Mapping the use and creation of 'Desire Paths' at Whiteknights Campus, University of Reading
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MAPPING THE USE AND CREATION OF 'DESIRE PATHS' AT WHITEKNIGHTS CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF READING

This dissertation is an analysis of Whiteknights Campus, University of Reading, to understand why people choose to make their own desire path and present the importance of desire paths in urban design. To answer these questions, a structured observation, at three intervals during the day, were conducted to create mappings examining the nature of desire paths to gather more information surrounding their creation.

The results suggest that desire paths are created as an alternative faster route from A to B, in relation to destination points on campus. Results also express the yearning for more organic routes which, as a result, cut angular corners of paths design on site. There is an indication that natural barriers, designed to eradicate desire paths, do not work in the manner they were intended. This investigation offers some insight into the needs of users and provides a more personal exploration of the space. Although the results speak to the creation and use of desire paths, the investigation only provides a site-specific overview of them. It should not be considered the optimum solution to an ideal urban design. This observation provides an understanding of desire paths and their creation, supported by a review of the work of Le Corbusier, Furman, de Certeau and Nichols.

Figure 0.1: A photograph of users chosing design and desire paths
(Jarosz, 2020)

01 INTRODUCTION

People navigate public space in an automatic process: most decisions are not governed by in-depth thought but by routine. Navigating a space in 'autopilot' leads to the subversion of imposed rules, where time is optimised to reach the destination. People personalise their environments by creating, tracing or discovering new ways of navigating their space. These new routes are described in architecture as 'desire paths.'

In this dissertation, a desire path is defined as a path people create through regular usage (Malone, 2018, p. 4). There are other names used for these paths: social trails, pirate paths, cow paths, donkey paths, goat tracks, elephant trails and more. These paths, in most cases, become self-reinforced, where the advantage of a new route is observed by another person who then also uses this way. This leads to erosion, enhancing the visibility of a desire path (Figure 1.1). These paths can develop for numerous reasons. Some become a shortcut, which can suggest a poorly designed path or an opportunity for a less-steep course. In other cases, it reflects greater intentionality; it is a yearning for a pathway that has not yet been established (Figure 1.2). Paths that are organic and evolve naturally reflect the needs and wants of walkers.

A desire path is a rebellion against the imposed ruling of designed paths. Therefore, where the need for people to be obedient is strong, physical barriers have been imposed. However, more often, this leads to the creation of a new and different alternative route. It is a frustrating cycle of users vs. the designer. While these unstructured routes can be intrusive, some urban designers view them as maps for potential paved paths, guided by the user. For example, in Finland, planners are known to visit parks immediately after a snowfall, when existing paths are not visible, to record and integrate the data into their iterative trail system planning processes (Chelsea, 2011).

The observation of the University of Reading, Whiteknight Campus, is a study that focuses on investigating a person's choice to make or take a desire path. The objective is to understand how often people choose a path rather than using the designed route. This research reflects and adds to the field of human psychology in relationship to architecture.

This dissertation has two parts: the first part is a literature review of previous studies, while the second part, investigates desire paths in a busy environment to explore the key themes of rebellion against urban design identified in the literature review. The sections within this document are the method, findings and discussion. By extracting data from primary observation, a conclusion was derived which proposes solutions to the key themes.

Figure 1.1: An example of a desire path through a natural barrier on Whiteknights Campus, Reading University.
(Jarosz, 2020)

Figure 1.2: An example of a desire path where infrastructure is missing
(Jarosz, 2020)

The Theory of Desire Paths

Desire paths are routes made by the feet of walkers who, contrary to the designed or planned urban architecture, make a path of their own. These paths have multiple names; however, one that gets used frequently is 'Chemins de l'âne' or in English 'donkey paths,' which was first introduced by Le Corbusier (Bramley, 2018). Donkey urbanism, described by Le Corbusier in the *City of Tomorrow*, is a threat to the man who "walks in a straight line because he has a goal and knows where he is going" (Corbusier, 1929, p. 23). A donkey, in this case, the person who chooses to make or use a desire path, makes the "ruinous, difficult and dangerous curve of animality" and expresses their "looseness and lack of concentration" (Funambulist, n.d.). According to the *City of Tomorrow*, desire paths are considered to be primitive and nonhuman, and involve acting against what is rational and planned. Only those who overcome their 'animality' will ascend to power and sanity. Yet, if it is assumed that the donkey is smart for being able to locate the shortest path, then being animalistic is not a bad trait. Regardless, Le Corbusier strongly expresses his dislike for rebellion against perfect geometric architecture. Catherine Ingraham, in *Architecture and the burdens of linearity*, makes a suggestive inquiry into the operation of linearity, evaluated by Le Corbusier. She explains that Le Corbusier's orthogonal state of mind, which defines modern urbanism, expresses that "orthogonality keeps culture hegemonically superior to nature" (Ingraham, 1998, pp.68-69). As a result of this discussion, desire paths become an expression of people's weakness and irrationality, concerning the 'higher power,' i.e., the Architect has outlined the appropriate way to traverse their design.

However, the experience and use of space are more tactile in nature, and in many cases, do not condone to urban design. The desire to reach a destination is the beginning of an exploration. Furman explains that:

> the path isn't a straight line, it is subject to the whims of the unnatural system that bends and folds it as it becomes actualised in the system of the extant street grid(s).
>
> (Furman, 2012, p. 26)

He appreciates the grid, described by Le Corbusier for the design of the city but the movement of people should not be constricted by it. The street grid

is designed mainly for vehicle travel, where the main idea is to be uninterrupted and obstacle-free, whereas a person can meander between barriers to create an ideal path. This freedom of choice is however dangerous as thresholds become blurred. Furman predicts that

> we will be seeing more examples of stitching together the public and private spaces of the city as things become denser and the population increases, looking for porous space to find those elusive quiet and calm spaces of retreat away from the main routes.
>
> (Furman, 2012, p. 31)

There will be a need for further investigation into desire paths to accommodate the future needs of its inhabitants.

More often, desire paths are investigated and encouraged. Michel de Certeau, in *The Practice of Everyday Life*, promotes the use of an alternative path where

> one can analyse the microbe-like, singular and plural practices which an urbanistic system was supposed to administer or suppress.
>
> (de Certeau, 1984, p. 96)

The rebellion against designed paths shows the freedom from the administrative world and the network of surveillance. A path made outside of its constraints is a way of tearing away and imprinting on the planet. Intertwined paths should, in fact, give their shape to space. De Certeau's account of the city empathises that 'doing' and 'making' make the city an art form through resistance. It is a form that eludes easy mapping and is far more complicated compared to vehicular movement. However, Cameron Duff in the article *On the role of affect and practice in the production of place,* does highlight that De Certeau's city of tactics and strategies, forgets that to experience a space is to be affected by the space (Duff, 2010). This does not disregard De Certeau's insights but argues that the narrative should include the ideas of place, identity, and belonging.
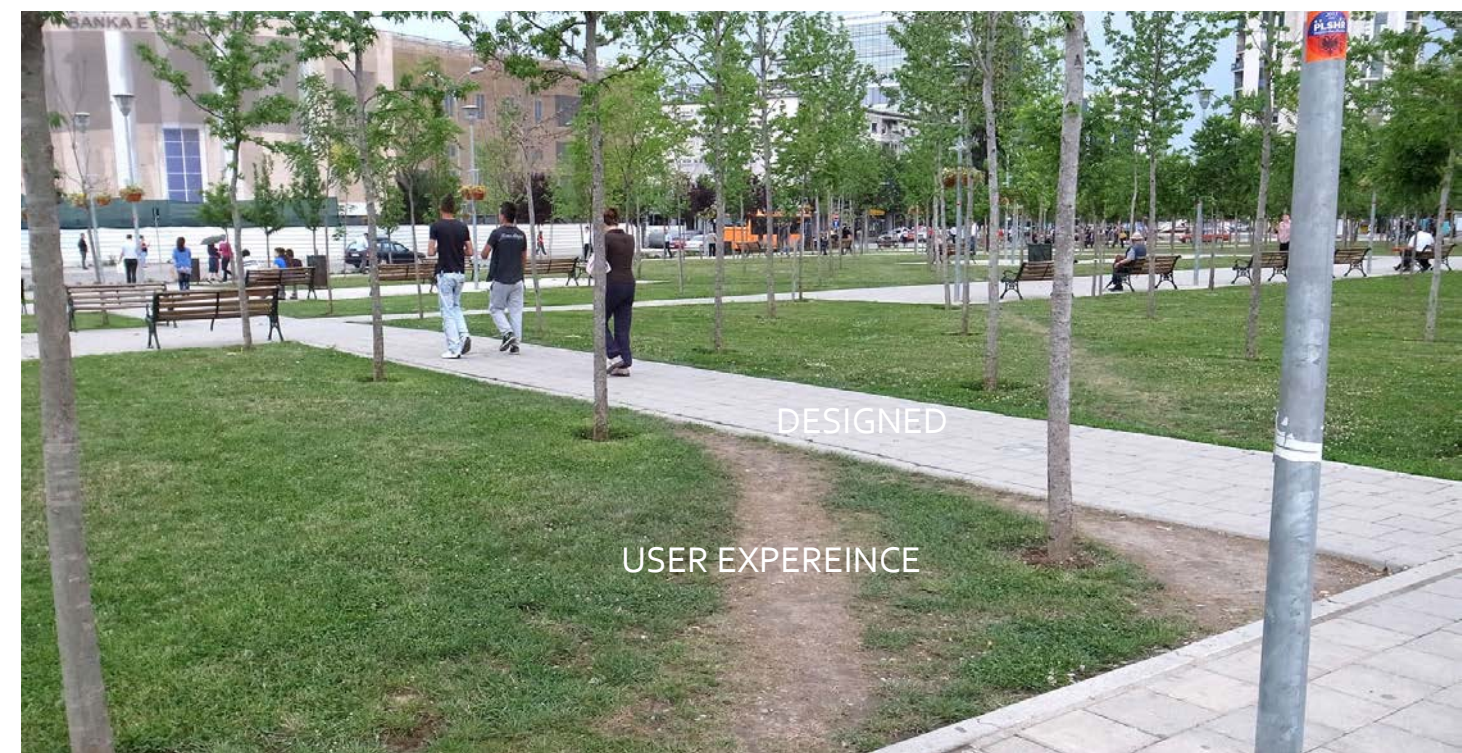
The Mapping of Desire Paths

The intention of mapping is to take the context of our surrounding and embed it into a graphic, which can give unique insights and the potential to visualise information. It is natural for people to relate to maps because humans think and see spatially (Carroll, 2018). Desire paths "exist as distinctive pathways that amplify pedestrian and cyclist opportunity in urban areas" which are not always evident in maps because they exist in and around buildings (Furman, 2012, p. 25). The notion behind desire paths is to seek new possibilities of exploration which benefits from making a choice, making pathways and experiencing the city at a personal level. This unmapped system cannot be identified on aerial maps but requires ground-level exploration using walking as an experience (Figure 2.1). Technology has managed to map the phenomenological experience of walking however, it has no understanding of the space at a human level where the realness and richness of a space can be found.

