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**Gabriela Lizzeth Zuniga Fu**

**URBAN EMOTION: A Psychogeography case study on the Palmira and San Carlos  
Neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa, Honduras**

Juiz de Fora

2021

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Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ambiente Construído da Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, como requisito parcial à obtenção do título de Mestra em Ambiente Construído.

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Klaus Chaves Alberto

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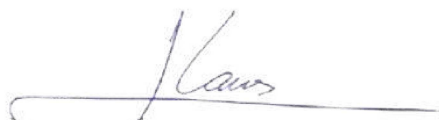
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Aprovada em 16 de junho de 2021

**BANCA EXAMINADORA**



---

Prof. Dr. Klaus Chaves Alberto – Orientador  
Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora



---

Profa. Dra. Mariane Garcia Unanue – Convidada Interna  
Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora



---

Profa. Dra. Aline Calazans Marques – Convidada Externa  
Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro

Dedicated to my family, friends and colleagues.

Especially to my loving parents — Eduardo Zuniga and Veronica Fu,  
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*“(...) al lado de uno muy alto hay uno muy bajo; al lado de uno racionalista hay uno irracional; al lado de uno estilo francés hay otro sin ningún estilo. Probablemente estas irregularidades nos reflejan perfectamente, irregulares estéticas y éticas. Estos edificios que se suceden sin ninguna lógica demuestran una falta total de planificación, exactamente igual es nuestra vida: la vamos haciendo sin tener la más mínima idea de cómo queremos que nos quede...”*  
(MEDIANERAS,2011).



## **ABSTRACT**

The relationship between the human emotion and the modern city is a scientific field that multidisciplinary academics and artists have explored during the last centuries. However, emotions are complex subjective experiences that are culturally shaped (GRUBER,2013); and still need to be strengthened and experimented in diverse cultural, technological and political standpoints to create happier, healthier and sustainable cities (GEHL,2011).

This research aims to explore the psych evolutionary theory of emotion—proposed by Robert Plutchik (1980); as well pretends to display models of urban thinking projected by the Situationist International Movement (1950), Kevin Lynch (1960), Jan Gehl (2011) and Collin Ellard (2018) in some of the western cultured cities. Using playful, constructive and ludic techniques proposed by the Situationists, this thesis presents the building of a psychogeography case study that offers a contemporary overview of the urban qualities and the emotional responses that 109 local participants experienced in a seven-kilometre drift in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa— considered by diverse sources as “one of the most dangerous cities of the world”.

**Keywords:** Urbanism; Emotion; Psychogeography; Situationist International Movement; Tegucigalpa; Honduras

## RESUMO

A relação entre a emoção humana e a cidade moderna é um campo científico que acadêmicos e artistas multidisciplinares têm explorado ao longo dos últimos séculos. No entanto, as emoções são experiências subjetivas complexas que tem sido moldadas culturalmente (GRUBER, 2013); e ainda precisam ser fortalecidos e experimentados em diversos pontos de vista culturais, tecnológicos e políticos para criar cidades mais felizes, saudáveis e sustentáveis (GEHL, 2011).

Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo explorar a teoria psicológica evolutiva da emoção— proposta por Robert Plutchik (1980); também pretende apresentar modelos de pensamento urbano projetados pelo Movimento Internacional Situacionista (1950), Kevin Lynch (1960), Jan Gehl (2011) e Collin Ellard (2018) em algumas das cidades de cultura ocidental. Utilizando técnicas lúdicas e construtivas propostas pelos Situacionistas, esta tese apresenta a construção de um estudo de caso de psicogeografia que oferece um panorama contemporâneo das qualidades urbanas e das respostas emocionais que 109 participantes locais vivenciaram em uma deriva de sete quilômetros no Bairro Palmira e San Carlos em Tegucigalpa - considerada por diversas fontes como “uma das cidades mais perigosas do mundo”.

Palavras-chave: Urbanismo; Emoção; Psicogeografia; Movimento Internacional Situacionista; Tegucigalpa; Honduras

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## INTRODUCTION

*“Y la ciudad, ahora, es como un plano  
De mis humillaciones y fracasos (...)  
No nos une el amor sino el espanto;  
Será por eso que la quiero tanto”*  
(BORGES,2007).

Emotions have long been the most instinctive tools that characterize the human species. They have been in charge of measuring levels of threat or pleasure in day-to-day experiences; they have helped shape ideological and moral concepts in different cultures around the world; and moreover, they have determined the survival or extinction of diverse societies (FELDMAN,2018). Yet, comprehending the relationship between the human emotion and its built environment can be crucial in the development of joyful, healthy and sustainable cities (GEHL,2013).

In the last centuries, there has been a renewed interest from multidisciplinary professionals, artists and urban thinkers to study the emotions formed in the western cultured cities. Through the distinctive influence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century German poet Charles Baudelaire; and the personification of the walking "*flaneur*" by Walter Benjamin in the 1920s Paris (VAN RATINGEN,2017), the term "psychogeography" was firstly coined in 1955 by Guy Debord (leader of the Situationist International Movement), to define "the study of the precise laws and specific effects of the geographical environment, consciously organized or not, on the emotions and behaviour of individuals" (DEBORD,1958). However, the post-modern neoliberal reforms have led other urban thinkers such as Kevin Lynch (United States), Jan Gehl (Copenhagen), Francesco Careri (Italy) and Collin Ellard (United Kingdom) reinforce the idea of "walking as a cognitive act of transformation" (CARERI,2010); and evaluate the negative responses that the unequal distribution of resources produce in today's globalized world.

Today, more than half of the world population live in urban areas. The Industrial Revolution and so the specialization of activities facilitated the development of other trades, and, by extension, urban cities. A study made by Our World in Data shows that in 2019, 4.1 billion people were living in urban areas. This means over 55% of the total world population live in urban settings (RITCHIE,2019). Yet, the amount of people living in economic scarcity

reached 184 million (30.2% of the population), of whom 62 million live in extreme poverty (10.2% of the population) (CEPAL,2019).

Considering the eight basic emotions— joy, sadness, anger, fear, trust, disgust, surprise and anticipation ,proposed by psychologist Robert Plutchik in his 1980s “Psych evolutionary Theory of Emotion” (PLUTCHIK,1980); and eight Urban Guidelines regarding quality criteria and territorial design projected by the Danish architect Jan Gehl in his 2011 book “Cities for People” , this research aims to build a case study to analyse the urban and emotional relations between 109 local participants in 60 study points in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood, one of the first wealthy neighbourhoods in the capital of Honduras— yet considered by diverse sources as “one of the most dangerous cities of the world” (GRIFFIN,2016):

“Across Honduras, endless crime, committed with impunity, has led to an estimated total of 100,000 private security guards. This is a far higher number than the forces of the national police (14,000) and army (12,000) combined (...). Given the crime level, it is wise for strangers to the city to be more conscious of their safety than they would in other cities – such as Colombia’s Medellín – that have started to shrug off former reputations for being dangerous. Foreigners are encouraged to stick to the embassy district, and to travel by taxi” (Ibidem).

Described by the US Department of State as “a constitutional, multiparty republic”, Honduras has been the target of a history of political instability, vulnerability to natural disasters and a high index of violent crimes— where poverty, violence, and insecurity cause striking impacts in its habitants’ emotions and behaviours. During the last decades, Human rights associations have reported:

“Journalists, environmental activists, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are vulnerable to violence. Efforts to reform public-security institutions have stalled. Marred by corruption and abuse, the judiciary and police remain largely ineffective. Impunity for crimes and human rights abuses is the norm” (ROTH,2020)

This research becomes relevant for multiple reasons: First, it supplies information to the few existing public documents that support the urban studies of the Tegucigalpa and the Palmira neighbourhood. Second, it proposes playful qualitative methodologies in which participant's conscientize and reflect on the use of public space; and third, it suggests the expansion of the research to other scenarios and audiences that can provide meaningful information on future urban emotion studies. Thus, this case study research proposes the following research question and hypothesis:

- a) Research Application: What is the relationship between human emotions and the urban characteristics in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa city?
- b) Hypothesis: People feel fearful and mistrustful in the use of public spaces due to a lack of urban quality and so, public life. Places that fully fill Jan Gehl's urban recommendations are more likely to produce positive emotions such as joy, trust and surprise. While study points that do not meet Gehl's requirements are characterized by negative emotions such as fear, anger or anticipation.

### **GENERAL OBJECTIVE**

Correlate the influence of the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood's urban design with the emotional response of an assorted group of locals in Tegucigalpa city between 2019 and 2020.

### **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

The proposed psychogeography case study takes on the challenge of exploring how Palmira's urban design influences the emotional responses of local users. There are three specific research objectives:

- a) Identify, categorize and analyse the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood using urban methodologies proposed by Kevin Lynch (1970s) and Jan Gehl (2013).
- b) To use playful qualitative and quantitative methodologies such as the *derive* (or drifting) and open interviews to explore the urban and emotional relations of Tegucigalpa's contemporary landscape.
- c) Identify predominant emotions in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood using Robert Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions.

- d) Develop psychogeography maps to communicate the results of the research.

## DISSERTATION STRUCTURE

The following research is segmented into five chapters beside the Introduction and Conclusion. **Introduction** contains a general contextualization of the research and introduces a brief insight of the psychogeography case study research in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood located in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

In **Chapter One: The Evolution of Human Emotion**, a historical timeline of the human evolution frames the biological and cultural background of the contemporary man and woman. It answers theories of how the human species have inhabited the world and how different cultures –with similar and contrasting characteristics – have shaped the actual built environment, concepts of relationships, freedom and morality in the contemporary city.

**Chapter Two: Urban Thinkers of the Western Modern Age** explores the story of modern age through the Situationist International Movement (1957-1970) and other urban thinkers such as Kevin Lynch, William Whyte and Gordon Cullen. This modern age urban thinkers engage the practices of playful, ludic and constructive behaviours that are expressed through psychogeography mapping, derives and other urban theories.

**Chapter Three: Psychogeography of the Postmodern city** identifies the postmodern city as product of neoliberal reforms that permitted today's globalized cities and "the culture of fear". Additionally, the chapter classifies and describes Collin Ellard's urban emotions into five categories: love, lust, boredom, anxiety and awe.

**Chapter Four: Research Method** describes the method for building a psychogeography case study in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood by developing three methodologic segments (Exploration, Fieldwork and Data Treatment) that describes data collection and analysis techniques that relate Plutchik's 8 basic emotion and Gehl's Urban recommendations.

**Chapter Five: Psychogeography Case Study in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood** presents the case study results produced in the previous chapter by introducing a historical background of Honduras and providing the urban and emotional results of seven groups in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood.

Finally, **Conclusion** and **Discussion**, summarizes and builds the final considerations of the research by closing and reflecting on the researcher's results.

Figure 1 Research Summary



Source: by Author (2020)

## 1 THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN EMOTION

“It came to me when I tried to classify your species, and I realised that humans are not actually mammals. Every mammal on this planet instinctively develops a natural equilibrium with the surrounding environment; but you humans do not. Instead you multiply, and multiply, until every resource is consumed. The only way for you to survive is to spread to another area. There is another organism on this planet that follows the same pattern... a virus” (THE MATRIX,1999).

For a long period of time, humans have adapted to a shifting ecosphere as they evolved cognitive and physical characteristics. Nine human species strolled the Earth 300,000 years ago (LONGRICH,2019) and according to the Italian architect Francesco Careri, “Walking has allowed man to inhabit the world” (CARERI,2010). The act of traversing space from the natural need to find food, shelter and sex – the basic human and animal needs and trigger to a wide variety of emotions (PLUTCHIK,1980).

### 1.1 EMOTION: DEFINITIONS AND THEORIES

“I don't want to be at the mercy of my emotions. I want to use them, to enjoy them, and to dominate them” (WILDE, 1890).

Emotions are felt by everyone, but how they are articulated varies on each individual (CHERRY,2020). In psychology, it is understood that emotions are temporary subjective experiences that are accompanied by physiological, cognitive and behavioural chain reactions (GRUBER,2013). For the American psychologists, Robert Plutchik and June Gruber, emotions are recognized as “powerful forces that affect our behaviour and thoughts” (PLUTCHIK,1980) proposed as “non-subjective experiences, but rather a constructed or interference based on various classes of evidence; such as verbal reports about inner feelings, as well expressive behaviours and peer-group reactions” (GRUBER,2013).

However, it is very common that people confuse terminologies of “emotion”, “mood”, “feeling” and “personality traits” (HARRIS,2017). Although all these terminologies are linked to one another, they do not necessarily mean the same thing. Emotion expert, June Gruber on the Human Emotion Yale course defines what an emotion is clearly not (GRUBER,2013):



- a) *An emotion is not a mood*: A mood is a more long-lasting state it can last days to weeks to even months; and unlike an emotion, it does not have an aboutness, it does not have an intentional or eliciting object.
- b) *An emotion is not a feeling*. Feeling refers to these subjective representations of an emotion. This is a private internal experience to the individual.
- c) *An emotion is not a personality trait*. Personality traits are stable individual differences across situations and time. Whereas emotions are these briefer responses, typically to something external from the environment or maybe an internal thought or feeling.
- d) *Emotions are not our cognitions or thoughts*. Cognitions have been described as interpretations of the surrounding events made by humans and animals. They will be considered as synonyms that include functions of perceiving, conceptualizing and remembering.

The first notions of emotion set back in the Classic Ancient Greece, when Hippocrates and his successors thought of an emotion as “a balance or imbalance of the four humours in the human body – the black bile, yellow bile, phlegm and blood” (NUTTON,1993). Hippocrates argued that when these humours were in perfect balance, health prevailed; when they were out of balance, diseases took over the body. The purpose of the individual was to have good personal hygiene, to keep the humours in balance, and the management of the body's fluids such as blood, mucus and fesses (DORLING KINDERSLEY, 2016). Then, Aristotle termed *pathos*, to describe emotions as “largely passive states, located within a general metaphysical landscape contrasting active and passive, form and matter, and actuality and potentiality” (PAKALUK,2011). However, Aristoteles still saw emotions as somewhat inferior to- or in conflict with- both reason and rationality (GRUBER,2013). According to him, “emotions are experienced through pain, pleasure or both, where this pain or pleasure is intentional and representational” (PAKALUK,2011).

Furthermore, during the Enlightenment period, philosophers like Descartes, Spinoza and Hume tried to pinpoint what an emotion is. In *the Passions of the Soul* published in 1649, Descartes rejected the idea that emotional effects are mainly to be dealt from a moral context through the application of reason. “Instead, he considered that affects and

emotions neither as good nor bad, but as part of the “aesthetic machine” of the body and as aspects of the soul” (SJÖHOLM,2017).

However, perspectives on emotions from an evolutionary point of view were initiated in the 19th century by Charles Darwin (GRUBER,2013). In his book *The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animal*, Darwin advocated that emotions evolve via natural selection and that they were not specific to humans, but to animals as well (DARWIN,1872). Emotions are seen as adaptive roles that serve an important purpose: communicating and aiding survival instincts related to food, shelter and sex, the human and animal basic needs (PLUTCHIK,1980).

“Primal emotions, such as fear, are associated with ancient parts of the brain and presumably evolved among our pre mammalian ancestors. Filial emotions, such as a human mother's love for her offspring, seem to have evolved among early mammals. Social emotions, such as guilt and pride, evolved among social primates. Sometimes, a more recently evolved part of the brain moderates an older part of the brain, such as when the cortex moderates the amygdala's fear response” (KISAK,2016).

Supporting Darwin's concept, American theorist Abraham Maslow proposed in 1943, two more non-physical needs that separated the human species from animals: self-esteem and self-actualization needs (MASLOW,2013). Maslow established in his publication "*A Theory of Human Motivation* " two main classification of needs: the spiritual need and the material needs (Ibidem, p.9). Maslow anticipated that humans can't live only with the spiritual needs nor the physical, but both to be whole and find a purpose in life. According to him, humans and animals start with “a set of non-negotiable set of physiological needs” such as food, water, warmth and rest. Then, the individual implies the urgent safety needs for security and protection from any possible threats. Next, the spiritual domain demands belongingness, friends and lovers; followed by respect and esteem needs. And lastly, self-actualization needs that are defined as "living into our true potential" (Ibidem).

By 1962, the American psychologist, Robert Plutchik developed 10 postulates that blended Darwin's and Maslow's ideas. Plutchik's influential theory proposed emotion as evolutive constructions of reality in antagonist pairs:

“Postulate 1. The concept of emotion is applied to all evolutionary levels and is applied to animals and humans.

Postulate 2. Emotions have evolutionary history and have evolved in various forms of expression in different species.

Postulate 3. Emotions serve an adaptive role in helping organisms deal with survival issues posed by the environment.

Postulate 4. Despite the differences in expression forms, there are certain patterns and elements that can be identified in general.

Postulate 5. There is a small number of basic, primary or prototype emotions.

Postulate 6. All other emotions are a mixture of basic emotions.

Postulate 7. Primary emotions are hypothetical constructs or idealized states.

Postulate 8. Primary emotions are conceptualized in pair opposites.

Postulate 9. All emotions vary in degrees of similarity.

Postulate 10. Each emotion exists in degrees of intensity of arousal” (PLUTCHIK,1980).

Figure 2 Evolutive Theory of Emotion



Source: Adapted by Author (2020)

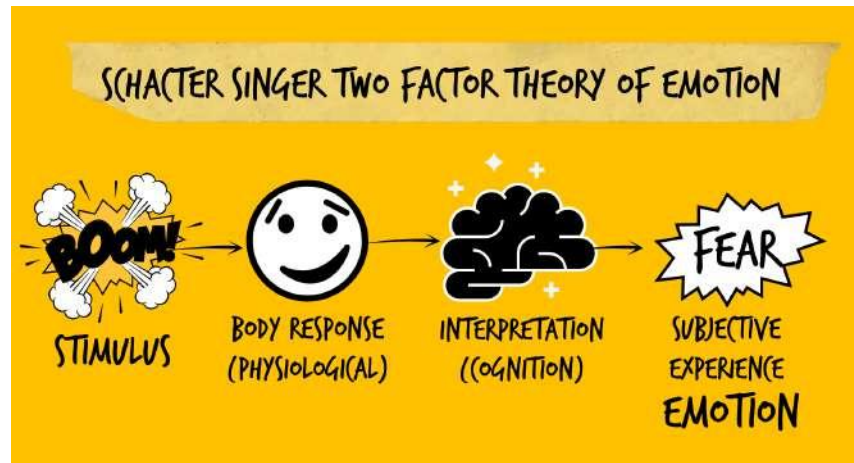
Understanding emotion implied the activation of the nervous system, displaying a chain of physiological, cognitive and behavioural responses (FELDMAN BARRETT,2018). The physiological response refers to the body changes in the Autonomic Nervous System and Central Nervous System when experiencing an emotion

(FRITSCHER,2020) such as an increased heart rate, body temperature and sweat (HARRIS,2017). The Cognitive or subjective response is what is interpreted through the use of memory, process thinking tools and judgmental definitions (BERKOWITZ,2020); and the behavioural response refers to how humans' express emotions in conscious or unconscious levels (MINTON,2014). However, emotions are also characterized for having multiple components that build its operational system (GRUBER,2013):

- a) Emotions have a valence, this means that emotions have a positive, negative or neutral value.
- b) Emotions have an aboutness or an eliciting or intentional object.
- c) Emotions serve a certain purpose or function and they are vital for our survival.
- d) Emotions have a multi-component function that make up and characterize the motion.

Different theories were proposed to explain the process of experiencing an emotion. William James and Carl Lange proposed The James-Lange theory by suggesting that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events or external stimuli. However, other scientific researchers found that physiological arousal is not enough to cause an emotion (CHERRY,2020). Walter Cannon and Phillip Bard proposed instead that the emotional state and the physiological response are two separate processes in which a stimulus provokes independent emotion and a physical response (CANNON,1927). But then again, contrary to this theory, there have been many reports of physiological stimuli influencing emotions that led to conclude that it is unlikely to have the body disconnected from the emotion processing (HARRIS,2017). One of the most accepted theories was proposed in the 1960s by Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer who introduced the cognitive factor. The Schachter-Singer Two-Factor Theory unites the physiological and cognitive responses by suggesting that when the stimulus elicits some physiological response (or arousal), the arousal prompts a cognition that interprets the source of the arousal; and occasions the emotional experience (HARRIS...,2017).

Figure 3 Schachter Singer Two Factor Theory of Emotion



Source: Adapted by Author (2020)

From an emotional evolution perspective, cognition was developed as a mechanism to predict the future (CHERRY,2020). Plutchik implied that cognition processes- such as perceiving and remembering, play a fundamental role in experiencing an emotion. According to him, human beings must be able to recognize and identify beneficial or harmful aspects of the environment in some way:

“Cognitions are concerned with whether a stimulus is beneficial or harmful, although there are different types of benefits, just as there are different types of harms (...) Most events are evaluated as both good and bad, beneficial as well harmful. This is the basis of the wide existence of conflict” (PLUTCHIK,1980).

According to June Gruber, “cognitive activities are a form of map making” and environment modelling that functions through information codes (GRUBER,2013). Robert Plutchik implied that the ability to categorize the environment helped develop foresight of future needs: “The more precisely the environment could be categorized, greater capacities to make behaviour predictions became possible. In the most basic sense, any organism should be able to predict on the basis of limited information whether there is food, a mate or danger in its environment. Depending on the prediction, the organism makes a decision to run, to attack, to play or to mate” (PLUTCHIK, 1980, p.16).

Studies have shown that the most vivid autobiographical and collective memories tend to be from highly emotional events, which are likely to be reinforced through the media with more clarity than other neutral events (FELDMAN BARRETT,2018).The original

framework relating emotion and memory starts in the 1970's with the work of Brown and Kulik, who introduced the concept of "flashbulb memories". Flashbulb memories is a phenomenon in which a person can recall an event through a photographic form (DORLING KINDERSLEY, 2016, p.237). These types of memories are usually recalled more vividly due to a collective reinforcement through media and verbal storytelling. Flashbulb memories answer questions such as: Where did it happen? What is going on? Who told the news? How did others feel? What happened next? (BROWN, KULIK,1977).

However, revisions have shown that memory is not always precise and accurate (GRUBER...,2013). Cognitive psychologist, Gordon Bower responded to this incongruencies by coining the concept of "Mood Congruence" by enhancing the idea that memory is a result of collected associated images, concepts and interpretations created in our past cognitions and experiences (BOWER apud GRUBER,2013). Bower evidenced that people are able to better remember information if they learn it and recall it in the same congruent emotional state (DORLING KINDERSLEY,2016). This means that if a person learns something in a fearful state, the person will be able to recall the information when he or she is presented in the same emotional state. (BERKOWITZ,2000).

## 1.2 PLUTCHIK'S UNIVERSAL WHEEL OF EMOTIONS

Different models have been formulated to name and homogenize the human emotional experience across cultures. In 1890, William James proposed four basic emotions: fear, grief, love, and rage, based on bodily involvement (REDDING,2011). In the 1990s, Paul Ekman identified six basic emotions: anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness and surprise (EKMAN,1992). However, Richard and Bernice Lazarus in 1996 expanded the list to 15 emotions: aesthetic experience, anger, anxiety, compassion, depression, envy, fright, gratitude, guilt, happiness, hope, jealousy, love, pride, relief, sadness, and shame (LAZARUS,1996). Yet, researchers at University of California, Berkeley identified 27 categories of emotion: admiration, adoration, aesthetic appreciation, amusement, anger, anxiety, awe, awkwardness, boredom, calmness, confusion, craving, disgust, empathic pain, entrancement, excitement, fear, horror, interest, joy, nostalgia, relief, romance, sadness, satisfaction, sexual desire and surprise (COWEN,2017).

By 1980, Plutchik proposed “The Wheel of Emotions” to illustrate different emotions, intensities and blends :

“Primary: The eight sectors are designed to indicate that there are eight primary emotions: anger, anticipation, joy, trust, fear, surprise, sadness and disgust.

Opposites: Each primary emotion has a polar opposite. These are based on the physiological reaction each emotion:

Combinations: The emotions with no colour represent an emotion that is a combination of the two primary emotions.

Intensity: The cone’s vertical dimension represents intensity – emotions intensify as they move from the outside to the centre of the wheel, which is also indicated by the colour” (PLUTCHIK,1980).

Plutchik reasoned that primitive societies formed into cooperative groups in order to occupy territories, communicate and facilitate resources. Yet, he also identified four universal adaptation problems that trigger diverse and opposite human emotions along the history of civilizations: hierarchy, territoriality identity, and temporality (PLUTCHIK,1980). Hierarchy refers to “the vertical dimension of social life in which an individual has access to physiological resources. The organization of social life is reflected in age relations, sexes, and in the social and economic classes of society and its preeminent in military life. Dominance hierarchies are connected to anger and fear emotions” (Ibidem, p.27) In counterpart, Territoriality happens when territories define an area or space of potential nourishment necessary for survival, or an area that is safe from attack or predation. Plutchik proposes the hypothesis that the basic emotions related to territoriality are exploration and its opposite, surprise (Ibidem, p.28)

“Territories may be expressed through scent markings, tree scratches or boundary lines developed through exploration of the environment. When an individual gets to know an environment, he/she may begin to have some control over it. But control is possible only within certain limits or boundaries. When boundaries are penetrated by other organisms, this represents a potential threat to survival. It represents a potential loss of control” (PLUTCHIK,1980).

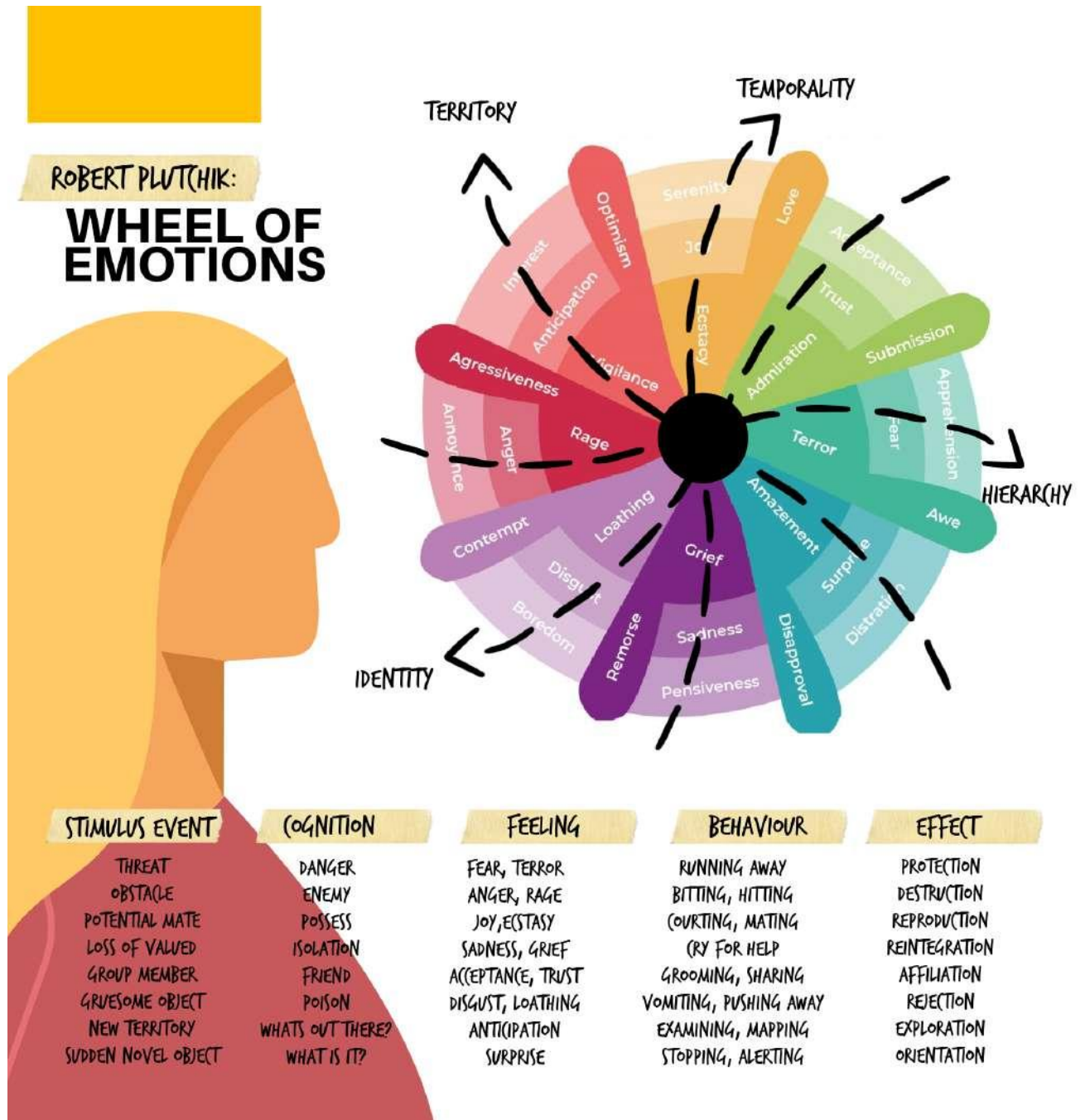
Identity, in simplest terms, refers to “the distinguishing character or personality of an individual or the relation established by psychological identification” (GRUBER,2013). As a result, group membership is essential for survival, as it aids cooperative hunting, group

defense, and social communication. (Ibidem, p.28) “However, for an individual to benefit from group membership, he has to know what group he belongs to. Such recognition is based on a wide variety of cues, which include for example size, shape, colour, markings, sound patterns and particularly in lower animals, chemical or olfactory cues” (PLUTCHIK,1980).

Finally, temporality refers to the limited duration of an individual’s life in which organisms learn basic skills about social living. As so, “the reality of death creates the inevitability of loss and separation for those who are living, and it creates the need for social solutions to the problems of loss” (GRUBER,2013). Yet, individuals without support from other members of their social group do not survive for very long: “The problem of limited span of existence has affected the evolution of a series of social institutions that are designed to deal with this problem. These include mourning rituals, birth, death and reunion mythic, preparation for afterlife, and possibly certain aspects of religion” (PLUTCHIK,1980).



Figure 4 Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions



Source: Adapted by Author (2020)

## 2 URBAN THINKERS OF THE WESTERN MODERN AGE

“When you learn to recognise the beauty in ruins and weeds, you’re really getting somewhere” (WALKER,2019).

*“É sempre uma aventura entrar num espaço desconhecido, porque a vida e a personalidade dos que o ocupam vão infundindo nele as suas características, de tal modo que, assim que entramos, passamos a respirar novas formas de emoção”* (WOOLF,1930).

The Modern Age represented a change in the organization of economic, social and political structures of the medieval citizens (VAN RATINGEN,2017). Cities like London and Paris were growing on a profligate scale and gave rise to new models of urban life —and the personification of the *flaneur*<sup>1</sup> (DUZ,2016). The *flaneur* was a literary type of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with associations related to: “man of leisure”, “the idler”, “the urban explorer”, among other expressions (SHAYA,2004). The term was invented by German Jew theorist Walter Benjamin inspired on the 1863’s essay “*The Painter of Modern Life*” written by the German poet Charles Baudelaire (VAN RATINGEN,2017):

“The crowd is his domain (...) for the perfect idler, for the passionate observer it becomes an immense source of enjoyment to establish his dwelling in the throng, in the ebb and flow, the bustle, the fleeting and the infinite. To be away from home and yet to feel at home anywhere; to see the world, to be at the very centre of the world...” (BAUDELAIRE,2002).

Being a *flâneur* became an “emblematic archetype of the modern man experience” (SHAYA,2004), yet it was an exclusive idea used to describe white, middle class European men (ELKIN,2016). Benjamin applied Baudelaire’s “man of the crowd” by exploring the modern city under a perspective that engaged political awareness, observed capitalist consumption and explored new art displays (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

During the First and Second World War, Walter Benjamin registered the modern city renovations by collecting publicity advertising, photographing and writing texts influenced by Baudelaire, Georg Simmel, Ernst Cassirer among other intellectuals (RESTREPO,2017). By 1927, Benjamin created *The Arcade Project* - an important reference for the contemporary psychogeography methodologies (VAN RATINGEN,2017). *The Arcades Project* is an unfinished work that consisted in a

voluminous compilation of collage of quotes, newspaper snippets, advertising and other visuals from the capitalist city life in Paris in the 19th century (WITTE,1991). Benjamin described The Arcade project as “the theatre of all my struggles and all my ideas” (BENJAMIN,2013) as he attempts to reveal how the innovative construction of the arcades — with their open display of bourgeois commodities— may provide political illumination (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

*The Arcades Project* situated the *flâneur* as a target of late-stage capitalism among Paris’ arcades or shopping malls – the most important architecture of the century (BENJAMIN,2013). As arcades were introduced substantially in the European cities, elegant shops, full of luxury items with illuminated objects on display revealed a new landscape for consumption and political capitalism. Benjamin wrote diverse essays narrating some of his wandering drifts on Berlin, Naples and Marseille. In these essays, he would combine the poetic and socio-political critiques influenced by Baudelaire and Marxist anti-capitalist ideals (VAN RATINGEN,2018). In his book “Berlin Around the 1900s” published originally in 1950, Benjamin expresses:

“Not to find one's way around a city does not mean much. But to lose one's way in a city, as one loses one's way in a forest, requires some schooling. Street names must speak to the urban wanderer like the snapping of dry twigs, and little streets in the heart of the city must reflect the times of day, for him, as clearly as a mountain valley. This art I acquired rather late in life; it fulfilled a dream, of which the first traces were labyrinths on the blotting papers in my school notebooks” (BENJAMIN, 2006).

Yet, the 1930’s Nazi Regime created a threatening atmosphere for the Jews across Europe, and Benjamin. Between 1941 and 1945, six million Jews were murdered - around two-thirds of Europe's Jewish population. (BROSNAN,2018). The historical record indicates that Walter Benjamin escaped to the Spanish frontier in 1932 with plans to seek shelter in the United States. However, on September 1940, he was found dead (generally thought as suicide) in a hotel room in the Catalan town of Port Bou (THE GUARDIAN,2001).

Figure 5 Paris Arcade Passages



Source: Obvious Magazine (2003)

## 2.1 THE SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT (1957-1970)

“There is freedom only in a situation, and there is a situation only through freedom... There can be a free for-itself only as engaged in a resisting world. Outside of this engagement the notions of freedom, of determination, of necessity lose all meaning” (SARTRE,1943).

“Some sort of psychological repression dominates this individual... Le Corbusier model is the only image that arouses in me the idea of immediate suicide. He is destroying the last remnants of joy. And of love, passion, freedom” (CHTCHEGLOV, 1953).

The *flaneur* was said to be a disappearing species after Walter Benjamin's death, (VAN RATINGEN,2017), the physical and psychological devastation brought by the Second World War created new relationships among the European society and new urban re-structuration was solicited (BLAKEMORE,2020). As cities were destroyed, the rebuilding of housing became a priority. The Post War redevelopment moved in a “fast pace” and about one third of the city of Paris was replaced by monotonous housing blocks proposed by modernist architects like Charles-Edouard Jeannerette-Gris or commonly known as Le Corbusier (VAN RATINGEN,2017). The Swedish architect was criticized by representatives of traditional architecture and the left-political activists as he prepared

urban plans that proposed regrouping of thousands of people in functional and geometric skyscrapers. These plans were rejected, but they subsequently circulated throughout the world and became doctrines of the modern and contemporary urban design (DŹWIERZYŃSKA, 2017).

However, the ideas Baudelaire and Benjamin theorized about urban wandering or *flânerie* experiences reimbursed as a post-war revolutionary statement in the 1950s (VAN RATINGEN,2017). The spread of artistic expression and intellectual writings in the public spaces of European cities became one of the main purposes of the Situationist International Movement -a group of social intellectual revolutionists that developed new approaches on cultural, political and urban experiments (VAN RATINGEN, 2017, p.18).

Figure 6 Post- World War II, Dresden



Source: History Channel (2020).

The Situationist International Movement was founded in 1957 by diverse artistic, political and Avant Gard intellectuals from all Europe (RESTREPO,2017). The group promoted the use of art and social criticism to explore new techniques of engagement in cultural protest and public revolutionary praxis (VAN RATINGEN,2017). Witold Jerzy van Ratingen in his 2017 thesis publication *Loitering with Intent: The Histories and Futures of 'Psychogeography'* identified four of the main group members that conformed the Situationist International Movement (Ibidem):

a) Dadaist and Surrealist Movement (1916-1939): launched on 1916 in Zurich and by intellectuals, artists, refugees and exiles of the First World War. The movement was characterized by an evoked childish, irrational protest that rejected conventional idealism of the modern capitalist society (TRATCHMAN, 2017). The Surrealists instead were characterized by a profound intent to heal and reconstruct the world peace through the creation of ludic experiences (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

“Psychic automatism in its pure state, by which one proposes to express...the actual functioning of thought...in the absence of any control exercised by reason, exempt from any aesthetic or moral concern” (TATE,2016).

- b) The Lettrist International (1952-1957): was a collective of radical left sided artists and theorists based on the city of Paris between 1952 and 1957 (KAUFMANN,2011). Founded by the French theorist and filmmaker Guy Debord, Michèle Bernstein, Gil J. Wolman and Ivan Chtcheglov (VAN RATINGEN,2017)– The LI was characterized by writing cultural, urban and political critic in their magazine "Potlatch" – described "the most urgent exercise of liberty for the destruction of idols" (POTLACH No.1 apud. VAN RATINGEN,2017). The young, bohemian Lettrist International artists and intellectuals developed four main concepts- that are the major contributions in the Situationist International Movement: the *derive*, Unitary Urbanism, Psychogeography and *Detournement* (see Chapter 2.1.1: Contributions to Urban Studies).
- c) The International Movement for an Imaginist Bauhaus (IMIB) was an European avant-garde artistic tendency that formed after the breakup of COBRA (Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam Art Group). Originally founded by the former Danish member Asger Jorn, Enrico Baj and Sergio Dangelo from the Nuclear Art Movement. (HOME,2018). The Movement was founded in Switzerland in 1953 in the search of new art ideas and techniques, Asger Jorn –along with Guy Debord (from the LI) became the developers of *The Naked City* psychogeography map in 1958. Also, the Dutch architect and painter Constant Nieuwenhuys evolves the Lettrist International (LI) manifesto written by Ivan Chtcheglov: *Formulary for a New Urbanism* and develops *the New Babylon* project, a model of a ludic, anti-capitalist city (RESTREPO,2017).

d) The London Psychogeographical Association: (1957-): was a one member "association" founded in 1957 by the British artist, Ralph Rumney (VAN RATINGEN,2017). Rumney organized the first psychogeographical exposition in Brussels which later on joined the Situationist International Movement. By that time, the British contributions to the psychogeographical field were barely notable, but after the disintegration of the Situationist International, the British colonies brought contemporary post-Situationist insights.

