

Study and analysis of landscape areas and ways to develop them of the University of Basrah – Karma Ali

By

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Abstract

The importance of the educational environment in the university design start to grow at the same time with increasing of their role in public life. That is because it plays a major role in enriching of the mental and spiritual experience for students, employees and visitors, besides its role in society as a human, psychological, social and cultural value. That put it as an outstanding issue upon different studies and investigation, which take the subject of external spaces design and understanding of what they suffer and the lack of the insufficiencies of requirements that can be able to create a more attractive and meaningful environment. The target of this study is to enhance the human cultural role of the University to build a mature human.

The study divided into four chapters

The first chapter starts to represent the concept of external spaces and their different levels and classification; it also includes the basis and elements of the outer space design.

The second chapter discusses the definition of the campus, its origin, its development and its components.

The third chapter includes analysis for different external spaces from distinctive international universities

The Fourth Chapter The study case for the University of Basra “The site of Karma Ali”, which it take in evidence the description of the survey area, the site shape, measurements, the analysis of environmental, plants cover, and the study of climate factors and topographic site, it comprehended through data collection technique, interviews and architectural plans available for the study area, the comprehensive field survey and user feedback by preparing the questionnaire and then distributing it to the user's to put their desire and consequently to develop and design green spaces in the study site. The study results in general indicators of the neglect of the design standards of some of the outer spaces and the fact that most of them are not functional because of lack of complementary elements with the majority characterized by salinity of soil

and poor quality of irrigation water and high level of ground water free from the construction of mazasl and the absence of irrigation schemes, Most spaces to the service and maintenance process with no clear perception of the role and importance of the elements of coordination of sites and their impact on aesthetic and functional values, as well as not to exploit the topographic determinants of the site being located on the area of natural beauty distinguished by the existence of a main waterway Natural landscape with palm trees to create an environmental scene in the design , The characteristic of the outer space scene a model was shown positive by existent of a sufficient degree of containment and lock space differently and were the majority of the bilateral relations with buildings were (direct and secondary). The site was described using unregulated movement axes, besides the green spaces, which were an extreme detachment from the place, with different area, contour between square and rectangular, with a few numbers of walkways, sculptural elements of the pedestrian. As well as a variation of the number of sites a waste in a plant and containers while the stalls are not a preexistence in the spaces with except owning one space for an element and the attic were taken these indicators delimiters help to evaluate and choose the land space for creating a rhythm in the design process.

The study showed that it is necessary to adopt the prearranged planning, which creates the interdependence and integration of the outer spaces through generating an effective functional organization of the traffic, security and the design. That can occur by establishing, for example, a more than one entrance to avoid congestion at the university entrance of cars, which is available for exit also, the solution can cover a perspective of an expansion of roads. The survey showed that be required to develop new parks with contemporary style, and other with a functional style because of the aggressive the deterioration of green areas on the site. The research shows that it be essential to but in regulation and connection of site functions, form, and spatial conception of the components of the campus urban environment. The survey showed that the most of the external spaces in study site suffer from the incompetent in the organisation of natural components and it randomly selected. However, it was restricted by the most of the Alkonakarbs trees, this issue can be realised by involving of natural features in the place with other artificial in an artistic homogeneity to choose and create the best design for outside spaces.