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## Pathology of Environmental Affordance Reduction due to the Taste and Abnormal Physical Changes of the Environment

### Case Study: Koohrig of Mehriz in Yazd Province, Iran

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#### Abstract

**Problem statement:** Some natural or collective urban landscapes and their behavioral settings, due to the interferences and abnormal human changes in the configuration of their bodies, face a decline in environmental affordances or an imbalance in the utilization ratio among citizens. In some cases, environmental changes, in addition to reducing the quality of location, are associated with the decline of the natural landscape and the body. Therefore, recognizing the damages and creating maximum compatibility between citizens' mental and behavioral patterns with environmental stimuli and the physical configuration of the work is essential in the qualitative changes of the environment. "Koohrig" in Mehriz of Yazd province is among the natural landscapes that its physical changes have damaged and weakened the quality and affordance of the environment in this behavioral setting, especially for women, whereas in the past it was the dominant territory of this group.

**Research objective:** This article tries to investigate the causes and factors that reduce the environmental affordance, enjoyment, and contradictions between Koohrig's behavioral setting and the institutional behavior of citizens and presents solutions.

To supply maximum compatibility between behavioral patterns contradictory to the environmental nature, and to reduce its physical and qualitative damages.

**Research Method:** The present research has been conducted via a descriptive-analytical and phenomenological method.

**Conclusion:** Factors such as environmental fragmentation formed by improper actions, separation and abrupt differentiations of spaces, and the creation of edges in Koohrig, which are in conditions different from the introvert mental and behavioral space of citizens and even the previous pristine landscape, have weakened the affordance of environment and its landscape. Abnormal environmental changes cause the pause and the entrance of people, especially women, to mental privacies and intensify the institutionalized mental meanings (such as introversion, privacy, invisibility, and so on) and the emergence of behaviors corresponding with it. For this purpose, it is necessary to avoid changes inconsistent with the context nature, to remove environmental fragmentations and to change the environmental changes gradually as a soft attraction in the direction of the different nature of mass extroversion.

**Keywords:** *Environmental affordance, Physical abnormal changes, Supplying maximum compromise, Koohrig.*

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## Introduction and statement of the problem

The contradictions between behavioral settings and the environmental nature, with the institutional and behavioral mentalities of citizens, stemmed from human changes in the configuration of the environment, reduce the affordance of the environment and its quality. Koohrig, in Mehriz of Yazd, one of the natural landscapes located on the urban margin of Mehriz, has been associated with transformations during its human interactions in various periods, and it has now been encountered with such contradictions. Improper changes and interventions made in Koohrig have caused the reduction of the environmental affordance and imbalance between citizens (especially women) in using the environment. This issue becomes more important when it was formerly in the dominant territory of the women's group. On the other hand, the performed abnormal actions have negatively affected the flow of people's organic behaviors and have also caused irreparable damages in the natural body and landscape.

Creating maximum harmony and coordination between the behaviors of citizens and the behavioral settings is among the essentials of planning, organizing and designing the environment that while ensuring the mutual health and sustainability of human and the environment, leads to the expansion of environmental affordances and the maximum behavioral use of them. Therefore, it is significantly important to discover the institutional behavior of citizens, the nature of the environment and the behavioral settings, especially in particular and specific landscapes. Because sometimes inappropriate human changes in the environment, in addition to reducing the satisfaction of citizens, destroy work.

The purpose of this article is to recognize, pathologize, and present a solution to enhance environmental affordance and to supply maximum accordance between behavioral settings and citizens' mentality and behavior by investigating the Koohrig's sample.

This research seeks to answer the following questions:

- What has been the background and relationship

between the mental and behavioral image of citizens and Koohrig's landscape?

- What are the contradictions and oppositions between the behavioral setting of Koohrig and the behavior of citizens that have reduced the quality of the landscape and environmental affordances and have exacerbated them?

The hypothesis is that: Abnormal and taste changes in the physical configuration of Koohrig's landscape are incompatible with the institutional mentality and behavior of citizens and have reduced environmental affordance.

## Research method

The present research has been conducted via the descriptive-analytical and phenomenological method with the field (experience, observation, and interview) and documentation studies. Field interviews have been performed in person in the place as open questions from the audiences as well as some local people. An intuitive and objective experience of understanding the sense of place was performed at consecutive times in four successive weeks in early April, as well as at consecutive times in the summer and early fall of 2016. Each time of attending at the place, the previous interviews, and environmental experience were analyzed and they were more accurately assessed in the next stage.

