1981
4. A telegram sent to the department from a field trip in Turkey to report no casualties after an earthquake

The Department as a Community



The Department as a Community

There have been a number of identifiable phases in the department's history as a scholarly community, which can be largely focussed on the academic staff. There is no doubt for example that before 1980 a medium-sized department with three Chair-holders offered poor prospects of promotion beyond Senior Lecturer (and not all that good for that level thanks to the UGC rules) and so people left. There was however some sense of solidarity in the face of diktats from above, partly fuelled by mutual support gatherings of exhausted new parents. In the 1980s there was a sense of the scope for innovation but the national context meant that any departure was an invitation to the administration not to fill the post: for example the loss of Ray Harris and his remote sensing research was a distinct hiccup only cured by Danny Donoghue's developments after 1989.

Within that setting, the most important development was the increased number and influence of women staff. In the 1970s the department was small enough to be friendly but was a very male environment. Once the external pressures on higher education became more manifest it still provided a good place for collaboration with colleagues although one impression was that a leading group within the Department led a determined and sometimes aggressive strategy to ensure Durham would excel under the new framework. It was perceived that there was a gendered element to this, with women under-represented (particularly at the senior level), and more likely to come under undue scrutiny. The Department gained in University, national and international status, size and finances, but it did so at a price. The department appointed a number of female professors from outside but it was still a long time before women were promoted to senior positions (the first woman promoted internally to Professor was Rachel Pain). The department has been able to appoint, and continues to appoint some of the world's leading women scholars in Geography. It was only belatedly that the department began to promote more family-friendly working practices (e.g. ensuring meetings and academic events are not held outside of normal working hours) and to ensure that decisions being made take account of diversity and equality issues (e.g. more diverse representation on academic appointments panels). Bringing EDI issues to the fore has helped to enable the greater visibility of an already outstandingly strong historical cohort of women geographers. Over recent years the department has seen a rapid increase in the number of women in senior leadership roles. This has been accompanied by a cultural shift where the inequitable challenges faced by women in academia have been more openly recognised, and there is more widespread mentoring of women at various career stages. This has gradually ensured that the Department is a more equitable and family-friendly place to work and continues to attract and appoint good numbers of outstanding women scholars. There are still challenges but the department continues to move in the right direction, and more rapidly than many peer departments. The possibility of women heads of department has existed since the 1970s when the University (frightened perhaps by the Paris events of 1968) abandoned the role of permanent heads of department in favour of a 3-year rotating Chair, though not at the expense of incumbents appointed to retirement. At time of writing, Cheryl McEwan (Fig. 29), will be the first woman to take up the reins as Head of Department, in summer 2021.



Fig. 29: Cheryl McEwan, pictured with two PhD graduates

An equivalent change was the rise in the number of women students. In the 1960s most were men and only when new female-only colleges opened and the existing colleges admitted men and women equally did the numbers come to roughly equal parity. This in spite of one senior member of staff (now dead) saying in the 1970s that the nature of Geography was such that women were unlikely to be as good at it as men. Fortunately, such views are long gone and in recent decades we have recruited approximately equal numbers of men and women undergraduates.

Support Staff



Support Staff

In any comparison with other similar departments around the UK and overseas, one statistic usually stands out. That is the number of people hired to support the research and teaching programmes in the department. Given that it is now roughly the size of a small business, it is no surprise that there have been, among others, laboratory technicians, IT specialists, executive assistants, cartographers, admissions secretaries and a research office. It was not always thus. For the earliest days there are no accessible records, but in the later 1950s the support staff was basically the Professor's secretary and a Technician. Increases in complement meant growth in all those areas but the Head Technician of many years, Gordon McWhirter, and his secretarial equivalent, Margaret Bell, were key



Fig. 30: The department was unusual among Geography Schools in employing a good number of support staff. In addition to these five, there would have been at least two other senior technicians. Here, Arthur Corner, David Hume, George Brown and David Cowton are with Oliver, a job experience colleague from The Sudan.



Fig. 31: As lab results became more central to research output, lab technicians like Derek Coates were critical to the effort involved in processing enough samples. That was 1988, but nowadays, it is sample in and results out in a minute or less.

figures in underpinning everything from chalk in the lecture rooms to dealing with gaps and stresses in staffing. In time, they retired and were succeeded by Derek Hudspeth and Joan Andrews who had charge of a much expanded establishment of men and women, often with specialised skills (Figs 30 & 31).

There were stresses: some among the technicians for example were at one time reluctant to share tea-room facilities with academic staff thus sequestering a room (always a scarce commodity) for much of the day, and the hierarchy-promotion structure for technical staff was a source of continuous grievance. Mostly this derived from the 'Blue Book', a protocol negotiated with the unions, which specified the criteria to be satisfied if a technician was to be promoted to the next grade. These rested almost entirely on the number of people supervised by the individual and not their competence. So the annual visit to the Chairman by the union rep was not usually a happy occasion though it was sometimes possible to subvert the system and more or less invent shadow jobs to be supervised. But it is probably not unfair to say that most Chairmen wanted a much more generous deal for their staff. Another stress came from money: before Halliday's time as VC the department grant from the centre was basically a consumables sum: all staffing and overhead costs were central expenditure. But we had access to cash with which to buy paperclips, paper (a bill which quadrupled when the Displaywriter was bought since everyone wanted four copies

of their drafts) and ink for drawing maps. Each year, the Head Technician and the Chairman would meet anxiously to see what the balance was and find out how stropo a letter would be forthcoming from the University Treasurer. Generally, an equilibrium would be found, where there was an overspend (we do not get enough money) but not a huge one (we are not totally incompetent).

It cannot be said that the relationships between academic staff and their support have always been cosy. Until about the 1980s there was quite a definite sense of hierarchy lingering on from a kind of upstairs-downstairs separation. For many years at Christmas there was a separate lunch for technical staff and on one visit to Lanehead by two academic staff and a technician, the latter ate his sandwiches in a different room. For all that pay grades for support staff are too low (to some extent a consequence of the employment opportunities in the north-east) a more co-operative and flatter pyramid now exists. Support staff remain a critical part of the department's ongoing success and continue to provide critical support for research, teaching and administration. Recent years have seen an increasing degree of working with centralised support departments.

A miscellaneous reminiscence

One story: Brian Roberts was coordinating the Department's involvement in graduation in 1997. He came in one day with a smile on his face, having had a letter from a senior British army officer in Hong Kong at the time of the handover whose son was due to graduate. This chap wrote to explain that as they were on the same day, either he would miss graduation, or his son would miss the handover ceremony. Would we, he enquired, be able to postpone graduation? Brian told us that he had written back regretting that were unable to re-book the cathedral, Peter Ustinov and everybody else, but 'perhaps you could ask the Chinese to hang on?' This story provoked a memory of an Army officer cadet who failed his BA due to a plagiarized dissertation. The next day, The Times gazetted him as entering Sandhurst from a certain school and Durham University. This resulted in a peeved phone call from the then Chairman of the department to the CO at the military academy pointing out that there was no actual graduation on the man's part. The resulting apology contained some remarkably strangled vowels.

We ought also to remember Brian Clark who left for a senior post at Aberdeen and there built a strong centre of environmental impact studies. But a major Durham legacy came in his battle with the man then appointed by the centre to be the boss of the Science Site in all non-academic matters, one Brigadier Harry Fisher. Brian campaigned vigorously and eventually successfully for the Brigadier to introduce soft toilet paper throughout the site.



1. Durham University Observatory
2. Mrs Audrey Warner, the long-time resident of the Observatory cottage, taking readings
3. Meteorological equipment at the observatory
4. Presentation of the Premier Award in 1974 by its donor, Dr Robin Mills
5. Department of Geography Library

Undergraduates: programmes and experiences



Undergraduates: programmes and experiences

To compile a reasonably accurate account of the offerings and achievements of a large teaching department over so many years is a formidable job. Many graduates have been kind enough to send us their memories and there are still enough staff around from somewhat earlier times to draw out some lineaments. Nevertheless, any account is unlikely to address the lived experience of all the people who took part in those 90 years of interaction -- we are open to more thoughts to fill the gaps. A few people from Newcastle have also sent along their accounts and it is interesting to read how in parallel the two departments were until the 1960s, with very similar syllabuses, assessment mixes and the like. There was a joint Board of Studies until 1963 though there is no recollection anywhere of it making binding decisions.

The first item to note is the growth in size of the undergraduate intake. Given that drop-out rates have been very low, and inter-programme transfer possible, then the numbers at graduation (Fig 32) are a fair guide to growth. (The pictures taken of the third year in each May are maybe an even better guide: Fig 33.) In an overall perspective, the changes have mirrored the national picture: for many years, numbers were small, with a typical lecture audience of 20 and a tutorial group of four; then came the post-1960s expansions fuelled in part by national policy and in equal part by the expansionary aims of W B Fisher; thereafter the national move to a mass education system with intakes rising progressively up through 100 (passed in the mid-1960s) to current levels of over 240 per year, including a growing international contingent. Only the growth in staff numbers and teaching room capacity have kept actual class sizes below the sorts of numbers commonly experienced in North America and mainland Europe, for whose exchange students on ERASMUS programmes the degree of interaction with faculty was a revelation. "I have a whole half-hour by myself *with a Professor*" said one German in the late 1990s. Other changes have taken place in parallel: there has been, as would be expected, a diminution of formality. Until the 1960s undergraduates wore gowns to lectures and sometimes to tutorials (in which they might be allowed to smoke). As a concession to the severe winter of 1962/3, women undergraduates were allowed by Senate to wear trousers with gowns, a hitherto unacceptable combination. Address was likewise generally formal: tutors addressed their charges as 'Mr' and 'Miss' and the tutor was Mr A or Dr Z. In the third year students might be Jack and Jill but staff were not John, Ian, David nor, especially, Bill.



Fig. 32: For many years, the end of Durham time took place in The Castle. Here, John Dewdney (an official Marshal) leads a procession towards its Graduation Congregation. (1960s-1970s)

The great response to the 1960s was the introduction of a wider variety of options within the programme. Hitherto, there had mostly been 'the course' which everybody took and sat the exams thereof. The expansion of staff numbers towards double figures and a route to smallish classes meant that a slate of options could be provided; a continuing feature of the menu was debate on how that should be structured: all options, some compulsory courses in second and third years, some options even in first year, a third year critical philosophy course as a (very unpopular) bedrock --- all were tried at some time or other. The department avoided too much specialisation in its teaching: though the Middle East was always present until the mid-70s. There was no concentration on a model-



Fig. 33: An early example of the Third Year photograph shortly before graduation. Dominated numerically by men with ties; no staff other than Fisher present.



Fig. 34: 'See for yourselves' was a vitally important part of student experience when the catchment area for undergraduates rarely including working collieries as well as planted tip heaps. This trip was to Easington Colliery in 1989.

based, regional or thematic curriculum. In all of this, comparison with other schools within the University and with other departments of Geography were also a driving force: staff would come back from the annual conference (always in early January, centred on halls of residence unheated for most of December) of the Institute of British Geographers with the knowledge that at Barchester the undergraduates were offered a third-year choice between six modules with a staff base of four people (could they possibly be doing any research?). Pride was manifest in the maintenance of overseas field classes in the face of financial difficulties and in events like the gift of a suite of IBM PCs for teaching use, orchestrated by Michael Blakemore and 'opened' by the then Chancellor, Dame Margot Fonteyn. These largely replaced what one student from the 1960s recalls as '... calculators in the Department [which] were the size of a current large lap-top and had to be booked in advance, or were even a hand-cranked version that looked something like an Enigma Code Machine from WW2' or '... sounding like Gatling guns'. But always worthy of remark was the emphasis on experience in the outdoors, whether in a town or a wet marsh (Figs 34, 35 & 36)

In spite of all the problems (and Geography nationally as a discipline was not very confident of itself until perhaps the mid-1970s) the verdict of former students seems to be largely positive. Not many lectures were regarded as dull and simply a relay of 'facts' and the breadth of the curriculum was generally seen as well thought-out, though one commentator reckoned that he 'had the impression that lectures were a nuisance that got in the way of the main work of the staff.' Some parts of the work were oppressively time-consuming (the second year Practical attracts a number of negative assessments) but the field classes and the moves towards independent work were compensations that students have seemed to consistently appreciate. A predictable variable was tutorials: the small size was seen as good but the level of personality interaction was indeed variable. A problem not confined to the students, it can be asserted. A major problem, though, was the lack of resources, especially in terms of library provision (it must have been the 1980s before the Library started buying multiple copies of main texts), now overcome by digital means. The introduction of computing was not all joy: one student recalls that "[M]any a long hour was spent in the basement room analysing data from soil pits on the department's new suite of computers – something most of us had never had the experience of using." Beyond the mechanical and the digital, it was noted that several of the features of the Department's curriculum of recent decades have now appeared in successive revisions of the 'A' level syllabuses, a healthy sign that more advanced work is making its way to schools over time.



Fig. 35: Courses often kept an eye on the local scene, here being noted at Millburngate: the loon pants suggest the 1970s. The shopping centre was demolished in 2017.

In cohort with changing patterns of teaching came alterations in assessment; in essence, examinations were replaced to varying extents with continuous assessment. These alterations took many forms, based on individual modules or on practical work and with a varying contribution from the second year. One invariant was the third year dissertation, which might form the nascence of postgraduate work for those who wished to go on to a higher degree. The annual final examiners' meeting (with external examiners present) to determine degree classes (even today these are still a matter of looking at the marks of every individual, albeit anonymised by student 'code' since the 2000s) was always a fraught occasion: too many Firsts, not enough Firsts, should a near-perfect piece of work actually get more than 71%; where ought the 2:1/2:2 boundary to come; how can we acknowledge that



Fig. 36: Sampling peat profiles (with Michael Tooley) could be wet and hands-in-pockets cold. Not much has changed.

Mr Y had been quite ill for two months? The department pioneered a system of concessions based on special circumstances being assessed in confidence by two or three staff and then applied to a candidate's results without further discussion; this was at one time widely adopted in the University generally.

