

Urban Night-Time Design for More Livable Sustainable New Communities. Case Study: El Sheikh Zayed City

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Submitted: 05/05/2024 Revised: 18/06/2024 Accepted: 24/06/2024

Abstract: Egypt has a diverse and fascinating nightlife that has become an integral part of Egyptian society. There are wide range of activities, which take place in the tolerably cooler climate of the night. These activities range from a variety of dining experiences to different forms of entertainment. In 2022, the total number of overnight stays in Egypt amounted to 131.05 million. This was an increase of 39.7 percent compared to the previous year when the number of overnight stays was 93.82 million. In the UK, the night-time economy has an average annual turnover of around £66 billion, contributing around 6% of GDP to the UK economy. The development and management of the night-time economy is one of the most important issues facing cities around the globe. This paper aims to examine the Urban Night-Time design guidelines for the development of livability new Egyptian communities to achieve sustainable night-time entertainment activities in urban night spaces. To this end, we tried to review the concept of "Urban Night-Time Design" as a crucial element in fostering vibrant and sustainable new communities. It argues that well-designed nightlife spaces can contribute to a community's livability by promoting social interaction, cultural expression, and economic activity, the main research question what do we need to improve night-time economy in Egypt? To achieve this aim, the methodology of the paper is shaped by three parts, part one the theoretical background consists of five concepts, Night-time economy, Night-time management, Urban night safety, Urban night spaces, and Night-time activities. Part two analytical study of 10 global experiences of night life, namely (London, New York, Sydney, Amsterdam, Istanbul, Tehran, Kuala Lumpur, Beirut, Riyadh, and Dubai), to conclude from part one and two the guidelines for urban night-time design. Part three the comparative analytical study for the case study El-Shiekh Zayed city as a new Egyptian community, by observing and analyzing the derived guidelines weights for urban night-time design in El Sheikh Zayed City, and the relative weights were determined according to their degree of importance in night life to understand and know the extent to which these guidelines have been achieved in Sheikh Zayed City as a new Egyptian community.

Keywords: *Nightlife, Night-time economy, Night-time management, Night-time entertainment activities, livable sustainable new communities, Urban night-time design.*

1. Urban Night life

Nightlife is a collective term for a diverse range of activities taking place in town and city centers generally between the hours of 6pm and 6am [1]. It includes retail, culture, leisure, transportation, and accommodation, as well as supporting services such as security and supply chains. Nightlife vision has started just because of tourism purposes and mostly people prefer having a nap or a resting time in a proper manner all over the country [2].

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1.1. Night-time Economy

The concept of the night-time economy appeared in the 1970s in the U.K. and began to develop in the 1990s. The night-time economy is the economic activity that occurs from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m. the next day. The nature of the night-time economy and the trends in night-time consumption behavior widely vary between countries and even between different locations within a country. A dynamic and diverse night-time economy can stimulate tourism, enhance the local economy, and help create desirable living spaces. On a national level, the night-time economy significantly contributes to both economic growth and job creation. Although a flourishing night-time economy has evident advantages, it can also pose challenges for local communities, such as crime, anti-social behavior, and alcohol-related hospital admissions, which all exert extra strain on police and emergency services [3].

1.2. Night-time management

The night-time economy requires the same management policies, structures, and strategies as the daytime economy. This means training and appointing specialists across city planning, regeneration, economic development, tourism, and enforcement. It means exploring how to incorporate these uses into how the city

grows and supports its people and infrastructure. The movement to deliver night-time visions, plans and bespoke authorities like the night mayor has taken a solid hold in many local governments around the world. Drawing upon a wider multidisciplinary literature on assemblages of urban governance we can suggest that exclusionary processes in the NTE operate across four overlapping modes [4]:

