

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND CREATION OF NIGHT TOURISM SPACES IN ISLAMIC CITIES (CASE STUDY: BASIJ BOULEVARD IN ESLAMSHAHR, TEHRAN)

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ABSTRACT:

Urban places are thought to be extremely socially effervescent, polarizing individuals; as a result, urban design ideas must be tailored to these characteristics. The primary goal of this research was to identify the design principles of night spaces throughout the last decade, as well as the most important indexes that alter or revitalize these spaces and boost night tourism.

Suitable infrastructure, which should be considered in the night spaces, has been provided based on the indexes of urban design principles on Islamic Cities night spaces. In order to achieve this goal, a descriptive-analytical research method was used, which included Delphi methodologies, cluster analysis, and Jencks' theory, among other quantitative and qualitative techniques.

The study demonstrates 13 important concepts in urban physical design that have an impact on the economic, social, tourism, and cultural indexes of urban night areas in four dimensions. The presence index was the one with the highest score (83/35) among the others. To achieve the goal of developing 24-hour cities, activities such as book sales, take-out food, and shopping should be addressed.

With the research area of Basij Boulevard in Eslamshahr in Tehran, these findings may provide ideas to underpin a conceptual framework for creating venues for night tourism in the cultural context of Iranian cities.

KEYWORDS: *24- hour city; Urban design; Night tourism; Urban Design Principles; Islamic cities.*

NUMBER OF REFERENCES	OF	NUMBER OF FIGURES	NUMBER OF TABLES
26		4	7

INTRODUCTION

Living at night became popular in the mid-nineteenth century as a result of the industrial revolution (Khorsand et al., 2020: 1). This has become a part of modern life and has had a big

impact on all social behaviors, leisure time service, daily life, and so on (Khorsand et al., 2020; Song et al., 2016). People feel more relaxed as night falls because they are no longer subjected to the stresses of work and the routines of daily life (Plyushteva, 2018). Despite the fact that it is a time for social transactions, there is little concern for the public's experience of urban nightlife as a fundamental component of people's everyday lives (Song et al., 2016; Van Liempt et al., 2014). Because not everyone can participate in their favorite urban tourist activities during daylight hours, it is critical to consider the nighttime city locations where people go. Due to the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic, this demand has become even more important, as people's concern and anxiety have made it hard for them to meet their psychological needs through tourism in urban areas. As a result, the expansion of many mental diseases has coincided with the occurrence of pandemics. The current study intends to quantify the effects of urban design principles on the development and creation of night tourist areas in Islamic cities, which was discussed in light of the urban challenges.

Research background

The nightlife in cities, according to Khorsand et al. (2020), is when inhabitants are more social and like to meet one other. According to Nofre et al. (2018), the night-time leisure economy has become one of the most important methods in urban revitalization. Costa (2001) defined a 24-hour society as "an unavoidable process in the globe in which people feel free to relax, work, and enjoy themselves whenever they wish." Several cities are well-known for their nightlife (Table 1), which depicts global nightlife experiences, including factors and indices.

Table 1: The global experiences of nightlife

Case study	Factors	Indexes
Karbala	economy, tourism, and society	security (making the city a secure place for all types of people) /night economy development /urban spaces (enhancing the city's image) /tourism development /increasing a sense of belonging /traffic congestion reduction
New York	economy, culturist, society, and tourism	variety of economic activity offers in a neighborhood/ improve and streamline the regulatory environment/ address quality of life and public safety issues/ promote economic development, and cultural retention.
Istanbul	economy, culture, tourism	entertainment activities, unique, exciting, or even shocking places
Sydney	economy, tourism, and culture	transportation / a variety of chosen for different groups of people/ urban space(design)/urban space(service)/sustainable development/innovation/planning, issuance of licence and regulated natural environment/ tourism/areas and village centers/culture of drinking/control of government and establishing the criteria

London	economy, tourism, and culture	transportation/planning/issuance of license/management of urban centers.	security/
Fátima	economy, tourism, and society	afternoon and night economy /holding religious festivals.	
Mecca and Medina	economy and society	public transportation/ issues of urban security/ economy based on religious activities.	

Sources: Khorsand et al. (2020), Mermecioğlu et al. (2017), The Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (2017), Greater London Authority, 2005, www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/council; www.flonline.pro; www.visitportugal.com.

Definition of Key Concepts

Public space

- All components of the built and natural environment that are publicly and freely accessible and usable by all persons who come to visit are connected by public spaces (Nouri et al., 2019). Public places can take many forms, from simple street corners to elaborate municipal set pieces (Carmona, 2019). Public spaces are public areas where people can congregate and communicate, and they are meant to be open to all (Cao & Kang, 2019). It is divided into three types:
- External public spaces like a park, street, highway, footpath, etc.
- Internal public spaces like the library, museum, etc.
- External and interior public places are similar to external and internal public spaces (Golchin & Mafakheri, 2017).

