Aesthetic Elements of Urban Townscape of al Nasiriyah City

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the visual and aesthetic characteristics of the city depending on understanding several levels of visual and aesthetic characteristics to the city, starting with the study of the physical characteristics and morphology of the city in general, and urban style to it, and then study of visual composition of the city from the optical components that affect the composition of the image (visual composition) of the city represent by pathways, borders, regions and the specific features as classified by (Kevin Lynch), and then studying the details and the attention of all elements that would confer the beautiful appearance as necessary for the needs of society and the environment in general, for example, interest in the distribution and characteristics and the quality and the location of the elements of street furniture (seats seating, lighting, telephone booths, trees .... etc.). Through the study of these three levels to the visual and aesthetic characteristics to the city, can understand the characteristics and features that affect the visual and aesthetic composition of the city can be during start of studying its Morphology in general (in terms of two-dimension) in terms of spaces and blocks distribution to the city blocks, while the second level, the purpose is to: study the elements that affect the visual composition the city, in the third level are three-dimensional study, because it deals with elements of small scales and a direct relationship with the human

الخصائص البصرية والجمالية للمشهد الحضري لمدينة الناصرية

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الخلاصة

يعتمد فهم الخصائص البصرية والجمالية للمدينة على فهم عدة مستويات للخصائص البصرية والجمالية لها, إبتداءًا من دراسة الخصائص العمرانية و مورفولوجية المدينة بشكل عام, والطراز العمراني لها, ومن ثم دراسة التكوين البصري للمدينة من حيث العناصر التي تؤثر في تكوين الصورة) التكوين البصري (للمدينة والمتمثلة بالمسارات والحدود والمناطق و العقد و المعالم المميزة كما صنفها) كيفين لينش ,(ومن ثم دراسة التفصيلات والاهتمام بجميع العناصر التي من شأنها أن تضفي المظهر الجميل مع كونها احتياجات ضرورية للمجتمع والبيئة بشكل عام ومثال ذلك الاهتمام بتوزيع وخصائص ونوعية وأماكن وجود عناصر أثاث الشوارع) مقاعد جلوس ,إنارة ,أكشاك هواتف ,أشجار ....الخ.(فمن خلال دراسة هذه المستويات الثلاثة للخصائص البصرية والجمالية للمدينة ,يمكن فهم الخصائص والعوامل التي تؤثر على التكوين البصري والجمالي للمدينة من خلال البدء بدراسة مورفولوجيتها بشكل عام ثنائي الأبعاد من حيث توزيع المساحات والكتل بالمدينة ,أما المستوى الثاني فإن الغرض منه :دراسة العناصر التي تؤثر على التكوين البصري للمدينة ,وفي المستوى الثالث تكون الدراسة بشكل ثلاثي الأبعاد,وذلك لأنها تعالج عناصر ذات مقاييس صغيرة وعلاقة مباشرة مع الإنسان.

The urban features of the city

Including the following characteristics:

First: The morphology of the city

the morphology of the city means all appearance of the city, where the format changes from time to time throughout its long history, appearance did not take the final stage unless the morphology come through multi-stages, where each stage has its characteristic which distinguish it from others so the morphological stage means: any period in the history of the city, which is characterized by architectural forms and models and different from other schemes established by the city's residents to meet their needs at the time, where such models of architectural designs and cultural represent the civilization heritage, which reflects the culture of the city's population in a given period, taking into consideration the fixed form of the city, which depends the natural form of the land, which is determined based upon the general shape of the city (such as circular, liner ... etc.), to give a distinct shape to the city at this period in the city which is the result of the interaction of several components: (Dulaimi, 2002 p. 107)

1st planned city, and designs buildings which includes the following points:
• the system of streets that had been planned.
• patterns of lands (square or rectangular).
• The pattern of structure which based on the land of the city in terms of design and architecture.
. Urban fabric of the city
3 different distribution of land use in terms of:
• schemes vary from one period to another, changing the distribution of land use in terms of distribution and size.
• Different types of housing, which was open in the past to inside, but now is open to the outside.
• differences in the patterns of the streets, which had been a labyrinth of narrow lanes, and other organizations, but now it is wide and designed to accommodate vehicles.
• different materials used in construction, with no more than mud and rocks, and then the bricks, concrete blocks and wood and mud roof, but now the used is the cement, stones and iron rods.
• the architectural style used in the decoration of buildings in the past vary from time to time.

