Heritage Matters

DISPLACED HERITAGE

RESPONSES TO DISASTER, TRAUMA, AND LOSS
Heritage Matters is a series of edited and single-authored volumes which addresses the whole range of issues that confront the cultural heritage sector as we face the global challenges of the twenty-first century. The series follows the ethos of the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies (ICCHS) at Newcastle University, where these issues are seen as part of an integrated whole, including both cultural and natural agendas, and thus encompasses challenges faced by all types of museums, art galleries, heritage sites and the organisations and individuals that work with, and are affected by them.

Previous volumes are listed at the back of this book.
Displaced Heritage
Responses to Disaster, Trauma, and Loss

Edited by
Ian Convery, Gerard Corsane
and Peter Davis

THE BOYDELL PRESS
Contents

List of Illustrations viii
Acknowledgments xiii
List of Abbreviations xiv
Preface xvii
Kai Erikson
Introduction 1
Ian Convery, Gerard Corsane and Peter Davis

Displaced Heritage: Histories and Tourism

1 Dark Tourism and Dark Heritage: Emergent Themes, Issues and Consequences 9
Catherine Roberts and Philip R Stone

2 Anthropogenic Disaster and Sense of Place: Battlefield Sites as Tourist Attractions 19
Stephen Miles

3 Memorialisation in Eastern Germany: Displacement, (Re)placement and Integration of Macro- and Micro-Heritage 29
Susannah Eckersley and Gerard Corsane

4 Remembering the Queensland Floods: Community Collecting in the Wake of Natural Disaster 41
Jo Besley and Graeme Were

5 Displaced Heritage and Family Histories: Could a Foreign Family’s Heritage in China Become an Ecomuseum ‘Hub’ for Cultural Tourism Management? 51
Gerard Esplin Corsane

6 Walls, Displacement and Heritage 63
Tim Padley

7 Remembering Traumatic Events: The 921 Earthquake Education Park, Taiwan 71
Chia-Li Chen

Displaced Heritage: Trauma, Confinement and Loss

8 Maze Breaks in Northern Ireland: Terrorism, Tourism and Storytelling in the Shadows of Modernity 85
Jonathan Skinner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>‘We shall never forget, but cannot remain forever on the battlefield’: Museums, Heritage and Peacebuilding in the Western Balkans</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Diana Walters</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Politics of Remembering Bhopal</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Shalini Sharma</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Animating the Other Side: Animated Documentary as a Communication Tool for Exploring Displacement and Reunification in Germany</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ellie Land</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Restoring Gorongosa: Some Personal Reflections</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rob Morley and Ian Convery</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Last Night of a Small Town: Child Narratives and the Titanic</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>John Welshman</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Troubled ‘Homecoming’: Journey to a Foreign yet Familiar Land</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aron Mazel</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Displaced Heritage:</strong> Lived Realities, Local Experiences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Humiliation Heritage in China: Discourse, Affectual Governance and Displaced Heritage at Tiananmen Square</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Andrew Law</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Revitalising Blackfoot Heritage and Addressing Residential School Trauma</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bryony Onciul</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Reading Local Responses to Large Dams in South-east Turkey</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Sarah Elliott</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Placing the Flood Recovery Process</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rebecca Whittle, Will Medd, Maggie Mort, Hugh Deeming, Marion Walker, Clare Twigger-Ross, Gordon Walker and Nigel Watson</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Village Heritage and Resilience in Damaging Floods and Debris Flows, Kullu Valley, Indian Himalaya</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Richard Johnson, Esther Edwards, James Gardner and Brij Mohan</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage and Animal Disease: The Watchtree Memorial Stone</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Josephine Baxter</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Earthquakes: People, Landscape and Heritage in Japan</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Takashi Harada</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Industrial Heritage and the Oral Legacy of Disaster: Narratives of Asbestos Disease Victims from Clydeside, Scotland</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Arthur McIvor</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaced Natural Heritage

23 Translating Foot and Mouth: Conveying Trauma in Landscape Photography
   Rupert Ashmore

24 Changing ‘Red to Grey’: Alien Species Introductions to Britain and the Displacement
   and Loss of Native Wildlife from our Landscapes
   Peter Lurz

25 Displacing Nature: Orang-utans in Borneo
   Marc Ancrenaz and Isabelle Lackman

26 Better to be a Beast than Evil: Human–Wolf Interaction and Putting Central Asia
   on the Map
   Özgün Emre Can

27 After nanoq: flat out and bluesome: A Cultural Life of Polar Bears: Displacement
   as a Colonial Trope and Strategy in Contemporary Art
   Bryndís Snæbjörnsdóttir and Mark Wilson

28 What Heritage? Whose Heritage? Debates Around Culling Badgers in the UK
   Pat Caplan

29 The Great Barrier Reef: Environment, Disaster and Heritage
   Billy Sinclair

   Endpiece
   Phil O’Keefe

   List of Contributors

   Index
Illustrations

COVER IMAGES
(Top) The remains of an Artukid madrassah near the onion-domed tomb of the Akkoynlu prince Zeynel Bey at Hasankeyf.
   Photo: Sarah Elliott
(Middle) Standing next to the Berlin Wall at Checkpoint Charlie, Ellie and Lloyd Land, 1986.
   © Ellie Land
(Bottom) naaq: flat out and bluesome, 2004, Snæbjörnsdóttir/Wilson, Spike Island, Bristol.
   Alan Russell

FIGURES
2.1. A general view of the ‘destroyed village’ of Bezonvaux.
   © Andrew Thomson
2.2. The main street at the ‘destroyed village’ of Bezonvaux.
   © TCY / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY-SA-3.0
   © Susannah Eckersley
3.2. The Zeithain Grove of Honour Micromuseum, 2011.
   © Susannah Eckersley
3.3. Plan of The Betonzeitschene (concrete timeline), also known as the Plattenbau Micromuseum.
   © Ruairí O’Brien
3.4. The Betonzeitschene (concrete timeline), also known as the Plattenbau Micromuseum, in 2005.
   © Gerard Corsane
4.1. Mud Army t-shirt, 2011.
   Collection of the Queensland Museum; Photo by the authors
4.2. Flood-damaged turntable, Brisbane, 2011.
   Collection of the Queensland Museum; Photo by the authors
4.3. Flood-damaged turntable (stylus detail), Brisbane, 2011.
   Collection of the Queensland Museum; Photo by the authors
5.1. Page from family photograph album, including images of the Hankow Ice Works.
   Corsane family album
5.2. 2012 photograph of the 1918 building associated with the businesses of Walter Hughes Corsane.
   Gerard Corsane
5.3. Heritage architecture plaque on the external wall of the 1918 building, with references to Corsane and Croucher, 2012.
   Gerard Corsane