Mapping desire paths can be used to inform architects prior to adding permanent infrastructure to encourage utilisation of space. It is a missed opportunity to apply scientific research and insights to create more responsive formal social structures (Nichols, 2014, p. 2). Desire paths are a silent imprinted criticism of the failures and deficiencies in

current structures however at the same time they offer solutions to the problem at hand. Mapping these routes can therefore assist in identifying and understanding actions as expressions of desire in response to what has been designed, creating the opportunity for planners to create better programs and designs. In other words, desire paths are a way of users 'writing' back to the planners giving feedback on their work.

Desire paths are not only paths but a historical record, where the making of a pattern in the landscape directly informs the walker in the future to travel in 'his' footsteps. These histories should hence be recorded. Despite the need for these maps, the challenge becomes recording them because a record of a desire path can undermine the nature of it. Ultimately the unsanctioned path may become sanctioned because of its record (Luckert, 2012, p. 318). A possible solution is to read them as maps designed for exploration instead of navigation. The map should provoke the reader to wander and create their own desire paths revealing the history of their movement. Luckert urges others to wander to "walk and write the lines so that they can be read" (Luckert, 2012, p. 319).

Figure 2.1: Desire paths showing user experience vs the designed path (Redgrave, 2013)

DESIGNED

USER EXPEREINCE

Figure 3.1: Arial photograph of the observation site, Whiteknights Campus, Reading University. (earth.google.com, 2018)

| 05

03 CONTEXT

Understanding the site and purpose of observation

Reading University, Whiteknights Campus is the main University campus set in 130 hectares of parkland (University of Reading, n.d.) (Figure 3.1). It is a busy environment used by a variety of people from students to staff members to public visitors. This area provides an opportunity to investigate the designed walking and cycling infrastructure in relation to the use and creation of desire paths. The University has acknowledged the existence of desire paths within the campus in *2026: Transform* proposal for enhancing public spaces (University of Reading, 2019) (Figure 3.2). Despite this, desire paths are referred to as an issue that affects the area which could not be blocked with the traditional barrier type approach. The literature review suggests that redesigning the space should be informed by the existing desire paths instead of being regarded as a threat to the environment. An on-site investigation results in data which applies to the area and can, therefore, be used to influence the choices made in the transformation proposal.

The area in front of the Palmer Building is the most heavily used area of the campus. It has to accommodate a large number of foot-traffic; still, the designed paths and routes are struggling to contain this quantity of movement. The pattern of the planned routes does not reflect the reality of where people would like to travel. This was the beginning of conceptualisation of desire paths on Whiteknights Campus.

From the initial analysis, the site has shown signs of desire path creation for reasons such as, shortest route and natural barrier avoidance, which is why it was selected for further observation. At this stage, there are clear signs, i.e. visible desire paths, which speak to the lack of needed infrastructure. The observation area gives enough space for users to use the space freely in a semi-enclosed area which is easy to observe.

The research questions for the observation and mapping of desire paths on the Whiteknights Campus are: What leads to the decision to choose a desire path? How can the mapping of desire paths be used to an advantage? This research aim is to establish the importance of desire paths in understanding the needs of users and for the site, a new approach to the observed area. Overall, the gathered analysis can contribute to creating better designs in the future; however, it cannot be directly applied to a different site without further observations. The study of desire paths is site-specific.
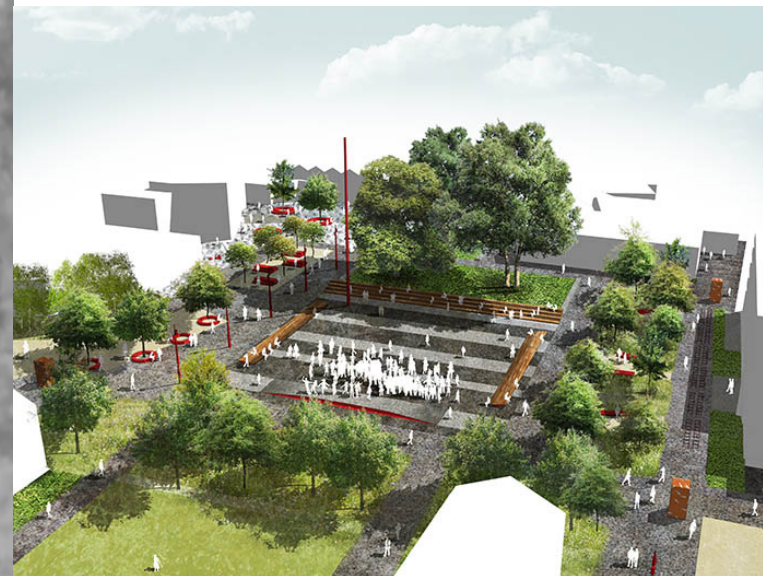

Figure 3.2: *2026: Transform* proposal by the University of Reading for the square under observation. (University of Reading, 2019)

Method: structured non-participant observation of desire paths

The method used to investigate the nature and pattern of the desired path was a street-level observation. An observation allows for understanding real-life behaviour and activity in all its complexity (Malone, 2018, p. 28). Structured non-participant observation was used. This entailed unobtrusively observing several people in everyday movement around the main campus square, uninfluenced by

the researcher. The boundary of the observation is the enclosed area by Palmer Building, Edith Morley and the new library, with the observation point marked as a navy blue circle (Figure 4.1). This was identified, as mentioned before, as the most heavily used area of the university campus. The point of observation gives a wide-angle view of the main square without obstruction.
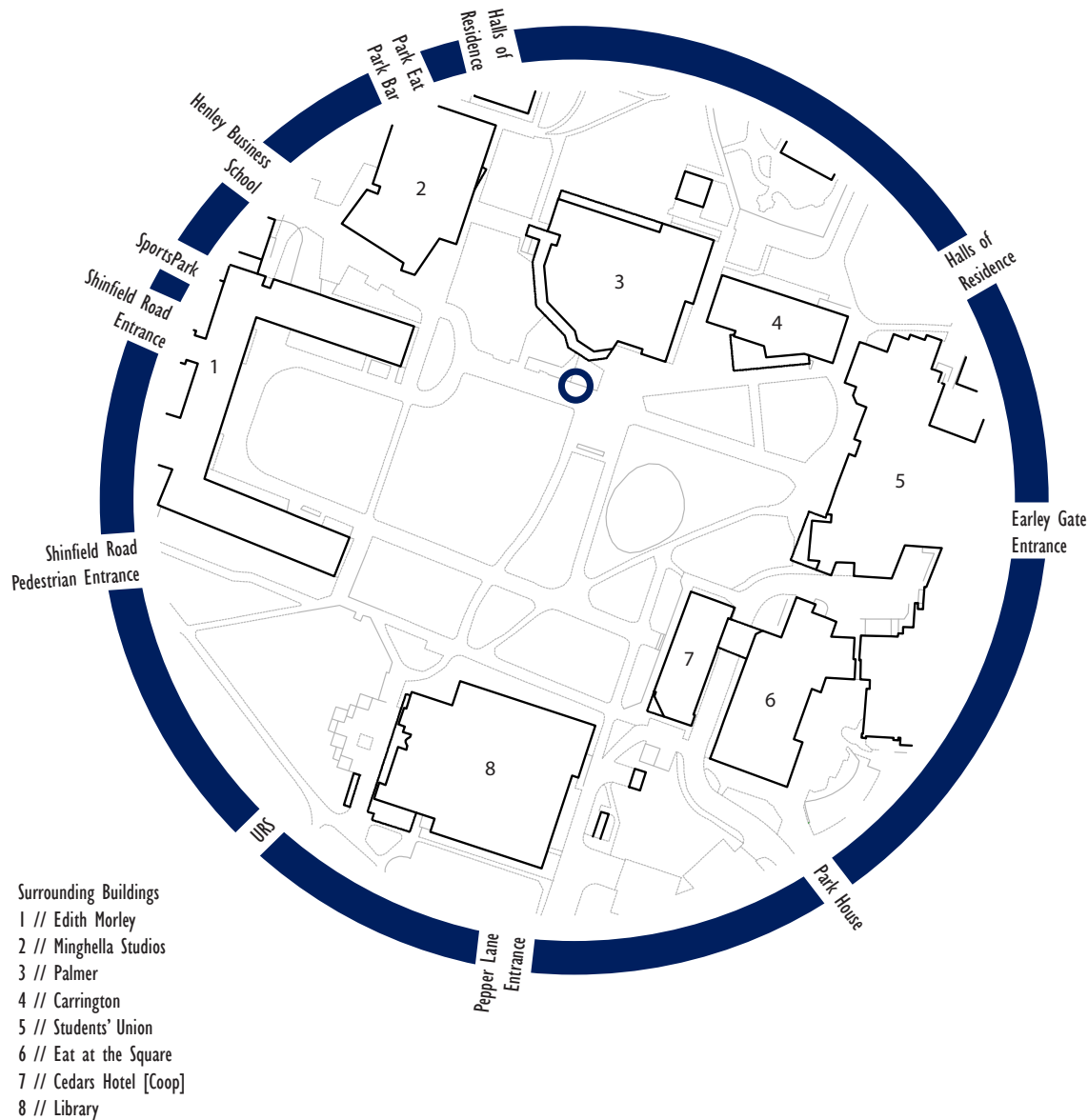
Each observation took place from the same location for 15 minutes every 4 hours within the periods known to be very active, such as morning lectures or lunchtime. Three forms of gathering data were used: counting, mapping and photography. A tally was devised to record what route each person had chosen, and any additional detail which could point towards why they have chosen said route. This was done by detailing other factors such as gender, possible influence, type of desire path and speed (Figure 4.2).
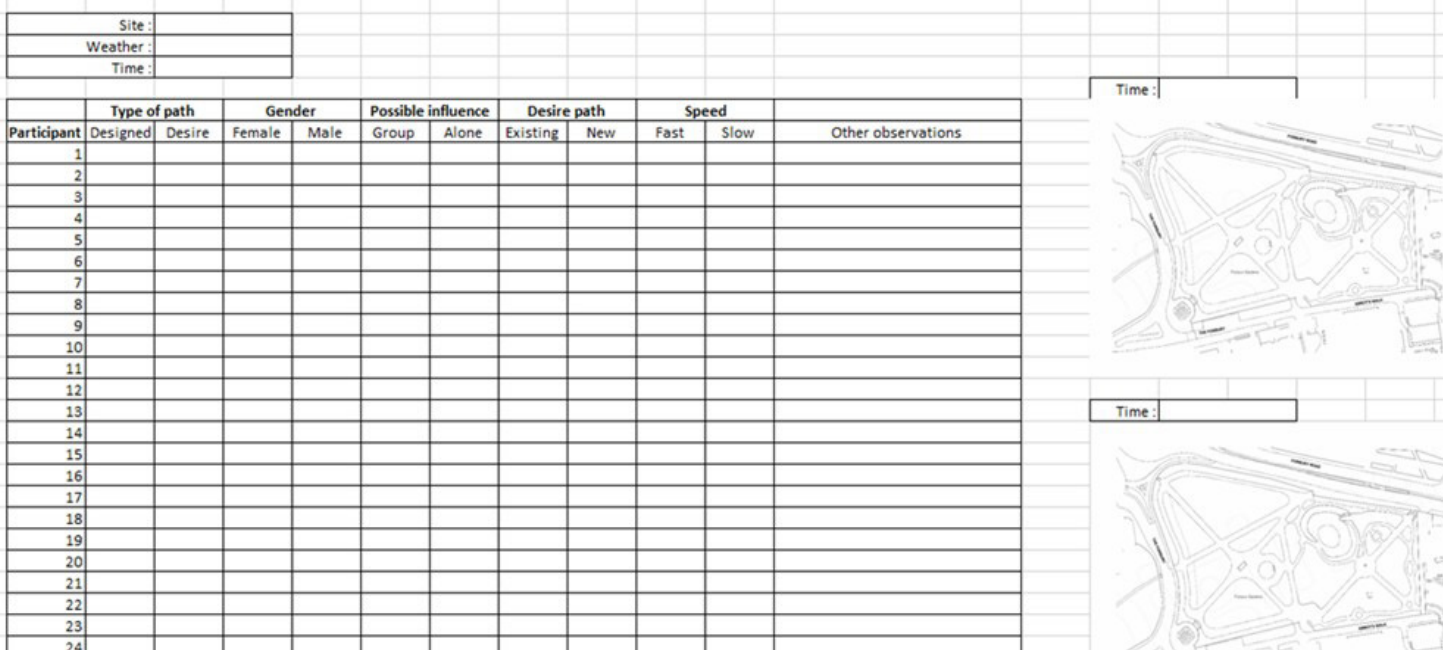
These factors were identified within the literature review, as indicators for desire path creation. Once information about the route was documented, a path was drawn on a map of Whiteknight Campus, indicating the course the user has taken within the boundary of the observation. The mapping of behaviour allowed for a visual representation of the written data. Photographs were also considered as unstructured visual documentation of the space and nature of the activity. The photos show a variety of situations where desire paths were created.

