

INFOLIO 42

RIVISTA DEL DOTTORATO DI RICERCA IN ARCHITETTURA, ARTE E PIANIFICAZIONE DELL'UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO - DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA



AGENDA 2030 Contraddizioni & Goals

INFOLIO

RIVISTA DEL DOTTORATO DI RICERCA IN ARCHITETTURA, ARTI E PIANIFICAZIONE

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Agenda 2030

Chiara Palillo

La Rivista

In folio è la rivista scientifica di Architettura, Design, Urbanistica, Storia e Tecnologia che dal 1994 viene pubblicata grazie all'impegno dei dottori e dei dottorandi di ricerca del Dipartimento di Architettura (D'ARCH) dell'Università di Palermo (UNIPA).

La rivista, che si propone come spazio di dialogo e di incontro rivolto soprattutto ai giovani ricercatori, è stata inserita dall'ANVUR all'interno dell'elenco delle riviste scientifiche dell'Area 08 con il codice ISSN 1828-2482. Ogni numero della rivista è organizzato in cinque sezioni di cui la prima è dedicata al tema selezionato dalla redazione della rivista, mentre le altre sezioni sono dedicate all'attività di ricerca in senso più ampio.

Tutti i contributi della sezione tematica sono sottoposti a un processo di *double-blind peer review*.

Per questo numero il tema selezionato è:

"Agenda 2030: Contraddizioni e goals"

L'Agenda 2030 è un piano d'azione adottato dalle Nazioni Unite nel 2015 e rappresenta una sfida a livello globale per porre fine alla povertà, proteggere il pianeta e garantire uno sviluppo sostenibile per tutti entro il 2030. L'Agenda ha stabilito 17 Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile (SDG) per affrontare sfide globali come la povertà, la fame, la disuguaglianza, il cambiamento climatico e la perdita di biodiversità.

Attraverso i 17 Goals, si punta ad un'evoluzione in modo equilibrato delle tre dimensioni dello sviluppo sostenibile - economica, sociale ed ecologica - nonché a porre fine alla povertà, a combattere l'ineguaglianza, ad affrontare i cambiamenti climatici e a costruire società consapevoli che rispettino i diritti umani. Tale impegno richiede la partecipazione di tutti i soggetti coinvolti, dal settore privato a quello pubblico, dalla popolazione civile agli operatori dell'informazione e della cultura.

L'Agenda 2030 è un esempio di problema complesso che richiede un approccio interdisciplinare. Per raggiungere questi obiettivi, infatti, è necessario che i governi, le organizzazioni, la società civile, le aziende, le comunità scientifiche e tutti gli altri attori coinvolti collaborino per sviluppare soluzioni integrate e sostenibili, anche per superare ostacoli o possibili contraddizioni riscontrate nel tempo. L'Agenda può, infatti, presentare dei limiti a causa della sua attuale visione prettamente antropocentrica, contraddicendosi sugli studi che richiedono invece una visione integrata dell'intero ecosistema. In questo contesto, l'architettura svolge un ruolo cruciale nel raggiungimento di questi obiettivi, in quanto può aiutare a creare città sostenibili e vivibili, promuovere l'uso di energie rinnovabili e contribuire alla conservazione delle risorse naturali.

I paper contenuti in questo numero condividono riflessioni e avviano un dibattito su una nuova visione dei goals presenti in agenda, sui possibili limiti riscontrati, sulle possibili sfide e contraddizioni, partendo da esperienze in contesti locali, azioni progettuali e ruolo della tecnologia e dell'innovazione tecnologica, processi di partecipazione attiva nel raggiungimento degli Obiettivi di Sviluppo Sostenibile.



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DOTTORATO DI RICERCA
IN ARCHITETTURA,
ARTI E PIANIFICAZIONE
DIPARTIMENTO
DI ARCHITETTURA DI PALERMO

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A Novel Approach to Composing the Research Bibliography Chapter in a PhD Thesis, Using “Brownfield” Keyword as an Example

Sezione I - Il tema

Mina Ramezani

An effective method for performing a literature review for a research project is to create a “literature map.” It can be a helpful tool for efficiently evaluating and understanding the work of other researchers, academics, and practitioners. When conducting a literature search for a research project, one useful technique is to create a “literature map.” To effectively identify, assess, and comprehend the work of other researchers, academics, and practitioners in the same research field, a literature map can be a useful tool. An essential aspect of any literature study is drawing a diagram showing the relationships between various ideas, arguments, and concepts. It’s also cited as an effective method for bringing one’s internalized insight into the open. A literature map can be defined as a “graphical plan” of the topic that is being studied. This article examines a study that the author herself conducted on “Brownfield” keyword, explains how to write the bibliography section using Vosviewer and Histcite, and compares the comprehensive findings.

