



Aspect of city via Nightlife

Student of urban design, Tabriz Islamic Art University, Iran¹

0106-757

Niusha Vedadi Moghadam

Abstract

Urban nightlife is one of the popular topics in urban and sustainable communities' theory. In addition to financial incomes which are provided by 24 hours cities to improve economical circulation, security and creation of social interaction among mental provocation would prevent crime and anti-social behavior during late night time. This article aims to explain communication between production according to management styles and regulating process to create livable qualities of urban spaces during utilization of users. Based on analysis of nightlife basic theories, a framework based on three interrelated aspects is made: producing urban space (economical role of cities at night), managing urban space (regulating and licensing during late night time) and improving urban space qualities at night (to attract people for participating, consuming and re-producing in urban nightlife). The study, ultimately, according to description of urban nightlife principles in Iran, articulates some of existing problems in night time hours and provides some solutions to tackle them. Idealistically, the paper aims to achieve appropriate opportunities for creating urban nightlife development using different communicational systems.

Key words: nightlife, public space, economic, urban planning, livability

1. Introduction

As soon as the sunset starts, there occurs a noticeable decrease in social interaction at various operational levels of the most of the towns. This is accompanied with economic downturn, lack of social and psychological motivations, insecurity, and consequently incidence of different environmental crimes and antisocial behaviors. However, urban spaces can have a considerable role on creation of convenient mass opportunities and a space for efficient economic development, as well as improving the executive systems performance, which guarantees people's attendance and their motivation for participation in different levels of night life. Today, the cities are not considered just as a place of diurnal activities, but a dynamic urban economy should be present in them around the clock. Hence, transferring a part of diurnal activities to night, not only decline the traffic jam and congestion, but also adds further happiness and livability to the citizens' life. The researches show that youths show more interest in use of public urban areas. This is an evident proof for multistate nature of the urban areas. Thus, the approaches dealing with urban spaces must focus on appropriating and enhance of urban life's quality for attendance and participation of the citizens, on one hand, and its control and surveillance through policymaking and enacting for creation of public security toward impressiveness of the cities, on the other. Mentioned points, besides their extensive content dimension in creation of the relationships and favorable interactions, can create dynamic, livable, and active environments round-the-clock which contributes to the production, control, and offering the proper cultural, economic, and social patterns in the society.

¹ niushavedadi@gmail.com

2. Research Methodology

Methodology of this article initially begins from review on Theoretical Literature World associated with nightlife through the library review included related documents and articles in books and magazines into Iranian and international topics via internet. Then, based on analysis of nightlife basic theories, a framework constitute on three interrelated aspects is made: producing urban space (economical role of cities at night), managing urban space (regulating and licensing during late night time) and improving urban space qualities at night (to attract people for participating, consuming and re-producing in urban nightlife). After that some case studies of applied urban nightlife project will be mentioned and ultimately some guidelines including of problems and suggested solutions which are the result of this research are explained.

3. Theoretical basics related to the urban nightlife

Although, there are many theory basics that would be effective on urban nightlife topic, some of the more important issues are mentioned in blew chart:

Theories	Theorists ²	Related design qualities
Crime Prevention Through environmental Designs (CPTED)	Wood, Jane Jacobs, Ray Jeffry, Oscar Newman,	Safety, security, social welfare, citizens satisfactory, economic activities, attendance of peoples from different levels of the society, neighborhood participation
Designing with sustainable development approach ³	Hatten & Hunter (sustainable cities1983)	Use of renewable materials, minimizing the use of natural resources, production of least amount of wastes and pollutants, a healthy environment for future generation, social, economic, and environmental sustainability,
Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND)	Dogvane, Platter Zirak	Active neighborhood units, possibility of walking, user integration, house variety, affordable house, competent architecture, social- oriented design
illumination during the night ⁴	Heinrich Kramer, Petra Mager	Security, environment legibility, control and surveillance, urban space tender

4. Reciprocal interaction between concepts related to night urban spaces

Generally, effects of related theories with urban night spaces and their mutual interactions in public life of the cities can be classified in 3 groups: Production, managing the enacting process, and creating environmental livability for consuming the public urban areas.

