The Compact city and urban image of the traditional city center

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Abstract. The traditional city suffers from the decline of the urban image due to urban development and homogeneity with the urban context of the city, and because of the lack of determinants governing the urban image, it is that the center of the city of traditional Kadhimiyah suffers from a break in the urban image. Therefore, the research included how to build a distinctive urban image of the center of the traditional city of Kadhimiyah and achieve the visual pleasure and comfort of the recipient and the urban image here means is an image not picture which are related to several aspects, including physical, social and psychological as well as the collective memory of individuals and their relationship with their environment and a sense of them and thus, interacting with it. The indicators of the research were drawn from the theoretical framework which is measured by the questionnaire to be applied to the study area. The research found that the compact city's characteristics (high density, mixed-use, accessibility, proximity, public transportation directly influence the formation of the urban image through diversity, complexity, variability, and diversity of housing options and urban activities as a result of their impact on (identity, meaning, structure). The most important conclusions and recommendations were that the cognitive process of the urban image is linked to the collective memory, social and cultural values, customs, traditions, attention to the surrounding area of the shrine and its rehabilitation to fit the urban context and achieve visual enrichment and reinforce the sense of belonging to the city by building the urban image.

Keywords:
Compact city, urban image, traditional city

1. Introduction
Cities in general and city centers, in particular, suffer from problems of weakness and decline of the urban landscape due to the obvious cultural openness and the great urban changes, which lack any determinants to deal with the urban context of the city. The differences that have resulted from technical development, urbanization, and different tastes have highlighted a new image and different patterns of visual elements that have affected the visual environment of the city, the decline of its urban landscape, the loss of its beautiful character and the distortion of most urban centers. As this problem is one of the most critical issues that we suffer from, and it will continued spread of the recipient loses the sense of aesthetic values of the urban image. Therefore, many city centers, need to reconstruct the urban image to create the visual and aesthetic balance of the urban structure by applying the principles and characteristics of the compact city that will work on building the urban image of city centers. The concept of compact cities is a new concept where the urban form is the least possible means for its integration by creating an urban environment with multiple uses, reflecting a coherent urban image.
The compact city represents the ideal city physically because it addresses many urban problems and is based on the realization of the concept of a compact, also it seems as a modern image to the traditional city centers with its positive sides, integrated and environment friendly city. The first influential invitation to the twin city model of the Commission of the European Union came in 1990, the declaration of intensive settlement production and the re-creation of the quality of culturally rich, high-quality urban life. Therefore, all future development must be within the boundaries of existing cities and the application of urban containment policies, [1]. The compact city makes significant savings through the demand for mobility through a combination of residential and non-residential uses, the rehabilitation of former open spaces in cities and the reconstruction of high density through increased concentration.[2].

2.1 Urban Inclusion Approaches
Urban integration has emerged as a reaction to the phenomenon of urban extension and aims to reduce urban spread and waste in the resource of the land and overcome the agricultural land. The urban integration also aims at providing a high density of population and buildings, providing mixed land uses and good urban design to create easy access, Public transport, and reduced dependence on private cars, which in turn improves the environment, strengthens social ties and increases income levels for the population [3]. The concept of inclusion is one of the old planning concepts. Traditional cities were distinguished by their cohesive texture, which made them compatible with social and climatic requirements. Today, these concepts have been reintroduced to suit new directions such as sustainability. [4].

2.2 Diversity in the traditional environment
The traditional residential neighborhoods represent a place for various activities. The variety of activities in which people make their daily tasks easy. At the beginning of the planning of the residential neighborhood, the network of streets first plans and then the system of more detailed buildings, where they were previously random. Therefore, the relationship between streets and buildings is what determines the urban fabric and its formation, and these areas have the ability of continuity and addition and replacement of existing buildings. Thus, shows us the ability of these residential neighborhoods’ mixed uses to adapt to cultural variables, social and life requirements. The traditional neighborhoods are characterized by a large number of historical and heritage buildings, which are the cultural heritage of traditional patterns characterized by aesthetic, architectural and cultural characteristics, which are characteristic of the vibrant, Rh to adapt [5]. In traditional neighborhoods, the importance of diversity is highlighted by the difference between buildings and urban characteristics, as well as the functional variety of events and the variety of architectural and urban patterns within different periods.

