

LOCAL AND REGIONAL TIME AGENDA

Topic 4

URBAN
NIGHTTIME
POLICIES



Local and Regional Governments Time Network

The Local and Regional Time Agenda is a pioneering compilation of time policies implemented by local and regional authorities around the world. It provides an updated compendium of time policies grouped by topic and practical recommendations on how to implement them.

The Agenda is coordinated by the Local and Regional Governments Time Network, an international network to exchange and promote workable time policies generated at local and regional level.

More information:

<https://timeuse.barcelona/local-and-regional-governments-time-network/>



The **Time4All** project is part of the European Commission's CERV programme, which awards projects that promote social equality and citizens' rights. The project expects to reach about 1,700 participants, in particular youth and women, whom time poverty hits hardest. It will run two years from 2023 to 2024, and include multiple activities for local policymakers, citizens, research institutions, and other social partners.

The project is led by the city of Bergamo and Time Use Initiative (TUI), the international organization promoting time policies and the right to time which currently runs the Network's secretariat.

More information:

<https://timeuse.barcelona/projects/time4all/>

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INDEX

Detailed index of policies	4
Introduction	5
<i>It is time for a holistic approach to urban nighttime</i> , by the Local and Regional Governments Time Network Secretariat	
Preface	8
<i>Managing Time as the New Urban Frontier</i> , by Andreína Seijas	
<i>Unlocking the Potential of Nighttime: A Comprehensive Overview of Nightlife Governance, Neighbourhood Rest, and Youth Engagement</i> , by Jakob Franz Schmid	
<i>Time Policies as Tools to Make Nocturnal Cities More Sustainable, Inclusive, Egalitarian and Healthier</i> , by Jordi Nofre	
Part 1: Policies for nighttime governance	21
Part 2: Policies for inclusive nighttime leisure	37
Part 3: Policies for night safety	57
Part 4: Policies to respect residents' rest	69

DETAILED INDEX OF POLICIES

1. Policies for nighttime governance

- **24-Hour London & London Night Czar**, by the Greater London Authority
- **Bologna Night Plan**, by Bologna City Council
- **Politiche per la socialità notturna – Nighttime Socializing Policies**, by Trento City Council
- **Conseil de la Nuit – Night Council**, by the City of Paris
- **The Milan Movida – Nightlife Mou**, by Milan City Council

2. Policies for inclusive nighttime leisure

- **Transformative Prevention of Gender-based Violence at Nightlife Venues**, by the Catalan Government
- **Punts lila – Purple Points**, by Barcelona City Council
- **Biblioteques obertes durant la nit – Nighttime Libraries**, by Terrassa City Council
- **Estiu a la fresca – Summer Outdoors**, by Santa Coloma de Gramenet City Council
- **Nit dels Museus – Museum Night**, by the Barcelona City Council
- **Rubí Jove als barris, La nit jove – Rubí Neighbourhood Youth Service, The Young Night**, by Rubí City Council
- **Technical Commission on Youth and Leisure in Central Catalonia**, by the Catalan Government

3. Policies for night safety

- **Protocol to Keep Leisure and Public Spaces and Transport Safe and Free of Sexual Violence**, by the Catalan Government
- **Safe Routes**, by Barcelona City Council
- **Recommended Routes for Quality Nightlife**, by Terrassa City Council
- **No Callem – We Won't Keep Quiet**, by Barcelona City Council

4. Policies to respect residents' rest

- **Nouvelle politique publique de la vie nocturne – New Public Policy for Nightlife**, by Strasbourg City Council
- **Noise and Disturbance Mitigation**, by Bergamo City Council

It is time for a holistic approach to urban nighttime

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*Local and Regional Governments Time **Network Secretariat***

Time Use Initiative

Two decades ago, France, Italy, and Spain introduced time policies to improve the lives of their citizens by navigating urban rhythms and coordinating local services. However, the approach focused on **organizing social time, particularly during daylight hours**. This interest was justified: local services from mobility to service provision are primarily centred on the daytime. And when dealing with new proposals on urban time, such policies tend to look at how citizens use urban spaces – or, put differently, how urban habitats are created and used for, and intersect with, varying needs – during the various hours of the day. **But a day lasts longer than its hours of daylight, and policies regulating uses of urban spaces also should embrace a nocturnal dimension.**

It is therefore no surprise that the night has come to demand the attention of time policies and prompted local and regional governments to address it. But this attention is fragmented, with sector-specific policies that, though important, neglect particular patterns of nighttime use. As varied as **nocturnal time policies** can be, they **must approach this subject holistically**. This entails not only considering how citizens, particularly minorities, use, work in and enjoy urban spaces at night, but also identifying the stakeholders involved during these hours and how public administrations deal with intersecting needs in nocturnal urban life.

From the dilemma of rest vs. leisure to inclusive, sustainable and coexisting nighttime activities

The popular image of the city as the main attraction for after-work leisure activities hides a myriad of tensions. What balance must be struck between rest and nightlife? What must be done to protect the rights of night workers?

How can nightlife activities and venues be universally inclusive and respectful? And, more broadly, how can we effectively govern the night to meet the demands of all stakeholders?

In the present Agenda, we explore various responses to those challenges and needs from municipalities, metropolises, and regions. Specifically, we examine:

- **Night Governance.** Cities experiment with the “after dark” ecosystem to tackle the rest vs. leisure dilemma with models of night governance that give the city “eyes” at night. Initiatives like London’s Night Czar and Trento’s “Nighttime Socializing Policies” illustrate this issue.
- **Respecting Residents’ Rest.** As urban life extends round the clock, respect for essential life rhythms, like those governing rest and sleep, diminishes – with direct affects on urban public health. The world faces rising rates of sleep deprivation as there are simply not enough hours for citizens to rest. In fact, the issue of nighttime resting hours encompasses everything from noise made by nightlifers to service vehicles driven in the streets and public lighting. Policies from cities like Bergamo and Strasbourg offer strategies to mitigate conflicts between nightlife and rest.
- **Inclusive Nighttime Leisure.** Leisure is not experienced equally by everyone. Structural discrimination and socio-cultural practices work to exclude women and racialized and sexual minorities from mainstream leisure activities. The city councils of Barcelona and Rubí and the Catalan Government have deployed public policy to make leisure more inclusive.
- **Night Safety.** Moralizing aside, the 21st-century night remains unsafe for many – particularly night shift workers, whether public service and health professionals or employees in nightlife establishments. This publication showcases policies, like those implemented by the Terrassa City Council, to address safety concerns.

The Local and Regional Governments Time Network Secretariat is delighted to present **18 nighttime-related public policies** implemented at various levels of urban governance that are already changing the urban night for the better. These are complemented by insights from experts, academics, and practitioners like **Andreina Seijas**, **Jakob F. Schmid**, and **Jordi Nofre**. Together, they offer a preface to understand the varying dimensions of how nighttime policies can be conceived and replicated.

The Secretariat extends its gratitude to all the experts, institutions, and department personnel involved in making this publication a reality. The Network is defined by its different local and regional governments but, more importantly, by the committed people working towards healthier, more egalitarian, sustainable and efficient societies taking into consideration the 24 hours of the day.



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MANAGING TIME AS THE NEW URBAN FRONTIER

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As a referential notion of time and space, the night has traditionally been a boundary for governance and planning. It may represent half of the 24-hour cycle, but it has long been perceived as a time of mystery and intrigue, cloaked in darkness and uncertainty. In the 17th century, new uses of the night began to emerge in various parts of the world: coffee-houses, clubs, taverns and other places of entertainment meant that mealtimes and social functions were pushed into later hours. This gradual “nocturnalization”, or expansion of the social and symbolic uses of the night, facilitated the appearance of the public sphere in cities of early modern Europe¹. As citizens became aware of the possibilities presented by the night, the dynamics between work and leisure were permanently redefined.

Another innovation that spread rapidly and helped change attitudes towards darkness was the rise of public street lighting. No European city had street lighting in 1660, but by 1694 it had been installed in Paris, Lille, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Turin, Berlin, Copenhagen and London. Until then, the night had marked a substantial limit on daily life, as chances of being robbed or attacked increased in the dark. In fact, street lighting became a strategy to govern and ensure safety at night. The brigade of approximately 1,500 policemen patrolling the streets of Paris after dark were gradually replaced by more than 3,000 street lights in the late 18th century. Responsible for lighting streetlamps and escorting people on their way home, lamplighters became the predecessors of the modern police².

Perhaps due to its late introduction in public life and its strong links to poli-

¹ Koslofsky, C. (2011). *Evening's empire: A history of the night in early modern Europe* (New studies in European history). Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.

² Ídem

cing and surveillance, the urban night has traditionally been a highly-restrictive and negative part of the day. It is often understood in opposition to the day: daylight signals order and transparency, while darkness is used as a synonym for chaos and antisocial behaviour. As a result, traditional approaches to urban governance have often overlooked the nuances of nighttime public life, focusing instead on daytime activities. But what is a city missing when it is not looking at the night?

That is the question that kicked off my research in my hometown of Caracas, Venezuela in 2008. A sociologist friend and I began observing how people behaved and used public space in Sabana Grande, one of the city's main commercial boulevards at night. Who stays? Who leaves? And, more importantly, who has the right to partake in public life at night in one of the most violent cities in the world? As we took note of these dynamics, we naively bumped into “night studies” – a growing interdisciplinary field specialized around themes such as light, governance, urban innovation and culture³ that began to spread from the United Kingdom to other places around the world starting in the 1990s.

Simultaneously, an emerging field of “studies of time” was also growing in Europe, where a group of scholars, analysing the socio-economic and physical implications of expanding working hours, raised a new set of issues that lay outside the scope of urban governance and city management of the day⁴. Until then, urban planning was regarded as a spatial rather than a temporal discipline mainly focused on ‘the world of things and objects’ – land use schemes, architecture, construction, and, more recently, nature and ecology.

Time vs. Space

In urban areas, time, like space, is now a commodified asset. We govern and enforce temporal agglomerations with costly licensing mechanisms focused on managing the impacts of alcohol consumption and traditional planning policies focused on segregating chronic nuisance. The planning orthodoxy of the previous century attempted to separate residential areas

³ Straw, W; Gwiazdzinski, L & Maggioli, M (2020) “The emerging field of ‘Night Studies’: Steps towards a genealogy”. *Night Studies: Regards croisés sur les nouveaux visages de la nuit*. Grenoble: Editions Elya.