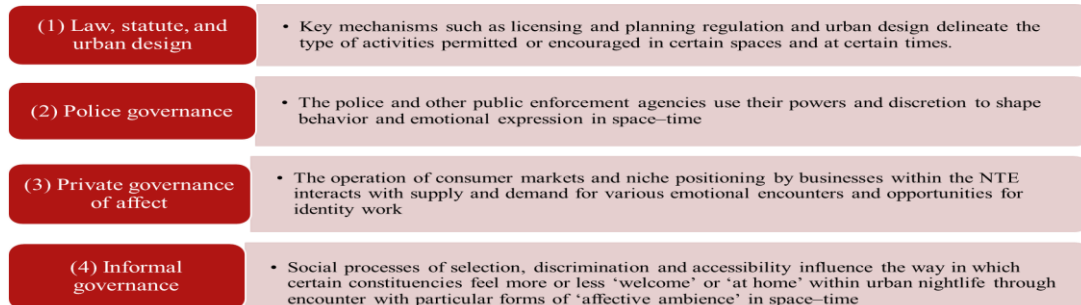


Fig (1): Management processes in the NTE operate across four overlapping modes

The night-time economy (NTE) is a vital part of many cities, providing jobs, entertainment, and a sense of vibrancy. However, it can also be a challenging

environment to manage, due to the variety of stakeholders involved and the potential for conflict. Stakeholders in the NTE can be broadly divided into three groups:

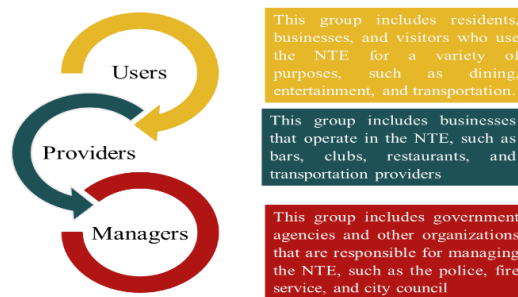


Fig (2): Stakeholders in the NTE divided into three groups

1.3. Urban night safety

Urban Safety refers to the extent to which a city's inhabitants can live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of bodily harm or intimidation [5]. It should be viewed as a complex set of ever-changing and interconnected problems related to: Physical built environment, Socioeconomic practices, and Systems (governmental, service provision, environmental). Urban

Night safety is a crucial aspect of ensuring a vibrant and enjoyable urban experience, as cities expand and nightlife activities increase, it becomes increasingly important to prioritize safety measures that protect individuals and foster a sense of security. Urban night safety considerations for enhancing quality of life based on good practice research and investigation of the different experiences of Nightlife safety globally [6]



Fig (3): Urban night safety considerations

1.4. Urban night-time spaces

Urban night-time spaces had chances for social interaction exist differently within different urban

nightlife establishments. Bars, restaurants, cafes, and other nightlife venues provide pleasant places for informal social activities among strangers and friends [7].

1.4.1. Night-time activities:

For Georges River Council in Australia [8], the term Night-time Economy generally refers to the mix of

business, leisure, social and cultural activities, and experiences that take place after 6pm and can be broken down into Core, Non- Core and Supply sectors.

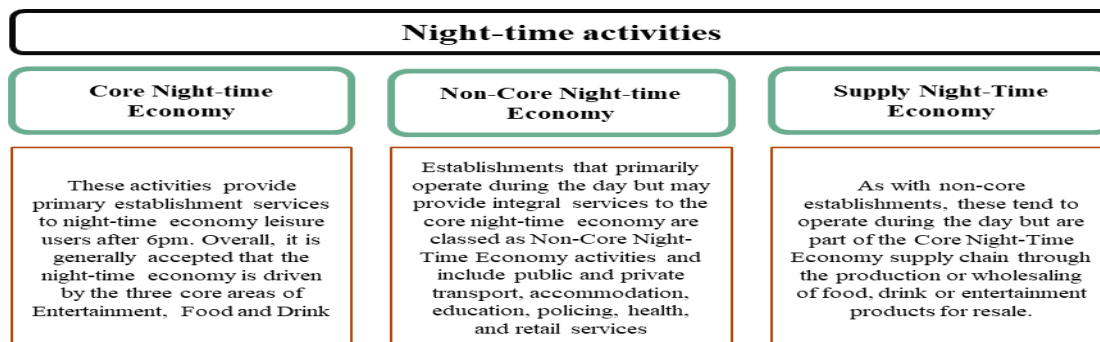


Fig (4): Night-time activities classification

1.4.2. Activity night-time patterns distribution:

To classify the place making processes especially at night, it is important first to know who uses the place and how the place is being used to present a certain night activity

pattern and then to form a physical pattern. That's why understanding the potential relationships and the different physical setting on human activities is an analytical skit to the designer or urban planner to understand and find out whether the spaces are working or not.