Urban public space, which refers to objective, physical places with social and psychological components, is critical to improving urban aesthetic appearance and economic development (Xu & Xue, 2017). It also plays an important role in molding urban daily life by serving as a hub for social interaction and a variety of activities (Peng et al., 2018). These locations are crucial in urban cultural activity (Zhang et al., 2018)

Principles of urban design

Urban design is something that fills the gap, which is created by specialisms. It had come to ignore the role of public space in urban life, and in which a compartmentalized view of built environment disciplinary concerns had appeared (Biddulph, 2012). It should create social spaces like footpaths to let communities assemble and collaborate (Hartmann & Jehling, 2018). ([Table 2](#)) shows the thirteen principles of urban design and their theorists.

Table 2: The principles of urban design

The principles of urban design	Theories and Experiences
Livability	Heat and Stickland(1998), Carmona(2014), Rob Carrier(1996), Chapman(2007), Lynch (1981), Alan Jacobs and Donald Appleyard(1987), Green(1992), Brian Goody(1993)
Flexibility	Bentley(2003), Kritzman(1999), Jan Gehl(2013), Brian Goody(1993), Hutton and Hunter(1994), Jacobs(2009), Bahraini(2007)
Security	Heat and Stickland(1998), Jacobs(2009), Shlomo Angel(1989), Oscar Newman(1996), Green(1992), Hutton

	and Hunter(1994)
Function	Biancini and Montgomery(1995), Carmona(2014), Kritzman (1999), Green(1992), Biswas, Jana, Arya, Ramamritham (2019)
Enclosing	Tavasoli(2009), Richard Hadman and Ando Yazowski(2002), Roger Tranick(1986), Tibalds(1989)
Scale & proportionality	Tavasoli(2009), Richard Hadman and Ando Yazowski(2002), Tibalds(1989), Green(1992), Brian Goody(1993), Hutton and Hunter(1994), Nelson(1994)
Distinct spaces	Tavasoli(2009), Richard Hadman and Ando Yazowski(2002), Violich(1983), Purvis, Mao, Robinson (2019)
Realm	Tavasoli(2009), Jacobs(1961), Oscar Newman(1996)
Composition	Tavasoli(2009), Richard Hadman, and Ando Yazowski(2002)
Balance	Amid(2013), Heath(1997), Tavasoli(2009), Green(1992)
Presence	Jacobs(2009), Pakzad(2009), Alan Jacobs and Donald Appleyard(1987)
Improving the urban space	Bacon(1997), Lynch(2005), Tavasoli(2009), Richard Hadman and Ando Yazowski(2002), Cullen (1961)
Legibility	Bentley(2003), Violich(1983), Brian Goody(1993), Jacobs(2009), Landry(2000), Strunk and White(1979)

Night city

According to Ahmad Zaki and Riduan Ngesan (2012), this concept is centered on the accumulation of nighttime activities and the creation of various attractions to attract individuals who reside in the city that never sleeps. These cities are vulnerable and require protection (Hadfield, 2014).

Night-Time Economy (NTE)

This is a term that initially became popular in the United Kingdom's urban planning circles. In the early 1990s, the concept was developed as part of a large-scale trial to support deregulation and expansion of the leisure industries at night (Van Liempt, 2014). It is also considered to be an economic activity that takes place between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Ashton et al., 2017). The night-time economy emphasizes the apparent links between nightlife, profitability, and inter-urban competitiveness (Nofre et al., 2018).

Night tourism

This is something that happens at night and is well-known for its economic impact of extending the length of stay by utilizing overnight accommodations (Song et al., 2020). It can not only effectively employ night illumination to generate tourism profits, but it can also improve the competitiveness of urban tourism (Qin et al., 2011). The researchers' night tourism indexes are presented in the Table below (Table 3).