4.1. Production of urban areas: Economic role of the cities at the night time

Entering into economic territory of the cities it would be found that the most important issue in the public areas of the town is “the type of ownership”. In public and social zonings, there are different classifications about ownership of public areas, ranged from those which are under state ownership to those are under group or private ownership. Unfortunately, due to presence of a huge split between state owners and public space users, there is always no direct feedback in the way of spaces’ allocation in state ownerships. In other word, owners' policies are not parallel to users’ needs. Another concept related to economic role of the cities is “**the type of use and current activities**” in nightlife of the cities. The statistics show that in western societies the most prevalent activity during the nightlife of the cities is in bars and nightclubs, while activities such as cafes, restaurants, and sport and cultural clubs are in next priorities, respectively. Regarding to the existed social and economic

²In this section just main and famous theorists are mentioned.

³ See www.susarch.com

⁴Although this point may not be discussed in a theory framework, for its importance at night is worth to be paid (see <http://www.hamshahrionline.ir>)

circumstances in Iran, unlike to other countries, activities related to consumption of alcoholic drinks has no effect on economic survival of nightlife; hence, economic restoration of the cities' nightlife depends on its other life activities aspects. In societies dependent on incomes from alcoholic drinks trade, some consequences, such as decrease of public safety level in this activities zone, are predictable, so providing particular measures and controls are demanded from local authorities in these areas.

“Activities allocation” is another aspect of nightlife economic survival in urban areas. Cities' economic background in some locations is a motivating or hindering agent by itself for participation of different social levels in the cities, so that the cities where the economic background is based on industries with monotype function would have a problem on their users' social and psychological security and negative effects on their economy, until a suitable environment emerges for elimination of negative repercussions came from this mono-materialism or monotype. Activities allocation, in a way to be able to provide the needs of different age and gender groups, as well as streaming economic forces into the city through setting up appropriate activities in main streets of the city and city center, is among main objectives of economic programs in urban nightlife. Besides, this set up can contribute to improving the landscapes and appearance of the city walls and prevent turning the city walls into parking areas with long marginal lines. Dedicating the residential neighborhoods to residential areas cannot offer an efficient response to provide security in the cities. Then, a proper combination of competent commercial and service users in residential zones by regarding the territory of the various urban users and preventing of interferences and sound and environmental pollutions in arteries of urban nightlife, is among strategies for achieving to a convenient physical urban environment and creation of biologic, social, and environmental diversity.

4.2. Management of urban spaces: regulating and nightlife

Management of urban spaces which is considered by the users is a more important factor than predicted qualities of the designers. It seems that this belief has been emerged from the dominant and fundamental role of urban spaces which consider the pure designing features for space stability is a pure unsuccessful act. With efficient approaches for urban spaces management, reserve and maintenance of urban spaces to prevent this spaces to be a place for keeping the wastes during the users' consumption, drawing the horrible graffiti, physical crowded, ugly, and insecure spaces during the night which are filled with destitute communities.

Management of public spaces has three main aspects, including:

1. Equipping and completing the urban infrastructure such as reserve and maintenance, space safety, and management of public transportation systems
2. Creation of an interesting city center
3. Improving the public realm by designing guidelines and providing operational integration in public realm

Control and surveillance must be a tool for cultural revitalization of the communities using the smooth rules and policies. Toward this aim, it is required to pay attention to close relationship between politics and the given design and avoid choosing one over the other. Besides, urban architecture and designing can play a role to prevent crime commitments in executive involved areas play a significant role in nightlife planning for the cities, through initiating various activities for development and advertising the interesting suggestions.

4.3. livability of urban night spaces⁵: promotion of space qualities for use and attendance of the users

Citizens, as main audience of the cities, are major users of the night time urban spaces. In order to offer participation of various social levels in these spaces a particular kind of reserve and maintenance is required by efficient local managements through public participation of various outcast social groups(e.g. child friendly cities), diversity in choose of public transportation, life style, land use diversity, public control and surveillance, promotion of citizens' affiliation, paying attention to the environmental aspects, reducing the vocal and visual pollutions, applying natural resources and economizing the use of basic energies.