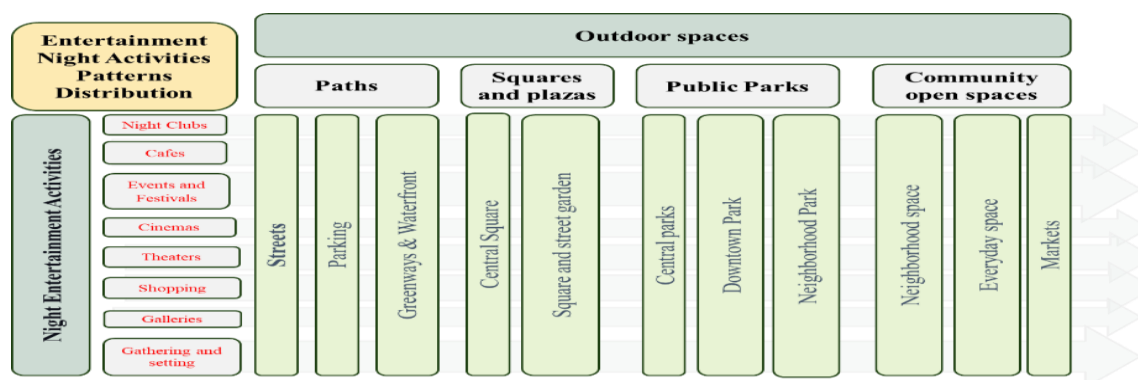


Fig (5): Activity night-time patterns distribution

1.4.3. Design characteristics and the livability of public spaces:

Previous research in urban design noticed some knowledge about the physical attributes or design characteristics according to Whyte (1980), Appleyard

(1981), Carmona Et Al., 2010) [9], Gehl (2010) [10] and (project for public spaces, 2009) that may help in creating livability in urban public spaces. The characteristics mentioned in the previous literature area discussed below as follows:

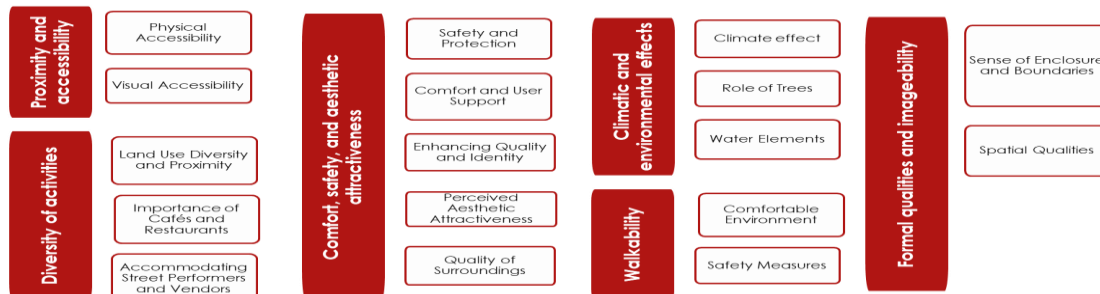


Fig (6): Design characteristics and the livability of public spaces.

2. The global experiences of Nightlife

This section will explore the nightlife experiences of ten global cities: London, New York, Sydney, Amsterdam, Istanbul, Tehran, Kuala Lumpur, Beirut, Riyadh, and

Dubai. By analyzing these experiences, we will identify the key factors contributing to successful nightlife in these cities. We will categorize the types of nocturnal activities and assess their impact on the city's night economy. Additionally, we will investigate the management of

nightlife and identify the officials responsible for organizing these activities.