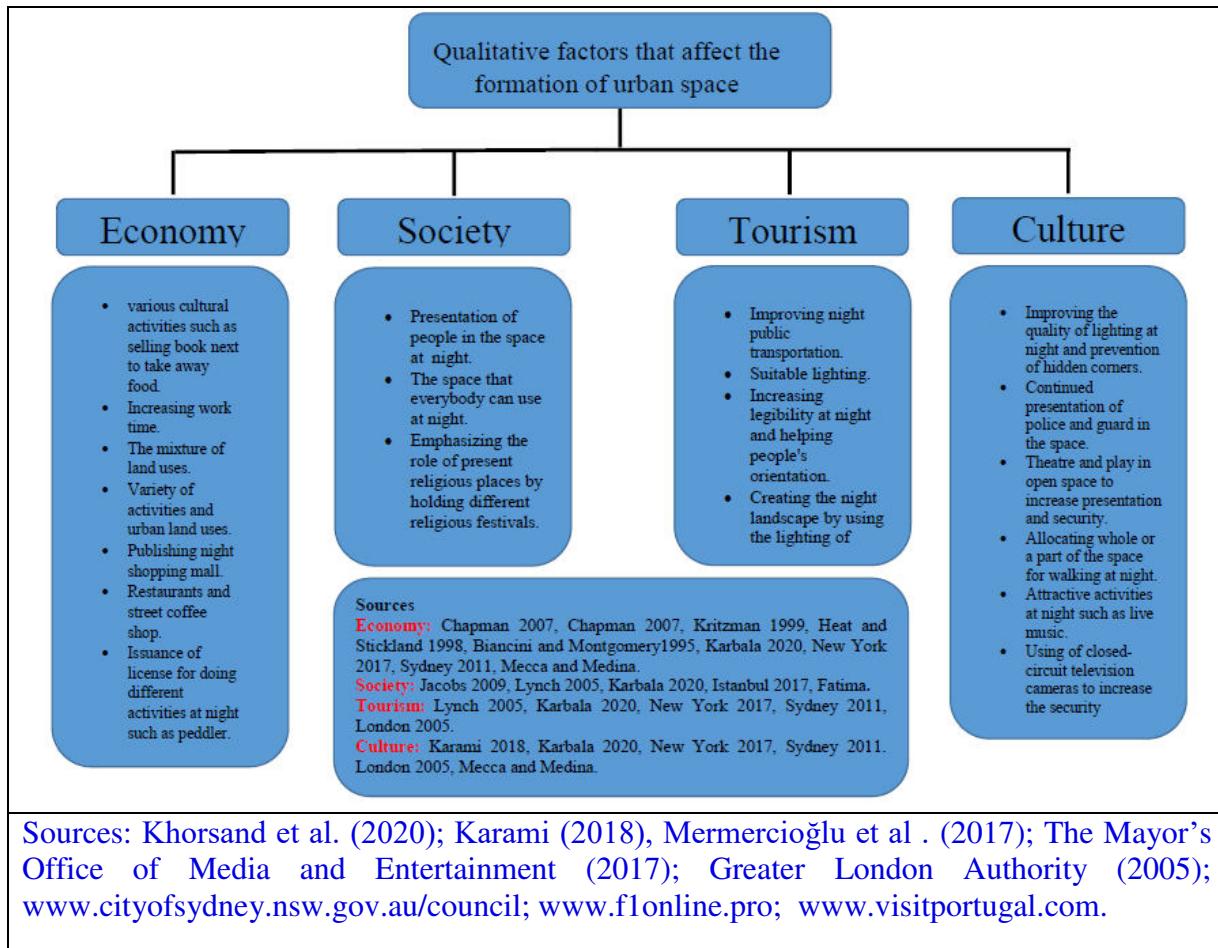
Table 3: Night tourism indexes from the viewpoint of the researchers

Researchers	Year	Indexes
Biancini and Montgomery	1995	time function

Rob Krier	1996	liveliness, physical
Heat and Stickland	1998	economy, security, liveliness
Kritzman	1999	flexibility, revenue, meaning
Chapman	2007	liveliness
Jacobs & Yatmo	2009	economy, presence, security, aesthetic and attraction of night urban landscape, the safety of urban spaces, suitable arrangement of urban elements and furniture, and night-active presence of population in urban spaces.
Nuvolti	2010	the degree of briskness and dynamic of night activities, facilities, access to the facilities and tourist attractions, night transportation.
Kuo et al	2012	night local markets, shops, entertainment, street performances, health, security, attraction, excess and variety, comfort, validity.
Stevenson et al	2013	security, night presence of people in urban spaces, theatres, shopping malls, restaurants, services of night transportation.
Shaw & Carmona	2014	liveliness, revenue, economy, services of night public transportation, city night activities, presence of people in urban spaces during the night, urban services and night entertainments, active urban centers at night.
Shoval	2018	Liveliness, economy, tourist attractions, night transportation, night life
Veríssimo, Moraes, Breda, Guizi, Costa	2020	Touristic orientated urban planning, night life activities, night time economy, presence of people at night, security
Inchausti-Sintes, Voltes-Dorta	2020	economic impact of the tourism, night public transportation, flexibility in night activities
de la Calle et al.	2021	Sustainable touristic spaces, night lighting in urban spaces, cultural spaces at night, economy development

Designing the conceptual model of the research

Economy, society, tourism, and culture are the fourfold variables that create rebirth 24 hour cities, according to successful experiences of reviving nightlife in Karbala, New York, Istanbul, Sydney, London, Fátima and Mecca, and Medina. Each city has taken steps to attain its objectives. The conceptual model of the research, which includes four factors and related indexes for each factor, has been designed in accordance with these items.