One last major change has been the acknowledgement that at least some parts of the discipline fall under governmental desires to promote Science and Technology and so in common with e.g., physics and chemistry, a four-year programme has become possible, with an emphasis on individual progress towards research autonomy. The additional fourth year provides an innovative, research-led programme of study which allows students to develop advanced knowledge and practical skills at the frontiers of Geography. Building on the first three years of the undergraduate programme, the MArts and MSci (Geog) allow students to design and manage innovative Research Projects in collaboration with academic staff as well as enhancing the suite of transferable skills to improve all round employability. First degree enrichment has been also possible by spending the second year on an exchange programme much of which has been provided under EU schemes.

A whole study would be needed to chronicle properly the introduction of digital technology into undergraduate work. Driven by early-adopter staff who instructed their colleagues into e.g., the arcane language of MS-DOS, the IBM suite soon blossomed into rooms with a new machine or three, then twenty and eventually cascading into the situation where access to a powerful laptop or tablet is seen as essential by every student. The coming of PowerPoint meant that scribbling in lectures became replaced by keyboard tapping, with WiFi increasing – especially in early days – the range of distractions for the students at the back of the lecture theatre. Any resistance by those 'crusties' nearing retirement was futile.

A recurring element of undergraduate life from very early days has been the student-run Geographical Society. It is fair to say that like most undergraduate societies it has had its periods of success and of relative obscurity but there have been some notable combinations of academic and social gatherings, not least in the 1980s when a group of enthusiasts mounted a programme which included a residential conference, putting up students from ten other universities and getting some commercial sponsorship. The end-of-year dinner-dance was a sell-out, which is not surprising.

The one constant in the undergraduate programmes has been change, driven by internal pressures created by adventurous new members of staff together with the external circumstances in which higher education finds itself. The above paragraphs are of course only one side of the story, to which must be added the experience of those who went through the programmes, as Single Honours, Joint Honours, General degree or Natural Science students. Feedback from graduates provides one route into assessment of the quality of teaching and learning, though just how our internal judgements can be sensibly made is difficult: the proportion of Firsts and Upper Seconds, the number of people in paid employment after five years, the declared impact after 20 years? All have advocates and detractors. National judgements have come and gone without visible trace: there was even a Quality Assurance Agency-inspired 'Benchmarking Statement' to compare offerings by all the relevant departments, by discipline. They purported to describe what gives a discipline its coherence and identity, and define what can be expected of a graduate in terms of the abilities and skills needed to develop understanding or competence in the subject. Ian Simmons was Chair of the first national exercise (in 2000) and it is still used in quinquennial reviews of departments around the country with the latest revision from 2014. We await the outcome of reviews of the latest government-led initiative on teaching quality, the Teaching Excellence Framework, which has proved controversial both within and outside Higher Education.

As would be expected, the memories of former students often contain the names of teachers whose influence was especially strong and stimulating. At the risk of invidiousness, Janet Townsend must be in the Premier League: as a leader in her field with a strong and often uncompromising desire to pass on her expertise, she is often singled out for praise. In a different way, Michael Drury was much mentioned. He was the first person to take on the identifiable



Fig. 37: Room 309 was part of everybody's life experience. A decent attendance awaits the next bad pun from Ian Simmons in the 1970s.



Fig. 38: The Appleby lecture theatre has had a number of make-overs but this is much like its original state. Mike Crang in world mode suggests a date between 1994 and 2000.

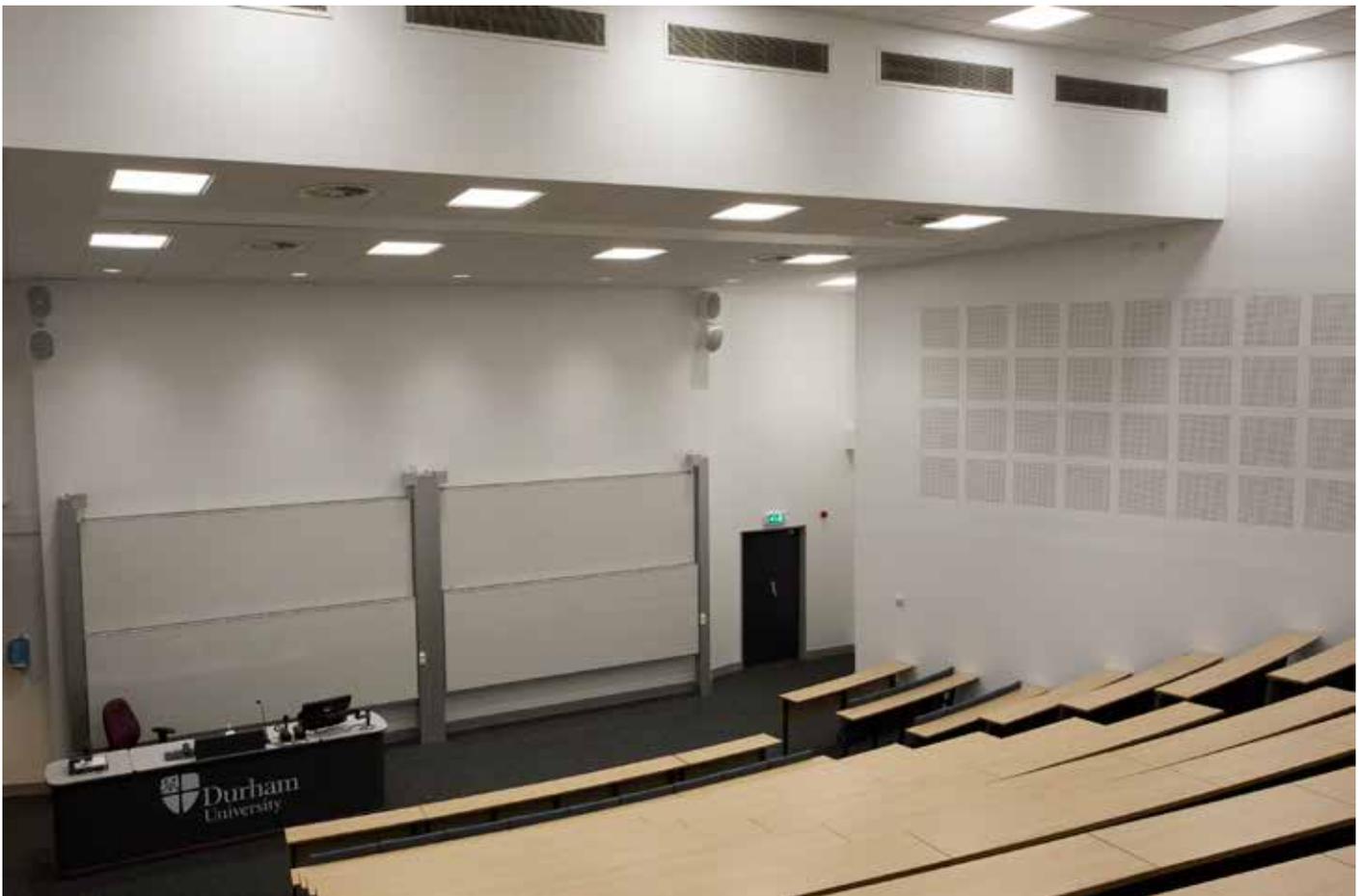


Fig. 39: The 2017 iteration of the Appleby theatre. More seats, a shallower rake and corporate branding add up to a more clinical atmosphere. The equipment from the projection room is now with the Beamish Museum.

role of director of undergraduate studies and he was outstanding, not least because everybody liked him and listened to him; indeed he was one of those core people around whom a successful department is built even though they may not be the winners of medals for their research. Many people were mentioned who contributed most when early in their appointments but a constant is Brian Roberts, who opened many eyes including some rather occluded specimens when his lectures to first year took place at 9 am on Saturday mornings. The lecture and its setting remained the primary interface between teacher and taught (Figs 37, 38 & 39) but for some Geography allowed them to develop a taste for real lab and field work (Fig 40).

The upshot of comments from many sources is a diverse mix in which most of them are positive but not entirely so. Compliments are given for enthusiasm of the staff, for the range of material and of places, and for the involving nature of fieldwork; most of all perhaps for the maintenance of small groups where



Fig. 40: The conversion of lecture rooms to Labs was never the best solution but it persisted as physical geography acquired more instrumentation. For undergraduate teaching, the gear was necessarily simpler, but dissertations could provide entry to more advanced lab work.

undergraduates are known as individuals. Cartography practicals, on the other hand devoured time that could be better spent, especially when the techniques used for lettering involved a stencil, a sort of ink reservoir with a fine nozzle, and indelible Indian ink, all from Rotring. The advent of Letraset was a great boon (though expensive on individual pockets), before it all went digital, with access to thousands of fonts, among which the dreaded Comic Sans was a one-time favourite for undergraduates' dissertations. Hand-lettering was, it seems, always discouraged: "you are not illustrating a medieval manuscript" one student was told (Fig 41). All that changed as the university floated onto the ocean of digital media replacing printed pages. (Figs 42 & 43).



Fig.41: The scene of much agony: the post-1965 cartography lab, with its demands upon students for detailed work by hand and upon staff for a lot of marking. Ken Atkinson (possibly John Steven) supervises.

Techniques aside, there seems little doubt that getting a good degree in Geography has got more difficult in intellectual terms. The churning finality of third year exams may have given way to some extent to other forms of assessment but the level of understanding of complexity, whether in the social or the natural world (and especially at their interfaces) is now much deeper. In the 1950s and early 1960s, it was possible to get a First on the back of a sharp memory for 'facts'; more recently, a depth of comprehension and critical thinking is essential. This reflects, as it should, the way in which the discipline itself has become more faceted in its apprehension of the world, an approach to complexity which has raised its standing in both academic and public contexts. The beginning of a critical approach to geographical knowledge probably comes in the early 1970s, especially under the influence of the work of David Harvey. This change is often remarked upon by former students. Before then, a critical look at the curriculum identifies it as solidly 'realist': these are the facts and you need to know them. The Harvey influence introduced knowledge of a more idealist sort in which 'how do we know what we think we know?' became a vital question, with teaching by Douglas Pocock and Janet Townsend leading students into a whole new epistemological era.



Fig. 42: After the new Science Library had opened, Geography inherited its old premises as one of the most elegant departmental libraries anywhere. Map Curator and Librarian Jonathan Young has oversight of it. The mezzanine eventually became the foundation for a whole new layer of offices.

This feeds in to the perception among perhaps a majority of graduates that there were courses but no overall curriculum with a purpose. So one graduate of 1972 felt that the idea of a curriculum was opaque to students, a construct for external evaluation. The Benchmarking Statements were an attempt to alter that but there is no evidence that they were taken all that seriously. As with many departments once the staff level had passed something like ten or twelve, the offering was 'core courses plus options', with the former dealing with the bread and butter of Physical and Human Geography, and the latter different flavours of jam depending on appointments, periods of leave and similar variables. The tutorial essay gets a mixed reception: the discipline involved in the work and the writing have always been stimulating but the tutor-centred (rather than course-centred) topics were sometimes felt to be somewhat eccentric (Figs 44 & 45).

Few former students commented on the eventual outcome of their degree assessment, though the few Firsts awarded was occasionally mentioned, though without rancour as if the formation of a hard currency was necessary. More testified to the usefulness of knowledge and attitudes in their later careers. If any one characteristic can be singled out then it is Geography's demands that the complexity of place and process be understood, preferably in a synoptic and synthesis-building way.



Fig. 43: IBM gave the department a suite of PCs in the 1980s and they were used directly in teaching. Some students regretted the old 2H Practical penmanship but most followed Danny Donoghue's urging to adopt the new technology.



Fig. 44: A tutorial with Joe Painter clearly required considerable concentration. Unless it was one of those groups where nobody would say anything.

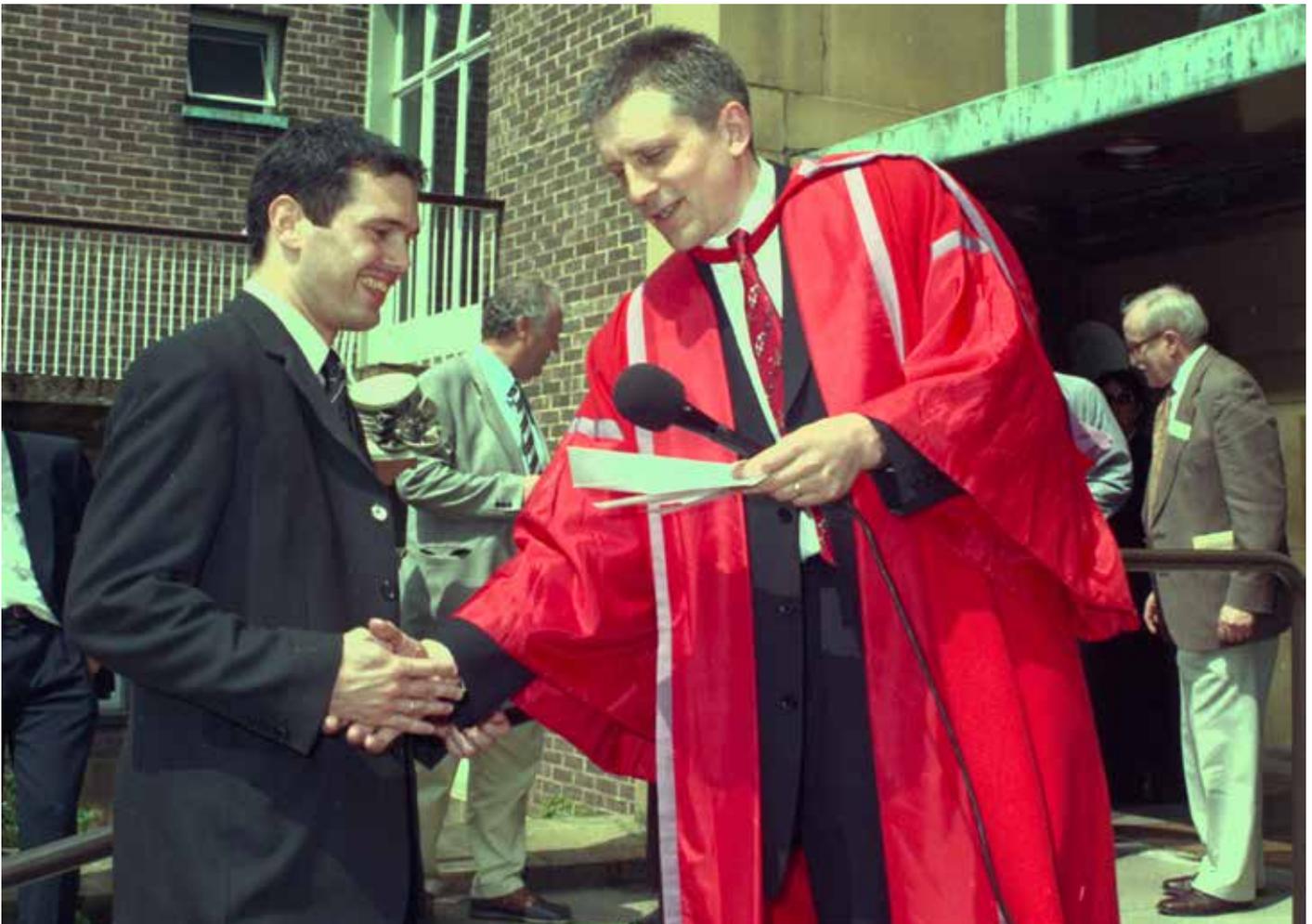


Fig. 45: It was not always fine enough to make the departmental awards out of doors but Ian Shennan is protected by his gown. Dai Morgan in the background, not in a suit.