### 2.1.1 Contributions to Urban Studies

The Situationist International Movement official inauguration involved nine founding groups that met in an unknown bar in the town of Cosio d'Arroscia Italy, consolidating the beginning of a new cultural and urban movement in the western cultured Europe (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

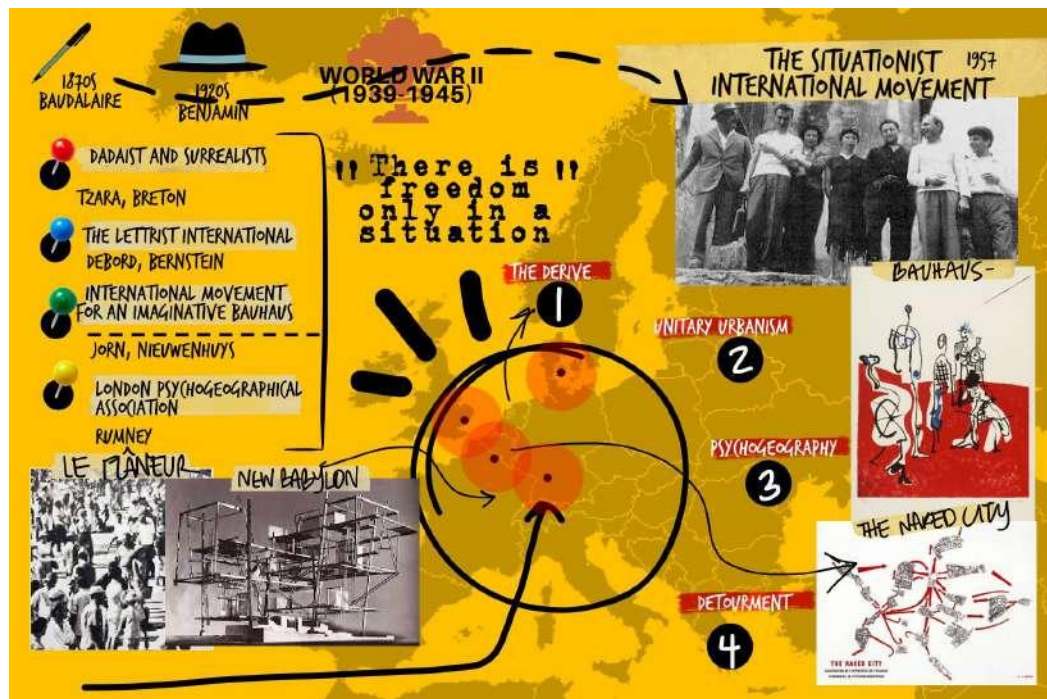
The principal activity of the SI was the conception of the "situation", a word that derived from Jean Paul Sartre's 1943 book *Being and Nothingness* (Ibidem):

"There is freedom only in a situation, and there is a situation only through freedom... There can be a free for-itself only as engaged in a resisting world. Outside of this engagement the notions of freedom, of determination, of necessity lose all meaning" (SARTRE,1943).

The SI became "a radical movement devoted to the disruption and reimagining of the systems which govern everyday life" (THE ART STORY,2018). The movement valued collective work and the decentralization of creation (RESTREPO,2017). Architecture and human geography were also key influences on the Situationist movement that related by positioning maps as socially agreed representations of environments (THE ART STORY,2018). However, Psychogeography mapping offered ludic opportunities "to subvert the way people think about the spaces they transit" (VAN RATINGEN, 2017).

The Situationist International Movement, developed four major contributions on the urban and artistic scenario: Theory of the *dérive*, Unitary Urbanism: The New Babylon Project, *detournement*, and psychogeography mapping (RESTREPO,2017).

Figure 7 The Situationist International Movement



Source: Adapted by Author (2020)

### 2.1.1.1 Theory of the *dérive*

“The sudden change of ambiance in a street within the space of a few meters; the evident division of a city into zones of distinct psychic atmospheres; the appealing or repelling character of certain places—these phenomena all seem to be neglected. In any case they are never envisaged as depending on causes that can be uncovered by careful analysis and turned to account” (DEBORD,1956).

The *dérive* is a technique of rapid passage, in which a person walks through varied ambiance using “ a playful-constructive behaviour” (VAN RATINGEN,2017). The awareness of the emotional effects in a journey or stroll opened multiple possibilities on exploring the city— whose success was not measured on physical dimensions, but in the quality of experiences (RESTREPO,2017).

The Situationist International (SI) suggested that a person can *dérive* alone, however the numerical arrangement depended on the level of awareness of the participants (VAN RATINGEN,2017). Debord theorized that the average duration of a *dérive* is one day, considered as the time between two periods of sleep:

“It is preferable for the composition of these groups to change from one *dérive* to another. With more than four or five participants, the specifically *dérive* character rapidly diminishes, and in any case, it is impossible for there



to be more than ten or twelve people without the *dérive* fragmenting into several simultaneous *derives*” (DEBORD,1956).

Drifting became an activity for touring and analysing the unexplored parts of the city with the aim of rebuilding the urban space for a new everyday life (KAUFMANN,2011).

#### 2.1.1.2 Unitary Urbanism: The New Babylon Project

“Architecture: the simplest medium that articulates space and time to model reality, to make dream. It's not only about articulations and plastic modulations, it expresses an ephemeral beauty. More than an influenced modulation that inscribes itself to the eternal curve of desire. Architecture tomorrow will be a way to modify actual conceptions of time and space, it will be a knowledge and action medium” (CHTCHEGLOV,1953).

According to Van Ratingen, Unitary Urbanism (UU) was the most promising formulation of The Situationist International Movement (RATINGEN,2017). Based on Ivan Chtcheglov's manifesto: Formulary for a Unitary Urbanism, The Situationists were creating a model utopian city inspired by the 19th century Fourier phalansteries (RESTREPO,2017). A Phalanstery was “ a type of building designed for a self-contained utopian community, ideally consisting of 500–2000 people working together for mutual benefit developed” (HARPER,2016). Contradicting to the urban ideals of Le Corbusier and inspired by Fourier's phalansteries, the Dutch architect Constant Nieuwenhuys – member of the International Movement of Imaginative Bauhaus – develops in 1959 a project called *The New Babylon* (Ibidem, p.16). Initially known as *Dériville* or "drift city" (PAQUOT,2010), *The New Babylon* turned to be a radical experimental city of floating decks and movable partitions (MUDIE,2015) that Nieuwenhuys described as “one immeasurable labyrinth in which every space is temporary, everything is new, everything is changing and nothing can serve as a constant landmark” (NIEUWENHUYS apud. MUDIE,2015).

The New Babylon project consisted in a series of writings, drawings, models and colleges that tied Nieuwenhuys theories of urban development and social interaction. Nieuwenhuys argued that “behaviour must remain as free as possible” or any other limitation for creating new atmospheres (NIEUWENHUYS,1999). In theory, Nieuwenhuys idea of New Babylon would've been a technological city of nomads, whose

construction would be done as the population moved over the existing cities, through the drift, forming a temporary and dynamic network (BANHAM,1976).

By 1960, Constant Nieuwenhuys resigned from the Situationist International Movement and as head of the Bureau of Unitary Urbanism (SADLER,1998), however his successors Attila Kotányi and Raoul Vaneigem theorized ten statements for the UU:

- “1. Nothingness of Urbanism and Nothingness of the Spectacle: the idea of urbanism is a plain spectacular ideology.
2. City Planning as Conditioning and False Participation: cities became a domestication of space through capitalist development in which the popular consent is bureaucratic conditioned.
3. Traffic Circulation, Supreme Stage of Urban Planning: power and organization are evaluated through social hierarchies. Power is expressed on the facility of moving from one point to the other.
4. Distance from the Urban Spectacle: the spectacular system frames a model for behaviour and only a mass awakening can benefit conscious constructions of the environment.
5. An Indivisible Freedom: cities are manipulated through everyday tensions.
6. The Landing: all space is already occupied. Materializing freedom means beginning by appropriating a few patches of the surface of a domesticated planet.
7. The Illumination of *Détournement*: transcriptions of the ideas and poetry in urban life.
8. Conditions of Dialogue: practice resolutions for self-realization.
9. Raw Material and Transformation: destruction of present conditioning and construction of new free histories.
10. End of the Prehistory of Conditioning: architecture and urbanism should be transformed through the everyday revolutions” (KOTANYI, VANEIGMEN,1961).

A couple of months later, the Unitary Urbanism and *New Babylon* project was discontinued- as the leader and head chief, Constant was no longer part of the Situationist International Movement, leaving to the Situationists the practice and theorization of the third collaboration, the *détournement* (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

Figure 8 The New Babylon Project



Source: Constant: The New Babylon, Amazon Books (2016).

### 2.1.1.3 *Détournement*

“*Détournement* is the flexible language of anti-ideology. It appears in communication that knows it cannot claim to embody any definitive certainty. It is language that cannot and need not be confirmed by any previous or supercritical reference” (DEBORD,2003).

Termed by Debord and Wolman as “the integration of present or past artistic productions into a superior construction of a milieu,” (DEBORD,1956) *détournement* consciously treats all the art culture as commons; it turns all capitalist expressions and its propagandistic culture against itself with variations from the playful plagiarism of well-known poetry and philosophy to the propagandistic sabotage of ‘spectacular’ messaging (HOLT,2010). The concept of *détournement* became a popular influence in the 1970s and 1980s contemporary artists as it is the case of the Punk Culture and Culture Jammers (Ibidem).

The purpose of *detouring* was to lose the complete meaning of an object and resignification other elements (VAN RATINGEN,2017).Guy Debord and Gil J Wolman classified *détourned* elements into two types:

- a) Minor: are *détournements* of elements that in themselves are of no real importance such as a snapshot, a press clipping, an everyday object which draw all their meaning from being placed in a new context
- b) Deceptive: are when already significant elements such as a major political or philosophical text, great artwork or work of literature take on new meanings or scope by being placed in a new context. (DEBORD,1956)

Figure 9 Culture Jamming Detourments



Source: [www.theconsciousresistance.com](http://www.theconsciousresistance.com) (2017).

#### 2.1.1.4 Psychogeography

The work of a new culture and new artistic dynamics for social analysis led to a poetic formalism which provoked an amplification of psychoanalytic rationalism in benefit of architecture (CARERI, 2010). Psychogeography was defined by the Situationist as “the study of specific effects of the geographical environment on the emotions and behaviours of individuals” (DEBORD,1958).

According to Chtcheglov, the main form of a psychogeographical practice would be the *dérive*, a rapid passage through different ambiances that involve playful experimental behaviours and unpredictable experiences (CHTCHEGLOV, 1945). Few *dérive* texts remain public, however Situationist researchers look towards Abdelhafid Khatib’s psychogeographical survey of Les Hales or Michèle Bernstein’s essays in the Lettrist

International magazine, Potlatch to get an impression of their psychogeographical language and grammar (HOLT,2010).

Inspired by Walter Benjamin's Arcade Project and André Breton's Surrealist Manifesto, Debord proposed to visually describe the derives through an influential cartography that describes mere personal experiences (VAN RATINGEN, 2017, p.19). The first real psychogeographical map was 1957 *La Guide Psychogéographique de Paris*, a plan that invited the tourist to get lost in the city (RESTREPO,2017). In that same year, Ager Jorn and Debord published *The Naked City*: 18 cut outs of the urban network of Paris and relocated randomly in a new map. Its cut outs represent Ambiental unities that - differing to the capitalist system- are classified through emotional and affective intuition rather than administrative qualities of the Paris' habitants. The map also contains 46 passages in different sizes that link one ambience with another (Ibidem, p.40).

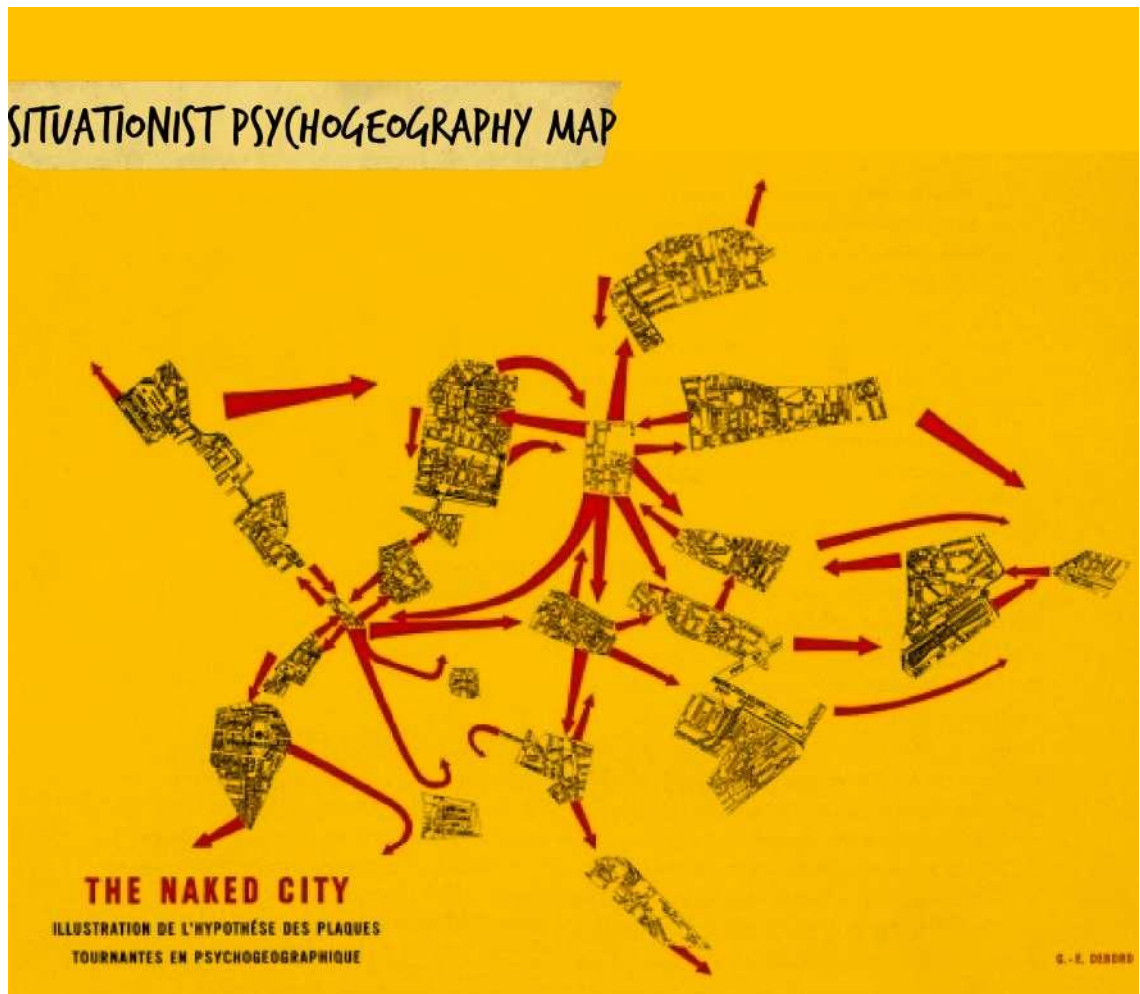
Van Ratingen defines “The Naked City” as a non-traditional cartography, which may lack objectivism but rather makes the user more conscious about its surroundings through individual urban explorations; further than what technology and an economic model may offer (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

Nevertheless, cinema and filmmaking were another 'alienated form of communication' (DEBORD, 1958). For what Walter Benjamin would call an "experimentation of other realities" (BENJAMIN,2013), Debord defined cinema as a way to capture and modify its present. Filmmaking will serve for two main purposes: employment of propaganda of the Situationist International Movement and constructive elements of the actual situations (VAN RATINGEN, 2017). Situationist films shared some psychogeographical qualities in the SI doctrine: the search of alternative landscapes, new personal passions and powers of the architecture in the emotions. The most important films were *On the Passage of a few persons through a rather brief unity of time* (1959); *Critique of Separation* (1961); and *Society of the Spectacle* (1975) (VAN RATINGEN, 2017, p.45).

After publishing their last issue of the Situationist International Magazine in 1972, the Situationist International Movement was dissolved due to personal problems between its

members (VAN RATINGEN,2017). However, its contributions led to new movements in architecture and cultural manifestations (RESTREPO,2017).

Figure 10 The Naked City 1957



Source: Research Gate (2017) adapted by Author (2020)

## 2.2 POST-SITUATIONISM: OTHER URBAN THEORISTS (1960-1980)

“Sometimes, the old cars stall in the middle of the road and the pedestrians move around them like waves around a rock, though not without condemning the drivers of the badly placed vehicles with withering looks. Hard rhythms: alternations of silence and outburst, time both broken and accentuated, striking he who takes to listening from his window, which astonishes him more than the disparate movements of the crowds...” (LEFEBVRE,1992).

“The street is the river of life in the city. They come to these places not to escape but to partake of it” (WHYTE,2001).

As Lefebvre questioned daily life, urban space and structuralism; by 1928 he became one of the most influential Marxist intellectuals and influences of the Situationist International Movement. They shared some ideas, but Lefebvre never became part of the Situationist International group (VAN RATINGEN, 2017, p.19):

- *La fete* was Lefebvre's notion of a town festival where he saw it as an "eminent use of the city" in which everyone could participate in a sense of capitalist Revolution and interchange of culture, poetry and playful-constructive behaviours.
- Instead of 'constructed situations' proposed by the Situationists, Lefebvre theorized "the moment" which differed on the degree of planning and ritual to come into being.
- The *derive* practices were not based on observation as the Situationist theorized. Lefebvre called himself a "rhythm-analyst", in which the observer analyses the sensitive rhythms of nature, body and street life.

The everyday life and spatial practices of Henri Lefebvre's work along with The Situationist International Movement became "one of the most influential and cited works of urban theory, politics, publicity, geography and psychogeography film making" (MUDIE,2015). British geographer David Harvey- coined the term "human geography" to the accumulation of urban space over the everyday practices. (HARVEY,2004). The French novelist and filmmaker, Georges Perec, wrote about static *dérives* (*dérives* made in the same place but at different hours for several days) in the interior of a Parisian apartment between World War I and World War II (PEREC,1979). In addition, another French theorist and philosopher, Roland Barthes analysed architecture in a semiotic and mythical context (VAN RATINGEN, 2017). Barthes thought objects were organized into meaningful relationships via narratives expressed in collective cultural values. He approaches architecture as a litigation to the past and explains that ancient societies-built structures to immortalize themselves (BARTHES,2001). In the case of Michel de Certeau

- French psychoanalytic theorist influenced by Sigmund Freud, Michel Foucault and Jacques Lacan -the city is seen as an admiration of space by governments, corporate and Institutional strategies. (CERTEAU apud. VAN RATINGEN,2017). However, he also analyses Foucault's theories in terms of space and discipline on the penitentiary architectural system (FOUCAULT,1987).

### 2.2.1 Kevin Lynch

Situationist artists, architects and Lefebvre's ideas from the 1950s sought to capture the city as it was experienced by actual people, not as it was designed from the top down by architects and planners (BADGER,2012). However, by the same time, American urbanist Kevin Lynch proposed studying the city through a mental mapping method. In his book, *The Image of the City* (1960) and *What Time is this place?* (1962), Lynch argues the resignification of the physical environment by studying three American cities: Boston, Jersey City and Los Angeles; and what he concluded is that people perceived the city and formed their mental maps in the base of five key elements (LYNCH,1960):

- a. Paths or the streets and channels in which people travel.
- b. Edges or the perceived physical and mental boundaries of a place.
- c. Districts, relatively large sections of the city that are characterized by an identity.
- d. Nodes or focal points found in intersections.
- e. Landmarks as identifiable objects that serve as reference points.

As Lynch's work progressed his terms became even more abstract: geometry became a substitute for the mental imaginary and photographic representations. He suggested that human habitats are constructed in base of the four basic geometries: line, circle, fractal and orthogonal shape (LYNCH apud. SENNET,2018).

### 2.2.3. William Whyte

Human behaviour in the urban setting was also studied by the American sociologist, William Whyte in 1969 when he became mentor of Project of Public Spaces in New York City (PPS,2010). Whyte researched how newly planned city spaces were actually working out - leading to the Street Life Project, a pioneering study of pedestrian behaviour and city dynamics that envisioned three main perspectives for understanding the human behaviour in the public space (FITZPATRICK,2016):

- a) The Social Life of Public Spaces.
- b) Bottom Up Place Design (design must start with a detailed understanding of the way people use spaces, and the way they would like to use spaces.)
- c) The Power of Observation.



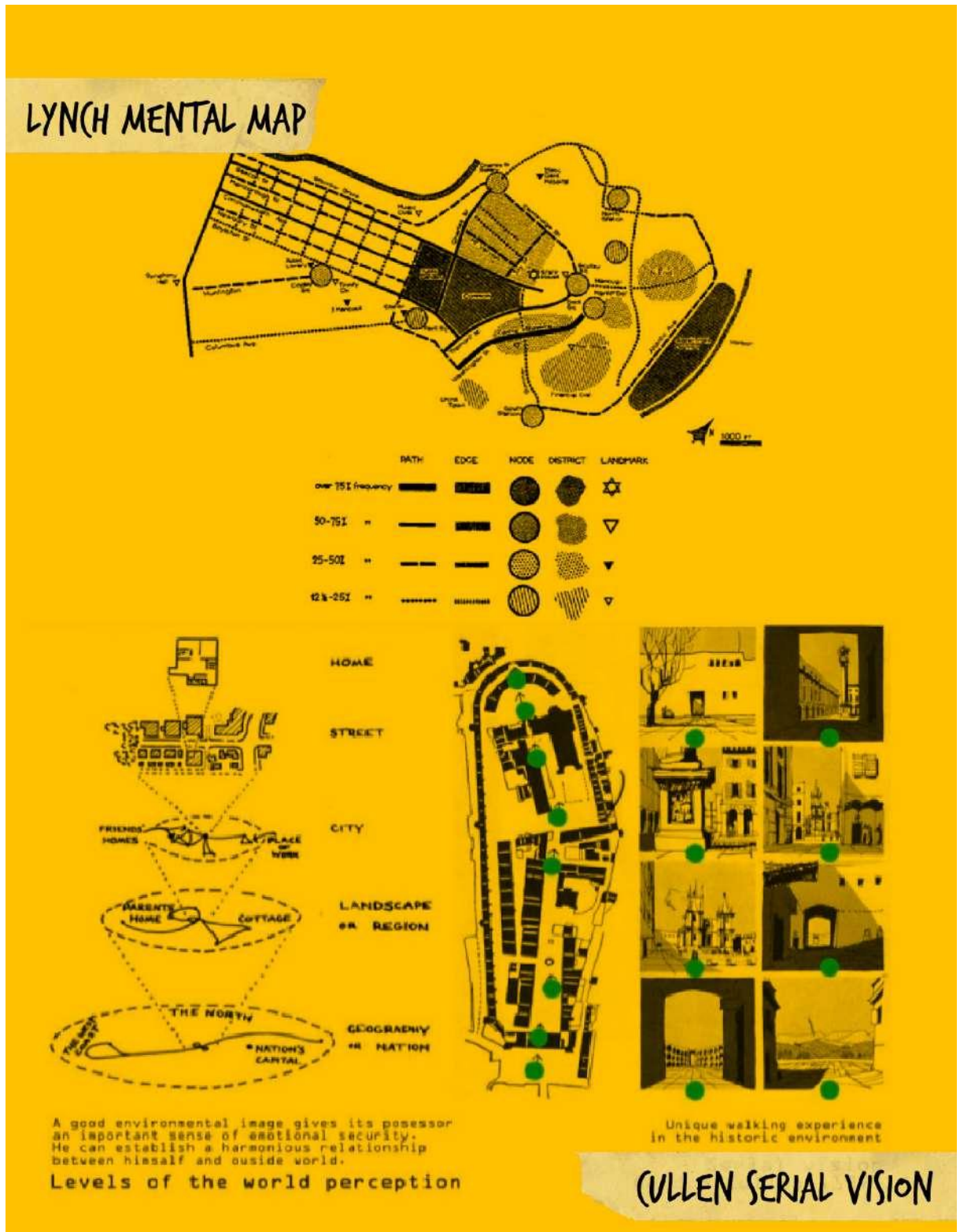
### 2.2.3 Gordon Cullen

The British architect and urban planner Gordon Cullen also presented a new theory for the urban visual analysis and design based on the psychology of perception known as Serial Vision (CAVES,2004).Such principle was elaborated on his book "The Concise Townscape" published in 1961 in which Cullen proposed that people can experience a revelation of views while walking along the streets at a uniform pace:

“A long straight road has little impact because the initial view is soon digested and becomes monotonous” (CULLEN,1961).

Cullen approached three categories in which optical vision can affect the emotionality of the subject in the urban context: the place, the content and the optic (RESTREPO,2017). The optic or serial vision refers to the perception in a long straight street. Cullen argues that streets become monotonous by the moment the subject can assimilate all the elements in the built environment. However, he suggests the importance of movement that can give the street a gradual spatial contrast between one place and the other (Ibidem, p.58). The place concerns body sensations and the subject's relation between body and environment. It also associates and defines the physical and mental boundaries by characterizing the terrain properties. The content characterizes the constructive and architectural components of the city through shape, colour, texture, scale, character and personality (CULLEN,1961). Cullen suggests the mixture of this elements so the individual can create emotional bonds with its environment (RESTREPO,2017).

Figure 11 Lynch and Cullen's Mapping



Source: Research Gate (2017) adapted by Author (2020)

### 3 PSYCHOGEOGRAPHY OF THE POSTMODERN CITY

“Space is not a scientific object removed from ideology or politics. It has always been political and strategic. There is an ideology of space. Because space, which seems homogeneous, which appears as a whole in its objectivity, in its pure form, such as we determine it, is a social product” (ENTRETIEN...,1977).

As the Industrial Revolution saw a dramatic improvement in transport and communications, technological advancements risked the future of walkable cities (URBANIZATION...,2017). Jeff Speck from the New Urbanism Group defined the walkable city as “a city in which the car is an optional instrument of freedom, rather than a prosthetic device” (SPECK,2017). Speck also argues that walkable cities must offer four things simultaneously: the need for a reason to walk, the walk has to be safe and feel safe, the walk has to be comfortable and the walk has to be interesting (Ibidem).

New urbanists affirm that the building of communities that are compact and diverse is the best way to engage in a walkable city. These neighbourhoods provide places to live, work, shop, recreate, get educated --all within walking distance (SPECK,2017). However, the urban sprawl model contradicts the community model by creating bigger institutional buildings, expanded territories and more automobility infrastructure that affects the urban landscape and the user’s experience (TACHIEVA,2015). However,The US American sociologist Richard Sennet proposed the difference between space and place in terms of velocity in which the subject could experience the environment (SENNET,2018). Sennet argued that walking is the best method for gathering new information as the brain processes more than half of information compared to the car's experience (SENNET, 2018, p.52). According to the author:"The faster we move, the less conscience we have of the particularities of the environment" (SENNET, 2018, p.49).

Figure 12 Sprawl vs Community Models



Source: G.Tachieva ResearchGate (2015).

Danish architect Jan Gehl agreed with Sennet's idea: car infrastructure not only distanced the user from the walking activities but also engendered more fatal accidents (GEHL,2013). Gehl advises that the human perception is adapted to the walking scale in which the individual's experience becomes richer in sensorial and cognitive impressions when the subject is at ground level (GEHL,2013).As a solution, Gehl coins the term "the five kilometre architecture" to encourage the user's experience into a more sensorial and safe walkable trajectory in comparison to the car's poor, heavy lifting experience (GEHL, 2013, p.63). Walking and automobile infrastructures crucially determine the emotional relations in subjects related to each other, Edward T. Hall perceives the social interactions in terms of four communicative distances. (HALL apud. GEHL,2013):

- Intimate Distance (0-45 centimetres): the distance where the most intense emotions are expressed as all the senses are connected to the environment.
- Personal distance (45-120 centimetres): characterized by a family and friendly interaction.
- Social distance (120-370 centimetres): refers to the interaction of general information.
- Public distance (370 centimetres or more): refers to the formal contact and unidimensional communication associated with schools, parks and other big scenario set ups.

Hall's observation on communicative distances, directed Jan Gehl to conclude that cities in the contemporary world are no longer built in a community-based network, rather they are being constructed as individual elements in a common field (GEHL,2013). In his book *Cities for People*, Gehl analyses the urban space in terms of activity and permanency to understand the environment's potential, and three types of activities are defined (Ibidem): the necessary activities related to work and transportation; the optional activities that relate to the weather conditions favourable to recreation and work out experiences ; the social activities in which other individuals gather to socialize.

However, what makes a city attractive and healthy also relies on the visibility of these activities (JACOBS,1961). "Growth in the number of globalizing cities with a display of assets and roles, combined with the weight of competition between them, drives the need for visibility, recognition, and differentiation" (CLARK,2017). Yet, today, many modern cities hide their life and are characterized by dull spaces through huge highways, instead of old alleyways in which people can see each other and feel connected. (TRACY, 2017). The absence of life in streets links to other physical and psychological effects: the feeling of safeness or security (GEHL,2013).

### 3.1 URBAN EMOTIONS

"(...) there must be eyes upon the street, eyes belonging to those we might call the natural proprietors of the street" (JACOBS,1961).

"Hostile architecture shows the selfish nature of society and its thoughts on the environment. Has anyone considered who takes the blame if children wish to playfully climb the trees, unaware of the barbaric devices situated on top of the branches? (Or) if a branch falls, with an unsuspecting person relaxing beneath?" (LO,2017).

In 2015, neuroscientist and design consultant from the University of Waterloo, Colin Ellard approached the study of urban life by revealing the affective- urban responses in different cities of the world. In his book *Places of the Heart*, Ellard denotes the human preference to nature fractals and greener natural settings. Ellard studies urban life in five categories of emotional places: places of love; places of lust; boring places; anxiety places; and places of awe or fear (ELLARD,2015).

### 3.1.1 Places of Love

“*El mundo es muy complicado (...) la felicidad está rodeada de dolor*”  
(SABATO, 200?).

“(...) But if you only have love for your own race  
Then you only leave space to discriminate  
And to discriminate only generates hate  
And when you hate then you're bound to get irate (...)”  
(EMI MUSIC,2016).

Psychologist Robert Plutchik defined love as the combination of two of the eight basic emotions: joy and trust (PLUTCHIK,1980). Yet, the ancient Greeks used seven words to define the different states of love the human species can experience:

“Storage: natural affection  
Philia: friendship  
Eros: sexual and erotica  
Agape: unconditional, divine love  
Ludus: flirting  
Pragma: committed, married love  
Philautia: self love”  
(THOTMAN,2018).

However, “love takes on different forms, and each human experiences love in different ways, which is why defining the term ‘love’ is so complicated” (THOTMAN,2018). The philosopher Alan Watts used the term “Topophilia” to describe the love for places (WATTS,1972). The term consequently appeared in the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard's highly influential *The Poetics of Space* in 1958 (BACHELARD,1958) and Yi-Fu Tuan also used the term to define “ the relationship between a person and place as part of his development of a humanistic geography” (TUAN,1977).

Places of Love or places of affection are ligated to the representation of home (in the western culture). As homes are the places in which the subject reaches intimacy, privacy and autonomy (ELLARD,2015). Bachelard highlights the importance of the personal objects inside a house as a gateway to understand the subject's personal history

(BACHELARD,1958). Ellard projected the relationships between the arrangements of home spaces and different aspects of the subjects personal and social lives.

"Our early experiences, and the places in which those experiences took place shape our adult preferences by either attracting or repelling us to certain kinds of arrangements of spaces, depending on the valence of those early life experiences" (ELLARD,2015).

“How do we develop attachments to our home spaces? In many cases, such attachments may be rooted in the possessions we take with us as we move from place to place. Immigrants moving from one continent to another , for example, may take little else with them than the clothes on their backs, but they usually make room for religious artifacts such as the family Bible or shrine, albums of photographs and a few other items that they must use to draw connections between their ancestral homes and their new lives. For them the only visible daily connections with their earlier homes are made through these simple sets of possessions” (ELLARD,2015).

In the urban context, a huge part of a happy, trusting and lovable place is a feeling of safety, which arises from a sense of belonging. While happiness is a desire, belonging is a human need. Emotional connections and the sense of belonging to a place or greater community improves your motivation, health, and happiness (SMART CITTI,2020). According to Christopher Peterson “Not all happy places are outdoors, or even places people might think of as serene. Happy places are easily accessible, neutral, and without penalty, always contributing to the meaning of the subject’s life” (HEISZ,2015).

Figure 13 Home- Resource- Family



Source: Arts in Paris (2016).

Charles Montgomery determines urban happiness in the context of three main axes: subjective well-being, psychological well-being; and healthy life years. Subjective wellbeing is the sum of people's assessments about their own state of happiness correlated to the results of social and environmental conditions. Psychological well-being describes the degree to which people are living their full potential, using their skills and feeling as though they are succeeding (MONTGOMERY,2019). According to Montgomery eight key urban well-being principles:

1. Core needs: refers to the places where people can find their basic needs, food, water, shelter, sanitation, and safety.
2. Social relationships: refers to the influence of social trust beyond family and close friends.
3. Health: Urban design directly influences people's health outcomes and feelings by mediating exposure to risks, pollutants, and physical danger.
4. Equity and relative status: refer to the social participation in economic and cultural life.
5. Ease: refers to the facility people have to navigate and cope with the everyday challenges in the urban scenario by commuting, wayfinding, socializing, or working.
6. Joy: The remembering of previous good and bad experiences. Positive memories are the basis of feeling attached to a place. They induce people to return for work, shopping and play, and they boost economic activity and social connections.
7. Meaning and belonging: involves feeling of a meaningful life and the ability to change the world. It also encompasses the belief that our relationships with other people are positive and impactful.
8. Resilience: help communities to adapt, respond, recover, and thrive in the face of social, economic, and environmental change through collective actions (Ibidem).

### 3.1.2 Places of Lust

“But in our relationship with others, we are not always looking for love. Sometimes we have no interest in long-term endearments or cozy feelings of attachment. We're looking for a buzz of excitement, a momentary thrill, a jolt of human contact. We are driven by lust, pure and simple” (ELLARD,2015).



“As an architect, I try to be guided not by habit but by a conscious sense of the past—by precedent, thoughtfully considered. As an artist, I frankly write about what I like in architecture: complexity and contradiction. From what we find we like—what we are easily attracted to—we can learn much of what we really are” (VENTURI,2015).

Lust is a “psychological force producing intense desire for an object, or circumstance while already having a significant other or amount of the desired object” (LAZARUS,1994). Lust involves the experience of emotions such as “bliss, excitement, joy, and interest, along with the anticipation of erotic sensory pleasure” (LAMIA,2012).

Places of Lust are characterized by spaces that cause thrill and unexpected experiences for the human senses. They are also designed to educate and create cultural identities. These places are found in theme parks, museums, shopping centres, casinos, etc. (ELLARD,2015). High arousal rates are the main objective in these places as it benefits the user's need for consumption (EKMAN,2012). Shopping itself is an ancient activity; it has existed for as long as humans have produced and needed material goods and have had something to trade for them. In ancient civilizations, marketplaces were among the most important hubs of engagement and interaction, and in many parts of the world, the marketplace is considered to be the most important public space in the settlement or city - in a very real sense its social capital (BENJAMIN,1940).

Figure 14 Old Las Vegas



Source: Redmagazine (2019)

Ellard's most consistent findings radicate on the fact that “people are strongly affected by building façades. If the façade is complex and interesting, it affects people in a positive way; negatively if it is simple and monotonous” (BOND,2017). However, Gehl observed that people walk more quickly in front of blank facades; compared to the open active façade, people are less likely to pause or even turn their heads in such locations. “They simply bear down and try to get through the unpleasant monotony of the street until they emerge on the other side, hopefully to find something more meaningful” (GEHL,2013). Urban designers suggest by simply changing the appearance and the physical structure of the bottom three meters of a building façade, it is possible to exert dramatic impact on the manner in which a city is used:

“They pause, look around, and absorb their surroundings while in a pleasant state of positive affect and with a lively, attentive nervous system. Because of these kinds of influences, they actually want to be there. and because of such effects many cities have carefully designed building codes for new construction that dictate some of the factors that contribute to happy and lively facades” (ELLARD,2015).

Melissa Marsh and Kristin Muller describe 5 receptors of information in the human body and what opportunities they bring in a highly sensorial or lusty space (MARSH; MULLER,2020):

1. Eye: Senses light (space, objects as light waves)
2. Ear: Senses sound (music, noise as sound waves)
3. Nose: Senses smell (molecular structures).
4. Tongue: Senses taste (substances)
5. Skin: Senses Touch (temperature, current, pressure, vibrations as thermal / heat waves)

### 3.1.3 Boring Places

"If the whole year were a party, having fun would be more boring than working"  
(SHAKESPEARE,156?)

Tolstoy defined boredom as “a desire for desires” (TOLSTOY apud. TALBOT,2020). Professor John Eastwood and his colleagues at York University in Canada describe it as ‘The aversive experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in a satisfying activity’ (EASTWOOD apud. RHODES,2015).

“Modern capitalism multiplied amusements and consumables, while undermining spiritual sources of meaning that had once been conferred more or less automatically. Expectations grew that life would be, at least some of the time, amusing, and people, including oneself, interesting—and so did the disappointment when they weren’t” (TALBOT,2020).

Boring Places are characterized by “low arousal rates” (EKMAN,2002). However, scientists have evaluated the possibility that boring places produce risky behaviours elicited by curiosity and mortality rates tend to increase (ELLARD,2015). In addition, William James, envisioned the relationship between boredom and the passage of time that “stimulation is indispensable requisite for pleasure in an experience” (JAMES apud. ELLARD,2015).

Figure 15 Series Houses



Source: Mary Newsom (2019)

Scientific evidence shows that “boring environments can generate stress, impulsivity, lowered levels of positive affect” (ELLARD,2015). Yet other studies demonstrate that “human beings crave structured variation and complex spatial rhythms around them, but not randomness. Monotonous regularity is perceived as boring. Traditional architecture focuses on producing structured variation within a multiplicity of symmetries. Contemporary architecture, on the other hand, advocates and builds structures at those two extremes: either random forms, or monotonous repetitive ones” (SALINGAROS,2012).

“What motivates a developer to erect an endless stretch of suburban housing where each individual unit is identical and in the language of information theory, low entropy? The answers to these questions are many and complicated, and at least some of them are beyond the psychological theory. one obvious part of the equation, especially for suburban developments, is the economic one. its much less expensive to design only three or four different models of houses, perhaps with minor variations, than it is to offer a rich collection of different models of buildings for consumers' ' (ELLARD,2015).

“... we suffer from a lack of understanding and appreciation of good architecture, which is engendered by a lack of education” (Ibidem, p.82).

### 3.1.4 Anxiety Places

“Anxiety is the dizziness of freedom”  
(KIERKEGARD, UNKNOWN).

Anxiety is “an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts, and physical changes like increased blood pressure” (GRUBER,,2013). According to different studies, anxiety is characterized by negative expectations in the mental and physical state. “Mentally it is characterized by increased arousal and apprehension tortured into distressing worry, and physically by unpleasant activation of multiple body systems—all to facilitate response to an unknown danger, whether real or imagined” (PSYCHOLOGY TODAY,2019).

Anxiety places relate themselves more with the primitive instinct of survival characterized by noisy places with hazardous traffic causing stress, anger and fear. These places are also described as messy and disorganized which are beneficial for political and criminal activity (ELLARD,2015).

Security, trust, strengthening of social relations, democracy and free expression are key concepts when trying to describe a functional city (GEHL,2013). Yet, the unconscious connections between civilization’s earliest dwellings and their current living circumstances are probably common for many territories (GRUBER...,2013). The American urban journalist Jane Jacobs expressed in her 1961 book, *Life and Death of Great American Cities* ,the absence of human scale and security in the modern urban planning of New York City (JACOBS,1961). Jacobs suggested the "eyes on the street" theory. This idea advocates that safe streets are those in which the neighbourhood has good visual communication among each other by creating a trust and safety bond within its users (Ibidem).

Figure 16 High Traffic and Pollution



Source: Research Gate (2017)

Argentinian architect, Macarena Rau Vargas also recognized the importance of neighbourhood collaboration in security and well-being by exposing that the most violent countries in the world are characterized by extreme environmental and social inequalities provoking a multi-systemic problem (RAU,2013). Neoliberalism didn't express only in the production of space but through its policing too (DARLING,2017). The practice of privatization characterized a worldwide production of an underclass that can't afford the market's values; and as a consequence of social, political and economic interests, spatial segregation manifests through a strong emotion of fear and anger (RAU,,2013).