Due to the nature of the research, ethical issues were defined, and the intent to deal with them outlined. The problems identified were confidentiality, privacy and anonymity. To ensure the analysis was ethical, a public space observation notice was available. All participants were anonymous, meaning no information which speaks to the identity of the person was recorded for this

investigation. The face and any other distinguishable features of the participants that could identify individuals were blurred or removed. Additionally, any behaviour expressed by the participant, which was private and personal was not used within this dissertation. All the gathered information and photography has been protected by a password and will be deleted after six months. The observation was non-invasive meaning no harm was caused to the participant. This project has been subject to ethical review, according to the procedures specified by the University Research Ethics Committee. It has been given a favourable ethical opinion for conduct.

The chosen research method produced reliable data for the site, which can be easily replicated by other researchers. Tallying users' choice of route quickly provided quantitative data which indicated relationships and patterns in behaviour. However, during the busier times, i.e. during lunchtime, the volume of people using the square was intense, meaning that behaviours may have been missed and therefore are unaccounted. Furthermore, counting the frequency of behaviours does not reflect their meaning. It cannot be deduced whether, for example, faster speed means the user is in a hurry, which leads to using or creating a desire path.

Surrounding Buildings
1 // Edith Morley
2 // Minghella Studios
3 // Palmer
4 // Carrington
5 // Students' Union
6 // Eat at the Square
7 // Cedars Hotel [Coop]
8 // Library

Figure 4.1: Observation area indicating destination point on the map and beyond it. Navy circle is the placed of observation. (Jarosz, 2020)

Figure 4.2: Section of the tally used on site to collect information about the nature of desire paths. (Jarosz, 2019)

Site :											
Weather :											
Time :											

Participant	Type of path		Gender		Possible influence		Desire path		Speed		Other observations
	Designed	Desire	Female	Male	Group	Alone	Existing	New	Fast	Slow	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
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17											
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22											
23											
24											

Figure 5.1: A photograph from site presenting the path Cluster A makes to make their journey easier.
(Jarosz, 2020)

05 FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

Findings from observing Desire Paths on Whiteknights Campus

■ 10:00-10:15

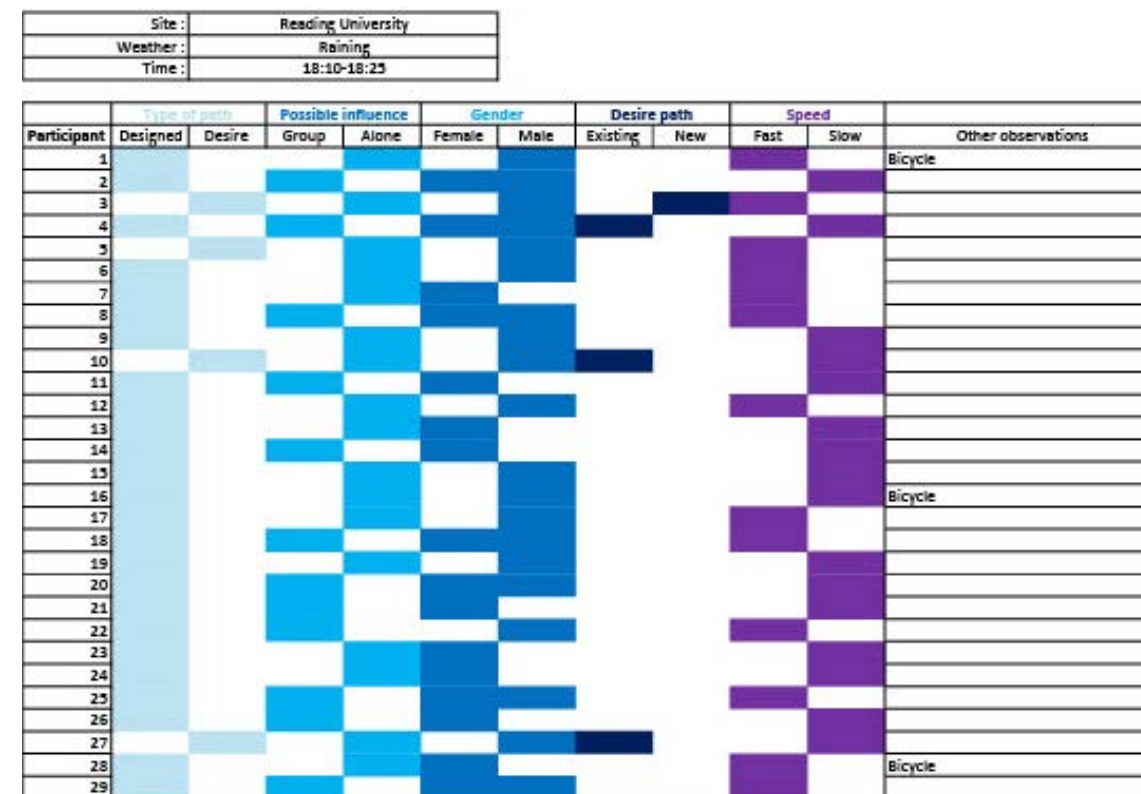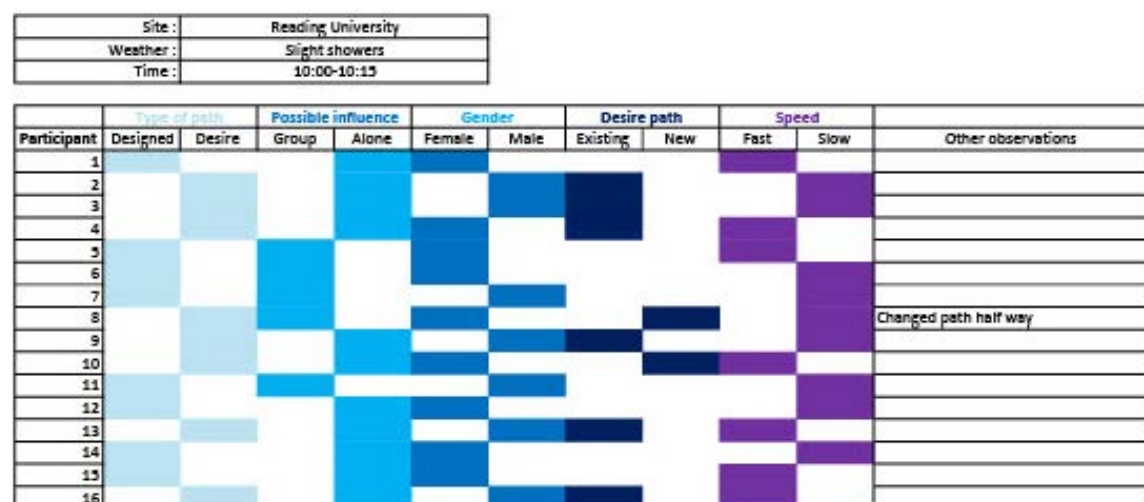■ 14:00-14:15

■ 18:10-18:25

Figure 5.2: Maps at three intervals in the day presenting desire paths chosen by users, split into clusters.
(Jarosz, 2020)

The use of desire paths tends to happen in clusters. From the recordings, the use of a desire path occurs more frequently when another user decides to use an alternative route. This finding speaks to the work of De Certeau who describes the use of a desire path as a form of freedom from the constraints of the designed world; however, this can be difficult to do without the support of others. Hence, once one person uses a desire path, other users tend to follow suit making rebellion against the designed path easier. For example, cluster A is users who decide to cut across the field instead of making an angular trip using the planned route (Figure 5.1 + 5.2). The tallies also present the need for the support of others; it can be observed that two to three users choose the same desire path one after the other (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Charts reporting the findings from the observation.
(Jarosz, 2019)

26 desire
14 existing
14 male
6 group
13 fast
117 designed
20 alone
13 slow
15 female
12 new

