Urban landscape improvement by small architectures Case study: Al-Kadhimiya Shrine

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Abstract. Focus on all elements that might improve the city, the community, and the environment in general, with special elements level of small scales or so-called small architectures by considering the distribution, characteristics, quality, and location of the elements of street furniture (seats, lights, telephone booths, trees, posters, billboards, etc.).

The Research Problem: increased visual distortion and urban chaos in Iraqi cities. The importance of studying small architectures: improve the urban environment by improving urban design. Scope of Study: The selection of the spaces surrounding the holy shrine in the city of Al-Kadhimiya is considered as a model.

Research Hypothesis: the development process must determine how to deal with street furniture, which is deemed to be one of elements adopted towards solving the urban problem as well as an important element in promoting the city frontispiece.

It has become very important to infer the imbalances in the streets, as well as propose scientific solutions for development. The conclusion of the research is that the realization process of the urban scene abstractly is conducted by means of symbols, heritage meanings, and signs of urban street spaces, which in turn increases the population’s interaction with the urban environment, as well as the need to conduct studies providing the design of the streets using the small architectures.

Keywords
Urban scene; urban context; urban deformation; urban organization; small architectures.

1. Introduction
The organization and clarity of the urban scene is of great importance due to it being the center for the establishment of various functional activities of people, as well as for the various environmental, social and aesthetic aspects of urban spaces, with those being multiple, diverse, and inspiring visual scenes. Consequently, the organization of elements within the urban scene is seen as a part of the whole, enriching the urban context, which represents the content including the urban fabric of a given region, especially in relation to the urban spaces surrounding the distinctive urban centers represented by Al-Kadhimiya shrine, constituting rich and diverse heritage, and being of great importance to the identity of the city.

Methodology adopted is by field study, observation, recording and description within the limits of the study by using camera to select the photographs in order to reflect the small architectural elements.
The study area was covered by survey and questionnaire forms which were distributed to a group of specialized architectural.

2. Urban Scene
Cullen (1961) defined the urban scene as "the art of relationships bringing buildings together in order to set up one scene with aesthetic dimension and certain features. The visual relations between the elements play a significant role in organizing the urban scene and crystallizing the integrated sensory image. (Cullen, 1961), (Al-Haidari & Al-Samarrai, 2006) define the urban scene as "organization of the city physical environment elements and components for the purposes of forming an integrated sensory image that gives the city its identity based on a set of design determinants. Urban Scene is represented by an optical configuration, a spatial structure, which is a field of humanitarian activities."

The urban Scene of the city is visible in the form of a series of images and landscapes during the movement and this is what's meant by successive vision. Basically, Urban Scene is based on successive vision of movement and transition within roads tracks"(Al-Haidari & Al-Samarrai, 2006). The organization of urban scene of the city aims at:

- Enriching urban content of the scene through different treatments in the scale, details, style, color, texture while preserving the unity and harmony of urban scene.
- Achieving interdependence between all of the elements contained in old and modern urban scene, in part or in whole.
- Achieving maximum protection for all distinctive urban aspects embodying the region heritage character.
- Influencing and controlling the new development by maintaining the traditional urban standard and achieving homogeneity and continuity between old and modern urban scene" (Mahmoud, Jaafar, 2015).

3. Urban Context
Broadbent (1990) defines the urban context as "a larger and stronger perimeter surrounding the building providing possibilities rendering a given building more related to the surroundings, within the formation, by color, scale or texture. It also represents the general content of buildings within the urban scene, seen as part of the whole"(Broadbent, 1990). Urban context is the content including the urban fabric of a particular area and the historical significance of the events on the site and social characteristics of the inhabitants"(Kubaisi, 2000)

The components of the urban scene and its characteristics are of great importance, because they give forms and formations of architecture expression and meaning. The main components of urban scene are divided into Physical Components and Urban Components (Urban Design Handbook., 2009). Physical components are represented by the exterior shape of buildings, structures and spaces. On one hand, physical components with a strong influence on the receiver are the shape, color, arrangement increase the sense of physical form which is strongly shown for perception or sensitivity.

Urban componen are concerned with the meanings embedded in the urban environment. This term describes how elements of the urban scene of a traditional (local) or historical nature contribute to urban scene character.

