

**MAPPING**

**WITH MY FEET**

用双脚绘制地图

**Dr Anne Schiffer**



## Mapping with my feet

I walk to work.

I walk to live.

I free walk and meander.

I walk the boundaries.

I walk as an outsider.

I walk to map.

I walk systematically.

I walk and observe Nancun.

I walk and observe Shenjingcun.

I walk, smell and taste.

I walk and listen.

I walk and leak.

I walk with others.

I walk to teach.

I walk alone.

I walk precariously.

I walk freely.

I walk too much.

I walk to rest my body.

I walk to rest my mind.

I walk to reenergise.

I walk to think.

I walk to reflect.



Fig. 1: Impressions of mapping Nancun.

图1：南村测绘印象。

## 用双脚绘制地图

我步行上班。  
我步行生活。

我自由行走，漫步徜徉。  
我行走于边界。  
我以局外人的姿态行走。

我行走以绘制地图。  
我有条不紊地行走。

我行走，观察南村。  
我行走，观察深井村。

我行走，嗅闻，品尝。  
我行走，倾听。  
我行走，汗水渗透。

我行于众。  
我行以教。

我独自行走。  
我行走于险境。  
我行走于自由。

我行走过甚。  
我行走以歇身。  
我行走以静心。

我行走以复苏。  
我行走以思索。  
我行走以反省。

## Mapping with my feet: A reflection on walking as a research method

Walking has gained much attention as a method for conducting research. This includes in the form of walking interviews (Hein et al., 2008), 'go-alongs' where researchers accompany participants on everyday walks (Kusenbach, 2003) and to map the geographies of everyday life (O'Neill and Roberts, 2020; O'Rourke, 2016).

In 2024 I spent half a year on a research sabbatical with four months hosted by Prof. Ping Su and Prof Adam Grydehøj at South China University of Technology. This text is a personal reflection on the layered meanings of walking to map bodies of water in the urban villages of Shenjingcun and Nancun in Guangzhou. I draw on notes captured in field journals and reflective postcards - one for every week of the sabbatical:

## 用双脚绘制地图：对步行作为研究方法的反思

步行作为一种研究方法已受到广泛关注，其形式包括步行访谈 (Hein et al., 2008)、研究者随参与者日常步行 (Kusenbach, 2003)，以及绘制日常生活地理图景等 (O'Neill and Roberts, 2020; O'Rourke, 2016)。

2024年，我获得了为期半年的学术休假，在华南理工大学度过了其中四个月，得到了苏婷教授与Adam Grydehøj教授的接待。本文是基于在广州深井村、南村等城中村绘制水系地图的步行实践，对步行多重意义进行的个人反思。内容源自我的田野笔记与在此期间每周书写的反思明信片：

'You had this morning a breakfast which you could not eat; you must be hungry:- I have ordered that a lunch of bread and cheese shall be served to all.'

The teachers looked at her with a sort of surprise. 'It is to be done on my responsibility,' she added, in an explanatory tone to them, and immediately afterwards left the room. she received it quietly, and without saying anything she was about to relapse into her former studious mood: again I ventured to disturb her-

**LIFE IS DULL,  
BUT RUN UP THERE  
IS WIND,  
THE FUTURE WILL  
CERTAINLY BE VERY GOOD,  
KEEP HAPPY**

YOU TRY,  
THE  
LUCKIER YOU ARE

I walk to work.

In the UK, I walk to my place of work but can spend many hours a day in front of the screen, physically inactive. Instead of 'walking to work' on my way to and from the office (Procter et al., 2014), I want to use walking in China as an integral part of doing the work to try and build more movement into my life.

I walk to live.

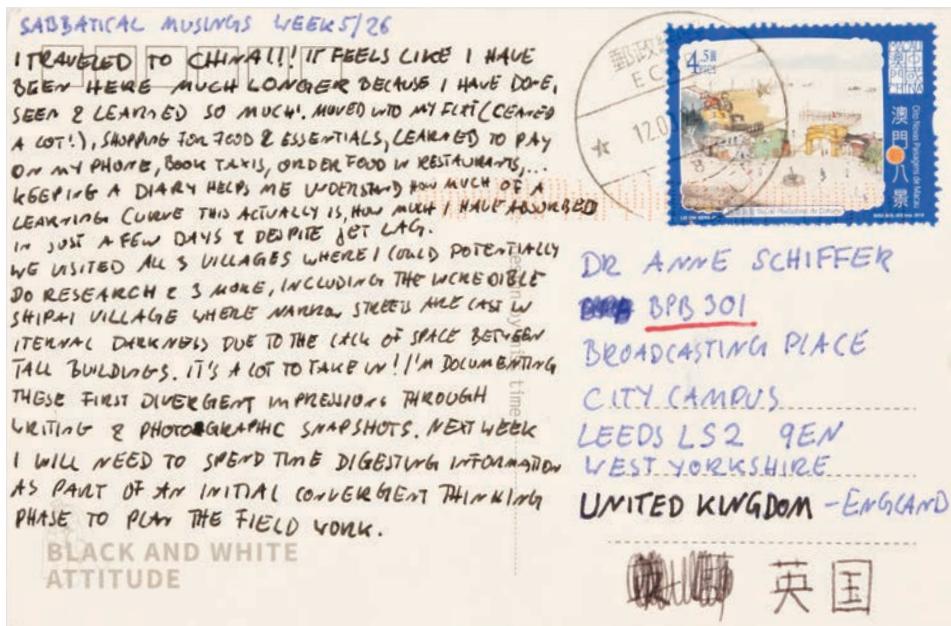
When I arrive in China, I re-learn how to carry out everyday tasks in this unfamiliar environment. I walk to go food shopping, to take the metro, along lengthy border crossings during visa runs and to register with the police every time I re-enter mainland China. This 'purposive walking' (Matos Wunderlich, 2008; Svensson, 2021) of my temporary life here is a necessary addition to the actual fieldwork.

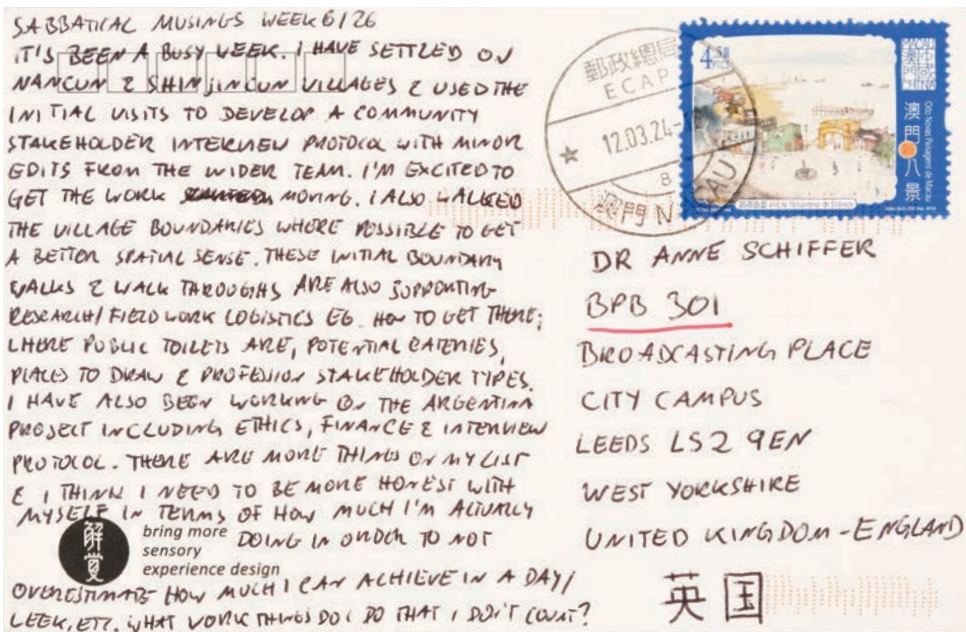
我步行上班。

在英国，我虽步行至工作场所，却可能每天在屏幕前久坐数小时，身体活动量不足。我希望将步行融入在中国的工作日常，而非仅作为通勤手段(Procter et al., 2014)，以此增加生活中的运动量。