Tensions and Conflicts



Tensions and Conflicts

In a large academic department some tensions and conflicts are inevitable and Durham Geography has been no exception. For the most part the department has not experienced conflict (not unknown elsewhere) between the Human and Physical sides of the discipline. Since the 1990s both Human and Physical Geography have been sufficiently well resourced to ensure that neither has felt under threat and there has been a conscious policy of maintaining approximate balance between the two parts of the subject by, for example, admitting roughly equal numbers of BSc and BA students specialising in Physical and Human Geography respectively. For a time, this resulted in more limited integration across the department than some might have liked. Recent academic appointments and the introduction of more taught modules incorporating both natural and social science approaches have sought to promote integration, building on earlier initiatives such as the Institute for Hazard, Risk and Resilience.

Historically, the origins of Geography as an academic discipline were entangled with European colonialism and university curricula bore the imprint of those entanglements well after the end of the major phase of post-second world war de-colonisation. In the twenty-first century Geography remains a largely white discipline, lacking in ethnic and cultural diversity even by the low standards of British academia. In terms of its academic staffing and undergraduate students Durham Geography has been no exception (although it is highly unusual in having had a non-white Head of Department). The postgraduate student body has always been much more diverse, reflecting the larger numbers of international students studying for Masters and PhDs, including many from the Global South. Graduate students from the UK and the EU have been overwhelmingly white, however. It has become clear that the Department's whiteness has meant it has not always been as welcoming or comfortable an environment as it should be for scholars and students from black and minority ethnic backgrounds. In addition, the curriculum in Human Geography at Durham did not, until relatively recently, deal in any depth with questions of race and racism. There is now a strengthening institutional commitment to address issues of diversity, difference and inclusion, including in the curriculum, though there remains more to do.

Gender equality has been another area of slow, though hopefully now accelerating progress. As noted above, for most of the Department's history, women academics have been a tiny minority of the academic staff. That began to change in the 1990s and today approximately 40% of the academic staff are women. However, in 2020 only about a third of the (large) number of Durham's professors of Geography are women, and we will only welcome our first female Head of Department in Academic year 2020/21. Concerns have been expressed by some about an overly masculine working culture, one which valorises certain academic activities and measures of performance over others that are equally important and valuable to the quality of research, education and departmental life. Organisational change is one area where intra-departmental tensions can come to the fore, particularly where one group feels their work and contribution is under-valued. For example, a reconfiguration of research human research clusters which resulted in the dissolution of the Development Studies Group, was felt by some to have unfairly prioritised certain forms of research and knowledge production over others. In recent years the Department has tried to improve gender equality through measures to reduce hidden forms of discrimination and organizational and attitudinal barriers to the recruitment, retention and promotion of women and their full participation in academic life. While some advances have been made (and formal recognition for them provided by an award from the Athena Swan scheme) there remain concerns that female academics are sometimes unfairly disadvantaged. We continue to reflect on issues of equality and are working on concrete actions to improve our performance in this area.

Final Reflections



Final Reflections

The department has been a part of a very small university in an elite system and then seen the change to today's medium-size institution in a mass learning system. Though the claim is one of success (and confirmed by some of the national and global rankings that we can use when convenient) there have been times of anxiety, which ought not to be buried under the concrete desert which now fronts the West Building.

One period of difficulty was the practice until the 1970s of a permanent Head of Department with more or less untrammelled power. This resulted in "The Professor" (and it was usually only one) being virtually identified with the department and forming part of a group which ran the subject nationally. At Durham, W B Fisher's role in building the department was crucial: it might never have happened otherwise. But he was an inhibiting factor in adaptation to changes in the general Zeitgeist and in catalysing new development – the sense of release when succeeded by John Clarke was strong. A recurring set of blips has happened when rather a lot of staff left within a short time of one another: in the 1970s this could be put down to externally-imposed restrictions on promotion and so there was no appetite for looking for other causes but in later times, other factors were perceived as important, as when a clutch of senior staff in Human Geography came and went within a few years, and when several senior women staff's next career stage all coincided. A long-term problem has been the conditions and pay of technical and support staff: the University has always, it seems, been willing to pay them low on their scales and to look first at them when economies are to be made. It has often felt as if the centre never fully appreciated the value of a loyal cadre of skilled support. Student matters were generally low-key as problems so long as the subject was healthy in secondary schools and Durham attractive to a variety of them, though it could never be said that the historical intake was diverse by modern standards. At times, it had to be made clear to a few Heads of Colleges that Geography was not going to be the vehicle for their aspiring internationals in rugby, cricket or rowing, but usually sense prevailed. At the times of the first few RAE assessments, the output and standing of research was never in doubt, but there were anxious moments when high grades were put in danger by a temporarily low proportion of PhD candidates that were signed up and who completed their degree.

Quite deliberately, this account does not have a firm end-date. Most of it relates to staff who were in the department in the years up to 2000, with the major changes thereafter waiting for a chronicle of their own, preferably by someone in full-time post at the time and with enough time for hindsight to do its work. Enough has been set down to establish the key cliché of the age: that change is permanent. Equally important, the standing criterion for success in a neoliberal polity has been met: growth. Without doubt, however, there is good evidence to assert the wrong-headedness of the forecasts of the 1960s that more would mean worse. What has come about is different from the university that emerged from the 1940s but it would be perverse to think of it as inferior. Talented staff and committed students (Fig 40) have made it better.



Final Year Students and Academic Staff 2018
Department of Geography

Fig. 46 The graduating class of 2018

Appendix: List of Postgraduate Theses



*List up to date as
of 20 August 2020

1936

MLitt Thorpe, Harry The geography of rural settlement in the Durham region

1955

PhD Maling, D.H. The geomorphology of the Wear Valley

1957

PhD Dickinson, Paul The historical geography of county Durham during the middle ages

1958

MLitt Teale, W.N. Regionalism in rural settlement in the Pennines of north-west Yorkshire

1959

MA Hall, C.B. Huntingdon and its region: a study of urban settlement in an agricultural region

1960

PhD Al-Barazi, N.K. The geography of Argiculture in irrigated areas of the middle Euphrates valley

PhD Beeley, B.W. The individual and changing rural society in Malta: a study of some aspects of the social and economic geography of the Maltese islands

MLitt Bulugma, Hadi M.R. The Western coastal zone of Tripolitania a human geography

MLitt Buru, M.M. A geographical study of the eastern Jebel Akhdar, Cyrenaica

PhD Charlton, C.A. Trends in the economic geography of Malta since 1600

PhD Charlton, W.A. Trends in the economic geography of Malta since 1800

PhD Hill, R.W. Some problems of economic geography in Northern tripolitania: a study of agriculture and irrigation on the Jefara plain

MLitt Khuga, M.A. The Jebel Garian in Tripolitania a regional study

1961

PhD	Brehony, J.A.N.	A geographical study of the jebel tarhuna, Tripolitania
MA	Burgess, Donald A.	Some aspects of the geography of the ports of Sunderland, Seaham, and the Hartlepoons
MSc	Frisby, M.E.	The Rendzina soils of the Magnesian series in Durham
PhD	McLachlan, K.S.	A geographical study of the coastal zone between Homs and Misurata, Tripolitania: a geography of economic growth
MLitt	Taylor, A.R.	The olive in Northern Tripolitania: some aspects of agrarian geography

1962

MLitt	Musto, Naomi Muriel	A study of the settlements to the north of the vale of Pickering
MLitt	Siddle, David J.	Holderness: land drainage and the evolution of a landscape

1963

PhD	Thorpe, David	A geographical study of retail trade, and of business districts in English county towns: an examination of regional and urban variations
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1964

PhD	Bulugma, M.R.	The urban geography of Benghazi
MSc	Simpson, R.	Some geographical aspects of the agriculture of the Hartlepool's region
PhD	Wightman, W.R.	Some aspects of the historical geography of the vale of Pickering area 1086-1350 A.D.

1965

PhD	Birch, B.P.	Characteristics of rural settlement in the corn belt of the North American mid-west
PhD	Brown, Judith A.	A geographical study of the evolution of the cities of Tehran and Isfahan
PhD	Buru, M.M.	El-Marj plain, a geographical study
PhD	Darwent, David F.	Urban growth in relation to socio-economic development and westernisation: a case study of the city of Mashhad
PhD	McKee, R.F.	An investigation in the east Durham plateau into the problems of soil survey in relation to agricultural productivity
PhD	Mitchell, Peter K.	West Cleveland land use, circa 1550 to 1850

1966

MA	Armstrong, P.H.	Fences, walls and gates, with particular reference to the Atlantic fringe of Europe
PhD	Catchpole, Alan Joseph William	Climatic studies in North East England
MA	El Tom, Mahdi Amin	Some aspects of the annual and monthly rainfall over the Sudan
PhD	Eliot Hurst, M.E.	Land use and traffic generation in urban areas, with particular reference to Perth
MA	Faris, G.T.M.A.	A contribution to the economic geography of present-day forestry and forest products in the Sudan
MA	Faris. B.M.A.	Aspects of fiscal structure & policy in Iraq, 1953-1963-with reference to their effects on economic development
MA	Flower, David J.	A study of the agriculture, economy and settlement of North East Khorassan, Iran
PhD	Harvey, Milton	A geographical study of the pattern, processes and consequences of urban growth in Sierra Leone in the twentieth century
MA	Hewapathirane, Daya U.	The geography of the swamp rice region of coastal Sierra Leone
MLitt	Hurst, E.W. Eliot	The urban geography of Beirut
MA	Katatas, Cevat	A study of the 1963-1967 Turkish five-year plan for economic development with special reference to investment decisions and resource allocation
MA	Radford, A.	Post war Japan: study in political geography
MA	Taylor, G.N.	Village life in north east Khorasan, Iran: a geographical account
PhD	Taylor, Rex Carol	The implications of migration from the Durham coal-field: an anthropological study

1967

PhD	Adejuyigbe, J. Omolade	Aspects of the political geography of Nigeria: with particular reference to the problem of unification
MA	Ahmed, Hassan Abdel Aziz	Caravan trade and routes in the northern Sudan in the 19th century: a study in historical geography
MA	Amin, Hamiddullah	The role of communication in the development of Afghanistan
MSc	Hartmann, P.G.	The assessment of changes in attitude during industrial rehabilitation
MA	McKay, J.	Some of the urban geography of Freetown, Sierra Leone
PhD	Nadur, George A.	Some aspects of the urban geography of Chester le Street and Houghton le Spring and other small urban settlements in north Durham
PhD	Sesay, Shekou M.	Transport in relation to social and economic development in Sierra Leone
MA	Tee-Wah, Ong	The later copying of Shang and Chou bronzes and the determination of the status of Vessels and inscriptions attributed to the Shang or Chou

1968

MA	Al-Jerash, Mohammed Abdullah	Soils and agricultural development in the region of Al-Qassim, Saudi Arabia
MSc	Archer, Brian	The synthesis of daily river flow rates from daily rainfall records
PhD	Atkinson, K.	An investigation of the pedology of Upper Weardale, Co. Durham
PhD	Azeez, Makki Muhammad	Geographical aspects of rural migration from Amara province, Iraq, 1955-1964
MA	El-Seed, Abdel Malik Gasm	Some aspects of measured and estimated evaporation in the Sudan Library Catalogue
MA	Griffiths, G.A.	Aspects of transport rationalisation in south west England
PhD	Hartley, Robert Gordon	Recent population changes in Libya: economic relationships and geographical patterns
PhD	Kirby, D.A.	Some physical and economic aspects of water use in the wear basin
PhD	Siddle, D.J.	Patterns of rural settlement in Sierra Leone: methods of geographical analysis in a tropical environment
MA	Younus, Mohammad	The place of agricultural development in the economic development of Pakistan

1969

PhD	Abdo, Ass ad Sulaiman	A geographical study of transport in Saudi Arabia with special reference to road transport
MA	Bowan, A.	Aspects of semantic change as exemplified in some representative plays of Shakespeare
MSc	Dent, David Leslie	The soils of the Trabzon catena north east Turkey
MA	Fenn, M.J.	British investment in South America and the financial crisis of 1825-1826
PhD	Hajjaji, Salem A.	The land use patterns and rural settlement in the Benghazi plain
PhD	Hebden, R.E.	Urban spheres of influence within county Durham
PhD	Hill, Allan G.	Aspects of the urban development of Kuwait
PhD	Hopkins, Ian William James	The old city of Jerusalem: aspects of the development of a religious centre
PhD	Khuga, Mahmud Ali	The growth and functions of Tripoli, Libya
MA	Romain, David Lindsay	The geographical significance of the first five-year development programme of Trinidad and Tobago 1958 to 1962
PhD	Shoebridge, P.J.	The nature and location of post-war housing development in the coalfield area of county Durham
MA	Sumner, C.K.	Third parties in twentieth century American politics
PhD	Vincent, Peter John	The glacial history and deposits of a selected part of the alston block