⁴ Bonfiglioli, S. (1997). Les politiques des temps urbains en Italie. *Les Annales de La Recherche Urbaine* 77: 22-29 and Boulin, J-Y. & Mückenberger, U. (1999). Times in the City and Quality of Life, *BEST European Studies on Time*, Vol 1.

from office, manufacturing, entertainment and retail. Creating specialized districts to live, work and play made sense at the height of the industrial era, when polluting urban industries posed health risks for the people living around them. These outdated single-use conventions and car-centric plans establish street width, parking minimums and other parameters that encourage unwalkable neighbourhoods with detached dwellings, large parking lots, big-box retail and isolated entertainment zones that increase congestion, sprawl and socio-economic segregation.

In the Americas, Murray Melbin was one of the first scholars to look at the intersection of spatial and temporal debates. By drawing from Frederick J. Turner's seminal notion of the "frontier" in American history⁵, Melbin illustrated how darkness –like the Western territories of the United States– was an isolated, sparsely settled and much romanticized terrain waiting to be colonized. This powerful metaphor fuelled an analogy between the shortage of land and the shortage of time. For Melbin, "time is a container, and we are filling it in a new way. We are putting more wakefulness into each twenty-four hours"⁶. A few years later, the term '24-hour city' emerged almost simultaneously in different parts of the world as a tool to rethink 9-to-5 planning in urban areas, a platform to improve nighttime safety, and a catalyst for economic regeneration⁷.

The notion of the 24-hour city has thus been defined in terms of consumption, and gained prominence alongside other leisure-based concepts such as the creative city. As a result, it is often considered a by-product of capitalism and criticized in light of its biological implications, particularly, on the disruptive effects of nighttime activity on sleep and human circadian rhythms. In this context, a more socially- and environmentally-conscious approach is needed to take advantage of time as a springboard for better urban living.

Life (at night) between buildings

In our increasingly digitized world, data has emerged as a powerful tool to understand and shape urban environments. Real-time streams of information offer unprecedented insight into the dynamic rhythms of city life, enabling us to anticipate trends, identify hotspots, and optimize resour-

⁵ Turner, F. J. (1893). *The Frontier in American History*. Chicago, IL: American Historical Association.

⁶ Melbin (1987) *Night as Frontier: Colonizing the World After Dark*. Boston, MA: Free Press.

⁷ Heath, T. (1997). The Twenty-Four Hour City Concept—a Review of Initiatives in British Cities. *Journal of Urban Design*. 2(2): 193–204.

ce allocation. Our cities have become 24-hour competitive machines that are constantly producing and sharing data about their performance. But to truly harness the transformative potential of data, we must complement quantitative analysis with qualitative observations that capture the human dimension of the urban experience.

In the 1980s, Danish architect Jan Gehl began advocating for human-centred urbanism, an approach that involved designing urban public space with the fundamental desires of people as guiding principles⁸. Building on a legacy of more than 40 years of evidence-based design and projects in 300-plus cities, our firm's work prioritizes the needs, behaviours, and experiences of people to create more liveable streets and public spaces⁹. At Gehl we are currently expanding our methods to help us understand what kinds of conditions, policies, and environments are conducive to vibrant streets at night. This ongoing exploration has helped us unpack three main misconceptions about urban life at night:

1. Life at night is not a synonym of leisure: While nightlife and entertainment are powerful drivers of tourism and revenue in cities around the world, the night is also a space of production: nurses, caregivers, construction, logistics and call centre workers, among many others, make a living during the night. Most urban policies reduce the task of managing life at night to how cities can better regulate leisure. In doing so, these policies overlook the needs of night-shift workers and fail to take advantage of temporal agglomerations from a perspective of sustainability. For instance, cities like New York encourage goods delivery during off-peak hours (7.00pm to 6.00am) in an effort to decrease congestion and truck emissions¹⁰.

2. Life at night is not a monolithic experience: As part of our work with cities around the world, Gehl conducts studies that allow us to map and characterize the way public spaces are used throughout the day. These studies provide detailed inventories revealing how place attributes such as the distribution of urban furniture, lighting, traffic and wayfinding can influence social experiences, and how these experiences, and how these experiences can also vary based on de-

⁸ Gehl, J. (1987). *Life between buildings* (6th ed.). Island Press.

⁹ More information available in: <https://www.gehlpeople.com/about-us/>

¹⁰ More information available in <https://www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/motorist/deliveries.shtml>

mographic characteristics like age, gender, race, income, and neurodiversity. When gathered and analysed systematically, the unique ways in which people and places shape one another become opportunities to enhance urban life after dark.

3. Life at night is both a cause and consequence of climate change.

Increased nighttime activity is often associated with light and sound pollution and other environmental impacts. However, it is also an indicator of rising temperatures. Countries like Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Spain have banned outdoor occupational activities, such as street cleaning and agriculture, during daytime conditions of extreme heat¹¹. Worldwide, the International Labour Organization projects that heat stress will reduce total working hours by 2.2% and GDP by \$2,400 billion by 2030. Consequently, individual companies and organizations will need to adapt their working patterns and invest in improving their infrastructure, potentially by increasing their use of streets and public spaces at night, when temperatures are lower than during the day.

In short, cities' role in enabling a just, inclusive and sustainable coexistence of round-the-clock activities is fundamental. A key piece of this are time-based policies born from a combination of data-driven and human-centred insight informing the way that the public realm in streets and districts is currently used. The invitation, then, is to consider new ways in which public, private and community actors can facilitate the gathering of these insights to positively shape and enhance the experiences of our cities not only during the day, but also during the night.



Dr. Andreina Seijas is a Venezuelan researcher and international consultant with more than 15 years of experience in urban development and policy in Latin America, Europe and the USA. Through her doctoral studies at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, she specialized in nighttime governance and planning, a novel field of research and practice. She is responsible for Urban Activation projects in EMEA at Gehl.

¹¹ World Economic Forum (2023) Extreme heat is forcing Spain's outside workers to shift their hours. Available online in: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/08/climate-crisis-extreme-heat-work-hours/>

¹² International Labour Organization (2019) Working on a warmer planet: The impact of heat stress on labour productivity and decent work. Available online in: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_711919.pdf

UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF NIGHTTIME:

A comprehensive overview of nightlife governance, neighbourhood rest, and youth engagement

Jakob F. Schmid

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Why should cities concern themselves with their nightlife? Nightlife is often considered a **crucial indicator of the urban experience** and – depending on individual participation and interests – of quality of life in a city. An attractive and diverse nightlife is part of the promise of the metropolis, and not just for tourism. It is also a concrete draw for skilled workers and the innovative and creative milieus oft-cited of late. The subject of numerous interchangeable city marketing concepts and labels, local nightlife and the culture that comes with it serve a dual purpose for European cities: first, to fulfil the ubiquitous promises of the modern European metropolis, and second, to act as a differentiator in the competition among cities.

Beyond these marketing aspects, however, the concrete economic potential of the *stadt nach acht*, or city after 8.00pm, and a vibrant nighttime economy –umbrella term for the economic and cultural actors of urban nightlife– is gaining attention and focus in policies of urban development.

And yet, discussion of the spatial, social and cultural implications and potential that nightlife can offer cities –and how cities can harness effective policies to foster more egalitarian, sustainable, better and healthier nightlife environments– remains embryonic. An attractive and sometimes literally pulsating nightlife must find space and place beyond travel guides and Instagram posts; it must find them in the city itself. This comes with its own questions and problems. For many cities, nightlife itself is problematic and requires examination from a policy perspective distinctly concerned with urban development. By now, many cities in Europe have recognized this and are experimenting with various approaches to promoting and regulating nightlife and exploring various forms of night governance. The present chapter will provide an initial overview of these.

But this topic's relevance for urban development extends beyond nocturnal pleasures and their economic potential. Given the working world's increasing temporal and organizational flexibility, and the fusion of urban everyday life that this begets, it must be seen against a backdrop of changing temporal usage frequencies and intensities, fluctuating work environments, and differentiated usage demands on urban spaces and infrastructures. **The topic is intertwined with the challenges inherent to time policies.** First, lifestyles and cultures are increasingly plural and expressed in increasingly heterogeneous everyday practices. Second, the task of managing the spatial, functional and temporal urban conflicts that result from these “asynchronies” (e.g. restful neighbourhoods and noise disturbance) will gain relevance as the urban renaissance continues to sweep Europe.

Through the lens of five key topics –Night Governance, Inclusive Night-Time Leisure, Night Safety, and Respecting Residents' Rest– this chapter sets out to understand, with an eye to developing new ways of thinking about urban nightlife, the dynamics which shape our cities' after-dark landscapes. The particular approach –contemplating our everyday lives while factoring for time, and underscoring aspects which are specific to time policies– can contribute to this effort in new ways. **The right to time must also encompass the right to nightlife.**



Dr. Jakob F. Schmid is a Hamburg-based urban planner and expert of the nighttime economy. In 2011 he founded *stadtnachacht*, a German research and urbanist network, and is one of the main promoters of the “Nachtökonomie” approach in Germany.

TIME POLICIES AS TOOLS FOR more sustainable, inclusive, egalitarian, and healthier nocturnal cities

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Since the early 2010s, a remarkable number of initiatives and strategies around the globe have sought to design higher quality, more equitable, healthier and more environmentally sustainable urban environments. Examples include the Emerging and Sustainable Cities Program of the Inter-American Development Bank's Housing and Urban Development Division (2010); the World Bank's Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (2016), and the United Nation's New Urban Agenda (2017). In Europe, the sheer number of initiatives promoted to achieve the so-called urban ecological transition (e.g., URBACT, Urban Innovation Actions, Urban Development Network, European Urban Initiative, New Bauhaus Initiative) make the case here unique. But the initiatives have a common shortcoming: their objectives and working methodologies are conceived and **conceptualized exclusively from and for the "daytime city"**.

Interestingly, recent urban planning theories about the development of the proximity, or 15-minute, city model (Allam et al., 2022a, 2022b; Khavarian-Garmsir et al., 2023), offer a new framework for fostering sustainable, liveable and healthy urban environments. However, to date, no publication has presented the role of "nighttime leisure" and "nighttime culture" (formal or informal) in the 15-minute city.