Second: the cultural and historical buildings some of the buildings in the city reflect a unique look and reflect the substance of civilization and culture of the city's population at that time, and is evident through the design of city planning, especially cities that have historical and cultural roots of old and ancient, architectural models are not repeated, but different ,which reflecting the high value of these buildings in the hearts of the city's population in terms of historical and cultural value of their culture and religious beliefs, for example, the (palace of president, mosques, churches, markets, schools, institutions, housing, public buildings). That is why it is important to maintain the buildings, and re use it in distinctive way, as is reflected in the physical fabric of the city.

Thirdly: the physical condition of buildings

 A solution to urban problems facing cities requires studying , the physical state to identify the old buildings that are not suitable for use in the present time, which means that it is not appropriate for the current physical development to the city. And to identify areas that need to be addressed through the development, rehabilitation or removal of buildings and the establishment of a new place in accordance with new designs to better conform with the urban fabric, scientific and public technological of the city, which is more useful at the   same   time.

Fourth: The city's slums

The problem of the slums areas existence in the city conceder as, the problem of all cities, especially large cities, which are attack by migrate from other regions by numbers which is more than its absorptive capacity of those cities, since most immigrants with low education and culture they are trying to stability in the outskirts of the city using the simplest forms of housing and mud huts.. etc., because they consider this a temporary housing but in most cases not be the case for most of them. And the housing built in an organize way , and in small areas in contravention of the basic designs and plans of the city, causing obstacles , have addressed the distribution of these groupings and dissolved within the urban community in the form of small groups because these groups with the customs and traditions of their own conflict with the urban community in the city, forcing them to act in accordance with the customs and traditions of the

urban community in which they live, as well as the issuance of strict laws limiting the possessing in large cities.

The nature of the land uses distribution

The distribution of activities and services on the territory of the city according to basis and controls to look in harmonious way, and serves the entire population of the city and through the action of the field survey, it is then compared with the basic designs of the city then recognize the effectiveness of the design for the city and determine the opposet uses to the designs, spaces abandoned and the reasons for leaving, as this information is useful for subsequent designs to be more efficient than its predecessor.

Visual composition of the city

In his book (Kevin Lynch) are the foundations established by the scientist Kevin Lynch for the measurement of the optical configuration, a first reference for the study of the optical composition (The Image of The City) to the city. Where is Kevin Lynch conceder, the city of several pictures, each of which is generally connected a certain number of the population of the city, due to the beliefs and events, the city's history and special memories of all of them forming in the end, images by the person about the city. Kevin Lynch, the classification of the contents of the natural image of the city into five categories, namely, (bathes, border areas, the contract, the distinctive features). On the grounds that these elements can be considered stable in the natural image of the city, but with different forms of the image to another

Filed study

A historical Introduction:

Al –Nasyria city lies at the west –south of Iraq on the Euphrates river and it is the centre of Thi-Qar governorate . The recently city of Al –Nasyria has been built on (1870 AC) at the Euphrates river banks ,it had been believed that its name derived from (Nasir Al –Ashqar) or (Nasir Pasha) or (Nasir Al-Saadoun) who is Al-Mentafk tribe sheik . Previously , the centre of the city was called (Aqd Al hawa) which is called now (Al Habbubi).

Al –Nasyria city is a city established in the latest period of Usmanian state, it has a relation with the earth which has been inherited by many nations, formed on its land several civilizations doesn't be except limited to it , as the creation of these civilizations with its all details was from a construction , wars, and disasters. Most of the historical theories emphasis that the creation of civilization was besides the rivers, one of the oldest civilization was (Al Sumaria Civilization) that presents its historical achievements for the humanity and rich the humanity archive with its gifts through the first , letter ,music, chants , massacres , laws from this earth .

