PhD Project

Nodes

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| Map affects expectations |  | 8 | 45 |
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| Maps (re)define roles |  | 14 | 74 |
| Maps affect choice |  | 11 | 45 |
| Maps and Search |  | 11 | 37 |
| Maps are trustworthy |  | 8 | 31 |
| Maps inform Practice |  | 21 | 122 |
| Maps provide security |  | 5 | 17 |
| Prosumption |  | 14 | 55 |
| Seeing what a place is like |  | 17 | 77 |
| Situational Awareness |  | 16 | 69 |
| Timing of map use |  | 16 | 105 |
| Group 1 - Initial codes - Interviews |  | 32 | 1516 |
| Apps used | A contianer node for all the specific map and map-related apps used by Participants | 1 | 1 |
| Apps on my iPad | Where map-related apps have been used solely on an Apple iPad (tablet) | 1 | 1 |
| Find My Friend (Map related app) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google Earth |  | 1 | 1 |
| GOT THE USUAL APPS |  | 1 | 1 |
| I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE NAME OF THAT ACTUAL APP IS | Sometimes participants use a mobile/smart phone app and do not know what it is, what it is called or any details. They just know the icon on their phone and what it provides. | 3 | 3 |
| Kayak (app) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Map informed choice of holiday location |  | 1 | 1 |
| Maps are IMPORTANT TO MAKING BETTER INFORMED CHOICES |  | 1 | 1 |
| Right Move |  | 3 | 3 |
| Starbuck store locator |  | 1 | 2 |
| Students use maps on mobile |  | 1 | 1 |
| TripAdvisor |  | 1 | 3 |
| Being 'mapped' enables visibility | Being 'on the map' allows a shop, location etc. to be located. It is 'on the map' | 2 | 3 |
| Choice of Route | Where a map informs or affects the choice of route taken. | 15 | 63 |
| Choice of route adaptable |  | 7 | 12 |
| Fastest route preferrable |  | 2 | 2 |
| Map not required for repitition of routes |  | 2 | 2 |
| Public Transport Rote | Where a digital map is used to plan or choose a route when travelling on publci tranbsport | 4 | 5 |
| Choice of Site |  | 13 | 40 |
| ALWAYS GOOGLE MAP IT AND DRILL-DWON UNTIL WE FIND A LOCATION WE’RE HAPPY WITH |  | 1 | 1 |
| Digital map prefrable to asking strangers |  | 1 | 2 |
| map-related app used to select choice of site |  | 3 | 5 |
| Maps do not directly inform choice of site |  | 7 | 15 |
| Reproduction of relationships via map practice |  | 2 | 2 |
| Circular walks past towns |  | 1 | 11 |
| Continual technology changes | The research takes place over a long-time, and maps have been around a long-time too. At times participants discuss changes to technology through the process of a specific practice | 4 | 4 |
| Culturally relative expectations of digital map infrastructure | In some cases, anything less that 1000% G$ coverage for mobile map use is unacceptable. In the USA state of Califronia, for example. In rural Scotland, particpanst may be more accepting. There are differing expectations of the infrastructure behind digital maps (internet etc.), these differ from culture to culture. | 4 | 6 |
| Culturally relative uses of digital maps | The use of digital maps is not uniform. It is culturally relative. This in part relies on culturally relative expectations of the infrastructure maps rely on. | 8 | 16 |
| Design Limitations | There are various design limitations of map objects and the software digitla maps use. This works towards a particpatory design. | 2 | 4 |
| Design limitation (Apple iPhone) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Design limitation (Google Maps) | The real-time rotre tracking on Google is no use for outdoor walking. The app cannot keep up with walking pace, | 3 | 4 |
| Google - estimated timescales wrong |  | 4 | 9 |
| Low-level detail incorrect |  | 1 | 4 |
| Design limitation (of the object) | iPad may have broken on a biking trip, so a paper-based was taken instead. | 1 | 1 |
| Design Limitation (University of Sheffield map) |  | 4 | 9 |
| Digital maps create new expectations |  | 2 | 5 |
| Digital maps lack ground-level detail |  | 4 | 5 |
| Digital maps lack internal building detail |  | 1 | 2 |
| Digital maps lack local specific knowldege of place |  | 2 | 3 |
| Digital maps lack topography |  | 5 | 8 |
| Dislike mobile apps for navigation |  | 1 | 1 |
| Estimates of travel times are inaccurate |  | 2 | 4 |
| Google maps mythology, rumours and anecdotes |  | 1 | 1 |
| Human error |  | 1 | 1 |
| I DON'T REALLY UNDERSTAND HOW THEY WORK |  | 1 | 1 |
| I MIGHT DO IF I SAW IT, LIKE A BUTTON THAT SAID 'EDIT'. |  | 1 | 3 |
| Limiation of paper-maps |  | 2 | 4 |
| Limitations of Google Maps |  | 2 | 4 |
| Limitations of map technology |  | 2 | 5 |
| Limitations of phone design |  | 2 | 2 |
| Map use aids everday efficiency |  | 4 | 6 |
| No estimated times on a paper-map |  | 1 | 1 |
| Sat-Nav locations incorrect |  | 1 | 1 |
| Different maps for different activities |  | 12 | 42 |
| Different maps for different modes of transport |  | 11 | 27 |
| Different maps work differnetly | e.g, Participant 4 at 0m 57s- "I recently discovered that Bing has a map, and that it works a bit differently to the Google one". | 5 | 13 |
| Digital maps change expectations |  | 3 | 8 |
| Digital maps create new practices and affects existing ones | Digital maps and map-related technology open space for new cultural practices and new ways of relating to one-another. | 11 | 35 |
| Digital maps for urban | Where digital maps are chosen over any other format for urban use. | 7 | 11 |
| Google for Urban |  | 5 | 5 |
| Google for Urban - OS for Rural |  | 1 | 1 |
| Digital maps used as a Sat-Nav | Where a digital map (usually via a mobile phone) has been used in place of a Sat-Nav whilst driving. | 5 | 9 |
| Google maps as Sat-Nav |  | 5 | 6 |
| Diverse interests driving mapmakers | Where the stretegy behind map-making is diverse and may involve multiple conflicting opinions | 2 | 3 |