我步行生活。

抵达中国后，我重新学习如何在这个陌生环境中完成日常事务。我步行采购食物，步行乘坐地铁，在由于签证问题需出境时步行穿过漫长的边境口岸，每次重返中国大陆时都需步行前往派出所登记。这种临时居留期间的“目的性步行” (Matos Wunderlich, 2008; Svensson, 2021)，已成为我实地田野调查中不可或缺的组成部分。





I free walk and meander.

In the beginning, I am a Flâneuse (Elkin, 2016) wondering through a range of urban villages, seemingly without aim, passing by people's lives and making initial observations about everyday uses of water. In fact, this free walking is a form of divergent exploration that generates different possibilities to geographically locate my research (Oppezzo and Schwartz, 2014). It also helps shape protocols for semi-structured interviews that our research assistant Lin Yuejian will carry out over the coming months.

I walk the boundaries.

Having narrowed the research locale to mapping Shenjingcun and Nancun, I walk to physically trace features such as roads and rivers on the outer edges of both urban villages. Like a jigsaw puzzle, I start on the 'edge' before looking for recognisable 'landmarks', 'nodes' and 'paths' on the inside (Lynch, 1996).

我自由行走，漫步徜徉。

最初，我如同一位都市漫游者(Flâneuse, Elkin, 2016)，穿行于各处城中村，看似漫无目的地经过人们的生活场景，初步观察日常用水情况。事实上，这种自由漫步是一种发散式探索，为我的研究提供多种地理定位的可能性(Oppezzo and Schwartz, 2014)。它同时有助于制定半结构化访谈方案——未来数月，我们的研究助理林月坚将据此展开工作。

我行走于边界。

将研究区域缩小至深井村与南村后，我徒步踏勘这两座城中村外围的道路、河流等地貌特征。如同拼图游戏，我从“边缘”开始，再向内寻找可识别的“地标”、“节点”与“路径”(Lynch, 1996)。



I walk as an outsider.

I am unable to speak local languages; I know little about the culture and am visibly foreign. Walking and observing gives me purpose as a researcher in this space (Schiffer, 2020). Eventually I begin to see familiar faces on my walks and people start to recognise me. Some even invite me into their homes for which I'm grateful.

我以局外人的身份行走。我不懂当地语言，对当地文化知之甚少，且外貌一眼便知是异乡人。行走与观察赋予我作为研究者的存在意义(Schiffer, 2020)。渐渐地，我开始在街头遇见熟悉的面孔，人们也开始认出我。甚至有人邀请我去家中做客，这份情谊令我感激不尽。

**SABBATICAL MUSINGS WEEK 6/16**

*Lily* FIRSTLY, I VISITED MACAO (USA RUN) - A VERY DIFFERENT URBAN ISLAND ART GALLERY CONTEXT, WITH ITS PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE. IN THE NORTH, OVER THE TOP CASINO HOTELS IN THE MIDDLE, & THE (LOST) HIPOYARDS IN CHARMING COLOANE TO THE SOUTH. I CAN'T HELP BUT FEEL ENVIRONMENTALLY CONCERNED & TECHNOLOGICALLY IMPRESSED BY MACAO'S (AND RECLAMATION OR KATHOR) LAND CREATION EFFORTS.

IN TERMS OF RESEARCH, I CAN SEE THE NEXT PHASE OF DIFFERENT PROJECTS, MAINLY REGAR. DING INTERVIEWS: IN ARGENTINA WE NOW HAVE AN AGREED INTERVIEW PROTOCOL. IN CHINA WE HAD OUR PILOT INTERVIEW WHICH WENT WELL WITH QUITE A NUMBER OF THINGS TO REFLECT ON INCLUDING CONSENT, TIMING ETC. IN CONTRAST TO THE INDIA RESEARCH, MULTI-MODAL (E) WATER SOURCING PLAYS OUT IN THE HOME INSTEAD OF IN PUBLIC.

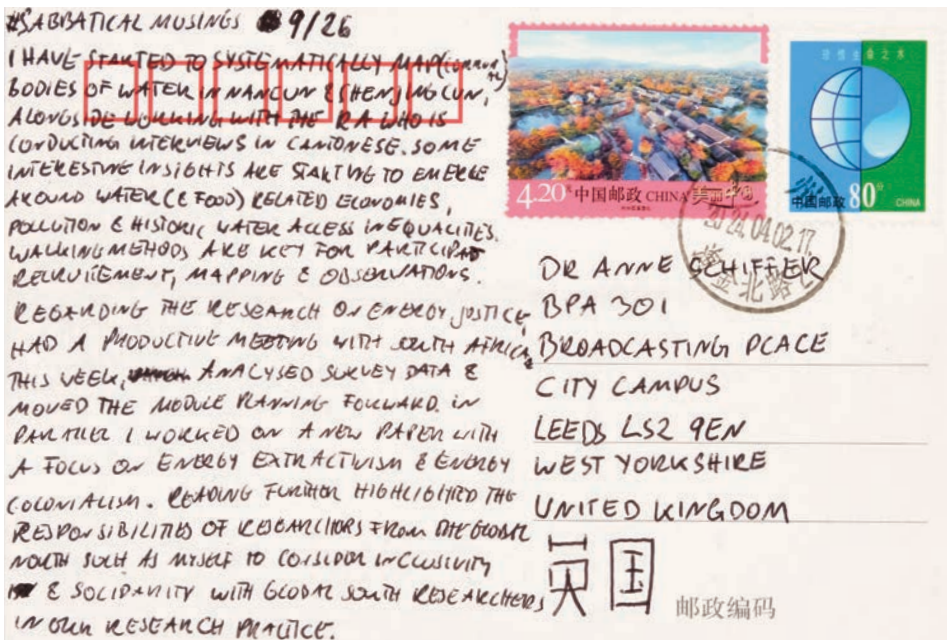
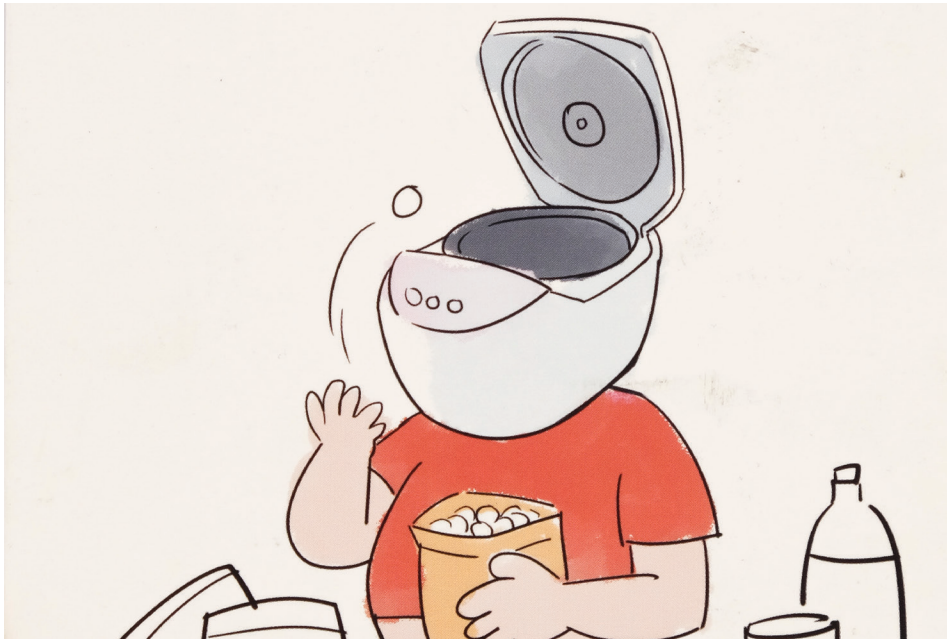
→ A COMPARATIVE PAPER ??? 🍵