1970

PhD	Adeokun, Lawrence Adefemi	Aspects of the population geography of the western area, Sierra Leone
PhD	Ahmed, Hassan Abdel Aziz	Commercial cotton growing in the Sudan between 1860 and 1925: a study in historical geography

MA	Amir, B.E.M.	A study of stream bedload-its origin, characteristics and movement with particular reference to two catchments in the Northern Pennines
PhD	Bilgin, Bahir Mehmet	Non economic and other factors in the development of Eastern Turkey
MLitt	Blowers, A.T.	A social geography of urban fringe housing estates
MSc	Edward J. Tyczynski,	The place of general system theory in biological problems
PhD	Falconer, Allan	A study of the superficial deposits in upper Weardale
PhD	Houston, W.W.K.	Ecological studies on moorland ground beetles (coleopteran: carabidae)
PhD	Jensen-Butler, Chris	An economic geography of consumer movements and expenditure patterns in County Durham
PhD	Kirby, David A.	the geography of inter-war (1919-1939) residential areas on Tyneside: a study of residential growth, and the present condition and use of property
PhD	Mills, L.R.	An analysis of the geographical effects of the Dahomey-Nigeria boundary
PhD	Squires, Roderick H.	A contribution to the vegetational history of upper Teesdale
MA	Thompson, Priscilla Monica	Some aspects of retailing in the distributive system of North East England

1971

PhD	Costello, Vincent F.	Settlement relations in the city and region of Kashan, Iran
PhD	Cundill, P.R.	Ecological history and the development of peat on the central watershed of the north Yorkshire Moors
PhD	Elahi, K. Maudood	Patterns of population structure and growth in East Pakistan
PhD	Jones, R.L.	A contribution to the late quaternary ecological history of Cleveland, North-East Yorkshire
PhD	Lockery, Andrew R.	Quaternary sea level change, Lake formation, and associated glacial events, with special reference to the lower tees basin
MA	Matoto, O.A.	Demographic instability in the pacific island territories
PhD	Nur, Taha Hassan	The Sudan-Ethiopia boundary: a study in political geography
MA	Stringer, E.	The housing pattern in north Tyneside since 1945, with special reference to Newcastle-upon-Tyne

1972

PhD	Atherden, M.A.	A contribution to the vegetation and land use history of the eastern-central north York Moors
MA	Bahrambeygui, H.	Tehran: an urban analysis
PhD	Hameed, Azhar	Growth of urban centres in the upper indus plains as influenced by the development of irrigation potentials
MA	Ingleson, J.S.	Settlement, Agrarian systems, and field patterns in central Durham, 1600-1850: a study in historical geography
PhD	Mater, Baris	Morphological characteristics and pedogenesis of the soils in the Elbistan Basin Eastern Anatolia

MSc	Smith, David M.	Land capability studies in parts of the valleys of the Browney and Deerness rivers in County Durham
PhD	Young, Jonathan C.	Some aspects of the medical geography of County Durham

1973

MA	Birch, Simon J.	A survey of second homes: their number, character, owners and use
MA	Charnley H.J.	The Manor of Cumwhitton Cumberland: a study in historical geography
PhD	Lavis, M.E.	The thermal characteristics and related hydrology of a pennine stream
MA	Miller, Geoff	Changing Environmental Attitudes: Planning in a Value-systems Context
PhD	Mughram, Ali Abdullah	Assarah, Saudi Arabia: change and development in a rural context
MPhil	Raw, Michael D.	Population and industrial change: a geographical approach Rossendale and Haut Beaujolais 1700-1880
PhD	Stevens, J.H.	Comparative studies of the effects of agricultural practices on some arid zone soils in the Middle East
PhD	Turay, Harry M.	Bombali district, Sierra Leone: a geography of underdevelopment
PhD	Wong, Ming Hung	Soil fertility as a parameter in land evaluation of moorland, Waldrige Fell, County Durham

1974

MA	Britton, Jennifer M.	Farm field and fell in Upper Teesdale 1600-1900: a study of historical geography
MA	Farrow, Jill	Native agency in British West Africa: the development of an idea 1835-1865, with special reference to Sierra Leone
MA	Goldman, Laurence Richard	Dispute settlement in New Guinea: a comparative study
PhD	Hajrah, Hassan Hamza	Public land distribution in Saudi Arabia
MSc	Kemball, A.G.	The estimate numbers of leeches in the river Wear and some of its tributaries, with notes on the factors affecting them
PhD	Palmer, C.A.	A geographical study of post-war rural populations in North-East England
MA	Sill, Michael	Hetton-Le-Hole: the genesis of a coalmining landscape 1770-1860
PhD	Speetzen, H.	Land settlement projects and agricultural development: an analysis of development factors and processes based on four case studies in Ghana, Libya and Saudi Arabia

1975

PhD	Al-Asfour, Taiba Abdulmuhsen	Changing sea-level along the north coast of Kuwait bay
MSc	Al-Blehed, A.S.	A contribution to the climatic studies on Saudi Arabia
MSc	Bendelow, V.C.	Land use factors in the bowland and the dales areas of the old west bidding uplands
PhD	Brown, J.W.	Land evaluation studies in the mid-wear lowlands of county Durham

PhD	El-Mehdawi, Mohamed M.	A geographical analysis of industry in Libya, with special reference to industrial location
MA	Mecci, Mohamed S.	Aspects of the urban geography of Medina, Saudi Arabia
PhD	Saleh, A Nassir	The emergence of Saudi Arabian administrative areas: a study in political geography
PhD	Shahlaee, A.K.	Aspects of the hydrology of the Browney basin North East England

1976

MA	Al-Sobaihi, Sulaiman M.	Water resources of Wadi Hanifah, Saudi Arabia: a case study
PhD	Daghist Abd al-Maj—Ism	At-Taif city and amirate, al-Hijaz, Saudi Arabia: a geographical study
PhD	Elawy, Ibrahim Salman Al-Abdullah	The influence of oil upon settlement in Al-Hasa oasis, Saudi Arabia
PhD	Horbaczewski, J.K.	Soil genesis in south-west Dyfed, Wales
PhD	Saleh, Nasser Othman	Some problems and development possibilities of the livestock sector in Saudi Arabia: a case study in livestock development in arid areas
MA	Young, J.C.	The role of tourism in the economic development of small islands: a case study of Bermuda

1977

PhD	Abdel Hamid, Wassim	Spatial patterns of population dynamics in Egypt, 1947-1970
PhD	Anderson, E.W.	Soil creep: an assessment of certain controlling factors with special reference to upper Weardale England
PhD	Bennison, David J.	The central place system of the Thessaly region of Greece
MA	Blair, D.J.	The spatial dynamics of commercial activity in central Sunderland
MA	Clifford, John	Settlement and field systems in Middleham Manor 1600-1850
PhD	Graham, Elspeth	On the nature and limits of explanation in urban geography: with specific reference to the spatial structure of Victorian Edinburgh
MA	Kirk, Michael B.	A geographic study of rural centrality Brampton Cumbria
MA	Niroumand Rahimi, Kamal	Historical development of the central Iranian cities during the Islamic period
MA	Noorbakhsh-Khiabani, Sohiela	An analysis of population growth in Isfahan City since 1956
PhD	Raddady, Mohammad M.	Transformation of agriculture in western Saudi Arabia
MA	Wynn, Martin G.	The role of planning in the evolution of Barcelona

1978

PhD	Ali, Abdel-Kader Abdel-Aziz A.H.	A study of the climate of Egypt with special reference to agriculture
PhD	Bahrambeygui, Hooshang	A geographical study of Karaj: a satellite city in the urban region of Tehran
PhD	Greenshields, Thomas Hugh	The settlement of Armenian refugees in Syria and Lebanon, 1915-1939
MPhil	Groome, Jeremy St. John	Farming in Brunei: current systems and prospects for beef production

PhD	Harris, William W.	Refugees and settlers: geographical implications of the Arab-Israeli conflict, 1967-1978
MSc	Owczarczyk, Jacek K.	A comparison of the efficiency of techniques for digital encoding of contour maps
PhD	Robinson, John F.F.	Peterlee: a study of new town development
PhD	Winchester, Angus J.L.	Territorial structure and agrarian organisation in mediaeval and sixteenth century Copeland, Cumberland

1979

MSc	Adams, T.A.	The characteristics of a national digital topographic database
MA	Bowes, Peter	Settlement and economy in the forest and park of Weardale, Co.Durham, 1100-1800: a study in historical geography
PhD	Cox, Nicholas John	Models and methods in hillslope profile morphometry
PhD	Donaldson, William James	Fishing and fish marketing in northern Oman: a case study of artisanal fisheries development
MSc	Hall, Jean A.	The distribution of <i>Tilia cordata</i> and variations in the composition of the forests in upper Swaledale and Wensleydale during the Atlantic period
PhD	Holt, Susan Barbara	Continuity and change in Durham city: an historical geography of a nineteenth century small town
PhD	Makki, M.S.	An analysis of the effects of modern pilgrimage on the urban geography of Medina
PhD	Samha, Musa Abboudeh Rabdah	Migration to Amman: patterns of movement and population structure
MA	Tobin, Doreen Teresa	The development of industrial employment in the Northern division of the Wakefield Metropolitan district since 1961

1980

MA	Bisset, Alison	Implementation of water pollution control measures: theory and practice
PhD	Findlay, A.M.	Patterns and processes of Tunisian migration
PhD	Idris, Khalid Hassan	Industrial location analysis of Sudan
MSc	Moyle, David William	Pollen analysis of peat deposits near Edlingham, Northumberland
MSc	Rogers, David G.	Ecological models in electoral geography: problems in interpretation
PhD	Shennan, Ian	Flandrian sea-level changes in the fenland
MSc	Smith, N.S.	The automated generalisation of small scale topographic maps, with particular reference to the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale maps
PhD	Zand Moghaddam, Mahmood	Aspects of the social geography of the province of Sistan/ Baluchestan, Iran

1981

MA	Bagenal, Mary Jocelyn	Aspects of environmental learning among 10-12 year-old schoolchildren
MA	Hill, Roger	Migration to Juba: a case study
MSc	Innes, James B.	Environmental alteration by mesolithic communities in the north York moors
MA	Jenkins, Susan	Aspects of the informal economic sector of Juba southern Sudan
MSc	Lane, A.M.J.	Towards a geographical information system for European Economic Community regional data
MSc	Maier, Hans-Martin	Drip irrigation: a comparative study of irrigation technologies
PhD	Mian, Masaud Aslam	Spatial patterns of population growth and agricultural change in the Punjab, Pakistan, 1901-1972
PhD	Nasar, Bassam Ahmad I.	Analysis of selected agricultural projects in the Middle East: with particular reference to Tauorga, Libya
PhD	Newman, David	The role of gush Emunim and the Yishuv Kehillati in the west bank 1974-1980
PhD	Walker, Antony Raymond	Seaports and development in the Persian gulf

1982

PhD	Adams, Timothy A.	Raster data structures and topographic data
PhD	Ahmed, Badr el Din Yousif Mohammad	A study of the climate of the Sudan with special reference to agriculture
PhD	Al-Tahan, Issam J.M. Jawad	Some factors affecting agricultural production and productivity in Iraq including selected climate variables and crops
MA	Amber, Salwa Mobarak	Agricultural and rural development in the people's Democratic Republic of the Yemon
MA	Ennis, Frank	The Jarrow march of 1936: the symbolic expression of the protest
PhD	Falah, Ghazi	The processes and patterns of Sedentarization of the Galilee Bedouin 1880-1982
PhD	Gill, Jasbir S.	Simulation of cirque glacier distribution
PhD	Haggart, B.A.	Flandrian sea-level changes in the Moray Firth area
PhD	Harrison, Ian C.	Integrated rural development a case study of monastir governorate Tunisia
PhD	Mounsey, Helen M.	The cartography of time-changing phenomena: the animated map
PhD	Sill, Michael	East Durham: mining colonisation and the genesis of the colliery landscape, 1770-1851
PhD	Wheadon, Timothy Ralph	The significance of substandard dwellings in the housing market: the case of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

1983

MA	Able, G.G.	Towards an assessment of the relationships between the residential environment and the social progress of secondary school boys
PhD	Bell, Sarah Ann	Attributes of drainage basin topography: an evaluation of the profile and altitude matrix approaches and their hydrological relevance

MA	Collins, George B.	Trans-Atlantic linkage: a case study of Epthori, Greek Macedonia and its new England connections
PhD	Eggert Lárussen	Aspects of the glacial geomorphology of the Vestfirðir Peninsula of NW Iceland with particular reference to the Vestur-Ísafjardarsýsla area
MA	Etherington, David	Local authority policies, industrial restructuring and the unemployment crisis: an evaluation of the formation and impacts of local economic initiatives in Cleveland 1963-1982
PhD	Gabayet, Luisa Emelia	Regional development, industry and workforce: the case of Guadalajara and its region, Mexico
PhD	Kalule-Sabiti, Ishmael	Patterns and differentials in nuptiality and fertility in Kenya
PhD	Hajiluie, Masoud Mahdavi	A geographical analysis of the rural economy in the margins of the Dasht-e-Kawir, Central Iran: a case study of the Abuzaid-Abad area
PhD	Mohan, John	State policies and public facility location: the hospital services of north east England, 1948-1982
PhD	Siraih, Abdul Hussain Jawad	The functional region of Basrah city

1984

MA	Aduгна, Aynalem	The spatial pattern of the Ethiopian population
PhD	Al-Kubaisi, Mohammed Ali M.	Industrial development in Qatar: a geographical assessment
PhD	Elessawy, Fayez Mohammed	Population and food resources in Menoufiya-Egypt
PhD	Grassie, Donald Norman Duncan	Optimum isarithm interpolation in digital modelling: an examination of the performances of some computer contouring and interpolation methods and techniques applicable within digital terrain modelling
PhD	Gregson, Nicola	Continuity and change in agrarian organisation in North-West England 1100-1800
MA	Jabr, Mohammed Abdel Latif al-	Agriculture in Al-Hassa oasis, Saudi Arabia: a review of development
PhD	Jastaniah, Osama Rashad	The urban functions of Jeddah: a geographical appraisal
PhD	Rashidian, Khalil	Soil creep: a process study in Killhope basin, upper Weardale, northern Pennines, England
PhD	Rubaiay, Dawood Jassem D. al-	Irrigation and drainage systems in Basrah Province, Iraq
MSc	Sutherland, Fiona Margaret Jean	Flandrian sea-level changes on the south coast of England