Cullen mentioned in his book "Townscape", that urban scene organization is an art of architecture. He further stressed the importance of understanding unified urban scene, obtained through the continuity of the visual street or open space, which strengthens the sense of place, belongingness, and interest in urban content through the continuity of architectural style, scale, materials and texture (Cullen, 1961). He also pointed to the importance of organization in the creation of visual unity, showing the existence of two types of factors affecting the urban scene, physical factors and human
factors, complemented by the unity of the visual. In addition to the importance of studying urban landscape organization elements as a guideline to modernized urban design as result of on-going changes and developments, with it representing the link between conservation and development, between oldness and modernity (Ethar Joseph Elias., 1989).

4. Urban Deformation
Is a distortion of any view at the sight of which one feels uncomfortable when looking at. It can be described as "a kind of artistic non-taste rendering the aesthetic image of everything invisible. Urban coexistence of man usually plays a dangerous role in directing his behavior. These behaviors are reflected as a result of accumulations of the surrounding environment lacking aesthetics, and having anything but beauty, coordination and coherence. Therefore, the outcome would be negative reflection on society. Lack of beauty gradually leads to corruption of public taste due to chaos normalization and prevalence. Beauty is a relative feeling differing from a person to another, at the same time; it requires the fulfillment of special conditions subject to the laws. That is, the beauty of urban environment we see is deemed as the values perceived and enjoyed by senses, giving a feeling of consistency and coherence between architectural formation and the environment. (Kawther, 2009).

"The urban scene of the city is very complex physical forms, whose components overlaps and intertwines. And, the visual characteristics of these components play a significant role in assessing man-made environment because of their influence on the sensory and visual responses of the recipient. And, that "harmony in architecture and urban design is to find unity in the design that makes it good, a characteristic or property that creates an impression of unity with sufficient diversity that gives excitement and suspense due to good application and appropriate design principles, one format for achieving unity and continuity in the urban scene" (Nayazi & etc., 2015).

5. Small Architectures (Furniture)
Urban spaces, including streets, public squares, gardens and fields, are places where people exercise their activities, and therefore they are required to be equipped with furniture within the design framework for the purposes of recreation. Urban spaces further includes the contents of static space such as, lighting poles, trees, stalls, chairs umbrellas, signs, etc., along with street arrangements, complementary elements added to the vacuum, such as statues, carvings, water basins, fountains, benches, tables, light coverings, stalls, retaining walls, fences, stairs, cliffs, garbage bins, extension signs, flags, and the like, which give the vacuum vitality, beauty, and humanity such as trees, flowers, water, and other elements that can be added in the vacuum. See figure 1. Arrangement elements are used to perform a functional or aesthetic role in vacuum, give a human scale to the vacuum, and complement the mental image of the vacuum formed in users’ minds. See figure 2.

It is necessary to concentrate on the integration of streets with architectural blocks and the surrounding nature through the form and distribution and to furnish elements with street furniture, including all that was on street surface elements designed to address the streets in terms of organization, coordination of and focus on their function and aesthetics, with these elements, deemed as integral part of aesthetic elements used cities' formation, along with their influence on urban image in several aspects.
5.1. Aesthetical Aspect

The aesthetic aspect is reflected by the street furniture elements and their focus on coordination, organization and design of the necessary elements in accordance with their respective places, and the physical character of a specific area and the city as a whole so that these elements will function as visual attraction, and aesthetic appearance, taking into consideration the following points:

Matching the colors of street furniture elements to each other in order to have them fully harmonized and consolidated in colors, constituting aesthetic scene achieved by these elements away from color incoherence.

Designing the elements that might account for an aesthetic scene, that is, their only aim is to create aesthetic aspect, such as (aquatic elements, monuments, etc.), which in addition to being an aesthetic element, could also contribute to highlight the national and historical aspects, among other things.
Organization and consistency of advertising boards and signs in terms of location and colors and fusion with the general environment.

Linking different elements design of street furniture to the general character and architectural style of the area and the city in general.

Plant trees, which are the most important factors in creating beauty in streets due to its visual aesthetic scene, furnishing people with psychological comfort, and protecting the environment from air and sound pollution. (Kawther, 2014).