A general description of Al-Nasirya city scene

The creation stages of the urban scene for AL Nasyria city :
The first stage 1870 A.C – 1950 A.C The creation and forming
   1- The planning structure of the city (map No. 1) :

1-1   Streets Type: the description of roads in this stage as alley way system with perpendicular shape following unity system or harmony through the wideness and direction . Although the planning was similar to the planning of the perpendicular cities at the nineteenth century , we can find some of the ways with closed endings due to the social factors and the effect of the Arabian City on it.

1-2   The construction type and the lands parts : in this stage the construction type is distinguished by supremacy of the local style which has the traditional pattern characteristics regarding the design and putting the technical and architectural treating ,further more the form particularity that gave some attributes such as irregularity in the area ,piece shape, the interpenetrate in the architectural units , without left spaces between architectural units (correlative of architectural units) , corresponding with the local situations. At this stage, using the local construction materials as pottery , paving bricks, and gypsum , and sometimes using the reeds and papyrus , was dominant.

1-3   Land uses : in this stage the residential use was dominant clearly, the the river which is at present in the same position, while the industrial use

representing in small industrial handcraft workshops specially in (Saif Market) , and the trading use represented in tiny shops laying at the end of alley between the houses.

3-The organizing of the urban scene : in this period , the urban scene was distinguished by the construction density and highly covering and its suitability relations with the roads and open spaces which wholly create the sense of visual density and the tight correlative among the components of the urban planning structure   for the area . And this continuously and homogeneity at the urban scene crystallizing as a result of the harmony in the relationships between the component of the urban scene in repeating and homogeneous rhythm of the features and connective of skyline for these features. Besides, this stage distinguished by the combining in the land uses that create essential human environment to attract the people movement to the existing different activities in the area.

Map No. (1) the old (traditional) area in AL-Nasyria (Aqd Al Hawa)

The second stage 1950 A.C- 2008 A.C The growth and recent status
Al –Nasyria city had been attending a rapidly growth specially at the second half of the previous century which include the expanding of the city towards the south and the north directions crossing Euphrates as a limit of expanding , and according to that , many bridges has been constructed to link both banks of the city on Euphrates river.

   1- The planning structure for the city:

1-1   Streets Type : the prevailing streets type continued at the same condition representing in the old type passing the traditional area in (Al Haboubi) area , and the second type was the modern main streets dividing the city to a different and faraway sectors according to the huge dimensions for these streets as Baghdad street, Nile street, and Al Sare'e street.

1-2   The construction type and the lands parts : According to the above mentioned , the rapid changes of Al Nasyria city because of the speed growth and depending on the modern technology (in construction and transportation) effect greatly on the construction type and the lands parts , so over there, become a new measure based on the high speed vehicle , also the new construction materials allow to expand in constructional spaces and vertical rising which have an impact upon the skyline.

  2- Land uses : a new land uses was appeared like the particular industrial use and the university educational use while the transportation use is growing obviously or it assist to expand the city land and its growth , whereas the land use of the old area still at its situation that lays in the centre of the city , so we can notify some of the workshops in the same place at the river elevation on the Cornish street.

  3- The organizing of the urban scene : losting of the centre clarity at Al Nasyria city and appears another minor centers compete the centre in controlling on the urban scene (as in the first stage) leads to weaken the correlative and connections between the component that forming the urban scene, and that regards to many factors some of it has been previously mentioned contains using of new techniques at these stages ,

changing of some measures and absence of the comprehensive planning regarding the city scene.

