

***E-CONTENT***

***TOPIC-CONTRIBUTION OF PETER  
HAGGET***

**M.A. SEMESTER-I**

**PAPER-I**

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A black and white portrait of Peter Haggett, a man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie, looking slightly to the right of the camera.

Geography is the art of the  
mappable.

— *Peter Haggett* —

AZ QUOTES

## INTRODUCTION:

- Peter Haggett (b. Somerset, England, January 24th 1933) is a British geographer and academic.
- In 1951, he won a scholarship to study geography at St. Catharine's College (the geographer's college) at Cambridge University.
- He aspired to become a geomorphologist, particularly in glaciology in his graduation days. A distinguished professor of glaciology, Vaughn Lewis, encouraged him 'to think mathematically about geographical problems' (Haggett 2008, 338).
- Later, he changed his mind and devoted himself to enquire the morphology of human-made geographical structures.



## CONTD....

- He taught for two years at University College, London, (1955-57), and then he returned to Geography at Cambridge to work as a University Demonstrator(1957-66).
- Since 1966 he has been Professor of Urban and Regional Geography (now emeritus) at the University of Bristol, England.
- Peter Hagget is best known for his seminal work 'Locational Analysis in Human Geography' (1965) which brought a tectonic shift and transformed the discipline into a science, spatial science, or as it was called at the time in the UK, the 'new geography.'



## AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS:

- He has been visiting professor in many other countries, especially in North America (including Berkeley, Minnesota, McMaster, Pennsylvania State, Toronto, and Wisconsin) and Australasia (ANU, Canterbury and Monash).
- He has acted as adviser to Asian and African universities.
- A gold medallist of both the Royal Geographical Society and the American Geographical Society he has also been awarded the Anders Retzius medal (Sweden) and the Vautrid Lud prize (France) and the Lauréat d'Honneur (International Geographical Union).
- A festschrift (in academia, a Festschrift is a book honoring a respected person, especially an academic, and presented during their lifetime which generally takes the form of an edited volume, containing contributions from the honoree's colleagues, former pupils, and friends) volume entitled *Diffusing geography: essays for Peter Haggett* was published on his retirement in 1995.



## CONTD....

- He holds seven honorary degrees in Law and in Science from universities on both sides of the Atlantic (Bristol, Copenhagen, Durham, Helsinki, UCL, UWE and York (Canada)).
- In 1993 he was awarded the CBE for services to geography.
- He was made a *Commander of the Order of the British Empire* in 1993 for his 'services to the urban and regional geography'.



## CONTRIBUTION TO GEOGRAPHY:

- His sixty years of teaching and research has added significantly to the world of geographical enquiry and better understanding of human world. He has authored/edited more than 30 books. His researches and writings can be broadly categorised into three scientific areas.
  1. Study of the nature of geography as a discipline and its contribution to human understanding of the earth.
  2. Application of quantitative methods in human geography and the central role of locational analysis in research.
  3. Understanding the changing geography of infectious diseases.