| EQUALLY SUPLIMENTED BY SAT-NAV | Where users use digital maps as an accompinement to Sat-Nav, rather than using Sat-Nav alone, or digital maps as the main choice. | 1 | 1 |
| Familiarity |  | 8 | 10 |
| Brand Loyalty | Where a participant uses a map for some sense of brand loyalty. For example, using Google becase they use Google for search or for e-mail. Similar to the concept of brand awareness | 6 | 7 |
| Longer-term familiarity with maps |  | 2 | 3 |
| GET A COHERENT SENSE | Partiocnat 8/9 at 4m 23s notes that they imagery used in teh University of Sheffield maps is used "to try and get a coherent sense of what the campus is all about" rather than having the fractured sense the prospectus provides. This highlights a major function of digital maps (and maps in general), in that they enabel disperate spatilaised knowledges to made conherent and meaningful (but in whose image?) | 1 | 1 |
| Google chosen for ease of use |  | 4 | 6 |
| Google Chrome |  | 4 | 6 |
| Google informs other map-makers' designs | Where design features from Google are seen to inform other maps | 2 | 2 |
| Google maps as default |  | 17 | 58 |
| Google Maps; Google maps and Public Space; sense of place |  | 2 | 14 |
| Google offers different views |  | 3 | 4 |
| Google Street-View used by businesses | At times businesses use Google Street-View to make various decisions. | 5 | 11 |
| Got map as first thing |  | 3 | 3 |
| Help relationships | The map or related app helps manage person to person, or person to group relationships through some function. From visualisation of location/proximity of others to crating new cultural forms of bonding. | 7 | 8 |
| History of place | Where a map is used to memorialse a specific place or locale, or histrorical layers are used to gain a deeper sense of place. | 2 | 2 |
| HOW IT WAS THEN AND NOW | Indicates that amap is more than an historical record, but communicates how a place 'was'. What it was like etc. | 2 | 3 |
| Hypermediation and Remediation |  | 9 | 21 |
| Combining differing media of maps (Hypermediation) |  | 10 | 27 |
| Cross-hypermediation | Here users use things like mobile phones as sat-navs, enjoying the fleixibility of cloud software across platforms/devices. | 10 | 23 |
| Multiple formats of the same content |  | 4 | 8 |
| Multiple mediums for security | Having a map in several fromst (paper, digital etc.) to increase a sense of security in not getting lost | 1 | 3 |
| I COULDN'T DO WITHOUT MAPS |  | 1 | 1 |
| I WILL FOLLOW WHAT IT SAYS |  | 1 | 1 |
| I wouldn’t be the same if it wasn’t a dot on the map |  | 3 | 3 |
| IF THEY DISAPPEARED TOMORROW, I WOULDN’T BE CRYING |  | 2 | 3 |
| International perspective |  | 4 | 7 |
| IT WAS JUST EASIER TO READ | Where people prefer Google Maps because it is 'ease of use'. | 1 | 1 |
| IT'S BECOME SO INTRINSIC TO WHAT I DO |  | 2 | 2 |
| IT'S THE ONLY WAY I MAKE CHOICES THESE DAYS |  | 1 | 1 |
| Locative media | Where a device such as a mobile phone or smart phone has been moved 'on the go' in real-time to locate oneself or something else ( a shop, a place etc.) | 15 | 33 |
| IT'S THAT ABILITY TO LOCATE WHERE YOU ARE AND MAP OUT WHERE THE THINGS YOU WANT ARE, AND THEN BE ABLE TO FIND THEM PRETTY EASILY | it’s that ability to locate where you are and map out where the things that you want are, and then be able to find them pretty easily. | 1 | 1 |
| Locating a shop | Where a digital map has been used to locate a shop. | 6 | 8 |
| Locating where you are |  | 9 | 15 |
| Quick reference | Using a map to quickly locate something. Anything, anywhere, anytime. | 9 | 18 |
| Loss of direction |  | 4 | 4 |
| Love of map Aesthetics |  | 2 | 9 |
| Map as an object |  | 2 | 2 |
| Build quaility of the object |  | 1 | 1 |
| Paper maps are disposable - can give away |  | 1 | 1 |
| Physical object security |  | 3 | 4 |
| Tacit object is as important is choice of format | the type of map e.g. A3 paper or mobile phone is taken into account alongisde the situated activity e.g., bike ride or sat planning a holiday | 4 | 6 |
| value of digital over print-out |  | 1 | 1 |
| YOU CAN LAMINATE A MAP, YOU CAN'T LAMINATE A PHONE | Where the weather (rain etc.) makes a paer-based map the prime choice over a digital counter-part | 1 | 1 |
| Map as tool to increase everday efficiency |  | 10 | 25 |
| Businesses awareness of map as tool | Where businesses are not using a map, do not have the technical ability to use a digital map, or simply miss out on business effieciencu that coudl be harnesed by using a map. | 3 | 3 |
| Map design as culturally relative |  | 2 | 4 |
| Map expert | Where a particpant has a specfic map-related knowledge or expertise that may effect their judgement, understanding or use of digital maps. | 3 | 12 |
| Map increases security - as a back-up |  | 2 | 3 |
| Map use and relationship dynamics | For example, Partipcnat 3 (at 2m 39s) reports that he plans a route the night before for long journeys. He sometimes prints a map out of the hardest bits, but only he has a passenger. Practices differ if in a group that if as an individual. | 7 | 12 |
| map-related app used to help manage familial relationships |  | 3 | 3 |
| map-related app used to physically locate others |  | 2 | 3 |
| map use for specfic interest |  | 6 | 8 |
| Map use not always linked to practice | Map use is not neccessarily linked to the practice itself e.g., being a student etc. | 2 | 2 |
| Map use not socal peer relatred | Map use is not a prcatice that trasfes across peers, liek dress sense etc. It seems to be individualised | 2 | 2 |
| Map used for orientation | Maps are used to gain a sense of orientation when new to a place or in a different place | 6 | 21 |
| Map used 'on the move' |  | 14 | 30 |
| map used to HIGHLIGHT KEY SERVICES |  | 4 | 17 |
| Map used to inform |  | 7 | 28 |
| Map used to plan route |  | 11 | 30 |
| Map used to reinforce roles |  | 5 | 24 |
| Map used to scope out journey or terrain |  | 6 | 11 |
| Map used when moving house |  | 2 | 4 |