In the 1990s, the concept of revanchism (from revenge) embodied two meanings: the reclamation of territory claimed to be lost or stolen and the revenge against the alleged thieves (DARLING, 2017).As a response, antisocial or hostile architecture was designed to control behaviour and segregate the low economic class (Ibidem). Yet, hostile architecture doesn't affect humans only – it also applies to the natural landscapes that are manipulated to deter all sorts of acts:

“This hostile architecture -- a controversial type of urban design usually aimed at preventing people from using public spaces in undesirable ways. It can come in the form of spiked or sloped benches, bolts installed on shop doorsteps and windowsills, and even water features that operate at surprising intervals on flat surfaces” (LO,2017).

However, the policing of urban space also takes place through surveillance. Some urban social theorists following Foucault have used the Panoptic System to study the security tactics in public space (DARLING, 2017). The panopticon was an idea for a prison thought by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham in the 18th century. The concept relied on designing a prison in which the prisoners never knew when they're being watched, then fewer police would be required to keep them in order (BENTHAM,1995).

“He who is subjected to a field of visibility, and who knows it, assumes the responsibility for the constraints of power; he makes them play spontaneously upon himself; he inscribed in himself the power relation in which he simultaneously plays both roles; he becomes the principle of his own subjection” (FOUCAULT,1987).

Alfonso Valenzuela in his book "*La construcción espacial del miedo*" defines fear as a mechanism for social control, especially in Latin American cities composed of three social superstructures: the territorial, the economic and the social structures (VALENZUELA,2016). When referring to the territorial superstructure, Valenzuela indicates that the Latin American political panorama is characterized by military, gang and narco-trafficker control that sets the public and private spaces in a “battlefield scenario” (VALENZUELA,2016). Wacquant approaches militarization as the evidence of the socio-economic polarities produced by the neoliberal politics, failing justice systems and social classifications that divide the territory into state and criminal control- that in cases may be part of a same corrupt system (WAQUANT apud. VALENZUELA,2016):

“The control on the favelas by organized crime could not be understood without the close collaboration of the penal, prison system and police. Within a complex organizational system —which has an economic background—, creates an “invisible” structure shared between criminal organizations and the State” (Ibidem). translated by the author.

The economic structure is represented by the material in which criminal activity is done. Valenzuela suggests that there is a link between this criminal activity and the Real State growth. He theorizes that fear has an economic dynamic that is translated into

territorial subdivisions of high-level subdivisions, semi-empty residential and corporate buildings, large commercial centres, technology parks, multi-million-dollar mansion and degraded central neighbourhoods. Therefore, an economic structure exists to support the market of illicit activities in which the city's urban morphology is transformed. The spatial economy adopts formal, informal and illegal dimensions that overlap over the other social and territorial structures (VALENZUELA,2016).

As for social structure, , the power of governments intentionally invoking fear in their subjects as a means of social control have made societies easily manipulated by anyone that promises safety from any threat realizing that “ a fearful population is easier to control than a fearless one” (BOYACK,2019). Ruling classes have remained pervasive from the time of ancient Egypt up until the contemporary day. Oppressive governments often maintain their grip on a nation by continually invoking fear and then proceeding to claim that only the ruling powers have the means and ability to protect the population from such a threat (Ibidem).

“Physical attacks lead to a corresponding increase of trust in political leaders and submission to them. This effect is likely the same whether the attack be a surprise , known to political leaders yet allowed to happen, or directly orchestrated by these same leaders who stand to benefit from the increased trust and submission... false flag operations are used because people generally do not have access to the details so they are prone to rely on what they're told, and thus are easily deceived. People will, for most part, believe what they are told in times of crisis and so government officials, whether their motives are good or evil, capitalize on or completely fabricate the crisis” (BOYACK, 2019).

### 3.1.5 Places of Awe

From the perspective of psychology, “ Awe is an emotional response to perceptually vast stimuli that challenge a person’s original conceptual framework that can accompany not only religious and aesthetic experiences, but also in scientific inquiry”|(YAN,2019). Keltner and Haidt seminal study define awe as a “prototypical emotion” in which a person feels disoriented, afraid, small, humble, and confused. It is prompted by stimuli perceived to be quite vast; to process a thing or place with such grandeur requires perceptual accommodation (BETHELMY,2019). Meanwhile, Robert Plutchik defines awe as “the combination of the basic emotions of surprise and fear” (PLUTCHIK,1980).



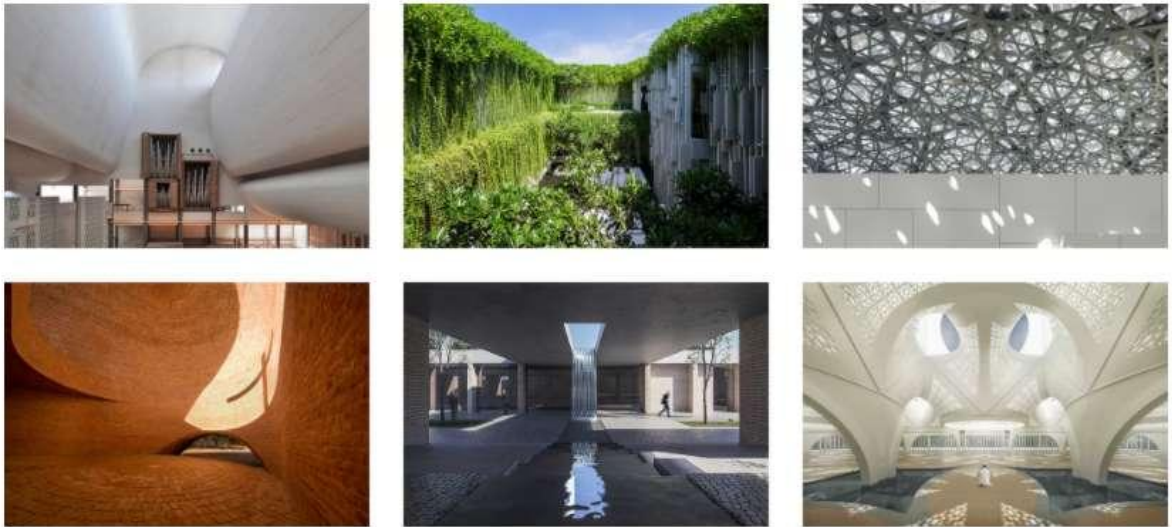
Places of Awe have an over-effected view (ELLARD,2015). Awe is defined as “a feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder” (OXFORD DICTIONARY,2020). Usually places of awe are characterized by a majestic, dramatic architecture in which stimuli ideas and sensorial experiences. Awe is used to demonstrate power relationships that deal with death and liberty. These places are found in churches, cemeteries and courthouses (ELLARD,2015).

New research suggests that consciously turning attention outwards to something "bigger than oneself" during a 15-minute walk outdoors (at least once a week for eight weeks) cultivates a sense of awe—which tends to boost positive, prosocial emotions and reduce stress:

"With the right outlook, awe can be found almost anywhere, but it is most likely to occur in places that involve two key features: physical vastness and novelty. These places could include natural settings, like a trail lined with tall trees, or urban settings, like a city street lined with skyscrapers. No matter where you choose to take your walk, these two general guidelines should increase your opportunities to find awe-inspiring moments" (BERGLAND,2020).

"Our research finds that even brief experiences of awe, such as being amid beautiful tall trees, lead people to feel less narcissistic and entitled and more attuned to the common humanity people share with one another. In the great balancing act of our social lives, between the gratification of self-interest and a concern for others, fleeting experiences of awe redefine the self in terms of the collective, and orient our actions toward the needs of those around us" (KELTNER apud. BERGLAND,2020)

Figure 17 Collage of Awe Places



Source: Research Gate (2017)

### 3.2 EMOTIONAL CARTOGRAPHIES

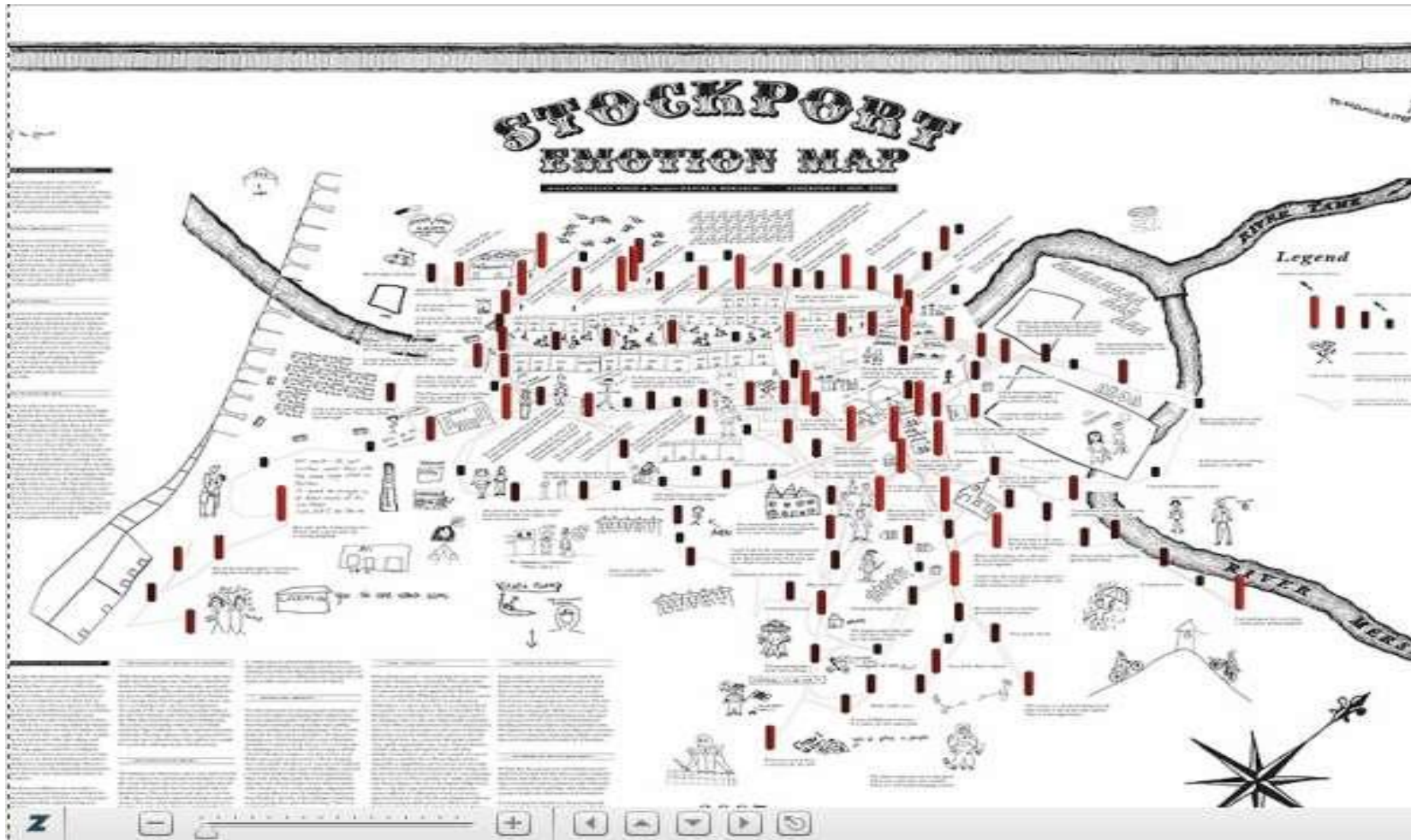
Studies on social behaviour in the city scene are complex. Rem Koolhaas states that through the study and understanding of mass culture and congestion, it was possible to find criteria for the reading and intervention of the city (KOOLHAS apud. RESTREPO,2017). June Gruber would have argued that societies are culturally shaped and media influenced (GRUBER...,2013). However, new ways of reading the city have emerged. Contemporary tools have allowed the user to be part of a research experience. Christian Nold published in 2009 a compilation of essays, cartographies and psychogeography maps in his book *Emotional Cartographies* (NOLD,2009).

Different methods for the construction of mental maps are presented as Nold created Bio Mapping devices. This tool device helps locate on a map the points of high and low excitation of the people according to their geographical position within the city, obtaining a graphic display of weather conditioning, GPS tracking and graphic representations of emotions in maps (Ibidem). Cities like Boston, Greenwich, Stockholm and San Francisco are artistically represented in different scenarios. For example, Stephen Boyd maps through photographic imagery accompanied with an arousal gps tracker. Nold, maps

soundscapes and phrases he hears as he walks the places of study in the San Francisco scenario. Furthermore, drawing and anecdotal experiences are represented and accompanied by arousal rating in the Stockholm map of Emotions.

However, when it comes to understanding emotion in a technological semantic platform, artificial intelligence programs and applications are needed. Mobile phones have transformed the relationship between users and the place (ELLARD,2015) Sentiment analysis is an active research field where researchers aim to automatically determine the polarity of text, either as a binary problem or as a multi-class problem where multiple levels of positives and negatives are reported. Recently, there is an increasing interest in going beyond sentiment, and analysing emotions such as happiness, fear, anger, surprise, sadness and others. Emotion detection has many use cases for both enterprises and consumers. The best-known examples are customer service performance monitoring, and social media analysis (DEEP...,2018). The new generation of mobile technology is capable of much more than simply tracking our movements and recording our purchasing habits. It can measure in some cases quite directly how an individual feels in a determined space (ELLARD,2015).

Figure 18 Stockport Emotion Map



Source: Christian Nold (2009)

## 4 RESEARCH METHOD

*“Si «entendemos» algo de una sola manera, se puede decir que a duras Apenas lo entendemos, porque en el momento en que nos quedamos bloqueados, no tendremos ya adónde recurrir. Pero, si representamos algo de diversas maneras, cuando ya nos hayamos decepcionado lo suficiente, podremos cambiar a un punto de vista distinto, hasta que encontremos alguno que nos sirva” (MINSKY, 2010).*

For many years’ psychologists have tried to understand and explain the mental processes and behaviours of the human species (GRUBER...,2013). Architects and urbanists instead have tried to give solutions and significance to the organizations of space of these individuals (SENNET, 2018). This research intends to decrypt the relationship between both by applying a case study in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa. Through the collaboration of a local research team, 109 local participants and 60 ambience study points this research articulates two fundamental studies:

- a) The Human Emotion: “biological states associated with thoughts, feelings, behavioural responses, and a degree of pleasure or displeasure” (CABANAC, 2002).
- b) Urban Studies: the design and study of the built environment in urban areas (BARNET, 2011)

This research is developed in three phases. First, the Explorative phase — defined as the pre-production and organization of the theoretical framework and preparation of the in-situ work. Second, the Fieldwork Phase — described as the stage in which the researcher and the participants collect the questioned data; and third, the Analysis and Data Treatment phase — stage in which the researcher organizes, classifies and interprets the collected information (MINAYO, 2016).

### 4.1 EXPLORATION PHASE

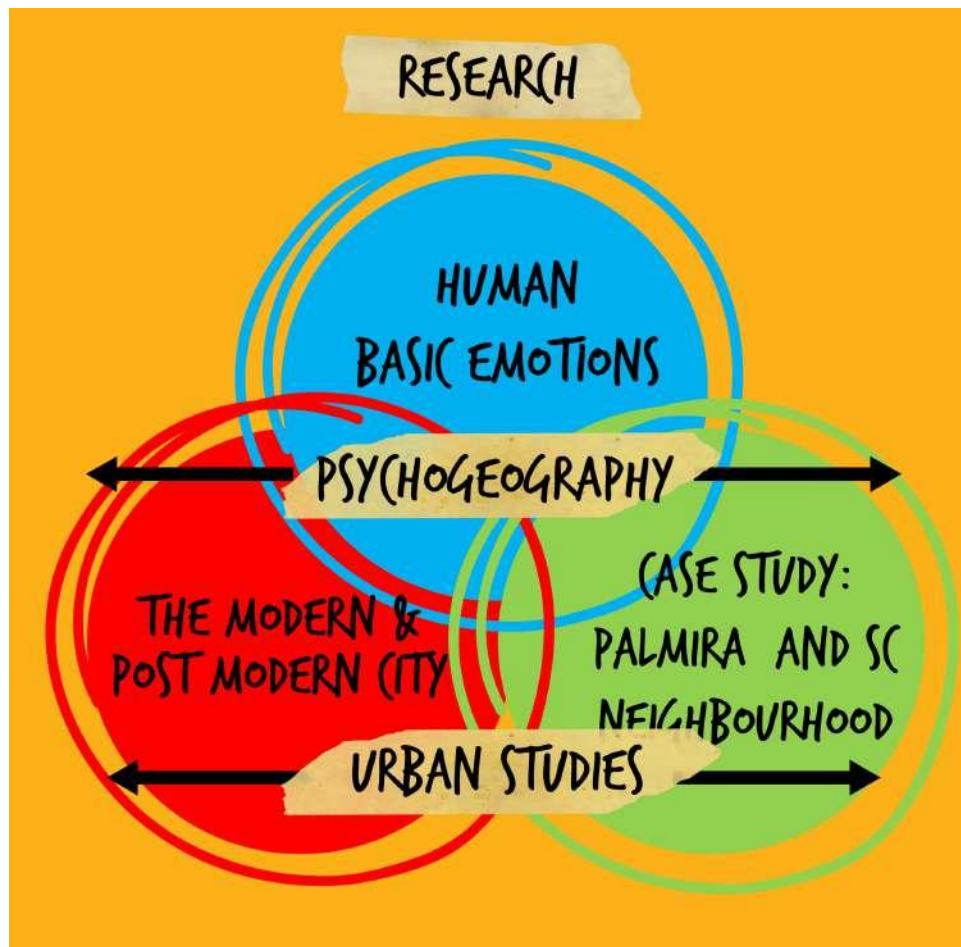
The exploration phase is characterized by the gathering of material that constructs the theoretical framework of a scientific research (MINAYO, 2016). According to Serra, theoretical backgrounds, concepts, and findings are gateways to other authors that solidify a bigger framework and promote a better execution for conclusions (SERVI 2006).

"What students already know about the content is one of the strongest indicators of how well they will learn new information relative to the content" (MARZANO, 2004).

Four schemes build the theoretical framework of this research:

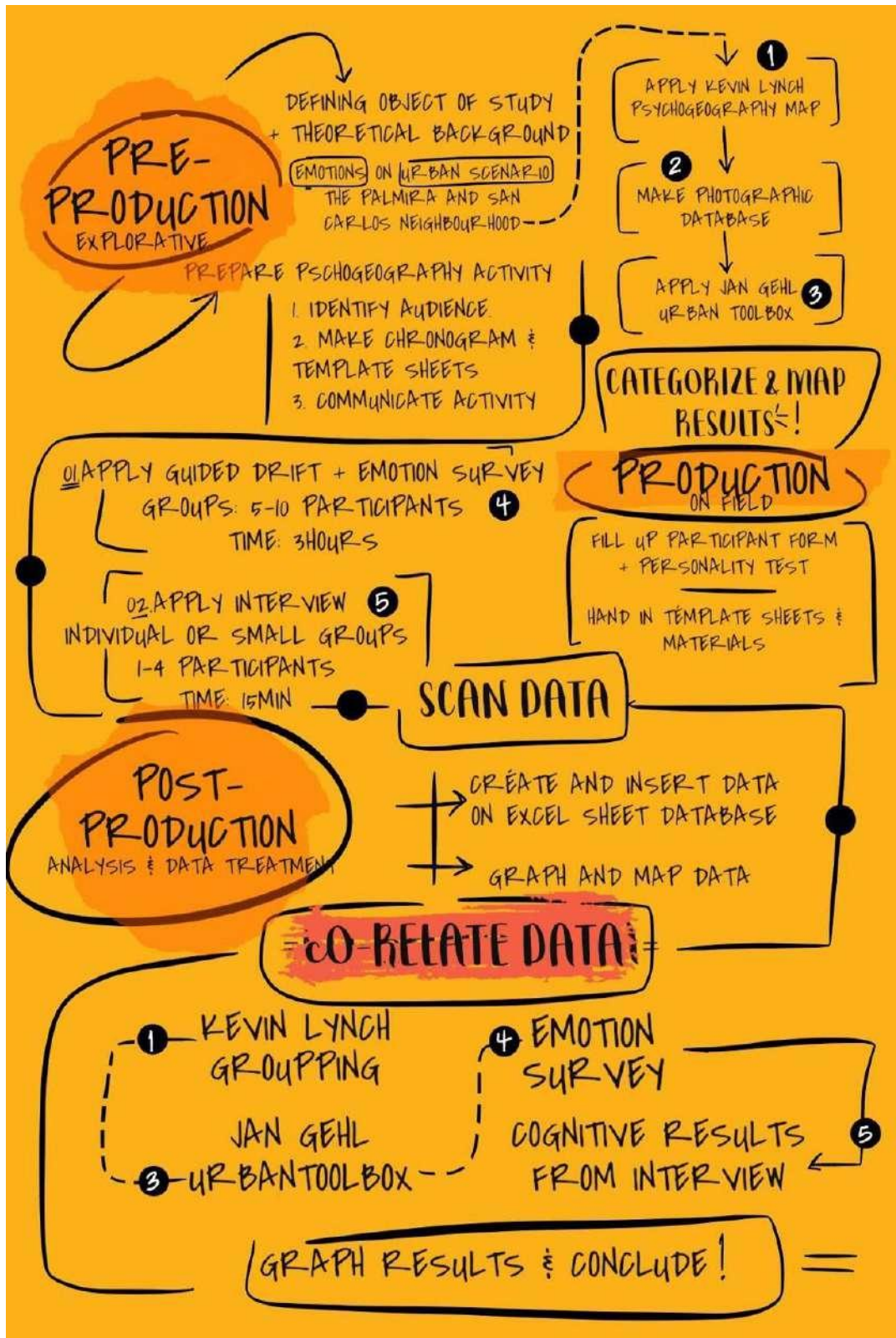
1. The Psychological Scheme: defines the primary object of study by defining and characterizing Plutchik's psycho evolutionary theory of emotion.
2. The Spatial Scheme: exposes urban thinkers of the modern city – the Situationist International Movement (1957-1970), Kevin Lynch (1970), Jan Gehl (2013), among others– that serve as model objects to the research.
3. The Urban- Emotional Scheme: studies other model objects and representations of Psychogeography research on the post-modern globalized cities.
4. Case Study: applies previous schemes to build a concrete object of study in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Figure 19 Research Schemes



Source: By Author (2021)

Figure 20 Research Phases



Source: By Author (2021)

#### 4.1.1 Research Sources

In this research, the literature review is branded into two main sources: a) the primary or first hand evidence and b) the secondary sources or second handed evidences (MINAYO, 2016). The primary sources are documents, images or artefacts that provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence concerning the research topic (CARBAJAL, 2018). Meanwhile, secondary sources are works that interpret and analyse historical events or certain periods of time after an event has occurred and — generally speaking, with the use of primary resources (Ibidem). However, the same document, or other piece of evidence, may be a primary source in one study and secondary source in another (MINAYO, 2016).

##### a) Primary Evidences

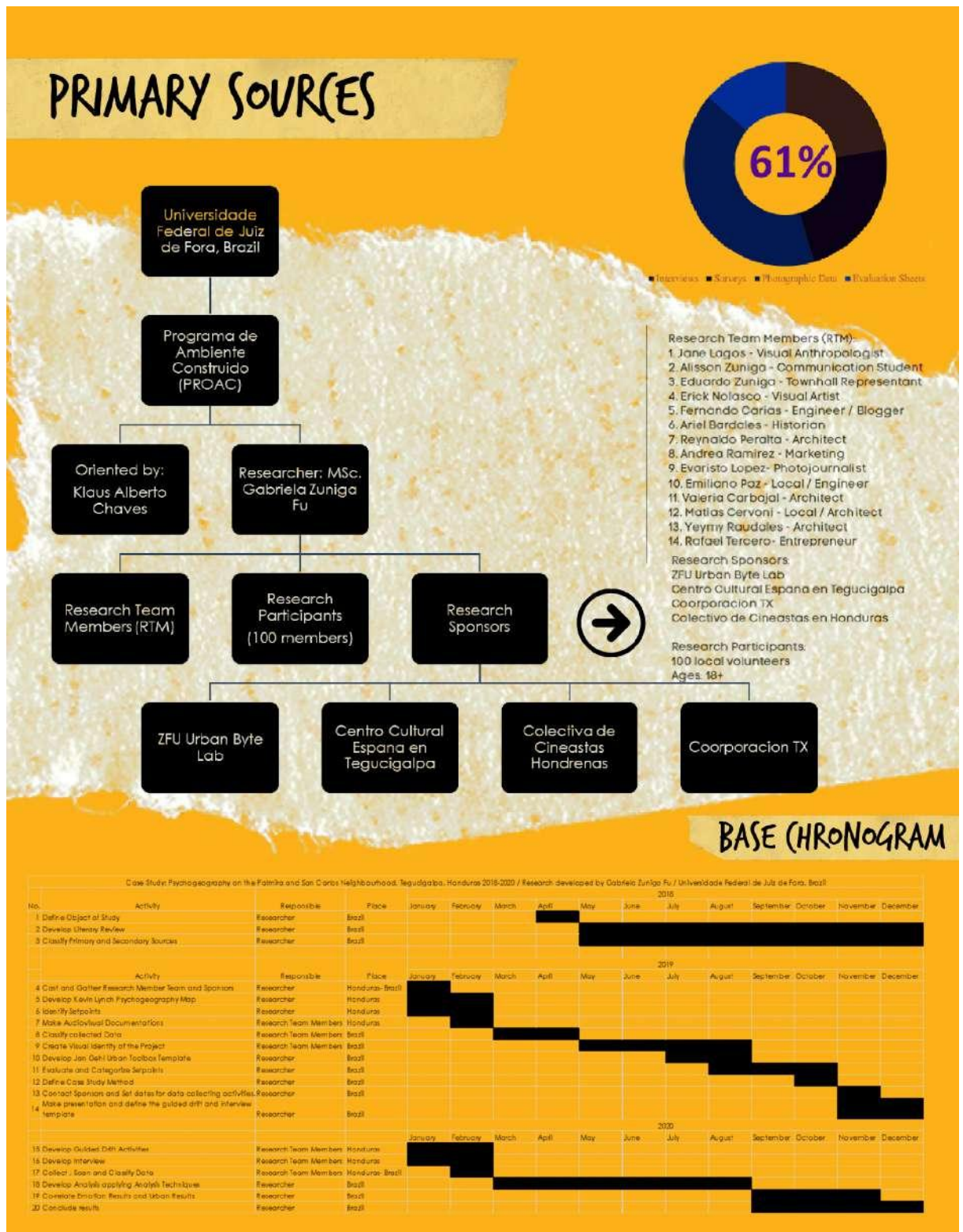
First-handed evidence is collected from personal experiences, anecdotes, observations, or general knowledge of events. They are closely involved between the researcher and the object of study (BOSNET, 201?). In this research, primary sources are represented –through open interviews, photographic registration and observation based urban evaluations – by one hundred and nine participants categorized as Research Team Members (RTM), Research Participants (RP) and Research Sponsors (RS).

##### b) Secondary Evidences

Second-hand evidence is accessed through research, reading, and investigation. “It includes factual and historical information, expert opinion, and quantitative data” (CARBAJAL, 2018). Using Google Scholar, Scielo Platform, Academia, and ElSevier academic platforms, this research's second-handed evidence is represented through Books (34%), Journal Articles (42%), Thesis Works (6%), Video and Film (12%) and Website content (6%) in which the main authors are represented by Robert Plutchik (1980), Paul Ekman (1992), Guy Debord (1956), Wildtold Van Ratingen (2017), Jose Restrepo (2018), Francesco Careri (2010), Jan Gehl (2011) , Colin Ellard (2018) , National Geographic (2000), June Gruber (2013) and Christian Nold (2012).

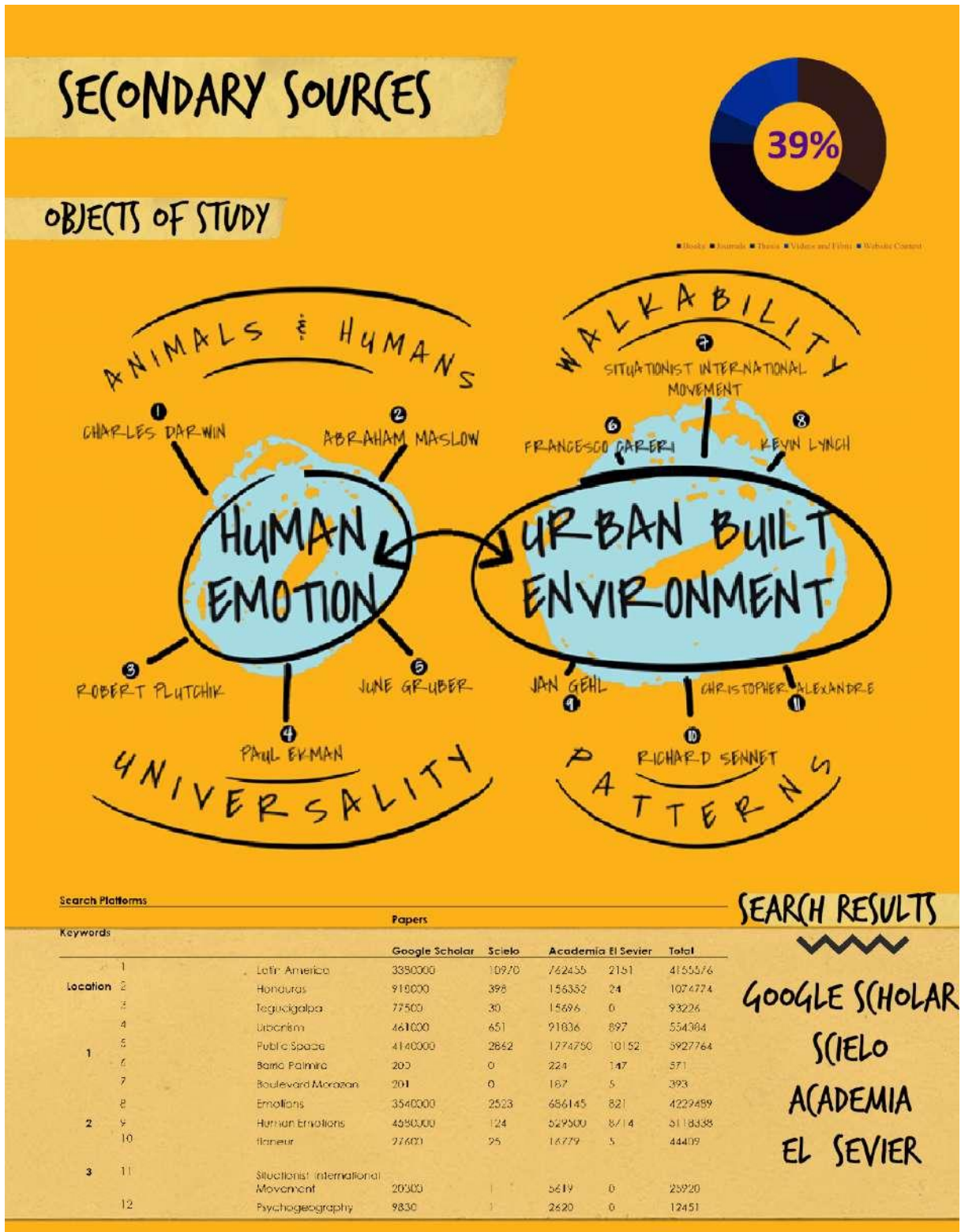


Figure 21 Research Primary Sources



Source: By Author (2021)

Figure 22 Research Secondary Sources

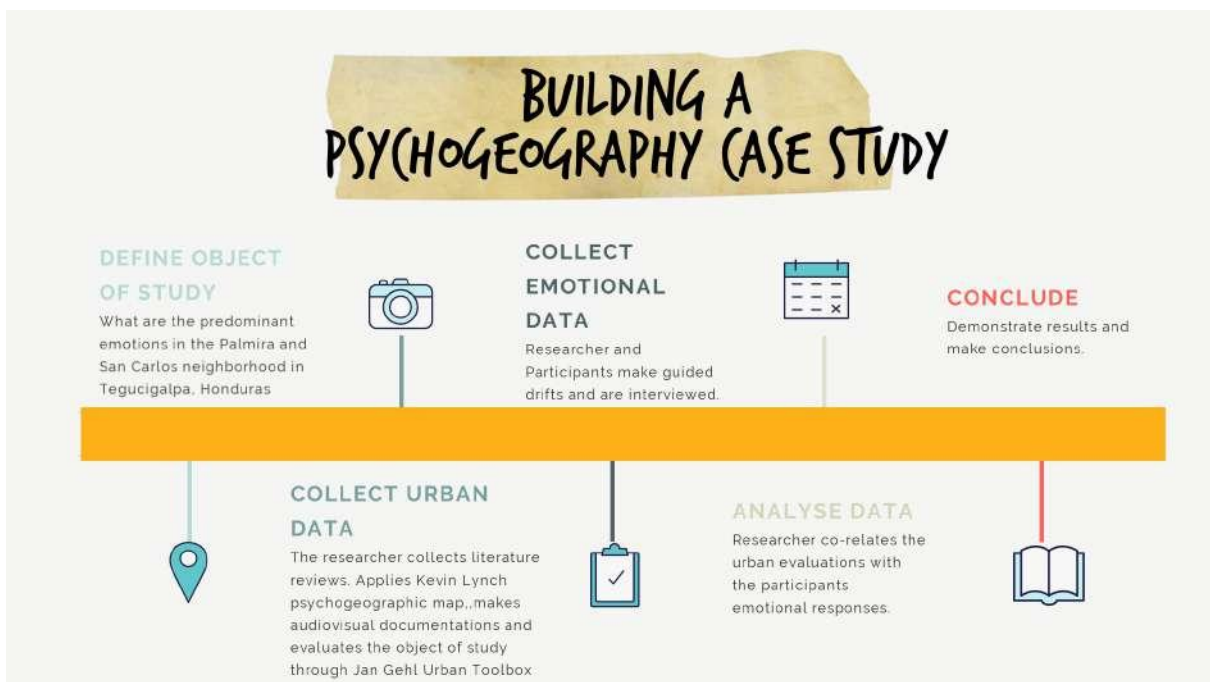


Source: By Author (2021)

#### 4.1.2 Developing a Psychogeography Case Study

The following research was developed through a 14-step guideline in a three-staged design script: a) Pre-production, b) Production (main and alternate) and c) Post-production. A script is meant to be the technical instructions of a a project. It includes dialogue, as well as actions for the participants and what the researcher expects (TOWNSEND,2016).

Figure 23 Script for a Psychogeography Case Study



Source: By Author (2021)

- a) The Pre-production Stage is the process of planning some of the elements involved in a film, play or performance (Ibidem). This stage is developed in two parts: a) Understanding and Analysing the Object of Study and b) Developing a Psychogeography Activity.

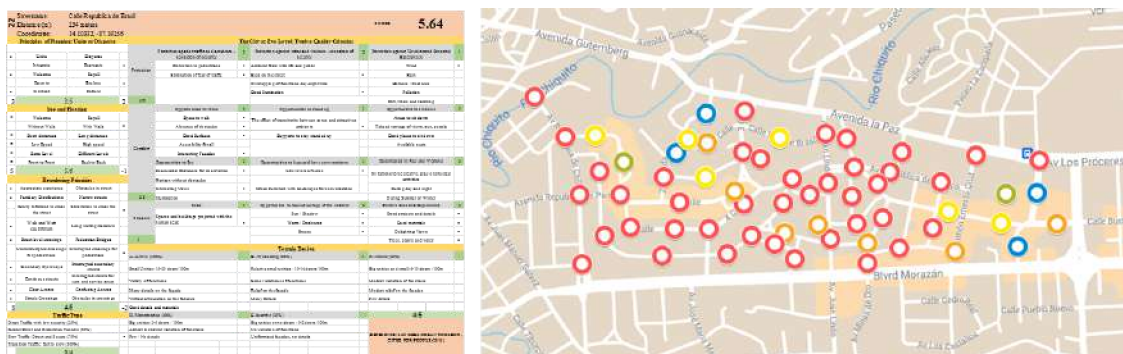
Part 01. Understanding and Analysing the Object of Study:

1. Define the object of study and collect historical background and actual urban information. Object of Study: Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

2. Apply Kevin Lynch Mental Mapping technique on the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood and identify study points (see Chapter 4.2.1.1)
3. Visit the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood and apply the Photographic Register Technique in all identified study points (see Chapter 4.2.1.2)
4. Apply and fill up the adaptation of Jan Gehl Urban Evaluation Sheet on each of the identified set points (see Chapter 4.2.1.3)

689256384. Analyse data using Excel Data Sheets and map the Results using My Maps application.

Figure 24 Process for Understanding the Object of Study



No.	Street Name	GPS Coordinates	Distance Analysis (linear meters)	Principles of Urban Planning Score	See and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Traffic Type	Quality Criteria				RATE	SCORE	STREET CATEGORY
								Protection	Comfort	Pleasure	Terrain Design			
1	Avenida Republica de Chile	14.10434, -87.19889	205	1.00	0.67	0.29	1.00	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.80	4.61	57.66	F
2	Avenida Republica de Chile	14.10336, -87.19808	174	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.50	1.00	0.60	3.82	47.74	F
3	Avenida Republica de Chile	14.10187, -87.19771	190	0.60	0.57	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.14	1.00	1.00	3.57	44.63	F
4	Avenida Republica de Chile	14.10015, -87.19762	100	0.40	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.40	2.39	29.91	F
5	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10338, -87.19698	113	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	3.32	41.46	F
6	Unidad Street	14.10263, -87.19656	182	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.40	7.23	90.42	A
7	Unidad Street	14.10338, -87.19698	118	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.44	0.80	1.00	0.40	6.39	79.93	C
8	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10249, -87.19719	166	0.00	0.50	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.20	2.17	27.10	F
9	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10087, -87.19707	170	0.20	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.48	43.47	F
10	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10037, -87.19558	240	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.60	4.70	58.78	F
11	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10041, -87.19399	104	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.44	0.25	0.60	4.78	59.72	F
12	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10169, -87.19247	108	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	4.58	57.29	F
13	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10169, -87.19247	106	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.41	42.60	F
14	Paseo Republica de Peru	14.10169, -87.19247	172	0.40	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.64	45.55	F
15	Paseo Republica de Peru	14.10105, -87.19526	150	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.25	0.60	3.35	41.90	F
16	Paseo Republica de Brasil	14.10104, -87.19439	90	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.42	0.40	3.78	47.10	C

Source: By Author (2021)

Part 02. Developing a Psychogeography Activity

5. Identify the participants on the research: Research Team Members (RTM), Research Volunteers (RV) and Research Sponsors (RS).
6. Make a chronogram. Set up dates, routes and schedules for collecting the research's material.

7. Communicate the activity. Develop informative banners, participation invitations and audio-visual presentations that explain the purpose and method of the research. Divulgate them using digital social media platforms and physical strategic points.

Figure 25 Posters for Psychogeography Activity 2019,2020



Source: By Author (2019-2020)

b) Production Stage: is the act of creating an output, a good or service which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals (KOTLER,2016). This stage is developed in two steps:

8. Apply the Emotional Drift Technique (see Chapter 4.2.1.4)
9. Apply the Open Interview Technique (see Chapter 4.2.1.5)

c) Post Production Stage is the editing of audio and visual materials to create a project (MASTERCLASS,2020). In this stage, the researcher develops the final conclusion through two parts: generating a database and analysing and co-relating results.