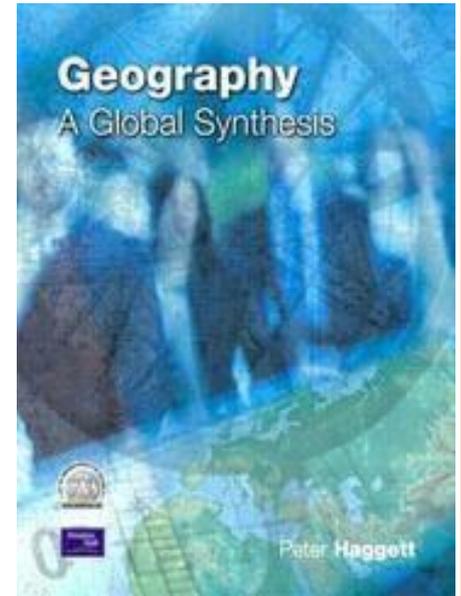
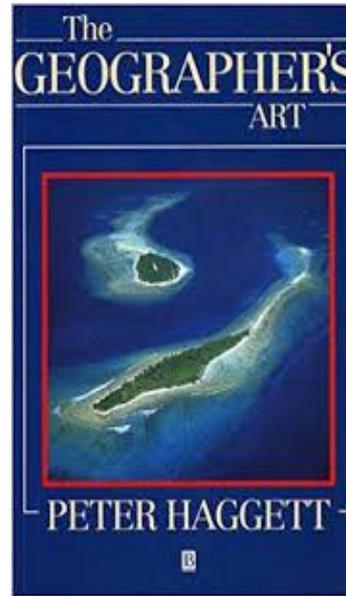
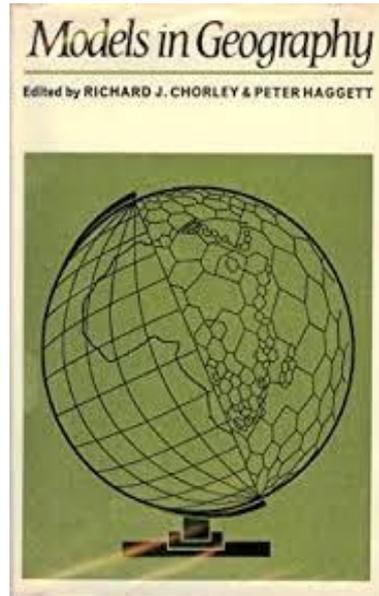
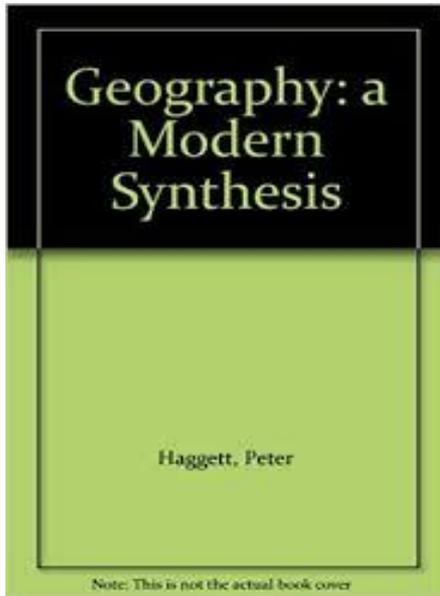


# STUDY OF THE NATURE OF GEOGRAPHY AS A DISCIPLINE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN UNDERSTANDING OF THE EARTH:

His important works are listed below:

- Models in geography (with Richard Chorley) (1967)
- Geography: a modern synthesis (1972, four editions, six translations)
- The Geographer's Art (1990)
- Geography: A Global Synthesis (2001).
- With three Cambridge colleagues, he also established two journals reviewing developments in the field: *Progress in physical geography* and *Progress in human geography*.





# APPLICATION OF QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND THE CENTRAL ROLE OF LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS IN RESEARCH

- Locational Analysis in Human Geography (1965) was followed by five jointly-authored books:
- Network Analysis in Geography (1969),
- Regional Forecasting (ed.) (1971),
- Elements of Spatial Structure (1975),
- Locational Models (1977) and
- Locational Methods (1977).



# UNDERSTANDING THE CHANGING GEOGRAPHY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- His monographs on the geography of disease written with his former student and now co-worker (Prof Andrew Cliff, Cambridge) include Spatial Diffusion (1979),
- Spatial Aspects of Influenza Epidemics (1986)
- Atlas of Disease Distributions (1988)
- Atlas of AIDS (1992)
- Measles: An Historical Geography (1993),
- Deciphering Global Epidemics (1998),
- Island epidemics (2000),
- World Atlas of Epidemic Diseases (2004)
- Emergence and Re-emergence of Infectious Diseases: A Geographical Analysis (2009)



# LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY....A 'SEARCH FOR ORDER'.

- Traditional geography was idiographic, defined by the description of unique regions. Haggett sought to explore spatial laws everywhere and for all time which could be applied in geographical enquiry through generalization.
- Locational Analysis was an attempt for his 'search for order' and transform geography as nomothetic which stood the principles of positivism as it was the trend in pure sciences those days. Following physical science, it would involve deploying: rigorous quantitative techniques and exacting measurement; demanding mathematical theory and models; formal means of verification; and abstract forms of logic and reasoning.



Haggett divided Locational analysis into two main part.

***I. 'Models of locational structure'*** was organized around the identification of five distinct regional geometrical structures:

1. movement – interactions among points;
2. networks – lines of linkage among points;
3. nodes – the convergence of lines of linkage;
4. hierarchies – differentially sized nodes;
5. surfaces – spaces separating hierarchical nodes

Haggett's five regional geometries cited above were filled with theories, models, equations, and above all graphs, maps, schematic illustrations, bar charts, and polygons of various types. It transformed the way geographers used to understand region and showed that abstract space can be controlled, dominated, rearranged, and manipulated to humanity's advantage.