5.4. ‘Extension’ to the Hankow Ice Works and Aerated Water businesses built in 1921, as seen in 2013.
   Gerard Corsane

6.1. Resources exploited in Roman Britain.
   Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle

6.2. Two excavated sculpted heads displayed side-by-side.
   Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle

6.3. Silver plaque showing the image of Cocidius and the Latin inscription.
   Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle

   Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle

6.5. Two possible ‘identities’ in Roman Carlisle, produced by a gallery computer game.
   Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery Trust, Carlisle

7.1. The scale of the 921 earthquake in Taiwan.
   Drawn by Wei Du

7.2. Guangfu Junior High's buckled athletics track illustrates the destructive force of earthquakes.
   Photo: Chia-Li Chen

7.3. The Image Hall, designed to return visitors to the 921 disaster scene.
   Photo: Chia-Li Chen

7.4. Enlarged copy of a Taiwan national ID card and story of the compassionate individual who took new ID photos for disaster-area residents.
   Photo: Chia-Li Chen

9.1. An exhibition of personal objects from across the western Balkans demonstrates diversity and connections between delegates at an event.
   Photo: Nino Jovisic

9.2. Examples of food from the siege of Sarajevo.
   Photo: Nino Jovisic

9.3. Working to repair a door during the 4th Regional Restoration Camp in Gjirokastra, Albania.
   Photo: Kreshnik Merxhani

10.1. Union Carbide Plant in Bhopal.
    Rama Lakshmi

10.2. Statue of Mother and Child, erected opposite the UCC factory, 1985.
    Rama Lakshmi

10.3. The Union Carbide Factory Wall.
    Rama Lakshmi
Rama Lakshmi

11.1. Animatic storyboard images.  
© Ellie Land

11.2. Space design.  
© Ellie Land

11.3. Ellie and Lloyd Land, the Berlin Wall, 1986.  
© Ellie Land

12.1. Gorongosa tourism leaflet from the early 1970s.  
Source unknown

Ian Convery

12.3. Publicity material showing the Chitengo restaurant and pool in the 1970s.  
Source unknown

Ian Convery

Rob Morley

14.1. Author’s father and godfather, with ‘landslites’ from Panevėžys.  
Photograph from the Mazel family collection (Photographer unknown)

14.2. The Maccabi soccer team in Panevėžys in the late 1920s.  
Photograph from the Mazel family collection (Photographer unknown)

Photo: Aron Mazel

Photo: Onciul, 2007

16.2. Blackfoot Crossing Historical Park.  
Photo: Onciul, 2007

17.1. An Artukid madrassah and the Zeynel Bey tomb at Hasankeyf.  
Photo: Sarah Elliott

17.2. The mausoleum of Imam Abdullah, Hasankeyf.  
Photo: Sarah Elliott

17.3. View of Hasankeyf from the northern banks of the River Tigris.  
Photo: Sarah Elliott

18.1. Recovering from an emergency (diagram of flood recovery process).  

19.1. The geographical location of the Phojal Nalla catchment in the Kullu Valley.  
Richard Johnson, Esther Edwards, James Gardner and Brij Mohan, 2014
19.2. 1994 Event path between Jeydahr/Zabu to the Beas River.
Richard Johnson, Esther Edwards, James Gardner and Brij Mohan, 2014

Richard Johnson, Esther Edwards, James Gardner and Brij Mohan, 2014, with Permission of Phojal Head of Village

Richard Johnson, Esther Edwards, James Gardner and Brij Mohan, 2014

Josephine Baxter

20.2. The Bishop’s Stone, Tullie House, Carlisle.
© Gordon Young / Stanton Williams

Reproduced with permission of John Darwell

Reproduced with permission of John Darwell

Reproduced with permission of John Darwell

Reproduced with permission of Nick May

24.1. Feeding squirrels is one of the few and positive wildlife encounters of people living in cities.
Photo: Peter Lurz

HUTAN/KOCP

25.2. Nest built by an orang-utan in an oil palm plant.
HUTAN/KOCP

© Özgün Emre Can

Snæbjörnsdóttir/Wilson

Snæbjörnsdóttir/Wilson

27.3. nanoq: flat out and bluesome, 2004, Snæbjörnsdóttir/Wilson, Spike Island, Bristol.
Alan Russell

TABLES
7.1. The most impressive exhibit (and the reason given for this choice).
Chia-Li Chen
The number of people killed in Panevėžys between 21 July and 23 August 1941.


19.1a. Interview accounts from April and October 2013: timing, meteorological causation and physical characteristics.


19.1b. Interview accounts from April and October 2013: physical characteristics continued and immediate economic impacts.


19.1c. Interview accounts from October 2013: societal impacts.


26.1. A brief history of war with wolves.


The editors, contributors and publisher are grateful to all the institutions and persons listed for permission to reproduce the materials in which they hold copyright. Every effort has been made to trace the copyright holders; apologies are offered for any omission, and the publishers will be pleased to add any necessary acknowledgment in subsequent editions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>asbestos-related diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASL</td>
<td>above sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMN</td>
<td>Balkans Museums Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE</td>
<td>bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bTB</td>
<td>bovine tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Chinese Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHwB</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage without Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTS</td>
<td>Crown of Thorns starfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRA</td>
<td>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECGD</td>
<td>Export Credits Guarantee Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLAC</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRELIMO</td>
<td>Frente de Libertação de Moçambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUW</td>
<td>Farmers’ Union of Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBRMPA</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMB</td>
<td>General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trade Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNP</td>
<td>Gorongosa National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEP</td>
<td>hydro-electric power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP</td>
<td>Her Majesty’s Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPSEB</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAPA</td>
<td>‘intensive action’ pilot area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCHS</td>
<td>International Centre for Cultural &amp; Heritage Studies, Newcastle University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICJB</td>
<td>International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICOM</td>
<td>International Council of Museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iDTR</td>
<td>Institute for Dark Tourism Research, University of Central Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IICT</td>
<td>Indian Institute of Chemical Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISG</td>
<td>Independent Scientific Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IST</td>
<td>Indian Standard Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KGB</td>
<td>Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMT</td>
<td>Kuomintang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOCB</td>
<td>Kinabatangan Orang-utan Conservation Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAFF</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>methyl isocyanate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLK PDU</td>
<td>Maze/Long Kesh Programme Delivery Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFU</td>
<td>National Farmers’ Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>non-governmental organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABBREVIATIONS

NL NLM National Lithuanian Museum
PAC PAC Pembrokeshire Against the Cull
PKK PKK Partiya Karkarên Kurdistan (Kurdistan Workers’ Party)
POST POST Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology
POW POW prisoner of war
PRC PRC People’s Republic of China
PUMAH PUMAH Planning, Urban Management and Heritage
RENAMO RENAMO Resistencia Nacional Moçambicana
ROSPA ROSPA Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
RRC RRC Regional Restoration Camps
SIB SIB Strategic Investment Board Limited
SOAS SOAS School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
SOHC SOHC Scottish Oral History Centre Archive, University of Strathclyde
SQPV SQPV squirrel poxvirus
TGWU TGWU Transport and General Workers’ Union
TOI TOI Times of India
TVBS TVBS Television Broadcasts Satellite
UCC UCC Union Carbide Corporation
UN UN United Nations
UNDP UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WAG WAG Welsh Assembly Government
WCD WCD World Commission on Dams
WIEIRD WEIRD Western, educated, industrialised, rich and democratic
WHO WHO World Health Organization
WILD WILD Women’s International Leadership Development
ZANU ZANU Zimbabwe African National Union
Contrarily, and without apparent irony, the preferred story in a natural disaster is one of good news: miraculous rescues and escapes; acts of heroism and bravery; selfless rescue workers from Rotherham; sniffer dogs from Barking; saintly surgeons from Surbiton. As the hope of more wide-eyed victims being plucked from the grave diminishes, as the disaster medics wrap up their kit and go, so too do the 24-hour rolling news teams. This is very expensive stuff, and nobody has the budget or the audience for the grim, dull depression of resurrection. (Gill 2010)

The writer A A Gill’s heartbreaking portrait of the aftermath of the Haitian earthquake of January 2010, in which up to 230,000 people died and more than 1 million were made homeless, raises the question of what it means to recover from a disaster. In the immediate aftermath of an event like Haiti, there is inevitably a focus on physical action and progress – the rubble is moved, survivors treated, fed and clothed – all of which corresponds to what emergency planners term the ‘response’ phase of the emergency. And yet what Gill is hinting at, beautifully captured in the notion of resurrection, amounts to something else entirely: the idea of recovery as a spiritual, physical and emotional process that is deeply hard to achieve and much less visible than the usual metrics applied to such situations would suggest (How many people are back in their homes? How many businesses are open for trading? What aspects of key infrastructure have been reopened?).

This chapter argues that, if we want to understand the recovery process then it is essential to think about just exactly what it is that is being recovered. Our case study is a qualitative, longitudinal study of people’s recovery from the floods of June 2007 in Kingston-upon-Hull, UK, in which over 8600 households were affected and one man died (Coulthard et al 2007). The aim of the research was to discover what the long-term disaster recovery process was like for people as they struggled to get their lives and homes back on track. The project, which is described extensively elsewhere (Whittle et al 2010), used in-depth qualitative methods that had been previously used to investigate people’s recovery from the 2001 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) disaster in Cumbria (Mort et al 2004). This consisted of initial interviews, weekly diaries and quarterly group discussions with 44 participants over an 18-month period.

We begin the chapter by exploring some of the ways in which the recovery process has been described in the policy and research literature before moving on to the experiences of the Hull residents who show that the physical process of repairs to the home and the surrounding built environment go hand in hand with a broader process of recovering social life – including a sense of home and ‘normality’.
Understanding Recovery

One of the most prominent policy accounts of recovery to emerge in the aftermath of the 2007 floods was that presented in the Pitt Review, the UK government’s review of the 2007 floods (The Cabinet Office 2008). Clearly presented in graphical format (see Fig 18.1), recovery is presented as a steady process of improvement – a smooth curve, which rises steadily until a previous level of ‘normality’ is perceived to be attained – or better still, an improvement to a state of ‘regeneration’.

The Pitt Review describes what we might hope to be an ideal scenario for recovery, as other government documents acknowledge that recovery may not be so simple. For example, the National Recovery Guidance recovery plan guidance template admits that recovery ‘usually takes years rather than months to complete as it seeks to address the enduring human, physical, environmental, and economic consequences of emergencies’ (HM Government 2007, 3).

The research community has also emphasised the complexities of recovery in ways that challenge the picture presented by the Pitt Review. For example, Kai Erikson (1976) shows that, particularly in disadvantaged communities, a pre-existing disaster already exists in the form of the poverty and inequality experienced by residents. Consequently, the idea of ‘recovery’ as a straightforward bricks and mortar exercise that begins immediately after the disaster is already called into question. The recovery process itself has also been shown to be infinitely more complex than the idea of a smoothly rising upwards curve would suggest. Indeed, our work in Hull showed that recovery was experienced as an unpredictable series of ‘ups’ and ‘downs’, more akin to a game of Snakes and Ladders than a steady process of improvement (Whittle et al 2010; Deeming et al 2012). Crucially, we also discovered that recovery was, in many cases, experienced as more of...
Placing the Flood Recovery Process

201

a trauma than the flood event itself and that, during the recovery process, it was impossible to
separate the physical work involved in recovering the home from the emotional and mental effort
required to manage the repairs and create and maintain social and family life in a new setting
(Whittle et al 2012; Sims et al 2009).

In this chapter, however, we take this process one step further to explore what it is that people
are recovering towards. Is there an end point to recovery and, if so, what does it look like? How
will we know when people are there? This is by no means a simple question to answer. In the Pitt
Review graph (The Cabinet Office 2008, 398), the state of ‘recovery’ appears straightforward:
it seems that the minimum we should aspire to is a return to ‘normality’. Once again, however,
research has shown this process to be more complex than is presented here. In the first instance
there is the argument that, if we are interested in resilience, then returning to ‘normality’ is not
necessarily a good thing if it simply reproduces – or worse still, exacerbates – people’s pre-existing
vulnerability to disasters (Manyena 2011). Rather, we should be looking to adaptation or perhaps
even transformation – a more fundamental shift in our way of being, which offers us a better
future than carrying on with an, albeit more strongly engineered, version of ‘normal’ (Whittle
et al 2010; Medd and Marvin 2005).

Indeed, the contradictions encompassed in the idea of a ‘return’ to a pre-existing state are also
clearly highlighted by Wisner (Wisner et al 2004), who suggests that recovery must instead be
understood as something relative and contingent:

The terminology associated with disaster recovery is biased towards optimism. The key words
– ‘recovery’, ‘re-establish’, ‘reconstruction’, ‘restoration’ and ‘rehabilitation’ – are all prefixed
with ‘re’, indicating a return to the pre-existing situation. A more realistic view challenges the
assumption that such recovery will actually be achieved. Instead, the more pessimistic argument
suggests there will be uncertainty, unforeseen events and even the reproduction of vulnerability.
A rather depressing implication… is that in some cases the most vulnerable households and
individuals do not recover. (Wisner et al 2004, 357)

We do not, of course, wish to imply that the participants that we worked with in Hull have not
necessarily recovered (although, sadly, that may have been the case for some). Neither do we
want to imply that recovering a sense of normality is a misguided or impossible goal. On the
contrary, many participants longed to ‘get back to normal’. However, what we wish to show is
that this ‘normality’ is not easily captured: rather, it takes much work to recreate it piece by piece
because – and this is the key point – it can never be the same ‘reality’ as that which existed before
the flood (Convery et al 2005). As one local resident tellingly stated in describing the recovery
process from the 2001 FMD outbreak in Cumbria, ‘There was no normality: normality had gone’
(Mort et al 2004, 49). This chapter explores the work involved in finding and rebuilding a sense
of normality within the immediate home and family.