| Map valued as as an object (Paper vs. Digital) | Here a map is discussed according to its' properties. | 1 | 1 |
| Map-maker | The specfic vendor of map used | 1 | 2 |
| AA Routeplanner |  | 1 | 1 |
| Apple Maps |  | 5 | 8 |
| Bing Maps |  | 4 | 6 |
| Choice of map-maker changes over time |  | 3 | 3 |
| Design limitations - satelitte images are out fo date |  | 1 | 1 |
| Differing Interests | Sometimes the map-maker and a map-user have different perspectives on what works well for a map | 4 | 4 |
| Digital maps offer new perspectives |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google Maps |  | 21 | 72 |
| Affective link to place | Maps act as a medium for an affective link to place, either by memorilaising the past or some other sense. | 1 | 1 |
| Google Earth |  | 3 | 5 |
| Google maps indoors |  | 1 | 1 |
| Map use creates new practices |  | 2 | 3 |
| Google Street-View |  | 8 | 23 |
| Nokia maps |  | 1 | 3 |
| OS Maps | Where | 1 | 1 |
| THERE IS A COST IMPLICATION - digital maps are free |  | 1 | 1 |
| University of Sheffield |  | 9 | 29 |
| map-related app used to aid everday efficiency |  | 3 | 3 |
| Maps and Search | where a user uses a map as a search engine that physically locates the search results e.g., Particpnat 2 Searched for a 'Staples near Sheffield'. | 10 | 20 |
| Map affects search practice (terms used) |  | 2 | 2 |
| Uisng digital maps as a spatilaised search engine |  | 8 | 12 |
| Maps are comforting |  | 4 | 4 |
| Maps are trustworthy |  | 4 | 5 |
| Maps as temporal data |  | 1 | 1 |
| Maps create workarounds | The limitations of maps open space for creative practices or 'workarounds'. New cultural practices to get around the limitations | 2 | 2 |
| Maps expand choice | Maps offer information such as parking alonsgide info on sites, which may change the choice of site visited. | 9 | 25 |
| Discovery | Maps used to 'discover', or to experience something new. Closely linked to opening up a wider set of choices (diversity) | 5 | 12 |
| Maps in social media |  | 1 | 4 |
| Maps limit or contain choice |  | 2 | 5 |
| Maps no longer used after orientation gained |  | 4 | 6 |
| maps provide a context |  | 4 | 4 |
| Maps provide a sense of security |  | 2 | 3 |
| Maps used on a computer or laptop |  | 9 | 18 |
| Maps used on a mobile or smart phone |  | 9 | 15 |
| Mixed everday use of maps |  | 9 | 10 |
| Moves (app) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Multi-Agency mappings | where two or more sources e.g. a pub and a B&B or students services and the Student Union join together to put out map information | 1 | 3 |
| Multimap |  | 1 | 3 |
| Multimap for France |  | 1 | 1 |
| New to the City |  | 2 | 2 |
| NO differentiation between sat Nav and digital map | At times, participants do not or can not differnetiate between Sat-Nav and digital maps | 3 | 3 |
| Not getting lost |  | 5 | 8 |
| Not use mobile maps when drunk |  | 1 | 1 |
| Not using a Sat-Nav or digitlal map takes effort |  | 1 | 2 |
| Nuanced criteria for map-related decisions |  | 1 | 1 |
| Nuanced digital inequality |  | 7 | 8 |
| Differing levels of quality |  | 1 | 2 |
| Ommission from map |  | 1 | 1 |
| Overeliance on technology (negative) | Where a Particpnat feels that the overrelaince on a technology is a bad thing | 2 | 2 |
| Paper-based maps as ubiquitous |  | 1 | 2 |
| Paper-maps for countryside walks |  | 1 | 2 |
| Participant is patronising |  | 3 | 3 |
| paying for a map changes value |  | 1 | 1 |
| Phone apps are not fit for purpose in navigation |  | 1 | 1 |
| Phone signal affects digital map use |  | 1 | 1 |
| Place-naming issues |  | 2 | 6 |
| Plans and Situated Action |  | 7 | 12 |
| Cross-reference map with surroundings rather than blindy trust it |  | 7 | 19 |
| I GIVE MYSELF A BIT LONGER AND JUST SORT OF BLINDLY FOLLOW IT | With Sat-Navs and Digital maps, some users (eg Partipcnat 2 at 20:29) are well-aware the system is not accurate or may have errors, but they choose to follow it anyway. | 2 | 2 |
| IT's GENERALLY MORE OF AN ACCOMPANIMENT THAN A DIRECTING TOOL |  | 4 | 7 |
| Preference of map vendor |  | 0 | 0 |
| AA Routefinder for long drive journeys |  | 1 | 1 |
| Bing is clear for local roads |  | 1 | 1 |
| DIffernet maps on different media |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google Earth |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google map for further distances |  | 1 | 1 |
| I FEEL VERY COMFORTABLE USING PAPER-MAPS |  | 1 | 1 |
| I USE SAT-NAV IF I'M DRIVING, GOOGLE IF I'M WALKING |  | 1 | 1 |
| Maps used in conjuction with other resources | Where a digital maps is used in combination with some other (non map) resource | 1 | 1 |
| Maps used on a tablet |  | 1 | 2 |
| OS for off-road navigation |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS Maps | Ordnance Survey Maps | 2 | 2 |
| OS Maps - 'get a map' |  | 1 | 4 |
| OS maps as 'obvious' choice for off-road biking |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS maps for countryside walking |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS maps for rural route-planning |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS Maps for walking |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS maps not usual |  | 1 | 1 |
| Recent shift from paper map use to digital map use | Where participants note that there has been a markes sgift from paper-based maps to digital maps in recent years | 2 | 4 |
| University of Sheffield map for local area |  | 1 | 1 |
| Prior knowledge required alongside digital maps |  | 2 | 2 |
| Prosumer output creates diverse practices |  | 2 | 4 |
| Quantified Self |  | 2 | 5 |
| map-related apps used to view past movement |  | 1 | 1 |
| reintegrating with the lcoal community |  | 1 | 1 |
| Remediation | Paper print-out of the digital map | 9 | 16 |
| Sat-Nav |  | 4 | 5 |
| Sat-Nav for driving |  | 4 | 6 |
| Sat-nav integretatd or fixed in car |  | 1 | 1 |
| Sat-Nav synonymous with digital maps |  | 4 | 4 |