## Theoretical foundations and research history

So far, various and different positioning have been stated regarding how human beings perceive and interact with the environment and behavioral settings that its scientific background dates back to the previous century. What is mentioned in defining the landscape that knows it as objective-subjective and dynamic phenomena (Mansouri, 2017) can less only be relied on as one of the positioning and modes of perceptions, that depends on various factors in time, place, and various situations and even the type of perceiver's look. In investigating the present research and the Koohrig's sample, the type of relationship and the way of perception is in presenting the final solutions based on existing

assumptions about the nature of the environment and the behavior of citizens.

Environmental affordance is a very comprehensive, easy and impossible concept. Gibson (1979) defined environmental affordance as the capabilities of anything, whether material or immaterial or a part of its possessions that make it applicable for the creatures. What Gibson considers is the physical configuration of an object or a behavioral place that makes it applicable for specific activities (Lang, 2012, 91-92). This concept was also interpreted later by other people in other words. In general, this concept has been used to express a qualitative relationship and to explain the relationship between patterns of behavior and the physical environment (ibid., 132). The environment has geographical, constructed and cultural features that have an internal connection with each other (Dubos, 1965). Gibson (1966) writes: Environmental changes based on human intentions can be better accountable for geographical, living, cultural, and so forth environments, that are the reflection of particular beliefs, attitudes, and temporal facilities (Lang, 2012, 93), or in some environments, they are performed based on irrational and abnormal human interventions. The physical environment affects activities and the creation of special meanings affects people's feelings and behavior (Fallahat, 2006, 57-66). Meanwhile, the higher the degree of adaptation between the physical environment and the behavior is, the higher quality the environment has (Michelson, 1976). Also, the adaptation of current patterns of behavior in the physical environment depends on the ratio of perceived affordance by users, their perception powers, and motivational reactions to environmental affordances to satisfy their requirements (Reza'i, Keramati, Mozayyen Dehbashi & Nasir Eslami, 2018; Kia'i, Soltanzadeh & Heydari, 2019). However, the behavioral environment is the cognitive image of the objective environment that forms the basis of the behavior (Koffka, 1935). On the other hand, a rich and qualified behavioral setting enables one to achieve satisfaction (Barker, 1960, 50-96). A behavioral place has potential and almost unlimited

empowerment that using it depends on: the user's needs abilities, experience, and institutional mental factors as well as the way of construct and formal arrangement of the environment. These affordances are actualized when they interact with the behavior of users (Motalebi, 2001, 52-67). Accordingly, many environmental studies assume that the physical environment must respond well to the structure of behavior (Lang, 2012, 134). Explaining the personality of the landscape based on behavior principles reduces the tastes interventions in the body (Zandi, 2014, 18-23) and increases the affordance of the environment, because human behavior is the product of the user's perception and understanding of the environment, the mentalities depending on it and his interpretation of it (Barati & Soleymannezhad, 2011, 13-19). Affordances are intuitive as much as they are effective (Ding & Lin, 2009, 75). Affordances are objective-subjective phenomena, and in that duality, they do not have objective or subjective property; they refer both to the environment and the observer (Gibson, 1979). Affordances are not only information for the perception of the environment but are also of what the environment provides; at the same time they imply perceiver and perceived features (Dror & Harnad, 2008, 140). In general, in the affordance of the environment one must address the way of impacts and the application of various aspects of the human-built environment as the affordance of the environment in relation to users and their characteristics, the system of activities, and the norms based on their cultural, social and mental lifestyle (Eslampour & Daneshgar Moghadam, 2011, 73-76). Therefore, attention to functional-activity, environmental and physical, cultural-social (and mental and individual perceptions) dimensions have an effective role in explaining behavioral patterns (Paknezhad & Latifi, 2018, 51-66). Accordingly, attention to opportunities and limitations and its relation to the characteristics of users in each environment is essential and requires consideration of designing the context and the field, physical, behavioral, perceptual, collective and cultural characteristics of users in designing

architectural space, and requires designing based on the nature of the field and context (*ibid.*).

### **Recognizing Koohrig, the background, and how it relates to the city and citizens' behavior**

#### **• Familiarity with the phenomenon of sand ramp and its general characteristics**

Sand Ramps are a collection of wind sands in the mountain slope, that their creation is the product of several sources (Mehreshahi, 2000, 111-120). In the formation of these natural phenomena, wind is at the forefront of importance, but other processes such as slope and water processes are also involved in its evolution (Mehreshahi, 2011, 159-178). What stabilizes the sand layers on the slope is the presence of numerous layers of "angular" clastic (provided by the severe glacial phenomenon and melting) and water sediments in the building, and their bed. Any interlacing of the context and superficial stabilized layers in the sand ramps can lead to unpredictable negative consequences (*ibid.*) and any kind of irrational and artificial interference and seizure that causes their movement and destruction should be avoided (Mehreshahi, 2000, 111-120).