Rebuilding a Sense of Home

The experiences of the Hull diarists show that the recovery process does not end when the
physical repairs are finished. Living with a house that has just ‘arrived’ and where everything
is new, rather than a home that has been built up gradually and where particular objects have
memories and meanings attached to them, can be very difficult psychologically. It is as if
the home – which grows, as it does, with its inhabitants – becomes a reference point for individuals and families, leading to a stamp of individuality that makes it unique and special to the people concerned. This is what Erikson talks about when he describes how physical damage to the home is also experienced as damage to the very ‘furniture of self’ (Erikson 1976). In this extended extract from a group discussion (below), the diarists describe the physical, mental and emotional work that goes on in order to rebuild the home and, crucially, recover its meaning over time.

Amy: You’ve heard on radio interviews and things like that, people ringing up and talking on the shows that were going on throughout the year, saying people have been flooded, you get this nice new home and you get possessions.

Isobel: ‘Aren’t you lucky you get a nice new home?’ – I blow when someone says that to me.

Amy: I had a nice home before it started, I didn’t need any of this.

Isobel: Exactly.

Amy: It doesn’t feel like home though does it?

Jan: A home is something you build up gradually.

[they talk over each other]

Amy: Yes you do it gradually don’t you?

Isobel: You have to choose and you don’t know what you want do you?

Amy: I went into a furniture shop four times when I was looking at suites because I could not face walking round looking at them. So a lot of people must have gone through that.

Abby: It’s the shopping, every day it’s like looking on the internet, just trying to replace things.

Amy: You’ve also said about it that it’s not a home, yes we had a nice home before and it was ours and we’d worked for it. And we’ve got downstairs replaced, we’ve got things replaced upstairs, we’ve got a brand new kitchen, which I’m sure walking in would say this is absolutely gorgeous. But it’s not ours; we’ve not built it up like we did before. It’s arrived.

Leanne: Well mine is beginning to feel like home now, I do feel like I’m back at home. But I don’t value it the same. I don’t have the same sense of value and I feel very, very insecure. Now when you are in your home you should feel secure and content, and I don’t have those feelings…

Abby: We are not valuing it.

Amy: It’s not just that, it’s the thought is in the back of your mind, is it going to happen again?

Isobel: Exactly.

(Group discussion, 24 April 2008)

Here, then, we see how the home (as opposed to just a house) has many meanings for people – for example as a place of family heritage, safety, security and belonging. We also see how residents must work at recreating these feelings long after the physical work has been completed; almost as if the home has become a stranger with which one must become reacquainted. However, the physical form of the home is by no means incidental to this process. The endless shopping and decision-making to replace things, which Amy and Abby discuss here, was a process that
was characterised on the one hand by a bewildering array of choice: because everything downstairs was lost to the flood water there was no point of reference when looking to replace other items. On the other hand, however, participants also experienced a lack of choice: as all the houses across Hull were being renovated at the same time, selection was limited to the styles and colours considered ‘fashionable’ and in stock at the time. This was sometimes compounded when particular builders only dealt with particular suppliers, meaning residents were restricted to the ranges available in those companies’ brochures. Consequently, many people ended up with houses that looked very similar, as Melanie reflected in her diary:

We have started to pick our colour schemes for all the rooms, the only problem is everyone’s house we have been in that has been flooded has got the same colour scheme browns and creams! Either we all have good taste or bad taste! (Melanie, resident, diary, 4 February 2008)

The challenge of adapting to new things seemed to be particularly acute for older people. In addition to the long memories of family life in their homes, there was also a loss of personal heritage associated with the fact that the look and style of their homes could not be recreated when all that was available from the shops was very ‘modern’ in design. For example, Sophie described how her elderly mother-in-law would often sit in her bedroom because this was the one part of the house that remained as it had done before the floods. By contrast, the downstairs of her house, which was new and modern, felt alien to her.

The only thing that hasn’t changed is her bedroom, so you’ll often find her living in her bedroom because she feels comfortable and safe in there. Her house has gone from being quite old fashioned but how she really loved it, to now being a plastered wall, cream plaster, modern TV, modern cabinets, because you couldn’t replace what she had, and she hates it.

(Sophie, resident, interview, 6 February 2008)

Consequently, Sophie’s mother-in-law was having to contend with the emotional, physical and mental challenges of recovering to a ‘home’ that looked and felt very different.

**Rebuilding Routines and Skills**

It was not only the décor, fixtures and fittings that people missed; particular household items, such as baking trays or recipe books handed down through generations were mourned as part of a link to life pre-flood that could never be recaptured (Harada 2000). For example, Betty really missed being able to cook and bake:

I was always baking, I mean I’ve always cooked and baked. I had about 12 recipe books, good ones as well. And every one of them went. If I wanted to do something fancy, I can’t remember, I’ve no books left, I’ve nothing left, it’s all gone. ... We were just talking about baking for Christmas, I said, ‘We’ll have a job making some mince pies because I haven’t go no trays’.

(Betty, resident, interview, 19 December 2007)

Of course, other recipe books could be bought, but this is not the point – Betty knew her recipes – should she want a particular one, she would know exactly where to look and how to make it,
as she had done many times before. In this sense it is not just the home that has changed, but the kinds of things that one is able to do confidently and easily within that space.

This point was also illustrated by the case of Sophie’s mother-in-law who had lost many of her independent living skills after living with her son and daughter-in-law for an extended period while her own house was repaired. This made it very difficult for her to recover a ‘normal’ life back home:

> Every single thing in her life has changed… maybe somebody who was in their thirties or their forties, it’s a case of ‘yes it’s been horrendous but we’ve got new things now, well let’s just start a new life’. But when you are older – she got new things and she has no idea – she was only comfortable in her own home because she was comfortable with turning the TV on, the microwave, the oven – she knew in her head. She could control her memory loss because everything was where it had always been, it’s not a new thing. Whereas now she cannot turn the TV on and we’ll have her ringing up saying, ‘I don’t know which remote to press. … I can’t remember which drawers, where do I put these?’ (Sophie, resident, interview, 6 February 2008)

Once again, therefore, we see how it is impossible to separate the physical, emotional and mental aspects of recovery, since particular objects are a crucial part of the activities and practices that go towards making a house a home (Harada 2000).