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I walk to map.

Repeated walking generates my cognitive map of Nancun and Shenjingcun urban villages (O'Rourke, 2016), which I translate into digital layers of drawn lines and shapes. I walk to map major and minor paths on which I locate bodies of water including rivers, streams, ponds and public wells. Then come the layers of public restrooms, water sellers and the spots where seemingly never-ending dragon boats are submerged in sediment waiting to be lifted in preparation for annual festivities.

I walk systematically.

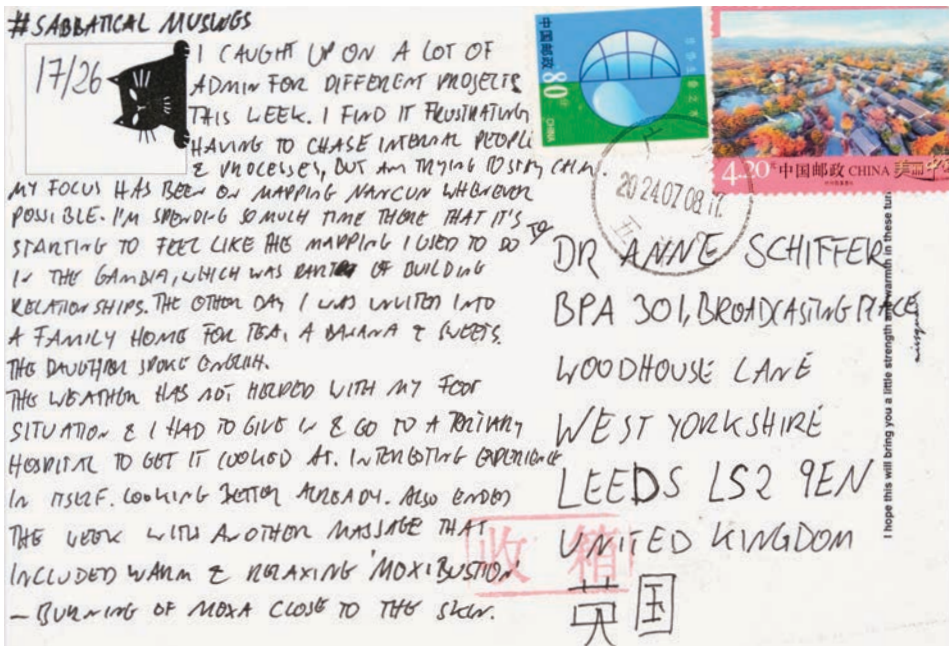
After some trial and error, I add pieces to the puzzle by splitting each village into smaller areas. I walk stop, look, draw, walk, stop, look, draw to translate between eye-level perspective and bird's eye view. I re-trace my steps to double check the marks I have drawn on my phone screen and transferred onto the computer continuing to toggle between different perspectives.

我行走以绘制地图。

反复行走构筑起我对南村与深井村这两个城中村的认知地图 (O'Rourke, 2016), 并将之转化为由线条和形状组成的数字图层。我行走绘制主次路径, 其间标注河流、溪涧、池塘与公共水井。继而叠加公共厕所、卖水点, 以及那些沉睡于淤泥中的龙舟——它们向前延伸, 望不到尽头, 静待年度庆典时被捞起。

我有条不紊地行走。

历经反复尝试后, 我将每个城中村分割为更小的区域来拼凑全貌。我行走、驻足、观察、绘制, 循环往复, 在行人视角与鸟瞰视角间转换。我反复重走这些路线, 核对手机屏幕上绘制的标记, 再将其转译至电脑, 持续在不同视角间切换。



I walk and observe Nancun.

As I walk I cannot help 'doing visual ethnography' in the process (Pink, 2007). I notice bodies of water and their everyday uses: There is someone collecting sand from the banks of the river and two men fishing at the same spot on another day. Several times I notice a woman collecting water from a public well to wash the floor of her restaurant. There are water sellers packing large bottles onto delivery vehicles or individual bottles being transported up and down narrow alleyways to people's homes on the back of motorbikes.

I walk and observe Shenjingcun.

I watch a man filling up two watering cans connected by a stick that he carries from a small pond to water his garden on one side of the settlement. Across the urban village, I see people waiting to get on and off the ferry that travels across the Pearl River whilst people are fishing nearby. On another river a man standing only wearing shorts and a large hat collects shellfish from the sediment into a bucket. Elsewhere elderly groups of people sit chatting on benches overlooking large ponds.

我行走，观察南村。

行走间，我不禁开始“视觉人类学”研究(Pink, 2007)。我注意到各类水体及其日常用途：有人在河岸采集沙土，隔天又有两人在同处垂钓；我多次目睹一位妇人从公共水井汲水清洗餐馆地面；我看到卖水人将大桶水装车配送，或骑着摩托车在狭窄巷弄间穿梭，将零散的瓶装水送往各家各户。

我行走，观察深井村。

我看见有人从小池塘里取水，灌满两个水桶，用扁担挑着去浇灌村落一侧的菜园。穿过城中村，我看见有人在等待往返珠江的轮渡，有人在附近垂钓。另一条河畔，仅着短裤、顶着宽檐帽的男子正从淤泥中拾贝入桶。别处，老人们三五成群临塘而坐，倚着长椅闲谈，眼前是开阔的水面。



Fig. 2: Woman using public well to fetch water for cleaning.

图2：妇女在公共水井取水用于清洗。

I walk, smell and taste.

I take in smells along my walks that range from less pleasant drainpipes to wafts of delicious street foods in the making. Around lunch times I find myself turning corners and walking into air filled with spices that make me cough. Compared to where I live in the UK, I rarely smell or taste vehicular air pollution because motorised vehicles appear largely electrified. Both smell and taste as well as the absence thereof are part of a 'sensory ethnography' of place (Pink, 2015) and being immersed.