Sources: Khorsand et al. (2020); Karami (2018), Mermercioğlu et al . (2017); The Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment (2017); Greater London Authority (2005); www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/council; www.f1online.pro; www.visitportugal.com.

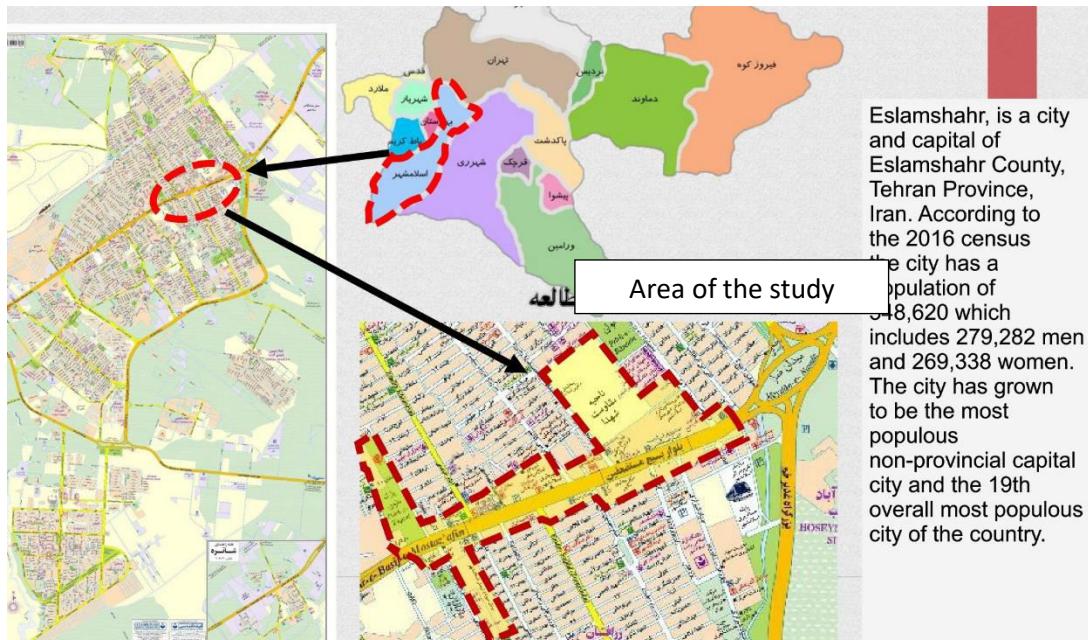
Fig. 1: The conceptual model of the research

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

Eslamshahr, is a city and capital of Eslamshahr County, Tehran Province, Iran. According to the 2016 census the city has a population of 548,620 which includes 279,282 men and 269,338 women. The city has grown to be the most populous non-provincial capital city and the 19th overall most populous city of the country. The área of the study is the main région of the Eslamshahr (Basij Boulevard) that includes various activities and places that meet the necessities of the night life of the région.

Fig. 2: Introduction of the study area



Matrix of principles and indexes

The analysis shows that 13 important principles identified in the design of the urban body (mentioned in Table 1) can be effective in different indicators of urban night spaces in four dimensions: economic, social, tourism and cultural. As a result, a matrix (Table 5) is created utilizing the principles as well as the four variables and characteristics that affect the 24-hour urban area. Each principle is represented by a lowercase English letter, while each feature is represented by a capital letter in English. This matrix was examined by ten experts using the Delphi method. Each expert assigned a value from 1 to 5 to each principle in the matrix by comparing each principle to each index in proportion to its significance and efficacy, as shown in Table 5.

The results indicate that in the economic factor indicators: principles of urban design, presence, vitality, safety and security, in the social factor: principles of presence, safety, security and vitality, in the tourism factor: readability, safety and security and presence and also in the cultural factor : The principles of safety and security, presence and vitality have the highest impact on creating a 24-hour urban space.

Table 6 shows the average of the numbers obtained in this matrix, and the obtained numbers are sorted into three categories using the Jenks theory in GIS and cluster analysis logic. Some principles, according to this logic, They have the least impact on the indicators, with an average of 1.2 to 2.4, and the principles with an average of 2.5 to 3.5 have the most impact on the indicators.

