

Critical Views on Urban Psycho-geography

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Introduction:

The Cognitive science is inherently multidisciplinary, and to the degree that new concepts and methods have emerged from the interaction of different disciplines, it is interdisciplinary.

Traditionally, since cognitive science began in the 1950s, the core disciplines constituting it have included experimental psychology (particularly cognitive and perceptual), philosophy of mind, linguistics, neuroscience, and computer and information science.

Since cognitive geography emerged as interdisciplinary link with psychology in 1960s, it has been inquiring the human geographic conception and reflective behaviorⁱ.

As the anti-positivism was concerned about social evidence relying on immanent awarenessⁱⁱ, it was looking forward for better understanding of the role of consciousness in acquiring the sense of place and shaping spaceⁱⁱⁱ.

Cognitive geography emerged as an approach within human geography and as an interdisciplinary link with psychology and other fields during the 1960s but reflected strands of inquiry from at least as early as the beginning of the twentieth century. Those strands included an interest in understanding and improving spatial orientation and disorientation, geographic education, map design, urban planning and landscape design, and models of spatial behavior and interaction, including travel, communication, and economic activity.

The study of cognition is thus a concern for geographers because it involves the fundamental geographic issues of space, place, and environment. Cognitive research not only holds the promise of improving non-cognitive models of human activity but also includes problems that are part of the domain of geography in their own right.

Psycho-geography was first developed in 1950s to react against urbanism by the lettrists and situationists who rebelled against locking

citizens into prescribed patterns of movement in planned urban^{iv}. It was also flourished since 1980s when cultural studies explored the new intellectual and social horizons afforded by the urban built environment.

Geographers of sense used the term urban landscape together with urban portrait that constitutes mental imaging and representation of experienced locality and emergence of relations among a collection of localities through sensuous embodiments. In that description; the material aspect of locality is considered to be an immersive hub or internal structure convey virtual locale^v.

Geographer (M. Dodge^{vi}, 2006) considered urban exploration is a psycho-geographic beckoning adventure that opens ways of permeating through cities and capture the fragmentary nature of places that other methods fail to do.

Basically non geographers like (Well Self) also did a setting off on a quest for the intrinsic character of various urban places as well as the manner in which the contemporary world warps the relationship between psyche and place^{vii}.

Key Words: Cognitive science, sensuous geography, cognitive geography, psycho-geography, topo-philias.

Cognitive science:

Several disciplines have developed cognitive approaches and contributed to the diverse array of methods and topics in cognitive science, including anthropology, biology, education, engineering, mathematics and physics.

The study of cognition within geographic information science is theoretically motivated by the fact that human understanding and decision making with geographic information are cognitive acts.

Likewise, cognition is often related to space, place, and environment; that is, cognitive acts are often geographic. Therefore, cognition is part of the domain of geographic information science, and geography and geographic information are likewise part of the domain of cognitive science^{viii}.

Humanistic geography emerged in the beginning of seventies of the twentieth century as an anti-positivist movement.

While the extremist geographers concentrated on social disparities, the idealist geographers paid more attention to mind. The humanistic geographers were concerned about meanings and social evidence relying on subjective immanency using text la

language^{ix}.

Phenomenology was utilized in sociology, anthropology, psychology, human culture and community sciences. It was developed to create knowledge by describing senses instead of adapted methods in epistemology^x.

Phenomenology is an approach describes present knowledge of a man in his daily life including his experience, behavior, memory, imagination, impression and sense. This approach did not go for analyzing subjective, absolute, logic things and causality using hypothesis or preset theory.

This approach portraits thing as perceived by man and that forms his knowledge and experience and formed in his sense and awareness and not formed by observational description but by speculative portrayal^{xi}.

Humanistic geography seeks to achieve an understanding of the role played by human awareness and human consciousness in shaping space and the acquisition, on the part of individuals and groups, of a sense of place^{xii}.

cognitive sciences, including, but not limited to, artificial intelligence, cognitive architectures, cognitive development, cognitive neuroscience, cognitive psychology, education, epistemology, expertise and expert systems, linguistics, logic, machine learning, neural networks, philosophy of science, robotics and social network studies.

In psychology, conscientiousness is the trait of being painstaking and careful, or the quality of acting according to the dictates of one's conscience. It includes such elements as self-discipline, carefulness, thoroughness, organization, deliberation (the tendency to think carefully before acting), and need for achievement. It is an aspect of what was traditionally called character.