I walk and listen.

In Nancun there are people chatting sitting outside or having breakfast in the market. I hear small garbage trucks and electric scooters passing by and the sound of sewing machines in factories where music plays on the radio. In Shenjingcun I cannot help but notice the contrast between quiet farming areas and the industrial sound of naval engineering works overlooking the Pearl River. My observations, auditory and olfactory impressions are captured in photographs, video and writing.

我行走，嗅闻，品尝。

沿途气息纷呈：既有下水道的刺鼻，亦有街头美食飘来的诱人香气。临近午时，我总在转角处邂逅香料弥漫的空气，呛得我咳嗽不止。相较于英国的居住地，这里几乎闻不到汽车尾气的味道——电动化交通工具已成主流。这些存在或缺席的气味与滋味，皆构成我对此地沉浸式体验的“感官民族志” (Pink, 2015) 的重要维度。

我行走，倾听。

在南村，有人坐在门外闲聊，有人在市场里吃早餐。我听见小型垃圾车和电动滑板车驶过，工厂里缝纫机的嗡鸣与收音机播放的音乐交织。在深井村，我不由得注意到宁静的农耕区与俯瞰珠江的造船厂发出的工业噪音形成的鲜明对比。我的这些观察、听觉与嗅觉印象，都通过照片、影像和文字被捕捉下来。



I walk and leak.

Walking Guangzhou's urban villages is a somewhat uncomfortable experience where the lines are blurred between my physical body and the humid atmosphere. I absorb rain and moisture in the air, while my "leaky body" (Shildrick, 1997) gives off sweat into the environment and my limbs offer a tasty dinner for the local mosquito population. I visibly lose weight which upon my return to the UK, especially women feel the need to point out as an apparent improvement in my physical appearance.

我行走，汗水渗漏。

漫步广州城中村时，身体与潮湿空气的界限逐渐模糊，体验略显不适。我吸收空气中的雨水与湿气，而我那“渗漏之躯” (Shildrick, 1997) 则不断向环境释放汗液，四肢更成为当地蚊群的盛宴。我的体重明显减轻，以至于回到英国后，尤其是女性朋友都会指出我的外表大有改善。

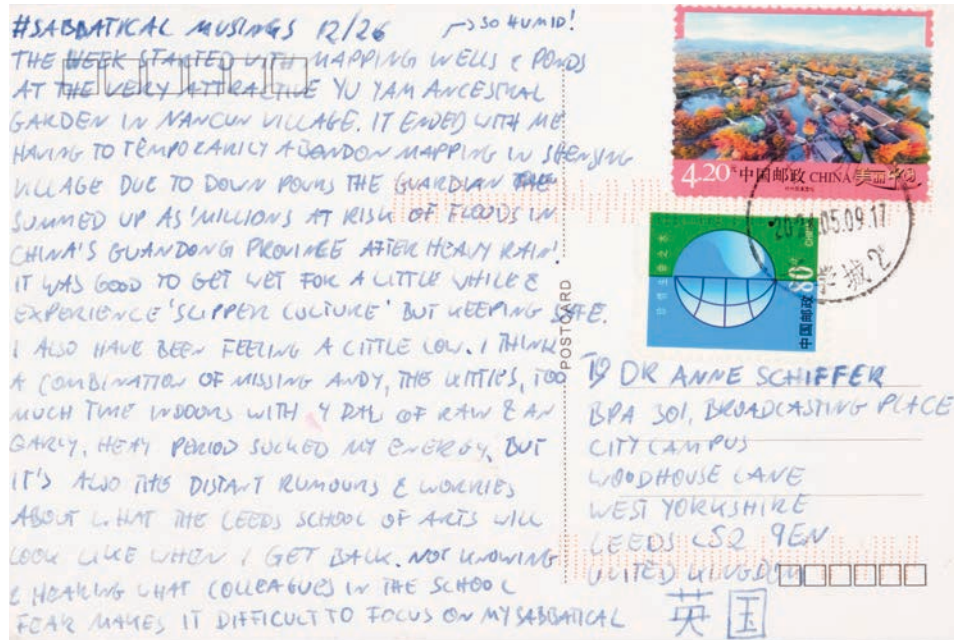




Fig. 3: Postcard gifted to me by students who visited the You Yam ancestral garden in Nancun on their observational walk.

图3: 南村余荫山房观察行中，学生赠予我的明信片。

I walk with others.

On occasion I walk with my hosts and their students in Nancun or Shenjingcun but also other urban villages including Shipaicun where density leaves little space for daylight to touch the ground. I walk with Yuejian, accompanying her on some interviews walking into people's homes where many have access to wells under the floor of their kitchen.

I walk to teach.

I run a session with postgraduate students who embrace walking to observe everyday experiences in Nancun. I'm impressed with how they document insights and reflect on their experience on an extremely wet afternoon.

我行于众。

有时，我会与接待我的教授及其学生一同步行，不仅在南村和深井村，也包括其他城中村如石牌村。石牌村的建筑密度之高，几乎不留隙缝让阳光触及地面。我也常陪同月坚走访，走进居民家中——许多人家厨房地板下都藏着水井。

我行以教。

我带领研究生开展活动，引导他们通过步行观察南村的日常生活。在那个大雨滂沱的午后，他们记录观察所得并反思体验的方式令我印象深刻。



I walk alone.

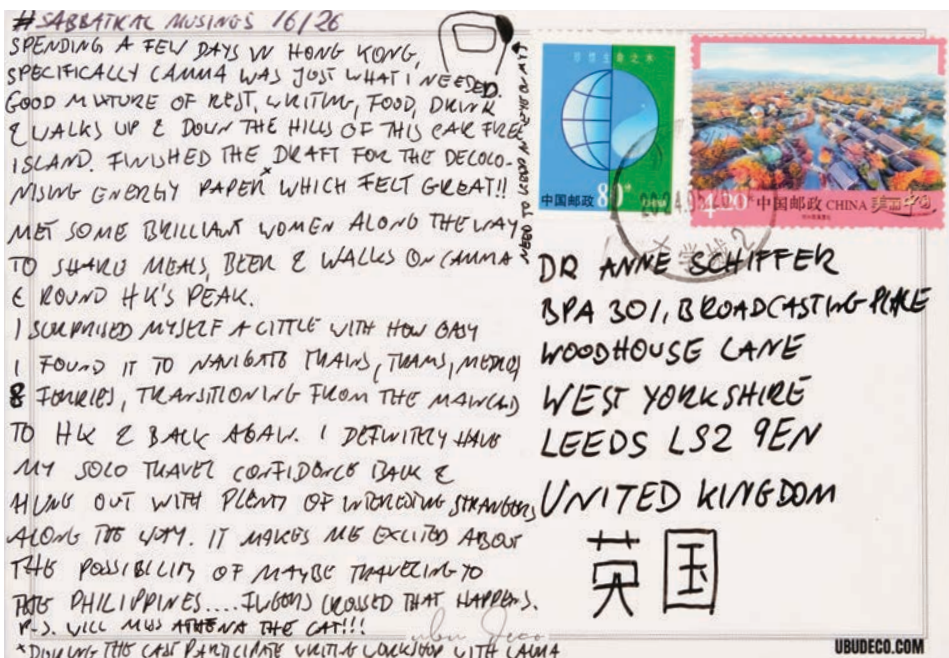
As the weeks and months pass I have renewed a level of confidence in solo walking and navigating urban environments here in Guaganzhou, Hong Kong and other places I visit on my sabbatical including Manila and Quezon City in the Philippines.