The general scene of Al Nasyria city centre explaining the weak dominance for any of urban scene feature (Source: Researcher - field study)

The information collection manner and its treatment ways

Two completely researches has been used to study the urban scene and the mentality picture that people of the area carrying out and their sensing with the constructional identity for the area .And these manners are:

1- The direct field survey , site notification , and analyzing the urban scene features .
2- The studying of relations between the area and its people through inquiries applications and direct interview that clarify the relation of individual people with their area and the spatial mentality picture generated through their spatial daily experience .
3- Select the research sample

The layered randomly sample has been chosen in choose the sample regarding that the sample should be from the people resident and the case study for a period not less than five years , this sample represent the cultural faction in the

city interesting in planning and Al Nasyria heritage , so the research contain (
engineers represents with Al Nasyria engineers union , Al Nasyria cultural
confluence , planning and corps offices in Al Nasyria , and the academic
representing in Al Nasyria university) . The main purpose from choosing the
layered sample is to display the way that the community view to their city and
the mentality picture the people carried out on their city through the basic
feature to forming the urban scene .

The numbers of application was distribution in the city as following :

Factions	No. Of Distributed Application	The rate
Engineers	40	26.67 %
Cultural Peoples	30	20%
Interested in heritage and artist	15	10%
Workers in planning field	20	13.3%
Academics	45	30%
The Total	150	100%

Table No. (1) Numbers of distributed applications on different factions

4- Design of enquiries application

Analyzing of the spatial constitution and the mentality picture of the people for
their city

This analyzing aimed to study the mentality picture for the receiver about his /
her urban environment throughout the pronunciatory remembrance for the most
important urban scene features that remembered and thought it's important
from his /her view . And after that it will be affirm the most important reasons
to prompt to believe in the importance of these features throughout the three
compounds interleaved by (Lynch) for sensing with the place , they are :
formalistic ingredients , conceptual ingredients , and symbolical ingredients . (
Application No. (1))

Analyzing of Spatiality identity

The Semantic Differential scale was depend because it has been used a Polar Adjectives to be alternative for the meaning . It will determine the real meaning and substituting it by denotative on a group of people then measuring the range of results congruency and this test could be on the vocables , shapes and colors. This method has been used in the social and language science which many tables was developed according to it and contained several polar adjectives each of it is compatible to the subject or the purpose Prepared to it.

A group of researchists leading by (Asgood Aasi , Temmen Bawel) have developed this manner to be congruence with the different architectural and artistical subjects by selecting a group of polar adjectives from researchists at different subjects and choosing the adjectives that compatible with the architectural and artistical subjects .

The linguistic was depend for moving in senses through the metaphorical borrowing of the adjectives and describing the surrounding environment by using two contrast adjectives and putting seven degrees gradation between them so that the individuals sample can put the suitable degree for the adjective that assess by many enquiries as a group of polar adjectives shapes reflecting emotions , senses , and reactions of psychological and responding individuals toward the visual scene in the urban environment.

The application number (2) was dependable in this analyses that has been gave for the sample that previously mentioned, and through the responses conclusions, we can recognize their recognition for the spatial identity . And figure No. (1) will explain the seven degrees of the polar adjectives.
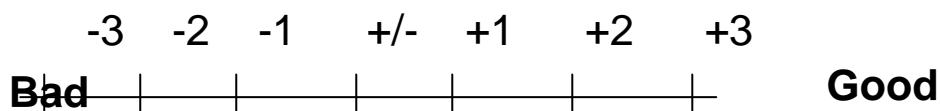

Figure No. (1) the seven degrees of the polar adjectives

Studying the scene urban features for Al-Nasyria city

The paths :

Sometimes ,Al-Nasyria paths distinguished by having a degree of clearancy that most of its streets , even in the old area , has straight shapes where the

Belgian engineer (JULIUS TILLY) planned the proposal city temporarily planning as he walked in European cities in the nineteenth century with wide streets vertically crossed (chess planning) . It has been noticed that these streets , specially near the old central area , have arcades in the main paths that gives continuity and embracive feeling for the rover walked in these arcades. Picture (2) , also , it gives a kind of framing for the high axial for the path's end (the end of rover journey.