Keywords: Research bibliography, bibliometric relations, Histcite, VOS viewer, brownfield

How the Methodology works?

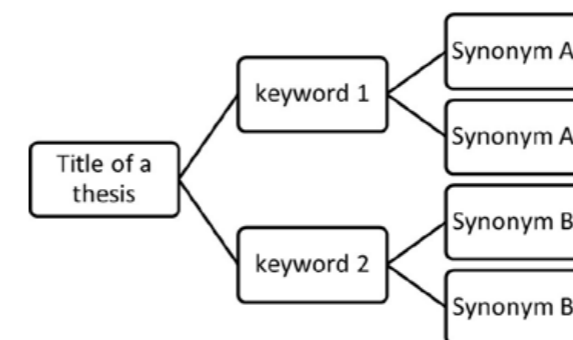
Separating the key words in a thesis title is the first stage in applying the building and illustration of bibliographic linkages. After that, keyword synonyms can be taken into consideration to delve deeper into the subject. For a thorough analysis of the findings, it is advised to utilize the following algorithm in addition to independently searching each term: This algorithm is more effective when the researcher needs to check the keywords’ synonyms. The following algorithm is not suggested if it is not required to investigate the

synonyms of the keywords or if the researcher needs to eliminate the synonyms of his keywords from the results.

To conduct a literature search for this research project and effectively identify, evaluate, and understand the work of other researchers, academics, and professionals in the same research field, the Web of Science scientific article search database has been used.

Web of Science (previously known as Web of Knowledge) is a website that provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines. It was originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and is currently maintained by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters).

The Web of Science database will be checked for keywords in the following stage. Examples of how to search this database are shown in the following algorithms.



- “Keyword 1” AND “Keyword 2”
- “Keyword 1” AND “Synonym B1”
- “Keyword 1” AND “Synonym B2”
- “Keyword 2” AND “Synonym A1”
- “Keyword 2” AND “Synonym A2”

The next step is to save the Web of Science database

Figure 1. Keywords and Synonyms, (Author, 2021)

#	Date / Author / Journal	LCS	GCS	LCR	CR
1970					
1	1 STEWART JL LITERATURE OF POLITICS - CITATION ANALYSIS INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY REVIEW. 1970; 2 (3): 329-353	1	12	0	5
1972					
2	2 GARFIELD E CITATION ANALYSIS AS A TOOL IN JOURNAL EVALUATION - JOURNALS CAN BE RANKED BY FREQUENCY AND IMPACT OF CITATIONS FOR SCIENCE POLICY STUDIES SCIENCE. 1972; 178 (4060): 471-+	69	732	0	56
1974					
3	3 MCGERVEY JD CITATION ANALYSIS SCIENCE. 1974; 183 (4120): 28-&	1	9	0	1
4	4 GOUDSMIT SA CITATION ANALYSIS SCIENCE. 1974; 183 (4120): 28-28	4	28	0	3
5	5 COLE JR CITATION ANALYSIS	3	12	0	4

Figure 2. Main items on the HistCite (Hist Cite Manual, 2023)