**Special Events**

The ongoing work of recovery was also apparent during key occasions for participants and their families, since these events would often prompt reflection on what such times could or would have been like before the floods happened. In this way, people would sometimes reflect on the success – or otherwise – with which they had been able to recover a sense of ‘normal’ family life. For example, Sally described Christmas back in her home as ‘lovely’ and ‘as it should be’, while Laura relished the fact that she was actually able to find and put up all her usual decorations (they had been packed away in storage while she was in the rented house). However, for Leanne, things still did not feel right – so much so, that she decided to go away for Christmas with her husband and dogs:

> I just didn’t feel I could do Christmas; I still didn’t have that homely, loving, exciting feeling that you get when you are at home and you put your tree up and you do all this. We did put some decorations up and some of the neighbours made an effort and some didn't. Some didn't bother with anything; they just couldn't bring themselves to do it. We did put some Christmas lights up and a tree up but minimal. And then we went off on Christmas Eve and came back on the 29th and we had a totally unusual, very strange Christmas, it was a very strange experience.  
> (Leanne, resident, group discussion, 12 February 2009)

This was Leanne’s second Christmas back in her home, and yet this quotation shows how she is still struggling to feel the same about her property as the emotional bond that made it a ‘home’, not just a house, is missing. Once again, therefore, we can see that recovery does not have a clear end point and that instead of things going back as they were, residents may have to work to create a new version of ‘normality’ involving new ways of relating to their homes and families (Convery *et al* 2008).
For some diarists, there was a clear sense of loss associated with the fact that particular occasions were not able to live up to expectations of how they could or should have been. This sense of loss was particularly acute in the case of occasions that were not able to be repeated or recaptured in any way. For example, Melanie, who gave birth to her second child while living in a rented house, felt that she lost those early days with her new son. She wrote in her diary:

Feeling very weepy at the moment, just want to cry all the time. ... Right now I just feel like I have failed both my sons and should be able to provide a home for them instead of just a house. ... Whenever I look at my new baby I cry just because he is so lovely and also because he deserves to be in his home with all his toys and his nursery which is all ready for him.

(Melanie, resident, diary, 10 December 2007)

Again, this is not to argue that recovery does not happen; rather, that the ‘thing’ that is recovered is not the same as it was before. Indeed, many diarists accepted this difference, either consciously or unconsciously. Emily, who was in her eighties, had remarried following the death of her first husband. She was able to see a more positive side to the flooding as the repairs process meant that she and her new husband were able to redesign their home together. This was in contrast to the pre-flood situation where the house they shared had been designed by Emily and her first husband. Her story is a clear example of where something positive was extracted from the flooding. Equally, some younger diarists reported that the floods had acted as an incentive for them to change or improve their homes in some way. For example, some chose to pay a bit extra to get additional improvements made – such as a new bathroom – while they had disruption from the builders anyway. Such positive changes in no way compensated for the overall stress, anxiety and disruption resulting from the floods, but these examples do illustrate some of the more positive ways in which people responded to an otherwise very difficult set of circumstances by choosing to recreate a ‘new normal’.

Recovery Revisited

This chapter has focused on the question of what it means to recover from a disaster such as the 2007 floods. The diary methodology was helpful here as it reveals the ways in which the recovery process continues when a person moves back home. We have shown that a key issue for recovery is the question of what is ‘normal’. Many diarists experienced a shift in how they felt about ‘home’ and everyday life, including a lack of security for fear of future flood, a sense in which their home was not the place that it was before (it both looked and felt different) and changes that may have occurred within the family. There is not, therefore, a clear end point to recovery. Instead, what we have found is a process of rebuilding family life that involves adjusting to a new sense of home and a changed sense of the future, since there are aspects of everyday life that may be fundamentally changed, whether for better or for worse – a finding consistent with other disaster research (Convery et al 2008). Recovery, then, is about readjustment and adaptation rather than a return, as such.
Bibliography and References

Gill, A A, 2010 Raising Haiti: postcards from the edge, The Sunday Times Magazine, 20 April
Harada, T, 2000 Space, materials, and the ‘social’: in the aftermath of a disaster, Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 18, 205–12
Manyena, S B, 2011 Disaster resilience: a bounce back or bounce forward ability? Local Environment 16, 417–24
Mort, M, Convery, I, Bailey, C, and Baxter, J, 2004 The Health and Social Consequences of the 2001 Foot and Mouth Disease Epidemic in North Cumbria, Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University
Marc Ancrenaz is the Scientific Director of the French NGO Hutan and co-director of the Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Programme, a community-based programme active in wildlife research, conservation and community development located in Sabah (Malaysian Borneo) since 1996. He is a scientific adviser for the Sabah Wildlife Department. He has an extensive background in wildlife research, medicine and population management as well as in wildlife management policy formulation, with 25 years’ experience of working in wildlife range countries (Gabon, Congo, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Malaysia).

Rupert Ashmore is a Lecturer in Art and Design History at Northumbria University. He completed his doctoral thesis in 2011, examining the representation of communal trauma through landscape imagery in photography and film. His current research investigates how internet social media platforms, photographic archives and amateur video production combine to facilitate communal memory and place-making in northern British communities.

Josephine Baxter farmed in South Cumbria for 26 years. She was a support worker on the Farmers’ Health Project (http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fass/ihr/publications/farmershealth.pdf) and for three years was a Research Associate on Lancaster University’s study of the health and social consequences of the 2001 Foot and Mouth epidemic in Cumbria, and a co-author of ‘Animal Disease & Human Trauma’. She has written both fiction and non-fiction about Cumbria and was a contributor to an earlier volume of this series, Making Sense of Place (2012).

Jo Besley is a doctoral candidate in the Museum Studies programme at the University of Queensland. She was formerly Senior Curator at both the Queensland Museum and Museum of Brisbane and has published in academic, sector and popular publications.

Özgün Emre Can is a Conservation Biologist at the University of Oxford’s Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, Department of Zoology. He completed pioneering field-based studies on wolves and other carnivore species in Turkey where his efforts have been instrumental in changing the official paradigm for carnivore conservation. He has worked with remote rural communities, colleagues from universities and NGOs, and with decision and policymakers in Europe and Caucasus in various efforts to conserve carnivores in those regions since the late 1990s. His current research focuses on clouded leopard and human–carnivore conflict in the Himalayas. He is a member of the council of the International Association for Bear Research and Management and a member of several IUCN Specialist Groups.