Sensuous geography:

Geographer (D. Montello^{xiii}, 2009), argued that knowledge influences and is influenced by human feelings and doings that cognitive maps offer directly perceptible experience information^{xiv}. Therefore, cognitive geography focuses on cognition at the individual disaggregate level and at social spatial groups' level. In terms of phenomenology, it describes knowledge, memory, imagination, impression, experience, sense and behavior^{xv}. It speculatively portraits things as perceived and formed^{xvi}, that the perception is cultural not just cognitive mechanism^{xvii}.

Since other geographers like (P.Roadway^{xviii}, 1994) have bridged sense and reality, senses were then claimed to serve as a relationship to the world. Architects and urban planners also focused on the senses culture that spread within human sciences.^{xix}.

Cognitive geography:

Cognitive geography^{xx}, is the study of cognition, primarily human cognition, about space, place, and environment. Cognition is knowledge and knowing by sentient entities, including humans, nonhuman animals, and artificially intelligent machines. Cognitive structures and processes include those of sensation, perception, thinking, learning, memory, attention, imagination, conceptualization, language, and reasoning and problem solving. Some of these structures and processes are consciously accessible, potentially available to awareness; others are nonconscious, outside of awareness. Cognition is functionally and experientially intertwined with affect, motivation, and behavior. Our beliefs and knowledge influence, and are influenced by, what we feel and what we do.

Cognitive geography originated as a component of the behavioral approach in human geography; it thus shares much of the philosophical character of behavioral geography. The behavioral approach is the view that we can understand much about human geography by studying it at the disaggregate level of analysis – at the level of the individual person. As such, behavioral geographers examine data on the behavior of individuals, allowing for the likelihood that individuals vary from one another because of factors such as their intellectual abilities, gender, education, and culture.

Behavioral researchers regard what the individual knows or believes about the world as playing an important role in explaining what the individual does or will do.

Cognitive geography differs in its topical focus, its preferred methodologies and epistemological assumptions, and its basic conceptualization of the human–earth relationship – its version of a human-geographic ontology.

Four key tenets of cognitive geography express its topical focus, and its epistemological and ontological assumptions:

- An appropriate level of analysis is disaggregating the individual person is an informative unit of analysis (disaggregate or microscopic level) over and above the social or spatial group (aggregate or macroscopic level).
- Behavior is based on subjective or perceived reality. Affect and behavior are based directly on subjective, or perceived, realities (plural because of individual variation). Behavior is based only indirectly and approximately on objective reality. Much of the indirect effects of objective reality are mediated by subjective reality, because subjective reality itself is directly based on one's experience of objective reality, which varies somewhat across individuals.

- Human–environment relations are dynamic and bidirectional. Neither environmental determinism nor its opposite, cultural determinism or autonomy, are viable theoretical frameworks for understanding human geography. Human–environment relations are bidirectional, insofar as the actions and cognitions of individuals both causes, and are caused by physical and social environments.
- Mind emerges from brain and nervous system, in a body that is in a physical and social world. Cognitive geographers, like psychologists and other cognitive scientists, recognize that mind depends on the complex organ of the brain and the rest of the nervous system. Following the lead of other cognitive scientists, cognitive geographers in the early twenty-first century are beginning to show interest in cognitive neuroscience, the scientific discipline that studies mind–brain relations. Much recent interest in cognitive neuroscience on the part of geographers and others is fueled by excitement over the relatively new technologies of brain scanning, especially functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). But cognitive geographers do not equate mind with brain; mind does emerge from brain, but it also emerges from the human body, existing in a social and physical world. Understand cognitive geography solely by reducing it to the brain would be like trying to understand glaciers solely by reducing them to hydrogen and oxygen. That is, cognitive geography is not reductionist, although it accepts that reductionist analysis contributes to a comprehensive understanding of geography.

Psycho-geography of urban portrait:

Geographer (Guy Debord^{xxi}, 1955), said that psycho-geography studies the precise laws and specific effects of the geographical environment, consciously organized or not, on emotions and behavior.

(M Flanagan^{xxii}, 2008) also said that the spatial field of psycho-geography does not extend beyond the entirety of a large city and its suburbs. It disentangles the modern conundrum of psyche and place.

