1. Purpose of the Statement

The purpose of this statement is to provide a framework to guide the collection development and management activities for Geography, Environmental Studies, and Development Studies. The statement supports the teaching, learning and research activities of the Geography, Environmental Studies, and Development Studies within the Faculty of Science.

This statement is developed in accordance with the principles outlined in the Collection Development and Management Policy (CDMP).

2. Description of the Academic Subject

The School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences (SGEES) was created in 1997 by the amalgamation of the Departments of Geography and Geology, and the Institute of Geophysics. It offers teaching and research programmes in Geography, Geology and Geophysics and is associated with the Antarctic Research Centre. SGEES staff and students share a wide range of interests in the science of the deep earth, the earth's surface and atmosphere, the environment and people's interaction with it, together with the geography of economic, social and cultural development. Undergraduate and graduate programmes are offered in Geography, which includes Environmental Studies and Development Studies. There is a graduate programme only in Physical Geography. Geography is taught in five areas or themes:

Regional and development studies

Founded in 2003, this is the only major in Development Studies in New Zealand and one of very few in Australasia, and builds on a long tradition at Victoria. The study of development has been an integral feature of Human Geography here since the 1950s. The social, cultural, and economic characteristics of particular countries and regions in both the ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ world are considered. Regions of study include East and Southeast Asia, Oceania, Europe, and Latin America. The programme has a focus on development issues and reflects the growing political and economic importance of the Asia Pacific region. This theme underpins the SGEES research strengths in ‘Uneven Development’, ‘Globalisation’ and ‘Participatory Development’. 
Socio-economic and cultural systems: systematic human geography
This includes areas such as economic, urban, social, cultural, and population geography. It focuses particularly on the processes of change in regional economies and human societies including urbanisation, industrial restructuring, economic development, and new cultural geographies.

Biophysical systems: systematic physical geography
Climatology, hydrology, coastal processes, and geomorphology are among the sub-themes included here. There is a particularly strong focus on landscape stability, water resources, and geomorphology; three important issues for resource managers in New Zealand. This theme underpins the SGEES research strengths in ‘Water Resources’, ‘Natural Hazards’, and ‘Earth Surface Processes.’

Environment and resource studies
This area focuses on the inter-relations between the biophysical environment and human activity, both in New Zealand and at the global scale. Topics studied range from general issues such as environmental impact assessment and institutional frameworks for resource management, through to specific issues relating to energy, air, water, and land management.

Techniques for geographic analysis
A distinctive feature of geography is its emphasis on research design, data gathering, and solving problems under ‘real world’ conditions. This theme includes the organisation and graphical presentation of information, quantitative and statistical analysis, and the processing of spatial information using Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

The three latter themes are core parts of the new major in Physical Geography.

Research Collaborations
- Antarctic Research Centre
- Department of Conservation
- Institute of Geophysics
- NIWA

Undergraduate degrees offered in Geography
The School offers a Bachelor of Science [BSc] Degree majors in:
- Geography
- Development Studies
- Environmental Studies
- Environmental Sciences (new 2010)
- Physical Geography (new 2010)

Bachelor of Arts (BA) in:
- Geography
- Development Studies
- Environmental Studies
Graduate and postgraduate programmes offered

The School offers the following postgraduate programmes:

- BA(Hons), BSc(Hons), MA, MSc, MSc(Hons), PGDipSc GDipArts and GDipSc in Geography
- BSc(Hons), MSc, MSc(Hons), PGDipSc and GDipSc in Physical Geography
- Master of Environmental Studies and Postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Studies
- Master of Development Studies and Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies
- In addition, a PhD is offered in all of the subjects listed above

More information on the programmes and courses offered in SGEES is available on the school’s [website](#).

The Geography staff comprises 13 academic staff, including three professors, two Research Associates, and three technicians. A total of 514 undergraduate students are studying Geography, with 140 postgraduate students.