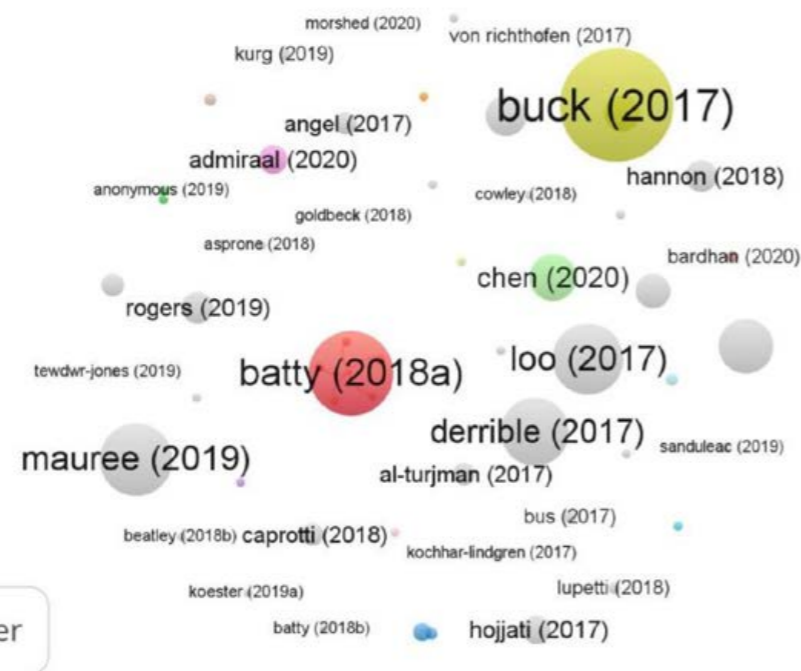


Figure 3. Bibliographic Map (Author, 2021)

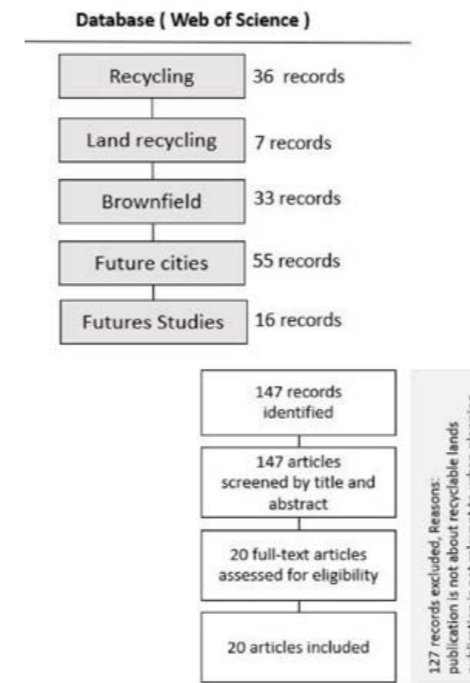


Figure 4. Results of a search using the specified keywords in the Web of Science database (Author, 2021)

search results as Word (. doc) files and import them into the HistCite program. The ISI Institute of Scientific Information created the HistCite Scientometrics program, which is used to analyze data using scientometric and bibliometric techniques. The capability of this program to identify the most influential journals that have published the greatest number of papers on a particular topic or the authors who are the most well-known in that field is one of the most advantageous aspects of this program. The company that creates this software, Thomson Reuters, offers free registration. To sign up, follow this link: <https://histcite.software.informer.com/12.3/>. The main elements that Histcite software has access to, and their definitions, are listed below.

- LCS (Local Citation Score)
Shows how many times an article has been cited in the same retrieved collection. Specifically, how many times the documents that were found in the same collection cited this particular document. Consider, for instance, that in 2017 the University of Tehran's documents were retrieved and entered into the program. If a document has the number 5 mentioned on the front below the LCS column, it has been cited in 5 additional documents that were taken from the University of Tehran in 2017.
- GCS (Global citation score)
Indicates the total number of citations to a document in Web of Science. For example, suppose the documents of the University of Tehran were retrieved in

2017 and entered into the software. If the number 15 has been used for a document below the GCS column, this means that 15 other documents in the entire Web of Science collection refer to the University of Tehran degree, 5 of which relate to the works of the University of Tehran itself, and the rest relates to other articles outside this collection.

- LCS (Local Cited references)
The total number of citations in the references of a document to other documents in the retrieved collection. For example, if the LCR of a document is 3, this means that there are 3 documents in the references of this document that are found in our entire retrieved collection.
- CR (Number of cited references)
The number of references of a document. For example, if there are 15 documents in the references of a document, that is, this document cites 15 other documents.

The output data from the Histcite software should be added to the Vosviewer software as part of the procedure, and this software will then produce bibliographic maps such the one below (Fig.3). We will be able to access the most important sources for our thesis by using these maps, which highlight the significance of the resources available using the color spectrum. Based on their global citation scores (GCS), the documents are colored according to their importance level in the map below. The gray color indicates the lowest GCS, while the red represents the highest.