⁵ For more information see article “concept of livability in urban design” written by k.Golkar

One of state strategies for preventing the urban places conversion into sheer consumption places is allocation of subsidies for activities planning in urban spaces (e.g. street show such as naghaly, religion anniversaries) and holding seasonal or periodical festivals in public places, and street concerts. Employing such strategies and injecting them in urban nightlife contributes to entrepreneurship and job creation in service and production section in form of invention of safe night entertainments. Hence, its role in cultural transformation has been strongly focused.

In addition to the economic and social aspects, planers of urban public spaces have to adjust their plans and suggestions toward promotion of environmental attractions for more use of the youths, and making an attempt for reaching to cultural stability and dynamic through creation of culture in night times of the cities.

4.4. Lack of nightlife in Iran

In Tehran (capital of Iran), economic activities are stopped for 8 night hours; this strongly influenced the city's economy. So, there must be an attempt for deal with this economic downturn, and then some facility must be allocated in the city to encourage dealing during the night. However, there are some economic activities in Tehran nights which are relied on arranging with other organizations. Maybe, the most important reason for lack of nightlife in Tehran's nights is the unfavorable economic conditions. In capital cities of most countries around the world, all commercial centers, particularly in central areas of the cities works round-the-clock, so the citizens can

buy their needed goods same as the daytime. This point has a significant role on their economic prosperity. A noticeable percentage of these cities development owes to their authorities' plans for night times.

Nightlife in most cities is a task for further productions and continuous use of time and night life round-the-clock. Under this circumstance, Tehran (with approximate population of 10 million people) faces with problems such as heavy traffic jams, air pollution, and population. In most cities around the world, urban executives and authorities have been able create a zoning between day and night times life through creation of nightlife. Although these cities have populations far more than that of Tehran, they are cities with no crowd or heavy traffic jam; but

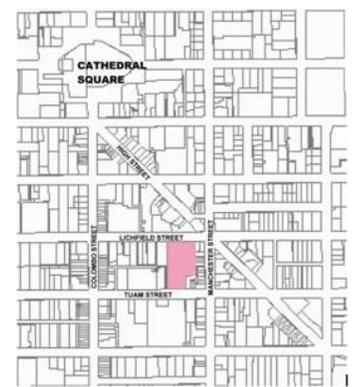


Tehran is a city in which nobody can provide even his simplest needs from 11:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.

As a matter of fact, all the time which the citizens have is limited to 13 hours of the day, so they have to both work and provide their needs and enjoy their life, if any time is remained. Compared with other cities, productivity of Tehran is in lower places and unfortunately this is true for all other cities of Iran. Indeed, today's urbanization has the least rate of productivity and about one third of the lifetime in cities is completely unused. Urban experts also believe that economic status of Tehran is the most important factor for end of its nightlife, because shop owners and sale centers have no motivation for work at night due to low rate of sales during the day (Sarmayeh Press, 1388)⁶.

4.5. Case studies

“Litchfield South Pass Site (London)ⁱⁱⁱ” includes several historic buildings where their main samples are toward the street passes. In 1990's most of this building became empty and far from urban life because of authorities' negligence and the Litchfield pass were gradually removed from the memories. In March 2006 this city block was again attracted by city council under the so-called revitalization of



⁶<http://www.sarmayeh.net>

“future orientation” restoring policies. As a consequence, gentle process of this city block was initiated with approach of nightlife active spaces.

Some of considered accomplishments for urban design of this project were as follows:

- Restoration of buildings' use according to the **historic qualities** and structural potentials
- Stress on **efficient permeability** of the city blocks to enhance convenient addressability in users' mind as well as creating open spaces for creation of security and safety through public surveillance of the users.
- Achieving an **efficient integration of the users and activities**
- Integration of **territory of private and public realm**
- **Structural equipment of the buildings** against the earthquake

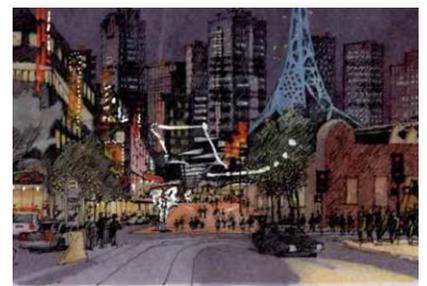


Central Square^{iv} is one of two main commercial streets in Cambridge. This square is a typical case of sale centers' diversity and integrated uses at various aspects including scale, material, and type. This street includes restaurants, music centers, and buildings which stay open late and keep on their activities and are not closed as soon as the night time appears. This area's urban design in 1990 decade has offered a particular identity for the square.