#### **• The history and course of people's interaction and relationship with Koohrig over time**

Koohrig, the Mehriz's natural and historical-cultural landscape, is the result of mingling and putting together several important physical, mental and transcendental, and belief elements. Evidence of Koohrig's landscape and its surrounding area indicate a high tendency and meaningful associations of people and their beliefs with this natural phenomenon, from ancient time to the present. The special conditions (physical and non-physical) of this phenomenon and the institutionalized mental, ritual, and belief imaginations of the people have led to the emergence of stories, myths, beliefs and even miracles about it attributed to the gods and saints. Today, with the changes, interventions, and spirit created in the Koohrig and the changing attitudes of the people, the obvious ritual dimension of it has declined, and people's reference approach has taken a different color (such as entertainment, spectacle,

health promotion, and so on landscapes). People enjoy the benefits and advantages when interacting with this place despite viewing the unique and specific natural landscape. These benefits and productivity are perceived by individuals, either consciously or unconsciously, as receiving positive energy and discharging negative energies.<sup>1</sup> Often, the effects of this type of positive, health-promoting, and profitable states in human beings have been roughly equivalent to the same promotional ritual effects in the past that now by citizens' attitude and beliefs change have transformed people's behavioral states (Dehghan & Mansouri, 2018, 355 -378).

#### **• Koohrig's structure and relationship with the city from past to present and behavioral actions**

In the past, the distance between the city and Koohrig and the natural landscape had a spatial hierarchy with the organic system. Spaces from the city towards the natural landscape had a spectrum of the urban context, organic urban context, gardens, farms, Koohrig's natural landscape, and natural pristine landscapes. Thus, the distance between the city to the natural landscape, the gardens and the farms, and a joint of natural elements (with an organic human structure) acted consistent with the physical and mental factors of the bed, without invading Koohrig's privacy. The unjustified human and inconsistent interference and seizure with the bed was not seen in Koohrig's body, its environment and landscape privacy (Fig. 1).

People are spontaneously responding to the green environment and are absorbed by it, which this type of absorption is called "soft absorption" (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989). Since the soft absorption of the environment is associated with the mental changes preparedness, in Koohrig's current situation some of the spots of this type of absorption have been removed from its hierarchy. In the current situation, not only the generality and structure of the absorption hierarchy have been shattered and broken by the constructions, the changes improper and heterogeneous with the bed (Fig. 2), and the corrosion of natural, organic context and a part of gardens and farms context (Fig. 3), but these in homogeneities have had negative impacts on

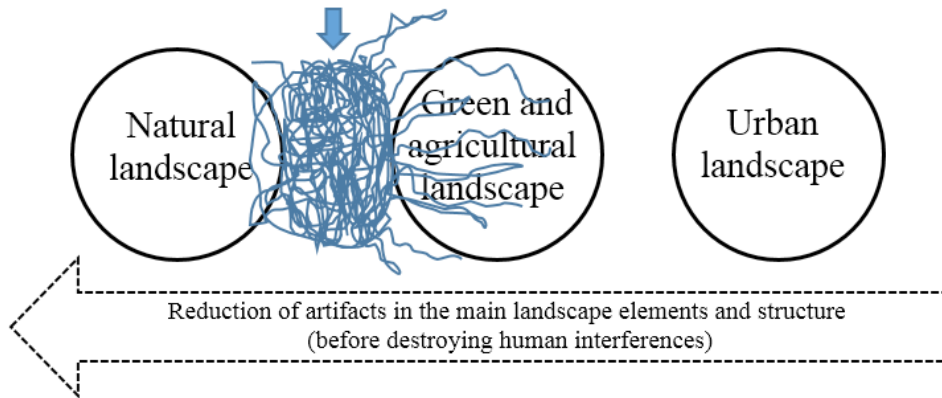


Fig. 1. Illustration of the spatial hierarchy from the city to Koohrig's natural landscape. Source: author.

