

**ANALYSIS OF URBAN GREEN SPACE DISTRIBUTION AND BETTER ORGANIZATION OF SPACE AND PLACE IT : CASE STUDY OF THE REGION TWO OF IZEH CITY, IRAN****ISSA EBRAHIMZADEH<sup>a</sup>, SAEED MALEKI<sup>b1</sup> AND DAVOD HATAMI<sup>c</sup>**<sup>a</sup>Department of Geography and Urban Planning of Sistan and Bluchestan University, Iran<sup>b</sup>Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Faculty of Earth Science and GIS, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran<sup>c</sup>Department of Geography and Urban Planning Sistan and Bluchestan University, Iran**ABSTRACT**

**Contemporary phenomenon of urbanization and urban development. With the increasing development of urban areas in recent decades and surpassed numerous problems such as increased urbanization on the urban population, Physical development of cities and increased environmental pollution associated without targeted, green spaces play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance and adjustment of urban air pollution has become. the region two cities Izeh, which has been studied in this paper, the relative scarcity of urban green space is very tangible. so based on the findings of this study population 48263 people in this region in 2009, with the family 5/2 people in total per capita green space 49/0 (green area public, private, and protected), square meters is the standard with 12 meters per capita, which the department of housing and urban development considers desirable, there is a huge distance. However, its spatial distribution is very unbalanced and disproportionate. As 76/4 the percentage of green space in an area, and the area between the two cities, two of the 23/5% of the city's green space is allocated. This study is based on descriptive - analytic study was done using data from various data, despite international and national standards, provided that the per capita green space area in two, the city's per capita green space is very low and its spatial distribution in the two areas, double, Izeh city is not well-balanced in the context of a failure is encountered.**

**KEYWORDS :** Use of Green Space, Per capita Green Space, Standard, Spatial Distribution, City Izeh, Khuzestan, Iran

Urban problems of the industrial revolution and the dramatic increase in population occurred in the cities of the west, some people; it was the reformist which tries to find a solution to the problems existing within urban requirements. Encourage states and cities by the number of people forced caused the government officials involved in the development and implementation of criteria and terms for the health, safety and welfare of citizens. The result of these actions provides comprehensive and detailed plans for cities. Comprehensive plans and detailed plans were made to the method of argument for understanding and solving urban problems respectively. However, due to inherent weaknesses in the early 70th century to replace the plans and strategic plans, structural said (Ismaili, 2002). At the same time, a comprehensive and detailed plans are in the west were abolished In Iran, in 1968 AH, can be developed and approved in the first comprehensive and detailed plans of the traditional western. Over time, however, fails to implement the plan on the Iranian cities has been proved (Ibid). Result plans for the cities of the western tradition, among the clutter spatial inequality and unfair distribution of land per capita and not something else. Meanwhile, some users are not expected to have any return of capital than private lands were faced with ignorance. Including the land, the land is green space, and also due to the necessity to create a new urban land uses, to meet the housing needs of a

growing population gradually percent of this land is declining relative to other urban land uses (Saeed, 2004a&b). This study is based on the use of green space in the region two cities Izeh (which later will be evaluated under the scope of the study) to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative aspects.

**THEORETICALAND EXPLANATION**

Law to protect and expand green space, green space can be divided into two categories of urban green spaces and urban green spaces divided. Urban maintenance and ownership of the trustee view can be divided as follows: 1- Public green spaces.2-Semi-public green spaces.3-private green spaces.

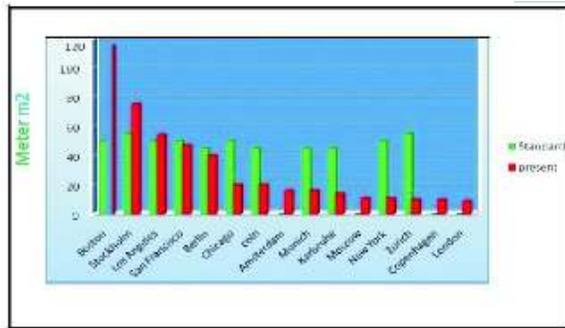
**Public Green Spaces**

Urban green spaces that are eligible for social efficiency. The public spaces for leisure, recreation and companionship with friends, social and cultural events are used. These spaces are basically designed or equipped for that. Available bench, lighting, water fountains, restrooms, flooring and access roads, the green component of social (public) is considered. Of green spaces, often as the park is named. Community green space includes all of the services and facilities shall be equipped with public green spaces.