- **Allocating** of the bus stops, urban furniture, and efficient illumination are among other considered factors in design of this complex.
- Presence of biking, pedestrians, and motorcar **police** offers the safety for the environment
- In some retail commercial shops, urban signs and marks are decorated with **efficient lights** to enhance their legibility
- **Paving** some special points are performed with convenient illuminating methods

South Bank Project^v in Melbourne initiates with creation of a landscape from a livable life within public realm. This area is one most crowded



activity centers and allocating place for several institutes. An active and suitable urban space is place for presence of people from different social levels. A key feature of this territory is its convenience for walking, resting, biking, and passing, as well as its “night life”. General strategies and policies of this area are:

- Possibility of **public events** occurrence in public places
- Propagation of **public spaces**
- **Clearance** and plainness in the context
- Emphasis on **public transportation**
- **Retailing** strategy
- Development of **equipment and** foundations (infrastructure development)



5. Results and Analysis

5.1. Urban Design Guidelines for nightlife^{vi}

In this section some of design guidelines and their approaches as design policies of urban nightlife are mentioned .

Guideline	policies
Focusing on context of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of applications with nighttime function such as restaurant and cafes - Suitable distribution of competent land use and user of natural and artificial bodies to reduce the noise pollution - Increase of pedestrian-related activities - Organizing the regulating process in term of issuing the permission with respect to people’s requests - Creation of safe and secure places
Paying attention to entertainments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of interesting spaces - Emphasis on key points such as furniture, pavements, and architecture
Emphasis on relationship between safe places and crime commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using CPTED guidelines, particularly efficient illumination of night spaces, control and surveillance, legibility, management, and etc.
Taking care of people’s complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the noise pollution through environmental constraints - Enhancing the legibility and safety through better illumination in towns - Preciseness in issuing the permissions
Regulating the land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent and self-organized function of the blocks - Providing appropriated parking lots in the area
Focusing on laws categorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parallel function of all related legislators, including designers, planners, police, and city councils
Capability of spatial electability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A range of integrated applications for more a wider choose
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational and conceptual continuity in the network of biking, pedestrian areas as well placed provided for paralyzed people. Potential for spatial determination of the spaces as a distance rather than a passing route
Creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unique features (such as particular decorative arts, and identity

	characteristics) which are particular characteristics of special places.
Ownership	- A combination between private and public places
participation	- A range of wide area of participation and cooperation in different management, operational, and applied levels
Emphasis on places with lower economic value	- Creation of economic output in places with lower economic value to encourage people to construct convenient and cheap residential buildings for individuals' participation
Paying attention to the principles of nightlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paying attention to positive aspects of economic life, health , and revitalizing a nightlife culture - Increase of private sectors participation in development processes - Emphasis on public transportation and their working (at least) until 3:00 am especially on weekends - Making places such as cinema, theater, museum, and art galleries with night function - Allocation of some budget on educational programs - Creating a gentleatmosphere through the music - Installing the monitoring cameras, particularly on entrances and exits - Promotion of visional and meaning clarity through environmental information - Reducing the noise pollutions via using sonic and acoustic walls - Adjusting the neighboring applications with each other - Polling from the space audiences - Answering to the audiences and users questions - Levy financial fines on law brokers (producers of high noise pollutions, drunkpeople, and etc.) - Emphasis on use of bikes
Restricting the possibility of commit of crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient illumination - Supervision on key elements - Control of the rules (designing measures) - Random surveillance (by individuals) - Access and motivations of people from different social levels - Materials and maintenance (using materials durable against atmospheric conditions and cleaning the transparent surfaces) - Appropriate locating the signs (water closet, information booths, and etc.) - integration of competent and live applications (café, restaurant, offices, shops, and etc.) during the nighttime - Easy access to public transportation - Possibility of temporary residence - Permeability of the territory within efficient urban blocks - Accessibility of the area during both day and night - Paying attention to presence of different social levels - Appropriate integration of private and state spaces

