Introduction

The concept of sustainable development is based on a balance between the natural and human environment. According to the city, as the focus point is in intersection of man and nature, in addition to residential, commercial, office and etc. natural landscapes and open green spaces and special needs. Increasing the towns in all the world's nations, including Iranian, era of science and technology are the inevitable consequences. With the expansion of urban spatial development, urbanization has a direct relationship. And away from nature and the human relationship with the natural environment makes the cut. Studies have shown that the increase in population and urbanization transformed the urban landscape. The rough concrete surfaces are impermeable, and this process, especially in developing countries and the third world is a more serious aspect. On the other side, the indiscriminate and unsustainable urban increasing marginalization, degradation of urban green areas is increasing demand for urban land. This underlies the loss of their green spaces within urban and peri-urban land use change is the way. The importance of green spaces in the urban environment is the extent that the community as one of the indicators of development. The crucial point in the spatial distribution and location of public green space, the park is a social necessity. Jane these reasons, urban contemporary critic, believes that, "the park should be a place where life makes waves, where they work, cultural and commercial activities and residential" city Sect as a plain four-way position (between the provinces of East Azarbaijan, Zanjan and Kurdistan), the value of agricultural land located on the city's growth and development over the past decades, due to its extreme landscape, green space, farmland and orchards. treasured around the construction of urban and residential natural green spaces around the city has been reducing. The horizontal expansion of industrial pollutants such as lead Sect sugar factory was once located outside the city. Located within the urban fabric and bring air pollution. This, in turn, the importance of urban green spaces and parks has doubled. However, it appears that the per capita green space in the city is not mentioned, according to the proposed standards and the domestic and foreign capital to develop. In addition, it looks at the distribution and the distribution of urban parks in the accordance with the standards and principles of social justice and urban development is not balance. In

view of the above, the purpose of the study, quantitative assessment of urban green space per capita, and comparison with per capita national and international standards. Evaluation and development of green spaces and green space realization of the proposed scheme is evaluated in a comprehensive and detailed. State distribution and the spatial distribution of urban parks, and finally propose an appropriate environmental and social capital is the city of Miandoab.

Materials and Methods

A practical approach to the study of the components is descriptive - analytic. Data collection is mainly based on documents and data plans are comprehensive and detailed information and statistics in Miandoab municipal unit is green. Also, some of the shortcomings of survey and field data taken from the ground, and in some cases the information are used to complete the interview. After collecting, classifying and categorizing information, processing and analysis was performed.

In order to offer optimal per capita green area of the city, Mr. Bahram Soltani proposed methods for bid cities have been used. The mathematical form of this equation is as follows.

$$Spercapita = \sum Q \times 7m^2$$

In this design (above equation) is used to calculate the four parameters:

1 - The average area needed for the healthy growth of a tree (7 m), 2 - Characteristics of the local climate (average temperature in the warmest month of the year), 3 - the quality of the environment (air and noise pollution), 4 - density n / room residential units (community needs assessment to green). Parameters 2, 3 and 4 of the proposed method, the spectral coefficients are between 1 and 5. The value of each coefficient is given. Parameter values by increasing the multiplier effect also increases, since the sum of the coefficients of the parameters 2, 3 and 4 of the form. Each of these parameters with increasing per capita urban green space proposed to be added.

Findings and Results

- Sect comparative urban green space per capita and per capita national and international standards

Some experts also believe that there is a relationship between city size and the amount of green space per capita. With the population of green space per capita is reduced. According to the survey, the results can be said. This area thought that at least in the current situation is not true, because of the city's per capita green space in the metropolitan cities much smaller than most green spaces. For example, per capita green space mentioned in (3.45 m), less than half the per capita green space in Karaj (8.2 m), nearly one-third of the per capita green space Qom (11.2 m) and nearly one-seventh of the green space (23 m) as in desert metropolis is positioned. However, the development of green space in cities more difficult environment of the city is mentioned. Also in the capital cities of Tabriz (10.11 m) and Mashhad (9.2 m) and 2.5 times more than Iran (13.5 m) is mentioned three times per capita. Tehran metropolitan cities in the metropolitan area of 1.4 square meters of green space per capita terms is worse than the mentioned cities.