5.2. Functional Aspect and Public Safety
Street furniture design addresses the street regulatory problems to facilitate people movement on the streets and organize the same in an effort to reach the best results, with the following points taken into account:

- Focusing on the materials quality of street furniture elements so as not to affect people's safety.
- Providing the barriers separating sidewalks from streets, namely the main streets, for the purposes of achieving the public safety of street users by ensuring that people's movement is away from vehicles.
- Providing elements that might result in people's comfort and guidance by providing certain elements, such as a map of guidance on both sides of bus stops in order to know buses arrival time and safety of the process. (Kawther, 2015)

5.3. Environmental Aspect
The concern for the environment and preventing the same from being distorted is one of the objectives that street furniture elements are expected to achieve, by designing trash bins and other means of environment hygiene conducive to maintaining environment cleanliness, and planting trees on both sides of streets, which might contribute to reducing air pollution caused by vehicles, in addition to decreasing its acoustic.

Distortion resulting from vehicles movement, with the following points taken into consideration:

- Design of trash bins and other means of maintaining environment hygiene aimed at keeping the environment clean.
- Planting trees on both sides of the streets in order to reduce air pollution caused by vehicles, and reduce acoustic distortion resulting from vehicles movement as well.

6. Elements of Small Architectures
The design of formal elements should take into account the suitability of the element within the space to be placed with respect to:

Balance: That is, the size of the elements with each other should be measured in a way permitting the creation of a balanced image that allows the perception of the composition clearly in the sense that the element is self-balanced and with the surrounding space.
Proportionality: It is one of the most important architectural design laws in general and that requires the existence of proportionality between the components of composition so as to be easily understood and absorbed by the receiver.
Harmony: it includes the unit in the use of building materials in the entire location, as well as in the composition, so that the final result will be in harmony and consistency, plus final work won't be seen as a separate part from the location.
Simplicity: in the sense of not filling the space with affectless, that is to say, the key elements in materializing the idea are simplicity, and without complexity or distraction.

Monitoring: To achieve the best results in location, attention should be directed to it, and move it gradually and smoothly from one place to another.

Placing an element to highlight the importance of a place: the process carried out by placing the element at crossing point or pool at the location.

Expansion: Ensuring that there is nothing obscuring the vision by means of freeing enough space around an element that surrounding vacuum.

Use of colors: Clear and proportionate colors should be used along with dominant color to highlight an element within composition so as to confirm the idea intended, in accordance with the general character of a place and the surrounding blocks.

Functional relevance of the plastic elements: Each component performs the purpose for which it is created. On the other hand, the general design allows location to perform the original functions, and does not interfere with its value and its relevance to the meanings prevailing in the vacuum existed.

Elements of Small Architectures are divided into:

6.1. **Infrastructure Small Architectures**

a. External lighting units: The external lighting units are divided into two sections: road lighting poles and parking places and lighting poles for sidewalks and pedestrian paths, as shown in figures 3, 4, 5, 6.

b. Pavement Lighting Poles and Footpaths: they are divided into two types: wall-mounted lighting units that are underused and installed on buildings walls with a length no more than 80 cm, and height of less than 2.5 m in pavement level, and should be at the same level. The other type is, lighting poles, installed on the ground, is the most commonly used in the lighting of sidewalks and footpaths. These poles are placed on either side of the footpath or on one side or in the middle, with height of less than 2.5 m in pavement level, shall be installed on concrete foundation, whose level should be 30 cm in ground level or agricultural soil level if placed in green.

![Figure 3. Road lighting poles](image1)

![Figure 4. Relationship between lighting poles & parking lot and median strip](image2)
c. Trash Bins: They are baskets and containers of garbage resulted from pedestrians or other activities carried out on the streets. Trash bins are divided into two parts: stationary garbage bins- mobile trash bins.

d. Bus stations sitting and waiting places: These are shaded on the sidewalks and footpaths, intended for the convenience of pedestrians while walking in the street, in addition to waiting places for buses related to public transportation that carries passengers between various neighborhoods within the city.

e. Pavements: pavements used in sidewalks and footpaths are multiple in designs, shapes and materials. They are comprised of rough materials that can put up with operations and lack of maintenance, such as embossed tiles. The choice of qualities carried out as per the designer’s point of view and the local materials available and suitable for the urban and architectural character of the area.

f. Fences: This means the walls designed or the windows located on either side of the sidewalk or footpaths, regarding public buildings of government, as shown in figure 7. Walls are one of the main elements in street furniture, affecting the mental and urban image of pedestrian movement, with them being diverse in their designs., for example, walls with fences and others without fences (solid). Choosing the most suitable type will be accorded with the designer's vision as per the location’s architectural and urban character.

