

Summary

The province of Basra is one of the most important places of the country because it contains many of the tourist and natural elements. This is because of its unique location overlooking the Arabian Gulf through Shatt al-Arab and the center of the city (the city of Sindbad). Despite the availability of a number of places that attract people and the suitable climate in winter and autumn, as well as its distinguished economic and cultural center, its inhabitants still suffer from the lack of recreational and public places that are suitable for the historical, cultural and economic level of the city. The open and green spaces represent an essential type of land which are used within the urban society of the city and they are an important thing to bring the urban population closer to nature, because they provide a quiet and comfortable atmosphere which is free from pollution and provide an opportunity to contact nature. These open and green areas of particular importance in the planning of cities located in arid, dry climates characterized by severe climatic conditions and clear variations in climate determinants. Seeing that the lack of open and green spaces in Basrah because of the mismatch of current land uses as green zones with the city's basic plan and changing the city to a very destructive cement forest for its natural environment. Since its inception, Basrah occupies a great advantage for its people because of its distinctive and attractive location and its tourist, recreational and environmental as well as its eternal historical importance, but it's still suffering from negligence and from all the government successive troubles. In an attempt to improve the reality and fix some of the problems that are experienced by people as there is no clear perception of standards and design bases should be available in the Sinbad Island.

In order to achieve the general objectives of the research, it was adopted two aspects of the composition of the research article, the theoretical part which contains three chapters that define the concept of open spaces within the city master plan with the study of open space types and planning indicators and special foundations on the study of the most important components of natural elements

and other synthetic physical components. The distribution of recreational activities and their environmental and aesthetic functions and an analytical descriptive approach, as well as the study of global examples of islands and public parks. The fourth chapter is the practical part which included a study of the reality of the island of Sindbad based on the main indicators identified in the theoretical study, and the use of several methods in collecting information and investigating them with specialists, field visits and photography for the purpose of reaching design solutions.

Results that Nearly 46.7% of the respondents confirmed that the island of Sindbad is a recreational park, which they wish to develop and the apprehensions not only at the level of Iraq, but at the level of the Gulf and they come to the island of Sindbad for recreation and recreation to feel more freely in its green spaces Open and enjoy the views of the waters of the Shatt al-Arab, and 89.3% we conclude from this that the evening time is their leisure as people and families prefer to go evening for the purposes of hiking and entertainment and showed their desire to activate the edge of the river by providing the possibility to sit and relax and enjoy the beautiful landscapes there is a chance to maintain Biodiversity and entertainment and enjoy the spectacular views and the development of these spaces encourages the arrival of parents to it and the results showed that the cultivation of green foliage and flowering with aromatic aroma is important for the separation of parts of the park and the identification of walks and corridors by 58.7%.

The research ended up with a number of conclusions and recommendations related to the need to allocate a greater share of the green areas to areas with high population densities, planning green areas in a way that ensures the reduction of access, and attention to the cultivation of environmentally friendly trees and increase water areas and fountains, and the provision of seats and games. The study also reached a number of recommendations on the assets of dealing with the open and green areas according to local environmental and social privacy, which could be a working paper for beneficiaries to develop the island of Sindbad.