I walk precariously.

Across heart stopping road crossing to get from the metro station to Nancun and over loose planks walking down alleyways where new pipes are being laid.

我独自行走。

随着时间流逝，我重拾了独自行走的能力，在广州、香港以及菲律宾马尼拉、奎松市等休假期间造访的城市中游刃有余地穿行。



我行走于险境。

从地铁站前往南村，我横穿令人心惊的马路，再踏过巷道里那些因铺设新管道而简易铺设的木板路。

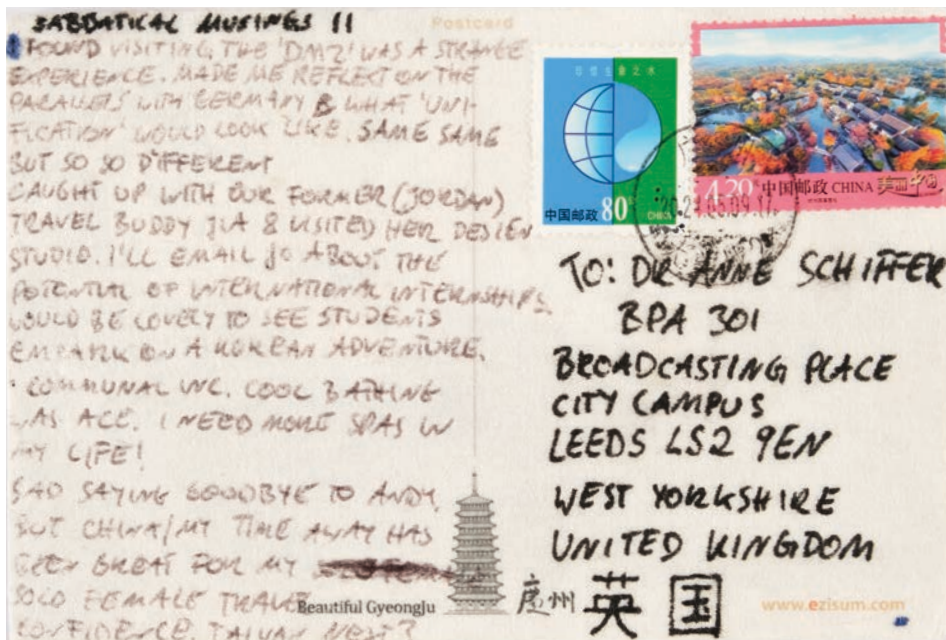


I walk freely.

Walking in Guangzhou gives me a rare sense of liberation where I am able to walk alone and not worry about what is lurking in predatory dark alleyways (Infante-Vargas and Mesta-Rodríguez, 2025). I can pay attention to walking to do the work instead of performing 'safety work' (Vera-Gray, 2023) where walking consists of a continuous string of decisions to avoid danger from men.

我行走于自由。

在广州漫步赋予我一种难得的解放感——在这里，我得以独自行走，无需担忧猎食者潜伏在幽暗巷弄中 (Infante-Vargas & Mesta-Rodríguez, 2025)。我得以专注于行走本身以完成研究，而非进行“安全工作” (Vera-Gray, 2023)——那种需不断决策以规避男性威胁的行走状态。



# 别灰心 生活不就是这样起起

落落落落落落落落  
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的嘛!



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I walk too much.

Tens and tens of thousands of steps, day after day, week after week. I wade through rain filled streets, my feet soaking wet, my shoes or slippers rubbing against sore spots. This is a painful reminder of the 'labour of walking' albeit entirely self-inflicted (Springgay and Truman, 2018). I'm tired, my feet hurt but there is still more to map and I keep on walking.

I walk to rest my body.

My body announces the limits of my physical ability to conduct walking fieldwork (Nairn, 1999) and I decide to spend a less active week on Lamma island in Hong Kong. There are no cars making it a joy to walk leisurely up and down steep hills that signify the space between resting my feet whilst working on a paper and strolling to get food and drink down by the harbour, enjoying the scenery along the way.

我行走过甚。

日复一日，周复一周，数以万计的步数。我涉过积水街道，双脚浸湿，鞋履或拖鞋摩擦着疼痛的部位。这令人痛苦地提醒着“行走的劳作”——尽管完全是自找的(Springgay and Truman, 2018)。我疲惫不堪，双脚酸痛，但仍有更多路要踏，我继续前行。

我行走以歇身。

身体向我发出步行田野调查的体力极限警告(Nairn, 1999)，于是我决定在香港南丫岛度过一个活动量较少的一周。那里没有汽车，让人得以悠闲地穿行于陡峭的山丘之间——这些山丘象征着两种状态的交替：在纸上工作时让双脚休憩，以及漫步至海港觅食饮水，沿途欣赏风景的休憩。

#SASBATHAL MUSINGS 14/26  
OVER HALF WAY NOW! ANOTHER 40% OF WALKING TO COMPLETE THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF MY PINK SILK ROAD VILLAGE. I NEED TO SEE THE BACK OF THAT!  
TRYING TO BUILD IN 'REST' WHEN WALKING INCLUDING LUNCH, COFFEE BREAKS & HAD A NICE DINNER PRECEDED BY A MASSAGE WITH MY COLLEAGUE PING. I'M GLAD SHE FORWARDED ME ABOUT THE BELLY & BREAST ELEMENT OF THE 1.5 HOUR MASSAGE SESSION!!! I DO ALSO NEED TO TAKE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS I HAVE WORKED BACK AT SOME POINT.  
COMPLETED SOME TASKS & A DELIVERABLE FOR THE FOOT RESEARCH PROJECT. NEED TO KEEP THAT PICKING OVER. ALSO SHARED THE RELATED 'RESEARCH MODEL CANVAS' ON LINKEDIN. I'M WHOLELY COMMITTED TO MOVING FORWARD. HAVE REALLY NOT BEEN VERY GOOD AT THAT SO FAR!

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UNITED KINGDOM  
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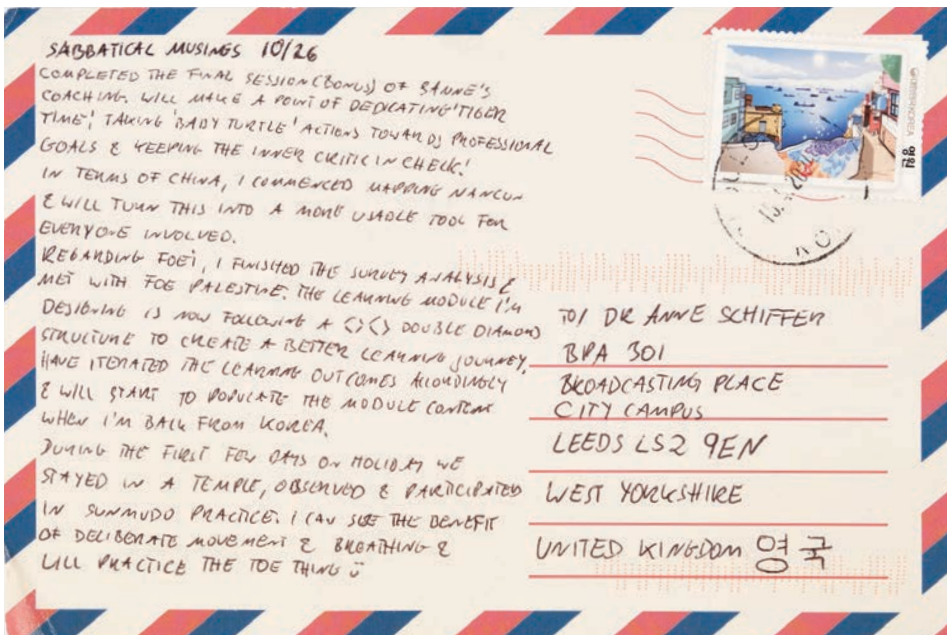


I walk to rest my mind.

