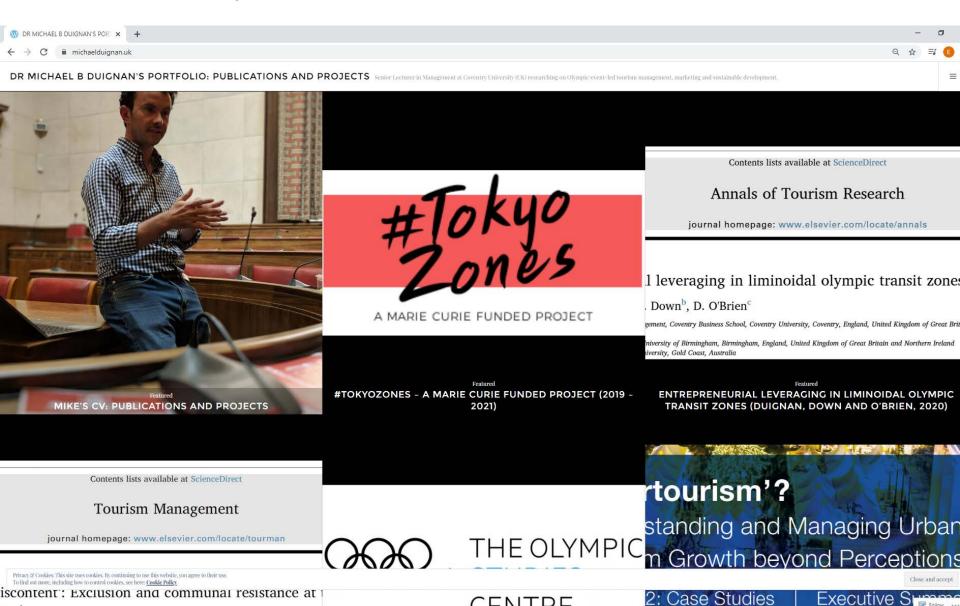
Theory of walking methods Michael B Duignan

For information about the research underpinning this video visit www.michaelduignan.uk

mpics



- What are walking methods;
- How can we embed walking methods as a data collection tool;
- Why they can be valuable for those seeking to understand socio-spatial interactions.

Walking methodologies, digital platforms and the interrogation of Olympic spaces: the '#RioZones-Approach' (Duignan and McGillvray, 2019 – Tourism Geographies)



#RioZones Approach

- Part 1: Theory of walking methods
- Part 2: Walking methods in practice two international case studies
- Part 3: Limitations of the walking methods approach and integrating participatory digital methods for disseminating results

Walking methods

- Popularised in recent years across a variety of disciplines (anthropology, human geography, sociology and tourism)
- Walking can provide access to entangles relationships that exist between humans, non-humans, natural and social environments (Ingold and Vergunst, 2008)
- Enables observations, sense making
- Springgay and Truman (2018) activating problems and concepts in the midst of an event
- 'Theorising the world through consideration of everyday pedestrian practices of others' (Bates and Rhys-Taylor, 2017)

- Enable "observation of issues unfolding at street level if only for a short time" (Bates and Rhys-Taylor, 2017)
- Sensory dimension is key as city is increasingly viewed as a place where heightened collective sensory experiences are managed and curated (Gandy, 2017)
- Identifying such dynamics key in helping to unpack "the systematic description of events, behaviors and artefacts in the social setting chosen for study" (Marshall and Rossman, 1989: 79)

- Observations, field notes, audio narrations
- Photography, videography (possibility to geotag)
- Interviews, vox pop
- Microblog