The average of the numbers obtained is shown in the matrix of Table 6. These numbers are divided into three categories using Jenks theory in GIS environment and using cluster analysis logic. According to the analysis, the principles whose average is between 1.2 to 2.4 had the least impact on the indicators and the principles whose average numbers were between 2.5 to 3.5 had a moderate effect on the indicators. Also, those principles whose average numbers are in the first cluster, have the greatest impact on the effective indicators of 24-hour urban space.

The relevant measures can be stated and analyzed according to the case study by acquiring the indicators and factors that have the greatest impact on the 24-hour urban space. Each measure is analyzed and examined using four methods: meta-documents, field surveys, questionnaires,

statistics and information on the case sample, and recommendations to revive the urban space of the street based on the findings of the research. Basij Boulevard in Eslamshar is offered as a nighttime city space.

Table. 4: Matrix of principles and indexes

		The Principles and Criteria of Urban Design												
		a. Liveliness	b. Flexibility	c. Security	d. Revenue	e. Enclosing the space	f. Scale & Proportion	g. Distinct spaces	h. Realm principle	i. Combination principle	j. Equilibrium principle	k. Presence	l. Improvement of the urban landscape	m. Legibility
Explaining the principles of urban design to creating 24 hours urban space		4	3.1 5	2.9 5	3.2 5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6 7	2.3 7	4.2	2.6	2.7
Economic Factors	A. various cultural activities such as selling book next to take away food	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.2 5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.9 5	1.9
	B. Increasing work time	3.1	2.5	3.8	3.2 5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.9 5	1.9
	C. The mixture of land uses	3.4	4 5	3.9 5	3.8 7	2.6	2.2	2.7 5	2.1 5	3.5	2.9	4.3	2.5	2.5
	D. Variety of activities and urban land uses	4.1	3.7	3.7	4	2.4	2.3 7	2.7 5	2.3	3.5	2.6	4.2	3.1	2.8
	E. Publishing night shopping mall	4.6	3.5	4.3	3.7	2	2.3 5	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	4.5	2.4	2.6
	F. Restaurants and street coffee shop	4.4	3	3.7	3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6 5	2.2	3.9	2.7	3.2
	G. Issuance of license for doing different activities at night such as peddler	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	2	1.7	1.9	2	2.4	2.2	3.8	1.6	1.9
	The measure of principles in Economic factors	27. 3	23. 45	26	22. 7	15. 87	15. 72	17	14. 35	14. 55	15. 47	28. 60	16. 80	17. 65
Social Factors	H. Presence of people in the space at night	4.1	3.3	4.5	3	2.3 7	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	4.7	2.5 5	2.8
	I. The space that everybody can use at night	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.3 5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0 5	1.9 5	2.2	4.8	2.5	2.6
	J. Emphasizing the role of present religious places by holding different religious festivals	3.4	3.2	4	3.2	2.5 5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.4
	The measure of principles in Social factors	11. 9	10. 3	13. 1	9.5 5	7.2 2	6.9	6.6	6.4 5	6.9 5	6.7	13. 8	7.9 5	8.8

Table. 5: The summary of results from the matrix of principles and indexes

Factors	The most effective principle
Economic Factors Total score: 256.46	presence, liveliness, security
Social Factors Total score: 116.22	Presence, security, liveliness
Tourism Factors Total score: 150.90	Legibility, security, presence
Cultural Factors Total score: 215.50	Security, presence, liveliness

The most effective principle to create the 24 hours urban space

Presence

Analyzing present indexes of the study area

In terms of cultural activities and their relationship to liveliness and presence, there are a few cultural and religious land uses in Basij Boulevard, including the mosque at the end of the way and the Basij Boulevard public library in the center of the path, according to current land uses. Administrative land uses in Basij Boulevard work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., whereas commercial land uses work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (some of them are 9 am; 12 pm). Several mixed land uses can be found along the path, the majority of which are a mix of residential-commercial and residential-administrative purposes. This increases the revenue of the space while also increasing the population. As the population of the space grows, so does the security.landuse According to the detailed plan and land use map, there are 15 types of land uses: residential, commercial, sanitary, tourism, urban municipal facilities and equipment, educational, industrial, recreational, green space, sport, cultural, administrative, transportation, and depot and social service. The various land uses along the path's edge have caused people to congregate there and increased the number of people. Some delicatessens, restaurants, and other businesses along this path provide service throughout the day and also serve customers at night, some until midnight and others until 2 p.m. On the map, there are also current retail complexes; the most prominent and largest of these is Basij Boulevard traditional market.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was created based on the measures that were discovered during analysis. Table 6 summarizes the findings. According to the median assessment of each question, items with a score greater than 278 have the most impact on improving the 24 hour urban space.