g. Natural Elements (Afforestation): with trees, shrubs and green belt, people are more attached to nature and hence its significance. Afforestation is one of the most important elements in street arrangements due to its advantages, most important of which are functional and environmental. Environmental function is represented by reducing distortion, minimizing the negative impact of sunbeams and protecting from dusty wind, while the structural function (engineering) presents several benefits, such as fences and gates in addition to the aesthetic function, as shown in figure 8.
6.2. Secondary Small Architectures

a. Fountains: They are one of the important decorations in streets, providing people with a sense of comfort for they use life element, water, and being a symbol of beauty, growth. Fountains can be designed in a wide range of shapes and styles, and that depends on the designer vision, and his endeavor to emphasize the location urban character.

b. Distinctive signs: it's meant by the distinctive signs a couple of elements or works visually distinguished, kept in the mind of the viewer who, by means of which, can identify the city character, perceive the same visually, recognize the places where people gathering, and distinguish some important uses, which could be symbolic (minarets, Towers etc.), and formative whose shapes obtain sculptured pieces. These distinctive signs, when in the vacuum, generate spatial relations between them and the surrounding surfaces as well as the relationship to current activity and users, and, therefore, give a sense of familiarity.

c. Billboards and signs: That means any advertisement or billboard, drawn or written, separate or part of the building, connected or affixed to the building, for the purposes of advertising and attracting attention. One of its most outstanding characterizations is being in harmony with the urban features of the street, and having direct and clear content, and with a size commensurate with its location, taking into consideration the intensity of lighting, efficient visually, as shown in figures 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Figure 9. ATM form

Figure 10. Model of water coolers

Figure 11. Model of telephone cabins

Figure 12. Public Service Equipment for Street Mattresses

7. Field study
Description of the study area: Al-Kadhimiya is located in the northern part of and about 5 km from Baghdad. Al-Kadhimiya is one of the most important Islamic and cultural cities in the Arab Islamic world as it embraces the tomb of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim and Muhammad Al-Jawad (peace is upon them). The city of Al-Kadhimiya is bordered by the Tigris River to the south and east, Baghdad-Mosul railway to the west and Baghdad Gate to the north.

The city of Al-Kadhimiya is a center of attraction to a variety of activities, and that can be evidently seen in the continuous expansion around Al-Kadhimi Shrine, a distinctive urban focus in the city of Baghdad, due to its cultural and religious aspects. Hence, the importance of urban spaces, including streets within the Arab-Islamic city, is regarded as an essential part in creating urban image. The most important streets of Kadhimiya are Bab Al-Mourad St., Bab Al-Qiblah St., Bab Al-Darwaza St., Quraish St., Al-Zahra' St., Al-Imam Al-Kadhim Street, As shown in figures 13, 14.
The most important aspects related to small architectures in the urban spaces and buildings surrounding the holy shrine on the side of Bab Al-Mourad (Source: researches)

Lack of city distinctive architectural and urban character in its smallest details, such as small architectures lead to a sense of solicitation and shared values, since the character is but the outcome of prevailing external composition characters. In a way it gives the latter a unified identity, and distinguishes it from its likes on part of the viewer.

In the midst of the urban distortion resulting from the intersection of urban chaos of the signs in the region, central region remains strong, thanks to the features in the region, such as the dome and minarets of the holy shrine.

Spread of random markets and vendors.
Lack of interest in the organization and coordination of advertising boards and signs in terms of location and colors and harmony with the general environment.
Lack of street furniture.
Generator wires and its negative impact on street appearance.
Power wires and urban deformation.
Differentiation of architectural elements used in buildings.

Ground works on the urban connection of the spaces, keeping the continuity of urban scene and creating positive characteristics when paving grounds and streets with the commonly used local material. Sidewalks opposite to shops have been paved; however, the materials used are of poor quality and therefore, they do not give any kind of aesthetics.
Incoherence and inconsistency of forms of shop doors.
The variation of the forms of small architectures between the old and the modern in one location, and the difference between construction techniques and materials, with the latter being of different origins, led to outstanding distinction in its designed harmony and another leads to a clear difference in design harmony, as shown in figures 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.
Figure 15. An urban scene of Bab Al-Mourad Street.

Figure 16. Random markets and street vendors.

Figure 17. Advertising pieces and advertising.