Type of path
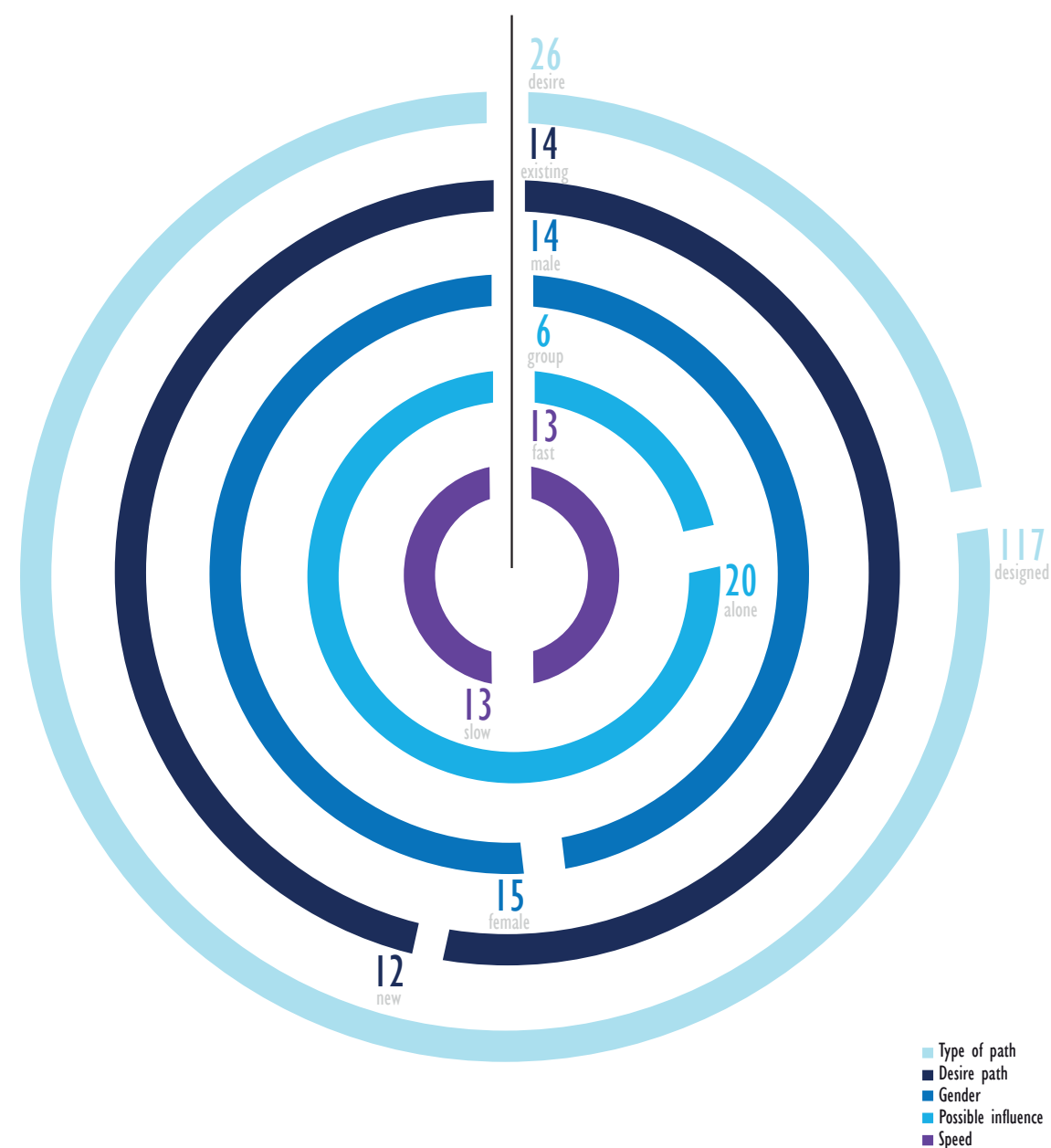Desire path
Gender
Possible influence
Speed

Figure 5.4: A visual representation of the findings based on the results from the tally. (Jarosz, 2020)

Despite this observation of support, there is no indication that direct group pressure reinforces the use of desire paths (Figure 5.4). More often, it is the users who are alone, will choose to wonder using or creating desire paths as they go. This may suggest that Duff is correct in saying that to experience a space is to be affected by the place. Those who walk alone will not be distracted by the identity of their companion but see the area through their lens. Therefore, as reflected in the chart, the speed at which people are travelling does not play are role in choosing to walk on a desire path.

Theory of 'Destination'

From the mappings, it can also be deduced that visible or known desire paths are used more frequently (Figure 5.4). There is a pattern of users choosing particular routes within the observation area. Overlaying the map of routes and the site map with places of interest reveals that there is a clear sense of 'destination.' As defined by Malone, a desire path is the fastest route from A to B, and this can be viewed on site. Cluster A, which was identified earlier, are usually people making their way from the direction of Henley Business school towards the shop on campus, Co-op (Figure 5.5). The path across the filed is the expediated path in the observation area.
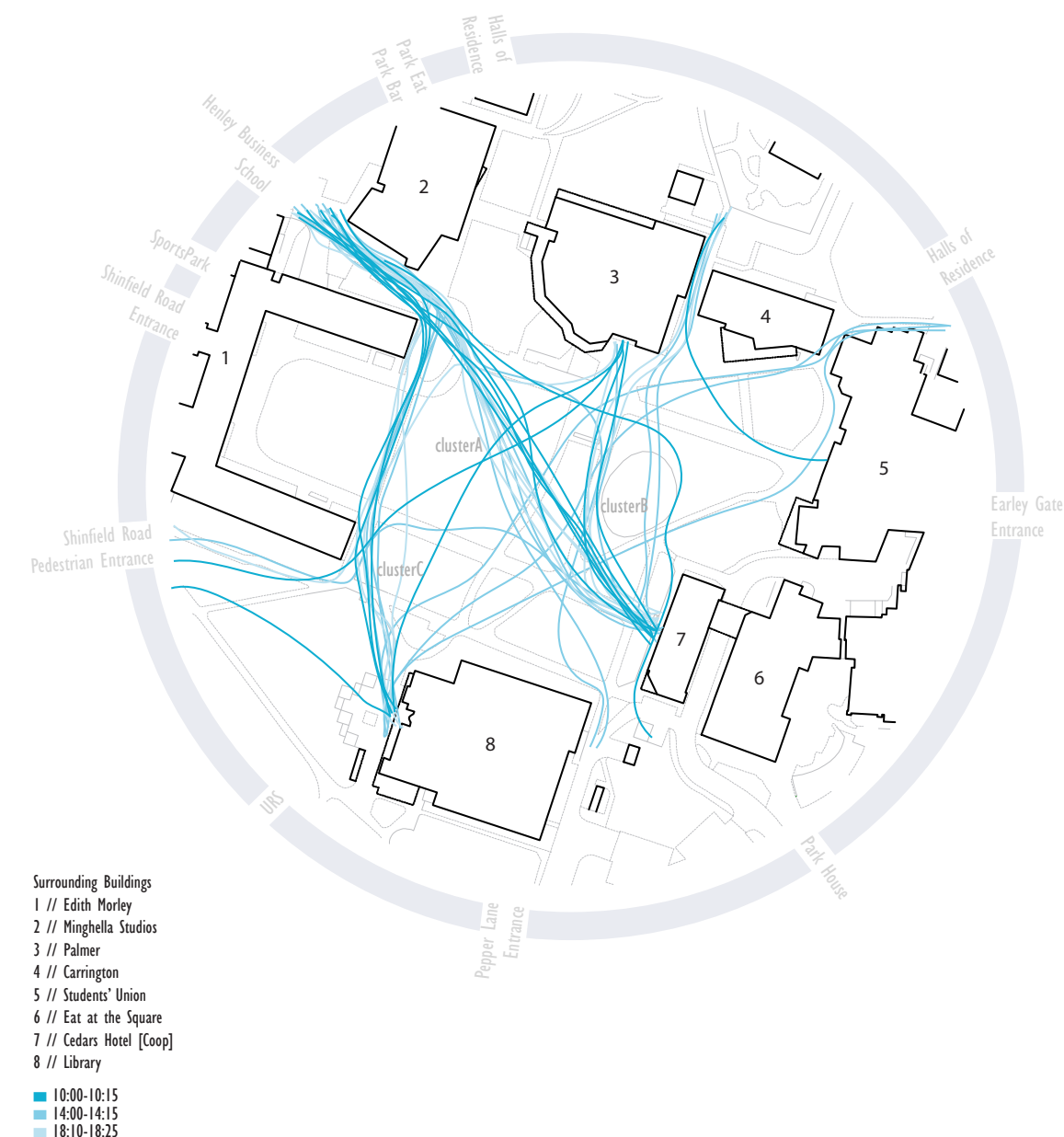

Surrounding Buildings
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10:00-10:15
14:00-14:15
18:10-18:25

Figure 5.5: An overlay of desire path map and site map with places of interest. (Jarosz, 2020)

Natural Barriers

Figure 5.6: A close up map showing desire path around natural barriers on site, Cluster B. (Jarosz, 2020)

Natural barriers have been described as a deterrent for desire paths; however, in this instance, they do not pose a threat to a user who wants to explore. Some desire paths recorded bending and circling around trees and bushes to allow a desire path to be created, labelled Cluster B (Figure 5.6 + 5.7). This response to natural barriers suggests that this 'natural' form of surveillance does not encourage the use of designed paths. Furthermore, this might point to the user's disappointment and criticism of the designed urban space.

Figure 5.7: A photograph of a user creating a desire path around a natural barrier, a tree. (Jarosz, 2020)