Pat Caplan is Emeritus Professor of Social Anthropology at Goldsmiths, University of London. She has carried out fieldwork on Mafia Island, Tanzania, since 1965, in Chennai, India, since 1974 and in west Wales since 1994. Her interests have included social inequality; risk and trust; ethics; personal narratives and biography; and local perceptions of modernities. Most recently
she has been researching the effects of animal diseases on farming communities in west Wales. She has published a number of monographs and co-edited books, articles and book chapters, and has also been involved in the making of two films and the establishment of two websites. She has been a Chair of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the UK and a Trustee of ActionAid, UK.

Chia-Li Chen is Director of the Graduate Institute of Museum Studies and Project Manager at the Centre for Museum and Cultural Heritage at Taipei National University of the Arts. She is the author of *Museums and Cultural Identities: Learning and Recollection in Local Museums in Taiwan* (VDM Verlag) and *Wound on Exhibition: Notes on Memory and Trauma* (Arctco Publisher, Taiwan). Her research interests focus on three main areas: museums and contemporary social issues (especially the engagement and representation of disabled and minority groups), museums and disease, and the history of community and literature museums.

Ian Convery is Reader in Conservation and Forestry in the National School of Forestry, University of Cumbria. His main research interests are related to community resource use and place studies, with a particular focus on protected areas and conservation management.

Gerard Corsane is a Senior Lecturer in Heritage, Museum & Gallery Studies in the International Centre for Cultural & Heritage Studies (ICCHS) at Newcastle University. He is also Dean for International Business Development & Student Recruitment in the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences. He teaches across the Heritage and Museum Studies postgraduate programmes in ICCHS and is working on a new e-learning suite of courses in Heritage Management and Tourism. His research interests are in community participation in sustainable heritage tourism, ecomuseology, integrated heritage management and the safeguarding of intangible and tangible cultural heritage resources.

Peter Davis is Emeritus Professor of Museology at Newcastle University. His research interests include the history of museums; the history of natural history and environmentalism; the interaction between heritage and concepts of place; and ecomuseums. He is the author of several books including *Museums and the Natural Environment* (1996), *Ecomuseums: a sense of place* (1999; 2nd edition 2011) and (with Christine Jackson) *Sir William Jardine: a life in natural history* (2001).

Hugh Deeming is a Senior Research Assistant at Northumbria University and the scientific technical officer for the EU FP7 emBRACE project (www.embrace-eu.org). His principal research interest lies in the investigation of ‘community resilience’. In addition to the Hull Floods Project, where he worked extensively with the UK Cabinet Office to integrate the research findings into the National Recovery Guidance, he has worked on a number of hazard-related projects funded by the EU (ARMONIA, SCENARIO, MICRODIS and now emBRACE), the Environment Agency (eg SC060019: ‘Improving Institutional and Social Responses to Flooding’) and the Cabinet Office/DSTL (‘Community Resilience Research’).

Susannah Eckersley is a Lecturer in Museum, Gallery and Heritage Studies at Newcastle University. Her research interests are interdisciplinary and span the full breadth of what is understood as ‘heritage’ (in other words, museums, galleries, tangible and intangible heritage). She has particular knowledge and interests in: cultural policy; museum architecture; museology; economic and social regeneration; built heritage; difficult histories (in particular in relation to German history); memory and identity; migration, diversity and representation. One commonality for
her between these diverse interests is that they all encompass the wider issue of the relationship between heritage, culture, history and the state.

**Esther Edwards** is a technical specialist in the use of satellite remote sensing, geographical information systems and environmental management. She has extensive expertise in airborne remote sensing for clients in Africa, Europe and South America. Her current research focuses on the use of mapping tools to understand societal behaviours in the context of environmental hazards, and also pedagogy of fieldwork for Geography undergraduates on international field trips. She is an active member of the Changing Landscapes Research Group at Bath Spa University, and also co-leads the collaborative research and teaching activities to the Indian Himalayas.

**Sarah Elliott** is an independent scholar with research interests in ecomuseology and the theories of new museology, recently positioning both within Turkish Area Studies. The emergence and significance of postmodern approaches in contemporary Turkish museology is the focus of current British Academy-funded work; previous AHRC-funded PhD research at Newcastle University examined the impact of large dams on the cultural heritage of south-east Turkey, attempting to address the issues through an ecomuseum-centred methodology. Hasankeyf, a *sui generis* medieval town threatened by the Ilisu Dam, was the case study for the latter.

**Kai Erikson** is Professor Emeritus of Sociology and American Studies at Yale University. He has been studying the effects of disasters on human social life for a number of years. He is the author of, among other titles, *Wayward Puritans: A Study in the Sociology of Deviance; Everything In Its Path: Destruction of Community in the Buffalo Creek Flood; and A New Species of Trouble.*

**James Gardner** (BSc (Alberta), MSc, PhD (McGill)) is Professor Emeritus, Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba, and Adjunct Professor, Department of Geography, University of Victoria in Canada. Formerly Provost and Professor at the University of Manitoba and Professor and Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Waterloo, he has pursued research and teaching in geomorphology, hydrology, glaciology and resources and hazards management with field studies in mountain environments in Canada, Europe, India, Pakistan and China. He has published widely on alpine geomorphology and resources and hazards.

**Takashi Harada** is Professor of Sociology at Konan Women’s University, Kobe, Japan. He studied the ‘Actor Network Theory’ during a year spent in England in 1993–94. Shortly afterwards, he worked as a volunteer in a public shelter following a major earthquake in Kobe in 1995. The experience of that earthquake led him to study voluntary activities and the ways in which people experience major earthquakes in Japan.

**Richard Johnson** (CGeog (Geomorph) CGeol) is a mountain Geomorphologist with extensive expertise in both academic research and commercial applied geomorphology for UK and international clients. His research has focused on the mountainous English Lake District, exploring relationships between hydro-meteorological and sediment system dynamics, particularly in relation to fluvial floods, debris flows and shallow landslides. He was part of a research team that investigated the disastrous 1995 and 2005 floods and landslides impacting the Cumbrian region. He is Chair of the Changing Landscapes Research Group at Bath Spa University, and also co-leads collaborative research and teaching activities to the Indian Himalayas.
Isabelle Lackman is President of the French NGO Hutan. She obtained her PhD from the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France, in 1998 for her research on the socio-ecology of Hamadryas baboons in Saudi Arabia. Since 1998 she has been co-director of the Kinabatangan Orang-Utan Conservation Programme (KOCP). For the past 16 years, Hutan-KOCP and the Sabah Wildlife Department have been working to develop and implement innovative solutions to conserve the orang-utan in Sabah. The main components of the programme include: long-term research on wild orang-utans and habitat; orang-utan conservation policy development and implementation in Sabah; mitigation of human–wildlife conflicts; capacity building for Malaysian conservation professionals and local communities; environmental education and awareness; involvement of local communities in the management of protected areas; and community development projects compatible with wildlife and habitat conservation.