2.3 Urban diversity and image in the urban environment
Diversity contributes to the enrichment of the urban environment, the urban landscape and variety are through the diversity of blocks and shapes or the diversity of activities within the urban environment. The difference may be through the variation in sizes and colors, all affect the enrichment of the urban environment and achieve a coherent urban image. The variety of the urban landscape, where Cullen explained that visual diversity is made through the pattern that relates to the idea of the cognitive rate of the recipient and the reality between the maximum boredom and the utmost confusion in the urban image through the discussion of the four main words [6]. While Broadbent presents a set of vocabulary (change, complexity, diversity, multiplicity, surprise, ambiguity) that belong to the urban body and is composed of elements of spiritual and psychological pleasure. The entire form is produced from the total of the critical parts that are related to organic relations with all and be cohesive or experimental rejects the existence of forms in the urban environment that distorts the urban image [7]. Rapoport and Kantor posited the hypothesis that there is a human need for complexity in the visual
environment and that one of the most satisfying ways to present this complexity is through ambiguity or creating "visual differences, but they should be minor, giving alternative responses to the same building or urban group." [8] Recently, some cite visual diversity in a pattern "meant that a combination of multiple visual inputs is needed." To provide guidance and diversity in the environment [9]. Variation achieves a harmonious rhythm within the urban fabric and reduces monotony and boredom and thus helps, to make a distinctive urban image of the city, which adds to its own identity.

2.4 Diversity in the urban environment
We found that some concepts approach the idea of diversity in the urban environment and to understand their relationship with them and their dimensions are addressed in detail as follows:

Diversity and difference: In every human society, there is diversity and diversity. Jencks pointed to the dispute, however small and simple, it is observable as it enhances meanings, so it adds to the architectural richness of the urban scene. When there is no difference we do not realize any sense of the urban landscape, it must be similar, to achieve this, a set of strategies that lead to a variety of orientations must be followed [10]. Variation refers to the difference in many sizes, materials, and shapes. The difference is subject to change and adaptation. It is through a change in stimuli or a given situation, or by variation in size, color, dimensions, texture, and size. The shapes provide richness to designs. [8]. Diversity (diversity is motivation), style, and instability (with the consequent importance of movement in dynamic elements that are difficult to ignore and also need to respond quickly). It must be emphasized that adaptation plays a role in assessing the environment itself as more complex. Adjustment is a change in behavior, modification of stimulus conditions rather than a neutralization process that changes preference [8]. The difference is a critical element of perception and is related to the number of dimensions, types, and categories used. Each variant makes a significant difference. The result of diversity does not affect the accuracy of the location of the segment; it can be more explicit in terms of observed differences. The differences in shape and height were used, and it was assumed that people would be able to distinguish evenly between changes in form and space. The form of the building is more important than space - and the difference in space tends to be less noticeable. It was not noticed that there were small variations in the area in particular so that the use of simple or complex buildings or the collection or non-clustering of buildings - the type of variables that designers tended to use - was not observed. The details of the houses have been preserved in the form of roof, texture, color, openings, and engineering alignment fixed. However, these elements may be precisely the observed differences, while trees, grass, and topography are not referred to experimental subjects, and are very important in preference and social identity.

3. Extraction of indicators
The visual diversity is the result of a set of concepts that work to achieve it or is working to make harmony and this harmony is within the urban landscape to build a distinctive urban image, so away from boredom and monotony scattered in most of the images of our cities. The indicators have a prominent role in building a unique urban image of the city and the current situation of it, which suffers from problems in reality and that the indicators include two types descriptive and statistical indicators, in the practical part, the descriptive one built on the researcher experience and it is analysis to the study area, the second type of indicators satalitical, is concluding from statistical analysis to the research questionnaire, then all the indicators will be tested those indicators in the study area and the possibility of finding solutions to achieve a distinctive urban image. We find that the diversity and the concepts associated with it achieve a link between the urban image and the harmonious city that contains diversity.

4. Practical study
4.1 Analysis Tool
Analysis using the questionnaire containing (5-1) question was given a certain degree according to the scale of the five:

| Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Not agree | Strongly disagree |
|----------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 5              | 4     | 3       | 2         | 1                 |

The arithmetic average of the scale = total scores per test / 5.

Average of measurement = 15/5 = 3 Thus, the arithmetic average of the scale will be compared to the arithmetic mean of the questionnaire paragraphs, where the paragraphs are accepted if they are equal to or greater than 3 of the mean of the scale and will be rejected if they are less than 3 or less than the arithmetic average of the scale.