| Screen size affects Sense of Place | For example, Participant 2 states that mobile screen are too small to get a sense of place, whereas a tablet screen is ideal. | 1 | 1 |
| Security in seeing before | The map allows the user to see where they are going beforethey get there. This is usallly done to add a sense of security/familiarity | 7 | 10 |
| Sense of place |  | 13 | 36 |
| Choice of site not infomed by maps |  | 2 | 2 |
| Digital map effect on Sense of place |  | 7 | 8 |
| Diverse purposes of map use | Maps can be used fro various things. To memorialse the past, to gain an understanding of a country or city (a sense of place) | 3 | 7 |
| GOOGLE EARTH GVES YOU A FIRST IMPRESSIONS WITHOUT HAVING TO GO THERE |  | 1 | 1 |
| Historical layers |  | 2 | 8 |
| History of place |  | 2 | 3 |
| I’m glad I looked on Street-view, because it’s not a brilliant place. |  | 1 | 1 |
| Map as a form of tourism |  | 2 | 4 |
| Map as memory of place |  | 4 | 7 |
| Map used as a form of memory | Map used to revisit a place (as a form of memory) | 2 | 3 |
| Map used to show others a place | Where a map is used to show others a place e.g., showing parenst the University campus visitd on an open day if they coudl not make it. | 2 | 2 |
| Maps supplliment existing local knowledge |  | 1 | 3 |
| Non use of digital map when available |  | 2 | 2 |
| Public maps as street furnishings |  | 2 | 2 |
| Sense of Place - maps highlight specific urbal logics | Where maps help gain a bearing of reference on the layout or logic of a city: the street-layout etc. | 3 | 14 |
| Sense of place linked to Street-View |  | 4 | 8 |
| Sense of place not yet visited |  | 6 | 16 |
| Situates self (places you) |  | 2 | 3 |
| Social activity through maps |  | 8 | 9 |
| Sponteneity through mobile map | When a map is used on mobile device for some spontaneous (not planned) activity. | 1 | 1 |
| Static map, self change |  | 1 | 2 |
| Statistics on digital map use |  | 1 | 1 |
| STUDENTS DON’T GO ON LOCATION, THEY GO ON PRICE |  | 1 | 1 |
| Students price focusssed - so maps not used |  | 1 | 1 |
| Supporting technology has limitations |  | 1 | 1 |
| Tablet as preferred format |  | 2 | 6 |
| THEY ARE ALWAYS UP-TO-DATE |  | 2 | 2 |
| THEY MAKE LIFE A LOT EASIER |  | 1 | 1 |
| THEY SEEM TO LOSE THEIR WAY | Digital maps on a smart phone do not buffer information quickly enough for driving (ulike Sat-Nav), which causes them tyo time out., losing route-tracking or throw up errors. | 1 | 2 |
| Timing of map use | When a map is used e.g, in-situ, the night before etc. | 1 | 2 |
| Directly before |  | 4 | 5 |
| Map Used Before | Where a map is used before an activity, either dircetly or a long-time in advance | 6 | 12 |
| Map used in-situ | Map used whilst on the move, in real-time. Poetntially via a smart phone/mobile phone, or perhaps just lodging a laptop on a window sill | 4 | 5 |
| Map used the night before |  | 4 | 5 |
| Planning beforehand (using an app) |  | 2 | 5 |
| Weather changes practice of map use |  | 1 | 2 |
| TO FIND WHERE I AM | Where people use a map to locate themselves when lost | 1 | 2 |
| Town plannning maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Travelling |  | 5 | 5 |
| Unaware of user-generated content capability |  | 1 | 1 |
| Unsure if Street-View is a digital map |  | 1 | 1 |
| USE IT EVERYDAY |  | 1 | 1 |
| Use map before visit to plan |  | 4 | 4 |
| User-generated content |  | 7 | 10 |
| ...I'M NOT ONE OF THOSE PEOPLE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO WIKIPEDIA FOR EXAMPLE... |  | 1 | 1 |
| Adding or editing content - digital and social entanglements |  | 3 | 3 |
| Adding or editing content and Trust |  | 1 | 2 |
| Adding or or editing content becomes 'addictive' |  | 2 | 2 |
| Assumptions about student map use |  | 1 | 2 |
| Desire to correct errors |  | 3 | 5 |
| Different maps for differnet levels of detail |  | 1 | 1 |
| Feedback on errors is very fast |  | 1 | 2 |
| Google as 'natural choice' |  | 1 | 1 |
| I'VE NEVER QUITE KNOWN HOW, OR WHETHER I WOULD BE TRUSTED TO DO THAT | I've never quite known how, or whether I would be trusted to do that. | 2 | 2 |
| Memorising map content |  | 1 | 1 |
| Neever edited a map and not sure how to |  | 5 | 7 |
| Not edit a map, but confident they could |  | 1 | 1 |
| Students don't use digital maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Using Google images in place of maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Using a mobile whilst driving |  | 4 | 4 |
| Group 2 - Leisure-Walking |  | 0 | 0 |
| Group 2 - Focussed Codes - Interviews |  | 0 | 0 |
| Choosing a Route |  | 18 | 216 |
| Choosing the Map |  | 21 | 423 |
| Choosing where to go |  | 16 | 91 |
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| Seeing what a place is like |  | 9 | 88 |
| Situational Awareness |  | 4 | 23 |
| Social Maps |  | 18 | 179 |
| Timing of Map use |  | 20 | 156 |
| Group 2 - Initial codes - Interviews |  | 1 | 1 |
| ...(Digital) MAPS ARE COMING INTO PEOPLE'S LIVES |  | 10 | 17 |
| 1 to 25k OS |  | 2 | 2 |
| 1 to 50k OS |  | 2 | 2 |
| AA Routeplanner |  | 6 | 12 |
| AA.com |  | 3 | 6 |
| Ability to adapt or personalise digital map content |  | 8 | 31 |
| Accurately -Placing- business on the map |  | 4 | 41 |
| Acting as local central resource |  | 9 | 72 |
| ADAPT IT (digital tech) TO YOUR USE (Practice) | Reappropraiate - de Certeau's Paoching | 8 | 11 |
| Aesthetics of the map |  | 2 | 23 |
| Age - MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLUB IS...SENIOR |  | 11 | 46 |
| Aid local knowledgr practice |  | 17 | 64 |
| Apple |  | 2 | 6 |
| Apple as default |  | 1 | 2 |
| Apple Maps |  | 1 | 2 |
| Aversion to digital media |  | 14 | 52 |
| Aviation Maps |  | 1 | 3 |
| AVIVO - third-party booking management site | https://www.avvio.com/ | 2 | 2 |
| Aware of other walks |  | 2 | 8 |
| A-Z Road Atlas |  | 3 | 18 |
| based on the OS maps... |  | 4 | 5 |
| Battery life as limitation |  | 3 | 3 |