Ellie Land is an international award-winning film-maker, researcher and educator. Her films have attracted a number of awards, commendations and special mentions from a variety of prestigious international film festivals. Her most recent film *Centrefold* has won numerous awards, including Best Non-broadcast Factual at the Royal Television Society awards. *Centrefold*, commissioned by the Wellcome Trust, was released in July 2012. It attracted international media attention and is a key player in the international debate on the ethics of labia surgery. While making films she continues to conduct practice-based research in the area of animation, documentary and participatory film-making. She is also the founder and regular contributor to the blog animated-documentary.com. She holds an MA in Animation from the Royal College of Art and is currently Senior Lecturer in Animation at Northumbria University.

Andrew Law is currently a Lecturer in Town Planning and Degree Programme Director of the BA Degree in Architecture and Urban Planning at Newcastle University; broadly speaking, over the last ten years he has been mainly concerned with the sociology of history, memory, nostalgia and heritage. His early research was concerned with built conservation and the history of Mock-Tudor architecture. With respect to the latter, along with co-author Professor Andrew Ballantyne, he published *Tudoresque: In Pursuit of the Ideal Home* in 2011. However, in recent years his work has become more concerned with the sociology and politics of history, memory, nostalgia and heritage in contemporary China; at present he is conducting research on place-making, built heritage and the Hanfu movement in Beijing, Wuhan and Xi’an.

Peter Lurz lives in Scotland and is an internationally recognised tree squirrel expert. He has studied and carried out research on squirrel ecology, behaviour, competition and conservation in the UK, Italy and the USA for over 20 years. Although he has worked and published on hedgehogs, badgers, bats, arctic foxes, ducks and black grouse, his great passion has been and continues to be squirrels.

Aron Mazel joined Newcastle University in 2002 after a 25-year career in archaeological research and heritage and museum management in South Africa. Between 2002 and 2004, he managed the Beckensall Northumberland Rock Art Website Project, which won the Channel 4 ICT British Archaeological Award in 2006. Aron is also a Research Associate in the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa). His research interests include the management and interpretation of heritage; museum history; the construction of the hunter-gatherer past; the dating of rock art; and Northumberland rock art. Book publications include *Tracks in a Mountain Range: exploring of the history of the*
Arthur McIvor is Professor of Social History and Director of the Scottish Oral History Centre at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland. His research interests lie in the history of work and the body, and he has published widely in this area, including (with Ronnie Johnston) Lethal Work (2000) and Miners’ Lung (2007). His most recent book, Working Lives: Work in Britain since 1945, was published in 2013. He is currently working on the wartime ‘Reserved Occupations’ and on the history of disability and impact of deindustrialisation in the Scottish coalfields since 1945.

Will Medd was Principal Investigator on the Hull Floods Project, when he was a Lecturer in Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University. He left his Lectureship in December 2013 to develop his coaching work, specialising in offering coaching for academics. He is co-author of Your PhD Coach (McGraw Hill/Open University Press, 2013) and Get Sorted: How to make the most of your student experience (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015). www.willmedd.com

Stephen Miles is an Affiliate Research Fellow at the University of Glasgow’s Crichton Campus in Dumfries, Scotland. He completed his PhD in Heritage, Tourism and Development in 2012, the subject of which was Battlefield Tourism: Meanings and Interpretations. His research interests concern heritage tourism at sites of conflict and interpretation and visitor experience at such sites. He also has an interest in the construction and meanings of place, particularly at ‘dark’ sites. He has spoken at several conferences, and his work has been published in articles and as a book chapter.

Brij Mohan, a Geographer by training, is a graduate of both the Punjabi University in Patiala and the University of Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir, India. He is Principal of the Harvard Convent School in Baghapurana (Punjab), where he continues to teach Geography to secondary school children. He has co-authored multiple geography exam textbooks for the ICSE Board, New Delhi.

Rob Morley is an Ecologist and Natural Resource Manager. After gaining his BSc/MSc he joined ETCUK and was posted to Gorongosa in 1997 as an Ecologist. Following his PhD in elephant population dynamics, he opened a consultancy in Mozambique. He joined Sustainable Forestry Management (Africa) in 2008 and moved to South Africa. His areas of interest include landscape management, payment for ecological services, environmental planning and rural development.

Maggie Mort is Professor of Sociology of Science, Technology and Medicine at Lancaster University, UK. She works primarily with participative ethnographic approaches in projects examining the response to perceived ‘crises’ in health and medical practice (such as the introduction of new technical systems) and in the response to disasters both from citizen and policy perspectives. She coordinated the Health and Social Consequences of the 2001 Foot and Mouth Disease Epidemic in Cumbria study (http://www.footandmouthstudy.org.uk/) and is co-author of Animal Disease and Human Trauma (Palgrave). She is currently coordinating the ESRC-funded study: ‘Children, Young People and Disasters: recovery and resilience’, in collaboration with Save the Children. Recent publications include ‘Ageing with telecare: care or coercion in austerity?’ in Sociology of Health & Illness (2013).
Phil O’Keefe undertook his undergraduate work at Newcastle University and his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. After teaching in Africa, he joined Bradford University’s Disaster Research Unit where he led work on vulnerability analysis. From 1976 to 1980, he taught and researched at Clark University, USA. In 1980, he joined the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, providing leadership for a range of energy, environment and development programmes through the Beijer Institute. For the last 30 years, he has been based at Northumbria University, specialising in humanitarian work. His last major programme was climate change adaptation in 14 developing countries. He has written over 30 books and published over 250 articles in the scientific press.

Bryony Onciul is a Lecturer in Public History at the University of Exeter. Her main research interests include Indigenous history, community engagement, public history, Indigenising and decolonising museology, (post)colonial narratives, identity and performance, understanding place, and the power and politics of representation. Her research considers these issues in an international context; she has worked extensively with the Blackfoot Nations in Canada and also explores these issues in the UK, America, Australia and New Zealand.

Tim Padley has a BA in Archaeology and Geography from the University of Exeter and an MA in Scientific Methods in Archaeology from the University of Bradford. He has worked at Tullie House since 1997, and carried out most of the research and provided much of the curatorial input for the Roman Frontier Gallery that opened at Tullie House in 2011.

Catherine Roberts, MA, is an Associate Member of the Institute for Dark Tourism Research (iDTR) at the University of Central Lancashire (UK), where she is currently completing a PhD thesis on Dark Tourism and Other Death-Mediating Relationships in Contemporary Society. With a professional background in museum interpretation and education management, she is currently a freelance consultant for UK and European heritage and education projects and has a particular interest in how society manages conflict, remembrance and identity.