Existing scholarly works on the 15-minute city refer to leisure exclusively as children's play in public neighbourhood spaces or sports practised by citizens (e.g., Di Marino et al., 2023; Janpavle & Īle, 2022). But we would do well to recall that **urban planning is intrinsically linked to moral values** about the future shape of our habitats (Gébert et al., 2023; Krarup, 2022; Lau et al., 2021). The fact that the nocturnal city of the future is absent from the numerous works published on implementing the 15-minute city model there-

fore begs the question: beneath the expanding the 15-minute city model, is there a moralizing anti-night agenda?

It should come as no surprise. Indeed, modern and contemporary urban thinkers in both the Global North and Global South have chiefly concerned themselves with the “daytime city”. In contrast, from time immemorial, the local and regional ruling classes have seen **the “urban night” as synonymous with sin, vice, crime, and immorality** (for different points of view, see for example Talbot [2007] and Raymen & Smith [2019]).

The “dark side” of nocturnalizing cities

Only in the early 1990s was the nighttime leisure economy taken up as a key strategy in the socioeconomic revitalization and urban regeneration of British cities’ degraded central areas (Bianchini, 1995; Lovatt & O’Connor, 1995). Subsequently, many cities outside the UK adopted this strategy and many more replicated it in Europe and far beyond (e.g., Chatterton & Hollands, 2003; Nofre & Eldridge, 2018).

In fact, a look at the evolution of formal and informal nightlife over the last half-century confirms unequivocally that these have been and remain central to the social and cultural life of many people across the globe regardless of place of living, gender, social class, age, origin, sexual orientation, or cultural and religious background (e.g., Haslam, 2015; Sánchez-García, 2018; Khubchandani, 2020; Nofre & García-Ruiz, 2023). Commercial nightlife in particular has often played a crucial role in place-branding strategies local and regional alike, with examples ranging from large cities and their metropolitan areas to coastal tourism destinations and even some snow tourism towns (Segreto et al., 2009; Cardona, 2019; Río-Rama et al., 2019; Bausch & Gartner, 2020; Smith & Eldridge, 2021).

But whether in urban areas, coastal tourist destinations or (albeit to a lesser extent) snow tourist destinations, the expanding nighttime leisure economy has propagated negative impacts on spatial, social, cultural, health and governance levels. From a broad spectrum of negative impacts, several are common in different regions of the world, namely, non-informed and high-risk alcohol and drug use; environmental impacts (air, noise, and light pollution, excessive waste production, and energy consumption); traffic congestion; worsening community liveability; health impacts to residents due to noise and light pollution; labour exploitation and/or precarization; in-

dividual and collective unsafety among sexual, gender and ethnic minorities; and exclusion, marginalization, stigmatization, and criminalization of (often racialized) vulnerable populations (Nofre & Eldridge, 2018; Nofre & Garcia-Ruiz, 2023).

Exploring time policies towards a more holistic governance of the nocturnal city

“Urban nightlife” is far more than the nightlife industry. Every evening around the world, tens of millions go out to dine, meet with friends, and dance. In turn, millions more work nighttime hours in logistics centres, back-office centres, central markets, essential services and healthcare institutions. Many in these groups traverse the city in nighttime public transport, ride-sharing vehicles and their own vehicles. Meanwhile, domestic workers, street food vendors, drug dealers, sex workers and others employed in the informal economy work during nighttime hours, sometimes taking advantage of the liminal anonymity of darkness. The nocturnal city is thus a complex system –in the terminology of Ortman et al. (2020) and Rybski and González (2022)– comprising a dense network of informal and formal economies, mobilities (at urban and metropolitan scale), social and cultural activities (in domestic, private, and public spaces), and multiple actors (both formal and informal, institutional and non-institutional).

Nevertheless, **initiatives designed and implemented to govern the urban night are recent and still scarce** in relation to the global urban system. In general terms, existing initiatives are characterized by simultaneous interplay between an economicist approach –or the 24-hour open city as a temporary extension of the productive city (e.g., Evans, 2014; Seijas & Gelders, 2021; Lin et al., 2022)– and a hyper-securitarian one (Brands & van Doorn, 2018; Wadds, 2020; McGuire et al., 2021).

But, while common, this way of designing mechanisms to govern the urban night is often ineffective in the face of the extremely complex task of striking a fair balance between the variously colliding rights that an ever more nocturnalized global society inherently entails (Koslofsky, 2011). (In 2022, Shaw referred to this same process as the “diurnalization of the night”). In this sense, a strategy to govern the nocturnal city based on the **interplay between a time policy approach** (Mückenberger, 2011) **and chrono-urbanism** (Gower & Grodach, 2022; Khavarian-Garmsir et al., 2023) offers an excellent opportunity to reflect on and discuss how our urban

nights must be in future if they are to successfully foster more environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, egalitarian and healthier nocturnal cities and integrate researchers' knowledge, private sector and institutional expertise, and local community initiatives.

A time policy-driven approach to governing the urban night inevitably involves a strategy that we might call “nocturnalizing” the day. The digitalized economy increasingly blurs the line between leisure and non-leisure activities, which, by permitting nightlife-related activities (i.e., dancing and live music) during the day and not restricting establishments' operating hours to the night, may facilitate this process.

In practical terms, nocturnalization would make it possible to:

1. Progressively ease entry and exit traffic at nightlife venues;
2. Reduce the intensity of nighttime use of public space;
3. Diversify nightlife establishments' offer of cultural programming; make it easier for local communities, including families, to participate in community events held in collaboration with the public administration.

Hence, this time policy-driven approach is an unexplored opportunity to pacify nighttime public space in areas characterized by abundant nightlife venues, making it possible to substantially reduce noise pollution at night and, consequently, improve residents' resting and sleeping conditions. In sum, a time policy approach to exploring new forms of urban night governance offers an unbeatable chance to finally design the cities of the future in which ‘day’ and ‘night’ are no longer in forced opposition.

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Part 1

NIGHTTIME GOVERNANCE

24 HOUR LONDON & LONDON NIGHT CZAR

Launched in 2016, the London Night Czar and 24-Hour London Team are tasked with ensuring the city thrives from 6.00pm to 6.00am and making London a fair, prosperous, inclusive and sustainable city around the clock.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

The 24-Hour Team was set up to realize the Mayor's vision for a 24-hour city. Its main objectives are to:

- Promote culture and leisure for all ages and interests
- Extend opening hours of and access to services
- Ensure safety, diversity, and inclusivity for residents, visitors, and nighttime workers
- Work closely with boroughs and police to create a balanced and sustainable evening and nighttime offer



CONTEXT

The Night Czar was appointed by the London Mayor in 2016, following a trend started in Amsterdam in 2014 but expanding its scope – she was tasked with not only tackling the crisis affecting nighttime venues, particularly LGBTQ+ spaces, but also overseeing everything that happens in London at night.

The concrete need was to improve evening and nighttime planning and holistically consider the wealth of activities happening after 6.00pm as broadly as this has historically been done with activities in the day.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

Spanning more than 7 years, the Team's work is too broad for a brief summary. The following are several key activities:

- Commissioned and published an evidence base for a 24-Hour City, the first-ever collection of nighttime data.

- Published guidance for, and offered support to, boroughs developing their own local Night Time Strategies.
- Began developing a Night Test to roll out across the Greater London Authority and boroughs.
- Made the London Plan the most night-friendly to date, including protections for existing venues.
- Used advocacy and funding to make licensing more business-friendly.
- Introduced the first Night Time Enterprise Zone fund to extend high-street opening hours, boost footfall and improve conditions for night workers.
- Established and championed the Women's Night Safety Charter.



KEY ASPECTS

The 24-Hour London Team's innovative and holistic approach to the evening and nighttime considers everything happening between 6.00pm and 6.00am and ensures the city works for those who go out and visit as well as those who work.

Data gathering and analysis to understand what happens at night, as well as stakeholder engagement to ensure everyone's voice is heard, provide the basis for implementation.



RESULTS

The GLA's City Intelligence Unit conducts research and analysis to understand Londoners' experiences at night as well as the prevalence, characteristics, and experience of nighttime workers.

Figures and data, as well as the Evidence Base for a 24-Hour City, can be found here: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-at-night--research-and-analysis>



Promoting institution
Greater London Authority



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BOLOGNA NIGHT PLAN

Innovative policy to manage the city's nightlife while taking account of cultural, social and economic aspects, as well as liveability and safety, to strike a fair balance between the interests and rights of all.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Improve the nighttime liveability of Bologna, which, like all its medium-sized European counterparts, is increasingly a 24-hour city.



CONTEXT

Bologna is characterized by a uniquely dense fabric of commercial, cultural, and social organizations which sets it apart from other cities of similar size. This density represents both a resource and a fundamental challenge for defining the city's identity. Bologna is made more attractive by a growing younger population who reside in or pass through the city thanks to high-quality educational and research institutions, culture, social environment, and employment opportunities throughout the metropolitan area.

Over time, the pace of life in the city has undergone significant changes affecting the habits of citizens and the operating hours of productive activities. More and more, the evening hours until midnight and the nighttime hours from midnight to 6.00am are for cultural and recreational activities as well as, for broader segments of the population, work.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

To address the challenges of an increasingly 24-hour city, the strategy involves roll-out of a plan for research and, in parallel, another for concrete actions: in January 2023, as research began, 7 new night bus lines did too.

The research involved conducting focus groups and distributing a questionnaire to study the needs, priorities, and expectations of people who experience, work in, and traverse the city at night, as well as those who generally inhabit it.

Mobility; sharing public spaces; the impact of noise; cultural offer and productive activities; quality, decent work, and health are just some of the topics investigated to better understand the city's nighttime identity and improve Bologna's services, cultural offerings, and liveability.

From March to June 2023, the “Stati generali della notte” series included gatherings to exchange international experiences, including those of London and Amsterdam, and present the findings of the questionnaire, which reached over 5,000 people.

These data made it possible to develop the initial action points of the Night Plan.



KEY ASPECTS

To improve the liveability of highly frequented areas where coexistence between visitors and resident citizens is challenging, we are testing an action involving street hosts. These new figures are trained with skills in cultural mediation, combating discrimination, and raising awareness around waste disposal.



RESULTS

Three instruments gave form to the survey underlying the Night Plan: a 892-person demoscopic survey of Bologna's population; a self-administered questionnaire completed comprehensively by 3,982 individuals, and focus groups with various stakeholders, including venue managers, theatres, nightclubs, resident committees, students and law enforcement.