Figure 18. Difference of paving materials.
Figure 19. Details and building materials are not standardized in shops and at street as a whole

The most important aspects related to small architectures in the urban spaces and buildings surrounding the holy shrine on the side of Bab al-Qiblah/Source are -
1. The absence of the urban character and the distinctive architectural character of the Islamic City even in the smallest details such as small architectures leads to loss of sense of unity and shared values, as the character is the result of the features of the external configuration prevailing that it gives it a unified personality and distinguishes it from other scenes.
2. Clear neglect of urban spaces.
3. Spread of random markets and hawkers.
4. Lack of interest in the organization and coordination of advertising boards and signs.
5. Terms of location and colors and harmony with the general environment.
6. Lack of street furniture.
7. Power cords and urban deformation.
8. Generator wires have a negative impact on street appearance.
9. The flooring works on the urban connection of the spaces, giving the urban continuity to the urban scene and creating positive characteristics when paving floors and streets with the prevailing local material. The floors have been restored to the sidewalks opposite the shops. However, the materials used are of poor quality and therefore they do not give any kind of aesthetic looks.
10. Repentance of forms of shop doors, and inconsistencies.

Unusual and random advertising boards are the most important factors that distort the urban and aesthetic image of the city. They blur the architectural style of the buildings, change their features, lead to the lack of coherence of the urban line, and create a color harmony between them and their incompatibility with the architectural style of the buildings and the general area, as shown in figures, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Figure 20. Advertising signs

Figure 21. Urban view of Bab Al-Qiblah St.
8. Analysis of questionnaire results

The questionnaire was distributed to a group of thirty professors who were experts and academics with high degrees (PhD, MA & BA) majored in architectural engineering and planning. We have transferred the results into percentages.

8.1. Small Architectures in Bab Al-Mourad and Bab Al-Qiblah:

The highest rate of street furniture in Bab Al-Mourad Street is 68.57% of it "weak" according to the total respondents, while in Bab Al-Qiblah Street 73.81% weak. The infrastructure, electricity poles, generator wires, sewer, is one of the most polluted elements in Bab Al-Mourad St., as the respondents indicated that 96.6% of them are "weak". The second category is the lighting advertising boards of shops, offices, and clinics in Bab Al-Mourad, figure (27). As for the Al-Qiblah Street, the measurements, shapes and colors of materials used in the final touch of the grounds, the aesthetic
aspect of furniture (landmarks, mailboxes, lighting), degree of establishing and maintaining green areas, have a negative impact on the urban scene of the street in the first place. Equally, according to the questionnaire, in the second place comes the advertising lighting board of shops, offices and clinics. It is concluded that the integration of the urban scene in terms of street furniture and infrastructure impact and distortions caused thereof is much stronger in Bab Al-Qiblah Street than in Bab Al-Mourd Street.

8.2. Small architectures in the spaces around Al-Kadhimi shrine (Bab Al-Qiblah and Bab Al-Mourd):
The highest rate of street furniture in the spaces around Bab Al-Mourd is of 66.19% of the total number of respondents, whereas in the spaces surrounding Bab Al-Qiblah (near Al-Esterabadi market) is of 74.29% "weak". Advertising lighting boards of shops, offices and clinics are regarded as the most visually contaminated elements in the spaces around Bab Al-Mourd, with percentage of 86.67% "weak", according to respondents. And, in the second place comes the degree of maintaining and creating green areas in the spaces surrounding Bab Al-Mourd. In the spaces surrounding Bab Al-Qiblah (near Al-Esterabadi suq), the infrastructure of electricity poles, generator wires, sewage pipes as well as advertising lighting boards of shops, offices and clinics have a negative impact on the street urban scene in the first place. But we have found that consistency of urban scene with humanitarian purposes in Bab Al-Qiblah is better than in Bab Al-Mourd. It is concluded that consistency of urban scene in terms of street furniture and infrastructure impact and distortions caused thereof in surrounding space (near Al-Esterabadi market) is much stronger in Bab Al-Qiblah Street than in Bab Al-Mourd Street. See figure 26.