4.2 Fieldwork method
The idea of fieldwork depends on the methodology used to build an urban image of the traditional city center. It consists of two principal axes: a questionnaire to collect information directly from the population in the study area by taking a sample of the city and circulating the results to the whole city through the use of the inductive method. The second axis described and analyzed the research for the study area, based on the bilateral maps and photographs of the study area using the descriptive, analytical method.

4.3 Study Sample
The sample questionnaire was distributed on a random sample of the population of the city (5028) families where the survey was distributed as shown in Appendix 2 to a group of people. The sample of the study was 1%. The study area is approximately 60 persons who were interviewed in the three neighborhood (419), (421) and (423), which surrounds the holy Imam Al-Kadhim and his grandson Muhammad Al-Jawad (peace be upon them), (Figure 1).
5. Analysis of the study area in light of the indicators reached by the research from the theoretical framework with the results of the evaluation

5.1. The first indicator

High density is related to the difference in complexity and the diversity of housing options. Some features are in the traditional shape of the city and its symbol, which contributes to increasing the sense of place and interaction with it.

| Paragraph                                                                 | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Not agree | Strongly disagree | SMA percentage (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1  High-density associated with the difference in the relationship with the complexity and diversity of check accommodation options and these affect the identity through the traditional form and .symbolism | 50             | 10    | -       | -         | -                 | 4.8               | 96                |
| 2  High-density associated with the difference in the relationship with the complexity and diversity of | 36             | 22    | 2       | -         | -                 | 4.6               | 92                |
housing options check affects the sense of meaning through interaction with the place.

3  High-density associated with the difference in the relationship with the complexity and diversity of housing options check on the structure through the parameters.

The arithmetic average of the paragraphs: 4.66 %93.3

The analysis of table 1 shows that the views of the population were confident in the table above since the total arithmetic average of the table was 4.66, which is higher than the arithmetic means of the scale used. The high density in the city of Kadhimiya whether it is built or the population and the difference in height and size and complexity in the multiple uses and diversity of urban activities and diversity in housing options (horizontal and vertical).

5.2 The second indicator

Mixed-use is related to the difference and complexity in the city and with the enrichment of the visual presentation of some parameters within the traditional form of the city and its symbol and affect the sense of place and how to interact with it being a part:
Table 2. The second indicator.

| Paragraph | Strongly agree | Agree | Neutral | Not agree | Strongly disagree | SMA | percentage (%) |
|-----------|----------------|-------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1 Mixed use is linked to the difference and complexity in the city achieves visual enrichment, and these affect the identity through the traditional form and symbolism | 28 | 32 | - | - | - | 4.5 | 90 |
| 2 Mixed use is linked to the difference and complexity in the city and achieves visual enrichment, and this affects the sense of meaning through interaction with the place | 28 | 28 | 2 | 2 | - | 4.4 | 88 |
| 3 Mixed use is linked to the difference and complexity in the city and achieves visual enrichment, and this affects the structure through the parameters | 24 | 26 | 10 | - | - | 4.2 | 84 |

The arithmetic average of the paragraphs

4.37 %87.3

The analysis of (table 2) shows that the views of the population were confident in the table above. The total arithmetic average of the table was 4.37, which is higher than the arithmetic average of the scale used. The mixed-use of cultural activities is related to the different activities (religious, residential, commercial, educational, and industrial) and the various forms and heights and complexity in the city. Therefore, visual enrichment achieves the presence of some of the main features of the city within its traditional form and symbolism.

5.3 The third indicator

Ease of access is related to the difference to achieve unity and visual enrichment in the paths within the traditional form of the city, and its symbol increases the process of feeling the place and interact with it and the sense of belonging to it:

The analysis of (table 3) shows that the views of the population were confident in the table above. The total arithmetic average of the table was 4.4, which is higher than the arithmetic mean of the scale used. Easy access to the city center of Kadhimiya despite the security situation, the movement of the Sabla is on foot and linked to the different urban activities to achieve unity and visual enrichment in the paths during the process of mobility within the traditional form of the city and its symbol, which increases the sense of place and interaction with it and then understanding of belonging.
Table 3. The third indicator.

| Paragraph |
|-----------|
|           |
| 1 Easy access associated with differences and achieve unity and visual enrichment within the mixed-use and this affects the identity through the traditional form and symbolism | 38 | 22 | - | - | - | 4.6 | %92 |
| 2 Easy access associated with differences and achieve unity and visual enrichment within the mixed-use and this affects the sense of meaning through interaction with the place | 36 | 20 | 2 | 2 | - | 4.5 | %90 |
| 3 Easy access associated with differences and achieve unity and visual enrichment within the mixed-use and this affects the structure through the tracks | 26 | 22 | 6 | 6 | - | 4.1 | %82 |
| The arithmetic average of the paragraphs | | | | | | 4.4 | %88 |

5.4. The Fourth Indicator

Convergence in urban activities is achieved in different mixed use. There are features that affect the traditional form and its symbol, which is associated with unity to achieve homogeneous visual enrichment and increase the sense of place and interaction with it.