The results can be found here:
<https://www.comune.bologna.it/notizie/bologna-notte-dati-emersi-ricerche>



POLITICHE PER LA SOCIALITÀ NOTTURNA – NIGHT SOCIALIZING POLICIES

Activities and initiatives to enhance evening and nighttime coexistence and reduce tensions in the city's most problematic areas.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Foster dialogue, ensure a peaceful and restful environment, and address the need for evening and nighttime sociability by supporting and encouraging people who develop alternative gatherings and entertainment. In particular:

- Improve evening and nighttime coexistence.
- Meet the need for evening and nighttime social interaction.
- Combat loneliness by promoting social interaction through policies of nighttime and urban liveability.



CONTEXT

A growing interest in Trento's relationship with nightlife prompted the decision to introduce the figure of Night Mayor, Italy's first.

In recent years tensions have mounted between individuals actively seeking to engage in nighttime activities and those demanding guaranteed peace and quiet. These tensions are often attributed to rising enrolment at the University of Trento, which today accommodates roughly 16,000 local and non-local students. But structural reasons, including an inadequate evening and nighttime cultural offer and a lack of venues tailored to demand, contribute to the problem.

Moreover, there is a stigmatizing narrative surrounding nighttime social activities, and a lack of in-depth scientific research and of serious political debate on the matter. But a fundamental reason, shared with many Italian cities, is the inadequacy of the city's nightlife-oriented urban spaces.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

We intervened in four areas: Dialogue and Reconciliation; Accessibility and Safety; Offer and Alternative Spaces, and Research and Exchanges.

Actions included encouraging dialogue and discussion about nightlife in workshops open to the entire community; introducing an on-call night bus service; improving lighting in parks; programming cultural and musical activities in three city parks after midnight; engaging the student community in creating social alternatives; investigating the phenomenon through research in collaboration with the University of Trento, and developing a regulation for coexistence between residential functions and economic activities.

KEY ASPECTS

Establishing the notion of the night as a space for growth, expression, hybridization, and creation as the foundation for these actions was no straightforward task. Indeed, seeing nightlife as adding social, cultural, and economic value, rather than as a battleground of irreconcilable needs, represents a true cultural shift.

This is the aim of the policies, which seek to analyse and manage nighttime social interactions with innovation. The goal is ambitious and the road ahead is long, but the Municipality of Trento has successfully begun an important journey in this direction.

RESULTS

- More than 60 internal meetings; over 60 sessions with citizens, business owners, and the student community; upwards of 10 meetings with other cities and administrations, and 10 events open to the public or in schools.
- Over 25 initiatives of various kinds implemented.

Promoting institution
Comune di Trento



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CONSEIL DE LA NUIT – NIGHT COUNCIL

Striking a balance between an attractive night-life and residents' well-being.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Address noise pollution: With DansMaRue, Paris residents can report problems in public spaces, with over 12,000 reports submitted annually.
- Make nightlife inclusive: Part of prioritizing an inclusive nightlife is enhancing social cohesion, reducing harassment and discrimination, and making night venues and public spaces more accessible for disabled individuals. Additional efforts include comprehensively combating sexual and sexist violence in nightlife spaces.
- Reduce drug- and alcohol-related harms: Paris is deploying measures to create a healthier nighttime environment, and not just in dining and entertainment venues. This means promoting cultural shifts to address violence and criminal activities in private homes at night, as well.
- Engage the nightlife sector in the SDGs: Involving the nightlife sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and supporting development of eco-friendly nighttime economic activities in outdoor spaces can enhance the environmental dimensions of nighttime sustainability while improving nightlife workers' well-being and creating new business opportunities.
- Increase support for music venues: Paris aims to boost the visibility of support schemes for music venues that invest in security, accessibility, noise reduction, and ecological transition. Annual calls for proposals, conducted in partnership with the National Centre for Music, provide financial assistance to professionals and business owners in the nighttime economy to renovate venues and enhance sustainability.



CONTEXT

The role of the night in the economy of Paris is crucial: more than 15,000 bars and restaurants (25% of the city's shops), 170 nightclubs, and over 600 venues operate after 2.00am. The city invested heavily to preserve night venues and create the conditions to open new ones, including by temporarily allowing nighttime activities in buildings pending repurposing

and by creating so-called “third spaces” – alternative venues hosting parties and recreational events. Paris’s nighttime economy employs 83,000 people, and 13% of them work after 9.00pm.

In 2010, Paris organized a consultative assembly on the nighttime economy which led to creation of the city’s night policy and establishment of the Night Council (Conseil de la Nuit) in 2014.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

The municipality manages nighttime policy, but the process is based on contact points in each administrative department. One of the deputy mayors’ mandates clearly includes nighttime policy, and in each district, an elected official oversees nighttime policies.

The Night Council brings together six categories of stakeholders (institutions, associations, unions, specific organizations, experts and personalities, committee of nightlife users) and eight thematic working groups (New spaces for Paris’s nighttime; Preventing risky behaviors; Discrimination; Mobility; Safety; Retail and work; Nightlife promotion; Ecological transition) which address the main strands of the local debate on the nighttime economy.



KEY ASPECTS

The City of Paris is committed to creating conditions for a positive nightlife and invites nighttime economic stakeholders, residents, and night owls to mobilize for quality nights characterized by well-being, diversity, solidarity, and respect. Parisian nightlife policy aims to foster the fulfilment of all nighttime activities, including rest, work, and leisure. In particular, it:

- Implements a cross-cutting and participatory nightlife policy.
- Diversifies and expands the range of festive, sports-related, civic, and cultural activities at night.
- Regulates nightlife by promoting a party culture conducive to health and well-being.
- Promotes equal access to activities and public space at night.
- Promotes nightlife by improving information on nightlife diversity and promoting Parisian nights nationally and internationally.

✓ RESULTS

From 2014 to 2020, Paris took 37 actions in 4 main thematic areas to develop, promote and regulate the night economy at the urban level. For example, the Night Council supported nightlife projects like festivals and exhibitions, created a map of outdoor spaces for night activities during the pandemic, explored connections with Paris's tourism strategy, launched an awareness-raising initiative to limit the use of non-reusable plastics in night venues and, in collaboration with the advocacy group Consentis, promoted a campaign to foster a culture of sexual consent at festivals and nightclubs.

Several services are available at night: night bus lines run from 12.30am to 5.30am, 60 sports facilities are open until midnight (others close at 10.00pm), 5 municipal libraries are open in the evening and a post office is open round the clock.



Promoting institution
Ville de Paris



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This policy is currently part of the “Cities After Dark” project to re-think the nighttime economy in participating cities.

THE MILAN *MOVIDA* – NIGHTLIFE MOU

Encouraging residents and city users to use public spaces better while safeguarding public interests.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Encourage residents and city users to use public spaces better while protecting public interests like safety, security, nighttime rest, urban decorum and lower noise levels and conflicting private interests, such as the right to entertainment and freedom to conduct businesses to meet demand.



CONTEXT

As public spaces have reopened in the wake of the pandemic, social life has returned with a vengeance. Areas of the city well-known for their nightlife appeal often become crowded and noisy late in the evening and in the early hours of the morning. Groups of young and not-so-young people in the streets frequently cause unrest, engage in gratuitous violent behaviour, and play loud music. The surroundings grow overcrowded, littered and degraded, and substance and alcohol abuse, as well as petty crime and pickpocketing, more common.

This context makes it harder for people to enjoy evening leisure, publicans and restaurant owners to conduct normal business, and residents to feel safe in their neighborhood and get a good night's sleep. Tensions arise between residents and business owners and with City Hall. Law enforcement is a traditional solution in these instances, but it is not always the most useful or applicable. We must successfully manage these situations in order to protect the rights of all and guarantee the quality of the city's nightlife and nighttime.

Market values will be matched with social and environmental sustainability in an innovative economic approach. Residents and local businesses will be empowered and encouraged to become part of the solutions.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

Night-time scenarios require innovative strategies and efficient solutions to reduce irregular behaviour and excessive alcohol consumption, particularly among youth. Urban safety and quiet neighbourhoods are public assets to be preserved through activities to foster respect, quality social interactions and cohesion in public contexts. Greater coordination is necessary between the policies and activities of public institutions, leisure businesses, and other public and private stakeholders involved in managing youth entertainment establishments and events. To achieve this goal, Milan City Hall, Milan Prefecture, Provincial Health Protection Agency, Milano Bicocca University, Milan's trade associations and the Italian Auxiliary Security Association signed a Memorandum of Understanding in which signatories jointly agreed to:

- Promote a healthy culture of entertainment among youth that does not rely on drugs or excessive alcohol consumption
- Encourage youth to forge creative and original solutions for night entertainment
- Hire properly qualified auxiliary security personnel in the most restless nightlife areas

MoU focuses on some of Milan's most famous nightlife hotspots, including Navigli, Brera and the Porta Venezia Rainbow District, and singles out and monitors specific streets and locations. City Hall encourages third-sector bodies and neighbourhood committees to participate in the project and contribute to solutions.



KEY ASPECTS

Each of the signatories has specific responsibilities and goals within MoU:

City Hall:

- Introduce, within existing regulation, restrictions on business opening hours, glass bottles and tin cans, and take-away alcoholic drinks during night hours in monitored areas.
- Intensify municipal police surveillance in specific areas at night.



- Sponsor projects by local associations and third-sector bodies for a better, socially-responsible use of specific public spaces.
- Sponsor projects to successfully manage relevant areas in cooperation with business associations, police and auxiliary security personnel.
- Introduce “security coordinators” in at least 50% of participating businesses.
- Lead youth communication and awareness campaigns on related issues.
- Prevent degradation by providing swift and efficient cleaning services where needed.

Metropolitan Health Protection Agency:

- Cooperate with owners’ trade associations and City Hall in training programmes on health issues.

Milan trade associations:

- Raise awareness among members and promote cooperation around project goals.
- Promote hiring of auxiliary security personnel in cooperation with law enforcement authorities, support the activities of local citizen groups.
- Raise third-party funding to employ auxiliary security staff.
- Co-organize information campaigns geared toward young customers in members’ businesses; distribute informative materials on the need to respect people’s right to rest.
- Cooperate with relevant authorities in training members and their employees to prevent excessive alcohol consumption.
- Support and facilitate City Hall’s cleaning activities near members’ establishments.
- Cooperate with City Hall to promote youth-oriented street education activities in music and performing arts.