Picture (2) the arcades strength the embracive for the pedestrian walk in the area (Source: Researcher - field study)

While the existence paths in the old area ,although their planning refer to the end of eighteenth century , but the predominant style is the straight streets and it has been noticed that the paths much ness with the closed endings (Cul -De-Sac) .Picture (3).
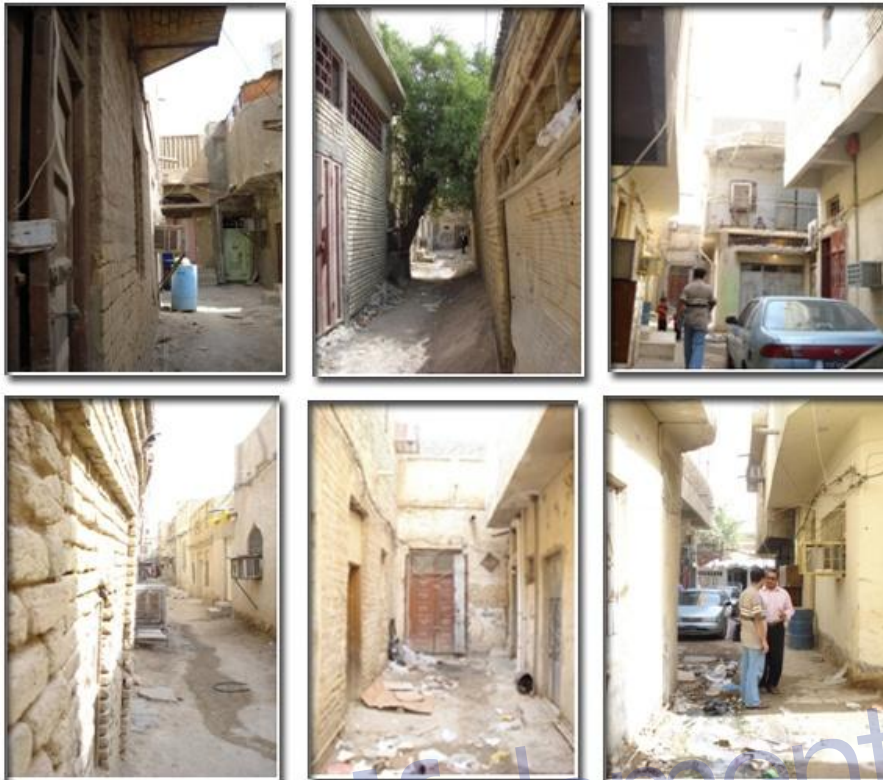
Picture (3) the (Cul -De-Sac) streets strength the privacy feeling that what has expressed as defendable space ,which is one of Arabic city character (Source: Researcher - field study)

In this case, it approach to the complexity that distinguish the traditional Arabian cities which support the feeling with using the customary and natural material in the traditional Arabian cities (such as bricks, woods , and cane as a natural material numerous in Al Nasyria) , picture (4) , as well as the rates gives the feeling of embracive for the path's users and the dimensions of these paths vary between (1.5 To 4 meter) with closed alleys dose not have a width more than 2 meters and depth 15 meters. And as a result to this dimensions that suitable with the human measurement ,so it increasing their activity and vitality as a human path . picture (5) . Al though these paths are straight as we previously mentioned , but it gives a changed sense for the moving person through it by passing the stylistic and monotonous pattern in the straight streets also it gives the visual exiting generates a feeling of short distance even it was tall .

Picture (4) using the traditional and natural materials in constructing and covering (Source: Researcher - field study)

Picture (5) with the shade and shadow gives a various and changed rhythm riches the urban scene in the city (Source: Researcher - field study)

The most important thing that forming the paths characteristic in the old area is sensibility changing results from the mass relationships changing with each other generated alive changed relation in the space gamut .Sometimes, the masses keep away from each other to form congregation spaces , and these paths has been formed in the old area by the interrelated housing masses with each other among the correlative pattern ,picture (6) , while the modern paths missing this correlative . At times , the rover miss the directional and gives the feeling of lost due to the inability to determine the specific space for movement , this case distinguished in the path's ends and in the crossings , picture (7).