Table 6. The results of the questionnaire

Factor/Question	Measure of answer
Allocating the space at night to walk and increase liveliness	343
Tourism land uses and increasing the more presence of women,	342

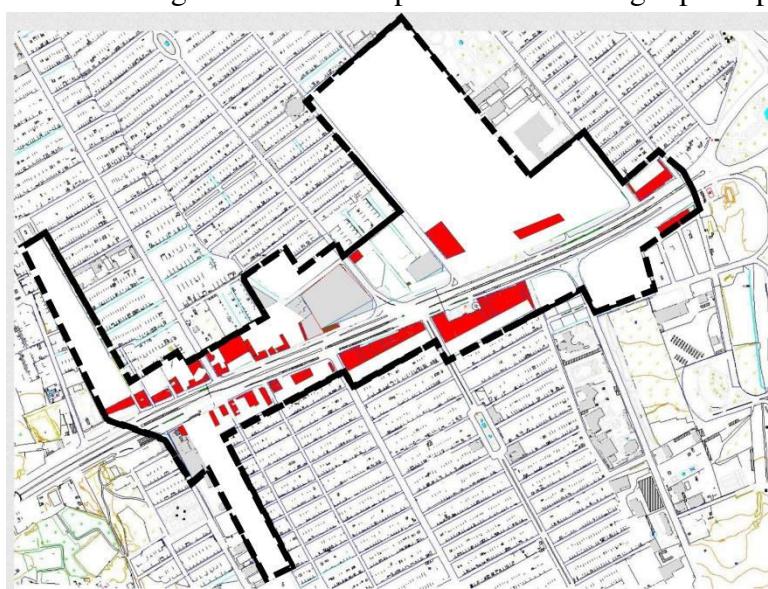
children, and elders during the night	
Recreational land uses and increasing the more presence of women, children, and elders during the night	332
Lighting and increasing presence.	321
Delicatessen and increasing liveliness	303
The kind of lighting and increasing legibility and improvement of orientation	299
Commercial land uses and increasing the more presence of women, children, and elders during the night	281
Peddlers and increasing liveliness, security, and presence	275
Performance of play in pedestrian space and increasing liveliness	263
Lighting the unique building and attracting the people	248
Mobile book shop and increasing liveliness	214
Educated land uses and increasing the more presence of women, children, and elders during the night	210
Sports land uses and increasing the more presence of women, children, and elders during the night	194

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The definition of urban design principles was the starting point for this research. The classification of qualitative indexes that affect creating and reviving night spaces in four economic, social, tourism, and cultural dimensions was the result of this part's study of the literature review and different theoretical frameworks. The result of this part's study was the classification of qualitative indexes that affect creating and reviving night spaces in four economic, social, tourism, and cultural dimensions (Fig.1). Then, among the relevant subindexes of each size, four indexes of restoring nightlife were identified. During the process of urban design, the phases of recognition, analysis, consideration, and offering recognition have been made available in this study. Using the criteria and taking into account the world's experiences with this issue as well as a literature analysis, this study attempted to uncover effective urban design principles for reviving nightlife.

Recognition of design: According to the affective factors, the indexes (Table 4) and the results from the matrix of principles and indexes (Table 5), the below actions are suggested to have nightlife:

Reviving economic factors: 1- Encouraging the land uses and shopping centers to be active at night to increase security and presence 2- Providing a particular space for peddlers to increase presence 3- Issuance of a license for the different activities that can be done by women and children to be used the space by everyone at night and increase liveliness 4- Locating active land uses at night next to inactive land uses to increase security 5- Varieties of activities in the wall at night to increase presence 6- Using open spaces for different



commercial activities to attract the people to be there at night and then improve security and presence 7- Locating activities with the mixed land uses, one of them or more have 24 hours activity to increase security at night.