Italian Subsidiary Security Association

- Offer controlled prices for hiring of associates.
- Support the identification of nightlife area coordinators monitoring subsidiary security operators and their activities in single establishments and eventually of a Senior Security Manager liaising with the Municipal and State Police.



- Support training activities for owners, employees and local associations.
- Support City Hall and trade associations in organizing security-themed events.

Bicocca University:

- Monitor the overall project scientifically and organize periodic representative technical working group boards to improve activity governance.

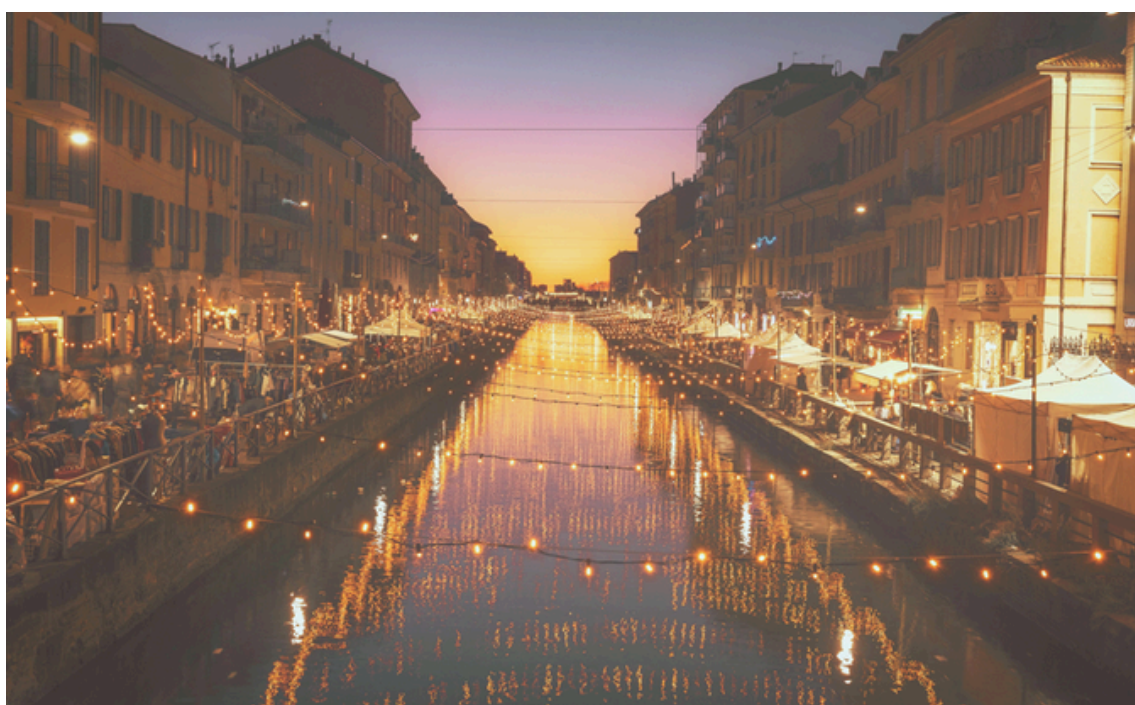
City Prefecture

- Assure support from national police in relevant areas
- Coordinate the other signatories and monitor MoU results at least every four months



RESULTS

- 12 notoriously busy nightlife areas of the City monitored and interested in the project.
- Ongoing modifications of City Hall regulation on the sale of alcoholic drinks.
- 6 schools involved in projects emphasizing lawful behaviour.
- Creation of a dedicated work group within City Hall management.
- Youth-oriented sporting events and activities in central, iconic areas of Milan.
- Tourist promotion of less well-known areas of the city to relieve congestion at must-see nightlife hotspots.
- Roughly 3,000 respondents involved in 3 separate surveys of 3 different nightlife districts with activities, interviews and data collection.
- 6 schools involved in projects emphasizing lawful behaviour
- Creation of a dedicated work group within City Hall management
- Youth-oriented sporting events and activities in central, iconic areas of Milan
- Tourist promotion of less well-known areas of the city to relieve congestion at must-see nightlife hotspots
- Roughly 3,000 respondents involved in 3 separate surveys of 3 different nightlife districts with activities, interviews and data collection.



Promoting institution
Comune di Milano



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Part 2

**INCLUSIVE
NIGHTTIME
LEISURE**



TRANSFORMATIVE PREVENTION OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN NIGHT- TIME LEISURE VENUES

Deploying “Purple Points” in nighttime leisure venues and awareness campaigns to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and promote equal enjoyment of leisure time.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Employ an intersectional approach and critical thinking to dismantle gender mandates, stereotypes, and false beliefs about gender-based violence (GBV), perpetrators, and victims, as well as other racist, ageist, classist, and ableist beliefs and stereotypes.
- Leverage individual, group, community, organizational, and institutional work to expand imaginaries around gender, sexuality, and gender relationships.
- Provide agency and resources to communities and harness the vast preventive potential of their neighbourhood-, association-, and family-based networks to sidestep individualized responses and survivor isolation, strengthen community commitment and tackle GBV proactively.
- Empower women to enjoy nighttime leisure and to make associated venues, whether physical, virtual, or symbolic, their own.
- Ensure that women feel equal ownership of all spaces and times by transforming them, preventing GBV from occurring in them, protecting women's rights and freedoms, and empowering women to adopt self-protection mechanisms as necessary.
- Because it is crucial that survivors are able to identify GBV themselves, and that public authorities and communities are able to detect such situations quickly, make it easier for people to identify and detect GBV and access specialized services, and make information about the Network's specialized responses to GBV universally accessible.



CONTEXT

In democratic countries, women's right to eradicate GBV must be an absolute priority. Achieving this requires profound social and cultural transformation and a rejection of the patriarchal culture that enables, natu-



ralizes, and justifies GBV. This is only possible with feminist policies driving structural changes from all levels of government and sectorial areas in coordination with the fabric of associations.

Our country's approach to GBV focuses on reparation, tools, and services to care for victims directly. This prioritization is understandable given both the need to respond to specific demands, and situations of violence requiring a diligent response. But prevention is often relegated to specific projects and strategically less integrated into overall policies. Data from recent surveys on GBV reveal the prevalence of this problem in society and underscores the need to rethink interventions.

In Catalonia, 79.3% of women have experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime, according to the Catalan Ministry of Interior's Survey on Gender-Based Violence in 2021. (One in four women reported having experienced some form of GBV during that same year.) Among women aged 16 to 29, the figure increases to 82.7%, with at least one incident of GBV experienced by one in three women before the age of 15.

The data indicate that sexual violence is the most prevalent and normalized form of violence. Among female respondents of the Survey on Sexual Violence (2019), 78.8% experienced sexual violence at least once since the age of 15. In 2019, 13.6% of all incidents were committed by groups of 2 to 5 men. In cities and towns, the majority of sexual violence –28% in 2019– occurs in public spaces.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

We promote Purple Points through two actions:

- First, awarding grants to local and supra-local institutions to organize Purple Points based on the standards established in the “White Paper on Preventing Gender-Based Violence”.
- Second, through specialized organizations that give event organizers and entertainment venues training and individualized support in organizing Purple Points.

Apart from community Purple Points, we promote awareness campaigns. For example, by publicizing a free GBV helpline (900 900 120) in nightlife spaces and the public transport network. In addition, in collaboration with the Cata-



In the Ministry of Culture, we have designed a campaign titled “El masclisme no fa festa” (“Sexism does not encourage partying”). Associated posters, postcards, videos, and radio spots are available for download.



KEY ASPECTS

This innovative policy addresses the need to ensure equal leisure time through tools to prevent GBV in the socio-community context.

A particularly innovative element is that the policy defines the standards that public authorities must follow when designing and implementing prevention tools. In this case, these tools include Purple Points, training activities, and campaigns.



RESULTS

Results are currently being compiled.



Promoting institution

Subdirecció General per la Sensibilització i la Prevenció
Direcció General per l'Erradicació de les Violències Masclistes
Departament d'Igualtat i Feminismes
Generalitat de Catalunya



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PUNTS LILA – PURPLE POINTS

Service to raise awareness about, prevent, and address gender-based and LGBTQI-phobic violence at public events.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Conduct a survey about leisure from the standpoint of feminism and safety and report data for improvement and correction.
- Raise awareness about gender-based violence (GBV) during leisure activities in public spaces and provide digital and paper informational material in Catalan, Spanish, and English and merchandise.
- Detect, intervene, and activate the established GBV protocol, coordinate with the fixed point (stand), and activate 112 emergency response services, coordinating each situation.



CONTEXT

The aim was to raise awareness and prevent GBV in public spaces, particularly during nighttime events, to make people feel safer, and to provide assistance to individuals experiencing harassment, GBV, or sexual aggression.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

The service typically consists of a fixed point where people can get help and information, as well as a two-person mobile unit to support prevention among and offer assistance to the (predominantly young) attendees of festivities in public spaces.

Purple Points will ideally become points of reference for issues related to GBV and LGBTQI-phobic violence at events in public spaces. Multiple professionals will always be on hand to provide information, advice, assistance and referrals, to record data, and to intervene as needed.



KEY ASPECTS

- Staff receive essential training in gender equality, GBV, sexual violence, and LGBTQ rights.
- Popular initiative born of proposals from feminist organizations and deployed as a city service in 2017.
- Unique initiative operating in coordination with medical and security services and providing information, advice and assistance in cases of harassment and sexual assault at festivities.



RESULTS

In 2022, Purple Points attended to 9,534 cases at the city level and 10,682 at the district level.



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Promoting institution
Ajuntament de Barcelona

BIBLIOTEQUES OBERTES DURANT LA NIT – OPEN LIBRARIES AT NIGHTTIME

Providing students with more extensive periods of library study time



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Provide students with more spaces to study during exam periods by opening city libraries at night, the central library until midnight, and the university library 24 hours a day.



CONTEXT

Previously, students juggling studies and work lacked places to study at night.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

During exam periods, library hours are extended until midnight so that students have a space to concentrate and access the internet for more time. The central library opens Monday to Friday until midnight. The ESEIAAT University library opens until 9.00pm. The UPC University library is open 24 hours a day.