Cutting corners to shorten journeys
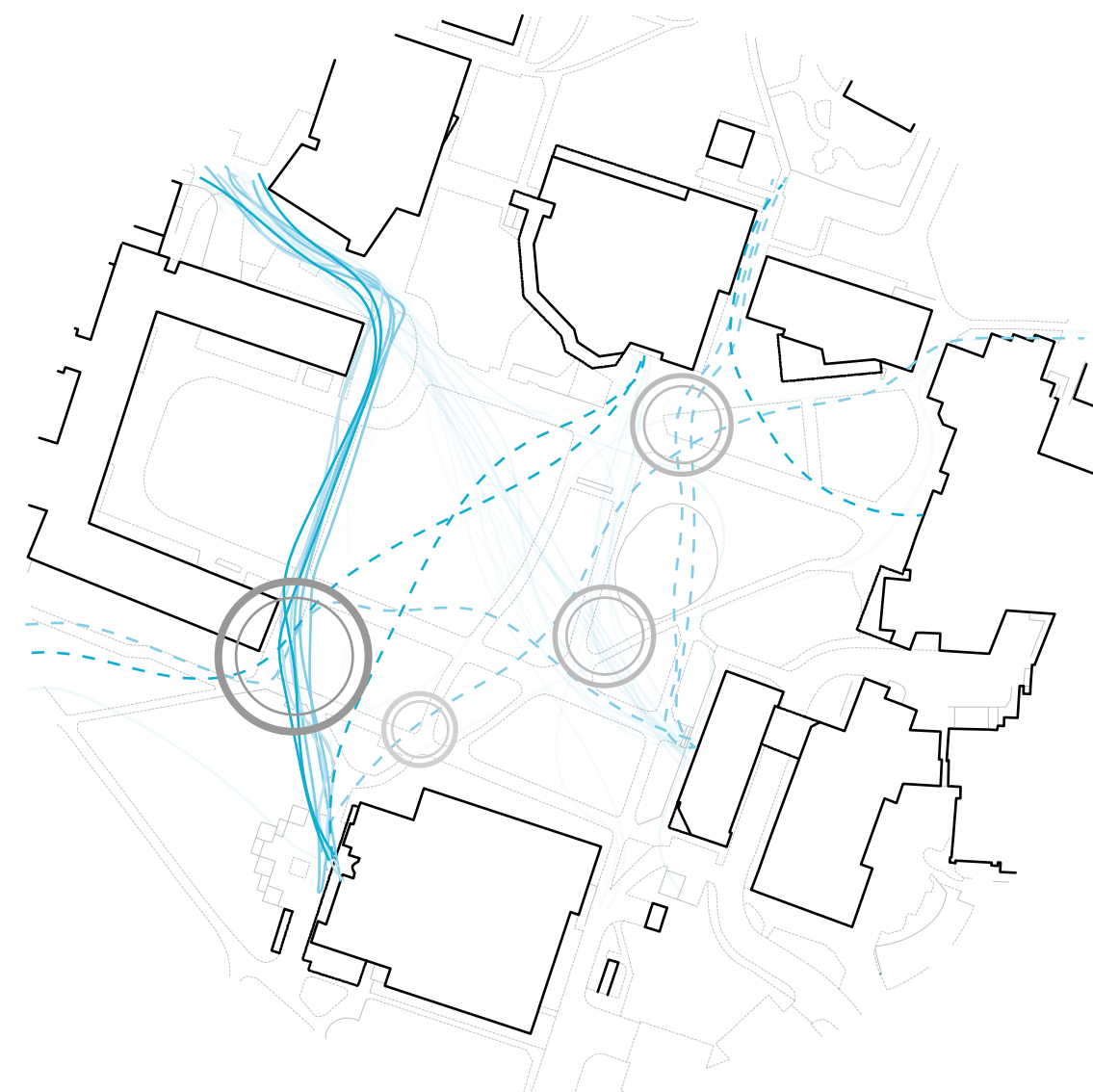
▮▮▮ Single used short cuts
▬▬ Often used short cuts

▬▬ Defined as Cluster C users

Figure 5.8: A map showing the intensity of corner cutting , which create desire paths. (Jarosz, 2020)

Another occurrence is cutting corners (Figure 5.8). Multiple users choose to travel on the designed path and only create a desire path when the route becomes too angular. There are two prevailing corners where this happens, where one of the

corners has been paved to prevent the wear of foliage (Figure 5.9 + 5.10). This indicates the University's eagerness to address the issue of desire paths; however, is paving a triangle eliminating the problem?

Figure 5.9: A photograph of a desire path in use.

Figure 5.10: A photograph of corner paved in order to cover a desire path.

(Jarosz, 2020)

Walking to understand Desire Paths

Walking is the primary means in which desire paths are formed, but undoubtedly there are other modes of formation. Some desire paths are thin, indicating they could only be created by a bicycle, and some show two-track running parallel pointing towards a vehicle. However, more often, it is the considered act of walking, which leaves behind a trail that becomes the fundamental part of the formation of desire paths. The feet of walkers hold the most intimate relationship with a path and tend to know them better than the mind (Luckert, 2012). As a result, the desired path holds the history of the earthly exploration of a person rather than a rational choice. This is evident in the observation, as no two people, regardless of their assigned cluster, makes the same journey. Although the visible desire paths set a path, each user seemed to alter the course ever so slightly revealing their exploration.

When the primary medium of desire paths is walking, then in some cases, the journey becomes more important than the destination. Solnit talks about "the sense of a place can only be gained by foot," and this is very much true when trying to understand the explorative nature of desire paths (Solnit, 2001). A car is limited to the designed path, whereas their desire only limits a walker. Seeing desire paths as more than just tracks in the ground, the ideas of identity and belonging, explained by Duff, become more apparent.

Desire Paths as a form of art

When the essence of desire paths represents one's identity and belonging, then these paths start to form unpredictably and record human lives on the landscape. It is a portrait of the living and breathing city. Seeing desire paths as art instead of pests in the urban landscape can help to understand their importance. This architectural phenomenon has inspired artists such as Richard Long, to create art. Long stopped in the field and started walking forwards and backwards until the flattened ground revealed a visible line (Long, 1967) (Figure 5.11). He then recorded this physical intervention within the landscape, calling the piece 'A Line Made by Walking'. His work arose the question: which part of the work is the official segment of "art"? (Scovell, 2016). This question becomes prominent within the desire path argument because if it is the very act of making, then walking is an art form that

should be cherished. If this is taken to be accurate, then desire paths should be mapped and explored as Luckert instructed. Desire paths, unlike Long's work, are not made by one man but a cluster of people. It is less deliberate than 'A Line Made by Walking' hence there is a greater sense of coincidence which has led to the devaluing of desire paths. However, there is a beauty to hundreds of people choosing the same route. The desire to make paths brings the words of Gaston Bachelard alive: "thus, we cover the universe with drawings we have lived" (Bachelard, 1994, p. 12). Desire paths could, therefore, be seen as the purest, most natural life-drawing on the landscape. The mappings created from the observation of the Whiteknights Campus presents the intertwined movement of multiple users, creating an art piece when noted. The path can be compared to many capillaries which make the living organism of the University. Seeing the use and creation of desire paths through an artistry lens can make them seem less threatening to the organised urban design of the campus.

Figure 5.11: *"A Line Made by Walking"* by Robert Long (Long, 1967)

As a consequence of labelling desire paths as art: does removing them become an offence? An example of such an argument is the controversy behind the *Titled Arc* by Richard Serra (Figure 5.12). It was a massive public sculpture installed outside the government building in the Federal Plaza in New York 1981 (Horowitz, 2012). The 12 feet high and 120 feet long steel arc sculpture was not welcomed at the plaza, and a fight over its removal began. Unwanted by the government and after numerous trials, the *Tilted Arc* was removed in 1989 and placed in storage. The artist regards the work as destroyed because it was removed from the site it was intended. Additionally, Serra argued that the decision to move the art pieces had made the work "exactly what it was intended not to be, a mobile, marketable product" (Mundy, 2013). A desire path only makes sense when it is created in a space where it is needed. Therefore, it becomes site-specific as it works because it is derived from the needs of the surrounding area. This is also suggested by its organic form, which meanders according to obstacles or demands. As a result, one desire path cannot be directly re-walked in another location. Considering this, can it be argued that removing a desire path is just as hostile as removing a piece of art, like Tilted Arc, from the place it was designed for?

The University's approach to Desire Paths

So far, the University's answer to desire paths is just that: removing them at all cost, through paving corners and making a new paved proposal. Nevertheless, desire paths are hard to abolish altogether. It is a rooted human desire to leave a footprint where one has not been issued before. We want to explore and have the freedom to move in a way that is convenient for us, which is expressed by the finding of the observation.

However, if desire paths are a form of visual art, then they can be interpreted as words or more likely messages written to city planners. Some city planners hear these messages and embrace the existence of the desired path and allow them to dictate construction: paving the lines to make them into permanent walkways. The desire for pavement is satisfied on a practical level, and this option appeases the needs of users such as Cluster A in this investigation. In terms of the site used in this dissertation, a simple addition of a new route could relieve the University from the 'problem' of the most frequently used desire path. However, the University has proposed a new paved space which is meant to allow a more flexible pattern of cycle and pedestrian movement. Yet, what the

proposal is going to achieve is a change to the whole landscape of the university campus (Figure 5.13). The mappings made from this observation suggest that the University is missing the opportunity, explained by Nichols, to create a more responsive formal structure. Once again, the urban planners will be dictating the journey one has to take to make it from A to B. A hard landscape with designed green areas will over-power the centre of the campus restricting the user further in the freedom of movement that is owed to them.

The making of desire paths is a shared experience; it is the unknown collaboration between many people that make this expression of yearning. The University as a whole is very popular with international students, with over 3500 international students representing 130 nationalities studying at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels (Reading, 2018). This statistic indicates that a vast diversity of people has the same feedback written with their feet about the current infrastructure offered by the University. This feedback should be at the heart of the proposal because it would create a better program and design for the campus, which addresses the issues instead of paving over them. The approach of mapping and understanding desire paths is a more holistic and contextual way of planning for these users.
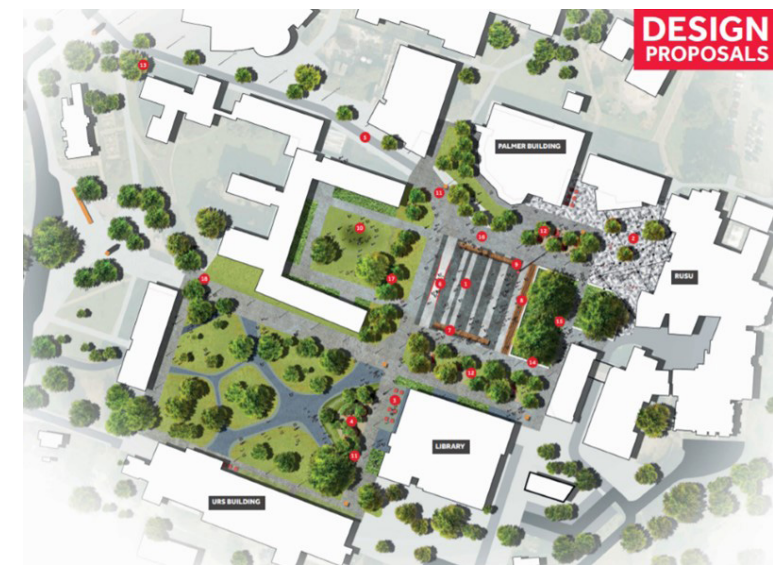

Figure 5.13: The University's approach to desire path showed in *2026: Transform* proposal. (University of Reading, 2019)

Figure 5.12: A photograph presenting *Titled Arc* by Richard Serra on Federal Plaza in New York (Swider, 1981)

06 CONCLUSION

This dissertation aimed to identify what leads to the decision to choose a desire path and how mapping can be used to an advantage. The chosen research method to address these questions was a structured observation of the main square in the Whiteknights Campus. The study of movement at three intervals in a day concluded in a tally chart marking the choice between a designed or desire path and additional information such as gender, influence and speed. This chart, developed prior to the investigation, allowed for categorisation of behaviour on site. The route chosen by the user was also drawn to create a visual representation of the collected data.

The research has suggested a strong sense of destination when choosing to use or make a desire path. The user's desire to make the easiest or fastest journey from one point to another drives the creation of desire paths. The observation of Whiteknight Campus clearly illustrated Le Corbusier's grid-like system of walkways which has shown to be ineffective in delivering the most desired flow of movement. As a result, the mappings have become advantageous, as they point to flaws but also solutions to the current infrastructure. Therefore, the chosen observation has been successful in addressing the research questions and has also provided insight into possible changes.