Table (1): Nightlife experiences of ten global cities

City	Description
London, United Kingdom	<p>-London, the capital of England with total area 1,572 km² and population expected to reach 10.8 million by 2041 - up from 8.8 million in 2017.</p> <p>-The Night-time Management & Regulations by city-wide administration is coordinated by the Greater London Authority (GLA), while local administration is carried out by 33 borough governments.</p> <p>- In the UK, the night-time economy has an average annual turnover of around £66 billion, contributing around 6% of GDP to the UK economy [11].</p> <p>-Night-time tourism in London is an integral part of the entertainment/culture/tourism sector which is one of the cornerstones of the London economy, employing 310,000 people in 1999 (8% of the total workforce) [12].</p> <p>-The Night-time economy in London represented in the business that brings a staggering £26.3bn to London's economy every year through 723,000 night-time workers is directly supported by the night-time economy £40.1bn is the Gross Value added (GVA) by the night-time economy [13].</p>
New York, USA	<p>-New York City comprises 5 boroughs sitting where the Hudson River meets the Atlantic Ocean with total area 141,297 km² and population 8.468 million (2021).</p> <p>-In August 2017, the City Council passed Local Law 178, officially creating New York City's Office of Nightlife [14].</p> <p>-The nightlife industry is a major driver of tourism, with visitors spending an estimated \$12 billion in the city each year on nightlife activities.</p> <p>-Nightlife is a major economy with more than 25,000 nightlife establishments citywide. In 2016, the nightlife industry supported 299,000 jobs with \$13.1 billion in employee compensation and \$35.1 billion in total economic output. This annual economic impact also yielded \$697 million in tax revenue for New York City. The nightlife sector is growing faster than the rest of the city's economy, with an annualized growth rate of 7% for jobs and 9% for wages.</p> <p>-Food service is the backbone of NYC's nightlife economy, responsible for most jobs, employee compensation, and economic output [15].</p>
Sydney, Australia	<p>-Sydney, capital of New South Wales and one of Australia's largest cities with total area 12,368 km² and population 5.312 million (2019).</p> <p>-In May 2017, the Committee for Sydney established a Commission on the Night-time Economy in Greater Sydney. The work of this Committee reflects the fact that a successful nighttime economy requires the coordination of multiple agencies and actors, effective planning and good governance and regulation [16].</p> <p>-NTE generates significant economic and social benefits for Australia. These benefits include increased employment with NTE supporting 722,000 jobs, making it a major employer in Australia.</p> <p>-NTE contributes to increasing tax revenues, as NTE generates billions of dollars in tax revenues for the government. It also contributes to increased tourism as international visitors spend billions of dollars on NTE activities each year, thus providing opportunities for social interaction and cultural expression [17].</p>
Amsterdam, Netherlands	<p>-Amsterdam is the Netherlands' capital, with total area 219.4 km², and population of 921,402 within the city proper, 1,457,018 in the urban area and 2,480,394 in the metropolitan area.</p> <p>- The Night Mayor is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring a dynamic nightlife. It helps build bridges between the municipality, (small) business owners and residents.</p> <p>-The tourism industry is growing so fast that attracts 17m tourists annually, mostly to the historic center. This is expected to grow over the next seven or eight years by 5% a year. By 2025, the city, which holds just over 850,000 people, is expected to receive almost 24m tourists annually [18].</p> <p>-Amsterdam is a service center, with only about one-tenth of its workforce employed in manufacturing. Banking and insurance also have been a mainstay of the Amsterdam economy, together accounting for about one-eighth of all jobs, while about one-sixth of jobholders are employed in health, cultural, and social services [19].</p> <p>-Another important part of the city's economy, tourism, accounts for about one-tenth of all jobs [20].</p>