Picture (6) through the visual distortion results from the crossing in movement and visual chaos for the function sign in the area , throughout this, the direction still strong in the old central area by the specialized landmark such as domes and minarets. (Source: Researcher - field study)

Picture (7) missing in correlative of the modern paths , sometimes , the rover miss the directional and gives the feeling of lost due to the inability to determine the specific space for movement (Source: Researcher - field study)

Most of paths in the old area missed the good covering and if it is found it will from asphalt , whereas the traditional materials as bricks and woods are still used for covering the side surfaces facing the paths.

It so interesting that he movement paths system in the old area of the study case as if it looks complicated , but it is in real correlative complementary with each other that reflex a space hierarchy and serial transition between the general and sub general , and private and sub private.

This hierarchy in the spaces series from general to private became an aim of planners because of its reflection in strength the privacy and peacefully requisition specially in the residential complexes.

The sectors :

The study area represent a huge geography spot divided to smaller sectors and quarters , these sectors take its physical shapes through the general constructional forming of the area's pattern ,besides it gained particular social characteristics or by social agglomeration like (Manda'a) sectors or appearing economic characteristics distinguished it from other sectors such as (Al Habbobi) street.

In general , these sectors distinguished by constructional characteristics and formal unity distinguished the traditional area and strengthen of functional and social correlative between these different sectors even it was changed in the last period .

These sectors has specialized constructional and planning items increasing the interrelative case between sectors , however , on study area level (Al Nasyria City) Al Habbobi sector represent the controlling sector on all other sectors to concentrate the whole main activities for the city in .

The nodes :

The study area missing for node's hierarchy due to the last changes of the area structure , but the traditional nodes - even it is rare - the neglecting was its fate ,so it was changed from a focus of congregation and visual and social interaction to an area of debris and rubbish congregation ,picture (8).

Picture (8) the obvious neglecting of the old urban spaces (Source: Researcher - field study)

But the nodes that preserve its position , need to clearancy in constructional style , as the side surface was empty needing for organizing while the floor was paved with asphalt that increasing of the heat reflection like Al Habbobi plaza , picture (9) .

Picture (9) the absence of clearancy in the constructional style of Al Habbobi plaza (Source: Researcher - field study)

The modern nodes which most represent by (crossing of Al Rayat plaza , the local administration , and Al Juma'a plaza ….) , picture (10) , it is an obvious sample for the plazas that rover missing the directional sense and movement series , he/ she will feel in loss because of the big and several executant that facing on this plaza and that will decrease of embracive sense because most of it special for can measurement not human measurement , and we find this more

obvious in Al Rayat plaza .Picture (10) the directional and embracive losing in the modern moving nodes (Al Rayat plaza)

Picture (10) vector and the absorptive loss in the mobility of modern (Square Banners) (Source: Researcher - field study)

The development of the urban nodes and interesting in its designing items : physical and measure and its consequence congregations is necessary to perform the intact space planning throughout the city quarters . These nodes represent a visual and sensitive stations in the series of the moving system that relates parts of the city with each other and it gives an environmental breathing space and variance in the general scene for the city atmosphere that strength the circumference picture and decreasing of the boring and monotonus sense.

The insignia

The area insignia distinguished by two types are : traditional insignia and modern insignia , these insignia have particular shapes some is like a building (the shopping centre , the general hospital , and the local administrative) or like a street (Al Habbobi street , and chornish street) or as a specific activity (handcraft market in Saif market) , or have a religious direction (as mosque minaret and Manda'a) or as monument and statue (Areef Husain , Queen Shaba'd ,and harp) ,picture (11) .

Picture (11) , the important insignia in AL Nasyria (Source: Researcher - field study)

These insignias influenced by Al Nasyria rich history and its old ancient refer to the Sumerian civilization beside its contemporary history , picture (12)

Picture (12) , the inspiration from the historical symbols of Al Nasyria (Source: Researcher - field study)

Many urban studies focused on the importance of keeping these focuses and constructional insignias in the city , not just for its functional value , but for what has from meanings and ideal relations for the area's populations and the

neighbors. It is the most clear and obvious the directional and inferring implement through the crowded urban structure , besides its importance as a constructional heritage contribute to strength the historical connection quoits for the city development .