KEY ASPECTS

- Controls ensure that library visitors use spaces properly.
- Users of the 24-hour library must reserve a space to enter.
- A rare initiative, this innovative policy makes it possible to study during exam periods.



RESULTS

The policy has grown and added users every year since launching as a pilot test in 2016.



Ajuntament de Terrassa

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Promoting institution
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ESTIU A LA FRESCA – SUMMER OUTDOORS

Free, all-ages leisure activities in public spaces.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Give residents of the municipality and, in particular, families who cannot go on holidays outside the municipality, summertime leisure options in the evening and at night.
- Encourage people to use public spaces to build relationships and social bonds, and as community spaces.
- Foster coexistence and encourage people to get to know their neighbours.
- Emphasize the importance of public spaces in forging cross-generational bonds.



CONTEXT

Santa Coloma is a densely populated city with a population characterized by low earners often lacking the possibility of going on holidays during the hottest months. Moreover, a densely concentrated 4.5 km² of habitable area means that houses are often small and overcrowded, with residents consequently spending a great deal of time in the street in summer. Often homes are also improperly conditioned, so going outside provides residents their only respite from heat.

In addition, residents of certain city squares complained frequently of incidents like noise, uncivil behaviour, and clashes stemming from incompatibilities in how different groups of people use squares.

In 2021, amid restrictions due to the pandemic, the local administration decided to offer citizens free leisure activities in some city squares. The objective was two-fold: mitigate the limiting effects of ongoing restrictions, and prevent certain groups of individuals from appropriating squares where conflict was generated with neighbours.



Response among citizens was positive. People changed how they used squares, and the programme was replicated and improved in subsequent summers. Further expansion increased the offer throughout the city and introduced identification stamps. Today, the public expects more from programmed activities and response continues to improve.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

A technical coordination team oversees the spaces, activities, logistics and dissemination. Each associated service (culture, elderly, environment, equality, etc) develops activities related to their field, with implementation shared according to an agreed schedule.

Activities are held in squares throughout the city between 7.30pm and 12 midnight, Thursday to Sunday, from June to late August.

Once activities have ended, services reconvene to assess matters like attendance, organization and logistics and plan the following year's activities taking into account this assessment.



KEY ASPECTS

- Free summertime leisure offer in various parts of the city.
- Cross-generational.
- Values public space and community uses that can be given to it.
- Enables people to create social bonds and informal networks.
- Encourages people to live in community, respect public space and, by strengthening their sense of belonging, use and maintain spaces co-responsibly.
- Cross-cutting common strategy generates a collaborative workspace between services which creates shared tools to manage activities and reduces duplication and expenses.



RESULTS

In 2022, more than 8,000 people of all ages enjoyed municipal programming. In July and August more than 140 leisure activities –twice the previous year's number– were offered, particularly for children and young people.



The 2022 programme played out at 14 sites across the city. Families enjoyed over 40 days of leisure programming (from Thursday to Sunday).

This summer's locations were decorated with banners highlighting messages of coexistence to remind citizens that everyone can enjoy the squares and streets, taking care of space and people.

Participants were offered visors and fans, which, with messages like "Let's use the bins", "Respect everyone's rest" and "My pet, my responsibility", reinforce the initiative by promoting behaviours to foster coexistence.



NIT DELS MUSEUS – MUSEUM NIGHT

From 7.00pm to 1.00am, 90 facilities and museum spaces in 8 municipalities of the Barcelona metropolitan area offer cultural activities and free admission.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Raise awareness about museums' importance as vectors for cultural exchanges and enrichment, advancement of mutual understanding, cooperation, and peace.
- Connect museums with their local audience.
- Highlight museums' important role as institutions at the service of society.
- Promote awareness of the city's various museum facilities to disseminate heritage collections and increase public attendance.



CONTEXT

By joining International Museum Day, Barcelona sought to build bridges between the international museum community, the city's museums, and local visitors.

Since 2008 Barcelona has celebrated the Night of Museums, which turned 15 last year. The initiative has gained prominence and recognition among city residents, with between 100,000 and 200,000 visitors filling museum halls for the yearly event.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

Features of Night of Museums 2023:

- 121 temporary and permanent exhibitions and 86 related activities, including guided tours, interactive and theatrical experiences, access to spaces not usually open to the public, various games, screenings of short films and media, creative workshops, etc.
- 90 museums and museum spaces took part in 8 municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area.

- In a first, visitors of “La Virreina Centre de la Imatge” enjoyed free childcare for 0- to 12-year-olds. Leisure monitors tailored the service with children’s furniture and play materials.



KEY ASPECTS

- Agreed and promoted within the local administration.
- Universal involvement among the city’s museums, public and private.
- Financial resources to effectively deploy an annual communication campaign to comprehensively disseminate initiative and message.



RESULTS

Saturday 13 May 2023, participating museums and museum spaces welcomed more than 100,000 visitors.

Among those with the highest number of visitors were the National Art Museum of Catalonia (8,093 visitors); Barcelona History Museum (MUHBA; 7,215 visitors across all venues); Barcelona Contemporary Culture Centre (CCCB; 5,104); Science Museum (CosmoCaixa; 4,972); FC Barcelona Museum (4,945); Museum of Contemporary Art of Barcelona (MACBA; 4,213); Moco Museum (4,000); Museum of Badalona (3,981); Memory Space “La Model” (3,076), and Egyptian Museum of Barcelona (2,880).

Youth attendance at this year’s event topped previous years.



Promoting institutions

Ajuntament de Barcelona
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RUBÍ JOVE ALS BARRIS, LA NIT JOVE – RUBÍ NEIGHBOURHOOD YOUTH SERVICE, THE YOUNG NIGHT

Outdoor socio-educational project to provide local services and infrastructure and create spaces for positive leisure for youth of Rubí.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Promote equal participation by encouraging youth to be present in public spaces and to collaborate in planning and executing activities.
- Generate healthy and positive leisure by transforming public drinking-spaces into places for sports and socializing among youth from different neighbourhoods.
- Incorporate a community perspective into youth leisure programming.
- Understand the concerns and potentials of Rubí youth, identify their needs, and explore possible alternatives and referrals.
- Improve social cohesion by creating connections between youth and other social groups.
- Enhance young people's sense of belonging in their neighbourhoods and city.



CONTEXT

In May 2017, three of the city's neighbourhoods –Les Torres, Vint-i-cinc de Setembre, and Ca n'Oriol– were the subject of a comprehensive action plan. According to a diagnosis, Les Torres had a characteristic urban model and complex dynamics of social relations and coexistence. The neighbourhood was well connected and equipped with a strong transport network, but Les Torres's economy was losing dynamism and residents were increasingly socially vulnerable. More and more, people considered public spaces there unsafe and viewed the neighbourhood negatively.

Based on this diagnosis, the Community Action Service (CAS) began to work specifically in the three neighbourhoods, and a neighbourhood committee was established in each. The Les Torres neighbourhood committee included the neighbourhood association, mediation service, CAS, social services, edu-

cators from Rubí Neighbourhood Youth Service, the Montessori school (a public primary school), and Senegalese cultural associations with a strong presence in the neighbourhood.

In late 2017, groups of young people were at the centre of conflicts of coexistence in Les Torres. In particular, a group of 10 to 15 youth trespassed on the Montessori school playground, drank alcohol, played loud music and damaged school property.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

The Rubí Youth Service proposed opening the school during the hours the youth had “occupied” it, positing that sports could be an effective means to connect with youth and offer alternative leisure activities. “La Nit Jove” was born. Twice a week since 2017, an amateur football league has met on the Montessori school playground, with matches held Fridays from 10.00pm to midnight.

Educators do more than facilitate tournaments with help from the school, neighbourhood association, local businesses and various organizations, they also forge connections that make it possible to support the youth in their personal journeys, address other needs, refer them to various city services, and create spaces for positive leisure.



KEY ASPECTS

- Collaborators include various neighbourhood stakeholders (i.e., school, neighbourhood association, and various associations).
- Builds relationships with youth, creating spaces of trust and empowering young people as autonomous, full-fledged citizens.
- Participants become familiar with all local services and stakeholders.

✓ RESULTS

10 to 15 youth take part in each match. Participants are mostly boys, but efforts are made to incorporate girls, with participation by the latter between 5% and 7%. Young women's presence in the neighbourhood is currently minimal.





TECHNICAL COMMISSION ON YOUTH AND LEISURE IN CENTRAL CATALONIA

Compilation of best practices for promoting healthy youth leisure provides support and a roadmap for various entities and administrations that plan and manage popular festivities.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Within the framework of the “Interdepartmental and Intersectoral Public Health Plan” (PINSAP), Central Catalonia’s Technical Commission on Youth and Healthy Youth Leisure set out to develop a series of tools providing festivity organizers with a model for healthy youth leisure.

The Commission sought to gather interventions that made it possible to create spaces and activities for healthy leisure at the following levels:

- Local: agreeing recommendations to recognize municipalities with responsible alcohol consumption and creating spaces for healthy leisure.
- Individual and family: agreeing, listing, and promoting actions empowering young people and families to consume responsibly and avoid rewarding alcohol consumption socially.

The Central Catalonia PINSAP technical commission’s infographic and collection of best practices for promoting healthy youth leisure provide support and a roadmap for various entities and administrations that plan and manage popular festivities. The material also takes account of time and time management as one of the challenges of youth leisure.

The infographic outlines actions to take in planning and managing popular festivities before, during, and after events. It comes with a collection of resources, as examples, to undertake the actions proposed in the infographic.



CONTEXT

Improving health and well-being is a central issue that prompted the Catalan Government to design and implement the PINSAP as a key pillar of the strategy to introduce health in every policy (SeTP). With this approach, ac-

tions are undertaken in areas like improving air quality, increasing road safety, and reducing school dropout rates. To make SeTP a reality in every sector, areas, departments, and administrations continue, encourage and catalyze these sectoral actions with impact on community health.

One instrument to develop this participatory model is the consultative and coordinating territorial Councils for Public Health in various health regions of Catalonia. The cross-cutting Councils comprise representatives from the territorial bodies of every department of the Catalan Government and from local authorities, professional associations, the third sector, and academic institutions, among others.