The research also touches upon the psychology behind desire paths. It reflected how keen people are to order and, as a result, control behaviour. Paved paths or natural barriers, although part of the everyday landscape, are means of directing humans and making them obey the 'higher power.' On the other hand, it reflects the animality of human desires- I cannot walk there, so I want to walk there. This reflection can potentially be advantageous. As examined in the discussion, desire paths are a form of art which could be exploited by the campus, through engagement with local art societies to bring a new understanding of space. Are there a more creative means of addressing desire path than just paving a way A to B? is there room to make a new field out of this phenomenon?

The literature review for this dissertation indicates that there is an interest in desire paths and their relevance to urban planning and the understanding of human behaviour. There is a potential for the Whiteknights Campus to embrace human nature and allow it to coexist with Le Corbusier's domesticated and civilised space. Considering the observed behaviours, there is room for improvement from the University, as the current proposal may hinder the area instead of adding to it.

Although the research conducted confirms the existence of desire paths, why they occur, and how the mapping of them can be beneficial, it lacks an answer to the question: what is the best design? This question, with further investigation, could be potentially answered for Whiteknights Campus. Such findings could result in a better proposal for the area which does not include silencing the existing desire paths. This dissertation complements these theories and explores desire paths in a practical, applied manner to a site. It explores the learned findings to an area that is affected by desire paths and as such, makes new conclusions.

// IMAGE REFERENCE

0.1   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Designed and desire paths*. [image].

1.1   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Desire paths on Whiteknights Campus*. [image].

1.2   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Desire paths on Whiteknights Campus*. [image].

2.1   Redgrave, G. (2013). *Desire Path, Tirana*. [image] Available at: https://www.flickr.com/photos/fun-filledgeorgie/8890970206 [Accessed 18 Jan. 2020].

3.1   earth.google.com, (2018). *University of Reading, Whiteknights Campus*. [image] Available at: https://earth.google.com/web/@51.44094252,-0.94457994,65.46245805a,777.84820761d,35y,-oh,ot,or/data=KAE [Accessed 18 Jan. 2020].

3.2   University of Reading. (2019). *2026: TRANSFORM*. [image] Available at: https://www.reading.ac.uk/about/2026-transform/quads-and-routes.aspx [Accessed 18 Jan. 2020].

4.1   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Site map*. [image].

4.2   Jarosz, W. (2019). *Observation tally*. [image].

5.1   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Photograph of Cluster A*. [image].

5.2   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Map of desire paths*. [image].

5.3   Jarosz, W. (2019). *Observation charts*. [image].

5.4   Jarosz, W. (2020). *A visual representation of the findings*. [image].

5.5   Jarosz, W. (2020). *An overlay of desire path map and site map*. [image].

5.6   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Map of desire path around natural barriers*. [image].

5.7   Jarosz, W. (2020). *A photograph of desire path around natural barriers*. [image].

5.8   Jarosz, W. (2020). *Map of corner cutting*. [image].

5.9   Jarosz, W. (2020). *A photograph of desire path use*. [image].

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5.13   University of Reading. (2019). *2026: TRANSFORM*. [image] Available at: https://www.reading.ac.uk/about/2026-transform/quads-and-routes.aspx [Accessed 18 Jan. 2020].

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A P P E N D I X

supervision log sheet 1

It is very important that both you and your supervisor have a clear agreement of the actions and next steps to follow towards a successful completion of your dissertation. You are required to use this template to track all your discussions, notes and feedback received.

Student: Wiktoria Jarosz

Supervisor: Penelope Plaza

Date: 9th October 2019

A report/draft was submitted for discussion: Yes / No

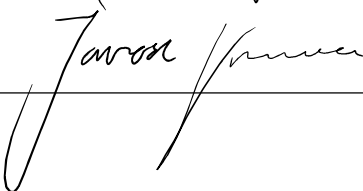| Feedback from supervisor	
	— Specify the sites- find old satellite images from google earth/ digimaps historical — Analyse the sites- what is their distinction? What are their characteristics? — Create a chart that counts behaviour to record the people using desire paths – efficiency — Research what type of mappings which can be created with gathered information. — Ethics Form- specify the sites, make sure it is approved before half term. — Use the found resources to draft the Literature Review.
Next steps	— Send the Ethics Form for approval — Create a tally sheet or a mapping system that can be used on site to quantify information. — Use the highlighted sources to write the Literature Review.
Any other issues discussed	
signature of supervisor	
signature of student	

supervision log sheet 2

It is very important that both you and your supervisor have a clear agreement of the actions and next steps to follow towards a successful completion of your dissertation. You are required to use this template to track all your discussions, notes and feedback received.

Student: Wiktoria Jarosz

Supervisor: Penelope Plaza

Date: 30th October 2019

A report/draft was submitted for discussion: ~~Yes~~ / No

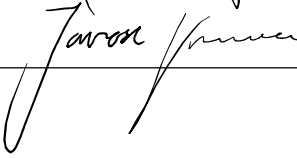| Feedback from supervisor	— The idea of human rebellion against designed paths is a strong idea for the investigation.
	— Remove 'weak link' in progress report
	— Anna Mendieta- artwork which works round human interactions: imprinting the human body on nature. Field in fine art.
	— Foot notes or walking as a fine art- outside of the field but related to the topic of path making
	— Article 'The Art of Walking'
	— Observation sheet:
	  o Fast/Slow category for observation
	  o Remove columns that are vague like 'intuitive/fearful'
	  o Columns for ticking instead of scribing
	— Maps to draw on during observation

Next steps	— Create one sheet which includes the variables needed for observation, 2 tallies for both sites. Include a map adjacent to the tally to draw the path taken by the participant. — After the data is collected, look into how walking has been depicted in art to create graphs, tallies and mappings of the findings for easier interpretation. — In the Literature Review, address the link between art and movement, this will correspond to the chosen case study.
Any other issues discussed	— Observation notice to be displayed in the area that I am observing. — Camera is to be visible to the participants and should respect participants privacy.
signature of supervisor	
signature of student	

supervision log sheet 3

It is very important that both you and your supervisor have a clear agreement of the actions and next steps to follow towards a successful completion of your dissertation. You are required to use this template to track all your discussions, notes and feedback received.

Student: Wiktoria Jarosz

Supervisor: Penelope Plaza

Date: 13th November 2019

A report/draft was submitted for discussion: Yes / ~~No~~

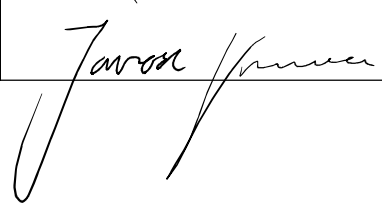| Feedback from supervisor	— Dissertation:
	  1. Introduction: This needs more thought, for 500 words you should aim to dive straight into the subject of how people navigate public space, and how even when considering most people navigate in 'autopilot' chances are taken to personalise/subvert imposed rules.
	  2. Literature Review: Transition/connection between two paragraphs for and against.
	  3. Plan: bullet point the key themes under each section.
	— Observation:
	  1. Consistent colour scheme to the tally in the mappings. Clear visual link.
	  2. Instead of Forbury Gardens, carry out another day pf research at different times on Reading University Campus.

Next steps	— Make changes to the dissertation based on the comment sheet — Have a completed draft of the Introduction and Literature Review by the end of the week — Complete another observation (Thursday) at Campus and record visually in a tally — Make a plan for all sections of the dissertation.
Any other issues discussed	— Change of location: the study of campus is enough. Need another day of observation at different times in the day to expand the data gathered
signature of supervisor	
signature of student	

supervision log sheet 4

It is very important that both you and your supervisor have a clear agreement of the actions and next steps to follow towards a successful completion of your dissertation. You are required to use this template to track all your discussions, notes and feedback received.

Student: Wiktoria Jarosz

Supervisor: Penelope Plaza

Date: 11th December 2019

A report/draft was submitted for discussion: Yes / ~~No~~

Feedback from supervisor	
	— Specify what you are doing. Explain the process, through the structure. Synopsis.
	— Make sure everything is cited- especially focus on definitions which should come from reliable sources.
	— Descriptive with the titles
	— Colour code the maps
	— Caption the maps, what was the observation, what was unexpected
	— Maps first then the charts, a diagram which proposes paved paths where the dire paths run frequently. This can be argued in the analysis.
	— Uni proposal: Negating the opportunity to make paths with are visible. Taking away freedom, making obstacles in the open area.
	— Research question: what cues in the space influences the routes which are taken by users?
	— Context: a plain map of the university. What are points beyond the map? What are the points of interest?
	— Discussion:
	o Characterise the clusters in which desire paths take place. Eg. Cluster A: people walking from Henley to Coop.
	o Most expedited path in the middle square- they can be a cluster
	o Photographs of from the site
	o Make connections to the literature review.
	o Shared experiences, then deciding to see them as a problem, deuterating the space, is paving the right option?
	o Nationalities at Reading Uni. Shared experience by a large diversity of people.
	o Can it be reconciled?
	— Conclusion
	o Revel the point of each section. Achieved what has be planned
	o What is the main argument?
	o Keen to order, control behaviour. How do you see this as a student? A reflection on using the space for 3 years. What would a

	like to continue exploring or keep in mind to use in the future? if you pave, it's going to stay there forever.
	o No new information, not a summery because the paper is short. Straight into the argument.
	o Finish the paper with thoughtful insight rather than a 'bang' statement.
	— References need a publisher and place
Next steps	— Consolidate the information
	— Complete all graphic work
	— Add photographs and maps to make the information easier to understand
	— Write the last few sections based on the comments in the draft.
Any other issues discussed	
signature of supervisor	
signature of student	

supervision log sheet 5

It is very important that both you and your supervisor have a clear agreement of the actions and next steps to follow towards a successful completion of your dissertation. You are required to use this template to track all your discussions, notes and feedback received.
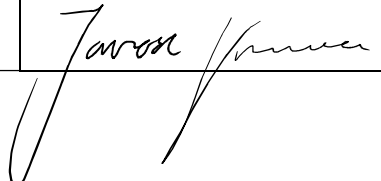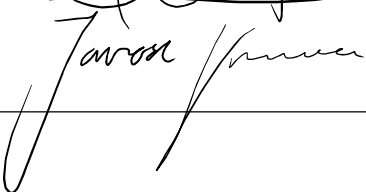
Student: Wiktoria Jarosz