### 3. Focus of the Subject

The teaching focus of Geography lays a strong emphasis on the components research, project work and real world applications aiming at developing students as skilled and trained professionals.

For the next five years, Geography's research priorities lie in the following areas:

#### Human Geography

- Globalisation and rural change in the Asia Pacific, Oceania, and Latin America
- Rural change, regional development, and industrial restructuring
- Local labour markets, housing, and community development
- The geography of wellbeing
- Relationships between place, identity, and social cohesion in rural communities of Aotearoa/New Zealand
- Gender and urban space in Aotearoa/New Zealand
- GIS and spatial analysis

#### Environmental Studies

- Climate change, energy, transport, urban design, and environmental health
- Biodiversity management, including wilderness, native forest, and protected areas
- Māori approaches to environmental management/Treaty of Waitangi
- Economic, legal, and other tools for resource management
- Public involvement processes: consultation to co management
- Environmental education, communication, and conflict resolution
Development Studies

- Development theory and practice
- Interface with NZ Aid and DevNet
- Project formulation in partnership with agencies
- Participatory approaches, with particular reference to poverty issues
- Monitoring and evaluation of development projects

Physical Geography

- Contemporary earth surface processes: landslides, soil erosion, hydrology, and fluvial activity
- Slope stability and climate/process studies
- The relationship between people and the natural environment: natural hazards, recreational, and land use impacts
- Coastal landforms and processes
- Long term landscape evolution
- Graphic representation and analysis: hazard mapping, terrain representation, and GIS
- Glaciers and climatic change
- Sea level variation, both past and future.

Geography

- Hydrology and water resources,
- Geomorphology and earth surface processes
- Land use change
- Coastal processes, coastal geomorphology, marine sedimentology, and coral reefs
- Slope stability and landslide hazards,
- Economic development in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America
- Cultural geography including feminist, post-modern, and post-colonial approaches
- Geographies of home, politics of place. Lived experience and ‘local’ discourses of climate change and visions of urban sustainability
- GIS, local governance, e-democracy
- Economic Geography, labour market geography, urban growth and development, environmental change, and resource management
- Quaternary climate and environmental change, palynology, and vegetation history

Development Studies

- Patterns, practices, policies and theories associated with inequalities in world development.
- Relationships between 'developed' and 'developing' societies
- The roles played by various institutions within them
- Social and development geography, participatory research, gender analysis, youth, Māori, former refugee communities
- Development geography, political ecology and geography and cultural geography
• Social and economic geography of development, globalisation, Latin America, Oceania, Asia-Pacific
• Development Studies, theories of development, land tenure, rural transformations

Environmental Studies

• Environment, conservation, and sustainable development
• Sustainable management and allocation of resources
• Environmental Law - Treaty issues
• Environmental studies, climate change, energy, urban design, environmental health
• Māori Environmental and Resource Management
• Natural resource use and management, urban green space and environmental justice

4. Overview of the Current Collection

Books
The Library holds collections in Geography with new titles being actively collected. Development Studies and Environmental Studies are cross-disciplinary and as new subject areas need to be supported. The Library will continue collect in-depth in these areas and will purchase key older material if required.

The diversity of the School of Geography, Environmental and Earth Sciences is reflected in the diversity of resources needed. The majority of the collection is housed at the Kelburn Library, with some periodicals held off-site.

Geography and its associate areas are heavy users of books. Many of the topics covered in Development Studies and Environmental Studies are cross-disciplinary.

E-Books
E-books are increasing in use, but the format is particularly important. EBL books are not popular because of difficulty in usability. SpringerLink is important, containing many GIS and Physical Geography books. ScienceDirect and Wiley InterScience are also very important sources.