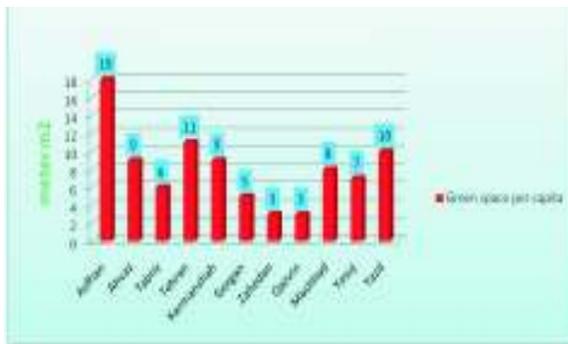
**Semi-Public Green Spaces**

Green spaces that are ecologically efficient, but

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Graph 1: Per capita green space in some cities world



Graph 2: Per capita green space in some cities Iran

users have to use them, the public spaces are limited, so do not qualify for social total efficiency. Open area hospitals, barracks, and offices and etc Fall into this category (Saeed, 2004a).

Private Green spaces: green spaces that increase efficiency and ecological city, but are lacking in social efficiency. For example, green spaces within residential units (Ismaili, 2002).

#### Standards and Per Capita of Urban Green Space

Before any planning for the development of urban green space per capita and its standards should be specified. However, it seems necessary to clarify the definition of this criterion seems to be the best. Standard criteria determined by the level of performance for a certain number of population is considered. Due to the importance and necessity of green spaces in urban air to gentle and fun people and beautiful city, it should not be too specific for green spaces, because the size of green spaces in urban areas are developed, it still would not be enough, meaning that most of the city's green space as six breathing is better. Clawson argues that the standard is just a general guideline, not a strict protocol and its usefulness can be assessed only in the positive sense. Per capita, Graph 1 & 2 which is the average of the total quantity of any person is. For example,

per capita green space, green space, which is an average of the total amount of green space per person, is a member (Habibi, 1999).

#### Methodology

In this study the suitability of different conditions, different approaches have been taken in the selection and research process. First, in order to explore the theoretical basis of the research methods used in the studies. Second, descriptive method is used to describe the study area, and then to evaluate the use of green space in the study area, the evaluation method has been in this method, first the parameters determined by the analysis of the situation has been And then using the new technique proposed by the authors, the optimal per capita green space is proposed study area.

#### Case Study

Izeh city of the province of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari province and the city of Masjed Soleiman and Baghmlk Kohgiluyeh Boyer is. Izeh two parts and is Dehdz and ten villages. Izeh city, the capital and largest city of Izeh city is a city. City Izeh political center Izeh city with geographic coordinates 49 degrees 52 minutes east longitude and 31 degrees 50 minutes north latitude is located in the northeast province Khuzestan. The use of urban green space and its quality and quantity closely related to the natural and human environment of the city in terms of land use and urban green space has a different status in different places, here is the correct analysis of natural and human characteristics of Izeh refers. The average height of the sea level is 840 meters. The highest and lowest temperatures in a 13-year period (2005-1993) in the month of July were Izeh station (36/1° C) and January (10°C), respectively. According to city station Izeh maximum moisture content of 1/65 of the month of January and the lowest was 3/17 of June is about. Statistics obtained in a 13-year period (2005-1993) shows that in the month of Izeh November, December, January, February and the average frost date is in three days. The data shows that the average annual rainfall in the city of Izeh station Izeh is 694 mm so that it's maximum in January and minimum in the month of September. Maximum rainfall in a day in the month of December and is the minimum in the month of September. Based on data from the station to the prevailing

**Table 1 : Izeh green space in the city in year 2001**

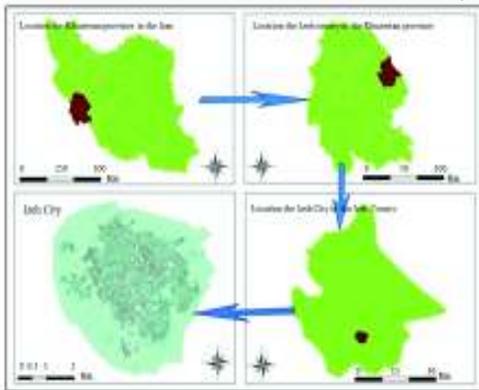
Level and per capita green space in the city in 2009 Izeh				The Team of city land	
Percent	Per capita(m <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )		
0/85	1/20	113456	136647	Landscape conservation	1
1/02	1/44	94858	136595	Parks and public green space	2
0/46	0/66	113005	74583	Private gardens and green spaces	3
2/33	3/30	113583	374825	The sum of all three groups mentioned	4
15/86	22/50	113463	2552910	Total 4 groups named above	5