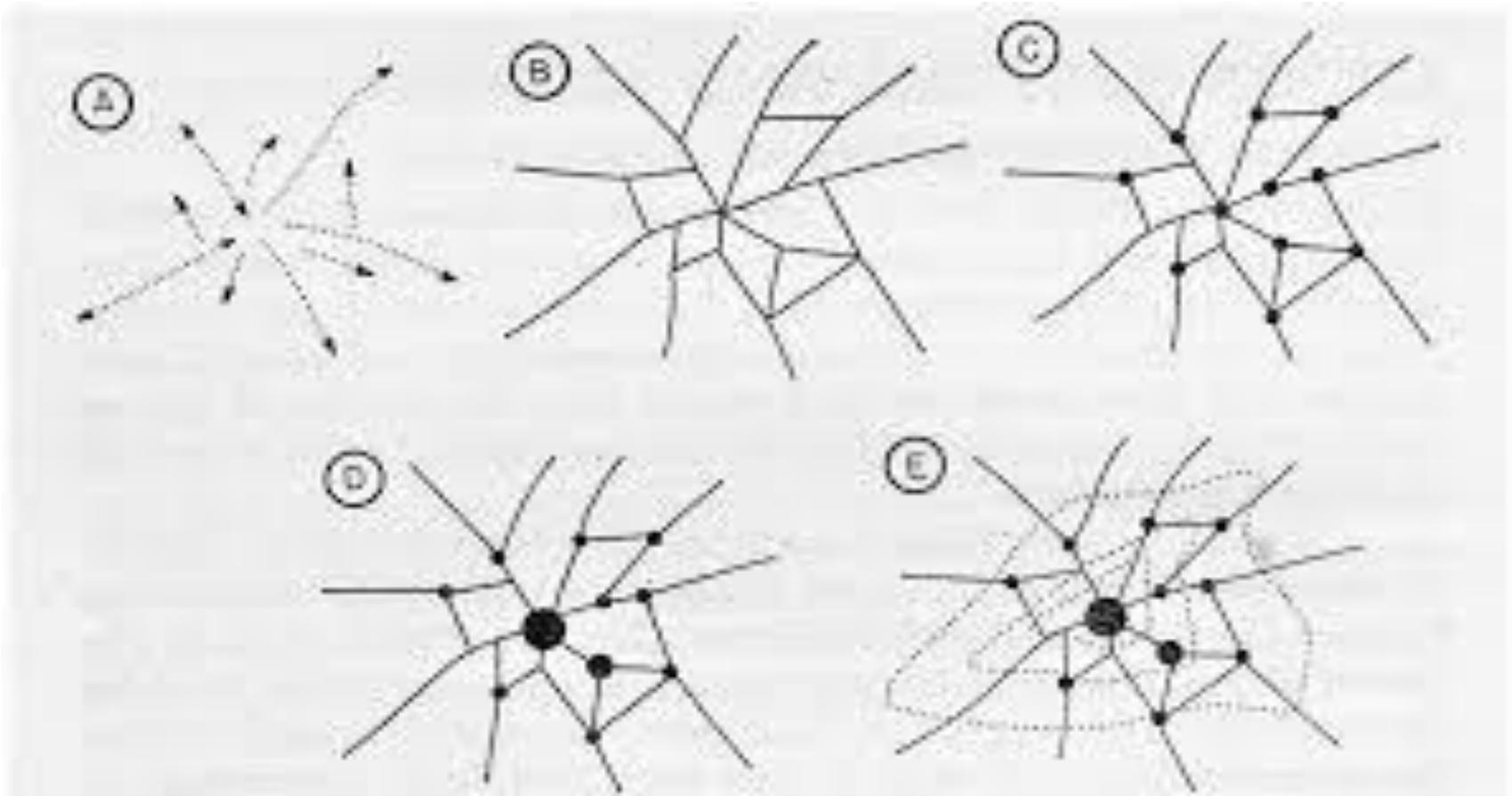


FIGURE 1. THE FIVE REGIONAL GEOMETRIES OF HAGGETT'S LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY. (A) MOVEMENTS; (B) NETWORKS; (C) NODES; (D) HIERARCHIES; (E) SURFACES. FROM HAGGETT (1965, 18).



***II. Methods in Locational Analysis*** was the toolbox.

It showed how the geometries can change the reality and solve the spatial hurdles.

It talked about the methods of applying the locational principles and laws in manipulating the elements of a region and gets things done.



## REFERENCES:

Barnes, T.J. 2018. “A hundred-year classic: Peter Haggett’s Locational Analysis in Human Geography (1965).”  
Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography.

Hussain, M., 2006, Evolution of Geographical Thought, pp 354-378.

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/geography/people/peter-haggett/index.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter\\_Haggett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Haggett)



THANK YOU