1985

PhD	Abunafeesa, Elsadig Yagoub A.	The post-1970 political geography of the red sea region with special reference to united states interests
MSc	Al-Nouri, Nabeel Fathil M.	Agricultural marketing in Iraq: an analysis of the variety of factors and processes underlying the marketing of Iraqi agricultural produce, with emphases on the potential for improving the marketing infrastructure
MA	Bowyer, A.J.	The socio-economic status of women in central Sudan
MSc	Buckley, Christopher P.	Inverse modelling of diffuse pollution sources in the River Eden catchment
PhD	Hindmarsh, R.C.A.	Modelling glacial erosional landform development
PhD	Jamali-Zanjeerabad, Firooz	Inter-provincial migration in Iran with special reference to East Azarbayegan Ostan

PhD	Lado, Cleophas	Environment, knowledge and change: a case study of peasant farming in Maridi district, southern Sudan
PhD	Sadler, David	Born in a steeltown: Class relations and the decline of the European community steel industry since 1974

1986

MSc	Rand, Julia Irene	An analysis of two upland organic profiles from the later mesolithic
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1987

PhD	Alam, Mohammed Shamsul	The application of remote sensing in open moorland soil erosion studies: a case study of Glaisdale moor, northern England
PhD	Almetair, Amer Nasser	The impact of socio-economic change on Saudi urban transportation, Eastern Region: female transportation
PhD	Dahlan, Ahmed Said Mohammed	Population characteristics and settlement changes in the Gaza Strip
PhD	Duncan, George Orr	The planning and development of the city of Jeddah 1970-1984
PhD	Fozzard, Adrian	Tribesmen and the colonial encounter: southern Tunisia during the French protectorate, 1882 to 1940
PhD	Rodaway, Paul W.	Experience and everyday environment: a group reflective strategy

1988

MSc	Al Mazrooa, Hoda Saad	Analysis of relief, slopes and summits in the thaniyat turayf, N.W. Saudi Arabia
PhD	Donoghue, Daniel Nial Mills	Processes and mechanisms of slow mass movement in a small catchment in Wearable, N. England
PhD	Ireland, Stephen	Holocene coastal changes in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil
PhD	Mekki, Zuhair Abdullah	Transportation problems in the city of Makkah outside the period of Hajj
PhD	Nomas, Hamdan Bagi	The water resources of Iraq: an assessment
PhD	O'Reilly, John G.	The regional geopolitics of the strait of Gibraltar
MSc	Sousa Dias, Antonoi Jose C.C.	Agricultural development in the Mondego valley, Portugal
PhD	Stone, Rosemary Jane	Radar remote sensing of a semi-arid environment: a case study in central Tunisia
PhD	Weaver, Ruth E.	The use of multispectral remote sensing in the management of the North York moors

1989

PhD	Bateson, Jeanne	The residential development process and its impact on agricultural land
MPhil	Dajani, Hassan Mosbah	The collection and disposal of urban refuse within the Jeddah municipal area
PhD	Ennab, Wa'el Rif'at M Ali	Population geography of the refugee camps in the West Bank
PhD	Grundy-Warr, Carl	Engineering linkages with the coal chain
PhD	Innes, James B.	Fine resolution pollen analysis of late Flandrian II peat at north Gill, north York moors
MA	Jiang, Liang	In-migration to suburban towns of Shanghai, 1980-1987
PhD	Renouf, Jonathan	A striking change: political transformation in the Murton miners' and mechanic' branches of the national union of mineworkers, County Durham, 1978-1988
PhD	Southgate, Alison Clare	Moorland and bracken change in the North York Moors: an investigation using remote sensing
PhD	Yousef, Hussein Ahmad Al-Haj Hussein	The demography of the Arab villages of the West Bank

1990

PhD	Ahmed, Naif Baker	The stabilization of Aeolian sand dunes
PhD	Al-Salim, Taha Hussein	A comparative application of flood routing models on the rivers Wear and Tees with special reference to the state variable model
PhD	Ashwan, Majed Sultan Saad	The population growth of Riyadh City in Saudi Arabia
PhD	Davison, Janet Ruth	Integrated rural development in England: unrealised or unrealistic?
PhD	El-Mahi, Yousif A.	Aspects of vegetation resilience and change in relation to major environmental disturbances in the semi-arid parts of Kordofan region-Sudan
PhD	Gutmanis, Ivars	On the advancement of science and technology among nations: the importance of government policies upon the development of advanced technology industries in five countries
PhD	McClellan, Colin John	The scale free and scale - bound properties of land surfaces: fractal analysis and specific geomorphometry from digital terrain models
MA	Mwangangi, Isaac Kioko	The development of geographical information systems for the 1989 Kenya population census
PhD	Peppin, Timothy Keith	Restructuring of the demand for labour: a study of labour market adjustment mechanisms in Stockton-on-Tees
MA	Rudd, Michael Dominic Chadd	The picturesque and landscape appreciation the development of tourism in the Yorkshire Dales & County Durham 1750-1860
PhD	Sage, Colin Leslie	Petty producers, potatoes and land: a case study of agrarian change in the Cochabamba Serranía, Bolivia
PhD	Schech, Susanne Barbara Maria	A cross and four stripes the revival of nationalism in contemporary Scotland and Catalonia
PhD	Shueb, Saleh Saber	Crop identification and area estimation through the combined use of satellite and field data for County Durham, northern England
PhD	Wilson, Olivia J.	Land ownership and rural development in theory and practice: case studies from the north Pennines in the 19th and 20th centuries

1991

MA	Anderson, Graham	Sharjah, U.A.E.: the urban conservative dilemma
MA	Bannister, Charlotte	Teaching beekeeping in Nepal: a field test of the FAO's development communications process model
PhD	Cumbers, Andrew David	The restructuring of an employment system: the experience of North Sea oil in the North East of England
PhD	Farouk, Abdelhalim E. El	Internal migration in the Sudan some demographic and socio-economic aspects
PhD	Karunaratne, Nanayakkara Liyanage Amaradasa	Perception of, and adjustment to, drought hazard by farmers in southern SRI Lanka
PhD	Long, Antony	Holocene sea-level changes in the East Kent Fens
PhD	Mohamed Ali, Sithy Kadija	Industrial water pollution in a surface water system in Colombo, Sri Lanka
PhD	Wood, Helen Frances	Variations in access to domestic water supply in EN Nahud district, Sudan

1992

PhD	Al-Sani, Rashed Mezed Ali	The role of the gulf cooperation council in the economic development of the Gulf States
PhD	Al-Thani, Fahd Abdul Rhman Hamad	The spatial impact of the hydrocarbon industry on land and sea use in Qatar
PhD	Aniah, Eugene Joseph Ugbe Aniah	Urban-rural interaction in Cross River State Nigeria
MA	Bain, Jennifer Helen	Women and the environment in rural Mexico
MPhil	Englefield, Gregory J.H.	Coastal changes in Hong Kong and Southern China
PhD	Hinton, A.C.	Modelling tidal changes within the wash and Morecambe bay during the Holocene
PhD	Rybaczuk, Krysia	Error processes in the integration of digital cartographic data in geographic information systems
PhD	Saif, Saif Salim Saif	The east coast of the United Arab Emirates: an evaluation of economic activities and future prospects

1993

PhD	Al-Mehairi, Jamal M.	The role of transportation networks in the development and integration of the seven emirates forming the United Arab Emirates, with special reference to Dubai
PhD	Al-Muwaled, Faraj Mobarak Jam'an	Maritime boundary delimitation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia a study in political geography
MA	Gastoni, Marco	The agri-food system in the Mediterranean countries of the European community: structures and policies, with particular reference to Italy
MPhil	Harpur, Alan	Social and economic change in the south east Northumberland coalfield from the early 18th century
PhD	Langford, Stephen Roy	Issues and problems in Mediterranean maritime boundary delimitation: a geographical analysis
MSc	Thomas, D.C. Reid	Mapping intertidal vegetation in the wash estuary using remote sensing techniques

1994

PhD	Al-Malki, Majid Abdullah	Industrial development in Qatar in a changing world
PhD	Al-Ulama, Hesam Mohammed Jalil Sultan	The federal boundaries of the United Arab Emirates
PhD	Bedlington, D.J.	Holocene sea-level changes and crustal movements in North Wales and Wirral
MSc	Ghodieh, Mustafa Mohammad	Land use mapping of selected areas of county Durham, north-east England, by satellite remote sensing and field survey methods
PhD	Ibrahim, Mohammed A.	The place of the free trade zone in economic development: the example of the United Arab Emirates
PhD	Moore, Edwin Neville	Glacial geology and geomorphology of Weardale
PhD	Nazem, Mohammad Nurul Islam	Rural-urban interaction in Bangladesh: a study of linkages between villages and small urban centres
PhD	Pepin, Nicholas Charles	The possible effects of climate change on the spatial and temporal variation of the altitudinal temperature gradient and the consequences for growth potential in the uplands of northern England
PhD	Puvanarajan, Ponnuswamy	Social change and fertility transition in Sri Lanka
PhD	Shirley, Rob	Village greens of England: a study in historical geography
PhD	Varanda, Fernando	Tradition and change in the built space of Yemen: the description of a process as observed in the former Yemen Arab republic between 1970 and 1990

1995

PhD	Ali, Gebril Motawil	Water erosion on the northern slope of Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar of Libya
PhD	Al-Turki, Saeed	Water resources in Saudi Arabia with particular reference to Tihama Asir province
MA	Copsey, Mark William	Economic change in south east Northumberland 1945-1974
MA	Griffith, Alison	Fair trade in food: the role of purchasing policy
MA	Gunzenhauser, Simone	The Israel-Jordan borderlands in the Arava Valley: differential development and prospects for co-operation
MA	Islam, Salma	Middle-income women in Dhaka city: gender and activity space
MSc	Konrad, Christoph	Analysis of the sedimentary characteristics of the Tees estuary using remote sensing and GIS techniques
MA	Leighton, Rosalyn J.	Rural settlement and population in England between 1676 and 1851: an experiment in historical geography
PhD	McQuarrie, Gavin	European influence and tribal society in Tunisia during the nineteenth century: the origins and impact of the trade in esparto grass 1870-1940
MPhil	Robinson, Stanley Elmer	A geographical analysis of the role of unconventional public transport in selected rural areas of Scotland
PhD	Rowlands, Jo	Empowerment examined: an exploration of the concept and practice of women's empowerment in Honduras
PhD	Salem, Salem F.	The geography of health in Libya: accessibility to, utilisation of and satisfaction with public polyclinics in Benghazi
MSc	Turner, Kara	The geographical differences and similarities of radon affected areas in England

1996

PhD	Al-Ghamdi, Ahmed Abdullah Saud	The Saudi-Yemeni boundary: towards a peaceful resolution
PhD	Coe, Neil Martin	The growth and locational dynamics of the UK computer services industry, 1981-1996
PhD	Macdonald, Rachel	Urban tourism in Liverpool: evidence from providers
PhD	Swain, Adam	A geography of transformation: the restructuring of the automotive industry in Hungary and east Germany, 1989-1994
PhD	Twiddy, Edward James	Applications of stable carbon and oxygen isotope analysis to some aspects of coastal environmental change
PhD	Zahid, Zuhair Hassan	Urban planning in Saudi Arabia, with special reference to the Nitag Omrani programme

1997

PhD	Al-Oun, Salem Safah	Livestock marketing in the Jordanian Badia
PhD	Birdi, Narinder Singh	Water scarcity in the Maltese islands: geopolitics and management issues
PhD	Fenech, Natalino	Bird shooting and trapping in the Maltese Islands: some socio-economic, cultural, political, demographic and environmental aspects
PhD	Giordano, Benito	A political-economic geography of Italian regionalism: the northern league (Lega Nord), 1984-1996
PhD	Horton, B.P.	Quantification of the indicative meaning of a range of Holocene sea-level index points from the western North Sea
PhD	Kirk, Alastair James	Relationships between sediment, moisture and soil crust characteristics in arid environments
PhD	Puddu, Franca	The Irish on Tyneside: migration and identity
PhD	Puhr, Christoph Bernhard	Catchment afforestation, surface water acidification, and salmonid populations in Galloway, South West Scotland
MA	Scholten, Bruce Allen	International dairy product aid & trade 1960s~1990s: focusing on the EU and India in operation flood
MPhil	Touba, El Sayed M.	Conservation in an Islamic context a case study of Makkah
MA	Woollcombe, David Rupert	The role of children in governance

1998

MSc	Abu Ashour, Rafe S.	An evaluation of geographical information systems for surface water studies in the Badia region of Jordan
PhD	Alam, Undala Z.	Water rationality: mediating the Indus Waters Treaty
PhD	Alhabshi, Sharifah Mariam Mohammed	Information strategies for Malaysia: geographical, organisational, political and technological implications for development
PhD	Al-Nughimshi, Abdullah M.	Port employment in eastern Saudi Arabia: problems and prospects
MA	Al-Sirhan, Shaheen Mofady	Managing rangelands: learning from institutional experience in order to promote Bedouin participation in the Badia of Jordan
PhD	Baggett, Ian Robert	An investigation into the evolution of Maltese geopolitical thought: its heritage, renaissance and rejuvenation

PhD	Bernard, Alice Clara	The identification of sub-pixel components from remotely sensed data: an evaluation of an artificial neural network approach
MSc	Danks, Melanie	Contemporary and historic river channel change at Swinhope Burn, Weardale: a study of river response to flood events in an upland, gravel-bed stream
PhD	Dunsford, Helen Mary	The response of alluvial fans and debris cones to changes in sediment supply, upland Britain / H.M. Dunsford
PhD	Edwards, Robin J.	Late Holocene relative sea-level change and climate in southern Britain
MA	Harris, Andrew	Sovereignty and pipelines in the Caspian and its littoral: 'old' geopolitics in 'new' states
PhD	Hocknell, Peter Richard	Post-partition management of transboundary resources: the case of Cyprus
PhD	Kimber, Owen Graham	Mechanisms of failure of jointed rock masses and the behaviour of steep slopes
PhD	Lu, Xixi	Soil erosion and sediment yield in the upper Yangtze, China
PhD	Mahiri, Ishmail O.	Knowledges, fuelwood and environmental management in Kisumu district, Kenya
PhD	Mordue, Thomas James	Tourism development in rural and urban North Yorkshire: a geography of social relations
MA	Wang, Monica Y.	Representations of professional women in China