| Before had a GPS |  | 1 | 2 |
| Being tracked by friends or family |  | 2 | 3 |
| Bing |  | 2 | 8 |
| Bing has OS Grid References |  | 1 | 5 |
| Black-boxed technology |  | 2 | 2 |
| Booking.com |  | 5 | 14 |
| BORROW MAPS FROM YOUR LIBRARY |  | 2 | 4 |
| Bought a map |  | 8 | 21 |
| Branded Map |  | 2 | 34 |
| Buisness location is important - affects map use |  | 6 | 21 |
| Business website |  | 5 | 58 |
| CAN SEE BEFORE I GET THERE |  | 2 | 9 |
| Cask Ale Mark - phone app |  | 1 | 1 |
| Change of plans |  | 2 | 8 |
| Choice of Route |  | 15 | 129 |
| Choice of Site |  | 13 | 70 |
| Civil Rights |  | 2 | 10 |
| Coast-to-coast maps |  | 1 | 3 |
| Colonialism continues through map |  | 1 | 3 |
| Commited to memory |  | 3 | 6 |
| Community |  | 11 | 72 |
| Conflict of interest (being alone vs. need for others) |  | 1 | 2 |
| Continual fight for land rights |  | 1 | 2 |
| Continual Improvements in technology |  | 4 | 45 |
| Coverage |  | 5 | 28 |
| Cultural Capital |  | 14 | 92 |
| Different approaches to planning a route |  | 13 | 79 |
| DIFFERENT TYPES OF WALKERS |  | 18 | 131 |
| Difficult to separate digital maps |  | 8 | 60 |
| DIFFICULT TO SHOW PEOPLE THE SCREENS |  | 1 | 1 |
| Digital Capital |  | 14 | 94 |
| Digital etiquette |  | 5 | 14 |
| Digital Map as audit or record |  | 11 | 73 |
| Digital map as collaborative venture |  | 8 | 66 |
| Digital map as communication tool |  | 14 | 108 |
| Digital Map as Health & Safety tool |  | 6 | 21 |
| Digital map feature for convenience |  | 8 | 55 |
| Digital map more flexible | Offers more flexible planning opportunities | 5 | 26 |
| Digital Map used to locate points of interest |  | 7 | 24 |
| Digital maps are not important |  | 5 | 5 |
| Digital maps are richer |  | 1 | 1 |
| Digital maps change buying choices |  | 8 | 13 |
| DIgital maps in Govt. scheme |  | 5 | 17 |
| Digital maps lack topography |  | 2 | 5 |
| Digital maps spatilaise information |  | 17 | 98 |
| Digital media makes publicly vulnerable |  | 3 | 8 |
| Digital Strategy |  | 2 | 33 |
| Digital Technology has changed practice |  | 15 | 141 |
| Dispute between Sat-Nav and historical knowledge |  | 1 | 3 |
| Economic Capital |  | 5 | 11 |
| EVEN IN UNFAMILIAR TERRITORY... | ..IT'S A LOT EASIER TO WORK OUT WHAT'S GOING ON | 6 | 21 |
| Expedia |  | 1 | 1 |
| Familiarity with role |  | 1 | 20 |
| Garmin |  | 2 | 5 |
| GENERATIONAL THING |  | 8 | 17 |
| Geocaching |  | 1 | 10 |
| Geological Walk |  | 1 | 8 |
| Getting eviews |  | 1 | 2 |
| Getting Reviews |  | 2 | 7 |
| Google + |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google as default |  | 18 | 119 |
| Google Earth |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google Maps |  | 8 | 22 |
| Google Maps Aid business |  | 5 | 13 |
| GOOGLE MAPS IS JUST HANDY, AND IT'S JUST THERE |  | 3 | 5 |
| GOOGLE MAPS IS USUALLY QUITE UP TO DATE |  | 5 | 9 |
| Google maps lack grid referernces |  | 1 | 4 |
| Google maps trusted more than Sat-Nav |  | 2 | 12 |
| Google Street-View |  | 5 | 24 |
| GPS |  | 6 | 27 |
| GPS Babel |  | 1 | 2 |
| GPS confirmed location (security) |  | 2 | 3 |
| GPS lacks topography |  | 1 | 1 |
| GPS trusted |  | 5 | 16 |
| Grid Reference |  | 3 | 8 |
| Human connection preferred |  | 2 | 8 |
| Hypermediation |  | 22 | 303 |
| I FIND A NEW WALK | Where existing online content is 'found'. Shared by an anonymous 'other'. | 2 | 9 |
| I HAVE SEEN IT ADVERTISED |  | 1 | 1 |
| I THINK MAPS ARE ESSENTIAL [everyday life] |  | 1 | 1 |
| Identity of place |  | 1 | 6 |
| Info given on basis of assumption about customer |  | 1 | 1 |
| Interest in Cartographic Theory |  | 1 | 27 |
| Internet lowers cost of maps |  | 4 | 4 |
| iPhone |  | 2 | 9 |
| Isolated businesses reliant on web apps |  | 1 | 3 |
| IT Experts |  | 1 | 1 |
| Just find it easier to use... |  | 3 | 5 |
| KNWO BEFORE SO I CAN IGNORE SAT-NAV |  | 1 | 1 |
| Lack of digital literacy or confidence |  | 9 | 30 |
| Landscape changes faster than map content |  | 2 | 11 |
| LateRooms.com |  | 4 | 9 |
| Learning through maps and walking |  | 1 | 2 |
| Legality of copying OS maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Like to get away |  | 1 | 1 |
| Limitation of digital maps - no 3-D |  | 3 | 5 |
| Limitation of digital maps - signal |  | 1 | 3 |
| Limitations of paper-maps - [too lage to copy in full] |  | 2 | 2 |
| Locative Media |  | 10 | 53 |
| Look at the Log (Tracks) |  | 3 | 5 |
| Lose your bearings |  | 4 | 5 |
| Map expertise |  | 6 | 28 |
| Map format preferences |  | 1 | 34 |
| Map quality geographically nuanced |  | 7 | 24 |
| Map use as social activity |  | 6 | 27 |
| Map use for work |  | 5 | 24 |
| Map used afterwards |  | 4 | 9 |
| Map used beforehand |  | 12 | 66 |
| Map used in-situ |  | 14 | 61 |
| MapMyRun |  | 2 | 3 |
| MapMyWalk |  | 3 | 6 |
| Mapping Internals |  | 2 | 7 |
| Maps & Search |  | 10 | 18 |
| Maps aid business competition |  | 1 | 5 |
| Maps for Sailing |  | 2 | 3 |
| Maps inform choice |  | 11 | 59 |
| Maps reinforce gender-roles |  | 4 | 12 |
| Maps re-inforce role |  | 16 | 142 |
| MemoryMap |  | 2 | 7 |
| MemoryMap (2) | Type of propriatory mapping software | 2 | 5 |
| Mixed 1 to 25 and 1 to 50 |  | 1 | 2 |
| Most people drive | Car as normalised mode of transport | 1 | 1 |
| MultiMap |  | 1 | 1 |
| Mundane technology |  | 9 | 32 |
| National differences in map quality |  | 3 | 14 |
| Need to keep updated on popular apps and sites |  | 1 | 2 |
| Negotiating Local Authority |  | 4 | 24 |
| No access to digital maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Non-use of Digital Maps |  | 5 | 20 |
| Omitted from the map |  | 3 | 6 |
| Ongoing digital map amendments |  | 2 | 44 |
| Organisational Support for walkers |  | 4 | 22 |
| OS as back-up |  | 5 | 8 |
| OS as Default - I JUST USE THE NORMAL |  | 12 | 63 |
| OS for main route, Google for milage |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS for main walk - Google for towns |  | 5 | 9 |