Table 4. The fourth indicator.

| Paragraph |
|-----------|
|           |
| 1 Convergence in urban activities through the difference unit achieves visual enrichment and diversity of housing options within the mixed-use, and this affects the identity through traditional and symbolism shape | 26 | 30 | 4 | - | - | 4.4 | %88 |
| 2 Convergence in urban activities through the difference unit achieves visual enrichment and diversity of housing options within the mixed-use, and this affects the sense of meaning through interaction with | 24 | 30 | 2 | 4 | - | 4.2 | %84 |
3 Convergence in urban activities through the difference unit achieves visual enrichment and diversity of housing options within the mixed-use, and this affects the structure through the parameters.

The arithmetic average of the paragraphs $4.27 \% 85.3$

The analysis of table 4 shows that the views of the population were confident in the table above. The total mean of the table was 4.27, which is higher than the arithmetic mean of the scale used. The convergence of urban activities and their diversity is achieved by the difference in urban activities within the mixed use of the city; we find that the monuments affect the traditional form and its symbol, which is related to spatial unity to achieve homogeneous visual enrichment and increase the sense of place and interaction with it.

5.5. The fifth Indicator
Public transport is related to the difference in the distribution of urban activities, and the variation in shapes and colors to achieve visual enrichment due to a particular regulation of mixed uses on both sides of the tracks that are present in the collective memory of the population that senses the sensation and interaction with it:

| Paragraph | Repeat answers | SMA | percentage (%) |
|-----------|----------------|-----|----------------|
| 1 Public transport is linked to the difference in the distribution of urban activities and provides contrast to the visual enrichment within a given organization in the mixed city uses this affects the identity through memory assembly | 38 | 20 | 2 | 4.6 | 92 |
| 2 Public transport is linked to the difference in the distribution of urban activities and provides contrast to the visual enrichment within a given organization in the mixed city uses this affects the sense of meaning through interaction with the place | 36 | 24 | - | - | 4.6 | 92 |
| 3 Public transport is linked to the difference in the distribution of urban activities and provides contrast to the visual enrichment within a given organization in the mixed city uses this affects the | 34 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 4.4 | 88 |
structure through the tracks

The arithmetic average of the paragraphs 4.53 %90.7

The analysis of table 5 shows that the views of the population were confident in the paragraphs of the previous table. The total mean of the scale was 4.53, which is higher than the arithmetic mean of the scale used. In general, public transport in the center area is not available because of the security situation of Kadhimiya city. Public transportation, in general, is related to the difference in the distribution of urban activities and events. The variation in shapes, colors, heights, and sizes all achieve the visual enrichment of the recipient due to a particular organization in the mixed uses. The two sides of the paths during mobility that are in the collective memory of the population and achieve a sense of place and interact with it.

6. Recommendations

1- Focus on visual diversity because it is essential in the visual enrichment and visual comfort of individuals, as well as to achieve visual pleasure and interaction with the elements of the city and the sense and perception easily.

2- Attention to personalities and landmarks in the city of Kadhimiya because they are essential symbols of significance, and interest in the heritage buildings located in the city.

3- Attention to the area close to the shrine of Imam Kadhim and grandson Imam Al-Jawad (peace be upon them) being neglected due to the expansion of the Holy Shrine because it affects the urban image of the city.

4- Focus on the axis of motor and visual in the city, which contribute to the formation of the urban image of the recipient while traveling in the city and then aware and linked to the collective memory.

5- Build the urban image through diversity, contrast, and variation in urban designs in a homogeneous manner with the urban context of the city away from the monotony and boredom in the facades of buildings.

6- Focus on the green areas and open in the mass accumulation of the city of Kadhimiya being a few, especially in the center and create spaces that are commensurate with the social and religious activities of the population.

7- Setting urban controls by the competent authorities to regulate the urban image by determining the visual ratios and height of the buildings to achieve the visual comfort of the recipient and enhance the sense of place.

8- Exclude industrial uses and workshops to the outskirts of the city because of the distortion of the urban image because of its presence in the center near other land uses.

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