5.2. Nightlife: Problems and Solutions

In order to create livable night spaces effective factors in prevention of individuals' round-the-clock participation in public areas of the cities was investigated and then some suggestions were offered for solving these problems^{vii}. Here, some main problems occurred in nighttime of the urban spaces would be discussed⁷.

problems	Related issues	Suggested solutions
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bothering the current users in urban space - Bothering the neighboring residents in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical controls: use of acoustic walls, use of twofold walls and windows in residential buildings - Management controls: monitoring the noises, defining less noisy applications to residential buildings
Urban wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of environmental pollutions (bad smells) - Ugly appearance of the urban spaces - Decrease in safety of pedestrians and car drivers - Allocation of financial budgets to gather urban wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of participation between the employees and residents who works during the night - Levy of financial fines for users who insist on producing the wastes - Demanding the waste-producer blocks to collect their wastes - Raising the number of litter bins throughout the urban areas
Graffiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of public terror (especially among the children and women) - High rate of crimes around these areas - Decrease in visional and environmental qualities - Prevalence of vandalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication and participation of the citizens - Appropriate illumination of the areas deprived from public eye - Installation of security cameras in the spaces - Use of proper detergents for removing the graffiti
Labels (Advertisement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading to an ugly appearance in cases such as advertising, politic, and social events - Applying in facades of destructed on repairing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal prosecution against perpetrators - Removing or cleaning the labels - Considering some places for attaching the labels
Vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliberate ruin of urban furniture, glasses, and vehicles - Decrease in environmental qualities, safety standards, and security - Decrease of mental and physical security of the users - Creation of criminal potentials and bothering the residents of the neighborhood units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility for monitoring on urban areas - Installing the cameras on the spaces - Educating the children about serious repercussions of the vandalism - Increase of environmental qualities of the places prone to vandalism

⁷Most of the problems that are mentioned here are related whit Iran`s social, economical and cultural circumstances nor those that regularly not have permission to occur.

problems	Related issues	Suggested solutions
Violation (violating the rights of the others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of terror among users of urban spaces - Decrease of mental security - Decrease in participation of people from different levels in the space - Violating the others' rights - Produce of vocal and visual pollutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in factors leading to creation of potential for terrorism - Installing cameras on the spaces - Designation of security guards in the spaces and residential complexes
Antisocial behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrorism, and violation to the others' rights - Vandalism - Producing vocal and environmental pollutions - rubbery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of public awareness through mass media and advertisements - Increasing the concentration of peoples' participation in urban centers and areas
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vandalism - Antisocial behaviors - Terrorism and violation to the others' rights - Rubbery - Vocal harassments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating efficient physical potentials for offering suitable cultural and sport activities and entertainments - Governments investment on educating and training of the children and youths - Paying attention to quality of the spaces rather than their quantity - Using plastic bottles instead of glass bottles
Public transportation (Via car drivers sight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of public transportation for private cars - Improper accessibility of public transportation in urban areas - Inadequate rate of security in public parking lots (criminal potential) - Insecurity of the pedestrians - Illegibility of or ambiguity of the paths - Improper safety standards in the stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing an efficient number of parking lots matched with the number of private car owners - Regarding different vehicles (private cars, bus, cabs, streetcar, subway, and etc.) - Installing urban signs and furniture for environmental addressing - Offering safety through CPTED strategies - Motivation of drivers to work during the night through offering discounts in some places such as restaurants, sport and cultural centers, and etc.)
Public transportation (Via pedestrians sight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's avoid to use of buses around the city - Presence of vehicle with private owners in restricted areas - Insecurity in sidewalks - High cost of the fares - Inadequate quality of the sidewalks - Inadequate illumination of the stations - Shortage in the number of public transportation vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivating the female drivers to work at night - Installing the timetable in the stations - Prevention of (private) cars without license - Installing suitable urban furniture in sidewalks - Efficient illumination of the sidewalks - Enhancing the sidewalks legibility through installing the environmental signs and boards - Use of highlight lane in auto parking paving - Control and surveillance on traffic fares - Use of single chairs in the buses to motivate the women to use them
Illumination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce of safety and security in urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper illumination in urban spaces