Supervisor: Penelope Plaza

Date: 15th January 2020

A report/draft was submitted for discussion: Yes /-No Final Draft Submission

Feedback from supervisor	— Desire as art- reading is creative and therefore should the campus engage with artist to bring a new understanding of the space. Could it get more creative than just paving the path A to B. is there room to make a new field out of it? (investigate Art Division)- conclusion — Make the paragraphs more fluid — More time- investigate the whole campus what opportunities would that highlight? — Methodology- include a discussion about the ethics of an observation — Make the titles Findings and Discussion one- they are more explorative than descriptive — Conclusion- more like human nature? How they can coexist? How Le Corbusier dominates the civilised domesticated space? Wide range of behaviours have been observed. There is space for improvement. What questions have I been left it. Is it order or aesthetics? — Patthomson.net first 3 points apply — 100 explanation, 200 key points and findings, 200 reflective- the implications? Insights? New view?
Next steps	— Follow the steps on website and notes from supervisor to write a clear conclusion — Make the findings and discussion more integrated
Any other issues discussed	
signature of supervisor	
signature of student	

Application for Approval of Research Ethics

Researcher / Student: complete and email to your Supervisor/PI
Supervisor / PI: check and email to:

> **sbe-undergrad@reading.ac.uk** [for BSc research]
> **sbe-postgrad@reading.ac.uk** [for MSc and MArch research]
> **sbeexecsupport@reading.ac.uk** [for PhD, EngD and Staff research]

University of Reading

School of the Built Environment

Section 1 – Project Summary

Project Title: Mapping the use and making of 'Desire Paths' in Forbury Park and Reading University Whiteknights Campus

Applicant (Researcher/Student):

Name: Wiktoria Jarosz

Number (Students only): 26000407

Email address: jj000407@live.reading.ac.uk

Status: BSc

Supervisor / Principal Investigator:

Name: Penelope Plaza

Email address: p.plaza@reading.ac.uk

Is this a Nil Return? Yes

If **YES**:

- **Applicant:** Read **Section 4** (confirming the accuracy of your answers) and email it to your Supervisor / PI
- **Supervisor / PI:** Read **Section 4** and check this is a 'Nil Return'. Approve in the box below, then email to:
  sbe-undergrad@reading.ac.uk [for BSc research]
  sbe-postgrad@reading.ac.uk [for MSc and MArch research]
  sbeexecsupport@reading.ac.uk [for PhD, EngD and Staff research]
- NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED

If **NO**, please continue to **Section 2**…

Further Information

This must be your University email address. Using your university email is sufficient to confirm your identity and means we do not require a signature.

This must be your University email address. Using your university email is sufficient to confirm your identity and means we do not require a signature.

A research project is classified as a 'Nil Return' if it does NOT involve: direct contact with human subjects, human samples, human personal data, special access to company documents/records, questionnaires, surveys or interviews etc. Usually this means research using secondary data that is publically available.

A Nil Return is approved by the Supervisor / PI and is not usually checked by the Research Ethics Committee.

APPROVAL (to be completed by Supervisor/PI for Nil Return or Simple Survey, otherwise by REC)

Approved (YES/NO) Yes   Name: Date:

Comments:

Section 2 – Research Methods

What is the general subject of your research?

> I am investigating peoples use of designed spaces like Whiteknights Campus, University of Reading and Forbury Park, Reading. I am looking at peoples use of desired paths, shorter routes, instead of designated walking areas to reach a destination.

Will your ONLY research method be a simple Questionnaire or Survey? No

If **YES**:

- PRODUCE A ONE PAGE DRAFT OF YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE, USING ATTACHMENT A (after Section 4).
- **Applicant:** Read **Section 4** (confirming the accuracy of your answers), then email this form including **Attachment A**, to your Supervisor / PI
- **Supervisor / PI:** Read **Section 4** and check **Attachment A** is appropriate. Approve in the box above, then email to:
- sbe-undergrad@reading.ac.uk [for BSc research]
  sbe-postgrad@reading.ac.uk [for MSc and MArch research]
  sbeexecsupport@reading.ac.uk [for PhD, EngD and staff research]
- NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED

If **NO**, please give more detail here and complete Section 3...

Describe your research methods:

> OBSERVATION- mapping peoples use of existing pathways and seeing if desire paths are used or created. Quantifying these people.
> A notification will be placed around the site informing people of their participation in the observation (see Information Sheet Attachment B)
>
> PHOTOGRAPHY/ VIDEO- a visual record of movement on the chosen site, where each participant will be anonymised.

Using 'ATTACHMENTS' (below, after Section 4), include any other information. Usually:

- **Information sheet (Example in ATTACHMENT B)**
- **Consent form (Example in ATTACHMENT C)**
- **Draft Interview Questions (Use ATTACHMENT D)**

Further Information

This should be a very short summary of a few sentences in everyday language, describing **WHAT** you are investigating (e.g. I am investigating green supply chains and how they impact on cost of construction).

A simple questionnaire or survey, with no significant ethical issues is approved by the Supervisor / PI and is not usually checked by the Research Ethics Committee. If you consider there to be ethical issues at stake, you must describe and consider these by completing the rest of the form.

All Questionnaires or Surveys MUST include an opening paragraph clarifying: voluntary participation; confidentiality; anonymity; data management; informed consent. See example in ATTACHMENT A (part of this form, after Section 4).

This should be a summary of **HOW** you intend to investigate your topic. Describe your methods (e.g. interviewing, transcription, observations, recording, photographs etc.) Include details such as: what type of data you will gather, how many participants, how they were chosen, what they will do etc. Use ATTACHMENT D (below, after Section 4) to provide examples of interview questions.

Remember this is about the practical activities you plan – tell us what you are actually going to do. This is NOT the place for you to justify your choice of method, describe theoretical underpinnings etc.

Where reasonably possible, you MUST provide every person you contact in your research with an Information Sheet, and obtain from them a signed Consent Form. If for ANY REASON you are unable to do this, you should contact your Supervisor / PI, and/or the SBE Ethics Committee.

Section 3 – Ethical Issues

Outline your ethical issues, and how you intend to deal with them:

> CONFIDENTUALITY
> All participants are going to be anonymous, meaning no information apart from their chosen route will be recorded for the purpose of this investigation.
>
> PRIVACY
> If any behaviour expressed by the participant is private and personal it will be removed from the video/ photography.
>
> ANONYMITY
> The face and any other distinguishable features of the participants that could identify individuals will be blurred or removed. If a section is essential in showing my findings, written permission will be gained from the individual (see Consent Form Attachment C)
>
> CONSEQUECES OF THE STUDY
> All gathered video/ photography will be sored securely protected by a password.
> The observation will be non-invasive meaning that no harm will be done to the participant.

If your research involves any of the following, your application may be raised with the University Research Ethics Committee.

- Medical procedures or samples?
- Patients or clients of the NHS?
- Psychological research using human participants?
- People unable to give informed consent?
- Educational research?
- Food research?
- The use of personal data?
- Participants who are in a 'Special Relationship' with you
- Deception

Does your research involve any of the above? No

How will you store your data (including signed Consent Forms)?

> Data will be stored on an OneDrive folder shared between the research supervisor and the student.

How long will you retain your data?

> The data will be stored for a year after the completion of the research project.

Further Information

Issues might include: confidentiality, privacy, anonymity, payment to participants, controversial or sensitive research topics, proprietary technical information, involvement of young or vulnerable people, existing relationships with participants (student, spouse etc.), cultural or language differences, coercion or deception, place of interaction (public place, workplace, hazardous environment etc.), revelation of criminality, uncovering health issues, exposure to pain or distress, physical contact generally, consumption of food or drink, risk to personal safety of the researcher and the participants, inconvenience or intrusion, environmental impact.

THIS LIST IS BY NO MEANS EXHAUSTIVE - YOU MUST IDENTIFY ALL ISSUES RELEVANT TO YOUR OWN PROJECT AND EXPLAIN HOW YOU WILL DEAL WITH THEM.

If an application to the University Research Ethics Committee is required, you will be contacted by the SBE Ethics Committee. If you are unsure, please contact the SBE Ethics Committee before submitting your application. People 'unable to give informed consent' are usually children or vulnerable adults. It is a legal requirement that staff and students undergo a Disclosure and Barring Service check before engaging in research when in a position of trust. 'Special Relationship' includes for example: spouse/partner; employer/employee; teacher/student etc.

All data, including signed consent forms, must be stored securely (e.g. on a password protected laptop; in a locked office etc.) All data must be removed from personal storage and returned to SBE (usually to the PI) if/when the researcher leaves SBE.

BSc / MSc dissertation data would usually be destroyed 1 year after completion. PhD / Staff research data should be retained for 3 years post-research by default. Research supported by external funders may have specific requirements (e.g. note RCUK requirements).

Section 4 – Confirmation

Applicant:

- To the best of my knowledge I have made known all relevant information to the Research Ethics Committee, and I undertake to conduct this research in line with the information provided. I will inform the committee of any such information that subsequently becomes available, whether before or after the research has begun.

- **To confirm this statement, please email the completed form (including the 'ATTACHMENTS' sections as required) to your Supervisor / PI (from your university email address)**

- NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED

Supervisor / PI:

- I have checked the content of this form and the attachments, and to the best of my knowledge I have made known all relevant information to the Research Ethics Committee, and I undertake to inform the committee of any such information that subsequently becomes available, whether before or after the research has begun.

- **To confirm this statement, please email the form (from your university email address) to:**
  sbe-undergrad@reading.ac.uk [BSc]
  sbe-postgrad@reading.ac.uk [MSc and MArch]
  sbeexecsupport@reading.ac.uk [PhD, EngD and Staff]

- NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED

Further Information

It is important that if you have any queries, you discuss with your Supervisor / PI or contact the SBE Ethics Committee before submitting this form.

Using your university email is sufficient to confirm your identity and means we do not require a signature.

Using your university email is sufficient to confirm your identity and means we do not require a signature.

Attachment B - Draft Information Sheet

Use this page if you are conducting interviews or face-to-face meetings (e.g. observations, focus groups etc.) Each participant should be informed of the purpose and methods of the research, on an Information Sheet. This should be on University of Reading headed paper, and MUST include contact details for the researcher and supervisor / PI. Leave a signed copy of the Information Sheet with the participant.

Copy / Paste your draft text into the box below. You might simply edit the example text already given. Note, THIS IS ONLY AN EXAMPLE, any relevant information must be modified to suit your project, including all that text in italics (right click on text to select/remove italics). Include a representative selection of your draft questions. Do not exceed this one page.

University of Reading

PUBLIC SPACE OBERVATION - NOTICE

School of the Built Environment
University of Reading
Whiteknights
Reading
RG6 6AW

OBSERVING THE USE AND MAKING OF 'DESIRE PATHS'

Information Sheet

I am a BSc student in Architecture, from the School of the Built Environment at the University of Reading. I am carrying out research on desire paths, which are a consequence of people using the shortest route to a destination regardless of existing, longer, pathways made by the architect.

Photography and Film will be taking place in this area as part of a BSc in Architecture project, please contact the photographer at w.jarosz@student.reading.ac.uk if you would like to make sure your image is not used.