Journals
The journal collection in Geography is comprehensive, and supports the teaching and research needs of the programme. While some journal titles are still available in print, the great majority are available electronically (or in print and electronic) via a wide variety of electronic providers.
Electronic Resources

The following databases are key resources for Geography:

- Access Science
- CAB Abstracts (critical)
- GeoScienceWorld
- GeoRef
- Lyell Collection
- Oxford Reference Online
- SAGE: Science and Geography Education
- ScienceDirect
- Scopus
- Springer Link Online Collection
- Web of Knowledge (suite of databases) (critical)
- Web of Science
- Wiley Interscience

The following databases are key resources for Environmental Studies:

- AGRICOLA
- Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts
- CAB Abstracts
- Environmental Sciences and Pollution
- Environmental and Policy Collection
- GreenFile
- Oceanic Abstracts
- Water resource Abstracts

The following databases are key resources for Development Studies:

- Best Practice Database in Improving the Living Environment
- Business Source Premier
- EconLit
- Global Economic Monitor
- Lexis
- Lexis Nexis NZ
- OECD Library
- PAIS international
- Social Services Abstracts
- Sociological Abstracts
- UNData
- Westlaw International
- World Bank e- Library
- World Development Indicators
- World Development Report Online

Interdisciplinary databases such as Web of Science and Scopus have extensive features useful for post-graduate students, researchers and advanced learners in science and technology.
5. **Collection Development Guidelines**

The primary responsibility for selection lies with the staff in the School. Academic liaison representatives of the school receive new publication notification format from which they can make selections. Staff also make online purchase recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Callmark Range</th>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Current Collection Level</th>
<th>Future Collecting Level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G70-G70.3</td>
<td>GIS Geographical Information Systems</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>G70.39–G70.6</td>
<td>Remote sensing</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G143</td>
<td>Environmental geography</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA101</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA110-G115</td>
<td>Map projections</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB3-GB5030</td>
<td>Physical Geography</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB111-GB398.7</td>
<td>Geography region or country</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB400-GB649</td>
<td>Geomorphology</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>GB448</td>
<td>Slopes</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB450-GB460</td>
<td>Coasts, beaches, shore erosion</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB461-GB468</td>
<td>Coral reefs and islands</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB500-GB555</td>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB561-GB568</td>
<td>Geomorphology of watersheds, catchments, drainage basins,</td>
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<td>Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB571-GB578</td>
<td>Peneplains</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB591-GB598</td>
<td>Alluvial fans</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB651-GB2998</td>
<td>Hydrology – all aspects</td>
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<td>Research</td>
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<td>GB656.2. H9</td>
<td>Hydrologic models</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Drainage (Land), runoff</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB980-GB992</td>
<td>Watersheds – basins, drainage basins, river catchments, river systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB1001-GB1199.8</td>
<td>Groundwater (water contained in aquifers)</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Rivers</td>
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<td>GB1201-GB1398</td>
<td>Stream measurements, gauging</td>
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<tr>
<td>GB1207</td>
<td>Streamflow</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Research</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5.1 Languages Collected
English is the main language for collection purposes.

5.2 Geographical Areas Collected
The following geographical areas are collected: New Zealand, Pacific, Southeast Asia, Latin America – specifically Chile, Peru, Brazil, and Bolivia.

5.3 Chronological Periods Collected
No chronological periods are excluded.
5.4 Publication Dates
Current material is essential in the sciences. Retrospective collecting if there is a need to support study, teaching and research programmes or where major works are required to fill gaps.

5.5 Format Guidelines
Electronic journals with perpetual access rights are the preferred format. Print journals are only required if electronic access is unavailable.

Purchase of e-books will be negotiated with academics on a case by case basis. At present the Springer eBook platform (SpringerLink) is a good model. If available Springer (or a functional equivalent) would be the preferred eBook option.

The e-book format is best suited to “quick reference material such as reference books, handbooks and manuals. E-books may also be a good choice for textbooks and edited books.