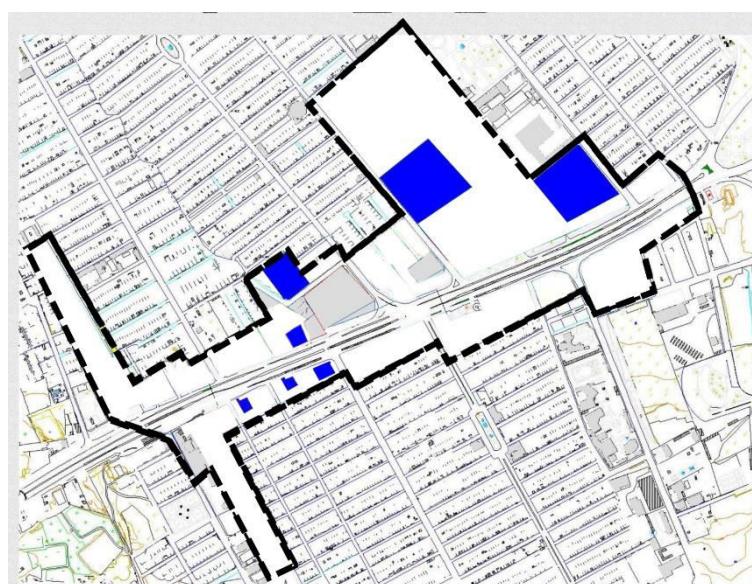
Fig. 3: Active commercial activities during the day

Reviving social factors: 1- Encouraging land uses to have 24 hours activity to increase presence 2- Encouraging the present religious land use to be active during night and day to increase presence 3- Improving the commercial land uses to increase the presence of the people at night 4- Improving tourism and cultural land uses to increase the presence of the people at night.



Fig. 4: Active activities during the day

Reviving cultural factors: 1- Encouraging the present religious land use in the area to produce cultural and recreational activities at night to increase presence 2- Improving social control to increase security 3- Supervision of guards in parks, green spaces, and commercial centers with police officers to increase security 4- Allocating the space for walking at night-after midnight to increase liveliness and presence 5- Using closed-circuit television cameras in the space to increase security 6- Creating delicatessens and various and attractive activities



in the particular place for walking to increase presence.

Fig. 5: Active cultural activities during the day

Reviving tourism factors: 1- Installing lights in the Alstom Power station wall to provide light and security and improve orientation 2- Good management of public transportation service at night to increase security 3- Using open space for varieties of cultural activities such as music performance to attract the people at night and increase liveliness and presence 4- Making rules for the lighting of the land uses to prevent light pollution and increase legibility, liveliness, and presence 5- Improving the position of urban furniture and stop spaces with lighting to creating suitable spaces for watching cultural activities such as play six special lighting of buildings and indicative land uses to increase legibility.

Comprehensive Plan for all the dimensions

According to the studies and analyzes and the results of the research method, a comprehensive map of the suitable and proposed situation for nightlife in Eslamshahr neighborhood has been compiled. In this map, all the improved cultural, social, economic and tourist activities can be seen, which are located at specific intervals and in relation to each other, in addition to meeting all the needs during the night and prevent large crowds at night to cause congestion, and there should be no noise or disturbance for the citizens living there. In addition, there should be a proper dispersion in terms of land uses to prevent the spread of pandemics.

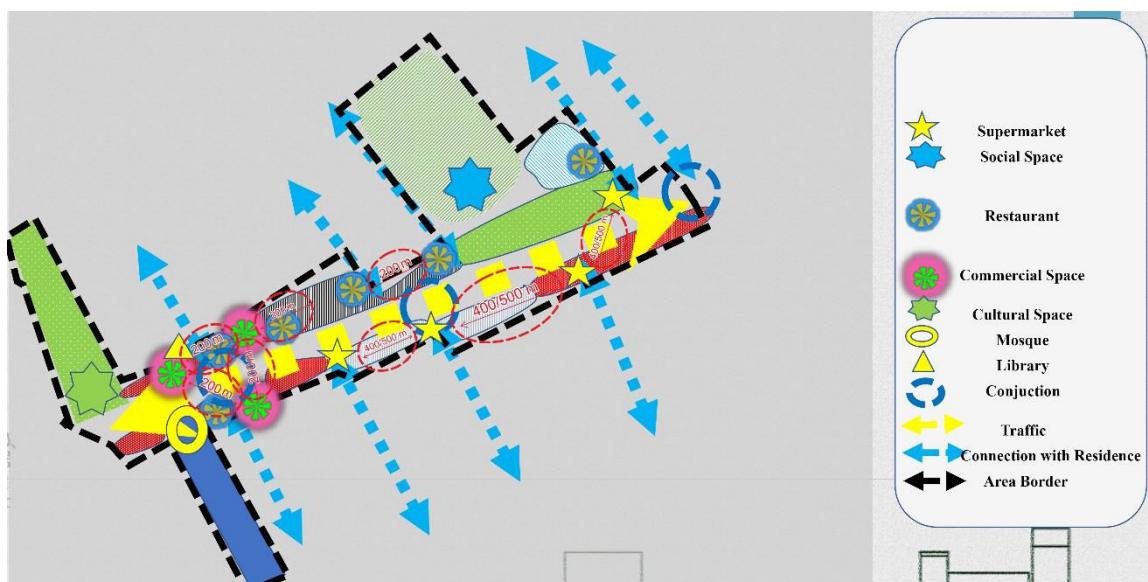


Fig. 6: Comprehensive plan for modified activities in night time

EXTRA NOTE

According to the analyses that have been done from the matrix of principles and indexes, (as it has been told, the principles have been shown by small letters and the indexes by capital letters), the median scores of each square of the matrix has been obtained by using Delphi method and comparing two by two of each one and getting the measure of each square of the

matrix, the result is shown by the codes in (Table 7), maximum, medium and minimum impact is shown in each code.