In the framework of the territorial Councils, technical commissions prioritize regional topics based on themes proposed by attending members. One such commission oversees the topic of Youth and Leisure. The technical commission justified its work with the following data:

- According to findings from the 2019 Household Survey on Alcohol and Drugs in Spain (EDADES), published April 2021, the average young person in Catalonia begins drinking alcohol at age 16.6 (males at 16.1, females at 16.9).
- From 2013 to 2019, individuals who reported drinking alcohol in the previous 12 months were the second most prevalent – up 3.9% since 2017.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

Infographic with recommendations for local administrations and organizations to design and develop healthier and more sustainable nighttime leisure activities that minimize risks and take account of time. Recommendations cover the time before, during, and after events and all phases of leisure.

To adapt the infographic to new needs, we included additional resources like letters, documents, and procedures and, to make the work more useful, designed a dissemination strategy highlighting the most appropriate means and channels to reach local administrations and entities that organize leisure activities.

In the most significant action, the auditorium of the Territorial Delegation of the Catalan Government in Central Catalonia (Palau Firal de Manresa) hos-

ted a joint public presentation of “Youth Leisure is Healthy: Prevention starts before the party” on Tuesday 26 April 2022. All members also disseminated the work through their own official channels. (Article on the Bages County Council [news portal: https://www.ccbages.cat/joventutihabitatge/joventut/oci-saludable/.](https://www.ccbages.cat/joventutihabitatge/joventut/oci-saludable/))

Further information on both activities can be found on the website of Catalonia’s [Agency of Public Health: https://salutpublica.gencat.cat/ca/sobre_lagencia/Plans-estrategics/pinsap/PINSAP-al-territori/Catalunya-Central/ct-joves-i-oci-saludable/index.html](https://salutpublica.gencat.cat/ca/sobre_lagencia/Plans-estrategics/pinsap/PINSAP-al-territori/Catalunya-Central/ct-joves-i-oci-saludable/index.html)

A subsequently proposed systematic follow-up assessment has not been fully implemented.



KEY ASPECTS

- Provides institutional support for a network-driven intersectoral and interdepartmental technical commission of professionals from various organizations and departments of the Catalan Government.
- Aims to prevent alcohol consumption in youth and leisure.
- Considers the temporal dimension of leisure an area for risk prevention.
- Working group of highly motivated, participative and objective-driven professionals from various organizations and areas of expertise.
- Network methodology means various document templates are available as resources.
- Enables familiarity with working methods, actions, and projects sharing an objective in the territory and, in so doing, facilitates sharing.
- Makes it possible to unify criteria and working options with a single concern: youth and healthy leisure.
- Health professionals in coordination and leadership positions.



RESULTS

- Organizers and planners of youth leisure activities have an infographic summarizing and systematizing the various actions to consider, including before, during, and after events, and offering schedule recommendations.
- Recommendations come with a set of resources, including materials permitting adaptation to specific needs, and support and a roadmap in the form of best practices for promoting healthy youth leisure.

- An evaluation was designed but has not been implemented. Available process evaluation data: the technical commission of 22 people and 18 entities met 17 times, issued 2 press releases, and held 1 public dissemination session on 26 April 2022. Members of the technical commission also took part in a SWOT analysis.
- A press release about the policy can be found here: <https://drogues.gencat.cat/ca/detalls/Noticia/Presentacio-del-material-Loci-jove-es-saludable-La-prevencio-comenca-abans-de-la-festa>
- The video is available here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6W4d3f79D_g



Promoting institution

Servei de Promoció de la Salut
Subdirecció Regional a la Catalunya Central
Agència de Salut Pública de Catalunya



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Part 3

**NIGHT
SAFETY**



SEXUAL VIOLENCE SAFETY PROTOCOL FOR LEISURE AND PUBLIC SPACES AND TRANSPORT

Framework for coordinated prevention, detection, and responses to sexual violence in leisure and public spaces and transport, particularly incidents not covered by the penal code.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Provide managers of private nightlife establishments, nightlife personnel, organizers of public nighttime leisure activities, and public transport workers with actions to prevent and respond to potential sexual violence.
- Offer security professionals, including access controllers, security guards, and Catalonia police, detailed description of actions and roles.
- Send a message of utmost respect for individuals' sexual freedom and integrity by supplying criteria for interpreting behaviours that constitute sexual harassment. These forms of violence constitute non-criminal offences and occur frequently, so they are more challenging to identify.
- Give instructions for assisting affected people.
- Detail response to perpetrators of acts of sexual violence.
- Coordinate actors in public and private security and other entities with impact on leisure, transport and public space.
- Provide protocol implementors with guidelines for training police officers, port police, municipal security guards, security guards, access control employing, venue and event personnel, municipal technicians organizing massively attended events, and all individuals who can directly or indirectly prevent or respond to sexual violence. (Training constitutes a key pillar of the protocol, since it can mean preventing sexual violence and improving responses when such violence has unfortunately already occurred.)



CONTEXT

Article 15.2 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia establishes individuals' universal right to live with dignity, safety, and autonomy, and free from exploitation, mistreatment, and all forms of discrimination, as well as the right to freely develop one's personality and personal capacity. Often, in

practice, achievement of this proclamation is partial, as women are targetted by gender-based violence (GBV) and, more specifically, sexual violence, which permeates all areas and layers of society.

Advanced, modern societies must guarantee equal access to leisure time, and must never allow acts of sexual violence to occur within their confines. Achieving this requires allocating maximum efforts to prevent, pursue, and respond to acts of sexual violence with rigour. The Catalan Ministry of Interior, the authority responsible for matters affecting the safety of the people of Catalonia, has observed an increase in sexual violence from two very relevant sources in the field of public safety: police statistics and data from the 2021 Catalonia Gender-Based Violence Survey.

At least two conclusions can be drawn from these:

- First, more sexual violence-related offences are coming to the attention of police. This increase is perhaps due in part to public awareness campaigns by public authorities and public and private entities, but incidents related to sexual violence are on the rise.
- Second, the relatively few incidents reported to the police do not accurately represent the reality, as under-reporting in this area is higher than in other areas of GBV.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

All of Catalonia falls within the scope of the Protocol. It is mandatory for the Catalan Police (Mossos d'Esquadra). Local police, security professionals, and personnel at adhering organizations sign it when hired.

The Protocol applies to all private and public venues, individuals, and organizations that adhere as outlined on the Department of Interior website. Adherents undertake to comply with applicable Protocol content, principles, measures, and procedures and to provide entity staff and service providers with instructions necessary to comply. Adhering entities also commit to training staff in Protocol procedures and, more generally, in sexual violence and GBV.

The Catalan Ministry of Interior develops and promotes the training in coordination and collaboration with relevant organizations, particularly Ca-



talonia's Institute of Public Safety. The Catalan Ministry of Interior takes communication actions to publicize the Protocol among individuals who frequent leisure spaces and use public transport.

Adhering entities must disseminate the Protocol and materials to prevent sexual violence. The Catalan Ministry of Interior may supply some of these materials, or templates to develop them, but venues can also use other materials suitable for this purpose and for appropriate communication and dissemination channels. Communications must maintain a minimum of elements linking to the Protocol.



KEY ASPECTS

The policy is cross-cutting, so achieving consensus around principles, concepts, actions, and commitments means first working with the stakeholders who will execute it. This collaboration enables comprehensive action and responses. The policy's most innovative aspects:

- Establishes actions to protect and support victims and bring to light cases of criminal and non-criminal sexual violence that are currently underreported and, consequently, inadequately pursued.
- Provides a diverse range of professionals who must act in coordination based on the same basic principles with guidelines to detect, prevent, and intervene in cases of violence.
- Provides interpretive criteria for situations of non-criminal sexual harassment which, in the past, were pursued infrequently and with little to no impact on perpetrators.



RESULTS

To date 115 organizations have adhered to the Protocol. 79 of these are public (mostly municipalities) and 36 are private companies (18 are security companies, and the remainder, event organizers and auxiliary service providers). Roughly 3,400 people have been trained with Protocol content.

A revised version of the document, currently in development, will incorporate regulatory updates and an expanded scope (transport and pu-



blic spaces were not explicitly included in the first version). To reach more entities, it will also make training processes and adhering to the Protocol easier.



Promoting institution

Gabinet de Seguretat i Polítiques Transversals
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SAFE ROUTES

Preventing sexual violence in nightlife areas in the city of Barcelona.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Analyse natural routes between nightlife spaces and public transport and risks related to surroundings.
- Prevent, detect and intervene in cases of sexual violence by improving surrounding areas and heightening surveillance along routes.
- Design a cross-cutting strategic intervention plan to make individuals trained to intervene in public and private spaces as efficient and effective as possible.
- Keep women in the city's leisure areas as safe as possible and ensure that they can enjoy public spaces freely and without fear of sexual violence.
- Benefit the population at large by reducing criminal acts and making people feel safer on routes and in adjacent areas.



CONTEXT

Potentially vulnerable individuals are placed at risk by voluntarily consuming alcohol and/or narcotic substances or being forcefully intoxicated through “chemical submission”.

Police operations must enable us to detect women who are in vulnerable situations, have been taken advantage of or whose integrity is violated by sexual aggressors.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

To prevent and detect situations of sexual violence, Barcelona Local Police have introduced four permanent safe routes from nightlife areas in the neighbourhoods of Front Marítim, Poblenou, Paral·lel and Gràcia/Sarrià/Sant Gervasi to nearest public transport stops. Police work to ensure that all of Barcelona's nightlife areas have these safe routes.

This initiative reinforces safe routes in place during major events like popular festivities, music festivals, New Year's Eve and Sant Joan festivities since 2020.

Agents conduct proactive, dynamic patrols focused on situations of sexual assault and harassment and maintain contact with security officers at nightlife establishments.

Routes are part of a co-responsibility project to mainstream a gender perspective among nightlife operators. To that end, Barcelona Local Police and the Department of Feminisms train professionals employed in the nightlife sector to prevent and detect situations of sexual violence.



KEY ASPECTS

Analysis of urban area layout (lighting, street furniture, etc.) and the natural routes people take from leisure areas to nearby public transport stops.

Innovative policy addresses problem by engaging various operators (i.e. Department of Mobility, Department of Feminisms, Barcelona Local Police, etc.) in a cross-cutting approach.



RESULTS

Four safe routes have been established to date in the neighbourhoods of Front Marítim, Poblenou, Paral·lel, and Gràcia/Sarrià/Sant Gervasi, with the goal being to extend routes to the rest of the city. Demands can also be voiced with the hashtag #bcnantimasclista (“anti-sexist Barcelona”) displayed on illuminated panels on Barcelona Local Police cars.