Istanbul, Turkey	<p>-Istanbul is a major city in Turkey that straddles Europe and Asia across the Bosphorus Strait with total area of over 5,300km², population in 2023 is 15,848,000.</p> <p>-The Municipality is the primary institution for collaboration as the rules and restrictions established by this organization directly affect the condition and the performance of Nightlife. The municipality plays an active role in listening to all parties in the cluster and finding solutions to problems as soon as possible.</p> <p>-The nightlife industry has become an important field in Turkey's economy and culture. In 2012 Istanbul was reported to be one of the top 15 cities in the world with the craziest nightlife [21].</p> <p>-Turkey, being an important touristic destination in the world that offers a wide range of nightlife activities. However, there economic challenges that affect over this vibrant nightlife as the currency depreciation the Turkish lira has lost significant value against major currencies, affecting the income of performers and businesses. Since 2018, an ongoing economic crisis has impacted small businesses, including those in the nightlife industry [22].</p>
Tehran, Iran	<p>-Tehran, the capital city of Iran with total area 270 square miles, Population: 8.694 million (2016).</p> <p>-Nightlife in the traditional culture of Iran has a different definition from the urban nightlife common in western countries. The Iranian government enforces strict religious restrictions, which limits the types of businesses that can operate in the night economy.</p> <p>-Tehran is one of Iran's leading tourism destinations, and the city is home to an array of famous tourist attractions. In 2016, Tehran received 1.64 million foreign tourists [23].</p> <p>- The nightlife scene in Tehran is not as vibrant as in some other cities, and there are some restrictions on public places. The Iranian economy has been under sanctions for many years, which has made it difficult for businesses to operate in the night economy.</p> <p>-The night economy in Tehran is slowly growing. There are several initiatives underway to promote the night economy, such as the development of new nightlife districts and the introduction of new regulations that are more supportive of businesses in the night economy [24].</p>
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	<p>-Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia. The area of the city is 243 km². The current metro area population of Kuala Lumpur in 2023 is 8,622,000.</p> <p>- The Malaysian government has taken an initiative through the Economic Transformation Program (2010) to develop a nightlife activity for economic growth and tourism attraction under National Key Economic Area (NKEAs).</p> <p>-In 2019, Tourism Malaysia was allocated a NKEA budget of RM25 million to undertake tactical campaigns with tour operators and airlines. A total of 145 joint promotional campaigns were implemented in all major markets, resulting in a RM916.8 million return on investment as reported until the third quarter of 2019 [25].</p> <p>-The New Economic Policy (NEP) played a significant role in the urbanization and growth of Greater Kuala Lumpur. The NEP was a two-pronged strategy aimed at eradicating poverty and restructuring the economy to eliminate the identification of race with economic function and geographical location [26].</p>
Beirut, Lebanon	<p>-Beirut is the capital and largest city of Lebanon with total area 19.8 km². As of 2014, Greater Beirut has a population of 2.5 million.</p> <p>-Stakeholders in Beirut are divided into two parts: the first part is represented by those who are directly developing and managing nightlife tourism. Those include: the shops' owners and tourists. The second part is represented by those who have partial contribution to tourism development and have less control over tourism management. These are: the residents, the Lebanese government where the role of Lebanese government was ineffective, no rules and regulations were developed to maintain a balanced and equitable tourism growth [27].</p> <p>-Nightlife tourism in Lebanon represents a major tourism form which is more concentrated in Beirut. The tourism industry in Lebanon is one of the major contributors to the local economy and a main source of revenue generation and employment. According to the WTTC, in 2013, the direct contribution of the tourism industry to the GDP in Lebanon is 6.9% and the total contribution for the same year registered 19.2%.</p> <p>-The Lebanese economy suffers from an unstable political situation and a lack of supportive infrastructure, the entrepreneurial culture among Lebanese appears to be robust with almost a quarter of the adult population owns businesses [28].</p>

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	<p>-Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital and main financial hub, is on a desert plateau in the country's center with total area: 1,973 km² and population: 7.677 million (2018).</p> <p>-While traditional Western-style nightlife such as bars and clubs are not prevalent due to cultural and legal restrictions, Nightlife programs in Riyadh serve as great attractions. Riyadh is working to transform itself into a more livable city that offers an entertaining and high quality of life for those that live there. Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia, is working to transform itself into a more livable city that offers an entertaining and high quality of life for those that live there.</p> <p>-Quality of Life Program – The program was launched in 2018 and aims to improve the lifestyle and quality of life of residents and visitors to the Kingdom by creating an environment that bolsters citizen participation in cultural, entertainment, sports, tourism, and urban activities. In doing so, the program seeks to diversify entertainment opportunities in the Kingdom. Saudi Arabia has organized +2,000 events, including 1,750 entertainment, 50 sports and 56 cultural events, which have been attended by more than 46 million visitors [29].</p>
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	<p>-Dubai is a city and emirate in the United Arab Emirates known for luxury shopping, ultramodern architecture, and a lively nightlife scene. The total area of the city is 1,610 km², and Population 3,564,931.</p> <p>-Dubai Municipality is one of the largest government institutions in the country. It is managed by a director general who in turn is accountable to the chairman of Dubai Municipality, a member of the ruling family. The director general oversees six sectors and 34 departments, which employ about 11,000 people. The municipality not only manages services in the city but is a key driver of economic growth in the emirate [30].</p> <p>-The tourism sector is one of the key sectors that support the policy of economic diversification in the UAE, as this sector contributes to the support and growth of non-oil GDP and to creating jobs in the State's labor market. In 2019, the State's tourism sector output increased by 5.6% to AED 177.8 billion (11.9% of GDP). Moreover, the sector contributed to creating about 745 thousand jobs in 2019, which is 11.1% of the State's labor market, compared to 702 thousand jobs in 2018. Total tourism expenditure amounted to AED 182.2 billion in 2019, and visitor spending accounted for 77.6% of total spending, while the proportion of spending on domestic tourism was 22.4% of the total, and leisure tourism accounted for the largest share, amounting to 79%, compared to 21% for business tourism [31].</p>