Psycho-geography is considered as a methodology contribution for geographic research^{xxiii}. It describes a mode of writing that usually involves urban geography^{xxiv}. It operates at a point where psychology and geography combine. It constitutes a collective different qualitative data using complementary methods that give a psychological dimension for geographical reality that reads place identity via emotional overtones^{xxv}.

Karen O'Rourke, 2004, said there are factors affecting psycho-geography; it is argued that people perception depends on their particular socio-cultural context^{xxvi}.

Based on socio-psychological perspectives, types of urban dwellers are isolated to: the city core urban, the village urban and the nature urban^{xxvii}.

Psycho-geography and Topo-philia:

Psycho-geography contributes in exploring the vital imaginal landscapes of the human mind^{xxviii}. These imagines occult motifs that are consciously laid out in environment^{xxix}.

According to geographer (P. Cloke^{xxx}, 2003), rural psycho-geography means exploring ways of knowing rurality. He said that research must go beyond cultural constructions of rural idyll and their accompanying political, cultural and theoretical orthodoxies.

(P. Roper, 2010) also said that rural psycho-geography is rural wandering and experiencing rural environment in new ways^{xxxi}.

(Yi Fu Tuan^{xxxii}, 1974) argued that topo-philia is a diffuse concept refers to humans' affinity for geographic characteristics of a particular environment and the experience of place that necessarily transpires through the totality of sensory perceptions especially of conditions unique to an environment.

(Tuan) also found that people in different places had different ideals. He noted "common psychological structures" as feelings towards different living environments. According to him topo-philia is defined as "the affective bond between people and place or setting". This usually includes pleasant experience with landscape^{xxxiii}. It involves gesture towards the transcendent based upon one's conditions and awareness^{xxxiv}.

Topo-philia effect on the national space or territory was highlighted that their perception tends towards uniformity regardless of their geographical diversity.

In the same context some geographers also highlighted the perception of protection reservation and recreation areas^{xxxv}.

The concept of topo-philia was also explored in architectural context as it specifically relates to characteristics of both natural and man-made landscapes.

It was found that, in the course of history, the national identity is conceptually defined by symbolic places, landscape types, land marks or symbolic places^{xxxvi}.

According to (Tuan, 1990); people have different feelings towards different environments they perceive differently^{xxxvii}. As a react to their feelings; they persistently search for ideal environment and move from place to another. They construct affective bond with places they like and have pleasant experience with their landscapes^{xxxviii}.

Richard Florida, 2008, examined targeted destinations according to urban characteristics and migrant's psychologies. He tried to differentiate migrants' destinations according to the urban

characteristics of the targeted places and migrants psychological human personalities' classification. He classified destinations and personalities as such^{xxxix}:

Agreeableness: is a tendency to be pleasant and accommodating in social situations. Agreeable people are empathetic, considerate, friendly, generous, and helpful.

Conscientiousness: is the trait of being painstaking, preciseness, industrious, extreme care and great effort, acting according to the dictates of justice, self-discipline, tendency to think before acting and achieving success.

Extroversion: being an energetic, happy person who enjoys being with other people.

Extroversion is someone who is not shy, not quiet and able to make friends easily.

Neuroticism: behaving strangely or in an anxious (= worried and nervous) way, often because you have a mental illness

Pioneer studies on psycho-geography:

The following are urban psycho-geographic studies that were carried by geographers, sociologists and artists:

1. (D.D Abrams et. al^{xi}, 2010): constructed a digital cognitive survey map of San Jose, CA, using GPS and cellular phones. Navigators' spatial behavior, travel patterns, cognition and spatial knowledge were analyzed.
2. In 2009; some other researchers in California also paired behavioral and environmental models in a spatial cognition project to study people preferences, navigation, learning, and remembering buildings, streets and squares^{xli}.
3. Martin Dodge et. al.: Space, culture and society project, 2010. He organized a scientific group around theorization and empirical analysis of the socio-political and cultural practices that produce and regulate space^{xlii}.
4. (Well Self, 1990s- 2000s): he studied London, New York, Dublin, Ohio, Barcelona, Singapore and Rio de Janeiro. He used imaginative and surrealist feelers to get a sense of how the architecture, landscape, people of a city rub him up and affect his sense of psyche. He delved into the historical, social details and paid attention to inter zones, hinterlands countryside, urban and industrial fringes^{xliii}.
5. (T Mitchell^{xliv}, 2009), studied the Psycho-geographic effect of Arctic landscape in Iceland on people's music composition. He use Sigur Ros's: Heima, means at home.
6. (R Florida^{xlv}, 2008); explained the psycho-geographic effects on the household migration and urban mobility in Boston. He claimed that people go to where their psychological needs are met. He found their personalities are influenced by surroundings in the new destinations.