Table. 7: The result of cluster analysis of the matrix of principles and indexes

Affective indexes on creating the 24 hours urban space by principles and criteria of urban design	ID	Interval numbers
	Maximum impact	
	Medium impact	
Pc, Ik, Nl, Hk, Ea, Ra, Ic, Lc, Oc, Qk, Mm, Nm, Sa, Hc, Qc, Ek, Lm, Fa, Ia, Qa, Kc, Sk, Om, Ec, Tc, Ck, Jk, Lk, Rk, Ll, Ol, Dk, Nk, Da, Ha, Mc, Mk, Ok, Aa, Na, Cb, Jc, Dd, Ak, Kk, Cc, Rd, La, Nc, Rc, Sc, Fk, Pk, Ib, Bc, Cd, Gk, Ga, Db, Rb, Dc, Fc, Ed, Bk, Oa, Gb, Gc, Nd, Km		5 ≤ x ≤ 6/3
Eb, Qb, Qd, Ci, Di, Ca, Ja, Ld, Od, Sd, Ml, Jm, Id, Pd, Ka, Ma, Hb, Rm, Ad, Bd, Jb, Sb, Jd, Kd, Md, Td, Fm, Ab, Ba, Dl, Tk, Fb, Fd, Hd, Nb, Ac, Kb, Ji, Cj, Jl, Ql, Rl, Qm, Sm, Pa, Dm, Hm, Cg, Dg, Gd, Fe, Jj, Fl, Am, Ce, Lb, Qe, Ff, Lf, Eg, Jh, Rh, Ai, Dj, Al, Em, Im, Pm, Je, Hl, Bb, Cl, Il, Sl, Cm Ob, Pb, De, Af, If, Jf, Nf, Qf, Sf, Ag, Fg, Ah, Gi, El, He, Df, Aj, Ef, Mb, Ie, Ig, Dh, Ph, Qh, Li, Qi, Kl, Ae, Le, Oe, Cf , Mf, Of, Bg, Jg, Qg, Rg, Nh, Fj, Gj, Ij , Ta, Ch, Sh, Pe, Re, Se, Te, Bf, Hf, Rf, Hg, Sg, Fh, Ei, Hi, Ih, Lh, Ee, Ge, Kf, Lg, Gh, Th, Ni, Lj, Ii, Bm, Be, Gg , Eh, Mh, Ki, Mi, Oi, Ri, Si, Oj, Qj, Bl , Pl, Gm, Mg, Kh, Me, Ne, Og, Pg, Hh , Oh, Hj, Kj, Pj, Sj, Tb, Rj, Ke, Gf, Ng , Tg, Bi, Ej, Nj, Fi, Pf, Tf, Gl, Tm, Kg , Bh, Pi, Bj, Mj, Tj, Tl, Ti	5/3 ≤ x ≤ 5/2	
Ob, Pb, De, Af, If, Jf, Nf, Qf, Sf, Ag, Fg, Ah, Gi, El, He, Df, Aj, Ef, Mb, Ie, Ig, Dh, Ph, Qh, Li, Qi, Kl, Ae, Le, Oe, Cf , Mf, Of, Bg, Jg, Qg, Rg, Nh, Fj, Gj, Ij , Ta, Ch, Sh, Pe, Re, Se, Te, Bf, Hf, Rf, Hg, Sg, Fh, Ei, Hi, Ih, Lh, Ee, Ge, Kf, Lg, Gh, Th, Ni, Lj, Ii, Bm, Be, Gg , Eh, Mh, Ki, Mi, Oi, Ri, Si, Oj, Qj, Bl , Pl, Gm, Mg, Kh, Me, Ne, Og, Pg, Hh , Oh, Hj, Kj, Pj, Sj, Tb, Rj, Ke, Gf, Ng , Tg, Bi, Ej, Nj, Fi, Pf, Tf, Gl, Tm, Kg , Bh, Pi, Bj, Mj, Tj, Tl, Ti	4/2 ≤ x ≤ 2/1	

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