| OS Maps |  | 11 | 52 |
| Paper maps as affective object |  | 2 | 18 |
| Paper maps as tacit object |  | 7 | 30 |
| Paper-map (book) |  | 9 | 22 |
| Paper-map (mural) |  | 1 | 6 |
| Paper-map as back-up |  | 9 | 20 |
| Paper-map up-to-date and accurate |  | 1 | 1 |
| Paper-maps (Brochure or leaflet) |  | 6 | 13 |
| Paper-maps as costly |  | 1 | 5 |
| Phones not used publicly |  | 1 | 2 |
| Poor signal as a limitation to GPS |  | 1 | 1 |
| Postcodes expected |  | 3 | 26 |
| Practice specific map |  | 12 | 71 |
| Pride in making maps |  | 4 | 6 |
| Pride in showing off own walks |  | 1 | 1 |
| Putting the brown signs up | Other forms/signs in urban phsycial space fo making peopel aware | 2 | 18 |
| Quality of detail vs. Cost |  | 5 | 14 |
| Quantified self |  | 3 | 9 |
| RAC.com |  | 1 | 3 |
| Reinforce role |  | 17 | 239 |
| Remediation |  | 22 | 285 |
| Remniscence |  | 5 | 15 |
| Repeated walks of same routes (to reccy) |  | 7 | 46 |
| Route planning |  | 11 | 48 |
| Satelitte View |  | 1 | 1 |
| Sat-Nav |  | 7 | 36 |
| Sat-Nav for long-distance - Google for Urban |  | 2 | 4 |
| Scaleability (zooming function) |  | 5 | 13 |
| SCreen size importnat |  | 2 | 5 |
| Security |  | 12 | 72 |
| Sense of place |  | 8 | 48 |
| Sense of place unaffected |  | 4 | 7 |
| SEO Expertise |  | 1 | 6 |
| Sharing maps |  | 8 | 50 |
| Shifting cleintele |  | 3 | 11 |
| Signal as limitation |  | 1 | 3 |
| Signal strength as limitation |  | 1 | 1 |
| SMALLER TOWNSHIPS NOT ON THE MAP |  | 3 | 8 |
| Smart Phone |  | 12 | 45 |
| Social Media as referrer |  | 1 | 31 |
| Social spread of digital (Peers) |  | 2 | 2 |
| Stages of information output |  | 1 | 1 |
| Streetmap (streetmap.co.uk) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Symbols of locality (Peak District) |  | 2 | 6 |
| Tablet (iPad) |  | 2 | 3 |
| TALKING HIGHLY ABOUT THE AREA | Marketing a specific town or place | 1 | 2 |
| Third-party dispersal or distribution of content |  | 1 | 2 |
| Timing of map use |  | 15 | 67 |
| TomTom - mobile app |  | 1 | 1 |
| Too much information |  | 2 | 6 |
| Tourist Information Centres |  | 4 | 11 |
| TrackLogs |  | 1 | 5 |
| Tranfers that onto land | translation of practice across contexts | 1 | 1 |
| Travel to pick-up eBay parcels |  | 1 | 8 |
| TripAdvisor |  | 4 | 28 |
| Trustworthiness |  | 14 | 39 |
| Twitter |  | 2 | 5 |
| Unable to concieve distance without map | Maps enable visualisation of distances, size, scale, relations of things | 2 | 4 |
| Us and Them division of local community |  | 5 | 31 |
| Useability |  | 5 | 19 |
| User-generated Content |  | 11 | 47 |
| Using the map that s sold there |  | 1 | 1 |
| VISUAL FORMAT MAKES DATA EASIER TO VISUALISE |  | 5 | 9 |
| Walk Magazine |  | 1 | 4 |
| Walk Specific advice |  | 3 | 12 |
| Walk4Life |  | 5 | 28 |
| Walking as social group activity |  | 8 | 40 |
| WE MAK SURE ALL THE PATH IS CUT BACK |  | 3 | 6 |
| WE MAP THEM OUT BUT HAVE NO IDEA IF YOU CAN ACTUALLY GET THERE |  | 4 | 10 |
| Weather as factor |  | 7 | 20 |
| Web analytics to aid business practice |  | 2 | 24 |
| WORKED OUT OF A BOOK |  | 1 | 1 |
| Yelp |  | 1 | 2 |
| YOU NEED A MAP |  | 2 | 2 |
| Group 3 - Home Choice |  | 0 | 0 |
| Group 3 - Focussed Codes - Interviews |  | 0 | 0 |
| ...is My Go To |  | 13 | 121 |
| Anchored Roles |  | 24 | 417 |
| Choosing a Home |  | 15 | 242 |
| Choosing a Route |  | 11 | 83 |
| Choosing the Map |  | 21 | 300 |
| Digital Capital |  | 19 | 315 |
| Digital Map as Assessment Tool |  | 2 | 12 |
| Digital Map for Urban |  | 1 | 3 |
| Diversity of Map Users |  | 11 | 147 |
| Expectations |  | 3 | 24 |
| Familiarity |  | 9 | 57 |
| Hypermediation and Remediation |  | 24 | 330 |
| Importance of Digital Maps |  | 7 | 60 |
| Map as Historical Record |  | 1 | 14 |
| Maps and Choice |  | 15 | 137 |
| Maps and Memory |  | 2 | 11 |
| Maps and Search |  | 12 | 153 |
| Maps inform practice |  | 2 | 9 |
| Mode of Transport |  | 13 | 142 |
| No Visibility of others use |  | 4 | 11 |
| Preview |  | 8 | 43 |
| Prosumption |  | 7 | 73 |
| Relative Location |  | 12 | 122 |
| Rough Guide |  | 4 | 65 |
| Security |  | 6 | 44 |
| Sense of Place |  | 9 | 74 |
| Sharing Maps |  | 7 | 82 |
| Timing of map use |  | 13 | 161 |
| Visual Important |  | 1 | 8 |
| Group 3 - Initial codes - Interviews |  | 0 | 0 |
| ...is my Go To |  | 9 | 110 |
| AA Routeplanner |  | 1 | 1 |
| Accomodation for students (website) |  | 5 | 8 |
| Adapting to demand |  | 3 | 20 |
| Added reviews (Prosumption) |  | 3 | 12 |
| Anchored roles |  | 22 | 334 |
| Apple Maps |  | 1 | 5 |
| AutoRoute |  | 1 | 15 |
| Blase Prosumption |  | 5 | 26 |
| Buyers market-Sellers market |  | 1 | 1 |
| Buy-Sell or Let-Rent Chain |  | 3 | 8 |
| Car Parking |  | 2 | 15 |
| Car Parking important |  | 2 | 24 |
| Choice of Route |  | 11 | 83 |
| Choice of Site |  | 15 | 193 |
| Crime Stats Maps |  | 2 | 7 |
| Different criteria for choosing a home |  | 7 | 72 |
| Different rationale for moving |  | 5 | 34 |
| Different views for different practices |  | 4 | 33 |
| Digital Capital |  | 15 | 301 |
| Digital map as history of place |  | 1 | 14 |
| Digital map for Search |  | 11 | 121 |
| Digital Map glitches |  | 2 | 5 |
| Digital map not used by seller |  | 3 | 21 |
| Digital Map on Social Media |  | 1 | 2 |
| Digital Map saves time |  | 6 | 55 |
| Digital Map to differentiate between wards |  | 2 | 12 |
| Digital Map to narrow search criteria |  | 4 | 51 |
| Digital map vital |  | 3 | 12 |
| Digital maps as instrumental tool only |  | 3 | 13 |
| Digital maps for Urban |  | 1 | 3 |
| Digital Maps increase choice |  | 14 | 73 |
| Digital Maps increase the sense of place |  | 4 | 34 |
| Digital Maps lack Topography |  | 2 | 7 |
| Digital maps lack warm and fuzzy |  | 2 | 7 |
| Digital Maps new Internvention |  | 4 | 20 |
| Digital Maps provide location but no sense of place |  | 4 | 33 |
| Digital Maps provide Secirity |  | 4 | 24 |
| Digital Maps to assess sell price |  | 2 | 12 |