2.1. Conclusion of the Global Experiences of Nightlife

City	Area and Population	Night Life																								
		Night-time Economy			Night-time Management						Night Activities								Urban Night Spaces							
		Vibrant	Not Vibrant	Ongoing	Authority	office	Commission	Municipality	Government	Mayor	Entertainment	Sports	Venues	Shopping	Food	Drink	Culture	Religion	Neighborhood	Square	District	Street	Park	Waterfront	Market	Distinctive Area
London, United Kingdom	Area: 1,572 km² population 10.8 million by 2041	✓			✓														✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
New York, USA	Area: 141,297 km² Population: 8.468 million (2021)	✓				✓														✓	✓		✓			
Sydney, Australia	Area: 12,368 km² Population: 5.312 million (2019)	✓					✓														✓			✓		✓
Amsterdam, Netherlands	Area: 219.4 km² Population: 1,457,018 million	✓							✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Istanbul, Turkey	Area: 5,300km² Population: 15,848,000 million (2023)		✓				✓												✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

City	Area and Popula tion	Night Life																								
		Night- time Economy			Night-time Management						Night Activities								Urban Night Spaces							
		Vibrant	Not Vibrant	Ongoing	Authority	office	Commission	Municipality	Government	Mayor	Entertainment	Sports	Venues	Shopping	Food	Drink	Culture	Religion	Neighborhood	Square	District	Street	Park	Waterfront	Market	Distinctive Area
Tehran, Iran	Area: 270 square miles Populat ion: 8.694 million (2016)		✓					✓										✓			✓				✓	
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Area: 243 km² Populat ion in 2023 is 8,622,0 00			✓					✓									✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Beirut, Lebanon	Area: 19.8 k m² Populat ion: 2.5 mill ion			✓				✓										✓			✓		✓			
Rivadh City, Saudi Arabia	Area: 1,973 k m² Popula tion: 7. 677 mil lion (2018)			✓				✓												✓					✓	
Dubai, United Arab	Area: 1,610 km² Populat ion: 3,564,9 31 million	✓					✓													✓			✓		✓	

Table (2): Conclusion of the Global Experiences of Nightlife

3. Guidelines for urban night-time design

Table (3): Guidelines for urban night-time design

Aspects	Guidelines
(a) Night-time economy	1)Community socio-cultural issues.
	2)Maximize economic return
	3)Economic socio-cultural partnership
(b) Night-time management	1)Formalization strategic night-time council
	2)Night-time committee for following-up and evaluation
	3)Activation stakeholder engagement
	4)Information centers and data base
	5)Night workers engagement
(c) Urban Night Spaces	1) Full transportation accessibility
	2) Public spaces accessibility
	3)Walkability system
	4)Smart connectivity
	5) Public realm design
	6)Lighting system infrastructure
	7)Vacant places
(d) Night-time activities	1)Diverse activities in urban spaces
	2)Pattern Distribution of activities
	3)Pop-ups and temporary uses
(e) Urban Night Safety	1) Utilize technology for safety enhancement
	2) Public transportation safety
	3)Urban safety and security elements
	4) Preventing crime and promote security feelings
	5) Reporting mechanisms.
	6)Continuously safety evaluation

4. Urban Nightlife in Egypt:

Over the years, urban nightlife has become an integral part of Egyptian society. Night in Egypt is a contrast of colors, sounds, and activities. There are wide range of activities, which take place in the tolerably cooler climate of the night. These activities range from a variety of dining experiences to the different forms of entertainment [32]. Egypt has a diverse and fascinating nightlife. In 2022, the total number of overnight stays in Egypt amounted to 131.05 million [33]. This was an increase of 39.7 percent compared to the previous year when the number of overnight stays was 93.82 million. For some people, nightlife is an important part of their holiday - they

drink, dance, and mix with the locals. Others are uncomfortable with the idea of going out at night in a conservative Muslim society. Some would prefer to spend a quiet evening doing something more contemplative [34].