10. Scan and digitize the interview annotations, maps and audio recordings.
11. Categorize results into three main sources: a) Participant General Information b) Psychogeography Template Sheet Answers c) Interview Responses

#### Part 02. Analysing and Co-relating Results

12. Make graphs, pie charts and smart arts that demonstrate the general response of the a) Participants General Information, b) Emotional Responses in the drifted places and c) Cognitive Assessments based on the interviews.

13. Make graphs, pie charts and maps to co-relate: a) setpoint, b) setpoint Jan Gehl Urban Toolbox categorization, c) predominant emotions and cognitions.

14. Conclude research.

## 4.2 FIELDWORK PHASE

The field work phase is characterized by the collection of information in *situ* of the object of study (MINAYO,2016). “Field research involves a range of well-defined, although variable, methods: informal interviews, direct observation, participation in the life of the group, collective discussions, analyses of personal documents produced within the group, self-analysis, results from activities undertaken off- or on-line, and life-histories. Although the method generally is characterized as qualitative research, it may include quantitative dimensions” (CLELAND,2017).

In this segment, observable qualitative methods, techniques and templates are used to provide support information in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood psychogeography

case study. Data collection and analysis techniques are presented into two thematic diagnostics:

- The Urban Diagnostic Techniques: Kevin Lynch's mental map, Photographic Registration and Urban evaluations based on Jan Gehl's urban recommendations in the book *Cities for People*, 2013.
- The Emotional-Cognitive Diagnostic Techniques: Emotional Drifting and Open Cognitive Interview.

#### 4.2.1 Data Collection Techniques

##### 4.2.1.1 Kevin Lynch's Mental Mapping

According to National Geographic “a map is a symbolic representation of selected characteristics of a place, usually drawn on a flat surface” (NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, 2020). Maps possess common elements that provide the reader a clear lecture of the graphic such as a title, legend or symbolic description compass rose and scale (MOMETRIX, 2020). “Maps can be divided into two broad categories: general reference maps and thematic maps (Ibidem). General reference maps show general geographic information about an area, including the locations of cities, boundaries, roads, mountains, rivers, and coastlines. Thematic maps display distributions, or patterns, over Earth's surface. These themes can include information about people, other organisms, or the land” (Ibidem).

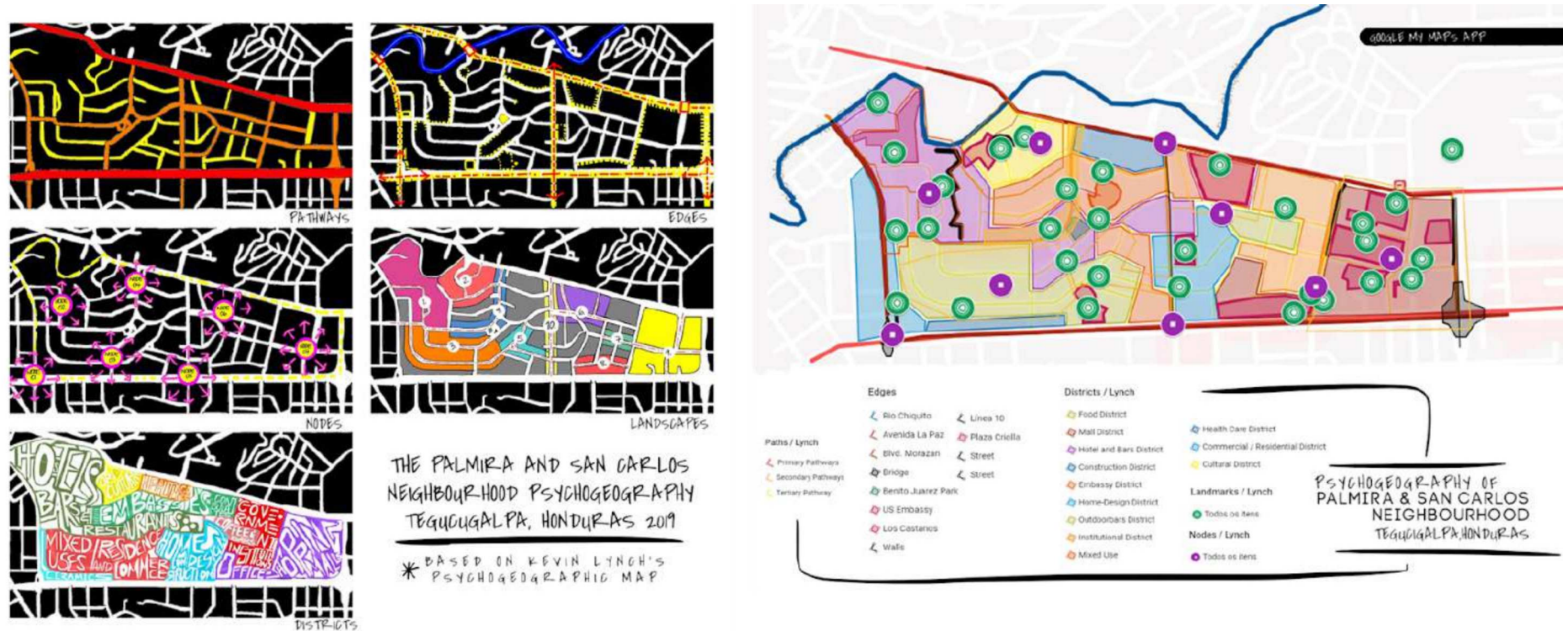
As studied in Chapter 2, American urbanist Kevin Lynch proposed studying the city through a mental mapping method. In *The Image of the City* (1960) and *What Time is this place?* (1962), Lynch argues the resignification of the physical environment by studying three American cities: Boston, Jersey City and Los Angeles; and what he concluded is that people perceived the city and formed their mental maps in the base of five key elements: paths, edges, districts, nodes and landmarks (LYNCH, 1960). In this research, a handmade and digital mental map was developed by the researcher to organize and characterize the Palmira and San Carlos neighborhood (based on the researcher's previous knowledge) . Using a base image provided by Google Maps and Open Street map, the researcher represented and organized the following layers:

- Paths and Studypoints: defined as channels in which people travel the place. Classified into three categories: primary– heavy traffic, secondary– medium traffic and tertiary

- slow traffic. Furthermore, each path is segmented in 100 linear meter approximate distances where study points are identified.
- Edges: physical or intangible elements that divide the neighborhood's ambiances, characterized by natural elements or infrastructures.
  - Landmarks: identifies interesting architectures, historical places or any other element that locals identify as reference points.
  - Nodes, Districts and Study groups: first, nodes are identified in areas that have observable higher densities in the neighbourhood. Then, districts are shaped– based on the neighbourhood's land uses. Finally, study groups (formed by 4-6 individual study points) are formed in different districts.



Figure 26 Palmira's Handmade and Digital Mental Mapping



Source: By Author (2019-2020)

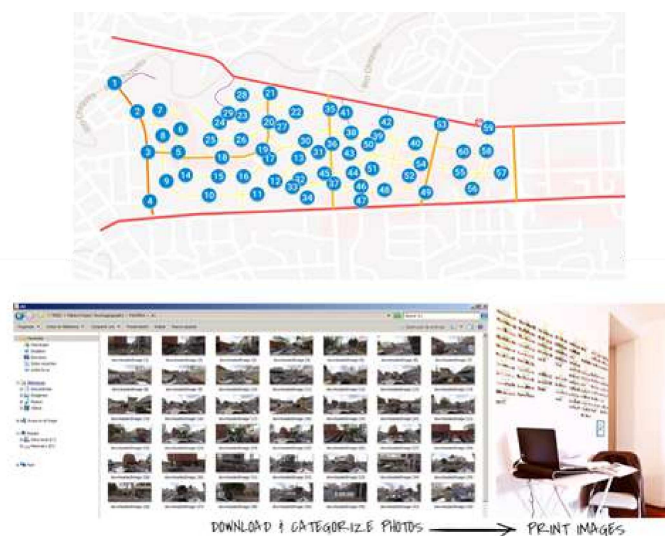
#### 4.2.1.2 Photographic Registration

“Photography is the art, application, and practice of creating durable images by recording light, either electronically by means of an image sensor, or chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as photographic film” (SPENCER,1973). It is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing, and business, as well as its more direct uses for art, film and video production, recreational purposes, hobby, and mass communication (Ibidem). According to Molly Mehling, Research “photography can have a positive impact on the public perception of science as it helps scientists communicate more and encourages citizen involvement” (PALAKOVICH,2012). Yet, architecture photography deals with taking shots of structures, houses and buildings from different angles. The main purpose of architectural photography is to create a positive impact on potential real estate buyers (PRETORIA,2017).

Based on the Lynchian map created in the previous segment, the researcher defines the following setups for collecting the photographic data:

- Camera Type: Semi-professional camera: Sony Nex5N and Gopro Hero 3+
- Shot Type: 4 open shots located in the symmetrical axis of the defined street points at a 2-meter distance height. Natural light.
- Angles: Orthogonal facade view.

Figure 27 Defining Study Points and Photographic Register



Source: By Author (2019-2020)

#### 4.2.1.3 Gehl's Urban Evaluation

Danish architect, Jan Gehl explored the improving designs of cities for people to live and work. Using consultations and recommendations completed by Gehl himself, he illustrates a graphic guide that demonstrates characteristics of happy, healthy and sustainable cities by explaining concepts related to users' life quality (GEHL, 2011).

The Gehl Evaluation sheet is developed as an adaptation of Gehl's urban toolbox (found in the 7th chapter of his book *Cities for People*) to evaluate the set points identified on the Lynchian Mental Map. It is characterized by the following segments:

1. General Data: identifies set point number, street name and GPS coordinates.

2. Content (100%):

- Antagonist Pairing (34%): pairs of antagonist adjectives are exhibited. Positive adjectives (+1) are located in the left column while negative adjectives (-1) are located in the right column.

a) Principles of urban planning (5points), b) Seeing and Hearing (6 points), c) reordering of priorities (10 points)

- Proportional Score (3%): refers to the items based on quantitative qualities such as speed or characteristically details.

d) Traffic type (1 point): four choices gradually scored, h) terrain design (1point): five choices gradually scored.

- Checklists (63%): positive characteristics are described. If the study point meets the mentioned requirement, one point is gained. Contrary case, no points are additional.

e) Protection qualities (11 points) , f) Comfort qualities (20 points) , g) Pleasure qualities (8 points)

3. Urban Evaluation Score: is the sum of all eight criteria (100%)

Its score is categorized into the following categories:

Category A (90-100): considered an excellent urban evaluation.

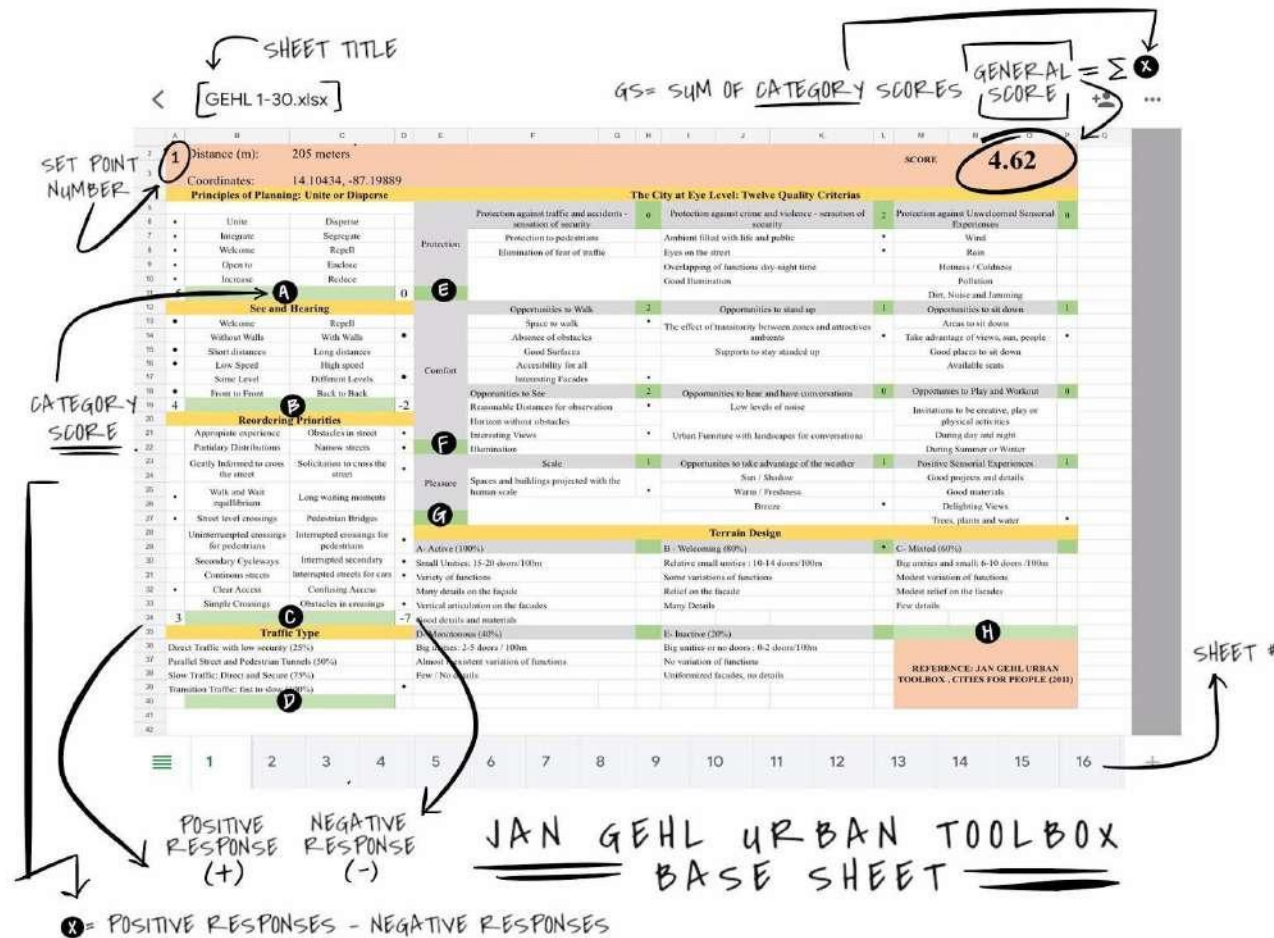
Category B (80-89): considered a good urban evaluation.

Category C (70-79): considered a fair urban evaluation

Category D (60-69): considered an average evaluation

Category F (0-59) : poor urban design

Figure 28 Gehl Urban Evaluation Sheet



Source: Adapted by Author (2019)

#### 4.2.1.4 Emotional Drifting

“The sudden change of ambiance in a street within the space of a few meters; the evident division of a city into zones of distinct psychic atmospheres; the path of least resistance that is automatically followed in aimless strolls (and which has no relation to the physical contour of the terrain); the appealing or repelling character of certain places—these phenomena all seem to be neglected. In any case they are never envisaged as depending on causes that can be uncovered by careful analysis and turned to account” (DEBORD, 1955).

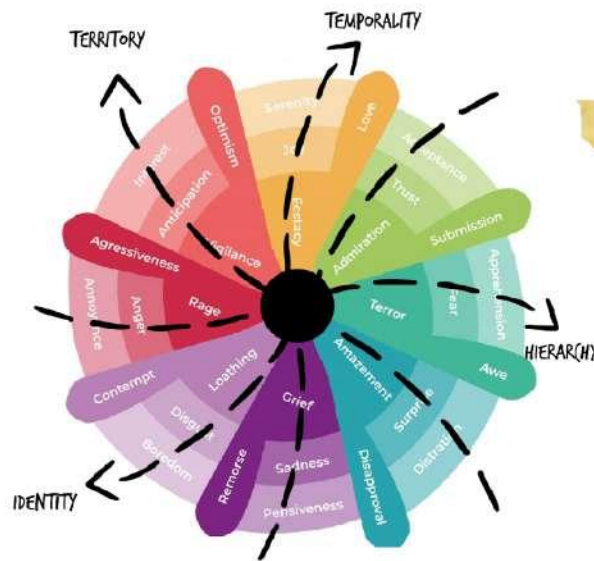
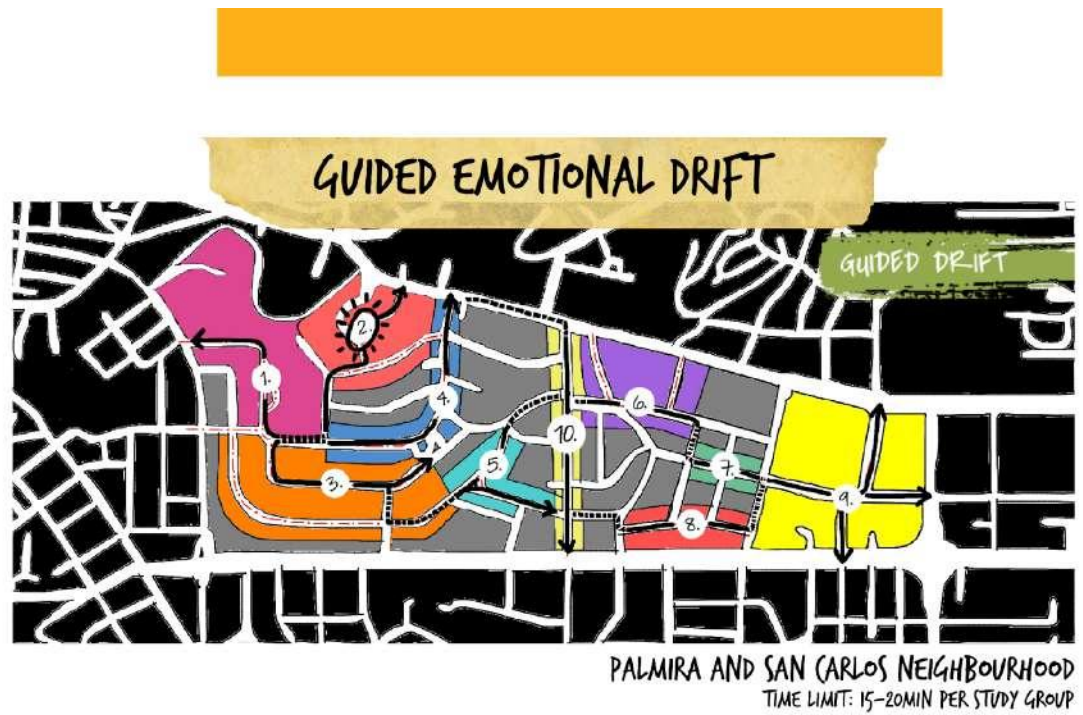
The derive or drifting technique, is a free urban exploration on foot, in which the practitioner allows him or herself to be guided by the city's ambiances (DEBORD, 1956). According to Van Ratingen, “It is more effective in making people enter into communication with the ensemble of energies, seducing them for the benefit of the collective.” (VAN RATINGEN, 2017). The term can also be defined as a deambulatory practice that is developed through observation skills, collecting particular data about the daily and uncertain events. This technique allows the urban foreseen to be explored through personal observation. The benefit of this practice is that it allows the researcher to become part of the research and become a spectator of the daily scenes (RESTREPO GUTIERREZ,2017). For the Situationist International Movement, the derive overlaps two fundamental aspects — study of terrain and emotional disorientation.

“The spatial field of a *dérive* may be precisely delimited or vague, depending on whether the goal is to study a terrain or to emotionally disorient oneself. It should not be forgotten that these two aspects of *dérives* overlap in so many ways that it is impossible to isolate one of them in a pure state. But the use of taxis, for example, can provide a clear enough dividing line: If in the course of a *dérive* one takes a taxi, either to get to a specific destination or simply to move, say, twenty minutes to the west, one is concerned primarily with a personal trip outside one’s usual surroundings. If, on the other hand, one sticks to the direct exploration of a particular terrain, one is concentrating primarily on research for a psychogeographical urbanism” (DEBORD,1956).

In this research a guided emotional drift was executed. The researcher proposed a starting-and-ending point at the *Centro Cultural España en Tegucigalpa* (located in the second study group) where participants had a 15 minute introductory presentation. Furthermore, participants could choose to drift individually or in groups (no bigger than 5 members). Participants walked in the different study groups ambiances and filled the following survey in situ:

- a) Predominant emotion among Plutchik's Wheel of Emotions: positive emotions: joy, trust, surprise. Negative emotions: anticipation, fear, anger, disgust. Neutral, sadness.
- b) Cognitive reasons: why do the participant think he/she feels that way.

Figure 29 Emotional Drift



PLUTCHIKS WHEEL OF EMOTIONS

EMOTIONS

- GROUP 01 ANGER
- GROUP 02 JOY
- GROUP 03 TRUST
- GROUP 04 ANTICIPATION
- GROUP 05 JOY
- GROUP 06 ANTICIPATION
- GROUP 07 SADNESS

Source: Adapted by Author (2019)

#### 4.2.1.5 Open-Cognitive Interview

After executing the emotional drift, the participant returned to the starting point and the Research Team Members prepared an interview in a calm, quiet place that simulated conversation. In some cases, interviews were recorded and in other cases it was based on annotations. The Interview is a conversation between two or more participants that is hosted by the interviewer or researcher. Its main objective is to build relevant information to a desired object of research (MIRANDA,2016). The open interview is where the participant is invited to speak freely on a topic of interest and the researcher's questions are the guidelines to give more depth to the participant's reflections. In some cases, the interviewer uses audio-visual media devices such as paintings, videos, poetry, stories and other materials to seek the participant's opinion (CARBAJAL,2017).

This research's interview template is divided in the following categories:

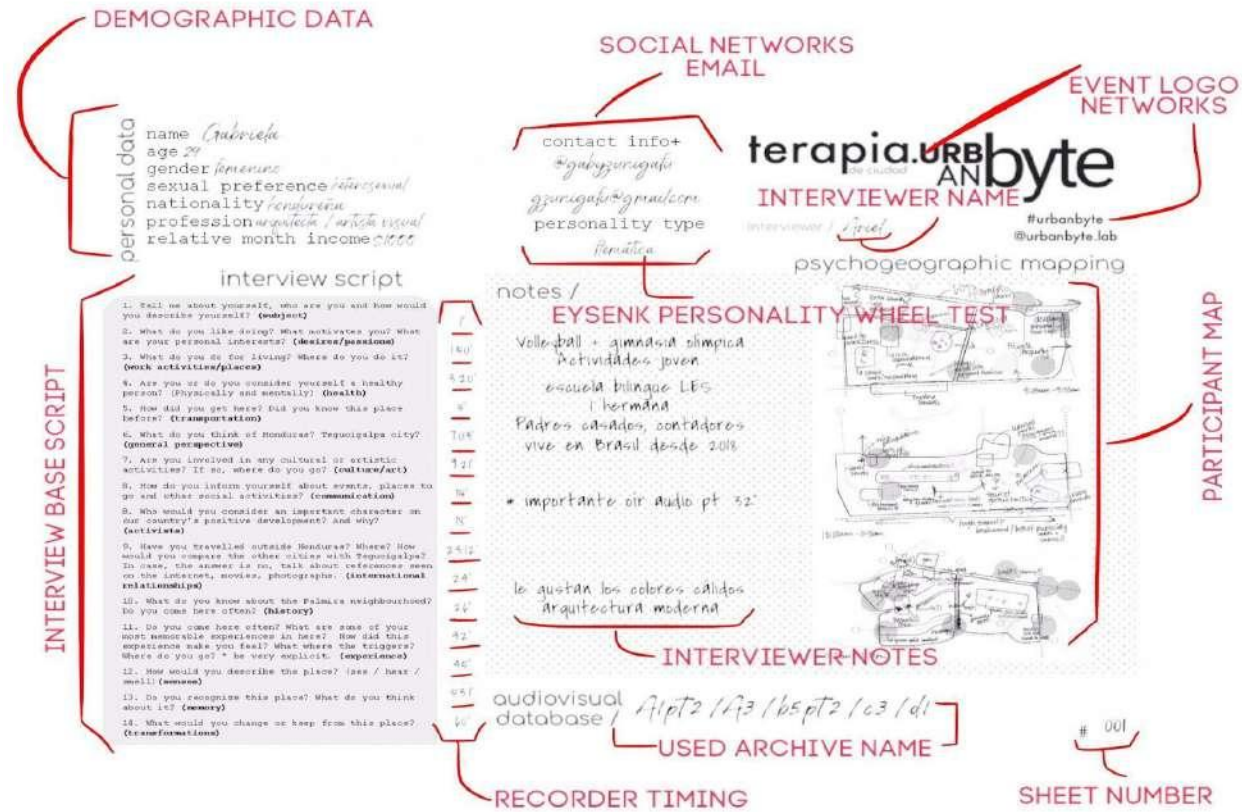
Participant information: collects general information from the participant such as name, age, gender, sexual preference, nationality, profession and relative month income.

Open interview script: formulates questions in which the participant can express freely over designated topics: subject, passions/desires, frequent activities, perspectives on health, education and transportation, perspectives on Tegucigalpa and emotions felt in the drift.

Notes: space designated where the participant can draw, write or express ideas felt on the study points.



Figure 30 Open Cognitive Interview



Source: by Author (2019)

### 4.3 ANALYSIS AND DATA TREATMENT PHASE

Analysis and Data Treatment involves organizing, classifying and analysing the collected data on the previous phase (MINAYO,2016). Scientists analyse and interpret data to look for meaning that can serve as evidence. “Scientists often seek to determine whether variables are related and how much they are related. Engineers use data to make decisions about designs, including whether a given design will work, the economic feasibility of a design, and potential alternatives” (MANOA,2019).

Understanding the complexity of public life diversity cannot be summarized in one single tool. In this segment, urban and emotional collected data is analysed and interpreted through two analysing techniques: Computer Spreadsheet and Graphics; and the Psychogeography Map.

#### 4.3.1 Computer Spreadsheet and Graphics

This research used Excel spreadsheets to categorize, summarize and perform mathematical calculations on statistical data. Researchers can enter information into three different formats: numbers, text and formulas (BERKELEY,2018). In addition, graphical Analysis tools allow researchers to rapidly learn about the process of a project, and enable clarity of communication and focus for further analysis (CITOOKIT,2019).

The following spreadsheet results were presented as quantitative-qualitative data, this refers to information that compiles numerical information based on qualitative criteria:

- Neighbourhood's Urban Classification
- Participant's General Data Statistics
- Correlation of Predominant Emotions and Triggers with urban classification by category and by study group.

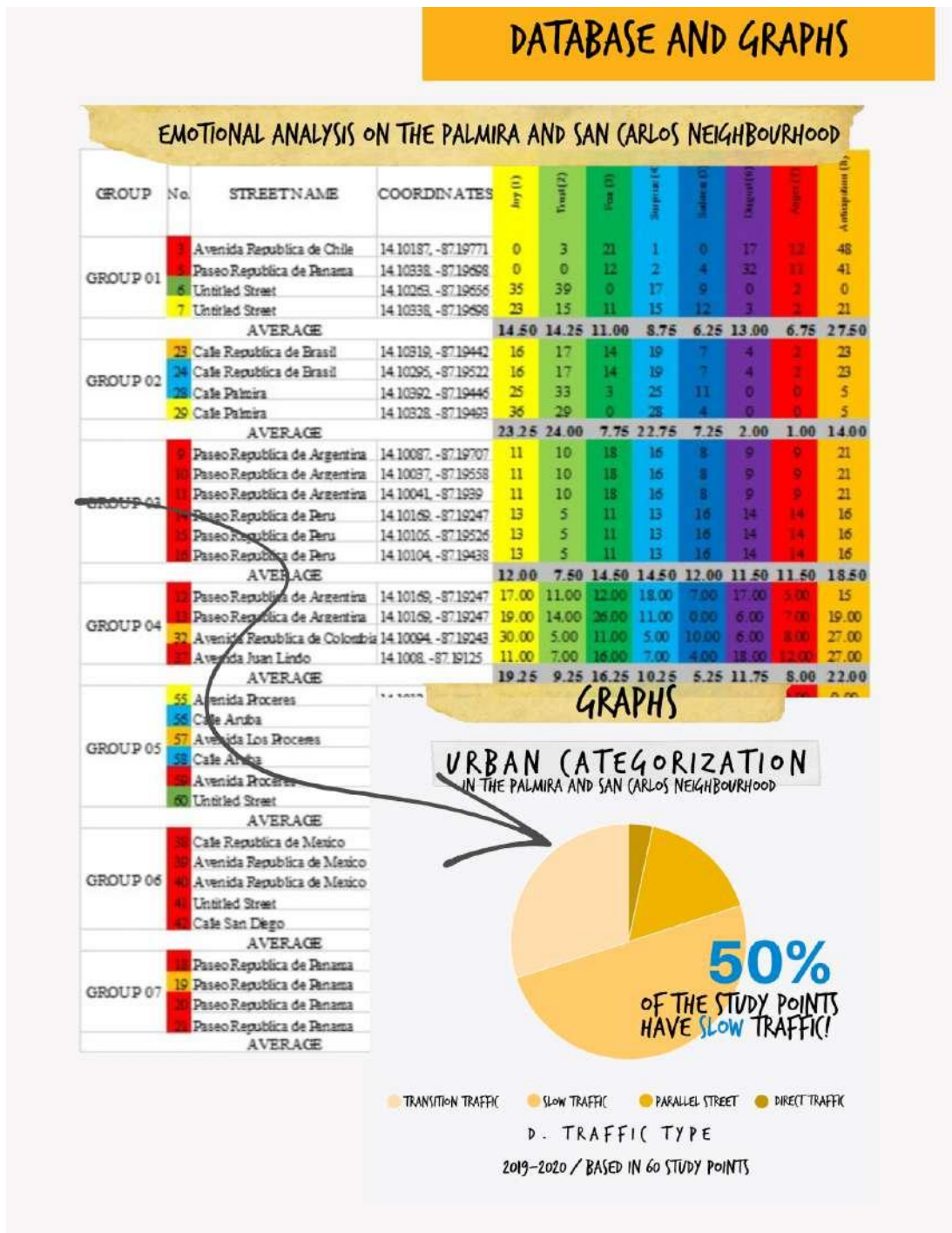
#### 4.3.2 Psychogeography Mapping

Psychogeography mapping is used by planners and designers, “as a technique to bring together personal narratives about urban space hence allowing new interpretations of urban landscape” (GIRGINKAYA,2016). In 1957, Guy Debord and Asger Jorn created “The Naked City” by questioning the conventional logic of mapping a city and creating

new alternatives for creating infographic cartographies utilizing images, notes and subjective information (VAN RATINGEN,2017).

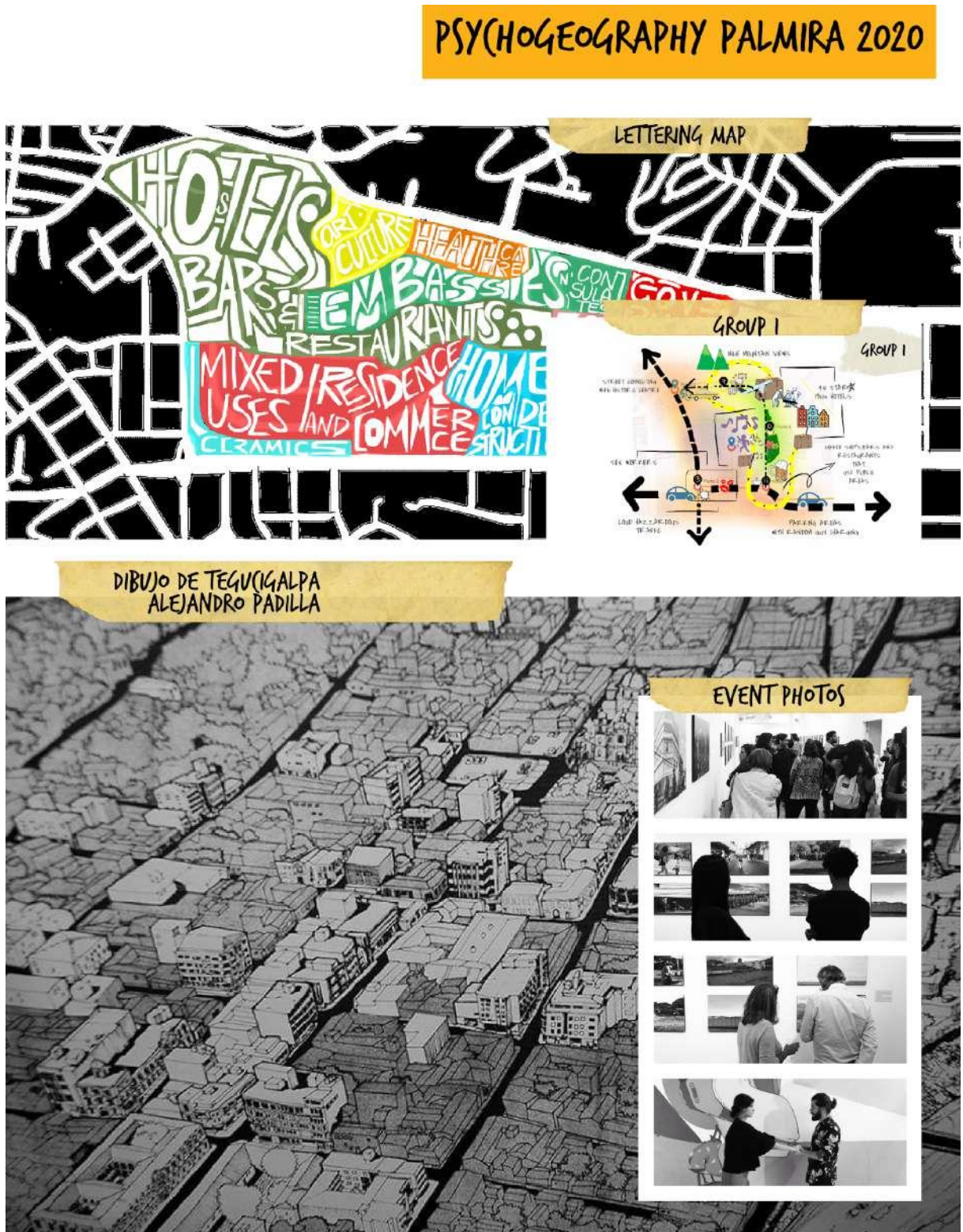
This research utilized Google My Maps application to map results into graphic cartographies that share information and build the following layers: Lynch Mental Mapping, Study Points, Colour symbolized urban evaluation categories and predominant emotion

Figure 31 Database sheet and graphics



Source: by Author (2019)

Figure 32 Psychogeographic Map



Source: by Author (2019)

## 5 A PSYCHOGEOGRAPHY CASE STUDY ON THE PALMIRA AND SAN CARLOS NEIGHBOURHOOD

*“Tegucigalpa de barro y humo (...) Tegucigalpa marginada y rota (...) Tegucigalpa de privilegios (...) Tegucigalpa conmigo, Tegucigalpa contigo Ciudad mía pero ajena (...) Ciudad de nadie, pero amada. Vivir aquí me obliga a algo, A vociferar llorando, A amar odiando, A subsistir, Ay Tegucigalpa de mis amores!” (PAVÓN, 2000).*

The Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhoods in Tegucigalpa were the first modern and wealthy regions in the capital of Honduras with an approximate value of 4,093 Lempiras or US\$170 per meter square (CORPORACION TX,2019). Located between the Morazán Boulevard and La Paz Avenue -east uphill from Tegucigalpa’s Historical Centre- the Palmira region has become home to many of the city’s embassies, high-priced hotels, and restaurants with an estimated area of 575,534 square meters in which 61% belong to Palmira and the resting 49% to the San Carlos neighbourhood (Ibidem).

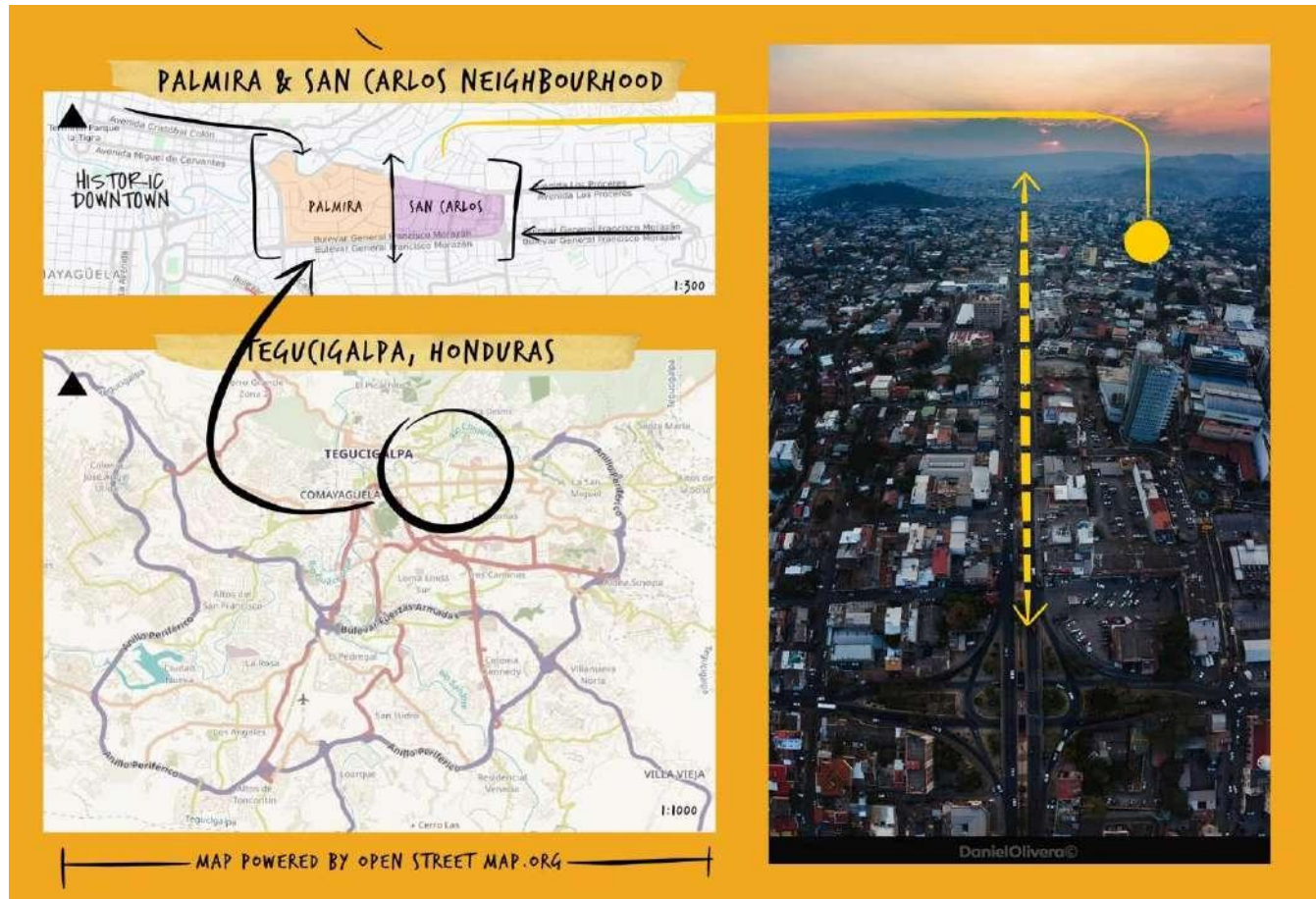
According to the Central District’s Town Hall or *Alcaldia Municipal del Distrito Central*, the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood are categorized as a good “A type development neighbourhood” along with other 74 neighbourhoods in the central region of Tegucigalpa, representing barely 11% of the total registered neighbourhoods (CORPORACION TX, 2019). Distributed in 31 streets and 12 districts, the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood recognizes 768 properties in which 68% have residential and commercial purposes.