| Digital Maps to reconcile opinion |  | 2 | 4 |
| DIiital Maps increase choice |  | 4 | 24 |
| Diversity amongst maps |  | 3 | 10 |
| Economic factors also affect choice of home |  | 4 | 6 |
| Estate agent photos importnat |  | 1 | 8 |
| Estate Agents use digital map |  | 3 | 9 |
| Everything is self-contained |  | 3 | 3 |
| Familairity |  | 9 | 52 |
| Default settings |  | 1 | 3 |
| Maps reinforce familairity |  | 5 | 34 |
| GIS software |  | 1 | 15 |
| Google Earth |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google Maps |  | 10 | 160 |
| Google Maps most common |  | 9 | 35 |
| Green space important |  | 1 | 8 |
| Hills (Topography) important to students |  | 2 | 2 |
| Holiday location choice |  | 4 | 69 |
| Home or EU students treated differently to International |  | 1 | 2 |
| How would you do that (User-Generated Content) |  | 4 | 20 |
| Hypermediation |  | 20 | 246 |
| Other datasets on the map |  | 8 | 58 |
| Importance of Digital Maps |  | 5 | 51 |
| Increase in mobile users |  | 1 | 7 |
| Individual differences in map use |  | 4 | 10 |
| Internet connection increasingly important |  | 3 | 48 |
| Lage Mural Print Map |  | 1 | 1 |
| Land Registry |  | 1 | 1 |
| Legacy apps and API interaction |  | 2 | 2 |
| Limiting info output for safety |  | 2 | 6 |
| Local Area Only |  | 6 | 15 |
| Location over property type |  | 3 | 10 |
| Map used as fFlter - to Narrow |  | 4 | 50 |
| Map Useful but not Vital |  | 2 | 8 |
| Map-specfic app |  | 1 | 20 |
| MarketOracle |  | 1 | 1 |
| Mental Map |  | 1 | 6 |
| Mode of Transport |  | 13 | 136 |
| Navigone Select offline maps |  | 1 | 2 |
| New technology - new practice |  | 2 | 9 |
| No visibility of others maps use |  | 4 | 11 |
| Online adverts cost more |  | 5 | 10 |
| Ontological Security |  | 1 | 5 |
| OpenStreetMap |  | 3 | 21 |
| OS maps online |  | 1 | 1 |
| OS paper map |  | 1 | 9 |
| Pedestrain Navigation |  | 3 | 3 |
| Personal biography |  | 2 | 11 |
| Phone as main contact method |  | 3 | 8 |
| Postcode |  | 6 | 43 |
| Prior Local Knowledge |  | 6 | 40 |
| Process of buying |  | 6 | 72 |
| Process of map use |  | 2 | 34 |
| PropertyWithUs |  | 1 | 2 |
| Put together a Google Map |  | 2 | 11 |
| Remediation |  | 12 | 101 |
| RightMove |  | 6 | 33 |
| Roles (Re)informed |  | 20 | 316 |
| Rough Guides |  | 4 | 57 |
| SatNav |  | 3 | 12 |
| School quality mapped (OFSTED) |  | 1 | 2 |
| Security (back-up device) |  | 3 | 16 |
| See if it was a nice street |  | 8 | 43 |
| See where it is in relation to... |  | 8 | 59 |
| Sharing digital maps |  | 6 | 64 |
| Social network can see house |  | 5 | 36 |
| Street-View |  | 10 | 95 |
| Temporal rhythms |  | 6 | 32 |
| Timing of Map use |  | 11 | 136 |
| Tourist map |  | 1 | 8 |
| Transport links mapped |  | 2 | 9 |
| Types of tenants |  | 4 | 46 |
| Usability |  | 2 | 10 |
| User-Generated Content |  | 3 | 25 |
| Varioability of use |  | 1 | 6 |
| Walking |  | 2 | 13 |
| Wanting to live in a student area |  | 1 | 3 |
| We rely on the internet |  | 6 | 9 |
| What is important to students |  | 1 | 4 |
| Where everything is in relation to that |  | 6 | 86 |
| Zoopla |  | 8 | 22 |
| Evernote Tags |  | 0 | 0 |
| Diagrams |  | 1 | 19 |
| Google |  | 2 | 8 |
| Google Maps |  | 6 | 14 |
| Locative Media |  | 1 | 7 |
| map fauls |  | 1 | 1 |
| Mixed methods |  | 1 | 74 |
| Practice Theory |  | 2 | 20 |
| Practice Theory Development |  | 2 | 20 |
| QDAS |  | 1 | 11 |
| Qualitative Survey |  | 1 | 2 |
| Sample |  | 5 | 13 |
| Sampling |  | 5 | 13 |
| Statistics on digital map use |  | 1 | 1 |
| Survey |  | 5 | 13 |
| Literature |  | 0 | 0 |
| Digital Sociology and STS |  | 1 | 1 |
| ANT |  | 0 | 0 |
| Innovation Studies |  | 0 | 0 |
| SCOT |  | 0 | 0 |
| SIlverstone - Domestication |  | 0 | 0 |
| SST |  | 0 | 0 |
| Henri Lefebvre - Rhythmanalysis |  | 1 | 1 |
| Mobilities |  | 0 | 0 |
| John Urry |  | 2 | 6 |
| New Media Theory |  | 0 | 0 |
| Bolter & Grusin - (Re)mediation |  | 2 | 3 |
| Locative Media |  | 2 | 4 |
| Practice Theory |  | 2 | 34 |
| ANT |  | 0 | 0 |
| De Certeau |  | 0 | 0 |
| Giddens - Structuration |  | 1 | 1 |
| Pierre Bourdieu |  | 3 | 6 |
| Shove - Triad |  | 1 | 1 |
| Swidler - Anchoring |  | 1 | 1 |
| Mode of Transport |  | 1 | 2 |
| Research Interactions |  | 4 | 5 |
| Age as barrier to interaction |  | 1 | 1 |
| Assert 'building' of business |  | 1 | 2 |
| Assumption research is on Google Maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| Assumptions about student map use |  | 1 | 2 |
| BBC as default |  | 1 | 1 |
| Dissinterested participant |  | 1 | 1 |
| Entanglement of digital spatial media |  | 1 | 1 |
| Generic language in questions leads to generic language in answers |  | 1 | 1 |
| Inteviewing a Social Scientist |  | 2 | 7 |
| Maps in social media |  | 1 | 4 |
| Nuanced housing stock and tenants |  | 1 | 3 |
| Pensive participant |  | 2 | 3 |
| Question unclear |  | 1 | 2 |
| Radio (not TV) |  | 1 | 1 |
| Reference to other e.g., husband (uncomfortable) |  | 1 | 4 |
| Telephone echo offputting |  | 1 | 2 |
| Terminology confusion |  | 1 | 3 |
| Using a mobile phone while driving |  | 4 | 4 |
| Verbal consent |  | 1 | 3 |
| Video changes interaction | Where the use of video has changed the interaction | 2 | 3 |
| Survey Codes |  | 0 | 0 |
| able to see where you are traveling |  | 1 | 1 |
| accuracy |  | 1 | 1 |
| ACCURATE LABELLING |  | 1 | 1 |
| ALL MAPS UNRELIABLE |  | 1 | 1 |
| always exact re time to destination etc |  | 1 | 1 |
| always up to date |  | 1 | 1 |
| amount of information |  | 1 | 1 |
| anyone can correct them |  | 1 | 1 |
| APPLE MAPS |  | 1 | 2 |
| AVAILABILITY |  | 1 | 1 |
| can be checked using a different app |  | 1 | 1 |
| Can be misleading |  | 1 | 1 |
| can be updated |  | 1 | 1 |
| can sometimes be unreliable or misleading |  | 1 | 1 |
| Clear information |  | 1 | 1 |
| COMPETITION DRIVEN UPDATES |  | 1 | 1 |
| constant updating |  | 1 | 1 |
| constantly being updated |  | 1 | 2 |