Shalini Sharma is an Assistant Professor at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Guwahati), India, where she teaches courses in social movement, environmental and memory studies. She was a Felix PhD Scholar at SOAS, University of London, 2009–13. Previously she worked with the International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal. Besides teaching, she coordinates the Remember Bhopal Trust and is actively engaged in the Bhopal Memorial and Oral History Project, led by survivors of the 1984 Gas Disaster. She is also currently translating poetry from north-east India into Hindi in order to bring public attention of this much-marginalised region to mainland India.

Billy Sinclair is Reader in Genetics and Conservation in the Centre for Wildlife Conservation at the University of Cumbria. He started out researching the evolutionary genetics of trees, but eventually found kelp forests to be more interesting than pine forests. He is interested in interacting with marine life and trying to understand its biology and behaviour. His main research interests are in deep-sea cephalopods, evolutionary biogeography of fish and the communities that interact (catch or dive) with them.

Jonathan Skinner is Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of Roehampton. His interests are in tourism and tour guiding, arts health, disaster recovery, dance and physical performance. He has worked in the US, Northern Ireland and on the island of Montserrat in the
Eastern Caribbean. He is author of Before the Volcano (Arawak, 2004), editor of The Interview (Berg, 2012), Writing the Dark Side of Travel (Berghahn Books, 2011), and co-editor of Great Expectations (Berghahn Books, 2011) and Dancing Cultures (Berghahn Books, 2012).

Bryndís Snæbjörnsdóttir and Mark Wilson are a collaborative art partnership. Their interdisciplinary art practice is research-based and socially engaged, exploring issues of history, culture and environment in relation to both humans and non-human animals. Through their practice they set out to challenge and deconstruct notions and degrees of ‘wildness’ and culture. Underpinning much of what they do are issues of psychological and physical displacement or realignment in relation to land and environment and the effect of these positions on cultural perspectives. Their artworks have been exhibited throughout the UK and internationally. They are frequent speakers at international conferences on issues related to their practice. Their works have been widely discussed in texts across many disciplinary fields and regularly cited as contributive to knowledge in the expanded field of research-based art practice. They conduct their collaborative practice from bases in Iceland, the north of England and Sweden. The artists are 2014/15 Research Fellows at the Centre for Art and Environment based at the Nevada Art Museum, Nevada, USA. Dr Bryndís Snæbjörnsdóttir is Professor in Fine Art at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Dr Mark Wilson is Reader in Fine Art at the University of Cumbria, UK.

Philip Stone is Executive Director of the Institute for Dark Tourism Research (IDTR) at the University of Central Lancashire (UK). He holds a PhD in Thanatology and has published extensively in the area of dark tourism, including as co-author/editor of books such as The Darker Side of Travel: The Theory and Practice of Dark Tourism (Channel View Publications, 2009); Tourist Experience: Contemporary Perspectives (Routledge, 2011); and The Contemporary Tourist Experience: Concepts and Consequences (Routledge, 2012).

Clare Twigger-Ross is a technical director at Collingwood Environmental Planning, undertaking and managing consultancy and research in environmental and social assessment, sustainability policy and decision-making. She leads the practice’s work in social research and social appraisal, and has particular expertise in understanding vulnerability and differential impacts from flooding. She has a specific interest in the impact of environmental risks (e.g. floods) on place and identities.

Gordon Walker is Professor at the Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, UK. He has a profile of research on the social and spatial dimensions of environment and sustainability issues. This includes work on environmental justice and the social patterning of environmental goods and bads; social practice, sociotechnical transitions and energy demand; community innovation and renewable energy technologies; and the concepts of vulnerability, resilience and governance in relation to forms of ‘natural’ and technological risk. His latest book is Environmental Justice: concepts, evidence and politics (Routledge, 2012).

Marion Walker is a Senior Research Associate in the Department of Sociology, Lancaster University, UK. She has research interests in the geography of education, research with children and young people and working with innovative methodologies. She was the lead researcher for the ‘sister’ Hull Flood Project: ‘Children, Flood and Urban Resilience: understanding children and young people’s experience and agency in the flood recovery process’ and has strong links with the Lancaster Environment Centre working for the Catchment Change Management Hub, a knowledge exchange programme where people who are interested in the well-being of their local
rivers can share understanding across river catchments. She is currently working in collaboration with Save the Children and is the lead researcher on the ESRC-funded study: 'Children, Young People and Disasters: recovery and resilience'.

**Diana Walters** works as an international museum and heritage consultant, specialising in access, participation, intercultural dialogue, education, management and professional development. Originally from the UK, she has worked in over 20 countries as a project manager, facilitator, researcher and lecturer. Currently based in Sweden, she works part-time for the Cultural Heritage without Borders NGO, overseeing museum and interpretation development in the western Balkans and in other countries in transition.

**Nigel Watson** is a Lecturer in Environmental Management at the Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, UK. He was a co-investigator on the Hull Floods Project and works primarily in the field of water and environmental governance, conducting original research and advising governments and catchment groups on institutional arrangements and collaborative decision-making. He has held appointments as a Visiting Researcher at the University of Oregon in the USA and as a Royal Bank of Canada Visiting Professor at the Water Institute, University of Waterloo, Canada.

**John Welshman** was educated at the universities of York and Oxford, and is Senior Lecturer in the History Department, Lancaster University, UK. His research interests are in the history of public policy in 20th-century Britain, on which he has published widely. His books include *Titanic: The Last Night of a Small Town* (Oxford University Press, 2012) and *From Transmitted Deprivation to Social Exclusion: Policy, Poverty, and Parenting* (Bristol, Policy Press, 2007; second edition 2012). His most recent book is *Underclass: A History of the Excluded Since 1880* (Continuum, 2006; second edition Bloomsbury, 2013).

**Graeme Were** has a PhD in Anthropology and is Convenor of the Museum Studies Postgraduate Programme at the University of Queensland and Director of Postgraduate Studies in the School of English, Media Studies and Art History. His recent work includes the monograph *Lines that Connect: Rethinking Pattern and Mind in the Pacific* (University of Hawaii Press, 2010) and the co-edited (with J C H King) volume *Extreme Collecting* (Berghahn Books, 2012).

**Rebecca Whittle** (formerly Sims) has research interests that centre on the sustainability of community–environment relations. Her current focus is on researching and developing local and alternative food systems that combine environmental sustainability with social and community benefits. She has also applied her environmental research interests to other fields, including sustainable energy use in the workplace and social aspects of hazards management – most notably during the Hull Floods Project, on which she worked as the researcher.