Figure 33 Barrio Palmira Tegucigalpa



Source: Nestor Irias(2019)

Figure 34 Palmira and San Carlos Location



Source: Adapted by Author. Photography by Daniel Olivera (2020)

## 5.1 HONDURAS: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF A COUNTRY, CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

*“Vinieron. Ellos tenían la Biblia y nosotros teníamos la tierra. Y nos dijeron: ‘Cierren los ojos y recen’. Y cuando abrimos los ojos, ellos tenían la tierra y nosotros teníamos la Biblia”*  
(GALEANO,1971).

According to the World Bank “Honduras is the second largest country in Central America with an area of 112,090 square kilometres and a population of 9,182,766 habitants, mostly concentrated in the western half of the country” (WORLD BANK,2018). Honduras territory shares borders with three countries: Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Though, the northern coast is surrounded by the Caribbean Sea and the southern coast by the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific Ocean, its mountain landscape divides Honduras into three geomorphological zones that give a tropical rainforest climate in the lowlands (NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC,2015).

The land occupied by the Republic of Honduras was first populated around the year 10,000 BC by the Mesoamerican Civilizations (LANDA,2015). However, by the 16th century vast transformations were settled in the Central American and Mexican actual territory when the Spanish monarchy implemented new social, economic and urban strategies (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS,2011). In the early 19th century, Honduras gained independence from Spain and briefly became part of Mexico before joining the newly-formed United Provinces of Central America (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS,2015). Following a history of political instability, the United States granted military and financial support to Honduras in exchange for political and economic interests (NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC,2015). In recent years, Honduras registered the second highest economic growth rates in Central America, only behind Panama. However, the country faces high levels of corruption, poverty, inequality, violence and it is exposed to hostile natural events (THE WORLD BANK,2020).

### 5.1.1 Brief Urban and Political History of Honduras

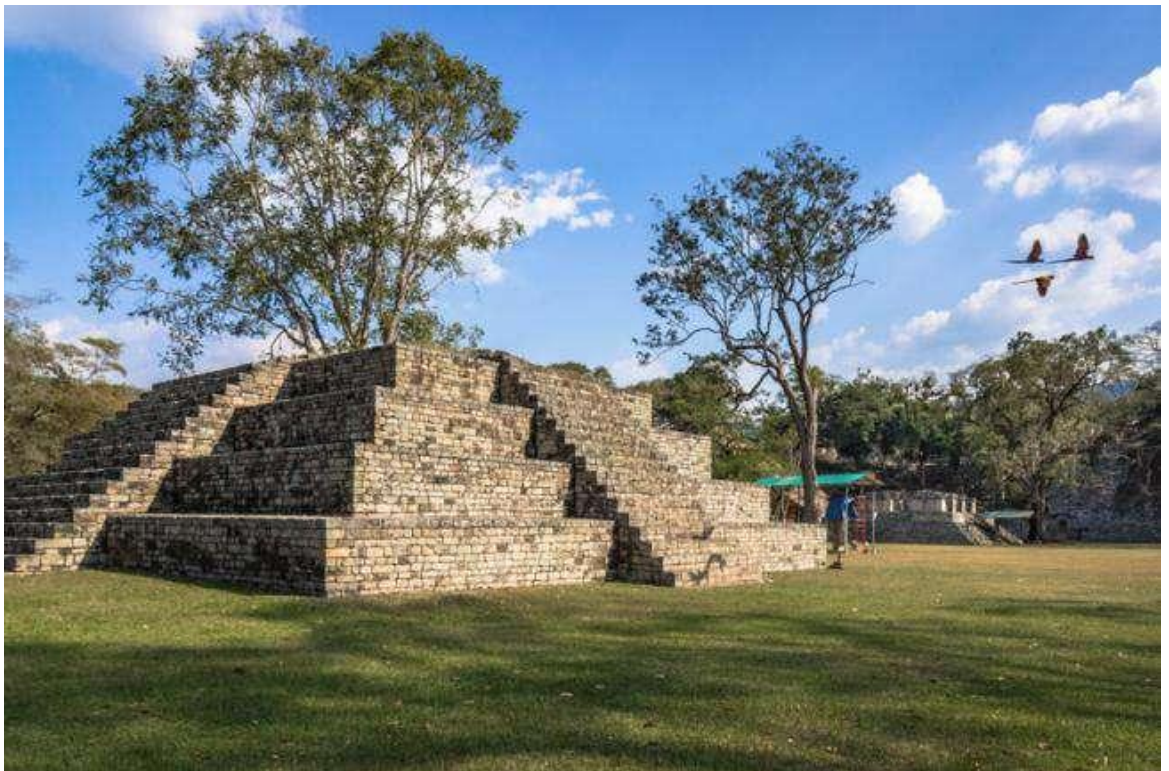
Five periods characterize the history of Honduras, framing the cognitive backgrounds of today’s Honduran society: the Prehispanic period, the Colonial Period, the Republican



Period, 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the Contemporary Period (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS,2011):

The Prehispanic period sets while the Middle Ages developed in Europe, the Mayan, Aztec and Inca cultures developed in Mesoamerica and in the central Andes (LANDA,2015). Honduras claimed a vast abundance of remains from the prehispanic civilizations and its most important city records on 426 AD until 822AD in Copan, found in the southernmost Mesoamerican region. The Mayan architecture in Copan is distinguished from other Mayan cities by its firm decorative style: the walls of the temples and palaces are thick and the structure made of volcanic stone and pebbles. The stones were covered with carved sandstone, rendered with stucco and painted with bright colours (MESOAMERICA,2020).

Figure 35 Copan Ruins



Source: Lonely Planet (2018)

The Colonial Period starts with the extinction of prehispanic civilizations, the discovery of America and the colonization of the Spanish and British monarchies in Honduras. New

hierarchical structures and urban settlements were adopted by the grid pattern layout, that had been recovered in the European Renaissance based on the square urban plans of the Greek cities and Roman military camps (MESOAMERICA,2020). In 1573 King Phillip II introduced a compendium of urban planning regulations for all the Spanish colonies in the Americas which basically established guidelines for creating new towns, the general conditions for regional and local settlements, political and administrative characteristics of the urban settlements (ZELAYA,2012).

The Republican Period was released in the 19th century when Napoleon's occupation of Spain in the Peninsular War led to the outbreak of revolts all across Spanish America resulting in the proclamation of Independence in Mexico and Central America around 1821 (ZELAYA,2012). This led to new political instabilities powered by the now Mexican Empire and the formation of the United Provinces of Central America (UPCA). However, ideological conflicts between the conservatives and liberal local parties made possible the separation of the UPCA and Central America became divided into independent states (MEJIA,2016).

Figure 36 Tegucigalpa Colonial Grid Pattern



Source: Jorge Amaya (2020)

In 1866, the first US American families arrived and invested money in the northern-western of Honduras (as result of the American Civil War) ; and new models of American wooden type architecture were built near the Honduran banana crops. (ZELAYA,2012). By 1930, Honduras had become the world's leading producer of the fruit, accounting for one-third of the world's supply of bananas (MERRILL,1995). However, the banana exports peaked rapidly due to effects of the Great Depression in the United States provoking strikes and other labour disturbances in Honduras, that were repressed by the US and local military power (Ibidem).

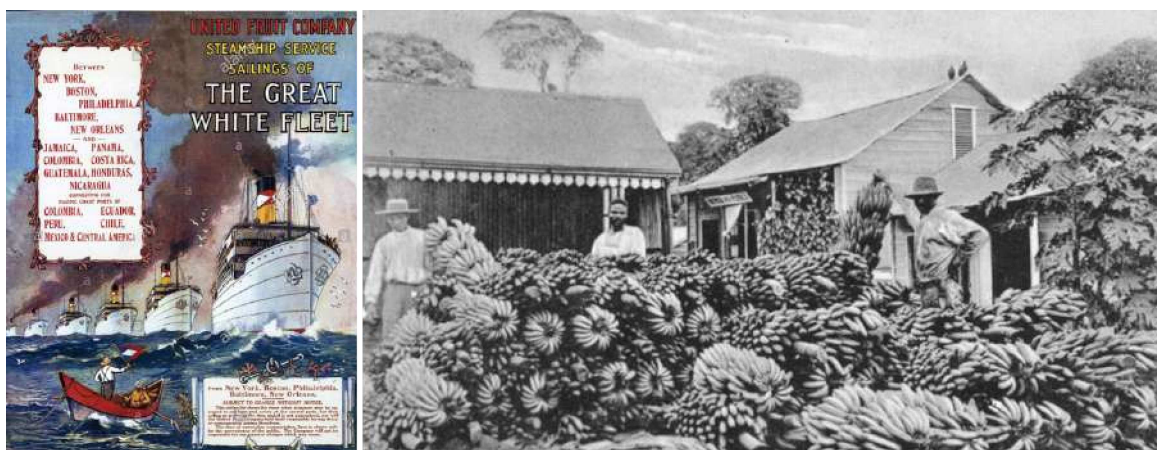
Meanwhile, in the southern-central area of Honduras, the transfer of the capital of Honduras from Comayagua to Tegucigalpa in 1880, instantly created the need for new infrastructure in a city still largely undeveloped (ZELAYA,2012). This gave rise to a predominance of a neoclassical style which stepped in the Parisian influences of the late 19th century and attempted to exalt the democratic values of the republic in public buildings, parks and mausoleums (AMAYA,2020). Around 1885 the first locomotive with passenger carriages, arrived in San Pedro Sula, contributing to the mobilization of human groups of different origins who were attracted to the industrial city by its physical and economic growth. All of this new interest led to the construction of hotels, improvements in the road network and basic services for the convenience of tourists and residents (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS,2011).

The climate of economic prosperity and relative political stability attracted a massive influx of immigrants of varying nationalities and ethnic groups, primary Palestine and Chinese who initially settled in the northern part of the country. Many of them opened general stores or shops selling fabrics and miscellaneous items located in rooms of large rented houses (MEJIA,2016). Slowly, the urban and rural landscape of Honduras began to change as the arrival of modern telecommunication systems such as the telegraph which traced the cities with cables and wooden poles (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS,2011).

In the first three decades of the 20th century, Honduras benefited by the banana and mining production. The Liberal Reform endorsed Tegucigalpa city's infrastructure advanced from illustrious professionals and skilled foreign builders such as Augusto Bressani and Francisco Prats (HONDURAS, NACIÓN Y MUNDO,2016). In 1921, Fernando Pineda Ugarte, the first Honduran architect, returned to Honduras after training in Switzerland and introduced innovations such as structures made of reinforced concrete. The country's major cities adopted an aura of modernity and it was reflected on buildings that began to incorporate the use of reinforced concrete, steel and glass (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS,2011). However, the banana exportation gradually peaked as economic and political powers were affected around the world during the First and Second World War (Ibidem).Banana local producers were underpaid and as they manifested their discomforts, the US government and local conservative military forces repressed their claims which gave burst to decades of political instability between the two major political parties: the Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH) and the Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH) (MERRILL,1995). As a consequence of political protests and disruptions, the US government interfered on several occasions to create a certain stability, as it affected its transnational companies (CHAMBERS,2010). As result, Honduras was settled under the PNH military control and liberal leaders were imprisoned and tortured (MERILL,1995).

*“Desde el siglo XIX Honduras fue definido como un «país bananero», con una pequeña elite económica local apoyada por compañías estadounidenses, que gobernaba con la mano dura de los militares. Desde el inicio del proceso de democratización, sin embargo, parecía que el país se moderniza políticamente al ritmo del resto de América Latina. Pero como también ocurre en otros países de la región, el incompleto control democrático sobre los militares funcionó como el elemento decisivo de la ruptura del Estado de derecho” (DIAMINT,2010).*

Figure 37 The United Fruit Company in Honduras



Source: United Fruit Company Archives (2019).

After eight years of military control, the liberal opposition (PLH) regained control in 1971 and invested in healthcare, education and peace agreements in the zone (LEONARD,2011). However, its territorial neighbours Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador were having *guerrillas* and other civil conflicts causing a new political interest in the US Government (Ibidem). The investments on the military expenses in Honduras increased from 4 million dollars to 75 million dollars and by the 1990s, the PNH proposed new security reforms in which the military police could be used for the civil control (Ibidem). As military police gained more control, environmental threats were settling in the Caribbean Sea: Hurricane Fifi in 1974 and Hurricane Mitch in 1998, the second and third deadliest Atlantic Hurricanes on record (VIETS,2001). Hurricane Mitch destroyed the Central American territory leaving a damage of 6 billion US dollars and around 11,000 deaths in twenty days (Ibidem).

The Contemporary Periods settle in Honduras immersed in a process of reconstruction of the country after Hurricane Mitch. As a result, the number of informal settlements increased in the country's main cities as the rural areas didn't have any basic services (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS,2011). The measures adopted by the current president in time, Ricardo Maduro helped stabilize Honduras' macroeconomy by securing the condoning of the external debt with international support. However, there were no significant advances in improving the population's quality of life (BARDALES,2020).

By 2006, Jose Manuel Zelaya was elected president. In the first two years of his mandate he adopted measures to improve economic growth and managed to introduce policies to reduce the price of fuel. Other salient characteristics of this period were the introduction of a programme to protect the country's forests, greater attention to ethnic groups and advances in the great national dialogue, regarded as fundamental for the constructing a vision of the country (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS,2011).

“Large malls and industrial construction have been boosted by the office towers and condominiums built in exclusive areas . In the face of the energy crisis, pollution , the loss of green areas and the great threat of global warming have produced eco-friendly spaces as capitalist buildings for commerce and residential areas. Honduras has lost a great quantity of green and recreational areas. International agencies have intervened in the reconstruction and restoration of cultural heritage and historical centres" (Ibidem).

*“El presidente José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, electo para gobernar del 2006 al 2010, inició una controversia en Honduras con la afiliación del país a la Alianza Bolivariana para las Américas ALBA, debido a la fuerte oposición de la oligarquía y la empresa privada hondureña por el temor al respaldo popular que ésta estaba teniendo” (LA PRENSA,2014).*

However, in 2009, Zelaya opened a controversy by joining the ALBA and military forces took then-President Manuel Zelaya was placed under arrest and flown out of the country. Nations around the world condemned the move as a coup.

“Zelaya was elected in 2006 as part of a center-right party that promised to fight crime. But while in office, he moved increasingly to the left. His efforts to organize a non-binding vote that could have opened the door to revising the constitution, which many feared would overturn term limits, was the last straw for many critics” (EULICH,2019).

*“La crisis política en Honduras entró en un compás de espera, después de que el Congreso destituyó ayer a Manuel Zelaya de la Presidencia y nombró en su lugar a Roberto Micheletti, de su mismo partido y titular del Legislativo, quien no ha sido reconocido hasta ahora por ningún otro país(...) El Congreso acusó horas después a Zelaya de “reiteradas violaciones a la Constitución”, y designó en su lugar a su titular, Micheletti, “por el tiempo que falte para terminar el periodo constitucional y que culminará el 27 de enero del 2010” (PRENSA LIBRE,2009)*

Violence increased following the coup. “The army and police took to the streets actively beating and detaining anyone perceived as protesting the new government. “In the

following three years, murder rates shot up, earning Honduras the ignoble label of highest homicide rate in the world. By 2012, nearly 90 Hondurans out of every 100,000 were killed. Weak institutions, like the justice and security systems, and a general lack of political will in an environment of deep polarization are often blamed for the security crisis” (EULRICH,2019).

Yet, after another decade of political instability, Honduras was described as a “narco-state” by diverse sources in 2020. Since taking office in 2014 and an unconstitutional reelection in 2017, the Honduran president, Juan Orlando Hernandez has sought to show himself as an ally of Washington on security and migration issues, despite growing suspicions against him (LISARDO,2021). His brother was arrested at the Miami airport and, days before the start of the 2019 trial, Hernández signed a controversial immigration pact with Biden's predecessor, Donald Trump, to allow the US to send asylum seekers to Honduras, despite to have “one of the highest murder rates in the world” (BBC NEWS,2019):

*“Recibió maletines llenos de dinero. Celebró reuniones clandestinas con narcotraficantes en una fábrica de arroz. Intentó invertir en un laboratorio de cocaína. Prometió inundar Estados Unidos de drogas. Y todo esto lo hizo mientras se postulaba al cargo más alto de Honduras” (PALMER,2021).*

*“Las recientes elecciones hondureñas introdujeron muchas dudas acerca de la seguridad del sistema de procesamiento de datos, hecho que fue denunciado tanto por la oposición como por organizaciones internacionales. Los opositores a la reelección de Juan Orlando Hernández han hecho valer su derecho constitucional a la desobediencia civil y han salido a las calles a denunciar fraude electoral y violaciones de la Constitución, en el contexto represivo abierto con el golpe de Estado de 2009 y continuado desde entonces. La corrupción, la impunidad y la violencia constituyen el combustible para una intensa indignación popular” (SALOMON,2018).*

Figure 38 Protests in Honduras



Source: Telesur (2018)

### 5.1.2 Tegucigalpa City

Tegucigalpa, capital city of Honduras has the largest urban settlement and the biggest population in the country. By 2019, the population was 1,403,000, a 2.93% increase from 2018 which is divided into 892 neighbourhoods as well as a rural sector that has 41 villages and 293 hamlets (UNITED NATIONS,2020) The main economic activities of the city are commerce, construction, textile services, sugar and tobacco as its geographical position in the centre of the country is strategic in the articulation of the distribution and supply networks of goods and services that satisfy the internal market for the Central South and Eastern regions in general, the capital reports, the best indices of the country in several However, the disorderly growth and lack of long-term urban development plans have generated precarious conditions for its citizens (WORLD BANK,2020).



The name Tegucigalpa, also known as *Teguzgalpa* or *Cerros de Plata* (silver hills) was a pre-Hispanic town of indigenous people discovered by the Spaniards. Although there is not an exact date of foundation, historians report an original population of 16 families that grew with the mining of precious metals, commercial and livestock activities. With the incrementation of population in the area, the first built environment and urban territoriality were conceived through the construction of churches and religious monasteries. (PLAN..., 2008) As the power of religious ideologies became influential, Tegucigalpa was considered one of the most beautiful cities in America with its cobbled streets, clean spacious recreational areas and two-story residences. Becoming one of the main economic centres and richest populations in the region (Ibidem).

Figure 39 Tegucigalpa City 2021

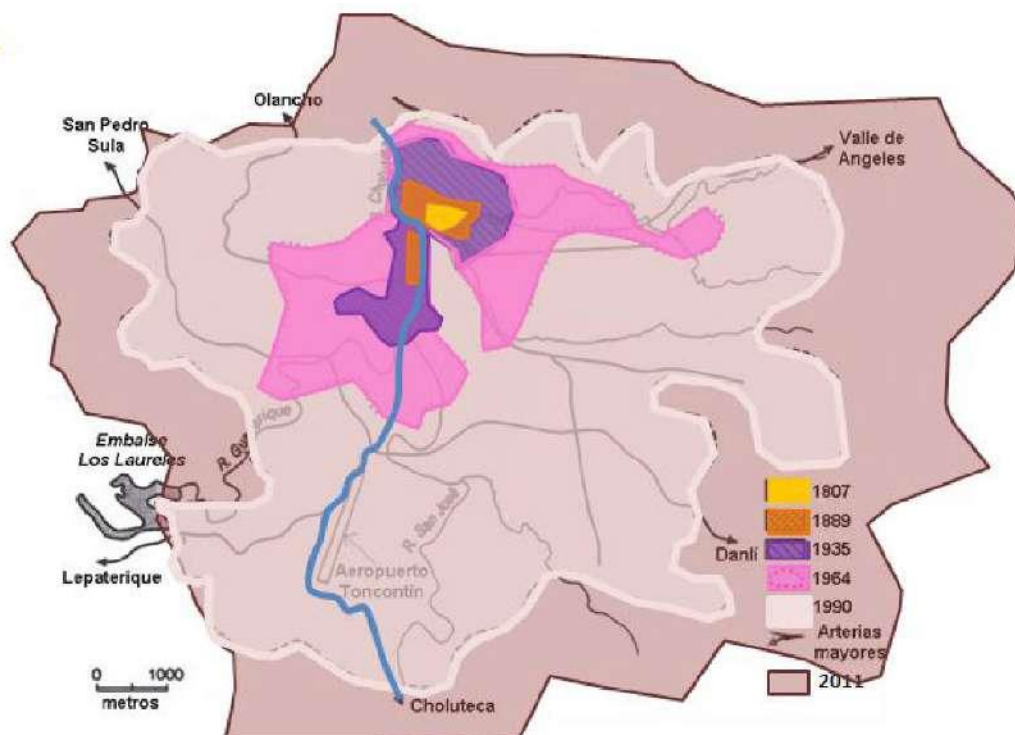


Source: Daniel Olivera (2020)

By the 18th century the population had established 150 homes located in the slopes of the actual La Leona neighbourhood arranged in 5 streets and 9 avenues. The main reference that occupies Tegucigalpa today dates from 1578 where an integrated settlement was formed by prospectors and gold exploiters who set up their ranches next to the indigenous owners or the place known as Real de Minas de Tegucigalpa. According to the first census taken in 1743, it shows that Real de Minas de Tegucigalpa had 100 neighbours made up of Spaniards and Creoles, mulatos and indigenous people. (HONDURAS..., 2016). By December 11th 1821, Tegucigalpa received the city title in recognition of its national independence. At this time,

the city was one of the main cultural centres in central America as the headquarters of the first printing press that revolutionized many intellectual manifestations of the time. (PLAN..., 2008) After many attempts and a strong political struggle, by October 1880 Tegucigalpa was declared the capital of Honduras due to its high standards of richness, wealth and public services. On December 9 1937, The Central District located in the south-central mountainous region of Honduras in the department of Francisco Morazán is created to integrate the neighbour city Comayaguela and Tegucigalpa which currently covers 1515 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 2,267,294 inhabitants (UNITED NATIONS,2020). Meanwhile the historic centre was subjected to two phenomenons: tertiarization and the exodus of the elite classes to outlying residential developments. Although, Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela have coexisted in the same region since their origins, they have been formed under different social-political and economic conditions. Originally each city had its own socio-political structure and despite the fact that in 1938 the Municipality of the Central District was created with the aim to establish a unique local government for Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela cities; there is still evidence of differentiation between the two regions. Such distinction has been produced in parallel with the development and urban planning processes of the city (BARAHONA, 2017).

Figure 40Tegucigalpa Urban Expansion Map



Source: Alvarado Martinez (2015)

Figure 41 Tegucigalpa Morphologic Map



Source: Open Street Map (2020)

### 5.1.3 The Urban Development of El Guanacaste and Los Proceres Avenue

" «Huanacastle» es la onomatopéyica expresión del vocablo náhuatl “Quatil” (árbol) y “Nacaztil” (oreja) es decir “árbol de las orejas” porque la vaina que contienen sus semillas tienen la forma de una oreja humana. Aquella denominación indígena pasó entonces en la lengua castellana a conocerse como “Guanacaste”, frondoso árbol propio de la región mesoamericana desde México hasta el nororiente de Colombia (AMAYA,2020)".

For a long time, the urban development of Tegucigalpa defined its urban limits down to Barrio *La Ronda* or the border of the Chiquito River. However, by the 19th century, Tegucigalpa’s urban and political development outgrew and demanded more social housing projects and infrastructures (AMAYA,2020). The area of Tegucigalpa which now frames Barrio Guanacaste and *Avenida Los Próceres*, has a rich history of urban expansion. These two axes configured the foundation of diverse neighbourhoods that characterize the emblematic cultural and institutional places of the contemporary capital city, including the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood (Ibidem).

During the colonial period, the actual *Barrio Guanacaste* used to be referenced as the “peripheral sector” of the *Villa de San Miguel Arcángel de Heredia de Tegucigalpa* where a Guanacaste tree and the Chiquito River symbolized the place where a vast number of artisans and craftsmen manufactured rooftops and adobe bricks for the city’s constructions. However, by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, *El Guanacaste* became one of the most populated *barrios* or neighbourhoods in the city, connected barely by two streets: one that came from *Barrio La Ronda* and other that connected the city to the outdoors landscape – known today as “*Casa Mata*” (BARDALES,2020). Yet, the expansion of the urban area of Tegucigalpa gave birth to new middle-class neighbourhoods – such as El Manchén, El Reparto and El Picacho – and the "Guanacaste" began to be shaped as an official neighbourhood as a result of the Liberal Reform in 1876, established by Marco Aurelio Soto and the Secretary General of Government, Ramón Rosa. On October 30, 1880, both decided to move the capital of the Republic of Honduras from Comayagua to Tegucigalpa, which generated an accelerated process of urbanization of the new capital . By the mid 20th century, higher class neighbourhoods – such as El Hatillo, Barrio Palmira and Barrio

La Leona– were projected for the governmental elite, diplomatic members and the rich (AMAYA,2020).

Figure 42 Guanacaste Tree in Tegucigalpa



Source: Jorge Amaya Amador (2020)

As a consequence of the new capital's urban expansion, the Honduran government hired the Italian architect Emilio Montessi as the first "State Architect" of Honduras. Montessi was in charge of creating the new architectural and urban image of Tegucigalpa in the Liberal Reformation (Ibidem). Yet, he was also responsible for the restoration of older governmental constructions, such as the General Cemetery, the old Central Penitentiary and the "General Hospital of the Republic" (today's *Museo para la Identidad Nacional*). And by 1893, Montessi was commissioned by President Luis Bogran to work on the infrastructure and construction of important decorative public landmarks, giving birth to the Guanacaste Avenue and the Bogran Park (also known as Parque La Concordia) in downtown Tegucigalpa (BARALES,2020).

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, different businesses, residences and recreation places were developed in Guanacaste's urban built environment. The Mercado San Miguel and José Cecilio del Valle School were raised, as well as other popular businesses, canteens, dining rooms, cinemas and grocery stores (ZUNIGA,2019). The "Cine Presidente" and "Cine Clamer" became the most popular cinema in the 1940s:

*“El Cine Presidente se convirtió desde los años cuarentas en el sitio predilecto para los sectores populares, pues era uno de los que pasaba las películas de la época de oro del cine mexicano, y buena parte de la población se sentía más identificada con ese cine (...) pues era hablado en español y las historias y tramas de las películas mexicanas eran personajes con los cuales se identificaban más en comparación a las películas gringas reproducidas en el Cine Clamer” (AMAYA,2020).*

The construction of the San Felipe Hospital in 1926 also permitted the urban expansion of Guanacaste Avenue. When the first "General Hospital" decided to move its physical installations, during the Liberal Reform, new urban and health planning models were developed in the eastern periphery of the city. Since then, the area began to be called by its occupants as the "Barrio San Felipe"(BARDALES,2020):

*“El gobierno recibió ayuda de los mismos ciudadanos que con su propio dinero financiaron recursos para crear una nueva avenida: La Avenida La Paz (...) que conecta el Guanacaste con el Hospital San Felipe” (Ibidem).*

According to an article published in 1957 by Tegucigalpa Magazine, the one-kilometre avenue, Avenida La Paz was considered to be “one of the most beautiful urban streets in residential neighbourhoods of Tegucigalpa” (TGM,1957) which was initially projected as a boulevard and afterwards turned into a highway(AMAYA, YEAR):

*“En la construcción no intervinieron el municipio, ni el gobierno. Todo fue originalidad, visión del director y fundador del Hospital San Felipe (..) Fueron elementos auxiliares: el ingeniero Alberto Membreno, ingeniero Ruben Clare Vega y el capataz Desiderio Lanza (...) Además, los doctores Ruben Andino Aguilar, Salvador Paredes y el suscrito Manuel Guillermo Zuniga , que atendemos la sección del pensionado del Hospital General (Ibidem)”.*

In subsequent decades, different residential districts for the upper class were built – such as Colonia Reforma and Colonia Palmira – where dwellings for the Italian, English, Spanish and other embassies were placed along with the Tegucigalpa’s elite residences and palaces (BARDALES,2020). Also, the headquarters of the United States Embassy was built there, as well as the legendary “ALPHA Y OMEGA” cinemas and the house where the actual “Centro Cultural de España de Tegucigalpa” (CCET) works (COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE HONDURAS, 2011).

Once the area of "Barrio San Felipe", "Pueblo Nuevo" and other neighbourhoods that emerged in the vicinity established, new commercial, healthcare and institutional services were demanded by the families that settled in the area. It was necessary on the part of local authorities to develop infrastructures such as expansion of public roads, ornaments and recreational spaces expanding its urban development up until the Colonia *21 de Octubre* and Colonia San Miguel (AMAYA,2020). Later, in the second half of the 20th century, the Avenida Los Proceres was built as an extension of "Avenida La Paz" to the sector that leads to neighbourhoods in the northeastern corner of the city. The particularity of this new road lied in the fact that it sets the standard for the installation of monuments in other types of spaces, that means that memorials are no longer exclusive to parks (Ibidem).

In a seven-block boulevard, a series of bust sculptures of heroes of the Iberoamerican continent were exhibited. In this avenue the busts of the following historical characters were found: Benito Juárez (Mexican), Marshal Ramón Castilla (Peruvian), George Washington (American), Joaquín Da Silva Xavier (Brazilian), José de San Martín (Argentine), Bernardo O'Higgins (Chilean), Francisco de Paula Santander (Colombian), Cleto González Víquez (Costa Rican), Juan Pablo Duarte (Dominican) and the biggest monument of all, Simón Bolívar (Venezuelan). At the end of the Liberal Reform the statues of the "Heroes of the National Pantheon" had been brought too: Morazán, Valle, Cabañas and Father José Trinidad Reyes, which were installed in the Central Park and downtown squares of the city (Ibidem).

*"La construcción de esta hermosa y elegante avenida dio un aire renovado, moderno y artístico a la zona de expansión urbana de la capital hacia el este, a la vez que contribuyó a su decoración, destacándose como el primer proyecto de amueblamiento de un área urbana masiva con el nuevo conjunto escultórico a gran escala (ZUNIGA,2020)".*

*" (...)Sin embargo, cabe señalar que la mayoría de estos bustos son de mala calidad artística; Destacando entre todos el monumento a Simón Bolívar, que es considerado, según criterio de los historiadores Elvin Federico Mejía, Reiby Castillo, Josué Joel Sevilla, Oscar Zepeda y Zoé Irem Perla uno de los cinco monumentos más importantes de toda la capital; Las otras cuatro obras monumentales según su criterio son: el Cristo del Picacho (obra del escultor Mario Zamora), la estatua ecuestre de Morazán en el Parque Central (obra de los hermanos Durini), la obra arquitectónica del Cerro Juana Laínez (la Monumento a La Paz, obra del arquitecto catalán Cristóbal Prats) y la estatua peatonal desaparecida de Cristóbal Colón (esculpida en Italia) (..) (AMAYA,2020)".*

*“Si bien es cierto que estos monumentos representan a los héroes nacionales de las repúblicas latinoamericanas, y que quizás fueron donados por esos países para fortalecer los lazos fraternos entre sus naciones y la nuestra, lo cierto es que estas esculturas, por no ser representativas de Nuestra Identidad y nuestra historia no fueron muy valoradas ni por las autoridades constructoras ni por la población capitalina -salvo quizás la de Bolívar-, y con el tiempo funcionaron más bien como ornamentos urbanos, sin la menor noción de ser objetos de culto por parte de ciudadanía e instituciones nacionales (BARDALES,2020)”.*

Figure 43 Los Proceres Boulevard



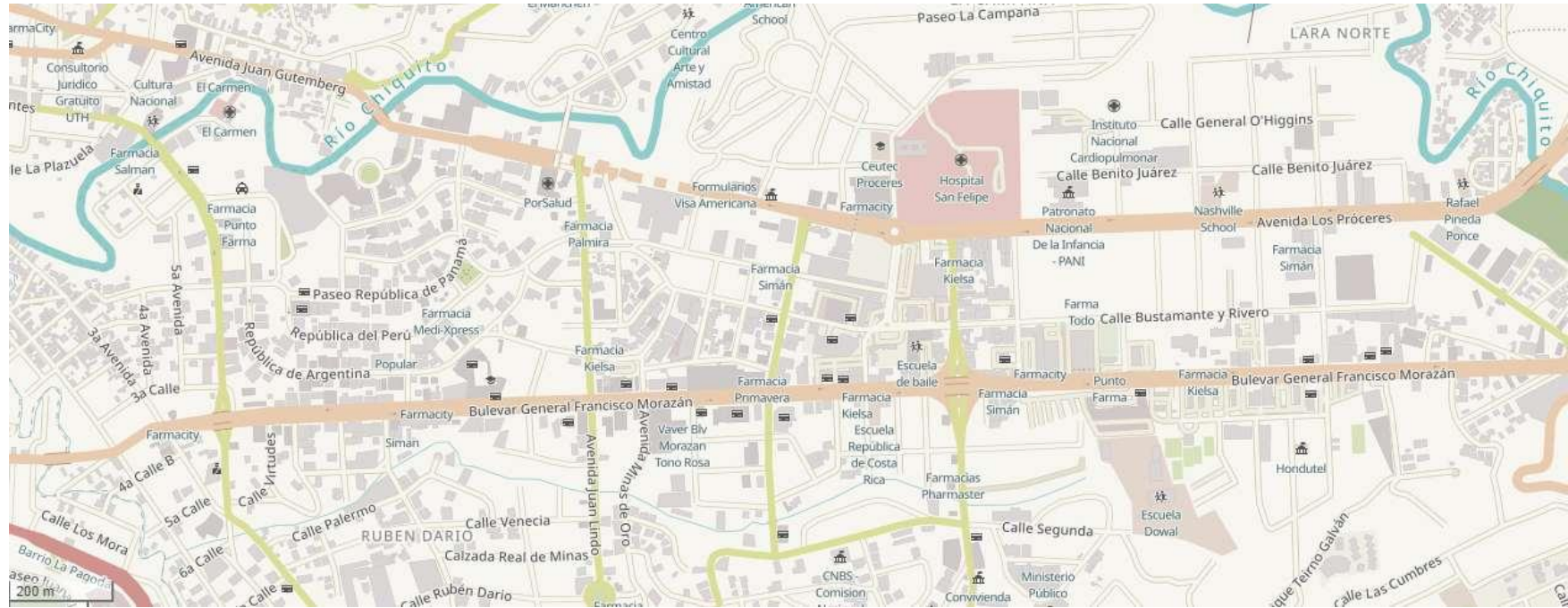
Source: Jorge Amaya Amador (1975)

However, one of the biggest difficulties that these monuments presented at "Bulevar Los Próceres" is that people were not aware of who were these characters, and as a consequence these sculpture works have been subjected to damage caused by social protest and criminal activity (Ibidem). By 1975 the problem was made public in the "Diario El Cronista", whose headline read: *"Quiénes son estos héroes ignorados?"*, while requesting the help of foreign diplomatic corps to collaborate in the identification and repair of these busts (AMAYA,2020). This type of complaint denoted little interest on the part of the authorities in the preservation of the city's landmarks and the conservation of these artistic assets (TERCERO,2019).



In conclusion, the urbanization of the Guanacaste neighbourhood, *Avenida La Paz* and *Avenida Los Próceres* is fundamental to understand the urban history of Tegucigalpa in the 20th century, as it now connects to the east with the *Anillo Periferico* and the exit road to *Valle de Ángeles*. This urban process expanded the eastern periphery of the city, which gave a touch of modernity, and at the same time, allowed the diversity of Tegucigalpa city, through the emergence of residential areas and neighborhoods that served to house families from all social sectors, from the "rich and famous" in neighborhoods such as *La Reforma* and *Palmira*, to neighborhoods of popular extraction such as *El Guanacaste*, *El Manchen*, *El Reparto*, *Pueblo Nuevo*, *San Miguel* and *Colonia 21 de Octubre* (AMAYA,2020)".

Figure 44 Palmira Area in Tegucigalpa Map



Source: Open Street Map (2021)

## 5.2 URBAN ANALYSIS OF THE PALMIRA AND SAN CARLOS NEIGHBOURHOOD

Divided by the 440-meter Juan Lindo Avenue, The Palmira neighbourhood has a 353,385-meter square area and the San Carlos neighbourhood 222,149 meters square territory. However, they share two important flow axes: The Morazán Boulevard and La Paz Avenue. In this segment, 32 pathways, 60 set points, 8 edges ,7 nodes and 10 districts are identified in the case study object.

The Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood have thirty-two identified streets or pathways; and 60 study points in which are embodied by:

- a) Two Primary Streets (6.5%): in charge of connecting the heavy transit and distributing it among the city.
- b) Six Secondary streets (19.4%) that serve as internal transit in a zone or district.
- c) Twenty-four tertiary streets (74.2%): that connect the buildings to the primary and secondary pathways. They permit direct access to land properties. However, eight out of thirty-one pathways do not have a registered name in the Google Maps and Open Street map digital platforms.

The perceived boundaries or edges in the neighbourhood are formed between areas and break continuities. Found in form of buildings, walls, streets, shorelines, overpasses and stones, The Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood recognizes the eight following:

- The Rio Chiquito in the north-west area of the Palmira neighbourhood.
- Two Short-Bridges that connect The Guanacaste neighbourhood and the La Paz Avenue.
- Overpass in the south-east of San Carlos neighbourhood intercepting the Morazán Boulevard.
- Benito Juarez public park.
- Pathway axes: Republic of Chile Avenue, Juan Lindo Avenue, La Paz Avenue and Morazán Boulevard.
- Shopping centres with private entrances such as: Plaza Criolla, Los Castanos Shopping Centre, Galleries Shopping Centre and Nova Centro Mall.
- US Embassy building.

Concrete and steel walls that divide the private property from the public street.