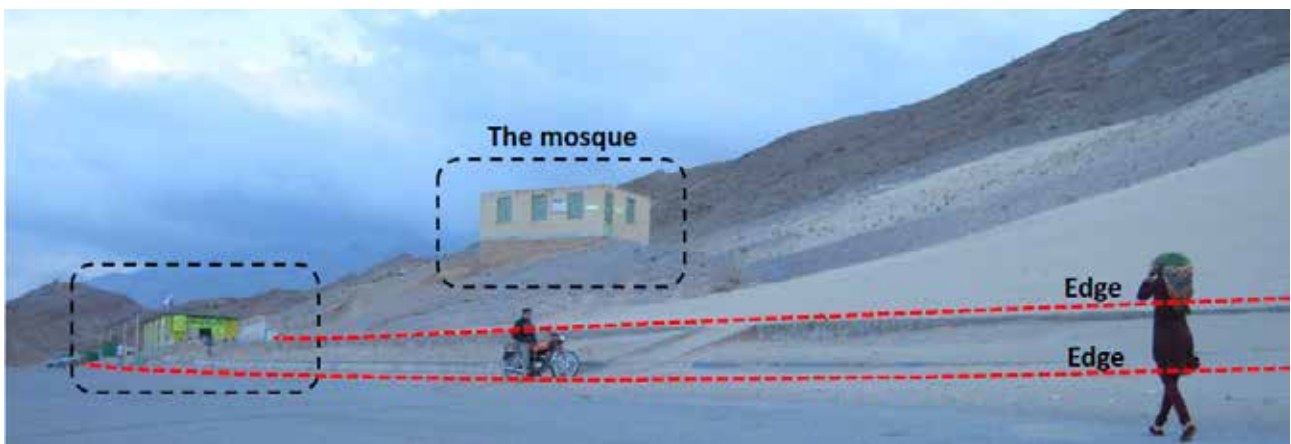


Fig. 2. Image of improper construction in Koohrig, creation of inappropriate bed and design, as well as the role of edge in people's entering to mental privacies and the reduction of behavioral setting affordance. Source: author.

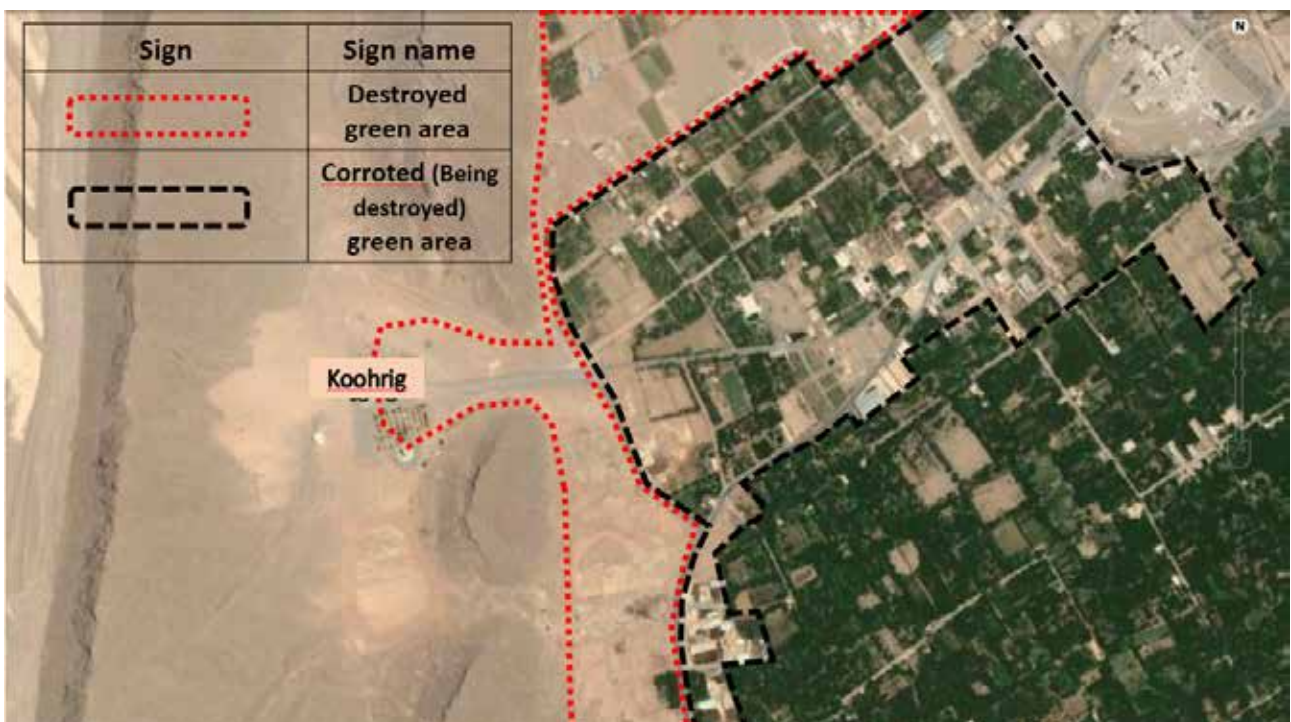


Fig. 3. Corrosion of gardens and farms and inappropriate environmental manipulation in 2018. Source: author.

place identity, a sense of place, behavior, and inner satisfaction belongings of the people. This incompatibility is observed from the overall structure of the design to the selection of materials, furniture, and its details. Physical continuity and spatial perception, and the sequences of behavioral settings have declined sharply. Individuals' mental readiness, from the urban introvert environment to the entry into the extrovert natural setting, has been faced with a negative challenge by abrupt changes, heterogeneous with the present context and conditions. Inappropriate environmental changes in a behavioral sense have also prevented some cultural and ritual behaviors of citizens to flow, and have sometimes disrupted the type of interaction of citizens (especially women) with Koohrig.