Over the past year instead of walking and breathing quickly to get to places, I have started to deliberately walk slowly, conscious of how my breath can reduce stress.<sup>1</sup> During a stay at a Buddhist monastery in South Korea, I participate in a guided walking meditation. Here we also learn to wiggle just our big toes.

我行走以静心。

过去一年间, 我不再匆匆赶路, 而是刻意放慢脚步, 体察呼吸如何消解压力。在韩国一座佛教寺院驻留期间, 我参与了引导式行走冥想。在那里, 我们还学会了如何仅活动自己的大脚趾。



<sup>1</sup> Breathing, movement and rest were central themes in 'researcher resilience' coaching by Dr Joyce Reed (<https://www.drjoycereedhealthcoach.com/resilient-researcher>).

呼吸、运动与休息是乔伊斯·里德博士在“研究者韧性”辅导中的核心主题 (<https://www.drjoycereedhealthcoach.com/resilient-researcher>)。



I walk to reenergise.

I build in annual leave to spend time with my husband and away from urban environments. We walk (or scramble) up sand dunes in the Gobi Desert and over hills in Mongolian grasslands with rivers flowing and horses roaming in the distance. Walking in nature and taking in this awesome scenery is incredibly restoring (Williams, 2017).

I walk to think.

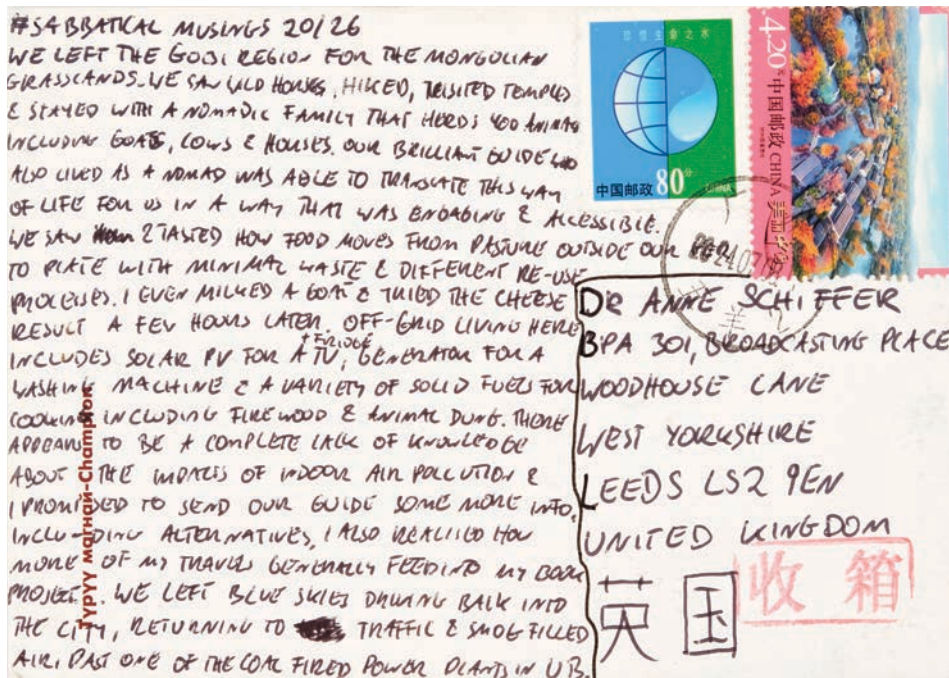
I often use walking to help me think. As Solnit (2014, p. 11) suggests: "the rhythm of walking generates a kind of rhythm of thinking". In preparation of planning research tasks such as fieldwork or writing, including as I am preparing this text, I walk to think, recording my thoughts as voice notes on my phone.

我行走以复苏。

我特意安排年假与丈夫共度时光，远离都市喧嚣。我们在戈壁沙漠攀爬沙丘，在蒙古草原翻越山丘——远处河流蜿蜒，骏马漫游。置身自然徒步，饱览壮丽景致，令人身心焕然一新(Williams, 2017)。

我行走以思索。

步行帮助我思考。正如索尔尼特(2014, 第11页)所言：“行走的节奏催生出思考的韵律”。在研究任务的筹备过程中，无论是田野调查、写作，还是构思此文，我总是通过步行梳理思绪，用手机语音笔记记录灵感。



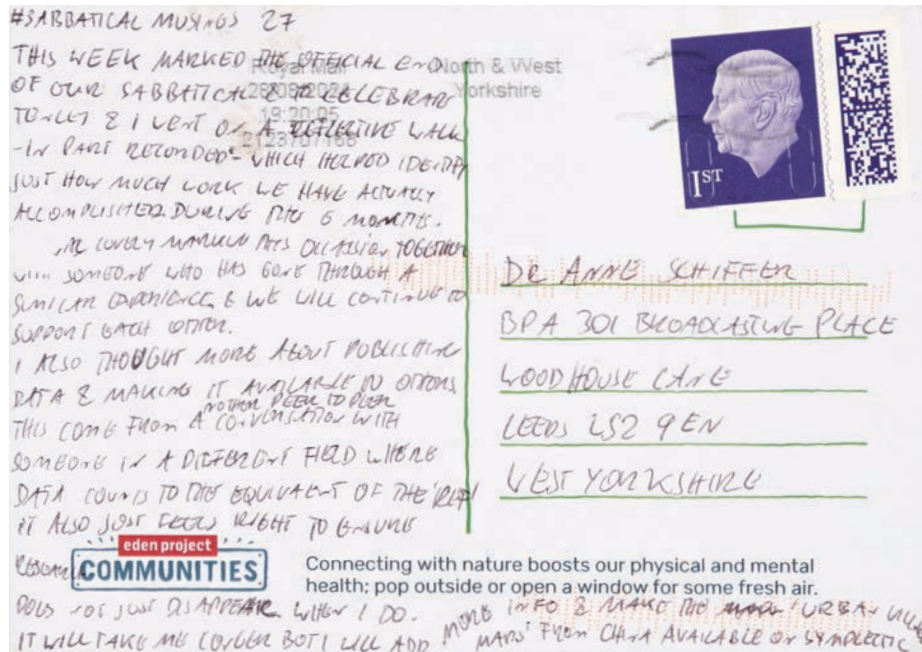


I walk to reflect.

A month after returning from China I meet up with a friend and colleague to celebrate each of our sabbaticals that have now come to an end. We go on a walk along parts of the Leeds Liverpool Canal/ River Aire which seems fitting. We record this reflective walk that looks back at our sabbatical and forward to the future.