| constantly updated |  | 1 | 1 |
| continuously updated |  | 1 | 4 |
| Correct directions & information |  | 1 | 1 |
| could not be updated to include modifications on the streets |  | 1 | 1 |
| current traffic information |  | 1 | 1 |
| digital maps are just a representation of the real world |  | 1 | 1 |
| digital maps can be a handy back-up |  | 1 | 1 |
| easy to check on |  | 1 | 1 |
| EASY TO UPDATE |  | 1 | 1 |
| easy to use |  | 1 | 1 |
| FEATURES OF MAP |  | 1 | 2 |
| frequently updated |  | 1 | 1 |
| GOOGLE |  | 1 | 3 |
| Google is unreliable is with the one way system in some towns |  | 1 | 1 |
| GOOGLE MAPS |  | 1 | 3 |
| google maps just shows whats there, not sure how it could be untrustworthy |  | 1 | 1 |
| Google maps reliable. Bing, yahoo and new apple maps not so much |  | 1 | 1 |
| HIKING |  | 1 | 1 |
| I really trust vast knowledge this provides, removing boundaries |  | 1 | 1 |
| If based on OS mapping they are fine |  | 1 | 1 |
| impression they give of a place is not complete |  | 1 | 1 |
| INNACURACIES |  | 1 | 1 |
| It isn't in their interest to lie to you. |  | 1 | 1 |
| it often thinks I am in a field while on the A1 past York |  | 1 | 1 |
| it says I'm in another place when I know I'm not where it indicates. |  | 1 | 1 |
| kept up to date |  | 1 | 1 |
| LACK LOCAL KNOWLEDGE | e.g. shortcuts | 1 | 2 |
| LACK OF TOPOGRAPHICAL DATA |  | 1 | 1 |
| less likely to be out-dated |  | 1 | 1 |
| level of detail |  | 1 | 1 |
| links to phone numbers and websites to verify information about destinations |  | 1 | 1 |
| LOCATE AND GET TO NEW PLACES |  | 1 | 1 |
| LOCATION CAN BE INNACURATE |  | 1 | 2 |
| LOCATIVE MEDIA |  | 1 | 4 |
| MAPS EXPERIENCED AS CORRECT |  | 1 | 32 |
| mistakes can be identified and corrected quicker |  | 1 | 1 |
| MOBILE USE |  | 1 | 2 |
| MORE ACCURATE THAN PAPER-BASED |  | 1 | 1 |
| more constant review than paper map |  | 1 | 1 |
| more current |  | 1 | 1 |
| more quickly and frequently updated |  | 1 | 1 |
| more up to date then old paper maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| more up-to-date than printed maps |  | 1 | 1 |
| non-road features can be incomplete |  | 1 | 1 |
| Not always up-to-date |  | 1 | 2 |
| OPEN FORUM GUARANTEES ACCURACY |  | 1 | 7 |
| ORDNANCE SURVEY |  | 1 | 1 |
| ORIENTEERING |  | 1 | 1 |
| PAPER-MAPS NOT UP-TO-DATE |  | 1 | 2 |
| photos and one way systems can easily go out of date and it can take some time to update them |  | 1 | 1 |
| POOR AT LOCAL GROUND LEVEL DETAIL |  | 1 | 1 |
| PROJECTION ADJUSTMENT |  | 1 | 1 |
| PROSUMER ACCESS |  | 1 | 1 |
| Provided by estabished platforms |  | 1 | 1 |
| PURPOSE OF A MAP |  | 1 | 1 |
| rarely wrong |  | 1 | 1 |
| real picture of destination |  | 1 | 2 |
| REAL-TIME ROUTE CALCULATION |  | 1 | 1 |
| Regular updates |  | 1 | 2 |
| Regularly updated |  | 1 | 1 |
| Regularly updated software on mobile apps |  | 1 | 1 |
| RELAIBILITY IN PART DOWN TO USER |  | 1 | 1 |
| reliable due to the advanced satellite mapping techniques |  | 1 | 1 |
| reliable source |  | 1 | 1 |
| RELY ON BATTERY |  | 1 | 1 |
| RELY ON INTERNET |  | 1 | 2 |
| REPUTABLE PROVIDER |  | 1 | 7 |
| roads |  | 1 | 1 |
| ROUTES CAN BE INCORRECT |  | 1 | 1 |
| satellite connection |  | 1 | 1 |
| satellite imagery with transposed routes make digital maps more trustworthy |  | 1 | 1 |
| Several times we've discovered problems, mainly on new roads |  | 1 | 1 |
| SHOPPING |  | 1 | 2 |
| small roads may not appear on the map |  | 1 | 1 |
| Sometimes you will be sent along unsuitable routes, |  | 1 | 1 |
| STREET-VIEW |  | 1 | 5 |
| Survey Questions |  | 0 | 0 |
| 10a-Q8a-If Map used is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 12a-Q10a-If Use Location is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 13a-Q11a-If Use Timing is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 16-Q13a-Details If alternative map is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 17-Q14- Rationale for use of alternative map |  | 1 | 391 |
| 19a-Q15b-If map AddedEdited is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 20-Q15c-Map content added or edited |  | 1 | 391 |
| 22-Q16a-known sources for how to add edit content |  | 1 | 391 |
| 23a-Q17a - Method of map access if Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 24a-Q17c-Website used if Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 25-Q17d - App used |  | 1 | 391 |
| 27-Q18a - Example Map affected sense of place |  | 1 | 391 |
| 29-Q19a - Example Map effect on route travelled |  | 1 | 391 |
| 31-Q20a-Example maps ever effected choice of place |  | 1 | 391 |
| 33-Q22-What makes map reliable |  | 1 | 391 |
| 35-Q23a-What do and do not maps show |  | 1 | 391 |
| 36-Comments |  | 1 | 391 |
| 6a-Q5a - If Occupational status is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| 7-Q5b-Occupation |  | 1 | 391 |
| 8a-Q6a-If Location is Other |  | 1 | 391 |
| TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION |  | 1 | 12 |
| the accuracy with which they represent real life |  | 1 | 1 |
| the intersection of roads are different comparing with other map |  | 1 | 1 |
| the sattelite imagery is sometimes a few years out of date |  | 1 | 1 |
| They are an official document |  | 1 | 1 |
| They are formed from GPS |  | 1 | 1 |
| They are moderated |  | 1 | 1 |
| They are updated on a regular basis |  | 1 | 1 |
| they can be updated |  | 1 | 2 |
| Things are in the right place |  | 1 | 1 |
| TRAFFIC |  | 1 | 1 |
| unlabelled places or wrong labels |  | 1 | 1 |
| Up to date |  | 1 | 1 |
| Up to date information |  | 1 | 1 |
| update frequency |  | 1 | 1 |
| updated often |  | 1 | 1 |
| Updated regularly |  | 1 | 5 |
| up-to-date information about shops and landmarks |  | 1 | 1 |
| USE IN FOREIGN PLACES |  | 1 | 1 |
| used by a lot of people |  | 1 | 1 |
| usually OK if updated recently |  | 1 | 1 |
| when there's a problem people tend to complain and it either gets flagged up or fixed quickly |  | 1 | 1 |