Weaknesses and other qualitative and physical damages, in general, are as follows: dimming of the cultural landscape and their activities, diminishing spatial attractiveness, as well as spectacular landscape with fragmentation of space and the entry of structures and materials heterogeneous with the bed, entering insecure social gatherings and places, pollution and destructive environmental factors, and so on. The present changes, despite the qualitative decline of the environment, have also led to Koohrig's deterioration and rapid erosion of the sands.

### **Reading the landscape of city and understanding the quality and spirit of citizens' interactions**

Urban spaces are part of the man-made space and the life of human civilization resulting from the interaction of behavioral factors, physical characteristics, and concepts receivable by a human (Lang, 2012, 15). Reading the city is for recognizing citizens' perception, the way of behavioral, social interactions, and the way of culture, attitude, and even the spirit of individuals. One of the important steps in recognizing the city to plan, organize and design urban environments and collective and behavioral settings is to read the urban context and its location. Location structure is a part of the geographical environment that has individual and social dimensions, physical-spatial

characteristics, activities and experiences, and meanings in it (Relph, 1976; Rapaport, 1990). Also, according to Contor, place is not independent and separate from human (Cassidy, 1997); therefore, recognizing their overall personality, psychological and spiritual characteristics as part of the city is the better recognition of the place. Although human adapts his behaviors and actions to each location, and the nature of that place is an important factor in understanding action, the role of people's mental background and past experiences is effective in receiving senses and taking advantage of the environment (Lang, 2012, 15). Mental designs shape human actions (ibid., 107). Mental images are the basis and foundation of one's action and reaction to the environment, which, of course, do not perfectly and accurately correspond with the reality (Lynch, 2016). The landscape of the city is that mental image that man has experienced in the framework of his personality structure, consciously or unconsciously from the particular aspects of existing physical reality (ibid.). This individual mental image is not only related to the present but is also combined with his mental imaginations of the past and the future, and the creation of memories from the past and expectations from the future.

Therefore, the physical reading of the city, along with their human characteristics and mental imaginations of the place, indicates the type of their interaction and behavior, which is efficient in qualitative enhancing of the behavioral setting richness and evaluating and designing an environment. For this purpose, these factors in Mehriz have been interpreted:

Recognizing environmental quality in terms of physical characteristics of the environment of Mehriz and the cultural structure and nature of citizens

#### **• The structure characteristics of Mehriz**

The social structure of Mehriz neighborhoods has been transformed with the advent of Islam and social systems have been changed according to ethnic, religious and so on roots (Cultural Heritage Organization of Mehriz, 2014). What have remained from long ago till now in the structure of the local contexts of the city and homes due to climatic and cultural conditions, and individual and

collective internal and institutionalized factors, are context compactness, the existence of deprivation, introversion, and religious beliefs such as gender segregation in the gatherings. For example, in the physical structure of neighborhoods and alleys, there are dead ends that a small opening is created at its end. These openings are the place of people's social and behavioral interactions as an introversion with local people.

#### • Mehriz cultural structure and citizens' nature

In general, the environment and culture are two important factors shaping humans' behavior (Rapoport, 2013; Lang, 2012; Hall, 2013). According to scientists and philosophers, climate and nature influence the temper, ethics, and the way of behavior and communications of individuals and are the primary factors in forming culture (Noghrehkar, Hamzehnezhad & Dehghani Tafti, 2010, 79-96). These behaviors and the way of interactions in different places can be exacerbated or moderated by various physical or non-physical factors (ibid.). In general, the environment stimulates various emotions that influence one's behavior (Grutter, 2011, 137).