1999

PhD	Al-Qasimi, Sultan bin Muhammad	Power struggles and trade in the Gulf 1620-1820
EdD	Cin, Mustafa	The influence of direct experience of the physical environment on concept learning in physical geography
MSc	Hunter, Barry Wayne	Participatory planning and extension: an agroforestry case study from plateau state, Nigeria
MSc	Hussain, Anwar	The sharing of cross boundary water resources in south Asia: a Bangladesh India case study
PhD	Kumar, Naresh	The provision of infrastructure services in Rohtak and Bhiwani districts, Haryana, India, 1981-1998: a geographical analysis
PhD	Schofield, Clive Howard	Maritime boundary delimitation in the gulf of Thailand
MSc	Shedden, Roslyn Mary	An investigation into the effects of floods of pesticide levels in the River Tees
PhD	Southern, Alan	Shaping the space of flows: Local economies and information and communication technologies
MSc	Zhou, Zhigang	Spatial and temporal aspects of land use in the urban-rural fringe in China: a GIS approach

2000

PhD	Beaumont, Justin R.	Socially inclusive governance?: a comparison of local anti-poverty strategies in the UK and the Netherlands
PhD	Demir, Tuncer	The influence of particle shape on bedload transport in coarse-bed river channels

PhD	Duque, Javier Armando Pineda	Gender, masculinities and development: the case of the Colombian microenterprise plan
PhD	Ghodieh, (Ahmed Ra'fat) Mustafa Mohammad	An evaluation of satellite remote sensing for crop area estimation in the West Bank, Palestine
PhD	Greco, Lidia	Industrial redundancies: a comparative analysis of the chemical and clothing industries on Teesside (UK) and Brindisi (I)
MSc	Henderson, Peter Mark	Strategies for the online dissemination of large geographically disaggregated time-series
PhD	Holden, Joseph	Runoff production in blanket peat covered catchments
PhD	Kyei, Peter Ohene	Decentralisation and poverty alleviation in rural Ghana
PhD	Lyon, Fergus	Trust and power in farmer-trader relations: a study of small scale vegetable production and marketing systems in Ghana
PhD	Roe, Alan George	Pastoral livelihoods: changes in the role and function of livestock in the northern Jordan Badia
PhD	Rout, Robert Stanley	Saline intrusion and agricultural water resource management, Sultanate of Oman
PhD	Travlou, Spyridoula Penny	Urban tourism in Athens: tourist myths and images

2001

PhD	Ahmad, Mokbul Morshed	Bearers of change: the field workers of NGOs in Bangladesh
MA	Al-Dajani, Rula Lutfi	Bedouin livelihoods: the role of women in the Jordanian Badia
PhD	Alderson, Michael	Household resilience, food security and recurrent exogenous shocks: a study from the semi-arid communal areas of Zimbabwe
PhD	Alshaikh, Abdullatif A.	Saudi Arabia and its Gulf Co-operation Council neighbours: a study in international boundary management
MA	Al-Sharafat, Meqbel Msallam	Government policies affecting the sheep industry in the northern Jordanian badia and Bedouin responses
PhD	Barratt, Martin David	Deliberating around a deficit
PhD	Bromiley, Richard	Third sector employment and training initiatives: an analysis of institutional influences on success and failure
PhD	Gray, Tanya C.	Processes of institutional learning:: a comparative evaluation of learning within economic development organisations in Teesside and Cracow
PhD	Hassan, Kamaludin bin	Holocene sea level changes in Kelang and Kuantan, Peninsular Malaysia
PhD	Johnson, Richard Michael	Torrent erosion in Lake District mountain catchments
MSc	Magri, Odette	Slope instability along the north-west coast in Malta
MA	Massey, Barbara J.	Small businesses in rural areas: Evidence of their role and success in North Yorkshire
PhD	Matheson, Fleur Elizabeth	Nitrogen removal and the fate of Nitrate in Riparian buffer zones
PhD	Ojeda-Trejo, Enrique	GIS and land use in Texcoco municipality, Mexico: contrasting local and official understandings
PhD	Rocksborough Smith, Eleanor M.	Developing formal, informal and popular geographical knowledges through encounters with Dorset's coastal landscape
PhD	Siriluck Sirisup	Government policy and farmers' decision making in Thailand: the agricultural diversification programme in rice farming areas of the Chao Phraya river basin, 1993-2000

2002

	Hardy, Jane Ann	An institutionalist analysis of foreign investment in Poland: Wroclaw's second great transformation
PhD	Laidler, Philip Damien	Foraminiferal ecology of contemporary isolation basins in Northwest Scotland
PhD	Lau, Lisa	Women's voices: the presentation of women in the contemporary fiction of south Asian women
PhD	Lee, Jong-Ho	Corporate learning and radical change: the case of Korean chaebol
PhD	Marques Antunes, Nuno Sergio	Towards the conceptualisation of maritime delimitation: legal and technical aspects of a political process
PhD	Mills, Andrew James	Peat slides: morphology, mechanisms and recovery
PhD	Pasquini, Margaret	Soil fertility management strategies in irrigated peri-urban agriculture around Jos, Nigeria-an interdisciplinary approach
PhD	Quirk, Alison Julia	Bureaucratic culture and new public management: a case study of Indira Mahila Yojana in Uttar Pradesh
PhD	Rosser, Nicholas John	The geomorphology of coarse clastic surfaces in arid environments
PhD	Tejeda, Angel Galmiche	Semi-subsistence and sustainability: aquaculture in Tabasco, Mexico

2003

MA	Bella, Ioanna	Greek corporate strategies in the Balkans: the consequences of post 1989 reforms for investment and trade
PhD	Bendle, James Alexander Paul	Palaeoceanography of the holocene and late-glacial NE Atlantic: development and application of biomarker proxies of environmental change
PhD	Cummins, Gaynor Elizabeth	Impacts of hunter-gatherers on the vegetation history of the eastern Vale of Pickering, Yorkshire
PhD	Eglise, Matthew	A monthly temperature series for Durham from 1784
PhD	Hamilton, Sarah Louise	Late Holocene relative sea-level changes and earthquakes around the upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, USA
MSc	Hardbattle, Michael Ian John	Holocene relative sea-level reconstruction for the central great barrier reef, Australia: a subtidal foraminiferal approach
PhD	Hassan, Md Manzurul	Arsenic toxicity in Bangladesh: health and social hazards
PhD	Holliday, Victoria Jane	Sediment budget for a North Pennine upland reservoir catchment, UK
PhD	Knox, Daniel Leonard	Regional and national cultures in North-Eastern Scotland: tradition, language and practice in the constitution of folk cultures
PhD	Park, Laura Anne	Late quaternary palaeoceanography in Disko Bugt, West Greenland
PhD	Rashid, Md Shahedur	A study of land transformation in Savar Upazila, Bangladesh, 1951-2001: an integrated approach using remote sensing, census, map and field data
PhD	Schembri, John Andrew	Coastal land use in the Maltese islands: a description and appraisal
PhD	Sidell, Elizabeth Jane	Holocene sea level change and archaeology in the inner Thames estuary, London, UK
PhD	Springett, Delyse Valerie	Corporate conceptions of sustainable development in New Zealand: a critical analysis

MA	Acheampong, Frank Owusu	The impact of intermediate means of transports (IMTs) on agricultural production and marketing in coastal Ghana: evidence from a pilot IMT action research project
PhD	Askins, Kye	Multicultural country/side? Visible communities' perceptions and use of English national parks
PhD	Bickl, Martin	Image management in old-industrial regions: policy learning, governance and leadership in North East England and the Ruhr
PhD	Flanary, Rachel Maria	Gender and embodied mobility: learning in Tarsaw, Northern Ghana
PhD	Galiatsatos, Nikolaos	Assessment of the CORONA series of satellite imagery for landscape archaeology: a case study from the Orontes valley, Syria
PhD	Huda, Khondaker Mohammad Shariful	Detection, monitoring and management of small water bodies: A case study of Shahjadpur Thana, Sirajgonj district, Bangladesh
PhD	Jeffrey, Alexander Sam	Democratization, civil society and NGOs: the case of Brčko district, Bosnia-Herzegovina
PhD	Leandro Salvador Sepúlveda Ramirez,	The relevance of new industrial policy thinking to Argentina
PhD	Lionais, Doug	Community businesses in depleted communities: lessons from Cape Breton and Mondragon
PhD	Mackie, Elizabeth Anne Victoria	Environmental and relative sea-level reconstruction from isolation basins in NW Scotland using geochemical techniques
PhD	Macmillan, Rob	Tackling disadvantage in rural areas?: studies of the community-based voluntary sector in County Durham
PhD	McClymont, Erin Louise	Surface ocean circulation and organic carbon export across the mid-Pleistocene climate transition
PhD	McFarlane, Colin	Travelling knowledges: urban poverty and slum/shack dwellers international
PhD	McManus, Kay Barbara	Airborne thermography and ground geophysical investigation for detecting shallow ground disturbance under vegetation
PhD	Nelis, Simon Brett	Modelling rock slope behaviour and evolution with reference to Northern Spain and Southern Jordan
PhD	Obrador-Pons, Pau	Tourism as dwelling: an ethnography of the practices, bodies and places of mass tourism in Menorca
PhD	O'Hara, Charles	Speed and becoming in the urban public sphere
PhD	Smith, Amanda	Constructions of Sustainability' and Coalfield Regeneration Policies
MSc	Smith, Hazel Marie	Significance of Bedrock Channel Morphology and Sediment Dynamics in a UK Upland River
MPhil	Thompson, John	Labour and place: trade union organisation in the British steel industry
PhD	Tucker, Andrew	Transport governance and the environment: the changing decision making context of road transport in north east England
PhD	Wadwell, James Michael	Coalfields regeneration and improving 'best practice': an analysis of Easington district
PhD	Wishart, Duncan	A combined catchment and reach-based assessment of historical channel planform change in a UK upland gravel-bed river
PhD	Wright, Matthew Richard	Late quaternary palaeovalley systems of the eastern English channel

2005

PhD	Armstrong, Alona	Monitoring and modelling suspended sediment flux in British upland catchments
PhD	Arrell, Katherine E.	Predicting glacier accumulation area distributions
PhD	Clement, Sarah	The future stability of upland blanket peat following historical erosion and recent re-vegetation
MSc	Foster, Victoria A.	Late Holocene records of Antarctic fur Seal (<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>) population variation on South Georgia, sub Antarctic
PhD	Galdies, Charles	An evaluation of novel remotely sensed data to improve and verify ocean-atmosphere forecasting
PhD	Gordon, James Edward	Biodiversity conservation and non-governmental organisations in Oaxaca, Mexico
	Huijbens, Edward H.	Void Spaces
PhD	Kornilova, Oksana Viktorovna	Investigation of the North Atlantic Heinrich events using molecular approach
PhD	Lee, Heesang	Multimedia and the Hybrid City: Geographies of Techno cultural Spaces in South Korea
PhD	Mavroudi, Elizabeth	Palestinian 'identities' in Athens: negotiating hybridity, politicisation and citizenship in diasporic spaces
MA	Oven, Katie Jane	The analysis of the spatial patterns and controls governing the global occurrence of fatal landslides
PhD	Rae, Jacqueline	Free for all?: processes of change in health care provision in Hungary from 1987-2002
PhD	Scott, Alison Louise	Integrating economic and community development within the context of rural regeneration in County Durham
PhD	Smith, James Alexander	The Holocene history of George VI Ice Shelf, Antarctic Peninsula
	Smith, Mark	The influence of surface roughness on runoff generation and soil erosion in semi-arid Environments
	Thomas, Marie-Clare	Viewing and reviewing the Thai economic crisis: Culture and context
MSc	Tucker, Owen E.	Postglacial relative sea-level reconstruction and environmental record from isolation Basins in NW Iceland
PhD	Van Amerom, Marloes	On the road to peace?: co-operation and conflict in Southern Africa's peace parks
PhD	Watt, Peter Joseph	An evaluation of LiDAR and optical satellite data for the measurement of structural attributes in British upland conifer plantation forestry
PhD	Widdison, Penelope Elizabeth	Evaluating the impact of land use and policy on water quality in an agricultural catchment: the Leet Water, south-east Scotland

2006

PhD	Blaufuss, Kathrin	Greening the revolution revisited: farmers, NGOs and the Cuban State
PhD	Brain, Matthew James	Autocompaction of mineralogenic intertidal sediments
PhD	Clayton, John Stephen	Multiculturalism in question: a study of inter-ethnic relations in the city of Leicester
PhD	Daya, Shari Lynne	Writing the modern body: discursive constructions of the new Indian woman

MSc	Dong, Lu	Evaluation of high quality topographic data for geomorphological and flood impact studies in upland area: North York Moors, UK
MSc	Hurst, Catherine Elizabeth	Gully morphology in a semi-arid environment: application of laser scanning techniques
PhD	Islam, Sheikih Tawhidul	Resource assessment of deciduous forests in Bangladesh
PhD	Kemeling, Ilona	Persistent scatterer interferometry to monitor mining related ground surface deformation for data-driven modelling
MA	Khatoon, Pathema Zhura	Socio-economic and cultural context of Bangladeshi women in North-East England
PhD	Li, Jingyi	Provincial government and regional development
PhD	Lim, Michael	Coastal cliff evolution with reference to Staithes, North Yorkshire
MSc	Mills, Carolyn	Dynamics of fluvial fine sediment transfer in the River Esk, North Yorkshire, UK
MSc	Robinson, Katherine S.	Spatial patterns of fine sediment supply and transfer in the River Esk, North York Moors
MA	Sanyal, Nandini	Political ecology of environmental crises in Bangladesh
PhD	Turner Simon J.W.	Learning in doing: the social anthropology of innovation in a large UK organisation
PhD	Woodroffe, Sarah Alice	Holocene relative sea-level changes in Cleveland Bay, North Queensland, Australia