VOSviewer Maps Legend

Color Coding in VOSviewer Maps

- Documents are color-coded based on their Global Citation Scores (GCS).
- The color spectrum signifies the importance level of the documents in the map.

Map Color Spectrum

- Gray: Represents documents with the lowest Global Citation Scores (GCS), suggesting lower overall impact or citation frequency.
- Green to Yellow: Indicates moderate Global Citation Scores, signifying a moderate level of impact or citation frequency.
- Orange: Represents documents with a higher Global Citation Score, suggesting a notable level of impact or citation frequency.
- Red: Represents documents with the highest Global Citation Scores (GCS), denoting significant impact or frequent citation in the entire Web of Science collection.

The color gradient from gray to red, with variations in green, yellow, and orange, reflects a range of citation scores. This color scheme helps users visually assess the varying levels of importance and impact of documents within the map, facilitating a nuanced understanding of the scholarly landscape.

A sample study in the brownfield research field

For a comprehensive explanation of this method, we will refer to the author's report on the key terms brownfield, recycling, land recycling, future cities, and future research. Software from Histcite and Vosviewer performed the bibliographic analysis using information from the Web of Science website. First, a few keywords and their synonyms chosen in accordance with the research topic are listed below:

- brownfield
- recycling
- land recycling
- future cities
- futures studies

Next, these keywords have been searched in the web of science database from 2017 to 2021, and the extracted results were imported to the Histcite and Vosviewer software. Ultimately, five bibliographic maps were created by Vosviewer.

Brownfield lands are a concern for the interests of the government, businesses, and the environment. Despite the widespread use of the term "brownfield" this concept has not been clearly defined (Nosrati, 2016). Some definitions are limited to industrial properties, known pollutions, or properties with known market demand (Rahnama et al., 2015). Some definitions include large numbers of vacant houses, although many research groups have affirmed the definition provided by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA treats brownfield lands as abandoned industrial and commercial facilities, the development or redevelopment of which incurs environmental or actual pollution. Of course, abandoned buildings and workshops with unpleasant appearances in every community are not necessarily brownfield lands. By this definition, brownfield lands are properties whose expansion or redevelopment may be complicated by the presence of potentially hazardous, contaminated, or polluting substances (Mostofi et al., 2020).

Today, the redevelopment of lands with previous industrial and commercial uses, which have been abandoned due to changes in human needs, is one

of the country's concerns of urban developers and urban planners (Taghvaei et al., 2016). These lands, which include different pollutants due to their historical use and are the source of social, economic, and environmental problems, are called brownfield lands. Brownfield lands that have existed in our metropolises since industrialization are the best places to see the past from the future window (Hassani et al., 2017).

Examples of brownfield lands include abandoned industrial facilities, factories, gas stations, warehouses, and micro-businesses. Brownfield lands could be located in urban and rural areas and may even exist in city centers or neighborhoods (Saeedi Mo-frac, 2021).

During recent decades, as with policymakers, the academics have also considered the definition of brownfield lands, and these lands are currently defined as "Previously developed land or landscape" (contaminated or not). Currently, the British government defines brownfield lands as previously developed lands (PDL). PDL is the basis for collecting the statistical data in the National Land Use Policy (NLUP) database established in 1998, which seeks to provide opportunities for the development of these lands (especially housing) (Green TL, 2018).

In 2005, about 490.63 ha of the lands in the UK were classified as brownfield lands. Of course, it should be noted that whether these lands were contaminated has not been taken into account in collecting these data. The focus of the policies of the British government was not on why these lands have remained abandoned but on the appropriate use of these types of lands (Tonin S, Bonifaci P, 2020). There is also another definition for the brownfield lands: "Previously developed lands occupied by a permanent structure (except structures inside forests or croplands) as well as lands such as parks, gardening-leisure landscapes, etc." (Simeonova A, Van der Valk A, 2016).