wind Izeh City East - West. Minimum and maximum wind speed of 18 kilometers per hour and 12/3 miles on the clock is Population and development issues in the field of human and physical characteristics said to be in town Izeh, among the cities that has experienced rapid population growth and unfortunately. (Map1)The growth of urban green space that is not commensurate with the growth in population estimates. The Izeh population in the year 1956,1896 people have been, in 2009, to 113,456, people come to the area in 1956, 76 hectares have been in the year 2009 to 1673, has ha. Izeh city,according to the city's master plan was prepared in 2009 with two locations and has five zones. Study area in

year 2009, has a population of 48,263, had been and 636/7, hectares of land dedicated to the city and a total of 12,536-square meters of green space. A detailed description and detailed information in the tables 1 & 2 and graph 3, 4, 5 & 6.

**CONCLUSION**

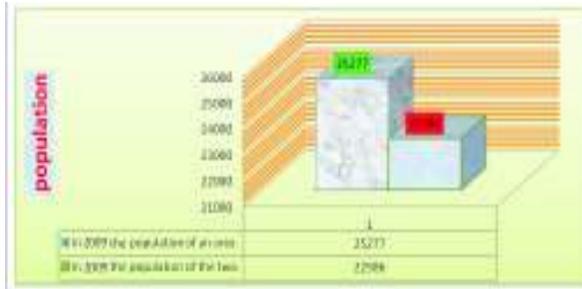
Due to the increasing population growth and urban problems such as pollution resulting from increased production and accumulation etc, Maintain and expand green space as (lung and respiratory City) and social impacts, ecological and aesthetic aspects to be considered as a necessity. The results indicate that in the study area, with a population of 48,263, approximately 12,536 people in total, square meters of green space we have the per capita green area about 0/49 square feet and an average area of about 0/37 square meters per capita area twice with 0/12 square feet. So that 0/76 green space in the area and a 0/24 green space area is located in two areas. Based on our results we can conclude that the region's per capita green space in comparison to national and international standards is very low In addition to unfairly distributed. Given the region's population and per capita, 12 meters of housing and urban development proposed in 2009 to a total area of about 566,620, has a little square meter of green space. The lack of



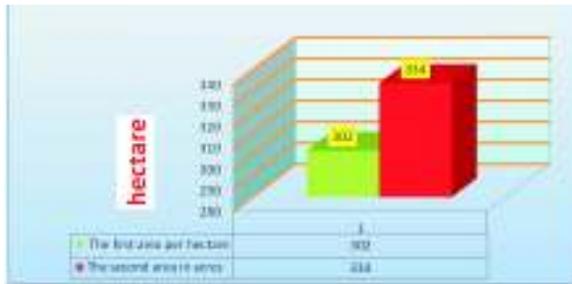
**Map 1: The study area and its location in the country, province and city and township**

**Table 2: Greenbelt area Izeh two cities in the year 2009, and its analysis**

Percentage of space allocated to the area or region.	Percent of the total urban population in the region.	Percentage of green space dedicated to the preservation of green space and public areas of the city	Deficiency or added to the standard 12 meters per person per Department of Housing and Urban Development.	Green Capitaton	Area in square meters of green space	Hectare s of the total area of the region	The population	region	Area
18/61	22/23	3/19	-293744	0/37	9580	302/2	25277	One	Two
20/60	20/25	0/98	-272876	0/12	2956	334/5	22986	Two	Area
39/22	42/53	4/17	-566620	0/49	12536	636/7	48263	TwoUp	area



**Graph 3: Comparison population area 1 and 2, the region two city izeh, in 2009**



**Graph 4: Comparison area 1 and 2, the region two city izeh, in 2009**

dual areas, the following is an area of approximately 293,744, approximately 272,876 square feet and the two-square-meter green area is low. And requires serious consideration and determination and management are good, with good scientific practices, opinion of experts, Attract private investment and other methods of resolving the problem in the shortest possible time and provide citizens with the green and beautiful city.



**Graph 5: compares the percentage of green space assigned to one of two areas**



**Graph 6: A comparison green spaces area 1 and 2, the region two city izeh, in 2009**

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