Based on the hot and dry climate of Mehriz, citizens have an introvert nature that includes concepts such as being self-restrained, inclined to internal states, and being reluctant and avoid displaying those states as manifestation, and identity biases (Me'marian, 2008, 13). This point was also evident in investigating the interactions and behavior of citizens in Koohrig. Local peoples' low tendencies in interviews and investigating their behavior in Koohrig also indicate the introversion of individuals and the delay in communicating with strangers. On the other hand, the avoidance of some citizens, especially women, to play group-games or playing in the sands due to introversion and institutionalized mental privacies in their behavior, such as shyness and undesirable internal feeling of being seen are among the factors mentioned by people themselves as dissatisfaction factors. The introvert and institutionalized culture of individuals, and so on, as an undesirable qualitative obstacle to flow the behavior and to enjoy the environment, is not even satisfactory and desirable according to the citizens

themselves. One of the factors of the uneven gathering at the bottom of Koohrig is the same point, which often belongs to the women's group. Humans have defined privacies within the existence that depends on culture (Grutter, 2011, 132). Women have still mental privacies in terms of institutionalized natural and behavioral habit and identity biases. For example, due to gender segregation in family and public gatherings, they cannot easily attend in the public and extrovert places with a non-religious approach and views such as increasing vitality in collective places and have social interactions. Therefore, considering the spatial requirements, it is necessary to coordinate the spirit of the citizens with the extrovert conditions of the environment and to reduce the intensifying factors of the location in enhancing the individual introversion to enjoy the environmental affordances.

#### How citizens interact with Koohrig now

According to Arne Naess (1973), Environmental problems can be seen as changes in the environment, whether local or global, and as a result of human action or otherwise, which can threaten human health, comfort, or even survival and in one word, human's welfare. In each case that these changes can be controlled or reversed, all humans have adequate reason to act in a way that the threat of damage is avoided. The inappropriateness of body and meaningless and aimless surface look at the design of the environment is a quantitative factor as a result of which can lead to the inappropriateness of the quality of the environment.

Currently, many changes in physical and mental terms have been formed in Koohrig's landscape, which have repulsed the richness of communication with it and reduced the productivity and welfare of citizens. One of these interventions in the Koohrig area is to create a strong edge separating the work from the context (See Fig. 2). Simmel believes that boundary shapes relationships between individuals and their social structures (Forouzandeh & Mansouri 2019, 65-76) and is the stimulant in the emergence or controlling behavior. Faced with the separating boundary of Koohrig, individuals, especially the

women's group, enter into their introvert mental privacies and cultural and behavioral patterns, that are associated with states such as shyness, suspicion in interacting with the place and so on, in such a way that it makes people stop near the edge. The present physical configuration is one of the reducing components of behavioral setting affordance and environmental enjoyment. The other damage of people's stop and their gathering on the edge is on the body of the natural work itself; as too much stopping of people at the edge has led to other behaviors such as food consumption and contamination of the sands.

### **Confrontation and contradictions between the behavioral setting of Koohrig's landscape and citizens' behavior**

In general, people's personality affects the activity and the ratio of their use of the environment, so that extrovert people establish more relationship with the environment (Lang, 2012, 137). In this way, approximating to the mental privacies of introvert individuals reduces their effective communication and the ratio of their enjoyment from the environment. Thus, the more the exacerbating factors of the individual's introvert dimension in the environment are reduced and, in contrary, they can be removed from their mental privacies, the environmental affordance of that place increases.

As it was stated, in the past, people, especially women, referred to Koohrig with cultural-ritual goals and attitudes and had interaction with it. The physical structure of people's passage from city to Koohrig was also accompanied by a hierarchy that changes have been formed in the gradual spectrum, from an introvert context towards a natural and extrovert landscape. Thus the gradual physical changes, along with the ritual goals of the people in Koohrig, which are following their mental ideals have provided the desirable qualitative conditions of the extrovert rich behavioral setting for the flow of citizens' behaviors (often including the women's group) and benefiting from the environment.

At present, inappropriate physical changes in objective respect of the landscape, along with

people's attitude changes toward Koohrig, have resulted in mental privacies in extrovert behavioral setting and the reduction of its richness. In the following, the physical pathology of changes and the most important factors in the creation or exacerbation of mental privacies and behavioral contradictions with the environment are addressed:

- Landscape fragmentations: The most important phenomena of fragmentation in Koohrig's landscape as a result of human interventions have been performed aiming for the quantitative development of urban environment and infrastructures, or factors such as the seizure of natural lands, the change of agricultural and farmlands usage to settlement or eliminating them in physical dimensions. Such changes in the physical aspect of the environment have dramatically impacted the integration of the landscape, the identity and the way of human perception and interactions with the environment. The consequences of this phenomenon have been the fragmentation of the landscape, the elimination of spatial continuity and links that have weakened human communication with the environment and have reduced the power of the positive impact of the interaction of environment on the citizens.

- Abrupt environmental changes: Among other cases that reduce a person's relationship with the environment is the abrupt physical changes, regardless of geographic, natural, cultural, social, and mental contexts of the people, as a result of which impairment in environmental perception, failure in understanding environmental sense and spatial attachments, the disconnection of memorable spatial sequences, and some of the organic behavioral flows of citizens emerge. Such changes play a very crucial role in removing citizens' memory and eliminating some layers of the city's collective memory and identity (Fada'inezhad & Karampour, 2006, 82-100) which make the environment to be appeared as strange.