Figure 45 Pathways and Studypoints in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood

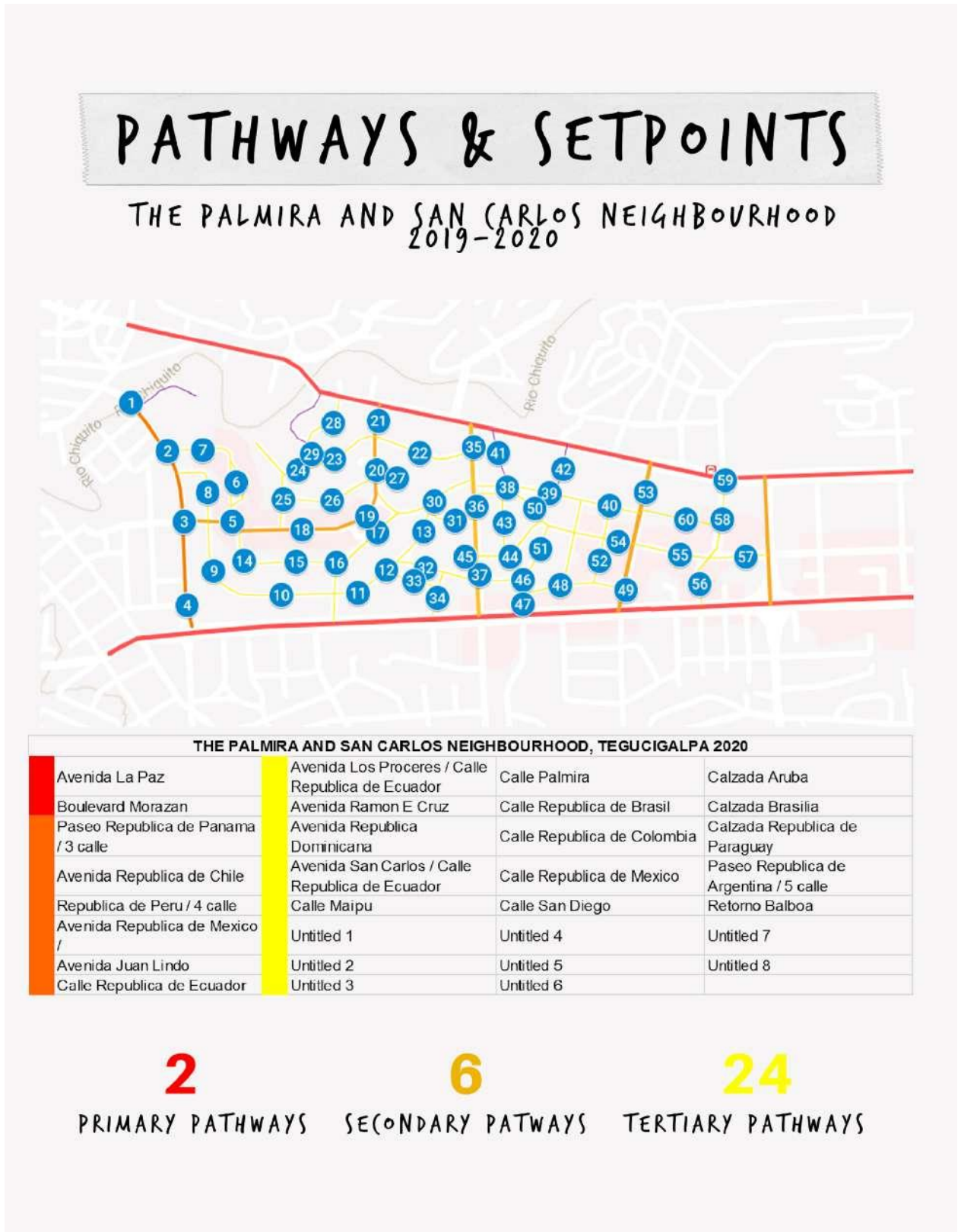


Figure 46 Street names and Study Points in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood (1-60)

<b>Study Points in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood Tegucigalpa, Honduras (2019-2020)</b>					
#	Street Name 1-20	#	Street Name 21-40	#	Street Name 41-60
1	Avenida Republica de Chile	21	Paseo Republica de Panama	41	Untitled Street
2	Avenida Republica de Chile	22	Calle Republica de Brasil	42	Calle San Diego
3	Avenida Republica de Chile	23	Calle Republica de Brasil	43	Untitled Street
4	Avenida Republica de Chile	24	Calle Republica de Brasil	44	Calle Republica de Ecuador
5	Paseo Republica de Panama	25	Calzada Brasilia	45	Calle Republica de Ecuador
6	Untitled Street	26	Calle Republica de Venezuela	46	Calle Republica de Colombia
7	Untitled Street	27	Retorno Balboa	47	Calle Iguazu
8	Paseo Republica de Argentina	28	Calle Palmira	48	Untitled Street
9	Paseo Republica de Argentina	29	Calle Palmira	49	Avenida Ramon Ernesto Cruz
10	Paseo Republica de Argentina	30	Avenida Republica de Me•ico	50	Avenida San Carlos
11	Paseo Republica de Argentina	31	Untitled Street	51	Calle Republica de Colombia
12	Paseo Republica de Argentina	32	Avenida Republica de Colombia	52	Untitled Street
13	Paseo Republica de Argentina	33	Untitled Street	53	Avenida Ramon Ernesto Cruz
14	Paseo Republica de Peru	34	Untitled Street	54	Avenida San Carlos
15	Paseo Republica de Peru	35	Avenida Juan Lindo	55	Avenida Proceres
16	Paseo Republica de Peru	36	Avenida Juan Lindo	56	Calle Aruba
17	Paseo Republica de Peru	37	Avenida Juan Lindo	57	Avenida Los Proceres
18	Paseo Republica de Panama	38	Calle Republica de Me•ico	58	Calle Aruba
19	Paseo Republica de Panama	39	Avenida Republica de Me•ico	59	Avenida Proceres
20	Paseo Republica de Panama	40	Avenida Republica de Me•ico	60	Untitled Street

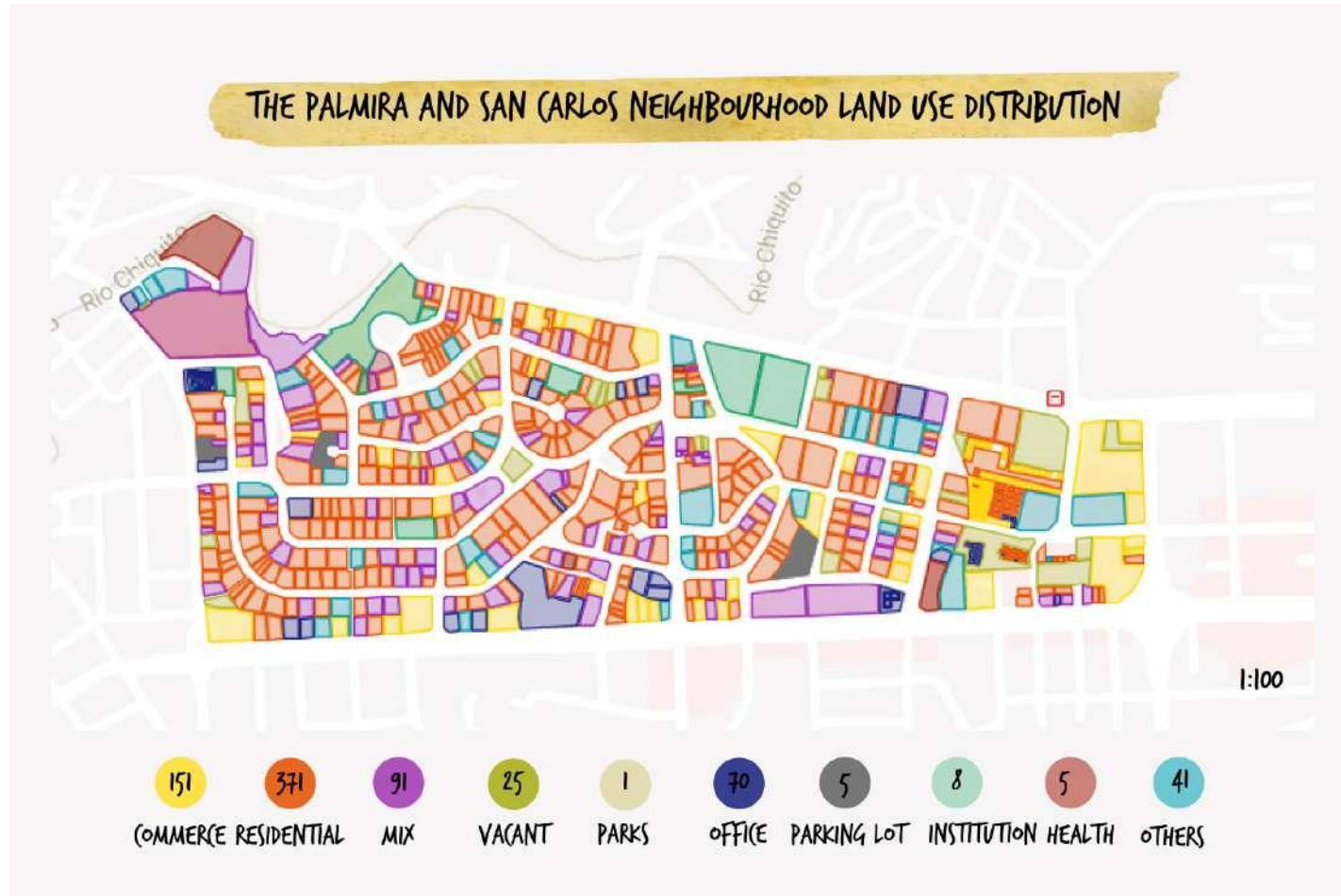
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 47 Edges in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 48 Landuse Distribution Map in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

In addition, seven nodes are demarcated as large areas that serve as strategic meeting points that offer multiple perspectives and options for the public street users:

- The plaza in front of the Hotel Plaza San Martin, part of the Hotel District.
- The intersections between: Boulevard Morazán and Avenida Republica de Chile; Calle Maipu and the 4th and 5th street; 2nd street and Avenida La Paz with the 3rd street; Avenida Juan Lindo with Boulevard Morazán, and Avenida La Paz.
- The *Complejo Los Proceres*, shopping centre and apartments private project.

Based on the land uses of the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood, ten districts are identified: District 01: Hotels, Hostels, Bars and Restaurants ;District 02: Art and Culture buildings and street arts; District 03: Health Care services area ;District 04: Embassies and Consulates;District 05: Mixed uses: Residential and Commercial ;District 06: Ceramic Stores ; District 07: Home, Design and Construction ; District 08: Governmental and Institutions; District 09: Coffee shops and Bars;District 10: Office and Shopping Malls

Finally, thirty-two building landmarks are identified as points of reference that users commonly use to address:

- a) Institutional Buildings: Centro Cultural de España en Tegucigalpa, US Embassy, Japan Embassy, CEDAC- la Universidad del Diseno, United Nations Building
- b) Commercial Mixed uses Buildings: Novacentro, Plaza Criolla , “Edificio Rojo” or CICSA building, Centro Comercial Los Castaños, Gimnasio El Gato, DIUNSA Proceres,
- c) Banks: Banco Lafise
- d) Bars and Restaurants: Glenn's Bar, Mirawa, Chomys Chafe, Sabor Cubano, Galeano Café, Chillis, Dennys,
- e) Hospitals and Clinics: Hospital General San Felipe , Clínicas Médicas San Carlos, Hospital El Carmen
- f) Hotels: Hyatt Place Tegucigalpa, Hotel Honduras Maya, Palmira Hostel, Hotel Plaza San Martin.

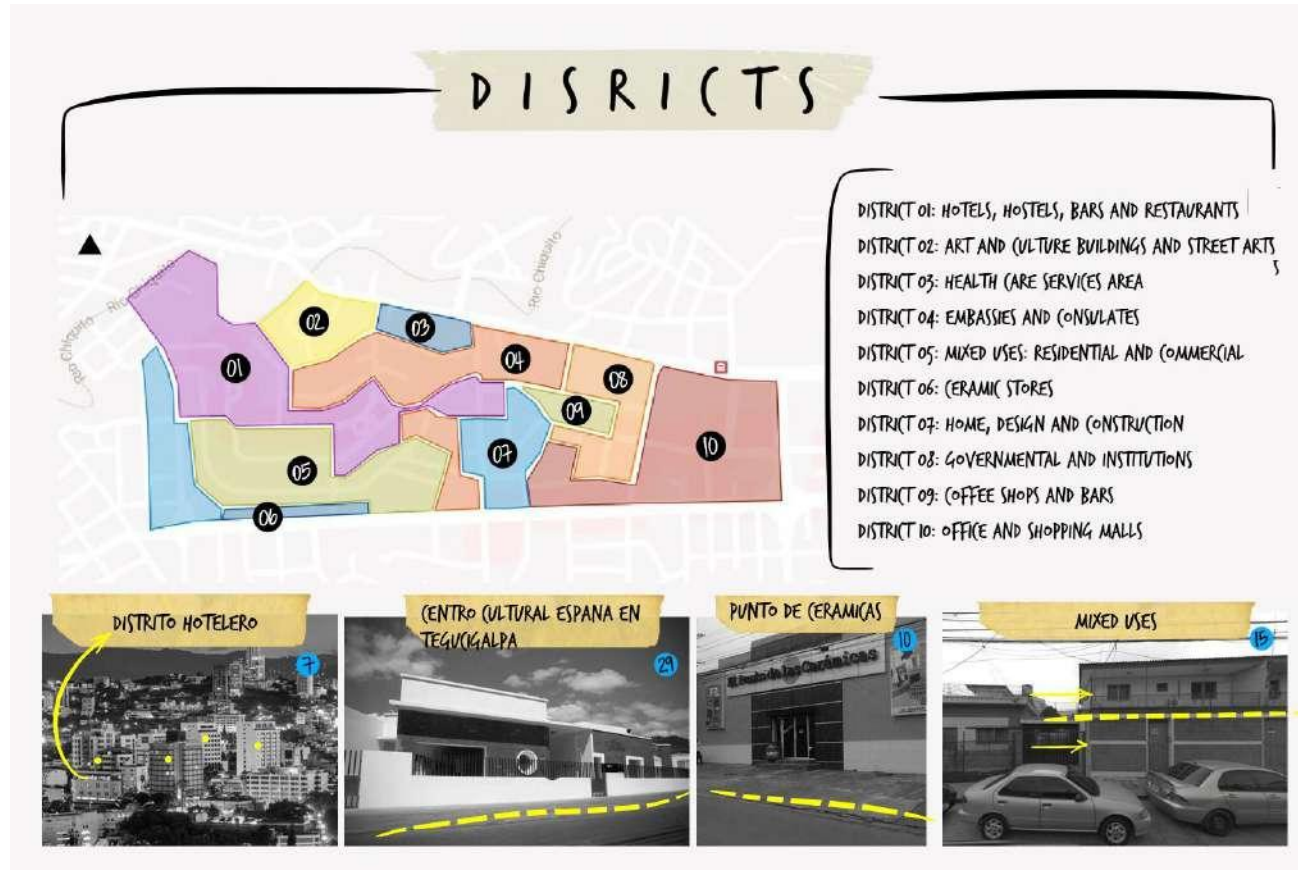


Figure 49 Nodes in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



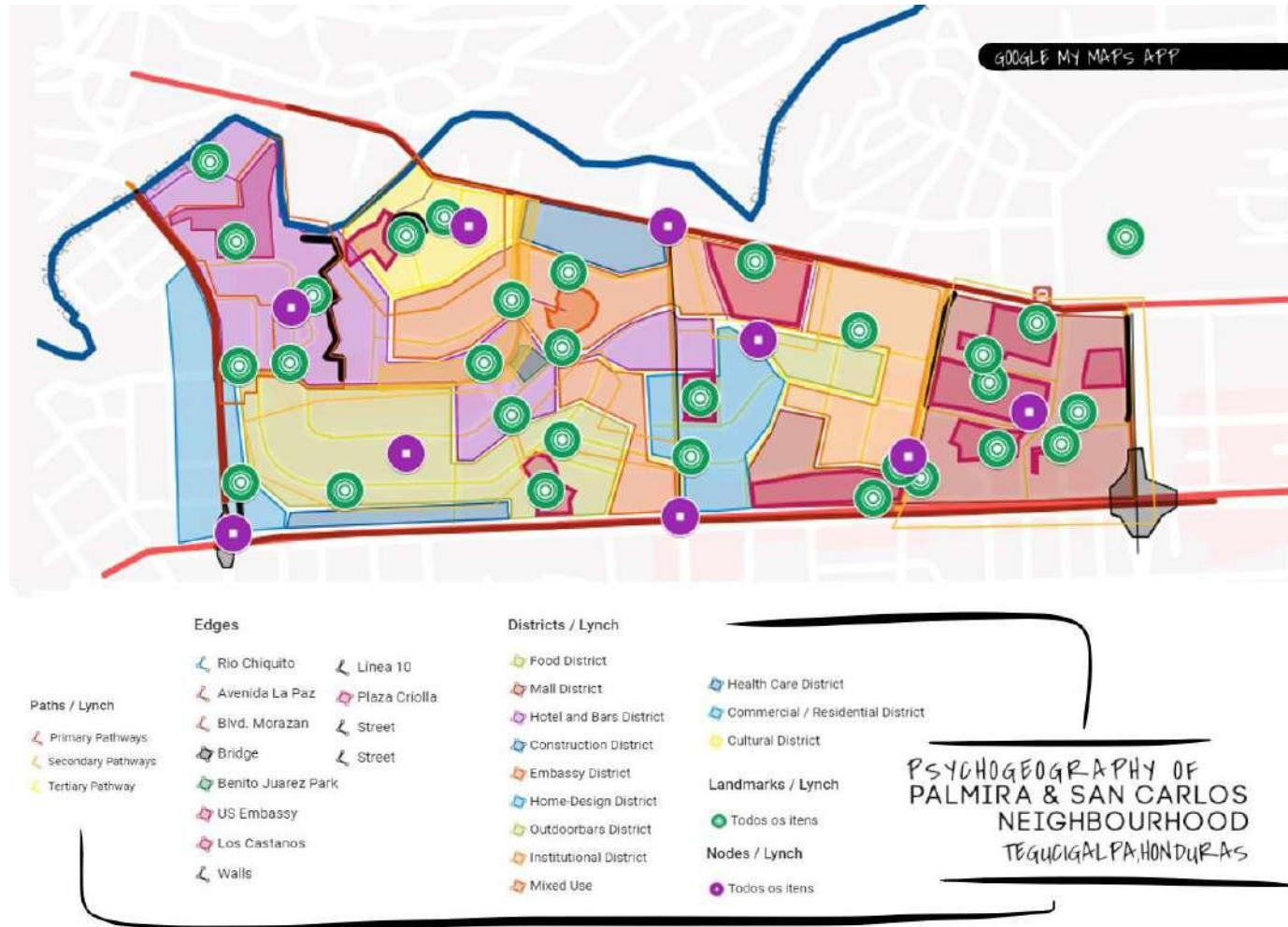
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 50 Districts in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 51 Mental Mapping of the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

### 5.2.1 Urban Evaluation of the Neighbourhood

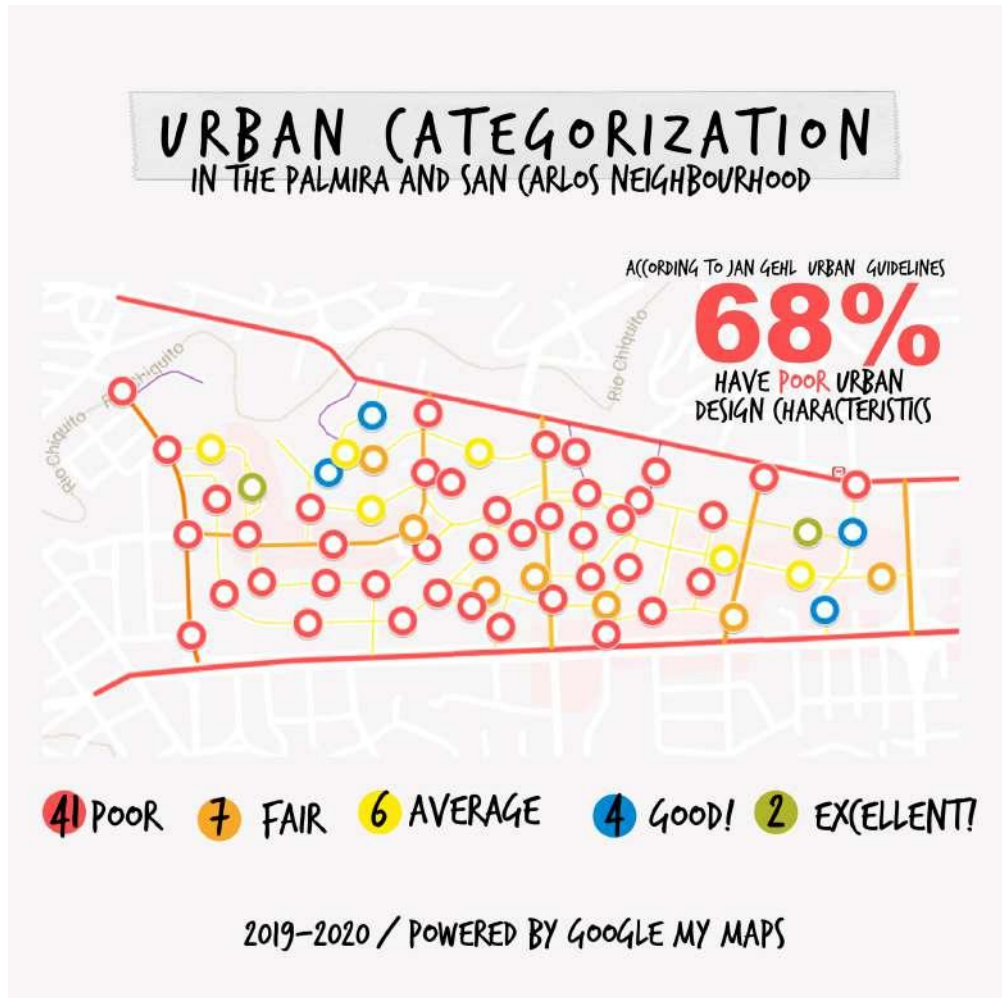
An urban evaluation is an essential part for understanding the life of public spaces and how the physical environment affects the emotionality of individuals. Through studying the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood urban landscape, people can represent and give a definition of the spaces by six qualitative characteristics: principles of urban planning, seeing and hearing elements, priorities, traffic type, quality criteria and terrain design.

According to Jan Gehl's Urban Guidelines, 68% of the study points have poor design characteristics, representing 41/60 set points. Most of the flaws are found in protection (27%) and comfort qualities (40%) that not even half of the study points achieve in its actual urban model. Opposite to, only 3% have an excellent urban design condition belonging to semi-public investments.

The proposed GPA classification scheme on the Palmira and San Carlos study points divides its analysis classification into five categories:

- CATEGORY A (Green): indicates excellent street evaluations with a GPA rate between 90 to 100. Only two (3%) out of sixty set points are represented in this category found in Setpoint 6 and 60.
- CATEGORY B: (Blue) indicates good street evaluations with a GPA rate between 80 to 89. Four setpoints (7%) are represented in this category found in Setpoints 24,28,56 and 58.
- CATEGORY C (Yellow): indicates average street evaluations with a GPA rate between 70 to 79. Six setpoints (10%) are represented in this category, found in Setpoints 7,22,26,29,54 and 55.
- CATEGORY D (Orange): indicates fair street evaluations with a GPA rate between 60 to 69. Seven setpoints (12%) are represented in this category, found in Setpoints 19,23,32,45,46,49 and 57.
- CATEGORY F (Red): indicates poor street evaluations with a GPA rate between 0-59. Forty-one set points representing 68% of the total street points are represented in this category

Figure 52 Urban Categorization of Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood Map



Source: by Author (2021)

As seen in the previous image, results aren't favourable for the neighbourhood (even though it is considered to be one of the best appealing areas in the Central district:

- a) Principles of Urban Planning, evaluate how welcoming and inviting is a place. Twenty-six of the analysed street points, representing 43.3%, have an excellent urban planning principle. Eleven street points have a good evaluation representing 18.3%. This means that the selected locations have positive attributes that unite, integrate, welcome, open and increase the user's experience in the public space. Meanwhile, the remaining 38.4% have a weak urban planning as seen in twenty-three of the street points which are identified as enclosed, reductive and repelling places.

- b) In the case of seeing and hearing, 25% of the street points have an excellent evaluation and 18.3% have good seeing and hearing attributes. This means that the street points possess short distanced welcoming visuals and sounds that are characterized by no walls that interfere with the vision of the private and public space. It is also defined by low speed traffic, clear, easy walking street levels and buildings that communicate one another with a frontal shared view. Negatively, 56.7% of the street points, represented by twenty-nine of the sixty locations have unfavourable characteristics exemplified by repelling, wall interfered and uneven levels of urban displacements.
- c) Reordering priorities is a phrase utilized by Jan Gehl to describe the appropriate experiences in the urban public space. It expresses the interaction between users in the pedestrian and other transportation vehicles such as car, bicycle and service devices. These priorities emphasize the use of pedestrian crossings, part spatial distributions, clear accesses and secondary pathways that will shorten the waiting moments in the public space. Unfortunately, only 15% of the study points have excellent organized priorities. Showing an 85% of deficit in the Palmira and San Carlos neighborhood. These negative statistical points are illustrated through appropriate experiences caused by obstacles in the streets, nonexistent pedestrian crossings in which users have to make a solicitation to cross the lane, and few or non-existent secondary cycleways.
- d) The movement of vehicles or people along roads is divided into four main types: Transition Traffic, Slow Traffic, Parallel street and Pedestrian tunnels and Direct Traffic. In the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood, 50% of the traffic is characterized by slow, direct and secure, while 30% have a positive type of traffic that has transition properties in which the flow changes from a fast to a slow rate of vehicles and people. Successfully, only 3% of the street points have low security and direct traffic found in the two main pathways: Boulevard Morazán and La Paz Avenue.
- e) Protection: Scarcely, 3% of the studied street points have an excellent protection in the neighbourhood and 8.3% have an acceptable degree of security. Simultaneously fifty-three out of sixty set points show an alarming lack of protection represented with

88.7%. The protection criteria is branched into three major aspects: protection against unwelcomed sensorial experiences, protection against crime and violence, and protection against traffic accidents. Palmira and the San Carlos neighbourhood have a big problem concerning unwelcomed sensorial experiences such as dirt, noise, jamming, pollution and weather conditioning. Scarcely, 8.6% of the street points have a proper conditioning meaning a deficiency of 91.4%. Subsequently, the protection against traffic accidents form a 68.3% of the problem in the matter of elimination of traffic and protection to pedestrians. Finally, but not least, almost half of the street points, 50.83% enjoy their space with good illumination, overlapping functions of the day-night time, security from the neighbours as they are seen through Jane Jacob's concept of eyes on the street and have ambiances filled with life and public providing a protection against crime and violence.

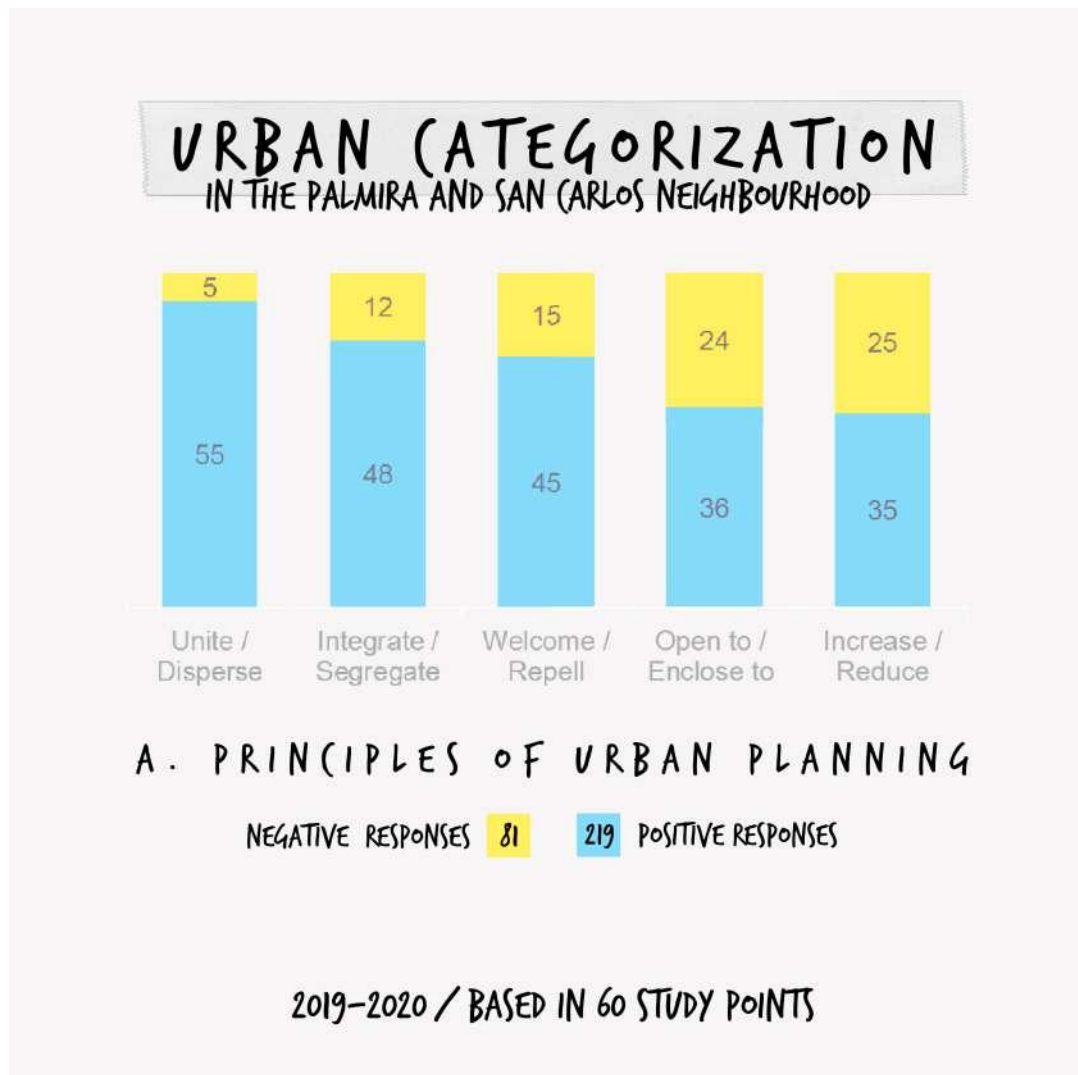
- f) Comfort is defined as “a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and free of pain” (OXFORD DICTIONARY, 2019). It is also described as the state of feeling better after feeling sad or worried, or something that makes you feel better in this way. Gehl classifies the comfort qualities into six different opportunities: Opportunities to walk, Opportunities to stand up, Opportunities to sit down, Opportunities to see, Opportunities to hear and have conversations, and Opportunities to play and work out. According to the research analysis, only 8.33% of the street points have exceptional comfort qualities, and 10% have adequate and acceptable criteria. The main issue relies on the resting 81.67% that radiate their complications in areas to sit down, play and workout, and places to hear and have conversations as few urban furniture is found in the research's field. However, interesting views with reasonable distances can be considered a positive argument in this segment.
- g) Pleasure is defined as a feeling of enjoyment or satisfaction, or something that produces this feeling. Gehl allocates this trait into three main components: scale, weather and good sensorial experiences. 21.6% of the research's street points have idealistic pleasure qualities. Contrarily, 78.4% possess poor pleasant qualities that can be specified in missing areas that provide a better opportunity to take advantage of the weather conditions such as sun, shadow, breeze and freshness. Only 50% of the studied areas have trees, plants and water elements. However, 71.6% of the points are

considered to have interesting projects and details in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood.

- h) Terrain design determines the characteristics of a place according to the amount of unities, variety of functions and load of details in a specific area. Gehl classifies the terrains into five gradual categories: Inactive, Monotonous, Mixeded, Welcoming and Active terrains. In the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood groundwork, 41% of the analysed areas are characterized as mixeded design which have six to ten door unities every 100 meters as they have a modest variation of functions and facades and have few details. On the other hand, 37% are described as monotonous areas with almost inexistent variation of functions, few details and have two to five doors every 100 meters. Subsequently, 5% of the street points are considered to be inactive areas in which there are zero to two doors every 100 meters as there is no variation of functions or details.

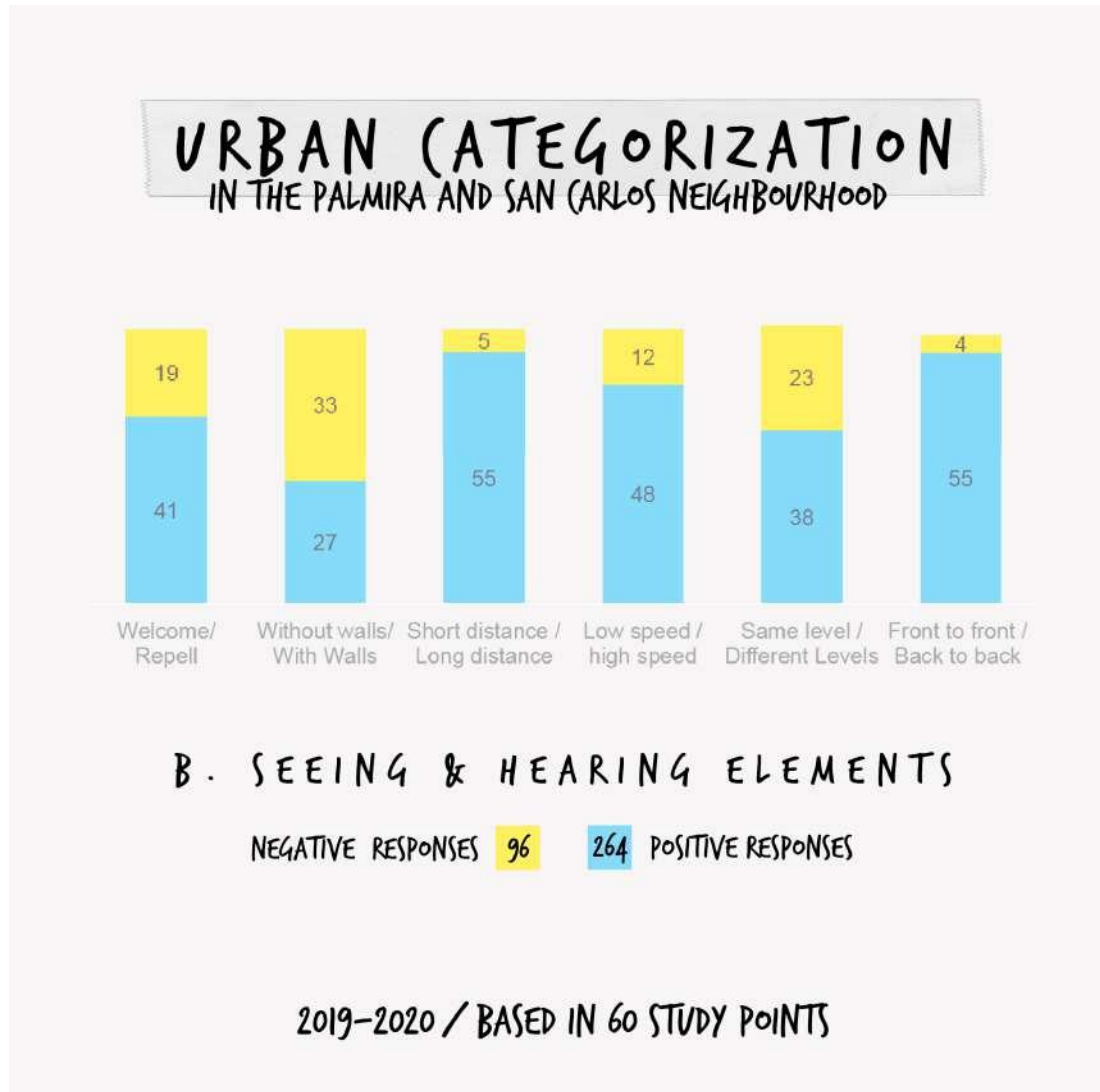


Figure 53 Results: Principles of Urban Planning



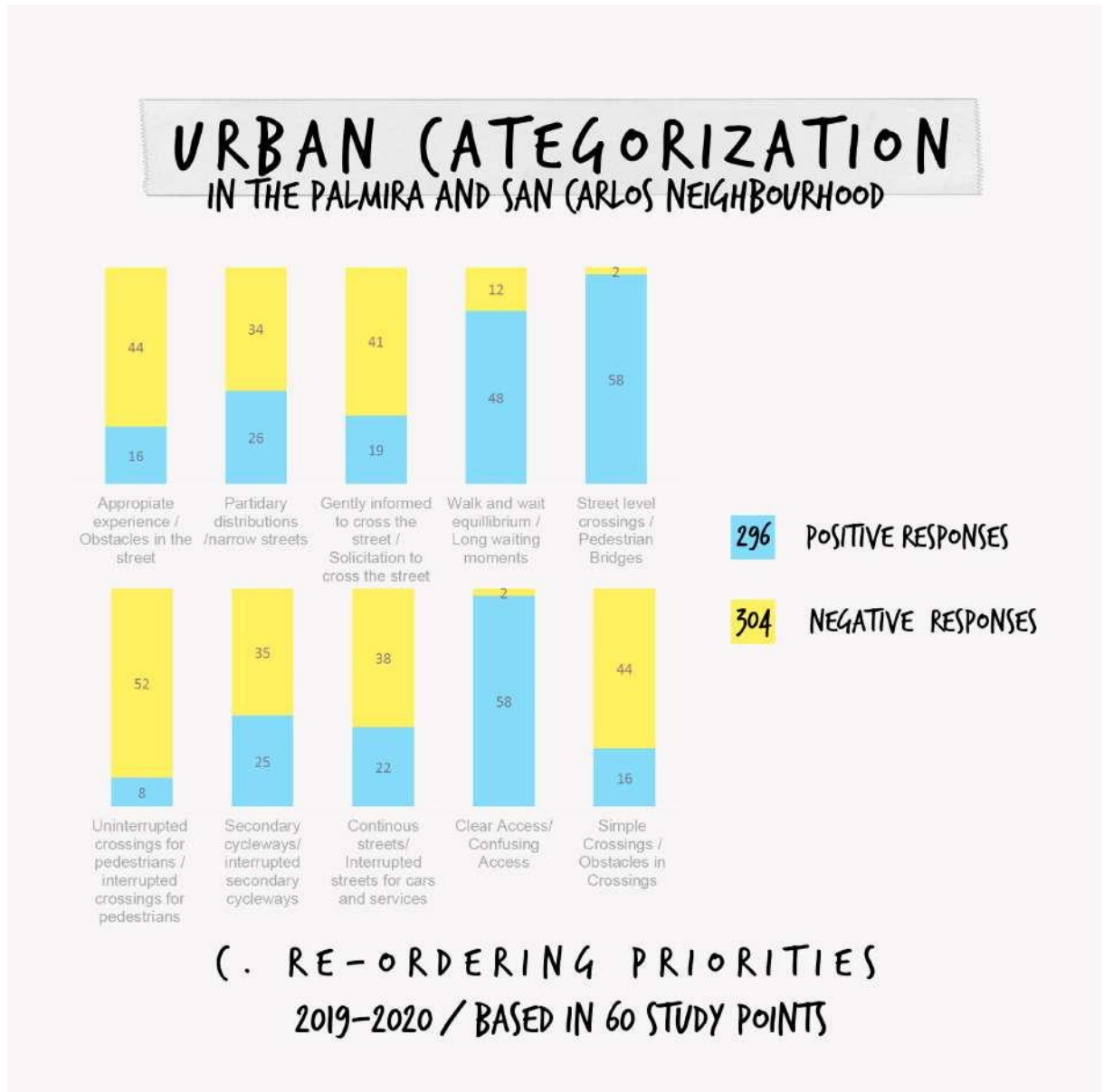
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 54 Results: Seeing and Hearing Elements



