Introduction

Urbanization is growing rapidly in our country, based on the results of the 1385 census, more than 68 percent of the population live in urban areas, while this is about a century ago only ten percent of the population lived in cities. Such growth often results in terms of the spatial development of cities the physical structure can be divided into four types: 1- old or historical context often formed after the arrival of Islam in Iran and the Iranian cities of the developed organically - they became known as Islamic. 2- New textures, mostly around the old town is formed, in some cases, discontinuously developed around the main town, the arrival of Modernism in Iran and the formation of new tissue started to form in 1345 has been slow, but from the beginning of the land reform in Iran, the mechanization of agriculture, industry and the entry of cars to increase the intensity increased. 3- Texture surrounding rural or urban settlements around the cities, towns and villages of the intensity increases gradually merged into the city. These villages were due to the specific cultural and social cohesion, often in terms of cultural, social and even physical city were not affected. 4- Last texture, the area that is marginal or informal settlements in the texture large-scale rural-urban migration begins; most cities and industries are formed. As a result, each of the urban tissue formation is a number of municipal facilities, however, due to the formation of new needs on the one hand the old texture with new requirements have not developed. On the other hand, due to the rapid development of the peripheral area and the program failed to create public spaces for its residents.

Today, the main purpose of town planners and urban designers are unilaterally developed and integrated quality of city, to achieve this goal, especially in modern urban development, including the development of small communities and local neighborhood units are required. In Iranian cities, the history of these units is several hundred years old neighborhoods still retain their structure and social identity, as a result, considering the locations of units and elements of the daily needs of the residents of these neighborhoods and communities is essential. While in other countries, including the United States of America, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand research measuring accessibility to public buildings is significant, in Third World countries, especially Iran, fewer studies have been conducted in this area. In this paper we will try to achieve the following objectives:

A) The importance of access to public spaces and its use;

B) Objective measurement of residents access to sites;

C) Compare the quality of different area of four access levels;

D) Comparing the quality of access to classified locations in neighborhoods and communities Reputation selected

Materials and methods

To achieve this goal, the objective measure of access to the sites using multi-stage cluster sampling of selected neighborhoods. For measurement of physical access to locations, initially using a multistage cluster sampling of selected neighborhoods is performed. The reason of selecting different sites was the comparative approach of the paper. The purpose of the survey was based on comparison of neighborhood context of Tabriz. Then the information facility areas (parks, school, shopping list, mosques, clinics, sports centers and locations) as the destination and estimated the daily needs of local residents and also maps that indicate the place of residential parts of the city was taken from associated organizations. Then, using data from field studies were completed, the unit of analysis is the study of the residential components, then using ARCGIS 9.3 software Extension network analysis and calculated the distance between the points of origin and destination. In the next step in order to calculate local facilities points, the fuzzy minimum distance neighborhood logic was used and a score of 1 is considered, between 800 m and 1200 m (full fuzzy) is used and the score is between zero and one. In other words closer distance of 800 meters gets higher points and closer to 1200 gets lower points.

To obtain the status of sites in selected localities, entropy techniques were used finally, the ranking status in the areas of access to sites and neighborhoods were rated using the TOPSIS

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 800\,\mathrm{m} \\ \dfrac{X_{\max} - X}{\Delta X} & 800\,m < x < 1,200\,\mathrm{m} \\ 0 & X > 1,200\,\mathrm{m} \end{cases}$$

technique.

Finding and results

The quality of access to the city as a whole, regardless of location and context in Tabriz city neighborhoods has been studied. Access to green open spaces and sport and recreation facilities are in poor condition compared to the fourth factor. The high price of urban land

area dedicated to open spaces led over time to meet the other needs of the city residential land, especially be used, it also has been influential urban type. Access to all local shopping day was excellent for residents However, with the increasing role of services in the cities of the whole country in general and particularly in Tabriz, particularly the expansion of supermarkets in the neighborhood of the main reasons. The availability of clinics and clinics and almost 91 percent of households can be located at a distance less than 800 meters to meet their health needs. Relatively, good access to primary schools and mosques located in the middle.

At this stage, any of the textures have been measured out, the results show that in the context of access to rural health centers and clinics, mosques and schools are better than the city average. However, most of these differences in access to primary schools, the disparity of the two parks and children's play areas and entertainment centers of the city average. In other words, the two villages studied, there is almost no parking areas, sports areas, as well as the levels are low

The results indicate that although the marginal areas of Tabriz tissue was unplanned, but in terms of access to the rural areas are better integrated. Access to green areas only element is lower than the city average, although the locations of cars grew, but in terms of access to sites that are in good condition is marginally positive for the community. The residents of these areas can not use car to meet the daily needs, so we need principle of equitable distribution locations and placement strategy to increase the quality of life in these areas.

Access to the sites of new texture in comparison with the average of the city, as well as the top two area distribution, access to neighborhood parks and schools in the new texture is far from other places. Although access to the mosque and center is lower than others, but the difference is negligible, the main reasons can be less welcoming than other urban residents in the texture of the mosque mentioned the new metropolitan areas in per capita use is less religious. Use of health centers and clinics, it is also of great relevance due to the economic base of users - the local community residents, first, the use of private cars is common due to the relative absence of these features does not create problems, Secondly, the quality of health centers and clinics for the residents of these neighborhoods have better access to more. Local sports centers in the neighborhoods are closer to average.

Conclusion

The quality of access are different in the old neighborhood, that is only one element in sport centers and other places in the entire city out of the situation is well in urban contexts, access to the mosque was very good as well. Due to the formation of theocracies in history, the role of mosques as centers of social decisions - economic, has identity role of the neighborhood. There are more than two mosques in many places, but the mosques are still more or less than other cities maintain their role. The other element is closer to the average; only access to green spaces is too low in old areas. Generally the level of access to space in the city of Tabriz is low and access to green space in the old area is lower than the average. It represents the poor access of old neighborhood to open and green spaces. The neighborhood parks and industrial age is one of the requirements of the modern city, the old town of the city's needs is difficult.

In order to determine which elements in entire neighborhoods selected sites are appropriate or inappropriate entropy techniques have been used. Access to neighborhood parks in the first place, namely in the areas of quality, access to the park is at the lowest level. The lack of green spaces of Tabriz is evident (1.36 square meters for each person). After access to green space, access to the sports facilities areas are next in rank. These two elements have overlapped together. They are assigned to the land use change and increasing land prices and a shortage of land for other land. How other applications is reduced, since the most basic elements of the two username and sustainable development of urban areas as well. After these two sites, has access to primary school, but the distance between these elements is high and access to quality schools is almost close to zero, indicating a relatively good quality of access to primary schools. Accesses to quality health care and religious elements are also relatively high, in Tabriz and the historical role of Islam; Mosques have always been and still is the identity for the community as a key element in these communities.