4.1. Case study: El Sheikh Zayed City, Cairo, Egypt.

El Sheikh Zayed City was established in 1995, and it is located directly next to the cities of 6th of October. The city is named after El Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the former President of the United Arab Emirates, who helped the economic and building development of numerous Egyptians and students in his own country. In 2000, it was declared an independent city divided into 20 districts and is still growing and expanding to provide

homes for Egyptians. It covers an area of about 4,000 km². The population in 2009 reached 50,000 inhabitants. According to the 2006 Census, El Sheikh Zayed City had a rough population of 50,000. El Sheikh Zayed City is considered the most successful example of a mixed-use city in Egypt and the Middle East as it includes all the different residential communities and services satisfying all different income levels. It covers the needs of over 500,000 residents from different cultures, interests, beliefs, and income levels [35].

4.1.2. Importance of Night Life El Sheikh Zayed City

El Sheikh Zayed City, with its growing population and young demographics, has the potential for a vibrant nightlife scene. A thoughtfully designed and diverse

4.1.1. Night life in El Sheikh Zayed City:

El Sheikh Zayed City is one of the most promising and ambitious cities in Egypt. After long weeks of stress and work, the nights spent in Sheikh Zayed City are meant to refresh and regain energy for more work by enjoying and having fun. It's also a very quiet city compared to 6th of October or Cairo. It's almost a mix of 6th of October and Maadi, considering it has the perks of "far from city" living, but not quite that far [36].

nightlife scene can bring substantial economic, social, and cultural benefits for El Sheikh Zayed City. Through a meticulous assessment of the residents' requirements and the implementation of responsible development strategies, the city can establish a lively nightlife that enriches the residents' overall quality of life.

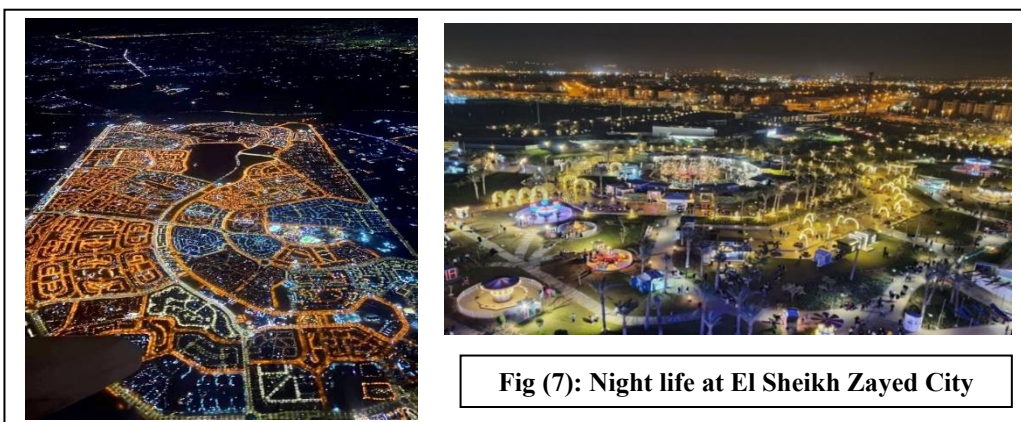


Fig (7): Night life at El Sheikh Zayed City

Economic Benefits:

- **Job creation:** Nightlife establishments like restaurants, bars, cafes, clubs, and entertainment venues can create jobs for bartenders, servers, security personnel, performers, and more.
- **Increased revenue:** A thriving nightlife scene can attract visitors from other areas, boosting

revenue for businesses and generating tax income for the city.

- **Boosted tourism:** Nightlife can be a major draw for tourists, especially young adults, extending their stay and spending more money in the city.



Fig (8): Economic benefits can represent in Job creation at nightlife establishments, which can increase revenue and boosted tourism.

Social and Cultural Benefits:

- **Sense of community:** Nightlife spaces can serve as gathering places for residents to socialize, network, and build connections.
- **Cultural expression:** Nightlife venues can host live music, comedy shows, art exhibitions, and

other cultural events, enriching the city's cultural scene.

- **Enhanced vibrancy:** A diverse nightlife scene can contribute to a more dynamic and exciting city atmosphere, attracting young professionals and families seeking a well-rounded lifestyle.



Fig (9): Social and Cultural Benefits represent in sense of community at night-time spaces which can also host live music and other cultural events.

Additional Considerations:

- **Meeting resident needs:** Understanding resident preferences and ensuring the nightlife scene caters to a variety of tastes and age groups is crucial. This could involve a mix of family-friendly options, late-night cafes, and entertainment venues.
- **Responsible development:** Nightlife needs to be developed responsibly, considering noise pollution, traffic congestion, and potential safety concerns.
- **Alignment with city vision:** The development of nightlife should align with El Sheikh Zayed City's overall vision for the future, promoting a sustainable and well-balanced urban environment.