8.3. Small architectures in the squares ended up with the streets (Bab Al-Qiblah and Bab Al-Mourd):
The highest rate of street furniture in the spaces around Bab Al-Mourd is of 66.67% "weak" of the total number of respondents, whereas in the square ended with Bab Al-Qiblah is of 73.81% "weak". The infrastructure of electricity poles, generator wires, sewage pipes are regarded as the most visually contaminated elements in the squares ended up with Bab Al-Mourd, with percentage of 80% "weak", according to respondents. And, in the second place comes advertising lighting boards of shops, offices and clinics, along with maintaining and creating green areas in squares ended up with Bab Al-Mourd. As for square ended up with Bab Al-Qiblah, the aesthetic level of street furniture (landmarks, mailboxes, etc.) came in the first place, while advertising lighting boards of shops, offices and clinics, came second place, having a negative impact on the street urban scene. It has observed that consistency of urban scene with humanitarian purposes in Bab Al-Mourd is better than Bab Al-Qiblah. It is concluded that consistency of urban scene in terms of street furniture and infrastructure impact and distortions caused thereof in surrounding space (near Al-Esterabadi market) is much stronger in Bab Al-Qiblah Street than in Bab Al-Mourd Street figure 27., 28. See Table 1, 2 , 3.
Figure 27. Small architectures in the spaces surrounding the shrine of Sharif (Bab al-Mourad) and (Bab al-Qiblah).

Figure 28. Small architectures in the two areas, which ends with the streets of the Bab AL-Mourad and the Bab AL-Qiblah.

Table 1. Small architectures in the streets of Bab Al-Mourad and Bab Al-Qiblah.

| Evaluation | (Bab Al – Mourad) % | (Bab Al – Qiblah) % |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Small architecture | v. good | Good | Middle | Weak | v. good | Good | Middle | Weak |
| Floor Care - Floor Finishing Materials | 3.33 | 23.33 | 43.33 | 56.67 | 6.67 | 26.67 | 66.67 |
| Standards, shapes and colors of finishing materials | 0 | 13.33 | 33.33 | 56.67 | 3.33 | 10 | 86.67 |
| The aesthetic level of furniture (markers, mailboxes) | 0 | 3.33 | 20 | 76.67 | 0 | 6.67 | 66.7 |
| Electric poles and lighting. - Generator wires - Sewage pipes | 0 | 0 | 3.33 | 96.67 | 0 | 0 | 23.33 | 76.67 |
| Light advertising for shops, offices and clinics | 0 | 0 | 10 | 90 | 6.67 | 0 | 13.33 | 80 |
| Degree of conservation or development of green areas | 0 | 0 | 20 | 80 | 0 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 86.67 |
| Harmony of place with humanitarian purposes (performance of the place) | 0 | 26.67 | 50 | 23.33 | 3.33 | 16.67 | 46.67 | 33.33 |
| the average | 0.48 | 9.52 | 21.43 | 68.57 | 1.90 | 5.24 | 19.05 | 73.81 |

Table 2. Small architectures in the spaces surrounding the Holy Shrine in Bab al-Mourad and Qiblah.

| Evaluation | (Bab Al – Mourad) % | (Bab Al – Qiblah) % |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Small architecture | v. good | Good | Middle | Weak | v. good | Good | Middle | Weak |
| Floor Care - Floor Finishing Materials | 0 | 6.7 | 43.33 | 50 | 3.33 | 10 | 20 | 66.7 |
| Standards, shapes and colors of finishing materials | 0 | 10 | 33.33 | 56.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 80 |
| The aesthetic level of furniture (markers, mailboxes) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 20 | 73.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 13.3 | 80 |
| Electric poles and lighting. - Generator wires - Sewage pipes | 3.33 | 0 | 26.7 | 70 | 0 | 6.67 | 3.33 | 90 |
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light advertising for shops, offices and clinics
Degree of conservation of green areas
performance of the place
The average

| Evaluation                          | (Bab Al - Mourad)% | (Bab Al – Qiblah)% |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| **Small architecture**              | v. good  | good  | middle | Weak | v. good  | good  | middle | Weak |
| Floor Care - Floor Finishing        | 13.33    | 6.67  | 26.7   | 53.3 | 0        | 3.33  | 16.7   | 80   |
| Materials                           |          |       |        |      |          |       |        |      |
| Standards, shapes and colors of     | 0        | 16.6  | 20     | 63.3 | 3.33     | 3.33  | 20     | 73.3 |
| finishing materials                 |          |       |        |      |          |       |        |      |
| The aesthetic level of furniture     | 6.7      | 13.3  | 6.7    | 73.3 | 3.33     | 6.7   | 3.33   | 86.7 |
| (markers, mailboxes)                |          |       |        |      |          |       |        |      |
| Electric poles and lighting. -      | 0        | 3.3   | 16.7   | 80   | 0        | 6.7   | 16.67  | 76.6 |
| Generator wires - Sewage pipes.     |          |       |        |      |          |       |        |      |
| light advertising for shops, offices| 0        | 3.3   | 20     | 76.7 | 3.33     | 3.33  | 13.33  | 80   |
| Degree of conservation of green      | 0        | 20    | 3.33   | 76.7 | 0        | 0     | 30     | 70   |
| areas                               |          |       |        |      |          |       |        |      |
| performance of the place            | 3.33     | 26.7  | 26.7   | 43.33| 3.33     | 10    | 36.7   | 50   |
| The average                         | 3.33     | 12.8  | 17.1   | 66.7 | 1.90     | 4.76  | 19.5   | 73.8 |