Distribution of urban landscape quality assessment in five areas of the city

According to investigations and detailed design of information, conducted in 1380, per capita urban green space, and the difference between internal and external standards and are per person. Average per capita green space in the city in 1380 was 1.79 m. This rate is about 4 times the exact value of less than 5.68 square meters per capita, the lowest standard proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism.

In addition to very low per capita green space in the city, and distribution as well as the amount of available space in a balanced and sustainable urban development is not in accordance with the principle of social justice, according to statistics, since the two cities as one of the most populated areas, with a per capita rate of 0.32 m for the citizens. The lowest of the four cities with 4.41 square meters of green space. And the highest per capita between regions is accounted for five districts of the city. The difference between these two regions is more than 10 times the per capita green space and the exact value is 4.09 m.

As with any study design and relevance of green space in the city has not done. Data and Statistics Unit of green space is also very incomplete. Information and data were collected in the existing green space. To review, analyze and evaluate the implementation of comprehensive and detailed plan of proposed capital city, through observations and interviews with experts in the field measurements and the collection of municipal green space was calculated.

Sect developments of urban landscape in a decade have not been able to balance five areas - Foundation of the green move. Because of the differences between the regions in terms of urban parks and green spaces not only not decreased but have increased as welll. For example, the difference between the two is still the lowest per capita green area (0.72 m) is the District 4 City as the city in terms of urban green space (12.3 m) from 4.09 m to 11.58 m increased. The total area of green space of 0.27 percent to 0.61 percent, while two of the four areas of 5.52 to 15.34 percent.

Conclusions

The importance of green spaces in the urban environment is the extent that it is considered as one of the indicators of community development. Green space in urban planning as a vital part of city living and is always interacting with the environment. These spaces are a vital part of the urban morphological forms part of the urban structure. And the quantity and quality of urban life largely depends on the existing spaces within and surrounding cities.

The results of this study indicate that in spite of all the potential environmental of Miyandu'ab, which the city is located between two permanent rivers, faced with shortages of basic urban green space. However, during the last decade, the growth of green space per capita green space in the city proper from 1.79 m to 3.45 m increased. But still a great gap between per capita and national standards, international and comprehensive and detailed plans of the proposed capital city. As compared with the lowest per capita national standards proposed master plans and detailed area (7 m) of more than 3.5 square meters per capita deficit in the city there. Over the past decade coinciding with an increase in the relative share of urban green space. the difference

between the areas of green space have also dramatically increased imbalances in the spatial distribution of urban parks, has been intense. Urban green space per capita difference between the maximum and minimum areas is more than ten times. More precisely in the area of 2 square meters of green space per capita is less than one. In contrast, the per capita area is 12.3. Overall, the review and evaluation took place; the city's per capita green space is located at a very low level according to national and international standards and comprehensive and detailed plan of proposed city. In addition, the User area of green space and its spatial distribution in the physical structure of the city is unfavorable. So that there is no proportion between the five regions experimental population area of the town's residents need green spaces and parks - there is no city in the region. The spatial distribution of urban green space between the needs of citizens in Sect landscaping and green spaces and surfaces, and there is no logical relationship needs attention, planning and management is good.

According to the requirements, capabilities and social and environmental requirements, according to the city's 21 square meters of green space per capita was estimated. Proposed capita compared with the existing District 4 and District 2 City with more than 13 square meters, with more than 20 lack of space and the average level of total per capita than the proposed deficit of approximately 17.5 square meters space there is green.

The results of this study, the following guidelines are suggested to improve urban green space:

1 - The design and construction of public parks and green spaces with respect to functional levels (in the neighborhood, local, regional and urban areas), particularly in two areas, one of three towns that seem more pressing needs of the city.

2 - Organizing Leylan and Zarine river margins, where the fabric of the city (districts three, four and five) to pass through, while increasing the share of urban green space can also be added to the beauty and charm of the city and tourist attraction in the city's economic growth be effective.