- The existence of artifact elements in spatial segregation and zoning: Artifact elements incompatible and contradictory with the nature of habitat, nature, and spatial memories, and undesirable spatial segregations have caused the



reduction of the social security of environment, environmental damages and natural bed corrosion that have reduced the spatial belongings feeling, and soft attraction and its attractiveness.

- The role of artificial edges along with spatial differentiations and contrary to landscape context: The creation of each edge and privacy plays a role in the performance and determination of behavioral patterns and the affordance of the environment (Neck, Paknejad & Latifi, 2018, 51-66). The construction of artificial edges at the distance of the Koohrig with the context (See Fig. 2), along with the application of materials heterogeneous with context and habitat, and the sharp distinction between the two spaces cause mental challenge of citizens and entering them into the mental privacies with an extrovert nature in the introvert behavioral setting (Fig. 4), because the physical characteristics of the environment, by influencing activities, social interactions, and the sense of users (Falihat, 2006, 57-66), evoke specific meaning and concepts for each culture and society. Borders and edges, along with spatial shredding and segregation, have determined the boundary and limit for the user and have reduced the mental flexibility of the space and the adaptability of the user with its body and affordance (ibid.).

- Impairment in the environmental performances: Interventions in the configuration of the environment, and improper constructions in Koohrig and its surrounding, have impaired environmental functions and have reduced the richness of Koohrig's behavioral setting. For example, the construction of a mosque (See Fig. 2) at a gathering place of ritual behaviors of women in Koohrig, has prevented the emergence of organic behaviors and replacing unsuccessful imposed behaviors, regardless of mental and behavioral flows, along with invading the privacy of natural landscape and the destruction of Koohrig's structure. At present, the construction of a mosque at that location has had the following physical and behavioral damages for not using the mosque (Table 1).

## Discussion

Topics proposed in the theoretical foundations and the research history showed that the higher the degree of compatibility is between the physical environment and the behavior, the higher the environment has quality and affordance in environmental enjoyment and even the preservation of the natural landscape. It is very important to promote adaptation between behavior and the environment, explaining landscape personality based on behavioral foundations, cultural and mental factors, the system of activities, lifestyle-based norms, as well as geographical and physical factors, because human behavior is the result of the user's perception from the environment and his interpretation. The present article, in investigating Koohrig in line with the results of the previous researches, showed that the present challenge that has reduced environmental affordance is the presence of taste, abnormal changes and inconsistent with the bed in the natural landscape of Koohrig, regardless of the behavioral and mental layers. The results of present research indicate the extent of the influence of the range of taste and destructive changes that include a wider range of natural work area, hence another challenge related to the improper changes at the distance between the Koohrig landscape and urban context, is the abrupt changes, spatial fragmentations, and the lack of attention to the physical and mental nature of the context in this regard. In the past, Koohrig's relationship with the city was shaped in terms of the mental and behavioral foundations of citizens with an organic physical structure along with spatial hierarchy and gradual changes. Koohrig's natural context also by preserving the natural landscape structure and through organic and green joints has been strongly associated with the bed, thus preparing citizens' introvert mentality in interaction with environmental changes like an extroversion.

## Conclusion

Koohrig, an extrovert natural-communal landscape, is located on the urban margin with an introvert mentality and structure. In the past, Koohrig's

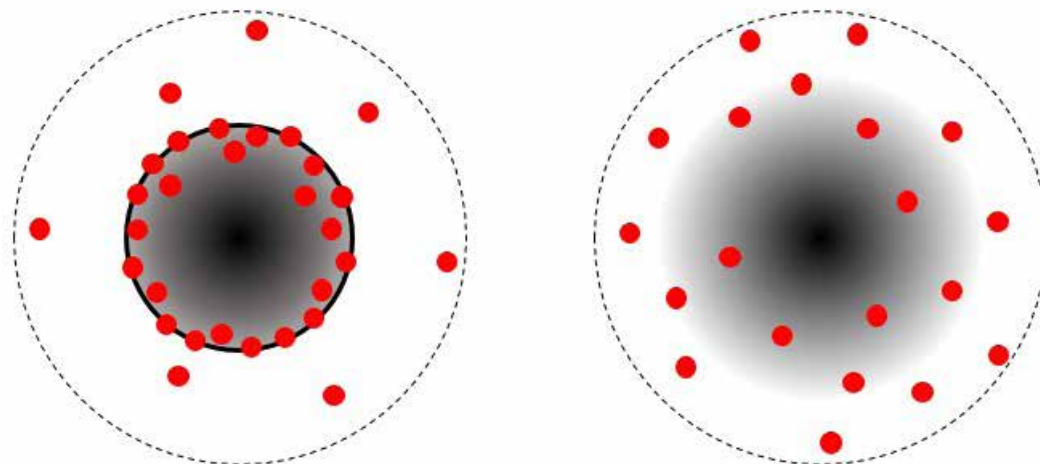


Fig. 4. Left: The impact of abrupt changes and landscape fragmentation , presence of artificial edges, changes uncoordinated with the bed in the citizens’ perception and people entering to mental privacies, emergence of population imbalances and the reduction of environmental affordance. Right: the former landscape. Source: author.