我行走以反省。

自中国归来数月后，我与友人兼同事相聚，共庆各自即将结束的学术休假。我们沿利兹-利物浦运河/艾尔河畔漫步沉思，这条路线恰似为此刻而设。我们记录下这段既回顾休假时光又展望未来的沉思之旅。



Specific walking modes are useful for different stages of the research including divergent exploration as a Flâneuse; systematic recording of edges, paths and watery features to develop an 'image of the city' (Lynch, 1996) as well as to think, reflect and reenergise (Solnit, 2014; Williams, 2017). The pace of walking is suited to mapping dense urban space that requires repeated stopping and looking up, ahead or around. As well as covering distance, walking enables me to slow down to watch, listen, smell and taste.

Walking as a research method is a deeply situated and embodied form of knowledge production (Haraway, 1988). Physically, this is both shaped by my body's abilities and limitations and in turn shapes a body that visibly gets thinner as it leaks into the environment (Shildrick, 1997). Walking is negotiated through my positionality as an outsider, as a woman socialised into 'safety work' (Vera-Gray, 2023), a woman who 'wanders' (Andrews and Jamie, 2020) and experiences both the metaphorical and literal meanings of 'wanderlust' (Solnit, 2014) – the aching desire to travel places afar and the pleasure of walking.

特定的步行模式适用于研究的不同阶段，包括以漫游者身份进行发散性探索；系统性地记录边缘、路径和水景特征以构建“城市意象” (Lynch, 1996)；以及思考、反思与重焕活力 (Solnit, 2014; Williams, 2017)。步行节奏适宜描绘密集的城市空间，这种空间需要反复驻足、仰望、前瞻或环顾。步行不仅能覆盖距离，更让我得以放慢脚步去观察、倾听、嗅闻与品尝。

作为研究方法的步行，是一种深度植根于具体情境且具身化的知识生产形式 (Haraway, 1988)。在身体层面，这种实践既受制于身体的能动性与局限性，又反过来塑造着因向环境渗透而消瘦的身体 (希尔德里克, 1997)。行走始终与我的身份定位交织：一位外来者，一位被社会教化进行“安全工作”的女性 (Vera-Gray, 2023)，一位在“漫游” (Andrews and Jamie, 2020) 中同时体认着“漫游欲”的隐喻与字面意义的女性 (Solnit, 2014)——那是对远行的深切渴望，也是对行走本身的喜悦。

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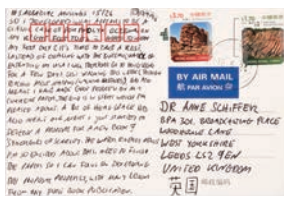
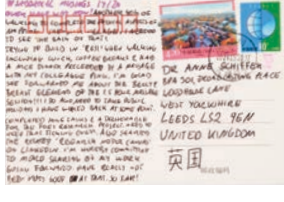
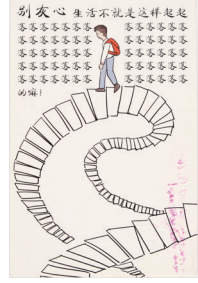
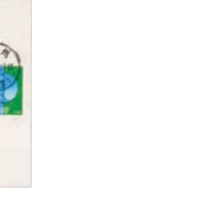
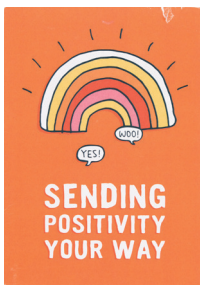
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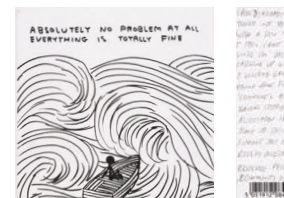
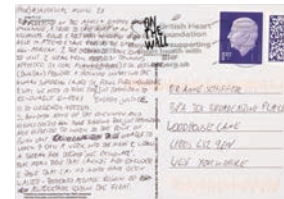
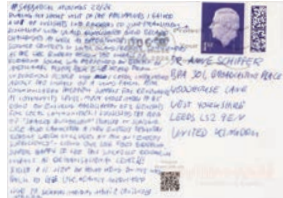
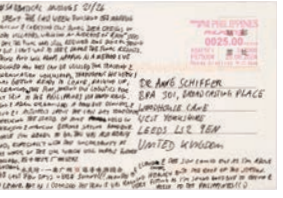
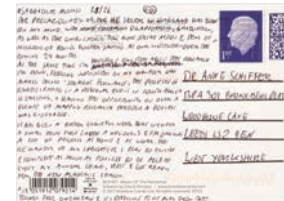
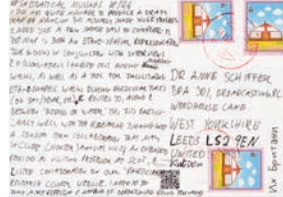
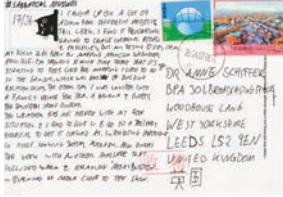
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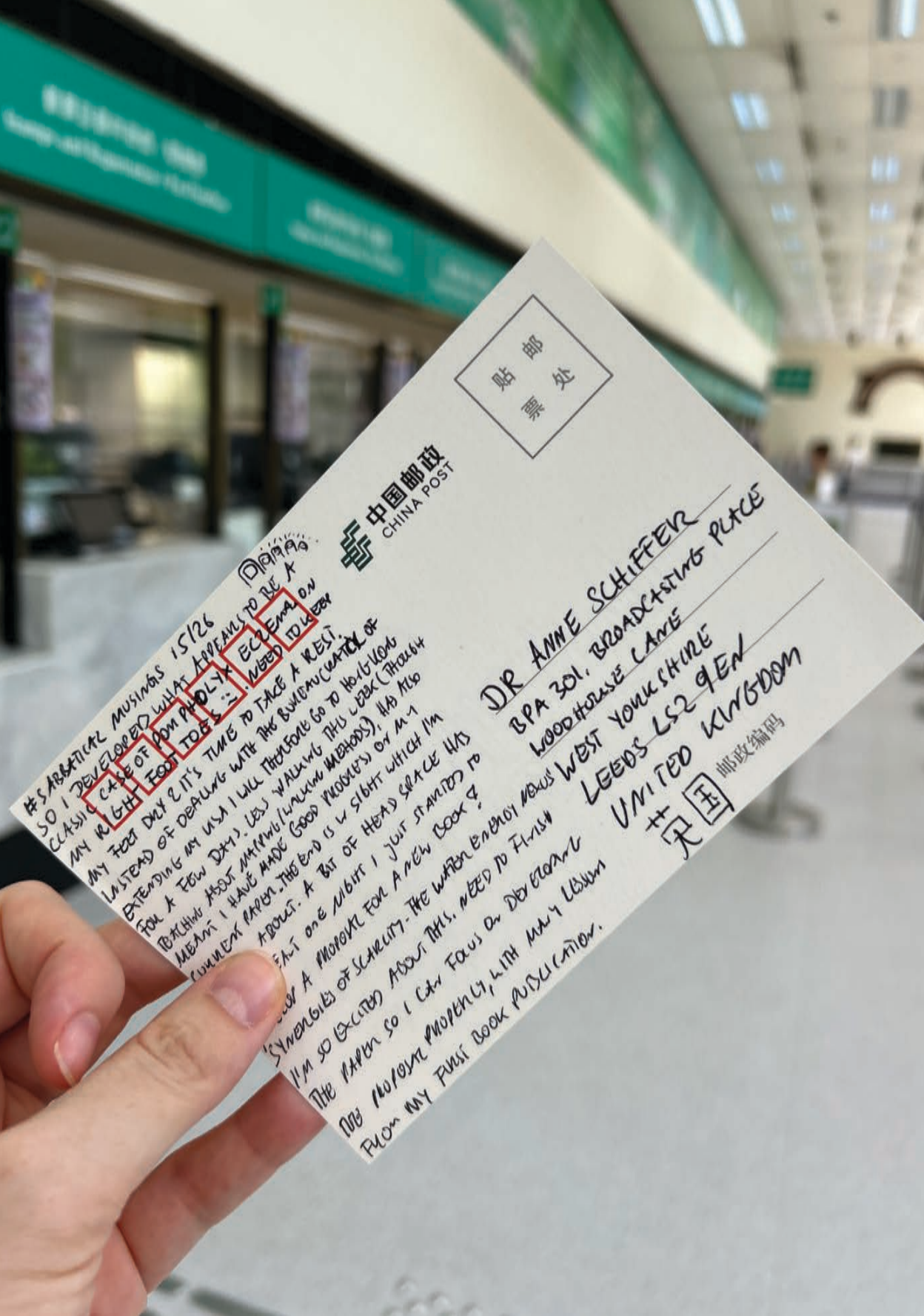
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MY HEAD IS BEING MENDED