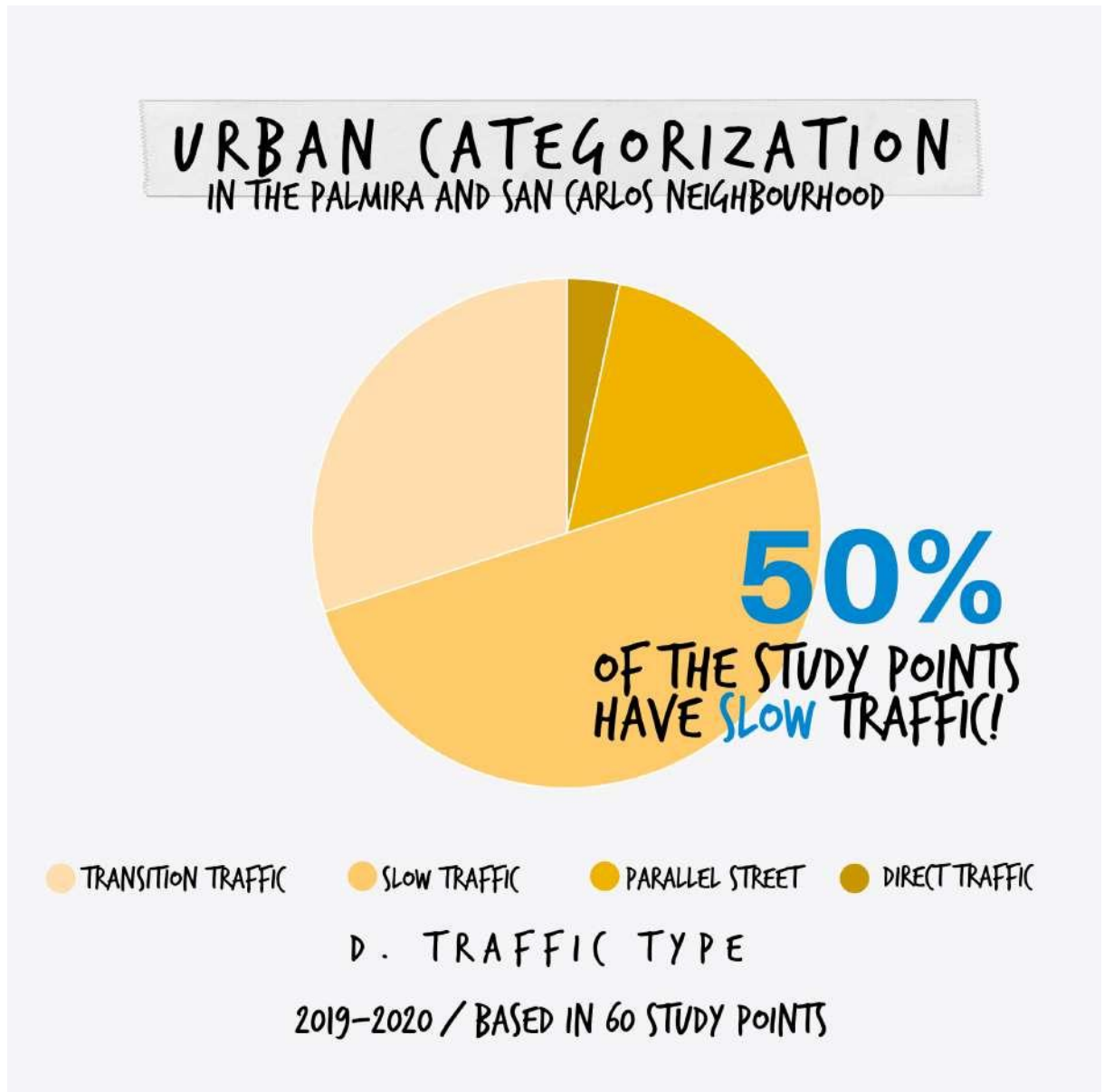
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 55 Results: Reordering Priorities



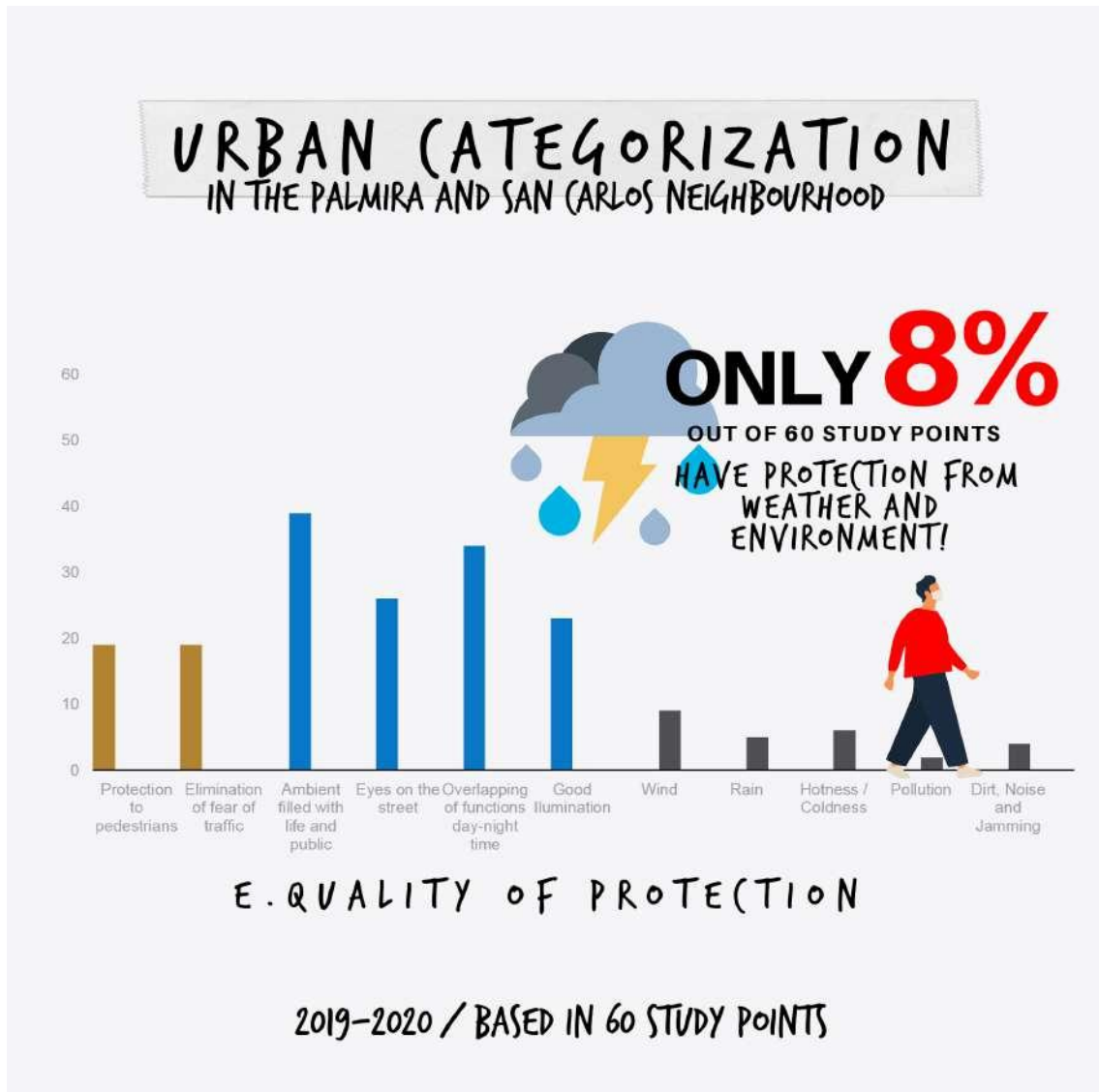
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 56 Results: Traffic Type



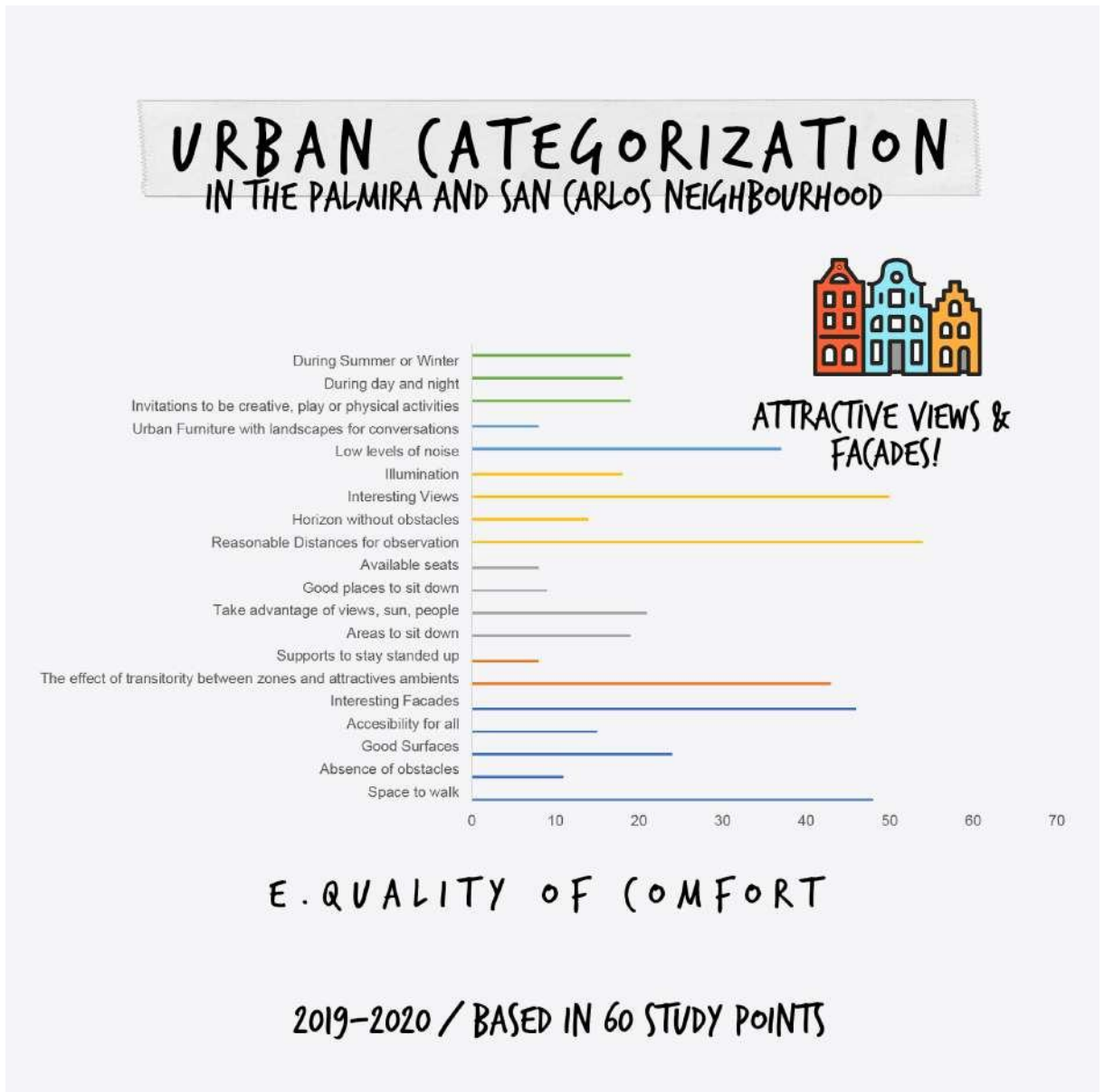
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 57 Results: Qualities of Protection



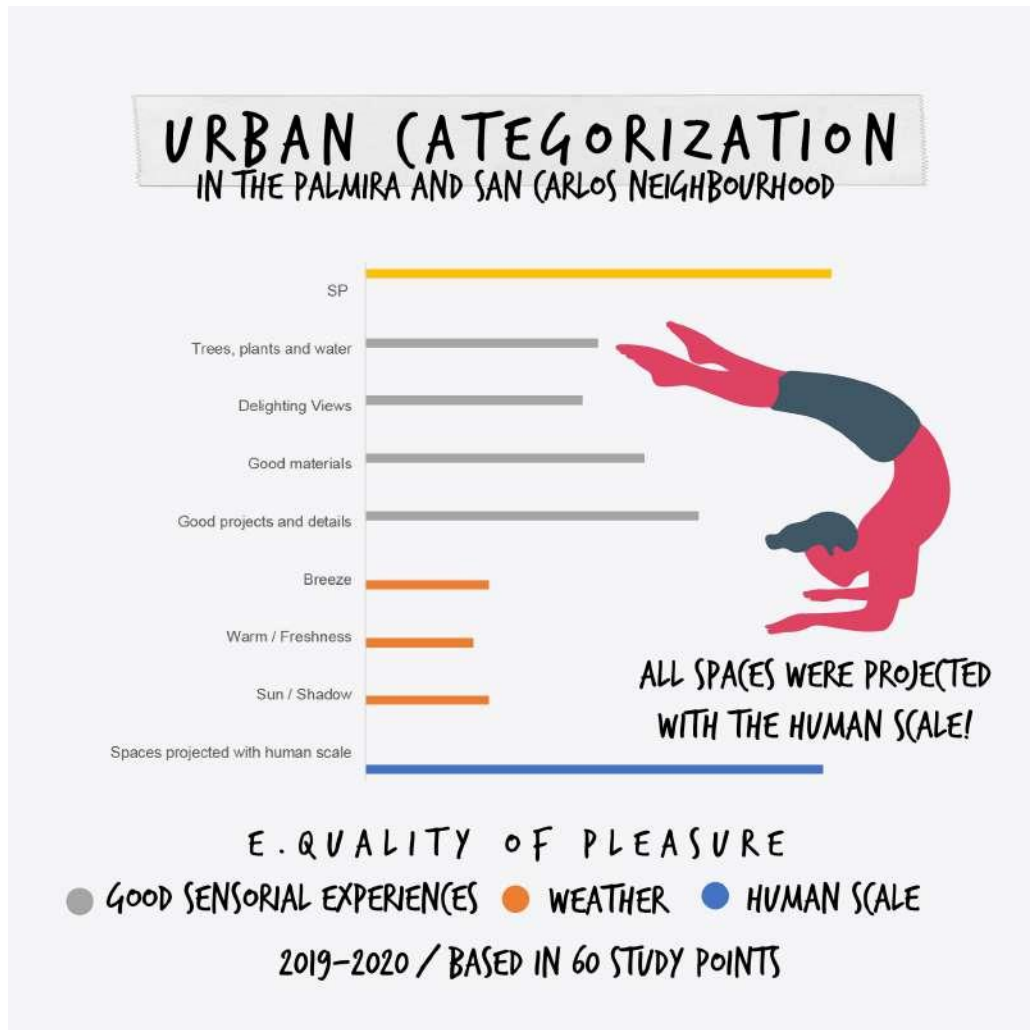
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 58 Results: Qualities of Comfort



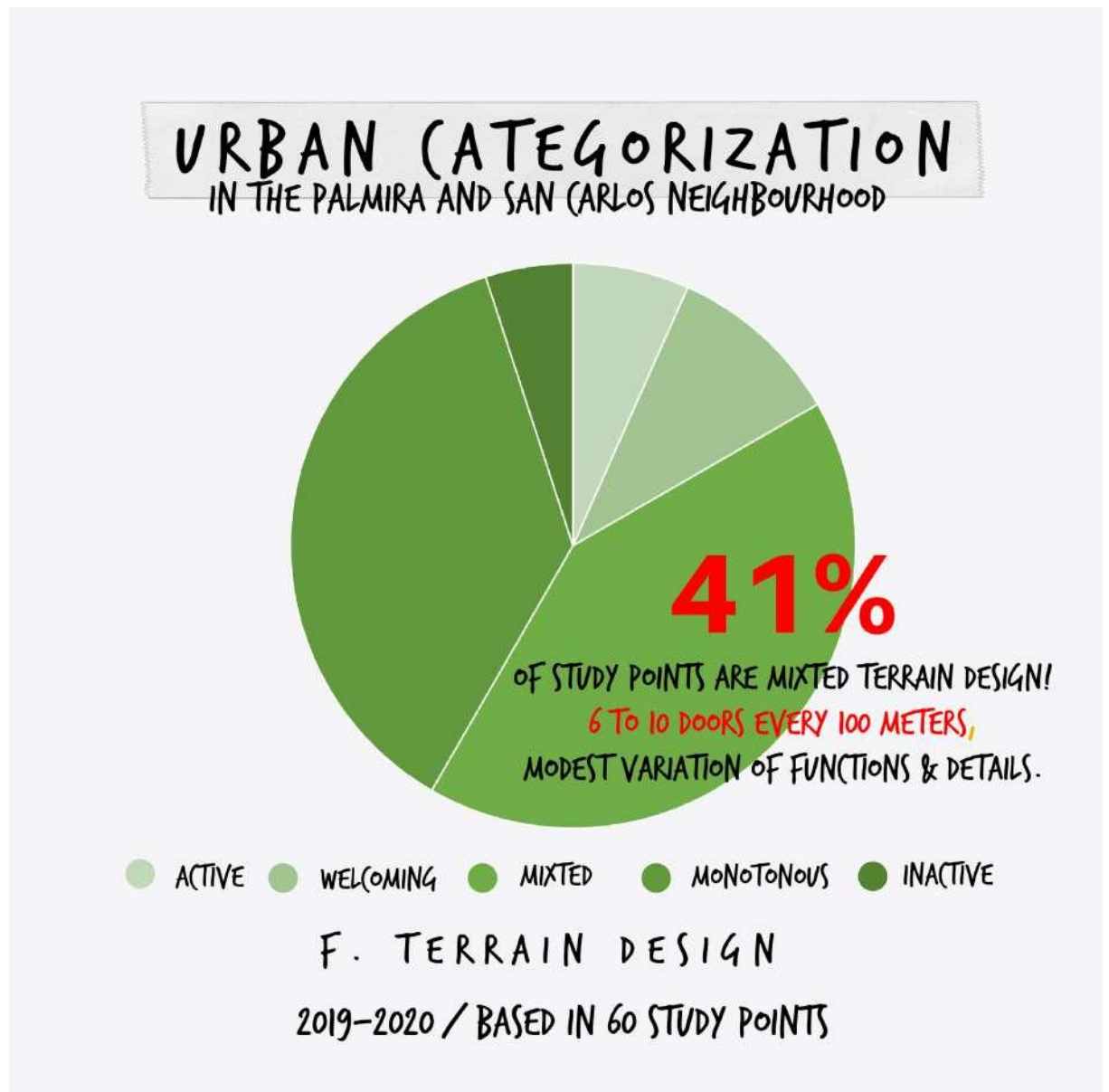
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 59 Results: Qualities of Pleasure



Source: by Author (2021)

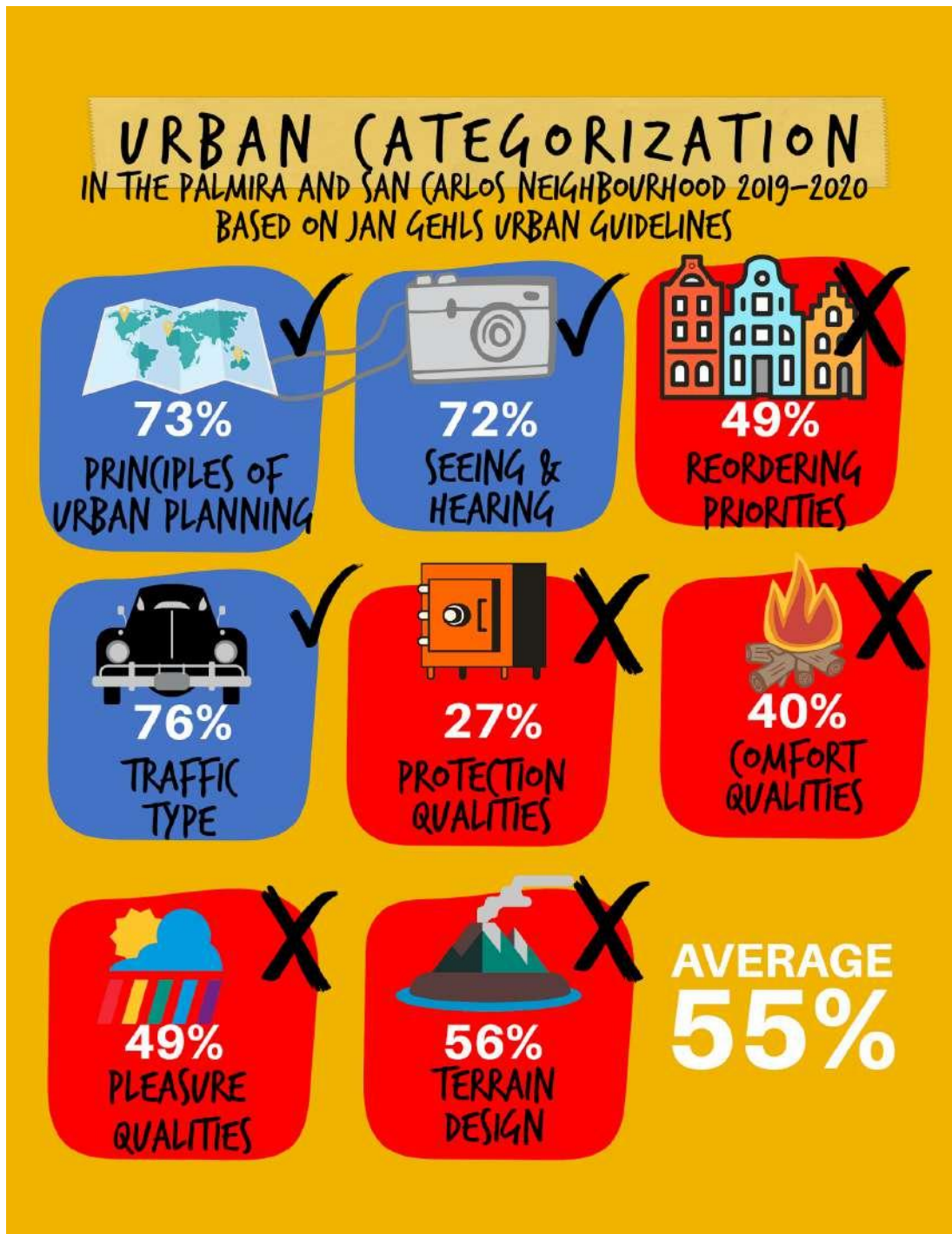
Figure 60 Results: Terrain Design



Source: by Author (2021)



Figure 61 General Insights of the Urban Categorization in the Palmira Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 62 Urban Evaluation of the Palmira Neighbourhood. Study Points 1-60

No.	Street Name	GPS Coordinates	Distance Analysis (linear meters)	Principles of Urban Planning Score	See and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Traffic Type	Quality Criteria				RATE	SCORE	STREET CATEGORY
								Protection	Comfort	Pleasure	Terrain Design			
1	Avenida Republica de Chile	4.1.0434, -87.19889	205	1.00	0.67	0.29	1.00	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.80	4.61	57.66	F
2	Avenida Republica de Chile	4.1.0396, -87.19808	174	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.50	1.00	0.60	3.82	47.74	F
3	Avenida Republica de Chile	4.1.0187, -87.19771	190	0.60	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.14	0.13	1.00	3.57	44.63	F
4	Avenida Republica de Chile	4.1.0015, -87.19762	100	0.40	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.40	2.39	29.91	F
5	Paseo Republica de Panama	4.1.0338, -87.19698	113	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	3.32	41.46	F
6	Untitled Street	4.1.0263, -87.19656	182	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.40	7.23	98.42	A
7	Untitled Street	4.1.0338, -87.19698	118	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.44	0.80	1.00	0.40	6.39	79.93	C
8	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0249, -87.19719	166	0.00	0.50	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.20	2.17	27.10	F
9	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0387, -87.19707	170	0.20	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.48	43.47	F
10	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0037, -87.19538	240	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.60	4.70	58.78	F
11	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0041, -87.1939	104	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.44	0.25	0.60	4.78	59.72	F
12	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0169, -87.19247	108	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	4.58	57.29	F
13	Paseo Republica de Argentina	4.1.0169, -87.19247	106	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.41	42.60	F
14	Paseo Republica de Peru	4.1.0169, -87.19247	172	0.40	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.64	46.55	F
15	Paseo Republica de Peru	4.1.0105, -87.19526	150	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.25	0.60	3.35	41.90	F
16	Paseo Republica de Peru	4.1.0104, -87.19438	80	0.60	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.78	47.19	F
17	Paseo Republica de Peru	4.1.0167, -87.19348	97	1.00	0.83	0.67	0.75	0.00	0.67	0.38	0.40	4.69	58.65	F
18	Paseo Republica de Panama	4.1.0172, -87.19514	220	0.80	0.67	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.38	0.80	3.83	47.84	F
19	Paseo Republica de Panama	4.1.0199, -87.19371	142	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.33	0.86	0.63	0.60	4.98	62.28	D
20	Paseo Republica de Panama	4.1.0296, -87.1935	130	0.80	0.67	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.40	3.51	43.91	F
21	Paseo Republica de Panama	4.1.0296, -87.1935	70	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.40	3.29	41.15	F
22	Calle Republica de Brasil	4.1.0332, -87.19236	234	0.60	0.83	0.80	0.75	0.44	0.40	1.00	0.80	5.63	78.35	C
23	Calle Republica de Brasil	4.1.0319, -87.19442	160	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.00	5.33	66.67	D
24	Calle Republica de Brasil	4.1.0295, -87.19532	75	1.00	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.20	0.75	1.00	0.80	6.55	81.88	B
25	Calleza Brasilia	4.1.0234, -87.19533	120	0.40	0.50	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.60	3.23	48.31	F
26	Calle Republica de Venemela	4.1.0233, -87.19447	215	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.60	6.10	76.25	C
27	Retorno Bahia	4.1.0279, -87.19305	70	0.20	0.67	0.29	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.40	2.68	33.47	F
28	Calle Palmira	4.1.0332, -87.19446	115	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.63	0.40	6.41	88.07	B
29	Calle Palmira	4.1.0328, -87.19493	70	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.71	0.67	1.00	0.40	5.86	73.30	C
30	Avenida Republica de Mexico	4.1.0328, -87.19493	70	0.80	0.67	0.67	0.75	0.33	0.22	0.63	0.40	4.46	55.80	F
31	Untitled Street	4.1.0231, -87.19224	115	0.80	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.60	3.80	47.53	F
32	Avenida Republica de Colombia	4.1.0094, -87.19243	192	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.38	0.80	4.86	68.73	D
33	Untitled Street	4.1.0067, -87.1927	126	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.20	2.34	29.29	F
34	Untitled Street	4.1.0031, -87.19217	93	0.60	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.60	4.10	51.25	F
35	Avenida Juan Lindo	4.1.0343, -87.19138	60	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.50	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.80	3.93	49.18	F
36	Avenida Juan Lindo	4.1.0219, -87.19131	174	1.00	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.60	3.93	49.17	F
37	Avenida Juan Lindo	4.1.008, -87.19125	127	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.44	0.33	0.50	0.60	4.48	55.97	F
38	Calle Republica de Mexico	4.1.026, -87.19066	78	0.80	0.50	0.29	0.75	0.25	0.33	0.75	0.60	4.27	53.36	F
39	Avenida Republica de Mexico	4.1.0247, -87.18973	148	0.80	0.33	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.00	0.38	0.60	3.46	43.23	F
40	Avenida Republica de Mexico	4.1.0217, -87.18894	137	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.50	1.00	3.67	45.86	F
41	Untitled Street	4.1.0331, -87.19025	124	0.20	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.60	3.85	48.13	F
42	Calle San Diego	4.1.0297, -87.18943	96	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.20	2.59	32.41	F
43	Untitled Street	4.1.0187, -87.19071	140	0.60	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.60	3.35	41.90	F
44	Calle Republica de Ecuador	4.1.0117, -87.19039	172	0.80	1.00	0.29	0.75	0.20	0.33	0.50	0.60	4.47	55.86	F
45	Calle Republica de Ecuador	4.1.0116, -87.19138	32	0.80	0.67	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.56	0.88	0.60	5.25	65.59	D
46	Calle Republica de Colombia	4.1.007, -87.19032	80	1.00	0.83	0.60	0.75	0.25	0.44	1.00	0.60	5.48	68.47	D
47	Calle Iguazu	4.1.002, -87.19031	60	0.60	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.40	3.80	47.50	F
48	Untitled Street	4.1.0054, -87.18955	223	0.60	1.00	0.20	0.75	0.33	0.20	0.25	0.60	3.93	49.17	F
49	Avenida Ramon Emes to Cruz	4.1.0049, -87.18805	88	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.56	0.50	0.60	4.93	61.67	D
50	Avenida San Carlos	4.1.0217, -87.19006	100	0.80	0.50	0.29	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.38	0.60	3.81	47.63	F
51	Calle Republica de Colombia	4.1.0133, -87.18992	122	0.20	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.25	0.33	0.13	0.60	3.21	48.13	F
52	Untitled Street	4.1.0108, -87.18863	93	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.33	0.33	0.13	0.60	4.64	58.02	F
53	Avenida Ramon Emes to Cruz	4.1.0288, -87.18753	106	0.60	0.67	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.38	0.40	3.38	44.72	F
54	Avenida San Carlos	4.1.014, -87.18786	97	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.75	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.80	5.94	74.27	C
55	Avenida Proceres	4.1.012, -87.18688	156	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.80	0.50	0.20	6.17	77.88	C
56	Calle Aruba	4.1.0061, -87.18645	111	0.80	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.88	0.40	6.46	88.80	B
57	Avenida Los Proceres	4.1.0117, -87.18544	108	1.00	0.83	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.40	5.56	69.48	D
58	Calle Aruba	4.1.0194, -87.18396	145	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.40	6.78	84.76	B
59	Avenida Proceres	4.1.0275, -87.1839	100	0.80	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.80	3.82	47.74	F
60	Untitled Street	4.1.0193, -87.18675	175	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	100.00	A

Source: by Author (2021)

### 5.3 URBAN EMOTIONAL ANALYSIS

“Birds born in a cage think flying is an illness” (JODOROWSKY,2012)

*“Voy a proteger mi casa, cuando estoy ahí siento tranquilidad (...)  
Mi casa de papel, porque es el corazón siento fragilidad si no estas.”*  
(LAFOURCADE, 2009).

This research analysed the urban and emotional relations of 33 out of 60 study points on the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood of Tegucigalpa (this represents 55% of the object of study). The thirty-three selected points were assorted in seven groups (according to land use and districts) putting into evidence anticipation (27.25%) as the most common emotion followed by joy (16.23%) and trust (14.02%). However, users seemed significantly concerned by protection and comfort qualities.

One hundred and nine guided drifts or *derives* of 3 to 5 kilometres were held in the summer dry season (characterized by an average weather of 18-26°C) between January 2019 and February 2020. 60% of the participants drifted collectively in mixed groups no bigger than 5 participants, however 40% preferred to execute the activity individually. Yet, all participants (100%) stated that they had already been in the neighbourhoods before: 21% of the applicants affirmed to constantly frequent the neighbourhood, while 43% of them barely transit the place. The activities the contributors participate in are 49% due to social activities-related to restaurants, bars and cultural events, mostly found in the *3 calle*, *4calle* and *5 calle* (points 3-8, points 9 to 19) ; 30% said they've participated on optional activities related to the *Redondel de los Artesanos* Park (point 29) and the *Nova Centro* complex (points 56-60); and 21% argued to transit the neighbourhood due to necessary activities such as work or residence (point 55).

#### 5.3.1 About the Participants

The overall aim of this research was to explore participant's cognitive constructions and interests on everyday life in Tegucigalpa city. The participant's results were based on 5 personal, educational and financial characteristics:

- Gender and Sexual Preference: 57% of the volunteered participants identified as men, while 43% recognized as woman. However, 27% of the total members recognized themselves as part of the LGBTQ+ community.

- Ages: Six mixed gendered groups were convened in this research: 37% representing volunteers between 31-35 years old, 34% represent between 27-30; 10% represent adults of 41-45; 9% correspond to 36-40; only 5% are older than 45 years; and a scarce 3% are young adults between 20-26 years old.
- Education and income: 82% of the participants have higher education degrees, 67% of those participants are related to design, construction and audio-visual professions with an average monthly income of US\$900.
- Transportation methods: 54% of the participants use car as a primary method of transportation. As a second option 15% considered taxi services, in which 13 are “radio taxi” or private pre-scheduled services. However, no one considered public transportation due to security concerns from the participants.
- Interests: Participants showed a high interest in social and cultural events related to gastronomic, adventure and art categories.

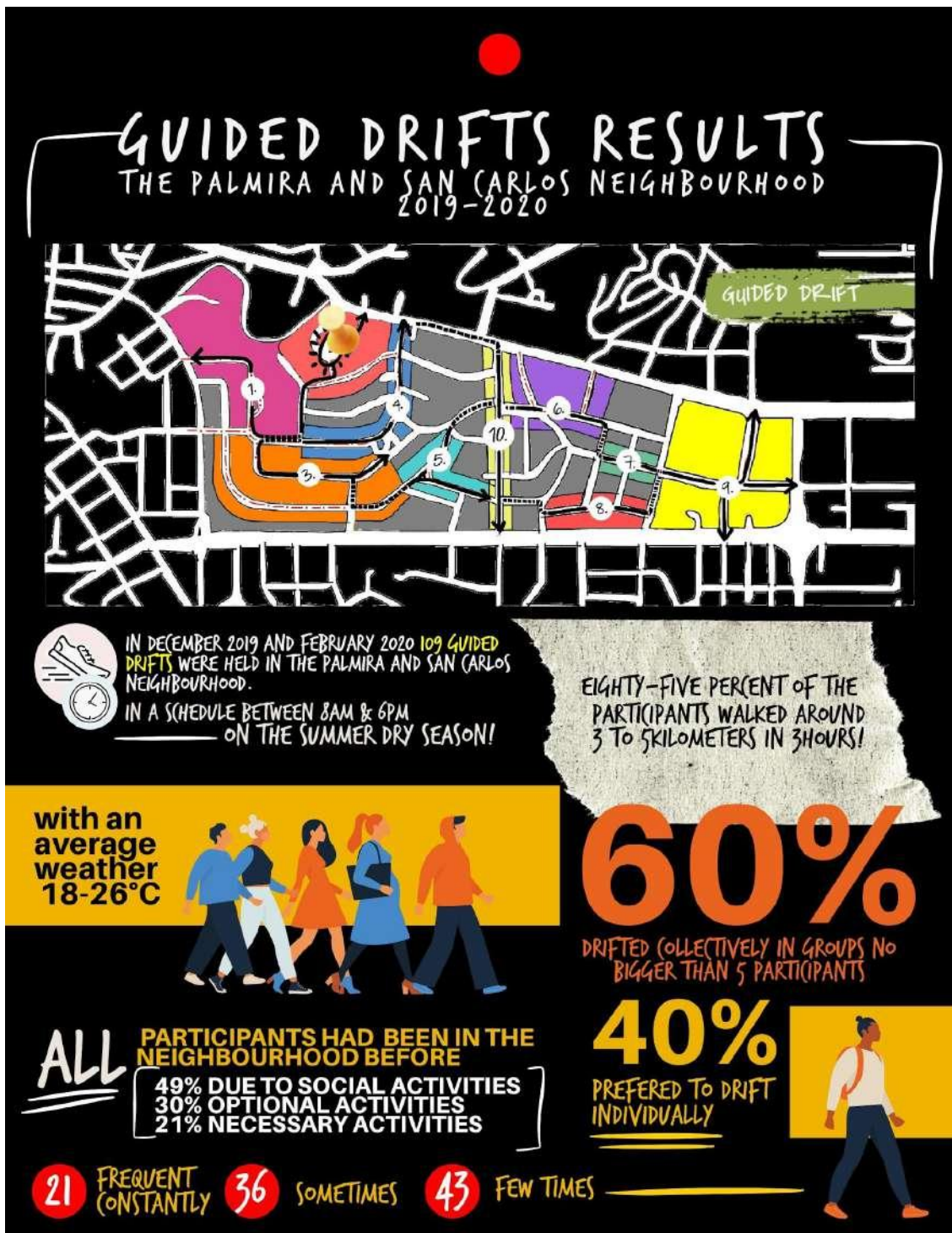
The participant’s cognitions of the eight basic emotions were related to the following expressions:

Figure 63 Emotion Cognitions and Relations

Participant's Emotional Cognitions			
Joy	Sadness	Trust	Disgust
<i>The space is nice and safe.</i>	<i>... it reminds me of my...</i>	<i>well organized</i>	<i>smelly</i>
<i>Has a lot of people and</i>	<i>happy experiences gone</i>	<i>clean space</i>	<i>disorganized</i>
<i>... nice visuals...</i>	<i>... I used to frequent this place ...</i>	<i>interesting landscape and plants</i>	<i>messy</i>
<i>... good memories about the place ...</i>	<i>the house was demolished</i>	<i>I know some people in there</i>	<i>... garbage on the floor...</i>
<i>... colorful...</i>	<i>that was a fun place to go</i>	<i>it has urban life</i>	<i>... the cables are mixed up ...</i>
<i>... smells nice...</i>	<i>it was so unfair...</i>	<i>its clear and easy to understand</i>	<i>people are rude</i>
<i>I met x in there ...</i>	<i>... I feel lonely...</i>	<i>easy to find</i>	<i>its boring</i>
<i>That was my first house</i>	<i>its disappointing</i>	<i>people are very friendly</i>	<i>its grey</i>
<i>I used to go to my friends house</i>	<i>hopeless</i>	<i>nice space to cowork and share</i>	<i>has no trees</i>
<i>playful and full of activities</i>	<i>depressive</i>	<i>I met many people in there</i>	<i>its too loud</i>
			<i>they don't let you ...</i>
Fear	Anger	Surprise	Anticipation
<i>its too dark</i>	<i>... I never find parking ...</i>	<i>... I didn't expect to see that...</i>	<i>I saw on the news...</i>
<i>I almost got hit by a car in there</i>	<i>... its too hot...</i>	<i>I wanted to see the new art work</i>	<i>watchout when you go near...</i>
<i>I got stolen in there</i>	<i>Theres no place to sit in there.</i>	<i>That's a new graffiti</i>	<i>don't use your phone when...</i>
<i>I was assaulted in there</i>	<i>I was robbed...</i>	<i>you can find good spots to view the city</i>	<i>try to go this way , its safer</i>
<i>I get easily lost</i>	<i>the place was filled with military police</i>	<i>did you know about that place?</i>	<i>If you find x... then do y...</i>
<i>theres nothing I can do...</i>	<i>I cant stand watching political advertising</i>	<i>it always have a different guest...</i>	<i>this is new to me...</i>
<i>I feel unheard and unseen</i>	<i>... they don't respect...</i>	<i>I get curious about...</i>	<i>I don't know about that place</i>
<i>I saw a crime in there</i>	<i>irrespectful boundaries</i>		<i>I need to get informed</i>
<i>I cant see anything</i>	<i>i feel repressed</i>		<i>I didn't even remember that pace</i>
<i>I have to run or walk faster</i>	<i>they abuse their power and influences</i>		
<i>I don't like people getting to near</i>	<i>its messy and lots of protests</i>		
<i>I don't see anyone in there</i>	<i>people are destroying...</i>		
<i>protect your money...</i>	<i>attack them if they...</i>		

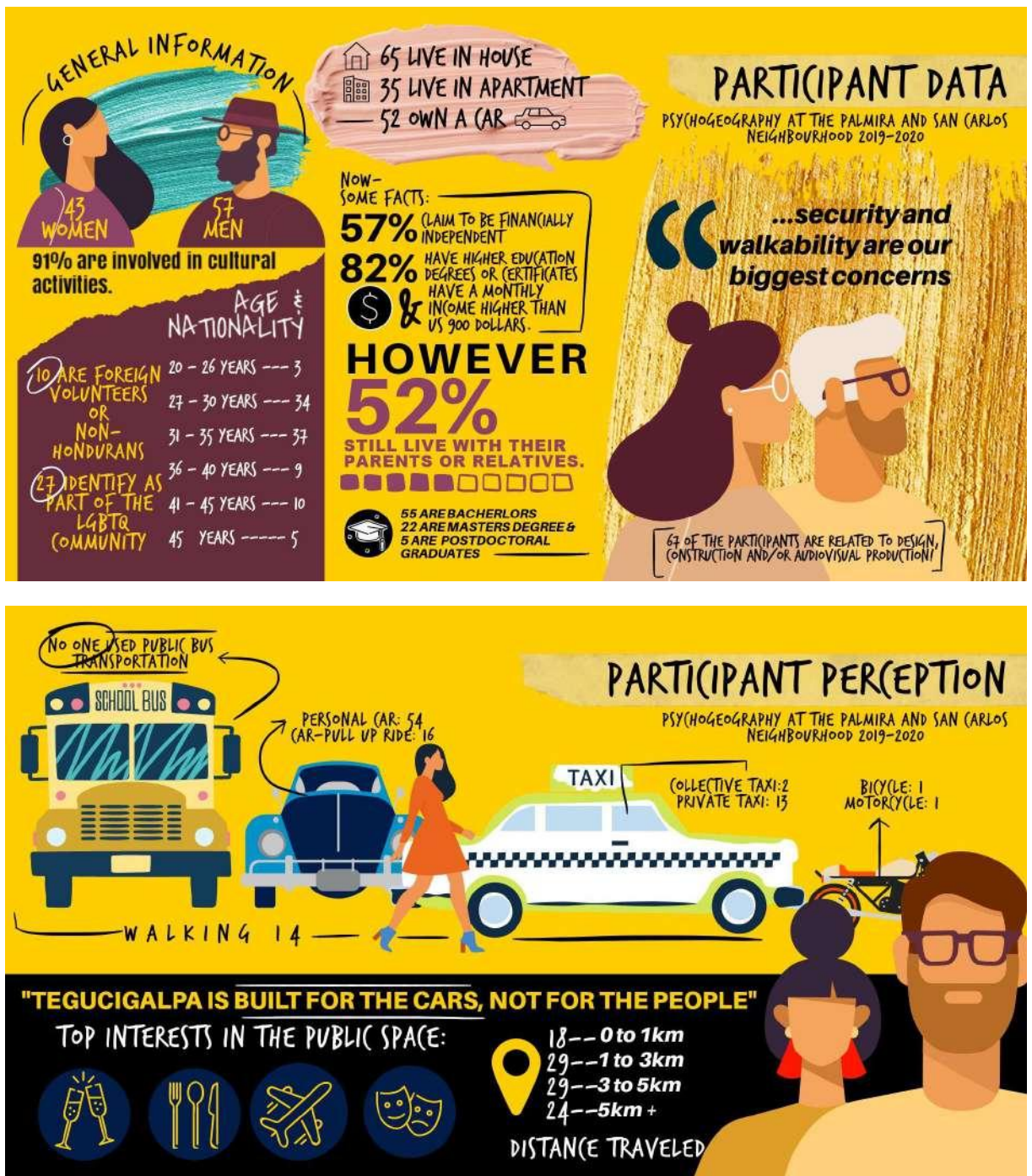
Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 64 Results: Participants in the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