7. (Aka D. Joss^{xlvi}, 2008): she studied the impact of the sense and representation of urban portrait on the urban place sounding and the analogy of the psycho-sonographic portrait to the psycho-geographical map.
8. (Ian Sinclair, 2003-2006); as sociologist, he demonstrated all psycho-geographic stroller ways of observing urban environment^{xlvi}. He mapped the regeneration of London's East End that reflected on territory-scape, rise of house prices, aesthetic displeasing and changing lifestyle^{xlvi}.
9. Perkins C. et. al., Community mapping project 2005. The outcome of the project found that The leisure and street maps of cities, implicitly reflect the needs of the private motorists and rarely incorporate users' views about content. Other modes of transport such as cycling or walking are 'off the map', their routes are not depicted^{xlvi}.
10. Coverley^l: Psycho-geography, London, 2006. This study assembled an exclusively British and French literary tradition of psycho-geography drawing on the origins of the concept as it was developed as a means of reading identity through the emotional overtones of place by geographer William G. Niederland and Guy E. Debord and the Situationists in the 1950s.
11. (Ales Smrekar^{li}, 2005) she used recreation areas cognitive maps to redraw Slovenian water reserve zones.
12. (Kauko, 2004) studied the topo-philia effect and psychic driving forces on housing prices and mobility in UK^{lii}.
13. (K O'Rourke^{liii}, 2004) compounded psycho-geographic tools like; art, cartography and questionnaires in her study. She considers classifying and mapping city data involve experiential interpretation that produces a map of tender.
14. (C. Neidhart^{liv}, 2003), showed examples of new genre of the Post-Soviet society in Russia. His study grounded the methodology of "participant sensation". He valued smells, sights, and sounds senses and used them to analyze and critique urban experience of transition from communism to capitalism.
15. (S Daniel et. al.^{lv}, 2003) acquired the term map as it implies a particular point of view and transforms experience into a spatial representation. The study used images, texts and maps to acknowledge point of view.
16. (Ilmonen^{lvi}, 2001), he examined the behavioral, cultural and psychological values of housing locations in Finland.
17. Rob Kitchin et. al.^{lvii}, 2001, Exploring imaginative geographies of the new millennium: In this article, he examines the imaginative geographies of the new millennium through a

critical reading of cyber fiction. This fiction, he argues, through its use of estrangement and de-familiarization, and its destabilization of the foundational assumptions of modernism, provides a cognitive space in which to contemplate future spatiality given the present postmodern condition. Using a detailed reading of 34 novels and four collections of short stories, he illustrates the utility of this cognitive space, and its appropriation, through an exploration of fictional visions of postmodern urbanism in the early twenty-first century.

- 18.(Heat Moon, 1980s-90s): he applied perambulation in his studies, used individuals' mental maps to depict pathways and points of meaning in daily traverses. He combined conventional and imaginative mapping to constitute place with devotion. He explored urban as a space correspond to habits, values, and subjective status of individuals^{lviii}.
- 19.Study of (Bootsma H.G^{lix}, 1998) offered psychological evidence using the topophilic effect to explain preferences of different districts by different people in Netherlands.
- 20.(A Kuan^{lx}, 1997) studied the national space and found that its popular conception changes in time and it adopts various meanings among social groups.
21. Kenneth E. Foote^{lxi}, 1992; he also reviewed; maps from the mind, edited by Howard Stein and William Niederland.
- 22.(H. F. Stein^{lxii}, 1986)the influence of psycho-geography upon the conduct of international relations. This focused on considerations of psycho-geographic understanding, people's perception and consequent actions that contribute in realizing of the international conflicts.
- 23.Iain Sinclair: East London 1975. As the first territorialist chronicler he mapped in his writings – from psycho-geographic view- the futility brought to ground that regeneration of London's East End reflected on territory-scape, relentless rise of house prices, aesthetic displeasing and changing professional lifestyle^{lxiii}. Iain Sinclair, a social work professor who initially was philosopher and historian, also demonstrated all the stroller ways of observing urban environment in a psycho-geographic walk in East London as he mentioned in: Lights out for the Territory^{lxiv}, 2003.