Given the goal of this report, which is to assess sources in the subject of brownfield and collect research background in Web of Science, we will examine the results in the next section. The total number of documents with brownfield terms in their titles was 33 records that 8 of them were relevant to this research. These documents were classified according to the GCS scores in the table below (Fig.5). It can be seen that the highest GCS is 26, whereas the lowest is 1. Bibliographic map (Fig.6) show the importance level of significant documents based on the global citation scores (GCS) in various colors. The red color shows the highest GCS, whereas the gray indicates the lowest.

Author	Date	Title	Local citation score	Global citation score	CR ² Cited refer
Loures L Vaz E	2018	Exploring expert perception towards brownfield redevelopment benefits according to their typology	3	26	99
Aktas CB Bartholomew P Church S	2017	Application of GIS to Prioritize Brownfield Sites for Green Building Construction Based on LEED Criteria	0	4	34
Baing AS Wong C	2018	The impact of brownfield regeneration on neighborhood dynamics: the case of Salford Quays in England	1	4	50
Meenar M Howell JP Hachadorian J	2019	Economic, ecological, and equity dimensions of brownfield redevelopment plans for environmental justice communities in the USA	0	3	27
Banzhaf E Arndt T Ladiges J	2018	Potential Performance of Commercial Urban Brownfield Sites in Integrated Urban Development - Monitoring for Sustainable Land-Use Management Based on the Example of the City of Leipzig	0	2	56
Glumac B Decoville A	2020	Brownfield Redevelopment Challenges: A Luxembourg Example	0	1	82
Moscovici AM Grecea C Vaduva R	2019	Redevelopment of Brownfield Sites: Case Study-Biled Village, Romania	0	0	5
Orderud GI Skogheim R Nordahl BI	2020	Review of Brownfield Redevelopment in China and a Comparison with that in OECD Countries	0	0	71

Figure 5. Bibliographic table of brownfield documents based on web of science database (2017-2021)

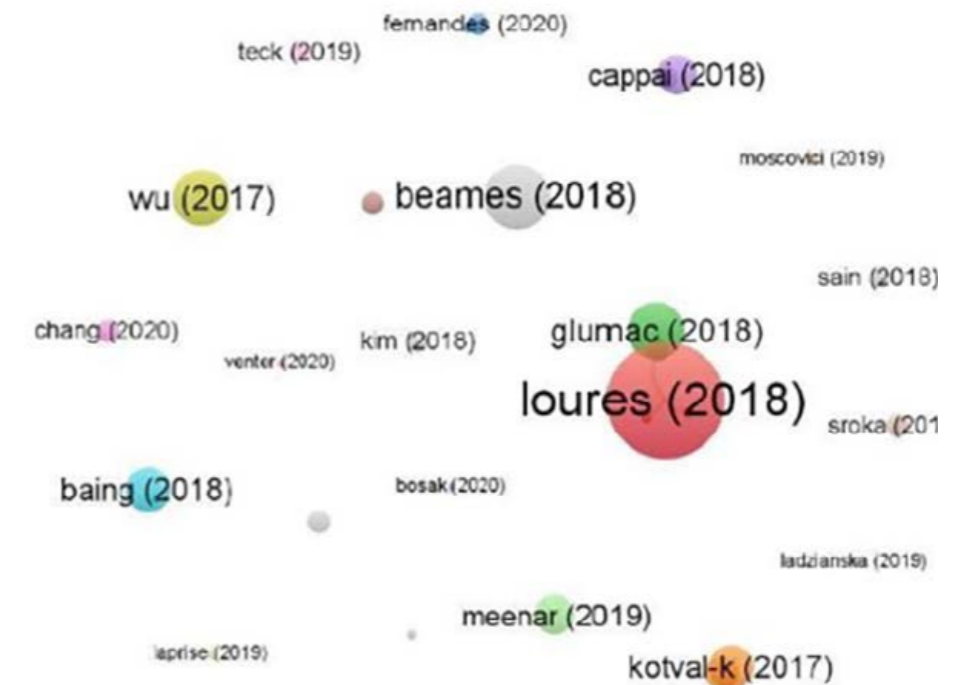


Fig. 9. Plan from the winning proposal of the architecture competition for East Park (Metapolis, SAH, Atelier Mass)

Bibliography with VOSviewer software	
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This tool forms networks based on articles and scientific collaborations between authors that can be used in bibliography. • This software allows the author to analyze the keywords of texts and articles and display them in a network based on connections and interactions. • It provides the possibility of producing various analytical charts and graphic designs that can be used in bibliography to display and analyze the connections and interactions between books, authors and subjects.
Drawbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has complex settings that may require familiarity and expertise, which can be a challenge for non-expert users in the bibliographic approach. • It requires appropriate, scientific and analyzable data in the bibliographic approach, which may not be available in a structured and analyzable form.