Table 1. Pathology of an abnormal interference in Koohrig’s landscape; construction of a mosque. Source: author.

Physical Damages	Mental and Behavioral Damages
Abnormal invasion of the privacy of Koohrig and impairment in natural environment perception	Disconnecting ritual behavior of citizens
Corrosion and destruction of natural the context	Creating insecure social space in privacy times behind the mosque and inside the groove that has previously been a holy place
	Existence of a strengthening symbol in emerging mental privacies, particularly for female citizens
	Decreasing the sanctity of the place of worship in locating sacred space inaccurately

landscape, while having an extrovert structure and distinct from the introvert behavior and mentality of citizens, and while preserving the existentialism and physic of the work, had a rich and harmonious connection and link with the mental goals and behaviors of citizens, which now has encountered weakness. In other words, Koohrig’s extrovert behavior setting in the past has had high adaptation to the mentality, behavior and introvert nature of the citizens that currently, by abnormal human changes in its landscape and physical aspect, with quantitative developmental goals, and also imposing obligatory attitudes on it, has also faced with the reduction of environmental affordance.

In this regard, in the natural and urban extravert environments, where citizens have an introvert nature, it is necessary to act with more sensitivity

towards the change in physical components and the quantitative and qualitative promotion of the environment, which affect the perception and richness of the behavioral setting. Some factors such as improper changes in the configuration of environment, weakening of spatial links, the lack of soft spatial attraction and gradual changes in citizens’ mental sequences, abrupt changes and inconsistent with the nature of the context, invasion in the natural and garden landscape privacies (including physical, non-physical), dimming citizens’ memorials, zoning and physical edges, and so on make individuals enter their introvert mental nature and intensifying their mental privacies. Since individuals with introvert mental tendencies due to the mental barriers and privacies have less ability to establish and interact effectively with their

environment, the environmental change should be used for establishing a more effective relationship with the environment, enhancing behavioral setting enrichment, and creating maximum compatibility between them. The solutions and suggestions offered to solve the contradictions between the mentality and behavior of individuals with the environment pave the way for increasing environmental affordance and its richness in similar locations:

- Considering the adaptation of landscape layers, including people's institutionalized behavior and values with the effects of physical changes in the environment and the analysis and evaluation of their interactions with the environment;
- Avoiding abnormal and taste changes that cause: functional impairments, behavioral incompatibilities, contradictory with the mentality and behavior or mental readiness of citizens, jeopardizing the social security of the environment and declining its affordances;
- Preventing abrupt changes in the performance function and body of the environment and paying attention to the chain of gradual changes and behavioral movements of the people, and in general factors affecting the perception links and memories of the environment that contribute in strengthening its sense of place and identity;
- Avoiding interferences and improper constructions in the Koohrig's landscape privacy and configuration, the destruction and corrosion of gardens, farms, and natural contexts, and, in contrast, the preservation of natural, historical, cultural, symbolic privacies and also spatial hierarchies of the city to Koohrig's natural landscape;
- Preventing landscape fragmentations and invasions of the urban, garden and natural organic context, and preserving and restoring memorial physical and mental links in urban configuration and reinforcing green and effective joints in linking the extrovert natural landscape with urban landscape structure;
- Not using heterogeneous materials and inconsistent with the environment and context in the Kohrig's landscape, preventing the marginalization of natural elements such as around the mountain, and spatial zoning in creating insecure spaces and evocating mental privacies.

## Footnotes

1. Some positive belief, semantic, and mental networks about Koohrig derived from interviews and perception in environmental experience: relaxing body and imagination, relaxing, positive power induction and discharging the negative powers of body, contemplative, spirituality, sacred, manifestation of god's power and intuitive understanding, enhancing intellectual and concentration powers, strengthening green joints, refreshing, preventive, healing and therapeutic, strengthening physical and mental powers, spectacular view of the city and nature, nature sign and city identity, motivator of physical activity, different, extraordinary phenomenon, white and gentle, attractive and imaginative, mythical place and ritual symbols, crowded and exciting, calm and pleasant, individual and collective vitality, child-friendly, memorable, the place of people's gatherings, interaction.

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