5.6 Budget Guidelines
None at present.

5.7 Classification Guidelines
The Library of Congress classification system is used.

5.8 Preservation Guidelines
Any monographs that are beyond repair should be assessed for re-purchase.

5.9 Digitisation Guidelines
To be developed during 2012.

6. Relegation Statement
From 2012 the following criteria will apply:

Journals
Print journals not available electronically (including back issues) will be retained in the Library collection in the following locations:

- Most recent 20 years – Kelburn Library
- Issues older than 20 years – Offsite Storage
- Journals which have ceased publication are included in this category.

Journals no longer required for research or teaching purposes will be cancelled (in consultation with academics). Cancelled print journals will be retained in the Library collection as follows:

- Latest 5 years – main collection (level 1)
- Issues older than 5 years – Offsite Storage
Print journals (including cancelled subscriptions) will remain in offsite storage until deselection is negotiated with academics.

Books
Books will be retained in the library collection in the following locations:

Kelburn Library:
- Books published or added to the collection within the last 15 years.
- Books used (issued) in the last 10 years irrespective of publication date.
- Books relevant to current research or teaching, seminal and historic works, works on the history of psychology and books which fill gaps in the existing collection irrespective of publication date.
- Multiple copies of editions (including superseded editions) used for study or teaching

Offsite Storage:
- Books published or added to the collection more than 15 years ago and not issued in the last 10 years.

7. Deselection Statement
From 2012 the following criteria will apply:

Journals
- Print periodicals available electronically will be deselected except for key titles identified by the subject librarian.
- In all cases academics will review periodicals chosen for deselection.

Books
- Books published or added to the collection more than 20 years ago and not issued in the last 10 years will be reviewed for deselection.
- Duplicates and superseded editions (except for teaching material identified above) can be deselected.
- In all cases academics will review books chosen for deselection.

Note: special care will be made to retain items regardless of usage and date which fall into the following categories:
- items by local authors
- items related to local topics
- items which are not held elsewhere in New Zealand

Other Guidelines/Considerations
The Library endeavours to provide secure access to key scholarly resources. If a current provider discontinues access to an e-journal the library will seek to reinstate access from an alternative source if it is required.

Some courses require multiple copies of textbooks or recommended readings for teaching purposes. Multiple copies of superseded editions will be retained in the Library collection.
Offsite monographs and journals will be returned to the main collection if requested.

Geography is a major and significant discipline which offers insights into the complex links and relationships between human beings, societies, the earth and the environment. The subject study is theoretical and applied including fieldtrips and laboratory work.

Geography is an interdisciplinary subject involving many branches of science and humanities. In addition to books and journals the study of the subject requires use of a range of resources and tools such as maps, cartography, visual images, digital technologies including GIS and remote sensing. Given the diversity of the approaches to the study of Geography books form an important component. The book collection supports the large undergraduate student population. E-books are an increasing component of the collection. Journal literature is extensively used. The collection supports the current study teaching and research needs of the school.

Development studies is a dynamic subject with a multi-disciplinary focus. This includes subjects of agriculture, forestry, natural resources, environment, education, energy, urban and rural development, social and public policy, finance, food, globalization, trade, aid, migration, governance and political development.

Environmental studies needs to be viewed in the context of its multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary nature. Its parameters extend to both sciences and social sciences. It covers environmental and sustainability issues from biological, physical, chemical, earth and geoscientific, agricultural sciences, forestry, natural resources, education, ethics, social and public policy, governance and political development. The current collections in these two subject areas are supported by the collections in other subjects. In addition these are being developed with a specific subject specific focus, to meet the learning, teaching and research needs of the School.

The diversity of the School of Geography, Environmental and Earth Sciences is reflected in the diversity of resources needed. New resources will be collected in the formats suitable for the study, teaching and research needs of the school. The Library will continue to collect in-depth in these areas and will purchase key older material if required.

Links to other relevant Subject Level Collection Statements

- Architecture
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Earth Sciences
- Economics
- Geology
- Law
- Māori
- Pacific Studies
- Politics and International Relations
- Public Policy
- Public Management
- Physics