

# Analysing the Effects of Environmental Recognition on Enhancing the Hidden Natural Landscape of Tajrish River-Valley and its Sociability

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## Abstract

The texture of the cities is always impacted by various forces and factors including natural forces like bodies of water, land topography, the flow of the wind, construction technology or economic forces alongside with the forces of power, social forces and civic institutions. According to this concept, urban spaces were always a reflection of the living and social, economic conditions of their inhabitants. According to the documentations, books, and memories, Shemiran area used to be considered by the tourists due to healthy weather and fine sceneries, as these factors made it as a symbol throughout the history. Reflection of Shemiran's growth in comparison to the population and economic growth of Tehran and increasing demand for the fine land and weather become directed to Shemiranat area, especially to its central area, Tajrish; numerous factors including the economy, social prosperity, and pilgrimage was shaped under the influence of Shemiran's natural factors. But what we witness nowadays shows that the extent of the traces of mentioned factors on the natural history of Tajrish has led to the extinction of environment on one hand and emergence of lost spaces on the other hand. This paper aims to reach for a number of factors to evaluate a number of factors to evaluate the sociability of Tajrish river-valley and the will to collective activities by the course of emergence and role of environmental perception and to ultimately check the possibility of revival for the natural substrate of Tajrish river-valley and its impact on elevation of urban life on the research context. The subjective picture of users from the environment of river-valley and the possibility of environmental perception in the skeletal space is an independent factor which is impactful on the sociability of the substrate of river-valley as a dependent factor. To have an evaluation over the subject, the skeletal locality of the river-valleys substrate is considered as a part of collective-behavioral locality of Tajrish square. Aligned with this fact and based on the literature of subjective landscape and behavioral sciences, the research has been scrutinized on its main framework and the impacting factors on the formation of the natural subjective landscape are analyzed in the skeletal substrate. The outcoming results show that the existing river-valley in Tajrish square can turn into a sociable substrate by taking influences from "comparative-interactive perception" of nature in the subjective image of the users of the space as a part of the green infrastructure (GI). Also, in order to check the feasibility of enhancing the natural substrate of river-valley and re-designing the hidden landscape of existing lost space within it according to the mentioned factors, we reached a conclusion that the subjective landscape of Tajrish is more impactful on the re-design process rather than the objective landscape due to the transfer of subjective image of the space.

**Keywords:** Subjective Landscape, Comparative-Interactive Perception, Sociability, Tajrish River-Valley

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