Figure 7. Benefits and drawbacks of doing a bibliography with VOSviewer software

Conclusion

Scientific research in the field of bibliographic composition for a PhD thesis is continually evolving, and leveraging advanced tools like HistCite and VOSviewer offers significant advantages. HistCite, developed by Eugene Garfield, is a valuable tool for analyzing citation patterns and constructing visual representations of citation networks (Garfield, 2004). Its ability to trace historical development and identify seminal works aids researchers in comprehensively understanding the evolution of a particular topic. Similarly, VOSviewer, developed by Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman, stands out as an indispensable software for visualizing scientific networks and conducting scientometric analyses (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). By harnessing data from prominent citation and information sources such as Web of Science, Science Direct, and Google Scholar, VOSviewer facilitates a comprehensive exploration of research landscapes. The free availability of this software makes it accessible to a broad audience of researchers, contributing to its widespread adoption in academia. One notable advantage of using VOSviewer in the literature review process is its efficiency in handling data sourced from library studies, documentary analyses, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses. The software's capability to analyze and plot data not only from conventional sources but also from emerging platforms ensures a thorough examination of the scholarly landscape. The visual representations generated by VOSviewer aid in identifying key con-

tributors, seminal works, and emerging trends within a given field, thereby enriching the quality of the literature review.

Moreover, the utilization of VOSviewer in reviewing theoretical concepts, exemplified by the author's exploration of the term "brownfield" in their doctoral thesis, brings particular value and necessity to the research process. The software excels in accurately extracting scientific results while optimizing time and energy resources (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). Its user-friendly interface and customizable visualizations empower researchers to tailor their analyses to specific needs, enhancing the precision and relevance of the extracted information.

In conclusion, the incorporation of tools like HistCite and VOSviewer in composing the research bibliography chapter of a PhD thesis provides researchers with powerful instruments to navigate and comprehend the intricate web of scholarly contributions. These tools not only streamline the process but also offer a nuanced understanding of the research landscape, contributing to the scholarly rigor and depth of the literature review.

The novel approach to composing the research bibliography chapter in a PhD thesis, using the "brownfield" keyword as an example, proves to be a valuable and insightful method for several reasons.

Firstly, the bibliographic analysis conducted through Histcite and Vosviewer software tools, utilizing information from the Web of Science, offers a systematic and efficient way to gather relevant literature on the chosen topic. By employing specific keywords re-

lated to brownfield, recycling, land recycling, future cities, and future research, the study ensures a targeted and comprehensive exploration of the research landscape.

The advantages of this method become evident as it helps in clarifying the ambiguity surrounding the term "brownfield." The diverse definitions presented in the literature, ranging from limited industrial properties to abandoned structures with potential hazards, highlight the complexity of the concept. Through a meticulous bibliographic analysis, the research contributes to a nuanced understanding of brownfield lands, shedding light on their significance for government, businesses, and the environment. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the evolving nature of the brownfield concept, with definitions expanding to include previously developed lands regardless of contamination. This awareness of changing perspectives, as seen in the British government's classification of brownfield lands as previously developed lands (PDL), adds a temporal dimension to the analysis, capturing the dynamic nature of urban development policies. The examples provided, showcasing brownfield lands in various settings such as urban and rural areas, industrial facilities, gas stations, and micro-businesses, illustrate the diversity of these sites. This diversity is crucial for urban developers and planners, addressing the social, economic, and environmental challenges posed by brownfield lands. Finally, the research outcomes, presented through bibliographic map, offer a visual representation of the importance and relevance of identified documents. This not only aids in prioritizing key sources but also provides a structured foundation for the subsequent phases of the research. In essence, the proposed method enhances the efficiency and depth of the research bibliography chapter by leveraging advanced bibliographic analysis tools and a focused keyword selection. It not only contributes to the clarity of the chosen topic but also provides a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners engaged in brownfield redevelopment and urban planning.

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