2007

PhD	Barley, Alexandra Fiona	At home in India: geographies of home in contemporary indian novels / Alexandra Fiona Barley
MSc	Boston, Clare M.	An examination of the Geochemical properties of late devensian glacial sediments in Eastern England
PhD	David Bissell	Mobile bodies: train travel and practices of movement
PhD	Dugdale, Lucy Jane	An assessment of the relationship between habitat controls and Atlantic salmon and brown trout abundance using remote sensing and GIS in the River Eden catchment
MSc	Dugdale, Stephen James	An evaluation of imagery from an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) for the mapping of intertidal macroalgae on Seal Sands, Tees Estuary, UK
MSc	Engelhart, Simon Edward	Mangrove pollen of Indonesia and its suitability as a sea-level indicator
PhD	Gregory, Caroline	Reconstruction of Holocene sea-levels using diatom- and pollen-based microfossil transfer functions, west coast of Scotland, UK
MSc	Hopkins, Jonathan	Assessing the importance of river bank erosion for fine sediment delivery to Bassenthwaite Lake
PhD	King, Sarah Mary	Whiteness in the English countryside: a case of the National Trust
PhD	Kit Ying Ng	Mechanisms of Shallow Rainfall-induced Landslides in Residual Soils in Humid Tropical Environments
PhD	Le Mare, Ann	Exploring the power to change: fair trade, development and handicraft production in Bangladesh
MSc	Lodwick, Jennifer	Reconstructing the glacial history of Upgang, North Yorkshire: a North Sea ice lobe readvance during the termination of the last glacial maximum?
MSc	Lyall, James Scott	An evaluation of remote sensing techniques for the detection of archaeological features

PhD	Mendel, Jonathan Michael	Virtual wars: a comparative analysis of the 1991 Gulf War and the 'War on Terror'
PhD	Mould, David Charles	Field and model assessment of the ecological impacts of redesigning compensation flow releases
PhD	Opoku-Duah, Stephen	Remote sensing of energy and water fluxes over Volta Savannah catchments in West Africa
PhD	Patrick, Caitlin	Shoot & capture: media representations of US military operations in Somalia 1992-93 and Fallujah 2004
MSc	Petchey, Sarah Elizabeth Haidee	Evaluating the potential of internet GIS technology for managing and sharing diverse spatial information: A case study of the National Trust for Scotland
PhD	Scholten, Bruce Allen	Consumer risk reflections on organic and local food in Seattle, with reference to Newcastle-upon-Tyne
PhD	Scott, James	Assessing performance measurement in 'deprived' urban areas
MA	Shipstone, Samuel	Becoming-rat: an examination of the politics of vermin
PhD	Swanton, Daniel James	Race and becoming: the emergent materialities of race in everyday multiculturalism
MSc	Woodget, Amy Sara	An assessment of the use of airborne LiDAR for estimating growth of Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>) plantation forestry at Kielder Forest, UK

2008

MSc	Andrews, Jonathan Boyce	Use of carbon isotope and C/N geochemistry in reconstructing vegetation communities: a mid-to late-Holocene palaeoenvironmental investigation from Romney Marsh, Kent, UK
PhD	Begos, George	Transnational mobility and European belonging: a demos without an ethos?
PhD	Bridges, James Ian	City-to-city co-operation and the realisation of urban sustainability
PhD	Brooker, Daniel Morgan	Intelligent cities? Disentangling the symbolic and material effects of technopole planning practices in Cyberjaya, Malaysia
PhD	Brown, Donna Marie	Fashioning high quality public space: the 'urban renaissance' in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne and Gateshead
PhD	Darling, Jonathan Mark	Cities of refuge Asylum and the politics of hospitality
PhD	Davies, Bethan Joan	British and Fennoscandian Ice-Sheet interactions during the quaternary
PhD	Dunford, Robert	Forest impacts on freshwater acidification: an investigation of policy and practice in Galloway, S.W. Scotland
PhD	Firholz, Danielle	Towards a re-composition of democratic participation in regions: the role of consultative forums
PhD	Loughenbury, Robert Thomas	Embodying inspiration race and disaffected young white men in Burnley
PhD	Milledge, David Graham	Modelling shallow landslides: the importance of hydrological controls and lateral reinforcement
MA	Nadiruzzaman, Md	Rural local government and state politics in Bangladesh
PhD	Nagano, Ami	Doing lone motherhood in Japan: the 'Project of Self' in a precariously transforming society
PhD	Salamanca, Albert M.	Kangkong (<i>Ipomoea</i> , convolvulaceae) and the geographies of interstitial urban spaces in Southeast Asia

PhD	Scott, David John	Local governance, governmental practices, and the production of policy: local strategic partnerships and area-based 'multiple deprivation' in County Durham
MA	Shewly, Hosna Jahan	Border management and post-9/11 state security concerns: implications for the Bangladesh-India border
MA	Shires, Kate	The absence of absence: a (geographical hi)story of the landscape of Blackpool
PhD	Spiller, Keith	Farmers' markets as assemblage: social relations, social practice and the producer / consumer nexus in the north east of England
PhD	Waterhouse, Emma Kate	Interactions between coarse sediment transfer, channel change, river engineering and flood risk in an upland gravel-bed river

2009

PhD	Alexander, Catherine Louise	Assembling fear, practicing hope: geographies of gender and generation in Newcastle-upon-Tyne
PhD	Beale, Natalie Hazel	Young People's Health Beliefs and Behaviours: Power, Performance and Spatialities
MSc	Brown, Victoria Helen	Reconstructing Loch Lomond Stadial Glaciers and Climate in the south-west English Lake District
PhD	Clark, David James	Representing the MAJORITY WORLD famine, photojournalism and the Changing Visual Economy
PhD	Firnigl, Danielle	Tripping the light fantastic: exploring the imaginative geographies of Lord of the Rings 'film tourism' in New Zealand
PhD	Lestrelin, Guillaume	Changing lives, changing nature(s): socio-environmental transitions in the uplands of the Lao PDR
PhD	Muzaini, Hamzah	'Tense Pasts, Present Tensions': Postcolonial Memoryscapes and the Memorialisation of the Second World War in Perak, Malaysia
PhD	Oven, Katie J.	Landscape, Livelihoods and Risk: Community Vulnerability to Landslides in Nepal
PhD	Paul, Alak	Geographies of HIV/AIDS in Bangladesh: vulnerability, stigma and place
PhD	Popolo, Damian	The science of crisis: modernity, complexity theory and the Kosovo
PhD	Powells, Gareth Douglas	Warming Homes, Cooling the Planet: An Analysis of Socio-Techno-Economic Energy Efficiency Policy and Practice in the UK
PhD	Sansculotte-Greenidge, Kwesi	Power as peace: change and continuity among Darfuri refugees in Tchad
PhD	Smith, Mark William	Overland flow resistance & flood generation in semi-arid environments: explaining the restrained draining of the rain in Spain
MSc	Staines, Kate E.H.	The glacial geomorphology of the Tweed Valley and surrounding area, Eastern British Isles
PhD	Thakur, Jitendra	Morphometric / drainage basin
PhD	Thomson, Katie H.	Earthquakes and sea-level change in Hokkaido, north-east Japan
MSc	Woods, Ashley	Tracing the Distribution of Heavy Metals in Sediments of the Pearl River Estuary
MSc	Young, Nathaniel Joseph Peter	Glacial Geomorphology of southern Alberta, Canada
PhD	Yu, Fengling	Reconstruction of the East Asian monsoon variability since the mid-Holocene from the Pearl River estuary, southern China

PhD	Armstrong, Andrea Elizabeth	Creating sustainable communities in 'NewcastleGateshead'
PhD	Barlow, Natasha Louise Mary	Glacial isostatic adjustment and relative sea level change over the last earthquake cycle in upper Cook Inlet, Alaska, USA
MSc	Bennett, Georgina Lucy	Assessing glacier retreat and landform production at the 'debris-charged' snout of Kvíárjökull, Iceland
PhD	Cook, Brian Robert	Knowledges, Controversies and Floods: National-Scale Flood Management in Bangladesh
MSc	Cray, Alistair I.	The Dynamics of Coarse Sediment Transfer in an Upland Bedrock River
PhD	Donaldson, John Wade	Marking Territory: demarcation of the DRC-Zambia boundary from 1894 to the present day
MA	Fiasconaro, Milo	The localist turn in EU Regional Policy viewed from a Tuscan Perspective
MSc	Garbutt, Kurtis James	Media, Representation, Persistence and Relief: the Role of the Internet in Understanding the Physical and Social Dynamics of Catastrophic Natural Hazards
MSc	Garrett, Edmund	The contemporary distribution of benthic foraminifera in the Pearl River estuary, southeast China, and their use in reconstructing mid-to late-Holocene fluvial flux
MA	Greenwood, Matthew	International aid and the geopolitical imagination after the Cold War: A case study of development aims and aid policies for post-Soviet Russia
PhD	Huijsmans, Roy B.C.	Migrating Children, Households, and the Post-Socialist State: An ethnographic study of migration and non-migration by children and youth in an ethnic Lao vilage
PhD	Intakanok, Harit	The Emergence of Private Authority in the Oil Industry: the Case of Oil Concession Agreements
PhD	Khalaf, Adla Jamil	Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Groundwater Recharge in the West Bank Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques
PhD	Limkriengkrai, Jitsuda	Paper, Pottery and Prosperity: Handicrafts and Rural Development in Thailand
PhD	Livingstone, Stephen J.	Reconstructing ice dynamics in the central sector of the last British-Irish Ice Sheet
PhD	Massey, Christopher Ian	The dynamics of reactivated landslides: Utiku and Taihape, North Island, New Zealand McSaveney Mauri
MSc	Maynard, Carly Marie	Reservoir compensation releases and the ecology of the River Derwent, Northumberland
PhD	Narayanaswamy, Lata	Gender, Power and the Knowledge-for-Development Agenda
MSc	Nye, Kathryn Mary	Fluctuations of the West Greenland Ice Sheet, independent ice caps and mountain glaciers during the twentieth century
MSc	Parker, Robert Neville	Controls on the distribution of landslides triggered by the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, Sichuan Province, China
PhD	Pattison, Ian	Rural Land Management Impacts on Catchment Scale Flood Risk
MSc	Pickering, Jack	Alluvial river response to active tectonics in the Dehradun region, Northwest India: A case study of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers
PhD	Robinson, Wilfred Iain Thomas	Transience and durability in Japanese urban space
PhD	Stevens, Julia	A sustainable journey to school: global issues, local places, children's lives
MSc	Tomlinson, Harriet Mary	Perceptions of natural hazards in mountain landscapes; awareness, anticipation and mitigation in post-earthquake Beichuan, China

MSc	Warren, Peter	Uptake of Micro-generation among Small Organisations in the Camden Climate Change Alliance
PhD	Watcham, Emma Pearl	Late Quaternary relative sea level change in the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica
PhD	Wilkins, Kathryn Ann	Elite networks of the London Season: perspectives from the New Mobilities literature
PhD	Ziegler, Rahel Friedrike	Ageing and Mobility-Making the Connections

2011

PhD	Al-Ali, Mohamed Saif Mohamed Qasim	Assessment of high resolution SAR imagery for mapping floodplain water bodies: a comparison between Radarsat-2 and TerraSAR-X
MSc	Balmford, David Samuel	Spatial and temporal water quality in the River Esk in relation to freshwater pearl mussels
MSc	Baugh, Calum Alexander	The Impact of Climate Change upon the Snowmelt Hydrology of an Upland UK Catchment
PhD	Brodie, Christopher Richard	A comparative study on the effect of acid preparation methodologies on bulk organic materials, and a long-core geochemical palaeoenvironmental reconstruction from South China.
MSc	Buckley, Simon	Assessing the contribution of precipitation to urban flood inundation using a hydraulic modelling approach
MSc	Byers, Edward Eric	The use of catchment-scale riparian intervention measures in downstream flood hazard mitigation
PhD	Carey, Jonathan Martin	The Progressive Development and Post-failure Behaviour of Deep-seated Landslide Complexes
MSc	Fairfield, Georgina	Assessing the dynamic influences of slope angle and sediment composition on debris flow behaviour: An experimental approach
MSc	Froude, Melanie Jane	Capturing and characterising pre-failure strain on failing slopes
MSc	Gaffney, Liam Robert	Risks to Global Primate Diversity from Climate Change and Other Pressures
PhD	Higgins, David Ian	Catchment Scale Influences on Brown Trout Fry Populations in the Upper Ure Catchment, North Yorkshire
MSc	Hill, Catherine Jane	The role of floodplains on the propagation of land management signals in the Vale of York
PhD	Lancione, Michelle	Homeless Subjects and the Chance of Space. A More-Than-Human Geography of Homelessness in Turin
MSc	Landy, Jack	Sub-canopy terrain modelling for archaeological prospecting in forested areas through multiple-echo discrete-pulse laser ranging: a case study from Chopwell Wood, Tyne & Wear
MSc	Lovell, Harold	Ice dynamics and glacial history from remote sensing of the Seno Skyring-Seno Otway-Strait of Magellan region, southernmost Patagonia
MPhil	Mabeka, Ndongala	Patterns of stress and strain distribution during deep mining at Boulby, N. Yorkshire
MA	Makungu, Christina Michaely	Young people in self-care: behaviours and experiences in farming households in Kilombero Valley, Tanzania
PhD	McCarthy, David John	Late Quaternary ice-ocean interactions in central West Greenland
PhD	Montero, Jeronimo	Neoliberal fashion: The political economy of sweatshops in Europe and Latin America

MSc	Pearson, Caitlin Elizabeth	Spatial patterns of habitat use by white clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) on the River Wansbeck
MSc	Perkins, Charlotte	Spatial habitat patterning of the freshwater pearl mussel, <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> , in the River Rede, North East England.
MSc	Porter, Robert Andrew I-Hsien	An Evaluation of a Hydrological Model Used to Predict the Impact of Flow Attenuation on Downstream Flood Flows
PhD	Schürch, Peter	Debris-flow erosion and deposition dynamics
MA	Strutt, Elizabeth	Patient-centred care: Patients' experiences of and responses to the National Health Service (NHS) Health Check programme in general practice
PhD	Tengku-Hamzah, Tengku Adeline Adura	Making Sense of Environmental Governance: A Study of E-waste in Malaysia
MSc	Whadcoat, Siobhan Kathleen	Landsliding and sediment dynamics following the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake in the Beichuan area of China
MSc	Williams, Christopher John Sellwood	Hydrological Connectivity-a study into representative metrics for a humid temperate catchment in northern England.
MA	Wilsher, Emma Jane	The impact of Neglected Tropical Diseases, and their associated stigma, on people's basic capabilities
PhD	Wilson, Helen Frances	Living With Diversity: Everyday Encounter and the Politics of Tolerance
PhD	Yeh, Er-Jian	Territorialising Colonial Environments: A Comparison of Colonial Sciences on Land Demarcation in Japanese Taiwan and British Malaya