Nearly 90 professionals have been specially trained to detect possible assaults, act when these occur, and care for victims, as well as in other issues related to current laws. This ongoing training will be extended to other services operating in public spaces at night.



Promoting institution
Ajuntament de Barcelona



**Prevention, Safety, and Coexistence
Management**



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RECOMMENDED ROUTES FOR QUALITY NIGHTLIFE

Reinforcing roads with brighter lights, more police patrols, night bus service, and on-demand intermediate bus stops when entertainment venues close from 5.00am to 7.00am.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Create a network of three recommended routes from Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, 5.00am to 7.00am, when most entertainment venues close. Reinforce roads with brighter lights and more police patrols, and add six trips to the nighttime bus service, bringing the end of service from 4.15am to 8.42am, when bus line 9 starts. Night buses will also offer intermediate stops, allowing users to request a stop at any point along routes. On 19 December, Terrassa Municipal Police introduced the new initiative, which is on track for indefinite deployment, in agreement with Catalan Police (Mossos d'Esquadra) and participation from municipal services of security, gender policies, mobility and public spaces.

Goals:

- Generate a climate of permanent safety and proximity.
- Create a network of surveillance and prevention.
- Make people feel safer at night.
- Promote free and quality leisure in the city.



CONTEXT

Terrassa has more than 200,000 inhabitants, so during the festive seasons, the streets are full of people at all hours and nightlife is more widespread.

The city is not unsafe, but improvements can always be made to make people feel safer, particularly in festive environments.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

- Creation of a network of recommended routes, with three proposed routes Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, 5.00am to 7.00am, when most entertainment venues close.
- Extension of the Night Bus, which previously ended at 4.15am, to include six more trips and service until 8.42am, when bus line 9 begins service.

KEY ASPECTS

- Study the city's least safe routes.
- Consider police human resources.
- Review budget feasibility.
- Study hours of maximum light intensity and cost.
- Study cost of brightening and whether an increase may disturb residents' rest.

RESULTS

This policy is too recent to study the results.



Promoting institution
Ajuntament de Terrassa



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NO CALLEM – WE WON'T KEEP QUIET

Protocol to prevent, detect and manage sexual assaults and harassment at music festivals, venues, and concert halls.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Detect uncomfortable situations, sexual harassment, and sexist aggressions in affiliated spaces.
- Assist victims when aggressions occur.
- Train staff of affiliated spaces to take active roles to stop sexist violence.
- Hold nightlife venues and festivals adhering to “No Callem” protocol jointly responsible for preventing sexual harassment and sexist aggressions.
- Promote entertainment geared towards gender equality and sexual and gender diversity.



CONTEXT

The impulse was to promote equality-oriented nighttime entertainment in support of women and the LGBTQ+ community. The collaboration and sensitivity of the city's entertainment venues have been crucial.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

In 2018 the Barcelona City Council launched “No Callem”, a protocol to address gender-based violence (GBV), particularly sexual and LGBTQI-phobic violence, in nighttime entertainment spaces.

Nightlife venues, including concert halls, bars, music bars and festivals, are spaces to meet and socialize that often become the scenes of behaviours preventing free and universal enjoyment. In this way, sexual violence, or the threat of it, is one of the primary ways that equal access to public spaces is restricted.

When entertainment venues sign the collaborative agreement, they commit to implement the “No Callem” protocol, including by sensitizing and training staff on what constitutes sexual harassment and assault and how to respond to such incidents.



KEY ASPECTS

- Entertainment oriented to equality, particularly for women and individuals with non-binary identities.
- Expands people’s freedom and alleviating unequal and discriminatory treatment still occurring in many private entertainment spaces.
- Makes the leisure offering at affiliated spaces safer and higher quality, which can make a public sensitized to GBV more likely to choose them.



RESULTS

Today, roughly 40 affiliated spaces provide their public with this service, a draw for their entertainment offer. Public acceptance of the protocol is high and reception is positive.



Promoting institution
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Part 4

RESPECTING RESIDENTS' REST

NOUVELLE POLITIQUE PUBLIQUE DE LA VIE NOCTURNE – NEW NIGHTLIFE PUBLIC POLICY

Holistic approach to nighttime issues with working areas including mobility, ecological transition, territorial equity, security, social action, cultural and leisure practices, economy, and tourism development.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

- Place at the centre of public policy a cross-cutting and co-constructed vision of the night involving professionals; institutional, associative and cultural partners, and representatives of residents and users.
- Foster universal safety and inclusion, including among low earners, women, people vulnerable to discrimination, and people experiencing homelessness.
- Adjust public transport (3 night lines already operate on weekends) to the needs of various groups of riders (e.g. shift workers, students and partygoers), including by expanding on-demand stops for women and facilitating non-motorized transport at night.
- Distribute festive, cultural, and leisure venues across the territory to increase geographical equity and reduce nuisances, including noise and hygiene and safety issues, associated with downtown areas with a high concentration of venues.
- Design meeting places and walking areas to promote social interaction with no obligation to consume.
- Continue prevention actions around risky behaviours, support for alcohol vendors, and mediation with the nighttime public.
- Consider issues related to the environment and climate change in urban planning and address the impact of a warming local climate on how public space is used (i.e. encouraging people to use outdoor spaces later in the day, demineralizing through greenery, and making urban nights more tolerable by increasing cool zones).
- Make spaces more attractive by fomenting sustainable tourism.
- Protect biodiversity with a "black grid."
- Regulate the city to prevent gender-based and sexual violence.
- Strike a balance between the various facets of the night.



CONTEXT

Before 2020, a narrowly focused nightlife policy primarily addressed tensions between drinking establishments and their patrons on one side, and residents seeking peace and quiet on the other. Mainly in the city centre and based on anti-smoking laws, Strasbourg regulated nightlife to ease tensions between residents and alcohol vendors. In 2010 the city and roughly 90 late-night establishments signed a nightlife charter promoting best practices. The initiative was complemented by prevention actions, staff training, mediation, and security measures.

In the early 2020s, the city embarked on a broader reflection around nighttime activities, studying the Strasbourg area to identify major issues and needs and prioritize actions from spring 2023 to early 2024. Focal points included mobility, ecological transition, territorial equity, security, social action, cultural and leisure practices, economy, and tourism development. In 2023, Strasbourg implemented a lighting reduction plan to save energy and preserve biodiversity, turning off half the lights between 1.00am and 5.00am.

Currently, a diagnosis is underway to pinpoint issues and establish an action plan. This diagnosis involves interviews, thematic workshops, nighttime walks with residents, and workshops, with a final presentation scheduled for spring 2024. The goal is to implement the action plan using an approach to governance that cuts across both the political and administrative spheres.



POLICY DESCRIPTION

The new nightlife policy will be deployed and reinforced when the diagnosis is complete. The active involvement of the Office for Time and Time Policies will enable comprehensive and systemic reflection.



KEY ASPECTS

- Agreed by consensus and promoted within the local administration.
- Involvement of all public and private museums in the city.
- Financial resources to comprehensively disseminate message and initiative through an effectively deployed yearly communication campaign.

✓ **RESULTS**

Key considerations:

- Incorporating new nighttime practices.
- Addressing climate and environmental challenges.
- Establishing a space for dialogue and collaboration among various stakeholders.
- Paying special attention to vulnerable populations and women.
- Designing city infrastructure to facilitate peaceful nightlife.



MITIGATING NOISE AND DISTURBANCE

Measures to contain degradation and disturbance to the public and private peace by operators within the city.



POLICY OBJECTIVE

Contain degradation and disturbance to the public and private peace and safeguard public health, the environment and cultural heritage by fostering cooperation between the municipal administration and operators of public establishments, private clubs licensed to serve food, businesses selling food and allowing people to consume it on site and neighbourhood establishments.

Measures aim to:

- Ensure constant conditions for optimal cleanliness and hygiene.
- Prevent environmental degradation.
- Ensure presence of appropriate waste containers, including ashtrays, and that these are regularly emptied.
- Maintain toilets in bars and restaurants fully efficient and ensure that customers can use these at no charge.
- Ensure presence of drink holders on ledges, windowsills, etc., outside venues.
- Ensure appropriate signage to inform people of rules governing civil coexistence and noise containment and of penalties for disturbing the public peace and violating rules protecting hygiene and artistic, cultural and environmental heritage.



CONTEXT

In 2016 the policy was launched to address nighttime problems and events in the city centre and reconcile citizens and the city's business activity.

POLICY DESCRIPTION

Regulations expressly prohibit amplifying noise outside public establishments serving food and drinks, private clubs, cooking activities and business activities that allow customers to consume food on the premises.

Between 10.00pm and 6.00am, food and drinks establishments and private clubs shall operate radio, television and image equipment, and amplifying equipment, behind closed doors and windows, except for the time strictly necessary for the passage of patrons. To facilitate supervisory functions, outside venues, operators shall display permits for specific accessory activities.

By closing time, bar and restaurant owners must also clear the area of occupation with dehors or render it unusable to passers-by.



KEY ASPECTS

- Ensure the rest of residents
- Govern night life
- Improve people's quality of life



RESULTS

The situation is greatly improved, with places affected by nightlife made lively and social without detriment to residents. Shopkeepers' involvement has undoubtedly been crucial as well. The mayor arranged for police to monitor establishments whose opening hours were reduced following resident complaints, with a view to restoring previous hours provided good behaviour for one year.

NEL RISPETTO DELLE REGOLE DI BUONA EDUCAZIONE E CONVIVENZA CIVILE

si invitano i gentili clienti a rispettare le seguenti disposizioni:



Rispetta la città e i suoi residenti!
Evita rumori molesti e schiamazzi.



Rispetta l'ambiente e la città!
Usa sempre i cestini.

si comunica, inoltre, che in questo locale sono in vigore le seguenti disposizioni:



Dalle ore 23:00 alle 7:00 è vietata la vendita
per asporto (anche da distributori automatici)
di bevande in contenitori di vetro e latta.



Per il consumo al banco con bicchieri di vetro
devesse versata una cauzione a rendere
dell'importo di 2 (due) euro.

Si ricorda che il disturbo alla quiete pubblica è punito dall'art. 659 del Codice penale e che il
getto di cose pericolose è punito dall'art. 674 dello stesso Codice.





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