Importance of psycho-geography research:

As urban planning, legislation, public utilities and services are the outcome of the interactions between urban inhabitants and their living spaces that the local authorities adapt to fulfill people needs and modify their behaviors^{lxv}.

That these efforts don't often produce desired effects; the psycho-geographic methods are repeatedly used to notate subliminal but important messages that can assist planners and executives.

Psycho-geography is important for local governance and administration that serving the community differ according to citizen's psycho-graph^{lxxvi}.

In addition to history and ethnography that are employed by architects and urban planners; sensory geography is also used for sensory design^{lxxvii}.

Topo-philia too guided architects and planners that their interventions are the results of a careful searching of cultural, topographical, geographical, historical and natural landscape conditions of the site^{lxxviii}.

Results of the previous studies on spatial cognition are general developed tools for planners, designers and architects to better understanding needs and desires of inhabitant's groups in many environments^{lxxix}.

Ethnographic sensorial were used to provide means for enhancing architects sense to their city and imagine how to design it in sensuously fitting^{lxxx}.

Rural psycho-geography also gave answers about reading countryside, analyzing how it works and how it might work better in the future^{lxxxi}.

Planners adapted sense for modeling the physical forms of environments^{lxxxii}.

Rural municipalities also used topo-philia to establish how people conceptualize spatial relationships and environmental characteristics to plane countryside reserve, landscape and leisure^{lxxxiii}.

Marketing specialists and businessmen who forecast market segmentation and demand measurement usually rely on psycho-geographic studies.

They use psychographic factors like people behavior, preferences and technographic factors like people characteristics, lifestyle, social model and community layer^{lxxxiv}.

They are used to classify expected consumers and targeted costumers to similar groups^{lxxxv}. These factors graphically illustrate people ideas and psychic profile that traces cognitive functions, abilities and disabilities^{lxxxvi}.

Recreation specialists also use tourist psycho-graph and preferences to build travel and destination models^{lxxxvii}. They also refer to shopping behavioral characteristics and values related to buying and consumption^{lxxxviii}.

Methods of research in Psycho-geography:

Psycho-geographers do not onlyorganize spatial facets because this will not be sufficient for capturing all meanings. They use interpretative methods of observation to understand human behavior^{lxxxix}.

They adapt clues, spatial signifiers and intuitive navigation to prospect conceptual models^{lxxx}.

They interpret environment in a holistic multi-sensory manner because sense of space and character of place are conditioned by diverse deliverances.

They found different senses produce different takes on the same space and present its ambience by breaking landscape to multiple sensory including imaginary^{lxxxi}.

The following methods, which are considered by Journal of Psycho-geography and Urban Research Journal, can be used in the psycho-geographic studies^{lxxxii}. Many methods, like repeated drifting and purposeless traversing stroll, allow for arriving to objective conclusions and viewing qualitative findings from different perspective, may carry potential danger in some situations^{lxxxiii}:

- Writing stroll and drifting "Dérive" reports.
- Acquire loitering "Flâneuse" notation.
- Land media-scape registering.
- Recording urban gazing suggestion.
- Noticing ségrégation signs.
- Less formal inquiry for sociopolitical ideas.
- Interview explored perceived issues dialogic.
- Recognize contesting space.
- Gesture viewed architecture cultural beckoning.
- Oral questionnaire.
- Conceptual imaginary cartography.
- Adopt divers human sensuous.

Other methods of research in Psycho-geography could be found in the following titles:

1. Cognition & Psycho-geographic mapping:

The term cognitive map suggests a metaphorical similarity between geographic knowledge and cartographic maps. This metaphor is apt insofar as both cognitive and cartographic maps are representations, contain spatial and non-spatial information, are selective, distort and schematize spatial and non-spatial properties, can encode information via different perspectives, represent on a continuum of abstractness, and have a variety of functions. Cognitive maps are thought to be composed of characteristic elements, including landmarks, paths, regions, and boundaries.

In this issue the term cognitive map suggests a metaphorical similarity between geographic knowledge and cartographic maps as both contain spatial and non-spatial information

composed of characteristic elements, landmarks, paths, regions, and boundaries which are selective and distort representations that are encoded via different perspectives^{lxxxiv}

Martin Dodge, et. al. 2010; found out that mapping is adopted as a critical interpretive lens to examine, for example, the production of geographical knowledge in open source mapping communities and cross-cultural evaluations of everyday mapping strategies.^{lxxxv}.