In every photograph/film, your identity will remain confidential. All identifying features will be blurred. My supervisor and I will be the only people who will have access to this data. The data will be kept securely and destroyed when the study has ended, which will be a maximum of 12 months from the completion of the research. The data will be used for academic purposes only. Copies of any outputs, such as articles or presentation slides, will be available on request.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact my supervisor at p.plaza@reading.ac.uk.

This project has been subject to ethical review, according to the procedures specified by the University Research Ethics Committee, and has been given a favourable ethical opinion for conduct.

Date:

Attachment C – Draft Consent Form

Use this page if you are using Information Sheets. If the participant is happy to be part of your research project, they need to confirm this by signing a Consent Form. ALL CONSENT FORMS MUST BE RETAINED ALONGSIDE THE COLLECTED DATA, AND SUBJECT TO THE SAME DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN. Make sure this is the same as you outlined in Section 3.

Copy / Paste your Draft text into the box below. You might simply edit the example text already given. Note, THIS IS ONLY AN EXAMPLE, any relevant information must be modified to suit your project, including all that text in italics (right click on text to select/remove italics). Include a representative selection of your draft questions. Do not exceed this one page.

University of Reading

School of the Built Environment
University of Reading
Whiteknights
Reading
RG6 6AW

OBSERVING THE USE AND MAKING OF 'DESIRE PATHS'
Participant Consent Form

1.   I have read and had explained to me by W. Jarosz the Information Sheet relating to this project and any questions have been answered to my satisfaction.
2.   I understand that my participation is entirely voluntary and that I have the right to withdraw from the project any time, and that this will be without detriment.
3.   I understand that my personal information will remain confidential to the researcher and his/her supervisor at the University of Reading, unless my explicit consent is given.
4.   I understand that my organisation will not be identified either directly or indirectly without my consent.
5.   I agree to the arrangements described in the Information Sheet in so far as they relate to my participation.
Delete any points not required, or add any other relevant points (e.g. the use of identifiable images if you want to use photos of them)

Signed: Their Signature

Date:

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provisional title	Mapping the use and making of 'Desire Paths' in Forbury Park and Reading University Whiteknights Campus
student	Wiktoria Jarosz
supervisor	Penelope Plaza
date	25/10/2019

1 current state of your research

I began my research by reading and reviewing books that broadly address the topic of desire paths, such as Desire lines: a guide to community participation in designing places by Lesley Malone. Using this book as a foundation I found more book and articles which I have read and reviewed in order to prepare my investigation. My case study is the Tilted Arch by Richard Serra, which was placed on an open plaza and has caused controversy. I have identified the sites which are similar in the sense that they are open green areas, however, they differ in the urgency of movement. The Reading University campus is a fast-paced environment, whereas Forbury Park was designed to be a place of recreation. I am currently creating mappings, historical and analytical, to prepare for investigation when my ethics form is approved. I have also started drafting a more comprehensive review of my readings.

My title and approach have changed slightly during my research. I began with a broader title which was not site-specific. I have decided to focus on human rebellion against existing architecture through analysing a person's choice in path making. I want to understand how often people choose a different path rather than using what has been designed. I want my research to reflect and add to the field of human psychology in relationship to architecture.

2 proposed reading list

I have read books and articles which relate to my chosen topic. The book I have read include:
-   The Tilted Arch Controversy / Richard Serra - *explanation of the production and removal of a piece of art. Includes quotes from 'removers' which say it blocked views and pathways.*
-   Public Art/Public Space: The Spectacle of the Tilted Arc Controversy / Gregg M. Horowitz – *further quotes and the explanation of closing off a path to the building.*
-   Architecture and the burdens of linearity / Catherine Ingraham– *explains further Donkey urbanism and Le Corbusier's thinking. Easier to understand than The City of Tomorrow.*
-   Desire lines: a guide to community participation in designing places / Lesley Malone- *used to structure observation of desire paths, explains the methodology*
-   The City of Tomorrow / Le Corbusier – *Donkey urbanism: desire paths are the donkey way of moving around. Linearity is the perfect design and humans should use it to be respected.*

The articles that I have analysed include:
-   Drawings We Have Lived: Mapping Desire Lines in Edmonton /Erika Luckert - *exploring or shortcutting through a city space, displaying an urban history while shaping a space's present. A sketch of desire lines observation and possible mapping opportunities.*
-   Social Desire Paths: A New Theoretical Concept to Increase the Usability of Social Science Research in Society / Laura Nichols –*Applying a social and scientific observation to create formal social structures. Increasing social interaction.*

- Desire Lines: determining pathways through the city / A.Furman https://www.witpress.com/Secure/elibrary/papers/SC12/SC12003FU1.pdf- *under standing the quality of sidewalks and spaces. The mapping used to record history and the use of sort cuts in everyday life.*
- On the role of effect and practice in the production of space / C. Duff -*walking and exploration is a method of producing a space- The walker creates the space; the user is more important than the design.*
- Desire lines and defensive architecture in modern urban environments / N. Smith P. *Walters- reinforces social boundaries and making space inhospitable to undesirables. 'Desire lines' as a means of overcoming or re-imagining defensive space.*
- The Practice of Everyday / Michel de Certeau   Life https://chisineu.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/certeau-michel-de-the-practice-of-everyday-life.pdf - *analysing human behaviour in everyday activities like walking to reflect on the world. Tracing/ mapping behaviour*

Using these, I will work on drafting my literature review. During my research, I have also discovered that the topic of desire paths has also been investigated in art, which although a weak link, might be useful in creating mappings and forming a diagrammatic approach to presenting my findings. The studies include Erika Block and Hilary Ramsden Walk and Squawk, Richard Long "A line made by walking" and Journey of Tony Smith.

3 proposed plan of work

Week	Date	Work	Deadlines
1	30-Sep	Visit the RIBA library to collect sources	
2	07-Oct	Read and highlight newfound sources	
3	14-Oct	Literature review- understanding the sources I have read and how they address my topic	
		Progress report	**25-Oct**
4	21-Oct	Literature review- final adjustments	**30-Oct**
		Dissertation meeting to discuss progress report, literature review draft and prepare for site observation	**30-Oct**
5	28-Oct	Prepare an observation sheet and make initial site analysis	
6	04-Nov	Carry out multiple observations of chosen sites based on the established criteria	
		Adjust the Literature Review	
7	11-Nov	Dissertation meeting- discuss the gathered result from the sites and chose the best way to represent them. Complete an analysis of the data.	**13-Nov**
8	18-Nov	Write the discussion/ solutions to the gathered information	
		Review the previous week's work	
		Write a conclusion	
9	25-Nov	Submission of draft	**29-Nov**
10	02-Dec	Review the work and write the Introduction	
11	09-Dec	Write an abstract	
12	16-Dec	Review the whole text, identify gaps and make sure it makes sense. Plan for a strong conclusion	
13	23-Dec	Christmas and Christening	**OFF**
14	30-Dec	Write a conclusion and make any adjustments to the overall body	
15	06-Jan	Check that the referencing and bibliography match. Check for spelling and grammar mistakes, making sure the layout is clear.	**12-Jan**
16	13-Jan	HAND IN	

4 any issues and / or concerns

At this stage, I have not encountered any problems. I think I would like more support after I have collected data from my site observations in order to choose the best visual representation. I think this is very important in my research because it will explain my findings better.

10:00-10:15

14:00-14:15

18:10-18:25

1

Site:	Reading Campus
Weather:	Slight shower
Time : 10:00 - 10:15	→ point 1 : 10:00-10:10
	point 2 : 10:10-10:15.

Participant	Type of path		Gender		Possible influence		Desire path		Speed		Other observations
	Designed	Desire	Female	Male	Group	Alone	Existing	New	Fast	Slow	
1	/					/			/		
2		/		/		/		/		/	
3		/				/		/			
4		/				/		/			
5	/					/					
6	/					/					
7	/			/		/					
8		/	/			/					Changed half way through
9					/				/		
10	/					/					
11	/			/					/		
12		/				/			/		
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28		/				/			/		
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33		/				/			/		
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37	/					/			/		
38		/				/			/		
39		/			/				/		
40	/					/					
41		/		/		/	/		/		Lack of commitment.
42											
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50											

Site:	Reading Campus
Weather:	Raining
Time:	14:00 - 14:15

Participant	Type of path		Gender		Possible influence		Desire path		Speed		Other observations
	Designed	Desire	Female	Male	Group	Alone	Existing	New	Fast	Slow	
1		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	
2		✓	✓			✓				✓	
3	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓	
4	✓			✓						✓	
5	✓										
6				✓	✓					✓	
7	✓			✓		✓				✓	
8			✓			✓					
9			✓		✓						
10											
11		✓		✓			✓				
12	✓			✓							
13	✓			✓			✓				
14		✓	✓		✓						
15	✓			✓		✓				✓	
16	✓					✓					
17			✓			✓	✓				
18	✓			✓			✓				on bike
19	✓			✓							
20	✓			✓						✓	
21	✓										
22			✓		✓		✓				
23	✓			✓	✓					✓	
24	✓			✓					✓		school visit with leader
25	✓									✓	
26	✓			✓		✓				✓	
27	✓									✓	
28	✓			✓	✓					✓	
29	✓		✓		✓		✓				
30		✓	✓							✓	
31			✓		✓		✓			✓	
32	✓									✓	
33			✓				✓				
34		✓	✓		✓			✓			bicycle
35			✓		✓				✓		
36	✓										
37	✓			✓							
38	✓			✓						✓	
39	✓			✓							
40										✓	
41	✓			✓			✓				
42		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	school visit
43	✓			✓	✓						
44			✓								
45	✓			✓	✓		✓				
46	✓								✓		
47	✓				✓				✓		
48			✓		✓				✓		
49	✓								✓		
50											

Site:	Reading Campus
Weather:	Night clear
Time:	18:10 - 18:25

Participant	Type of path		Gender		Possible influence		Desire path		Speed		Other observations
	Designed	Desire	Female	Male	Group	Alone	Existing	New	Fast	Slow	
1	✓			✓		✓			✓		bicycle
2			✓	✓	✓					✓	
3		✓				✓		✓	✓		
4	✓		✓								
5		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
6	✓								✓		
7			✓			✓			✓		
8	✓			✓	✓				✓		
9	✓					✓				✓	
10		✓				✓				✓	
11	✓			✓							
12				✓					✓		
13	✓									✓	
14	✓		✓							✓	
15	✓			✓		✓				✓	bicycle
16	✓			✓		✓			✓		
17	✓							✓			
18			✓		✓					✓	
19	✓					✓				✓	
20	✓			✓						✓	
21	✓			✓						✓	
22	✓									✓	
23	✓			✓						✓	
24	✓		✓		✓					✓	
25	✓		✓							✓	
26	✓			✓		✓				✓	
27		✓		✓		✓					
28	✓			✓		✓			✓		bicycle
29	✓			✓		✓					