problems	Related issues	Suggested solutions
(lightening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spaces - Fear of darkness - Fear of commit of crimes in the dark - Potential for development of un appropriate jobs in the dark - Decrease in people's participation in the dark - Decrease of legibility in the urban spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient lights in sidewalks and cars route to produce safety and security for the users - Motivate the people participation by increase of illumination in the spaces - Efficient illumination in shops' showcase - Illumination in buildings' architecture - Illumination for conducting the people in public areas - Use of colorful lights to beautification of the environment
Drugs' dealings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor economy - High rate of crimes in the vicinity of these spaces - Decrease in environmental safety - Possibility of hazardous sexual contacts and spread of diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation and participation of the applications' owner to stop drug dealings - Police surveillance on public urban areas - Installing security cameras in the spaces - Decreasing the drug dealing potential through physical and designing measurements
Fast food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spread of bad smells in urban spaces - Possibility of urban waste production - Bothering the residents by producing the trashes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of serving the food in public spaces - Moving the fast food shops to place a little far from the public areas - Defining financial fines for fast food shop owners in the case of producing the trashes in public areas - Installing the appropriate urban furniture (litter bin) in vicinity of these spaces
Security cameras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasis on possibility for commit of crime - Depriving the users' from their mental relaxation - lack of deterrent role of the cameras at the crime scene - interference of tree leafs during the summer - Decrease of efficiency due to light shortage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper surveillance on security cameras positioning - Illumination on spaces overlooked by security cameras - Police surveillance - Possibility for immediate intervention in the case of the commit of crime - High quality of the security cameras (zoom, rotation, and etc.)
Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of residents in public spaces - Lack of safety and security in residential areas - Presence of vocal and environmental pollutions - Residents' complaints about city centers - Disturbing the mental ease of the residents - Possibility of commit of crime within the residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrusting the guards in residential areas - Entrusting janitors for residential buildings - Installing warning alarm in residential buildings - Setting up entertaining activities in residential spaces - Voice monitoring - Efficient integration of applications - Enhance of civil rights of the residents in term of taking care of their complaints
City centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of security and safety for presence of people from different levels of the society (e.g. women, children, senior citizens, and the paralyzed) - Occurrence of anti-social behaviors (terrorism, vandalism, the graffiti, crimes, and etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control and management of town centers - Education through mass and public media - Residents' surveillance on city centers - Appropriate illumination of the town centers - Efficient access of the town centers to

problems	Related issues	Suggested solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of insecure pedestrian under path - Improper illumination - Illegibility and haziness of the routes - Lack of safe and secure accessibilities - Improper population density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public transportation system - Activities spread in town center spaces - Enhance of environmental legibility (suitable urban furniture, signs, marks, and etc.) - Motivating the people by offering discount at night time purchases - Police control and cooperation for participation of the people at town centers

5. Conclusions

In order to create a “good time” for people from different levels to attend in urban nightlife, it is required to obtain favorable qualities of natural and artificial surroundings of the cities. Presence of nightlife in the cities can give them a particular characteristic and reinforce users’ local identity. Toward achieving this goal, some levels of proper balances at different operation levels, including local, regional, and international levels are needed. Significant role of the citizens is worth to be considered at their participation in various executive and management aspects, urban designing, road and structure engineers, sociologists, and economists in decision making, performance, control, and maintenance processes for providing an appropriate balance between branches related to cities’ economic nightlife. This is also true about concepts such as Crime Prevention through Environmental Designs (CPTED), achieving to local sustainable developments, creation of appropriate spatial territories at intervals from private ownerships to public ownerships in the city for creation of defendable spaces, using the public participation guidelines, efficient public transportation, appropriate distribution of the users and activities, regulating and issue of permissions for activities performance to control anti-social behaviors.

It is worth to say that without considering the proper relationships between mentioned concepts and estimation of their mutual interactions and simultaneous cooperation between legislators, investors, and audiences for creation of proper consumption model and sustainable production, it is not possible to achieve a responsive range in urban nightlife.