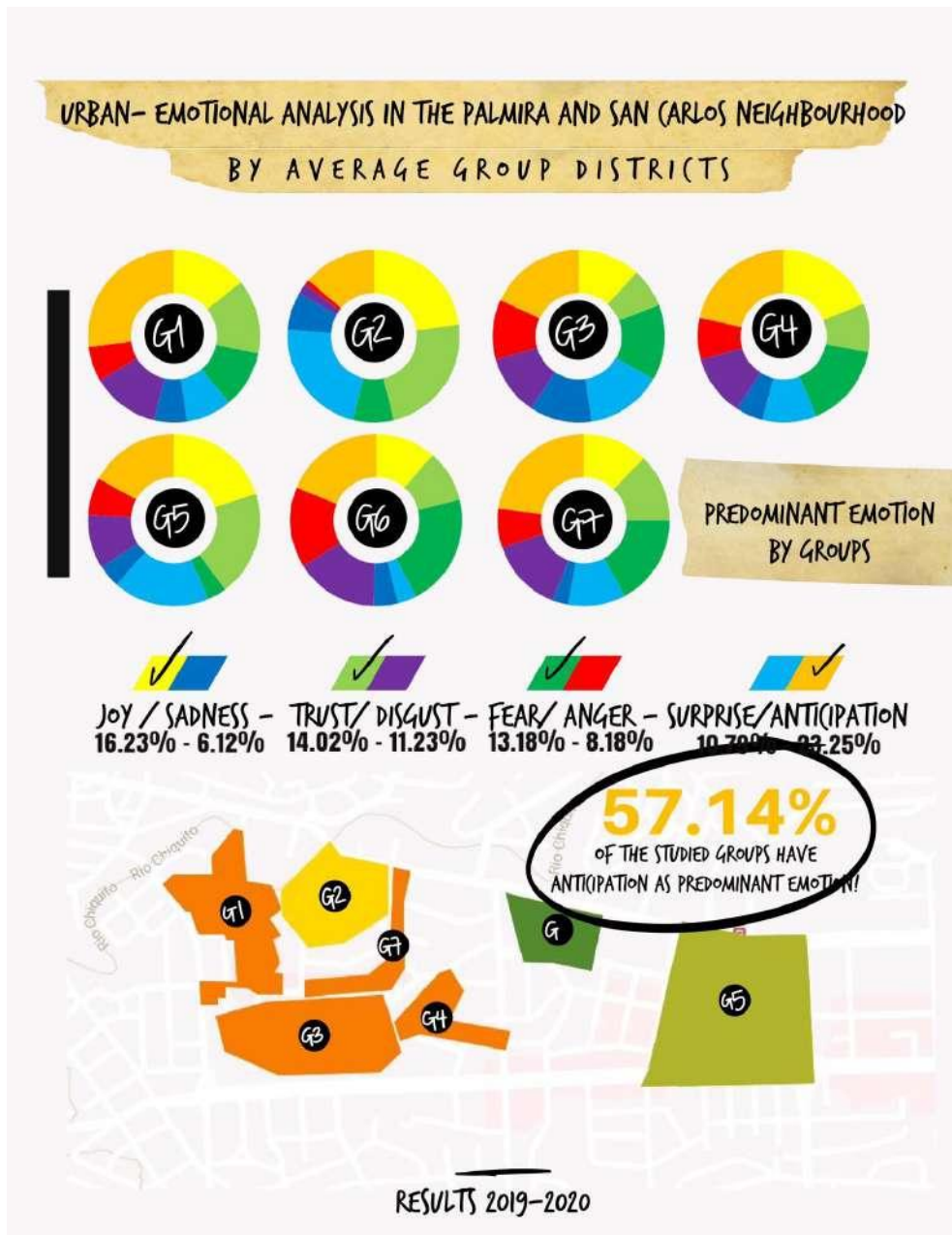
Figure 65 Participant Data and Perception of the Palmira and San Carlos Neighbourhood



Source: by Author (2021)

5.3.2 Urban-Emotional Results by Study Groups

Figure 66 Emotional Analysis by Study Groups



Source: by Author (2021)



Figure 67 Emotion- Urban Relation among Groups

		Most common Answers			Least Common Answers				
Group 01	Emotion	Anticipation	Joy	Trust	Disgust	Fear	Surprise	Anger	Sadness
	Participant Answers	27.5	14.5	14.25	13	11	8.75	6.75	6.25
	Urban Diagnostic	Good	Fair	Average	Poor		Barely Existent		
		Seeing and Hearing	Traffic Type	Principles of Urban Planning	Reordering Priorities	Pleasure	Terrain Design	Comfort	Protection
		83.33%	81.25	75	67.14	59.38	55	54.82	36.94
Group 02	Emotion	Trust	Joy	Surprise	Anticipation	Fear	Sadness	Disgust	Anger
		24	23.25	22.75	14	7.75	7.25	2	1
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent	Good	Fair	Average		Barely Existent		
		Principles of Urban Planning	Seeing and Hearing	Traffic Type	Pleasure	Comfort	Terrain Design	Reordering Priorities	Protection
		100.00%	91.67	87.5	78.12	72.97	65	61.67	46.96
Group 03	Emotion	Anticipation	Fear	Surprise	Sadness	Joy	Disgust	Anger	Trust
		18.5	14.5	14.5	12	12	11.5	11.5	7.5
	Urban Diagnostic	Fair	Average	Poor	Barely Existent				
		Seeing and Hearing	Traffic Type	Principles of Urban Planning	Terrain Design	Reordering Priorities	Pleasure	Comfort	Protection
		77.78%	75	60	56.67	40	39.58	32.01	14.44
Group 04	Emotion	Anticipation	Joy	Fear	Disgust	Surprise	Trust	Anger	Sadness
		22	19.25	16.25	11.75	10.25	9.25	8	5.25
	Urban Diagnostic	Good	Average	Poor	Barely Existent				
		Principles of Urban Planning	Traffic Type	Seeing and Hearing	Terrain Design	Pleasure	Reordering Priorities	Comfort	Protection
		85.00%	68.75	66.67	55	50	45	41.67	21.11
Group 05	Emotion	Joy	Trust	Surprise	Anticipation	Disgust	Anger	Sadness	Fear
		20.25	20.7	18.5	17.33	10.33	7.17	4.33	3.67
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Barely Existent			
		Principles of Urban Planning	Traffic Type	Seeing and Hearing	Comfort	Reordering Priorities	Pleasure	Protection	Terrain Design
		93.33%	91.67	80.56	80	79.58	75	59.68	53.33
Group 06	Emotion	Fear	Anticipation	Disgust	Anger	Joy	Trust	Sadness	Surprise
		21.6	19.2	15.8	15.4	11.6	10	4.8	3.6
	Urban Diagnostic	Fair	Average	Barely Existent					
		Traffic Type	Terrain Design	Principles of Urban Planning	Pleasure	Seeing and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Comfort	Protection
		75.00%	60	48	47.5	46.67	39.71	20.24	19.67
Group 07	Emotion	Anticipation	Fear	Disgust	Trust	Joy	Surprise	Anger	Sadness
		23.5	17.5	14.25	13	12.5	11	7.5	3
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent	Average	Poor	Barely Existent				
		Principles of Urban Planning	Seeing and Hearing	Terrain Design	Traffic Type	Comfort	Pleasure	Reordering Priorities	Protection
		90.00%	66.67	55	43.75	13.57	37.5	34.29	19.58

Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 68 Urban and Emotion Results by Study Groups

GROUP	No.	STREET NAME	COORDINATES	Av (1)	Tram (2)	Ride (3)	Stops (4)	Station (5)	Project (6)	Amp (7)	Anticipation (8)	Distance Analysis (Linear meters)	Principles of Urban Planning Score	See and Hearing	Recording Practices	Traffic Type	Quality Criteria				RATE	SCORE	STREET CATEGORY	
																	Protection	Comfort	Pleasure	Terrain Design				
GROUP 01	3	Avenida República de Chile	14.10187, -87.19771	0	3	21	1	0	17	12	48	190	0.60	0.67	0.20	0.75	0.00	0.14	0.13	1.00	3.57	44.63	F	
	5	Paseo República de Panamá	14.10333, -87.19498	0	0	12	2	4	32	11	41	113	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	3.92	41.46	F	
	6	Unión de Street	14.10263, -87.19456	25	39	0	17	9	0	1	0	182	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.40	7.23	90.42	A	
	7	Unión de Street	14.10333, -87.19498	23	15	11	15	32	3	2	21	118	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.44	0.80	1.00	0.40	6.39	79.93	C	
				<b>34.50</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>27.50</b>		<b>75.00%</b>	<b>83.33%</b>	<b>67.14%</b>	<b>81.25%</b>	<b>36.94%</b>	<b>54.67%</b>	<b>59.38%</b>	<b>55.00%</b>				
GROUP 02	23	Calte República de Brasil	14.10310, -87.19442	16	17	14	19	7	4	1	23	160	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.30	0.50	1.00	5.33	66.67	D	
	24	Calte República de Brasil	14.10295, -87.19322	16	17	14	19	7	4	1	23	75	1.00	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.20	0.75	1.00	0.80	6.55	81.88	B	
	28	Calte Palmas	14.10392, -87.19446	25	33	3	23	11	0	0	5	115	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.63	0.40	6.41	80.07	B	
	29	Calte Palmas	14.10328, -87.19493	36	29	0	28	4	0	0	5	70	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.71	0.67	1.00	0.40	5.86	73.30	C	
				<b>23.25</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>22.75</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>91.67%</b>	<b>61.67%</b>	<b>87.50%</b>	<b>46.96%</b>	<b>72.92%</b>	<b>78.13%</b>	<b>65.00%</b>				
GROUP 03	9	Paseo República de Argentina	14.10087, -87.19707	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	170	0.20	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.20	0.38	0.60	3.48	43.47	F	
	10	Paseo República de Argentina	14.10097, -87.19358	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	240	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.20	0.50	0.60	4.70	58.78	F	
	11	Paseo República de Argentina	14.10041, -87.19209	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	104	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.44	0.25	0.60	4.78	59.72	F	
	14	Paseo República de Peru	14.10169, -87.19247	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	172	0.40	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.20	0.38	0.60	3.64	45.55	F	
	15	Paseo República de Peru	14.10105, -87.19326	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	150	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.60	3.35	41.90	F	
	16	Paseo República de Peru	14.10104, -87.19438	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	80	0.60	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.78	47.19	F	
				<b>32.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>18.50</b>		<b>60.00%</b>	<b>77.78%</b>	<b>40.00%</b>	<b>75.00%</b>	<b>14.44%</b>	<b>32.01%</b>	<b>39.58%</b>	<b>56.67%</b>				
GROUP 04	12	Paseo República de Argentina	14.10169, -87.19247	17	11	12	18	7	0	5	15	108	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.40	4.58	57.29	F	
	13	Paseo República de Argentina	14.10169, -87.19247	19	14	26	11	0	0	7	19	106	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.41	42.60	F	
	32	Avenida República de Colombia	14.10094, -87.19243	30	5	11	3	10	0	8	0	192	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.50	0.63	0.80	4.86	60.73	D	
	37	Avenida Juan Lindo	14.10098, -87.19125	11	7	16	7	4	0	11	20	127	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.44	0.33	0.50	0.60	4.48	55.97	F	
				<b>39.25</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>16.25</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>		<b>85.00%</b>	<b>66.67%</b>	<b>45.00%</b>	<b>68.75%</b>	<b>21.11%</b>	<b>41.67%</b>	<b>50.00%</b>	<b>55.00%</b>				
GROUP 05	55	Avenida Proceso	14.10112, -87.18688	26	25	0	35	4	1	2	8	156	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.80	0.50	0.20	6.17	77.08	C	
	56	Calte Aniba	14.10061, -87.18645	37	22	0	14	0	4	13	12	111	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.88	0.40	6.46	80.80	B	
	57	Avenida Los Proceso	14.10117, -87.18544	13	16	0	3	0	36	0	0	32	108	1.00	0.83	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.40	5.56	69.48	D
	58	Calte Aniba	14.10194, -87.18596	19	19	0	23	6	8	4	0	23	145	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.40	6.78	84.76	B
	59	Avenida Proceso	14.10275, -87.1839	2	7	22	1	3	13	24	28	100	0.80	0.33	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.80	3.82	47.74	F	
	60	Unión de Street	14.10193, -87.18473	26	0	0	33	11	0	0	0	175	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	100.00	A	
				<b>20.50</b>	<b>20.17</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>30.33</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>17.33</b>		<b>93.33%</b>	<b>80.56%</b>	<b>79.58%</b>	<b>91.67%</b>	<b>59.68%</b>	<b>80.00%</b>	<b>75.00%</b>	<b>53.33%</b>				
GROUP 06	38	Calte República de México	14.1026, -87.19066	22	8	23	1	1	4	19	22	78	0.80	0.50	0.20	0.75	0.25	0.33	0.75	0.60	4.27	53.36	F	
	39	Avenida República de México	14.10247, -87.18973	22	8	23	1	1	4	19	22	148	0.80	0.33	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.00	0.38	0.60	3.46	43.23	F	
	40	Avenida República de México	14.10217, -87.1884	8	6	24	12	6	19	1	26	137	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.20	0.50	1.00	3.67	45.86	F	
	41	Unión de Street	14.10331, -87.19085	3	14	17	2	8	26	19	13	124	0.20	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.60	3.85	48.13	F	
42	Calte San Diego	14.10297, -87.18943	3	14	17	2	8	26	19	13	96	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.20	2.59	32.41	F		
				<b>11.80</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>19.20</b>		<b>48.00%</b>	<b>46.67%</b>	<b>39.71%</b>	<b>75.00%</b>	<b>19.67%</b>	<b>20.24%</b>	<b>47.50%</b>	<b>60.00%</b>				
GROUP 07	18	Paseo República de Panamá	14.10172, -87.19214	5	0	19	14	12	16	17	19	230	0.80	0.67	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.83	0.80	3.83	47.84	F	
	19	Paseo República de Panamá	14.10199, -87.19371	13	31	18	16	0	3	2	19	142	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.33	0.86	0.63	0.60	4.93	62.28	D	
	20	Paseo República de Panamá	14.10296, -87.19235	21	8	34	13	0	11	8	27	130	0.80	0.67	0.20	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.88	0.40	3.51	43.91	F	
	21	Paseo República de Panamá	14.10296, -87.19235	11	13	19	1	0	27	3	3	70	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.40	3.29	41.15	F	
	TOTALS			<b>12.50</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>23.25</b>		<b>90.00%</b>	<b>66.67%</b>	<b>34.29%</b>	<b>43.75%</b>	<b>19.62%</b>	<b>40.57%</b>	<b>37.50%</b>	<b>55.00%</b>				

Source: by Author (2021)

### 5.3.2.1 Group 1

- a) Distance and Categorization: Group 01 (study points 3,5,6 and 7) - has an extension of a 603 linear meter distance and contains 4 study points in which 50% of them are considered an "F" type category corresponding to a poor urban design. However, the resting half correspond one (25%) to an A type– or excellent category, and another (25%) study point as a C type category, corresponding to an average evaluation putting into evidence a fast contrast between one point and another.
- b) Predominant Emotions: Anticipation (27.50%), followed by Joy (14.50%) and Trust (14.25%)
- c) Positive Points (4/8):
- Good visual and Hearing (83.33%): Participants agreed that the area possess “attractive, cosmopolitan look alike” stimulations defined by interesting architectural projects from the 70s and 80s, that host cultural, social and business events at the Hotel General, Hotel Plaza San Martín, Hotel Honduras Maya, Galeano Cafe and the Honduras Brewing Company which share a small gardened semi-public area, *Plaza Libertador San Martín*.
  - Transition traffic (81.25%): users maintained that the *Republica de Panama* street (point 5) has a “very wide and hard to cross street” , however, its interception with Untitled Street (point 7) can be contrasting since *Untitled Street* (point 7) has proper urban traffic signalization, provided by private and corporate investment. In addition, some participants described as “an efficient environment for non-drivers”, yet it’s a complication for 54% of the car users that have to park in nearby street points around 4calle and Avenida República de Panamá (9,14 and 18).
- d) Negative points (4/8):
- Selected Security : Participants were mostly concerned by low protection and comfort qualities in the public areas found in points 3,5 and 7; claiming that the interception between Republica de Panamá Street (point 5)and Untitled Street (point 6) has around 15 meter wide distance with poor signalization and urban design making “a stressful place to cross the street”. Users also identified that point 5, as “*El Edificio Rojo, donde se ponen las prostis*”, as a landmark identity by CICSA building and the reference spot of sexual workers. In contrast, users claimed to feel safer and happier around Untitled Street (points 6) because they see more public life articulated by private security given

by coffee shops, bars and hotels. Yet, the concern regarding interception between Avenida República de Chile and Untitled Street (point 7) correspond to a lonely, monotonous terrain design were 75% agreed on having felt threatened in past experiences due to cognitions of robbery and violent incidents occurred in the last 12 years.

#### 5.3.2.2 Group 2

- a) Distance and Categorization: Group 02 (study points 23,24,28,29) - has an extension of 420 linear meter distance and contains 4 study points urbanely categorized 50% as “B” category – or good. The resting corresponds to a “C” and “D” category defined as fair (25%) and average (25%). This group is characterized as the only assortment that do not have bad urban evaluations representing 1/7<sup>th</sup> of the total studied groups.
- b) Predominant Emotions: Trust (24%), Joy (23.25%) and Surprise (22.75%)
- c) Average Positive Points (7/8):
  - The *Calle Palmira* (points 28 and 29) is described by the participants as an “intimate, calm, short distanced and welcoming area”. In addition, the *Calle Republica de Brasil* (points 23 and 24) is described as an organized, vivid color architecture medium-high class residence area that may lack public life.
  - The Centro Cultural Espana en Tegucigalpa works as a welcoming cultural entity in the area, promoting free activities, workshops, expositions and educational support for any person interested in participating. “The CCET created the *Cuarta Pared* as an ephemeral art space exhibited in an outdoor space. In this space, interventions of painting, wallpaper, illustrations, installations and urban art are carried out making a good”
  - The *Redondel de los Artesanos* (between point 28 and 29) is one of the few public spaces in the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood that are actually used for recreation and social activities.
  - Beautiful views composed by a modern style architecture, trees and vegetation and the uphill landscape of the Picacho National Park.
- d) Average Negative points (1/8):
  - Protection: 72% of the participants are aware of a lack of public security staff in the area, however the *Centro Cultural España en Tegucigalpa* plays a fundamental activist

role by promoting activities that engage the users from diverse social classes to use *the Redondel de los Artesanos* plaza , the Babel Art Office and the cultural centre in a welcoming schedule around 7am to 8pm. However, there is no security after 8pm making a hostile environment for staying at night hours.

### 5.3.2.3 Group 3

- a) Distance and Categorization: Group 03 (study points 9,10,11,14,15 and 16) - has an extension of 916 linear meter distance and contains 6 study points divided into two secondary pathways: Paseo República de Argentina (points 9,10 and 11) and Paseo Republica de Peru (points 14,15 and 16); and 100% of the study points are categorized as an “F” type – poor urban design.
- b) Predominant Emotions: Anticipation (18.5%), Fear (14.5%) and Surprise (14.5%)
- c) Average Positive Responses (37.5%):
  - Users highlighted that the area provides diverse gastronomic picks in which people can choose from.
  - Participants also stated that they found interesting houses from the early 80s and 90s which used stone, brick and a modern-style look. However, these constructions that started as residences are now used as a mixed service that vary from residence, commerce and office purposes like in the case of “Sabor Cubano” , “Rojo Verde y Ajo” , “Bystro” , “RL Graficos” , “Proteger” and “Canal 36” to mention some.

### 5.3.2.4 Group 04 (G4) Analysis:

- a) Distance and Categorization: Group 04 (study points 12,13,32 and 37) - has an extension of 533 linear meter distance and contains 4 study points divided into three secondary pathways: Paseo República de Argentina (points 12 and 13), Avenida República de Colombia (point 32) and Avenida Juan Lindo (point 37) ; 75% of the study points are categorized as an “F” type – poor urban design while the resting 25% correspond to a "D" type – or average qualification.
- b) Predominant Emotions: Anticipation (22%), Joy (19.25%) and Fear (16. 25%)
- c) Average Positive Responses (37.5%):
  - The area is perceived as a duality of characteristics influenced by events, time, season and weather. This area is composed of mixed land uses related to restaurant commerce,

residence and a few institutional buildings. Participants referenced Glenn's Bar, "el triangulito" green area, El Corralito Restaurant and Car One Car wash Centre as the most memorable reference points.

- 19.25% of the users argued that group 4 is a joyful place due to the influence of Glens Bar –a place that hosts live stand-up comedies, rock music and pizza. However, these events usually occur on afterwork hours.

- People also complimented the fresh weather, delighting mountain views oriented to the Picacho National Park.

#### d) Average Negative Responses (62.5%)

The area has a protection deficit (21%) in which users claimed to feel unsafe, threatened or have been the victim of robbery experiences. Participants identify parked cars as obstacles as well as an ambient with low public life during the daytime.

Group 04 does not provide any area for users to sit down, exercise or relax in the public area, however people gather around a 15m<sup>2</sup> fenced green area known as "el triangulito" which serves as a small divisor in the traffic flow.

### 5.3.2.5 Group 5

a) Distance and Categorization: Group 05 (study points 55,56,57,58,59,60) - has an extension of 705 linear meter distance and contains 6 study points distributed into three secondary pathways: Avenida Los Próceres (point 55,57 and 59), Calle Aruba (56 and 58) and an Untitled Street (point 60). This area is the most heterogeneous and mixed among the seven studied groups with 50% classified as "B" type – or good evaluated urban environment. However, the resting is distributed equally (12.5%) between an A, C, D and F category.

b) Predominant Emotions: Joy (20.50%), Trust (20.7%) and Surprise (18.50%)

#### c) Average Positive Responses (75%):

The area is a welcoming place filled with public life. The Novacentro complex (contains offices and shopping mall) and Gourmet Centre are commercial projects that have good ventilation systems that work naturally, interesting facades and good urban principles.though the area does not have a public Plaza, users can transit semi-private areas.

Users affirmed feeling safe in the area. According to 88% of the responses it is due to controlled surveillance.

According to the research data, 57% of city-dwellers stop to look at buildings when walking down the street (more than the 15% who stare at skyscrapers), and more than half agreed that the area has a contemporary industrial architectural character.

d) Average Negative Responses (25%)

- 95% of the interviewed perceived that the area is clearly sectorized and distributed in four main blocks causing " a contrasting separation of users. The peripheral area of the Complejo Los Proceres is messy, disorganized and dirty, while the interior of the complex is clean, organized and has private security.

5.3.2.6 Group 06 (G6) Analysis:

Distance and Categorization: Group 06 (study points 38,39,40,41,42) - has an extension of 583 linear meter distance and contains 5 study points distributed into three pathways: Calle Republica de Mexico, Calle San Diego and Untitled Street. 100% of the group is categorized as an "F" type area- or poor urban design.

. Predominant Emotions: Fear (21.6%), Anticipation (19.2%) and Disgust (15.8%)

a) Average Positive Responses (25%)

- Users agreed they have a certain ambivalence for the place. 35% approved having nice memories on the place, 31 participants remembered about the "El Gato" Gym (private investment) and 4 remember visiting friends' houses in earlier years. Other 15% said they frequent "Chomy's café" restaurant and 11% said they miss "Metromedia" book store.

- 88% agreed that they find a comforting weather and gave importance to the old trees found in the mid area of the Avenida Republica de Mexico

b) Negative responses (75%)

- 67% of the interviewed participants stated having felt fear in the area, due to narrow, monotonous street. They argued feeling the US Embassy perimetral wall "too long and blocking the view of what's ahead". However, 42% of the participants said they had frequented the place as consumers of " *Entre Barcas*" gourmet centre, yet this private investment conditions a separation of the public from the private space.

- 57% of the participants argued having difficulties on finding a parking place, however when the research team member suggested the use of public transportation or taxi, 65% of the users confessed having concerns on their safety.

#### 5.3.2.7 Group 07 (G7) Analysis:

Distance and Categorization: Group 07 (study points 18,19,20,21) - has an extension of 562 linear meter distance and contains 4 studies in the same secondary pathway: Paseo Republica de Panama. 3/4 of the study points are categorized as a “F”type- or poor urban design, while barely 1/4<sup>th</sup> has a “D” category or average urban planning.

Predominant Emotions: Anticipation (23.5%), Fear (17.5%) and Disgust (14.25%)

#### c) Average Positive Responses (25%)

- Users found attractive and a nice visual on the nearby area of the Benito Juarez park (point 19). However, they defined it as lonely, quiet and car prioritized making unreliable to use the public area.
- 31% of the participants relied on memories to express “nostalgia” for no longer existing coffee shops and theatres like “Cinefilia” , “Babel” and “ Cabernet Café”

#### d) Negative responses (75%)

- 80% of the users claimed to feel unprotected from car accidents while walking, due to the lack of signalization and priority to car users.
- Users claimed to be “stressed” and “anxious” on the Paseo Republica de Panama due to its medium traffic street zone that connects directly to restaurants, discos and 3.5 hotels.
- Participants think that the area has many visual obstacles that is favourable for criminal activity .15% of the users had been victim of fire gun robbery, however more than 70% confirmed to have felt threatened in previous visits.

### 5.33 Urban-Emotional Results by Category

This final segment analyses the research study points based on its urban categorization. Figures 71 and 72 demonstrate that the best evaluated study points have positive emotions such as joy, trust and surprise, this represents 60%of the categories. However, poorly evaluated study points exhibit negative emotions such as



anticipation, fear, disgust and anger. Yet, protection and terrain design scores demonstrate a need for more public spaces.

Figure 69 Urban Emotion Results by Category

GROUP	No.	STREET NAME	COORDINATES	Joy (1)	Trust (2)	Fear (3)	Surprise (4)	Sadness (5)	Disgust (6)	Anger (7)	Anticipation (8)	Distance Analysis (linear meters)	Principles of Urban Planning Score	See and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Traffic Type	Quality Criteria				RATE	SCORE	STREET CATEGORY	
				Protection	Comfort	Pleasure	Terrain Design																	
CATEGORY "A"	6	Unlabeled Street	14.10263,-87.19656	35	39	0	17	9	0	2	0	182	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.40	7.23	90.42	A	
	60	Unlabeled Street	14.10193,-87.18675	26.00	32.00	0.00	33.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	100.00	A	
					30.5	35.5	0	25	10	0	1	0	178.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	91.6666667	1.00	1.00	70		95.2083333	
CATEGORY "B"	24	Calle Republica de Brasil	14.10295,-87.19522	16	17	14	19	7	4	2	23	75	1.00	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.20	0.75	1.00	0.80	6.55	81.88	B	
	28	Calle Panama	14.10392,-87.19446	25	33	3	25	11	0	0	5	115	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.63	0.40	6.41	80.07	B	
	56	Calle Aruba	14.10061,-87.18645	37.00	22.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	4.00	13.00	12.00	111	0.80	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.88	0.40	6.46	80.80	B	
	58	Calle Aruba	14.10194,-87.18596	19.00	19.00	0.00	23.00	6.00	8.00	4.00	23.00	145	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.40	6.78	84.76	B	
				24.3	22.8	4.25	20.3	6	4	4.75	15.75	446	95.00	92.00	84.00	100.00	53.00	94.00	88.00	30.00				
CATEGORY "C"	7	Unlabeled Street	14.10338,-87.19698	23	15	11	15	12	3	2	21	118	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.44	0.80	1.00	0.40	6.39	79.93	C	
	29	Calle Panama	14.10328,-87.19493	36	29	0	28	4	0	0	5	70	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.71	0.67	1.00	0.40	5.86	73.30	C	
	55	Avenida Proceres	14.10112,-87.18688	26.00	25.00	0.00	35.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	9.00	156	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.80	0.50	0.20	6.17	77.08	C	
				28.3	23	3.67	26	6.67	1.33	1.33	11.67	344	100.00	94.00	83.00	83.00	61.00	76.00	83.00	33.00				
CATEGORY "D"	23	Calle Republica de Brasil	14.10319,-87.19442	16	17	14	19	7	4	2	23	160	1.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.30	0.50	1.00	5.33	66.67	D	
	32	Avenida Republica de Colombia	14.10094,-87.19243	30.00	5.00	11.00	5.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	27.00	192	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.30	0.38	0.80	4.86	60.73	D	
	57	Avenida Los Proceres	14.10117,-87.18544	13.00	16.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	36.00	0.00	32.00	108	1.00	0.83	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.63	0.40	5.56	69.48	D	
	19	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10199,-87.19371	13.00	31.00	18.00	16.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	19.00	142	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.33	0.86	0.63	0.60	4.98	62.28	D	
				18.00	17.25	10.75	11.25	4.25	12.25	3.00	25.25		100		79.00	48.00	75.00	32.00	61.00	53.00	70.00			
CATEGORY "F"	3	Avenida Republica de Chile	14.10187,-87.19771	0	3	21	1	0	17	12	48	190	0.60	0.67	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.14	0.13	1.00	3.57	44.63	F	
	5	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10338,-87.19698	0	0	12	2	4	32	11	41	113	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	3.32	41.46	F	
	9	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10087,-87.19707	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	170	0.20	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.48	43.47	F	
	10	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10037,-87.19558	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	240	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.60	4.70	58.78	F	
	11	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10041,-87.19399	11	10	18	16	8	9	9	21	104	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.33	0.44	0.25	0.60	4.78	59.72	F	
	14	Paseo Republica de Peru	14.10169,-87.19247	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	172	0.40	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.38	0.60	3.64	45.55	F	
	15	Paseo Republica de Peru	14.10105,-87.19526	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	150	0.40	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.29	0.25	0.60	3.35	41.90	F	
	16	Paseo Republica de Peru	14.10104,-87.19438	13	5	11	13	16	14	14	16	80	0.60	0.67	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.78	47.19	F	
	12	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10169,-87.19247	17.00	11.00	12.00	18.00	7.00	17.00	5.00	15	108	1.00	0.83	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.40	4.58	57.29	F	
	13	Paseo Republica de Argentina	14.10169,-87.19247	19.00	14.00	25.00	11.00	0.00	6.00	7.00	19.00	106	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.33	0.63	0.40	3.41	42.60	F	
	37	Avenida Juan Lindo	14.1008,-87.19125	11.00	7.00	16.00	7.00	4.00	18.00	12.00	27.00	127	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.44	0.33	0.50	0.60	4.48	55.97	F	
	59	Avenida Proceres	14.10275,-87.18859	2.00	7.00	22.00	1.00	5.00	13.00	24.00	28.00	100	0.80	0.33	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.80	3.82	47.54	F	
	38	Calle Republica de Mexico	14.1026,-87.19066	22.00	8.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	19.00	22.00	78	0.80	0.50	0.29	0.75	0.25	0.33	0.75	0.60	4.27	53.36	F	
	39	Avenida Republica de Mexico	14.10247,-87.18973	22.00	8.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	19.00	22.00	148	0.80	0.33	0.40	0.75	0.20	0.00	0.38	0.60	3.46	43.23	F	
	40	Avenida Republica de Mexico	14.10217,-87.18884	8.00	6.00	24.00	12.00	6.00	19.00	1.00	26.00	137	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.50	1.00	3.67	45.86	F	
	41	Unlabeled Street	14.10331,-87.19085	3.00	14.00	17.00	2.00	8.00	26.00	19.00	13.00	124	0.20	0.50	0.60	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.60	3.85	48.13	F	
	42	Calle San Diego	14.10297,-87.18943	3.00	14.00	17.00	2.00	8.00	26.00	19.00	13.00	96	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.20	2.39	32.41	F	
	18	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10172,-87.19514	5.00	0.00	19.00	14.00	12.00	16.00	17.00	19.00	220	0.80	0.67	0.29	0.25	0.40	0.38	0.80	0.80	3.83	47.84	F	
	20	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10296,-87.1935	21.00	8.00	14.00	13.00	0.00	11.00	8.00	27.00	130	0.80	0.67	0.29	0.50	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.40	3.51	43.91	F	
21	Paseo Republica de Panama	14.10296,-87.1935	11.00	13.00	19.00	1.00	0.00	27.00	3.00	28.00	70	1.00	0.67	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.40	3.29	41.15	F		
				10.80	7.90	17.80	8.65	6.40	15.25	12.25	22.95	2663	64.00	63.00	39.00	68.00	17.00	29.00	41.00	38.00				

Source: by Author (2021)

Figure 70 Urban Emotion Analysis by Category

		Most common Answers			Least Common Answers				
Category A	Emotion	Trust	Joy	Surprise	Sadness	Anger	Fear	Anticipation	Disgust
	Participant Answers	35	30.5	25	10	1	0	0	0
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent						Fair	
		Principles of Urban Planning	See and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Reordering Priorities	Protection	Comfort	Pleasure	Terrain Design
Category B	Emotion	Joy	Trust	Surprise	Anticipation	Sadness	Anger	Fear	Disgust
	Participant Answers	24.3	22.8	20.3	15.75	6	4.75	4.25	4
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent			Good		Poor		
		Traffic Type	Principles of Urban Planning	Comfort	See and Hearing	Reordering Priorities	Pleasure	Protection	Terrain Design
Category C	Emotion	Joy	Trust	Surprise	Anticipation	Sadness	Fear	Anger	Disgust
	Participant Answers	28.3	23	26	11.67	6.67	3.67	1.33	1.33
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent		Good			Fair	Average	Barely Existent
		Principles of Urban Planning	See and Hearing	Traffic Type	Reordering Priorities	Pleasure	Comfort	Protection	Terrain Design
Category D	Emotion	Anticipation	Joy	Trust	Disgust	Surprise	Fear	Sadness	Anger
	Participant Answers	25.25	18	17.25	12.25	11.25	10.75	4.25	3
	Urban Diagnostic	Excellent		Fair		Average	Poor	Barely Existent	
		Principles of Urban Planning	See and Hearing	Traffic Type	Terrain Design	Comfort	Pleasure	Reordering Priorities	Protection
Category F	Emotion	Anticipation	Fear	Disgust	Anger	Joy	Surprise	Trust	Sadness
	Participant Answers	22.95	17.8	15.25	12.25	10.75	8.75	7.9	6.4
	Urban Diagnostic	Average			Poor	Barely Existent			
		Traffic Type	Principles of Urban Planning	See and Hearing	Terrain Design	Pleasure	Comfort	Reordering Priorities	Protection

Source: by Author (2021)

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

During this research it was possible to comprehend general aspects of the human emotion from an evolutionary perspective, this means that emotions are subjective constructed experiences culturally shaped. Psychologist Robert Plutchik identified 8 universal emotions that work in antagonistic pairs: joy vs. sadness, trust vs. disgust, fear vs. anger and surprise vs anticipation. Furthermore, he explains that this pairs of emotions are conditioned in 4 universal adaptive problems: joy and sadness are related to temporality; trust and disgust to identity; fear and anger to hierarchy; and surprise and anticipation to territory. Yet triggers that produce emotions are sequent related to the lack- or- possession of the basic human needs— food, shelter and sex; but as technology rapidly develops and cities become denser, resources are reduced and emotions start to become more complex. While scientists are learning the importance of emotional input on the cultural cognition and planning of cities, understanding how the brain represents and processes emotion still remains a significant challenge.

This research framed the concepts of western cultured urban theorists based on the principle that people are the most important priority on the conceptualization and development of public spaces. The Situationist International Movement (1950) demonstrated that humans relate to an environment emotionally. As they approached to ludic and constructive techniques that strengthened political and social critique (such as the drift, detournement, unitary urbanism and psychogeography mapping), they also evidenced that urban design sometimes fails to appreciate the needs of its residents on creating positive, healthy and walkable experiences in the public space. Yet, other urban thinkers such as Kevin Lynch (1960) engaged on visualizing a collective imageability of a place by making them recognizable and memorable to the users through the identification of physical elements and their evoking arrangements. Finally, Jan Gehl's (2011) ideas sustain the idea of experiencing cities at the eye level that can grant protection, comfort and pleasure qualities. As well, he emphasizes the importance of heterogeneous terrain designs that encourage people to realize outdoor activities.

As for the psychogeography case study on the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood, this experimental research demonstrates the lack of existing public data and study limitations

characterized by a homogenous group of participants, seasonal conditioning and the unproportioned quantity of categorical results (A, B, C, D, and F) which 68% were represented by a poor urban design, or F category. However, this thesis encourages other potential researchers to initiate other and similar studies that give the possibility to propose new theorists, themes and audiences.

The results on this case study cannot evidence conclusive outcomes since only 55% of 60 study points were emotionally evaluated demonstrating an unclear interpretation of emotions represented by land use districts —or groups, and when they are studied by categorical evaluations. When studied by group, anticipation (20.25%), joy (16.23%) and trust (14.02%) are the predominant emotions, however when studied by urban evaluative categories, joy (22.38%), trust (21.28%) and surprise (18.2%) become the predominant ones. Considering Plutchik's theory, this would mean that the Palmira and San Carlos neighbourhood's adaptive problem are mostly concentrated in territorial and temporality issues. Participants claimed to feel joyful and trustful in areas that provided security, interesting visual landscapes and; cultural or gastronomic activities. However, these activities, that become memorable, are held on places provided by private investments rather than public governmental funds; meaning that people have to consume to indoors to feel these emotions. When interviewing participants, the vast majority did not know the name of the streets but they referenced them by store names, banks or any other iconic references.

Other results indicate that the neighbourhood is characterized by barely existing security (27%): against car accidents, criminal activity and weather attributes which produce anticipation emotions. Users suggested that the lack of public transportation, security and street identification has increased the use of particular car transportation methods. In this research none of the participants agreed on using public transport, while 70% of the participants confirmed using a private automobile and 13% used private taxi services. The unequal distribution of resources, along with a repressive political background, positions Honduras as an ideal scenario for the consumption of "the fear culture"; and the development of more individualistic projects that lack political engagement and control.

As a conclusion of this research, more experiments and methodological work needs to be provided on how to explore emotions in urban environments including socioeconomic analysis, psychological issues and public policies.

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