The miss-planning make the modern insignia dominate on the traditional insignia because the modern one became as a visual screen preventing to see the traditional landmarks, as well as the big contrast in its high, constructional materials and other details. The planning of the area was neglected using these insignia in strength the correlative of urban structure for the area through appear these insignias and visually link it with the others , so it will used as directional and inferred features among the city, and we are talking about Al Nasyria city the land of ancient civilization .

The edges :

The area contains a special edges and known so strict , the most significant is the river edge for Euphrates river which divide the city into two parts, picture (13) .

Picture (13) , the main edges in Al Nasyria (Source: Researcher - field study)

Besides the main streets that divide the city to different sectors , there was an edges appeared as a result of changing the land use – mostly from residential to trading- and these trading strips became an edges clearly separate the residential

areas from each other and from its neighbors , due to the high traffic density and pedestrian shoppers and rovers density in the street , picture (14) and (15) . As an example, the rover in Al Habboubi street cannot feel with a traditional residential area behind this trading buildings just from a little visual gleam through non senses spaces between buildings which represent not explicit entrance for the area .

Picture (14) , the crowed traffic in AL Habboubi street as an example for the strict edges in the city and of losing intercreative between sectors on two sides of the street. (Source: Researcher - field study)

Picture (15) , the visual chaos results from changing land use from residential to trading and crowded of shoppers and rovers in AL Habboubi street lead to lost the moving and visual connection between sectors on two sides of the street. (Source: Researcher - field study)

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The interior edges divide the area into secondary sectors such as streets and interior wide alleys ,and the remains of (Shanasheel) or balconies and the arcades distinguish the area and give it its special local identity , picture (16) , and it is control on the way scene by its shades and other shapes of edges that is the arcades which lays on Al Habboubi and Al Nile streets , picture (17) , it

creates embracive spaces and achieved an environmental sheltering for the pedestrian on side way .

Picture (16) , Al Shanasheel constructed by local traditional materials represent a special edge for the area and give a feeling with its historical depth. (Source: Researcher - field study)

Picture (17) , the arcades in AL Nile and AL Habboubi streets as a special edge , it clarify the space embracive for the pedestrian and playing with shade and shadow that rich the urban scene for the area. (Source: Researcher - field study)

The doors are the separate limit between the general and private space and represent a control area between these ranges and they are used as a sitting places and gives a variance for the edge scene and rich it , picture (18) .

Picture (18), the door space is one of the most important space that have some social activities (Source: Researcher - field study)

Analyzing of Spatiality identity

-	3-	2-	-1	0	1	2	3	
Non Miscellaneous design	40	23.33	20	3.33	3.33	0	10	Miscellaneous design
Complicated design	30	23.33	16.66	0	6.66	10	13.33	Simple design
Poor items design	36.66	20	13.33	6.66	6.66	6.66	10	Rich items design
A contrast in shapes between buildings	43.33	20	13.33	10	0	3.33	10	Harmony in shapes between buildings
A contrast in function between buildings	30	16.66	13.33	6.66	13.33	10	6.66	Harmony in function between buildings
Disintegration of street components	46.66	20	10	3.33	10	0	10	Correlative of street components
Narrow ness in street space	43.33	16.66	10	0	6.66	13.33	10	Wideness in street space
Charm less place feeling	46.66	23.33	13.33	3.33	6.66	3.33	3.33	Abandon place feeling
Confused feeling in street space	43.33	13.33	20	3.33	3.33	6.66	10	Trust feeling in street space
Repulsion with physical	40	16.6	16.6	6.66	10	6.66	3.33	Connection with

features of street		6	6					physical features of street
	39.99	19.33	14.66	4.33	6.66	5.99	8.66	