Cognitive space, which is already providing an imaginal sphere in which present-day individual and institutional thought and practice are partially, is shaped.

The viability and utility of these visions are assessed by comparing them to academic analyses of the socio-spatial processes shaping present-day urban form and spatiality^{lxxxvi}.

It is assumed that map shapes our assumptions about how we can know and measure the world. Maps remain a fertile ground in which to explore issues of space, representation and praxis^{lxxxvii}.

Sharon Daniel and Karen O'Rourke^{lxxxviii}, who are both multimedia and communication art specialist academics, mentioned in 2003 in their; Mapping the Database "they mean the well known familiar seen data", that the term map in Psycho-geography applies both to a clear representation and the act of analysis required to create such a representation.

Map is to assign a correspondence and to fulfill the function of record and statement or mapmaker's relation to that which is mapped, it is an act of communication with others who will interpret and use map

2. Sketching spatial experience:

The direct spatial experience through real environment is carried out in large spaces that surround the body and involve integration of the sequence of views that change with one's movement in the environment. There are large individual differences between people in environmental spatial abilities, way finding and learning the layout of a place in a city.

The most able people could point to unseen landmarks and estimate distances among them with little error after a brief exposure to its any real new environment. They make no qualitative errors in drawing sketch maps of the environments. In contrast, the least able people make errors in drawing sketch maps and estimate distances^{lxxxix}. This allowed users to mark meaningful landmarks, their visits, positions and distances^{xc}.

3. Examining identity of public, national space and recreational natural reserves:

Urban design is historically viewed as a means of expressing group and community identity. Some cities design is famous for its sterile uniformity while other cities reflect insistent multiculturalism. Public spaces in some cities are neatly planted and marked with uniform

coloring and lettering of state-sponsored slogans, citations appearing on posters, coded symbols in street signs and on-site advertising, while design of public space in some other cities reflects the postmodern aesthetic which resists homogeneity^{xcii}.

It is found that some places are conceptualized as symbolic places and epitomize the national space^{xciii}.

Some specific landscapes or places emerge, as perceived collectively, as representative of the whole in an nation^{xciv}. The influence of topo-philia effect was explored on the recreational natural protection areas^{xcv}.

Study of (Ales Smrekar^{xci}, 2005) found that recreation areas cognitive maps is one of the important means of acquiring the information necessary to establish an idea about the recent situation and can be used for further planning.

4. Checking urban business:

Psycho-geography is also a suitable framework for the study of businesses, observing the exterior of the business, the signs, interactions of passers-by with its appearance and entrance into the premises^{xcvi}.

One can feel how shopping lanes ambience affects the behavior and emotions of visitors and inhabitants, and see the hierarchy of the pricing of goods depending on where they are sold^{xcvii}.

The history action upon an area ambience, creating chronological resonance is particularly evident in organizational settings: businesses succeed each other in a given location or a single firm remains lending area stability^{xcviii}.

5. Psycho-geographic visioning of downtown & suburbs:

The movement of people, in vehicles or on foot, is indicative of the vibrancy of the town. This vibrancy is usually most evident in the central area of the town. Pedestrian movement in the marketplace is usually influenced by both configuration and the location of attractions. The town centre is still the engine that drives the wider urban system^{xcix}.

Psycho -geographers often visit areas with which they seem familiar and on which they have evidently conducted background research in a number of stages, including revisits to sites to^c.

In stroll is aligning the path for walking, while triangulation is known by relativists as the comparing information of different sources that are collected at different times.^{ci}

(Craig et al, 2000), considers conducting social research by psycho-geographers onsite is of strolling, drifting, loitering and various types of urban gazing^{cii}.

6. Looking topo-philia effect on recreation preferences:

Techno-graphic and psycho-graphic correlation: Knowing rural psycho-geography includes featuring purest sound like birds chirping, waves crashing and any acoustic rural environment^{ciii}.

7. Analyzing architecture concerns:

The concern with the built environment reflects Postmodernism's origins in architecture in the 1950s, in which contemporary architects quoted the features of historic schools of building in their modern works.