PS.: I walk to send postcards.

At the beginning of my sabbatical, on familiar territory in the UK I walked to peruse independent shops in Leeds city centre where I picked up artistic postcards. Abroad, finding postcards, stamps, post offices and post boxes turned into a series of walking missions. In mainland China I walked to find limited options of dust covered postcards. I walked to post office branches only to find they had permanently shut. I eventually found one still in operation that could send postcards abroad and once stumbled across a post box randomly in the city. On visa runs in Macau and Hong Kong I found more options for postcards. I walked across long pedestrian bridges and corridors past a Henry Moore statue that reminded me of Yorkshire to get to a major post office. From hotels, I walked to a post box in Seoul, Korea, to the central post office in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia and up and down leafy side streets in Quezon City in the Philippines to find a post office before I travelled to the airport to start my journey home. Back in the UK I had a few more weeks on sabbatical. I sent postcards from my local red post box at Leeds Dock - including the only one of 30 postcards that did not arrive.

附言：我步行去邮寄明信片。

休假伊始，在英国这片熟悉的土地上，我漫步利兹市中心，穿梭于独立小店间寻觅艺术明信片。踏出国门后，寻找明信片、邮票、邮局和邮筒便成了系列徒步任务。在中国大陆，我徒步寻觅尘封的明信片，选择却寥寥无几。徒步前往邮局分支机构时，却发现它们已永久关闭。最终找到一家仍在运营的能寄送国际明信片的邮局，偶尔也在城市中偶然撞见邮筒。在澳门和香港办理签证时，明信片的选择变得丰富起来。我曾徒步穿过长长的行人天桥和走廊，途经一座让我想起约克郡的亨利·摩尔雕塑，才抵达大型邮局。从酒店出发，我步行至韩国首尔的邮筒，前往蒙古乌兰巴托的中央邮局，还在菲律宾奎松市绿树成荫的巷弄间反复穿梭寻找邮局，才赶往机场踏上归途。回到英国后，我还有几周的休假时光。从利兹码头那座标志性的红色邮筒寄出的明信片中——包括那张三十张里唯一未送达的——都承载着旅途的印记。

Fig. 4: Post office in Hong Kong.

图4：香港邮局。



Fig. 5: Post office in Quezon City, Philippines; Post office in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

图5：菲律宾奎松市邮局；蒙古乌兰巴托邮局。



Fig. 6: Post box, Leeds Dock, and the only postcard that did not make it to its destination.

图6：利兹码头邮筒，以及唯一未能送达目的地的明信片。

## Acknowledgements:

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof Ping Su and Prof Adam Grydehøj for making this walking research possible and all their generosity; Mr Peng for his enthusiasm and support; our research assistant Lin Yuejian who walked with me into people's homes and gardens; Pan Qi for looking after my feet; the Methods in Area Studies postgraduate students who embraced observational walks; and for the many positive encounters with people in Nancun and Shenjiingcun urban villages.

In the UK, I would like to thank the Leeds School of Arts who funded my walking sabbatical; Dr Tenley Martin for our (walking) peer mentorship; Dr Joanna Leah for encouraging writing creatively and our shared enthusiasm for walking as a research method; Ricky Adam for photographing my postcards; Dr Mathieu Copeland for inviting me to exhibit; Professor Robert Shail for funding this exhibition before walking off (retiring). Thanks to Lyndon Wallace for his help with a lot of printing and a special thanks to Tom Rodgers for his valuable support throughout. Finally to Dr Andy Matson for always walking together.

February 2026

Co-designed by Tom Rodgers and Dr Anne Schiffer

Based on an initial design by Professor Fraser Muggeridge

Printed by Pressision, Leeds

Supported by LARC and Professor Rob Shail, Director of Research.

Situated on the Upper Ground floor of the Leeds School of Arts building and curated by Dr Mathieu Copeland, Platform provides a setting for our staff and PhD candidates to share their research. This exhibition and publication by Dr Anne Schiffer for educational (and knowledge exchange) purposes only.

## 致谢:

谨向苏娉教授与葛陆海教授致以诚挚谢意,感谢他们促成此次步行研究并给予慷慨支持;感谢彭先生的热情支持;感谢与我一同探访民宅庭院的研究助理林月坚;感谢悉心照料我双脚的潘琦;感谢积极拥抱观察性步行研究的《国别区域研究方法论》课程研究生;感谢在南村、深井村等城中村与诸多居民的美好相遇。

在英国,感谢利兹艺术学院资助我的步行学术休假;感谢滕利·马丁博士,我们之间(通过步行)建立了同侪互助的情谊;感谢乔安娜·莉亚博士鼓励我进行创意写作,并与我一样热衷于将步行作为研究方法;感谢瑞奇·亚当斯为我的明信片拍摄照片;感谢马蒂厄·科普兰博士邀请我参展;感谢罗伯特·谢尔教授在退休前为本次展览提供资助。感谢林登·华莱士在大量印刷工作上的协助。最后,特别感谢汤姆·罗杰斯一直以来的宝贵支持,以及安迪·马特森博士始终与我同行。

2026年2月

由汤姆·罗杰斯与安妮·希弗博士共同设计

基于弗雷泽·马格里奇教授的初始设计

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由LARC及研究主任罗伯·谢尔教授共同支持。

展区位于利兹艺术学院大楼地面层上部,由马修·科普兰策划,为我校教职员工及博士生提供了一个分享研究成果的平台。

安妮·希弗博士策划的本次展览及出版物仅用于教育(及知识交流)目的。

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