2012

MSc	Alderton, Simon Mark	Heavy Metal Contamination Along the Coast of North-East England
MSc	Baynes, Edwin Richard Crews	Peat bog restoration: Implications of erosion and sediment transfer at Flow Moss, North Pennines
MSc	Brader, Martin David	Lateglacial to Holocene relative sea-level changes in the Stykkishólmur area, Snæfellsnes peninsula, Iceland
PhD	Brown, Victoria Helen	Ice stream dynamics and pro-glacial lake evolution along the north-western margin of the Laurentide Ice Sheet.
MSc	Clayton, Alexander Ian	Remote sensing of subglacial bedforms from the British Ice Sheet using an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS): Problems and Potential.
PhD	Cockshut, Tahirih Ladan	The Way We Play: Exploring the specifics of formation, action and competition in digital gameplay among World of Warcraft raiders
MSc	Dingle, Elizabeth	The effects of differential uplift and sediment supply on major Himalayan river systems at the mountain front
PhD	Fleetwood, Tamlynn	Post-apartheid Education and Building 'Unity in Diversity': Voices of South African youth
MSc	Gonzalez-Soria, Javier	Environmental Dynamics in Animal Waste Reclamation in the Scaling up of Livestock in Thailand
PhD	Gordon, Rachel Joanne	Ordering Networks: Motorways and the Work of Managing Disruption
PhD	Hopkins, Jonathan	Knowledge of, and response to, upland flash flooding: a case study of flood risk management of the 2005 flash flood in upper Ryedale, North Yorkshire, U.K.
PhD	Jackson, Emily Lindsay	Broadening national security and protecting crowded places- Performing the United Kingdom's War on Terror, 2007-2010

PhD	Jamieson, Robin F.M.	The archipelago of intervention: governing the awkward citizen
PhD	Jordan, Georgina Nora Mary	Resilience, Pathways and Circumstances: Unpicking livelihood threats and responses in the rural Philippines.
PhD	La-Orngplew, Wasana	Living under the Rubber Boom: Market Integration and Agrarian Transformations in the Lao Uplands
PhD	Laws, Jennifer	'Working Through': An Inquiry into Work and Madness
PhD	Maasen, Anne-Christine Stephanie	Solar Cities in Europe: a material semiotic analysis of innovation in urban photovoltaics
PhD	Martin, Diana	The 'Where' of Sovereign Power and Exception. Palestinian Life and Refugee Camps in Lebanon
PhD	Medford, Wayne O'Neill	Therapeutic Landscapes as Assemblages, Actor-Networks and Contingent Affordances: The Example of Saltwell Park
PhD	Murphy, Patrick	Securing the Everyday City: The Emerging Geographies of Counter-Terrorism
PhD	Nadiruzzaman, Md	Cyclone Sidr and Its Aftermath: Everyday Life, Power and Marginality
PhD	Norman, Emma Catherine	Microseismic monitoring of the controls on coastal rock cliff erosion
MSc	Proctor, Christopher Matthew	Debris flow dynamics: A flume study of velocity and superelevation
PhD	Rahman, Md Mizanur	Sanitation Interventions in The Urban Informal Settlements of Bangladesh: The Role of Government, NGOs and The Grassroots
PhD	Ranchod, Rushil Arvind	'A Kind of Magic'-The Political Marketing of the African National
PhD	Shaw, Robert Edward	Practising the Urban Night in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Rhythms, Frames, Affects, Assemblages and Subjectivities
PhD	Shewly, Hosna Jahan	Life, the Law and the Politics of Abandonment: Everyday Geographies of the Enclaves in India and Bangladesh
MSc	Smith, Katie Anne	Evaluation of land management impacts on low flows in northern England
PhD	Strzelecki, Mateusz Czeslaw	High Arctic Paraglacial Coastal Evolution in Northern Billefjorden, Svalbard
PhD	Tiarks, Peter Geoffrey Caspar	The Intangible Commons of the Mind? The Problem of Dualism in Narratives of Information Enclosure

2013

PhD	Ansari, Mohammad Nayeem Aziz	Hunger, Place and Seasonality: Understanding Monga Vulnerability in Northwest Bangladesh
MSc	Best, Louise Alice	Lake Diatoms as a Proxy for Holocene Environmental Change, West Greenland
MSc	Biddulph, Matilda Francesca	In-stream and hyporheic water quality of the River Esk, North Yorkshire: implications for Freshwater Pearl Mussel habitats
MSc	Black, Martin	An investigation into reach scale estimates of sub-pixel fluvial grain size from hyperspatial imagery
PhD	Cairns, Joanne-Marie	Defying the odds? Identifying and understanding the relationship between health and resilience
MSc	Cullen, Benjamin John	Decompacting a Late Holocene sea-level record from Loch Laxford, northwest Scotland
MSc	Dickens, William Andrew	Late Quaternary palaeoceanographic evolution in the Skagerrak, north eastern North Sea

MSc	Dixon, Stephanie Claire	The Effects of Land Management and Predicted Climate Change on Hydrological Connectivity and Diffuse Fine Sediment Pollution Risk Within the River Eden Catchment
PhD	Garrett, Ed	Biostratigraphic constraints on megathrust earthquake deformation history in south central Chile
PhD	Garthwaite, Kayleigh	Incapacitated? Exploring the health and illness narratives of Incapacity Benefit recipients
PhD	Johnson, Paul Henry	Alternative Visions of Change: Jigsaw Funding, Patchwork Professionalisation and Rural NGOs in a Neoliberal Era
PhD	Khan, Abdul Sattar	Urban Expansion, Land Use Land Cover Change and Human Impacts: A Case Study of Rawalpindi
PhD	Lane, Tim Patrick	The evolution and dynamic behaviour of the Northern Uummannaq Ice Stream System, West Greenland
PhD	Lee, Charlotte Elizabeth	The Energies of Activism: Rethinking Agency in Contemporary Climate Change Activism
PhD	Marjoribanks, Tim Ian	High resolution modelling of flexible submerged vegetation in rivers Parsons D.R., Lane S.N., Hardy R.J.
PhD	Maynard, Carly Marie	Public Participation in River Research and Management: Scale, Levels of Participation and the Contexts of Knowledge Co-production
PhD	Mazzei, Micaela	Squaring the challenge: reconciling business and ethical goals in social enterprises
MA	McLean, Anthony John	Smart Grids in the City: Splintering Urbanism in a Smart Urban Future
MSc	Miles, Bertie	Synchronous terminus change of East Antarctic outlet glaciers linked to climatic forcing
MA	Mitchell, Laura Therese	'The People Want The Regime Brought Down': Popular Geopolitics and The 2011 Egyptian Revolution
PhD	Parker, Robert Neville	Hillslope memory and spatial and temporal distributions of earthquake-induced landslides
PhD	Perks, Matthew Thomas	Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Fine Fluvial Sediment Transfer: Implications for Monitoring and Management of Upland River Systems
MA	Pickup, Timothy James	Fitting their profile [electronic resource]: A geographical study of race, racism and policing in Nottingham
MA	Pickup, Timothy James	Fitting their profile: A geographical study of race, racism and policing in Nottingham
PhD	Prescott, Philip William	Quantifying subglacial roughness and its link to glacial geomorphology and ice speed
PhD	Rush-Cooper, Nicholas	Exposures: Exploring Selves and Landscapes in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone
PhD	Sanyal, Joy	Flood Prediction and Mitigation in Data-Sparse Environments
PhD	Silver, Jon David	Reconfiguring electricity infrastructures in Accra and Cape Town: Understanding the political ecologies of networked urbanism
PhD	Swan, Peter Joseph	Exploring the tensions between organisational ethos and stakeholder demand: A case study of a community 'arts and health' social enterprise
PhD	Tosney, Jonah James	Short duration reservoir-release impacts on impounded upland rivers
PhD	Zhang, Jiajie	'Crossing Borders': Cultural-Geo-Politics of Rapprochement Tourism Between China and Taiwan

PhD	Aiken, Gerald	The Production, Practice and Potential of 'Community' in Edinburgh's Transition Town Network
PhD	Bainbridge, William	Heritage in the Clouds: Englishness in the Dolomites
PhD	Belete, Roman Yiseni	The Contest of Representation: Photographic Images of Ethiopian Women in National Print Media, Development Aid Organisations and Galleries
MSc	Benjamin, Jessica	Dynamic analysis of long run-out rock avalanches: A view from the Vaigat Strait, West Greenland
PhD	Button, Catherine	Domesticating Infrastructure: Mumbai's middle class housing and rainwater harvesting
PhD	Carr, Joanne Rachels	Ice-ocean-atmosphere interactions in the Arctic Seas
MSc	Dunstone, Ross Benjamin	Testing the groove-ploughing theory for mega-scale glacial lineation (MSGGL) formation, using a large dataset of their morphology
MSc	Fewings, Rosemary Ann	Assessing the Impact of Peat Bog Restoration in Mitigating Carbon Loss by Upland Erosion
PhD	Haji-Mohamad, Siti Mazidah Binti	Rooted Muslim Cosmopolitanism: An Ethnographic Study of Malay Malaysian Students' Cultivation and Performance of Cosmopolitanism on Facebook and Offline
MA	Hitchen, Esther Julia Ulrike	The 'Austrian Subject' and the Multiple Performances of Austerity
PhD	Leung, Chun Kai	Fuelling the Dragon: A Geopolitical Economy of Natural Gas Transition in China
PhD	Leung, Chun Kai	Fuelling the Dragon: A Geopolitical Economy of Natural Gas Transition in China
PhD	Luque-Ayala, Andrés	Reconfiguring the city in the global South: rationalities, techniques and subjectivities in the local governance of energy
PhD	McNiven, Abigail	(Re)collections: Engaging Feminist Geography with Embodied and Relational Experiences of Pregnancy Losses
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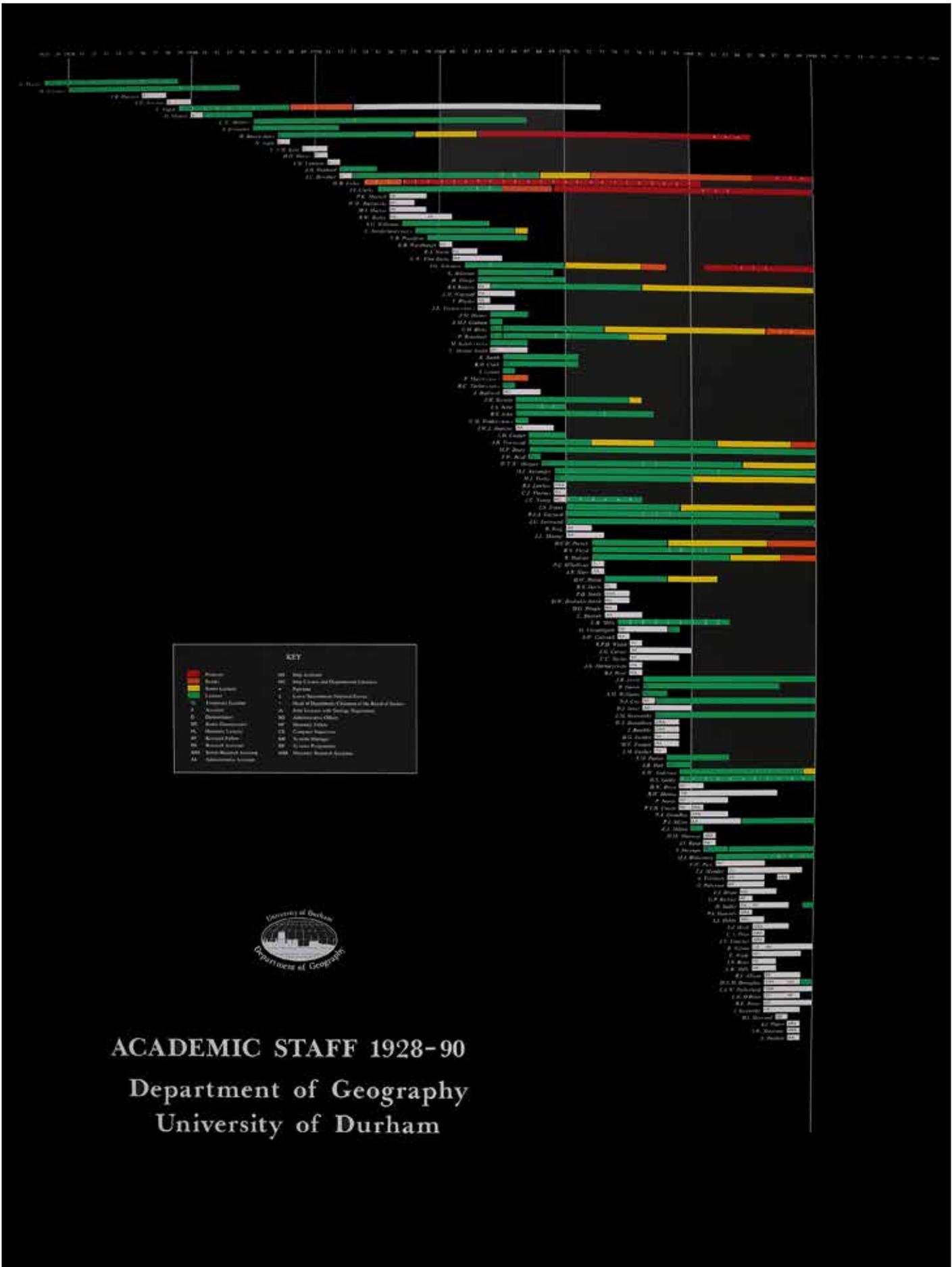


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