In these decades; the urban history appears as a distinct historiographical genre as a part of this new intellectual orientation towards towns and their citizens. This also included an examination of cities' own self-conscious attitudes to the past, and the creation of a common heritage and historical identity for their citizens^{civ}.

Theorization of architecture of and for the senses has begun to receive serious attention on the sensory qualities of the material world and their social significance. The essence of a building lies in the articulation of its materials, the atmosphere it condenses and its substance; this is something that no picture can convey^{cv}.

8. Reclaiming urban history & architecture:

Psycho-geographers, local community groups and multicultural organizations have been directly influenced by the academic explorations of urban history and the cultures of memory to reclaim the history of urban spaces ethnicity which led to the creation of museums of black, slave history and black heritage sites in American and British cities^{cvi}.

The architecture is the art of reconciliation between ourselves and the world, and this mediation takes place through the senses, playing off and into each other holds up on account of the richness of its textures and acoustics and as a precursor aspires to plasticity, tactility, and intimacy.

The architecture views the sensory response and memory of human beings as critical functions of the building, and thus vital to the design process^{cvi}.

The new urban anthropology of the senses, with its emphasis on discerning the meanings and politics of perception, has a key role to play in taking the sensorial revolution in architecture a step further.

By foregrounding the role of all the senses as mediators of experience, and exploring how different people bring their senses to bear upon the urban environment, sensory ethnography provides a vibrant means for architects and planners to enhance their sense of the poly-

sensorial of the city and imagine how to design or redesign it in sensuously fitting and stimulating new ways^{cviii}.

9. Multi-sensorial urban landscape:

Academics interrogated urban architecture and layout for the concrete embodiment cities give to deep societal notions of authority, class, gender, and racial identity^{cix}.

Urban exploration includes seeking out secret spaces, abandoned buildings, other obscure, and overlooking underused, forgotten places and spelunking unsafe, and disconnected built structures^{cx}.

10. Questioning neglecting and vice:

Phil Hubbard, an urban-social geographer, wrote: *Cleansing the streets* 2004, mapping the sexual landscape 2002, ubiquitous geographies of heteronormativity 2008 and other publications.

His current research focuses on questions of social inclusion-exclusion; he combined psycho-geography and post-structuralism to explore the ongoing and contested making of social identities in different scales. He focused on hiding vice, immoral phenomenon, marginal and neglected groups in cities and rural places^{cxii}.

11. Truth beyond urban myths, folklore, monuments & forgotten places:

Cities and landscapes are imaginal realms; they generate their own folklore and myths to populate their morphology and topography that may impact upon the minds and activities of their residents^{cxiii}.

People usually recite these second-hand urban myths that have some kernel of truth in them.

Every so often one will hear first-hand urban myth from person who witnessed old incident or have seen beneath the skin of the city and peered into that other world just beneath our feet. This world is built upon physical pockets of layered forgetfulness, forgotten places and forgotten urban spaces in city^{cxiii}.

There are porous boundaries between psycho-geography, folk history and mythopoeia that the mythic environment of cities has been the rise of the folkloric genre of the urban legend.

Psycho-geography is not just an automatic reading of any painting or lane and street alignment or architectural pattern or topographical setting and morphological feature in the city^{cxiv}.

12. Wayfinding & land marks:

People use landmarks for finding their ways and for communicating wayfinding directions to others. Some people or groups share common culture with little finer distinctions. They are defined by common sets of cognitive parameters such as: similar abilities, interests, concerns, goals, beliefs, or behavioral practices^{cxv}.

13.Looking for Psycho-geography messages in graffiti:

According to Iain Sinclair, 2002, Graffiti, is the action of painting and writing on walls without permission and it is regarded as hidden messages of populace^{cxvi}.

Graffiti is the rude decoration inscribed on rocks. Individually it differs; the social groups share similar socio-psychic visions towards many places. This collective vision will be useful for decision makers too. Graffiti usually submerges messages that reflect psychic condition or event which could not be expressed publicly.

Conclusion:

Our living environment in urban, rural and non-inhabited areas needs to be looked at from perceived views of humans to uncover the sensuous relation between man and place.

Thus; Psycho- geographers have presented different methodologies to describe the topophilic affective bonds that arise between man and different areas, landscapes and environments and unveil evidences that tend to differ based on psycho-social variables.

This could be useful for planners and policy makers especially in urban settings and in order to achieve social and economic wellbeing of humans.

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