5. Conclusions

As mentioned above, urban nightlife has become an integral part of Egyptian society. El Sheikh Zayed City is one of the most promising and ambitious cities in Egypt, with its growing population and young demographics, has the potential for a vibrant nightlife scene. By analyzing Urban Night-time design guidelines derived from

previous theoretical studies to El Sheikh Zayed City showed in table (4), we found that development of nightlife aligned with El Sheikh Zayed City's overall vision for the future, promoting a sustainable and well-balanced urban environment.

On other hand, through what was previously studied in the research, a group of Guidelines weights was deduced, and the relative weights were determined according to their degree of importance in night life, which are as follows: (A)Night-time economy (no. of guidelines(3)×weight(1)=3), (B)Night-time management (no. of guidelines(5)×weight (1)=5), (C)Urban Night Spaces (no. of guidelines(7)×weight(3)=21), (D)Night-time activities (no. of guidelines (3)× weight (3)=9), E-Urban Night Safety (no. of guidelines(6)×weight(2)=12), and the total points (50) which was observed and analyzed in Sheikh Zayed City as shown in table (5) the guideline weighting for urban night-time design in El Sheikh Zayed City **23 out 50 points** with 46% only.

In the end, to achieve an integrated night life framework all the urban night-time design guidelines must be achieved in all aspects, to maximize night-time economic return and pattern distribution of night-time activities in safety urban spaces for more livable sustainable new communities.

Table (4): Urban Night-time design guidelines in El Sheikh Zayed City

Aspect	Guidelines	El Sheikh Zayed City
Night-time economy	1)Community socio-cultural issues.	Meeting resident needs through understanding resident preferences and ensuring the nightlife scene caters to a variety of tastes and age groups is crucial
	2)Maximize economic return	Nightlife scenes attract visitors from other areas, boosting revenue for businesses and generating tax income for the city
	3)Economic socio-cultural partnership	Non-Available
Night-time management	1)Formalization strategic night-time council	Development of nightlife aligned with El Sheikh Zayed City's overall vision for the future, promoting a sustainable and well-balanced urban environment.
	2)Night-time committee for following-up and evaluation	Non-Available
	3)Activation stakeholder engagement	Non-Available
	4)Information centers and data base	Non-Available
	5)Night workers engagement	Nightlife establishments like restaurants, bars, cafes, clubs, and entertainment venues create jobs for bartenders, servers, security personnel, performers, and more
Urban Night Spaces	1) Full transportation accessibility	Available
	2) Public spaces accessibility	Available
	3)Walkability system	Available
	4)Smart connectivity	Non-Available
	5) Public realm design	Non-Available
	6)Lighting system infrastructure	Non-Available
	7)Vacant places	Non-Available
Night-time activities	1)Diverse activities in urban spaces	Nightlife venues host live music, comedy shows, art exhibitions, and other cultural events, enriching the city's cultural scene.
	2)Pattern Distribution of activities	Non-Available
	3)Pop-ups and temporary uses	Non-Available
Urban Night Safety	1) Utilize technology for safety enhancement	Availability of surveillance cameras in roads, spaces, and public squares
	2) Public transportation safety	
	3)Urban safety and security elements	Non-Available
	4) Preventing crime and promote security feelings	Non-Available
	5) Reporting mechanisms.	Non-Available
	6)Continuously safety evaluation	Continuous nightlife development responsibly with considering noise pollution, traffic congestion, and potential safety concerns.

Table (5): Guidelines weights for urban night-time design in El Sheikh Zayed City

El Sheikh Zayed City																								
(A)Nigh t-time econom y			(B)Night-time management					(C)Urban Night Spaces							(D)Night- time activities			E-Urban Night Safety (2×6=12)						points
Relative weight (1×3=3)			Relative weight (1×5=5)					Relative weight (3×7=21)							Relative weight (3×3=9)			Relative weight (2×6=12)						
A 1	A 2	A 3	B 1	B 2	B 3	B 4	B 5	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	C 5	C 6	C 7	D 1	D 2	D 3	E 1	E 2	E 3	E 4	E 5	E 6	23
✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓				✓	
2×1=2 points			3×1=3 points					3×3=9 points							1×3=3 points			3×2=6 points						4 6 %

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