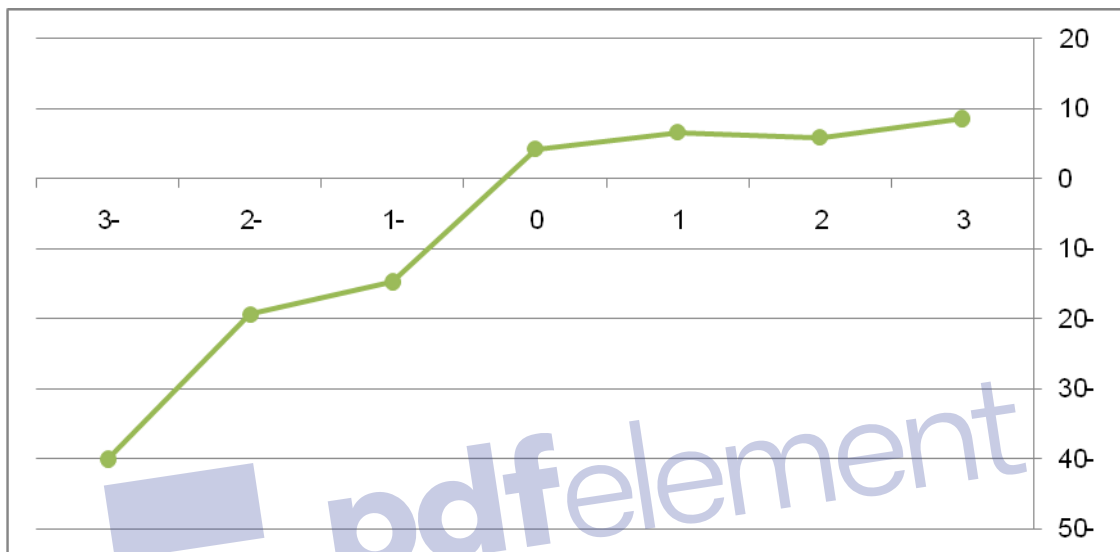Table (8) (Source: Researcher - field study)

Figure (7) (Source: Researcher - field study)

Through table (8) , figure (7) , we find that the answers of sample was directed to a very strong connection regarding Al Nasyria city and its urban scene non miscellaneous and complicated and as their view point it is poor in its items taking from civilization heritage of Al Nasyria specifically and Iraq generally , and even in the modern area we find that the receiver will feel in strong contrast between the old and new from one hand and between the new with each other from the other hand. These architectural forming is contrast and missing the harmony in shape , size and building material , also the contrast between the shape and function for many numbers of buildings in the city , and that reflect on the street's components , the receiver find it disintegrated because of the rate between street width and buildings high or through un comply with the laws as backsets or unity in building materials ,so we can see the glasses middling the residential or traditional old buildings .The previous factors reflected on the receiver psychological cause he / she feel in charm less and confusing in street space or general space because it missed the clearancy or directional so that will

167

lead to some kind of expatriation between the receiver and the materialistic components that forming the urban scene of Al Nasyria city.

Conclusions

1- The urban environment is a set of systems (social, cultural, economic, physical, political) are associated with each other according to a certain pattern and this pattern depends on environmental factors, cultural, religious, and this is what gives this environment, personal characteristics to them.

2- Identity is the extent to which diagnosis of the place or recognize or remember, because it is distinctive from other places, and a sense of identity represents the simplest form of a sense of place, and may come from a corrupted sense of place between the individual and intimate place, may also be the result of the strong influence of special and differential forms, When working with form and harmony together, the result will be a strong emotional impact to a large extent.

3- There is a very strong link to be regarded as the city of Nasiriyah, sharpshooter urban non-diversified and complex, a poor vocabulary culled from the cultural heritage of Nasiriya in particular and Iraq in general, even in areas relatively new, we find that the recipient is a strong contradiction between the old and new by and between the new with each other, as suggest architectural configurations contradictory and lacked the kind of harmony, both in its form, size or material as well as the structural contradiction between form and function to a large number of buildings in the city.

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