Table 3. Small architectures in the two areas, which ends with the streets of the Bab al-Mourad and Qiblah

9. Conclusions

1. The lack of laws and regulations of the Municipality of Baghdad to the requirements of the urban scene in terms of style and construction materials used and other factors of urban integration of the urban scene of the city in general and to attention to elements of small architectures.

2. Small architectures are not distributed in a coordinated and thoughtful manner, and are not commensurate with the needs of the region.

3. The propaganda and unorganized and random advertising boards are the most important factors that distort the urban and aesthetic image of the city, as it obscures the architectural style of the buildings, changes its features and leads to the lack of coherence of the urban line, causing chromatic dissonance between them and their inconsistency with the architectural style of the buildings and the general area of the area.

4. Forgetting the issue of afforestation completely and non-compliance with the minimum standards for small architectures mentioned earlier and applied in neighboring countries.

5. Lack of comprehensive planning, and general laws that bind all service institutions, such as the municipality, telecommunications, electricity and others, which makes these services unorganized.

6. The human perception of the city's landscape and urban environment is a creative process that is not merely a rigid reception.

7. The process of understanding the urban scene morally is done through symbols, meanings and signs of urban street spaces, which increases the interaction of the population with the urban environment.

8. The need to keep pace with the architectural designer, and knowledge of everything that is new at the intellectual and technological level in order to ensure that the development of thought in line with the spirit of the times, which is reflected in the formations of buildings, and configurations, and the urban scene of the city and to the smallest details such as small architectures.

9. The absence of a special regulation of commercial signs in Iraqi cities maintains urban harmony, taking into account local characteristics, and preserving the urban identity.
10. The architect in his decisions in general, and in the city of Kadhimiya especially many of the determinants of religious, economic, social, recreational, and tourist.
11. The use of exotic elements on the historic city.
12. Insufficient attention to elements in terms of the city's heritage.
13. Weak investment of the idea of style and Islamic pattern

10. Recommendations:
The researchers propose several recommendations, as follows:
The definition of the vocabulary and criteria of the urban assessment of the urban scene of the city by the Municipality of Baghdad and the Municipality of Kadhimiya specifically, taking into account the factors of space and time in order to be given a measure of objectivity, and reduce the proportionality of the development of controls and treatments of urban deformities by:
1. Organizing the display of advertising boards within a specific color scheme that conforms to the architectural style and the general character of the area.
2. Issuance of a special regulation for the organization of commercial signs in Iraqi cities that restore urban harmony, taking into account the local characteristics, and preserve the urban identity.
3. Organizing and studying the design of the elements of street furniture in accordance with the needs, characteristics, characteristics and urban character of the area.
4. Remove random markets and replace with heritage markets.
5. Not to include in the region the electricity programmed, which leads to the issue of noise and distorted wire.
6. Activating community participation and forming of the General Secretariat of the holy threshold of Kadhimiya and the municipal council of the region and members of society.
7. Needs to conduct field studies in regular periods to explore the population view on municipal policies, projects and services and their efficiency and achieve their aspirations.
8. Interest in the studies that design the streets using elements (small architectures) in particular and their importance in the development of the urban perception of the population and investment to upgrade the urban level of the city.
9. Enhancing the sense of belonging and privacy to preserve the urban identity and ensure small architectures conform to the general character of the city.
10. An integrated and future study of the region as a whole and the trend towards its development should be developed for the importance of that region.
11. Studying methods of irrigation, afforestation, and coordination of sites from the perspective of the environment by nature, and the climate of the region, and try to increase the gardens, and open areas.
12. Attention to the region in terms of importance to the performance of decrees and visits, which must take into account the millions that come to during religious events.

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