References:

ⁱ**Planning, urban design and the night-time city: Still at the margins?** Marion Roberts
Criminology and Criminal Justice 2009; 9; 487, DOI: 10.1177/1748895809343415, *Criminology and Criminal Justice* <http://crj.sagepub.com>

ⁱⁱRobert Hollands and Paul Chatterton, “Changing times for an old industrial city”
Hard times, hedonism and corporate power in Newcastle’s **nightlife**, *CITY*, VOL 6, NO 3, 2002

ⁱⁱⁱ**Website link:** <http://www.sol.net.nz>, **Case study researcher:** Janet Reeves, Context Urban Design Ltd

^{iv}MIT OpenCourseWare, <http://ocw.mit.edu> , 21A.850J / STS.484J The Anthropology of Cybercultures, Spring 2009, For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <http://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.
May 15, 2009 (modified for OCW) , **Alternative Narratives of Nighttime and Illumination: An Exploration of Central Square in Cambridge, MA**

^v [www.land.vic.gov.au/CA256F310024B628/0/.../\\$File/Project+7.pdf](http://www.land.vic.gov.au/CA256F310024B628/0/.../$File/Project+7.pdf)

- ^{vi} Ananiz, Maria Louisa and Robert Parker. 1998. *Alcohol outlet density and Mexican American youth violence*. Berkeley: Prevention Research Centre. (summary available on-line at: <http://www.tf.org/tf/alcohol/ariv/avail3.html>)
- Chatterton, Paul and Robert Hollands with Bernie C. Byrnes and Cait Read. 2003a. *Changing our 'Toon': Youth, nightlife and urban change in Newcastle*. Newcastle UK: University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (summary available on-line at: <http://www.ncl.ac.uk/youthnightlife/ncl-sum.pdf>)
- Crime Prevention Victoria 2004 *ICEPT Issues Paper*-prepared for the task force by Andria Cook
- Drug and Crimes Prevention Committee. 2001. *Reporting Crime in the Melbourne CBD*. Melbourne: Victorian State Government.
- Florida, Richard. 2002. "The Rise of the Creative Class: Why cities without gays and rock bands are losing the economic development race" in the *Washington Monthly*, May 2002 (available on-line at: <http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/features/2001/0205.florida.html>)
- Live Music Taskforce. 2003. *Live Music Taskforce Report and Recommendations*. Melbourne: Victorian State Government.
- Port Phillip Licensees Accord. 2004. *Fact Sheet about Licensed Premises (but more particularly nightclubs and late night venues) from a late night venue perspective*
- References and diagrams illustrating possible bar/club layouts found at: <http://crimeprevention.rutgers.edu/crime/barviolence/preventingbarviolence.htm>
- Roncek, Dennis and Pamela Maier. 1995. "Bars, blocks and crimes revisited: linking the theory of routine activities to the empiricism of 'hot spots'" in *Criminology*. (29) 4: 725-753. (summary available on-line at: <http://www.tf.org/tf/alcohol/ariv/avail3.html>)
- Scott, Michael. 2002. *Assaults in and around Bars*. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (available on-line at: www.cops.usdoj.gov)
- The Social Research Centre. 2002. *2002 Local Safety Survey: Summary of Results for Port Phillip*. Commercial in confidence document.
- Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre. 2003. *Assessment of alcohol and other drug related harms within the RoadSafe Inner Melbourne community*. Melbourne: RoadSafe Inner Melbourne Community Road Safety Council
- Victoria Police Crime Data for Port Phillip district-2004
- Williams, Paul (ed). 2001. *Alcohol, Young Persons and Violence*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. (available on-line at: <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/35/>)
- ^{vii} <http://www.vivacity2020.eu/vivacity-toolkit/night-time-economy-and-crime-case-studies>, VIVACITY 2020, *THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY IN THE UK*, Author: Dr. Lesley Mackay, Edited by: Dr. Caroline Davey, Work Package 3: Secure Urban Environments by Design, Case Study 5: The Literature, Dated: 7 November 2005

- <http://www.hamshahrionline.ir>
- <http://www.sarmayeh.net>
- <http://www.archnoise.com>
- <http://crj.sagepub.com>