

SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Projects, research, synergies, and trade-off

AGATHÓN is an International Journal of Architecture, Art, and Design – Open Access – indexed in SCOPUS and included in the Italian ANVUR list of Scientific and Class A Journals, as well as in numerous international databases. Starting with vol. 17 | 2025, which will be published in June 2025 on **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | Projects, research, synergies, and trade-offs**, the International Scientific Committee has decided to publish a series of volumes on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations member states (UN 2015) and promoted as a call for urgent action to combine prosperity, equitable development, and protection of our planet. This would be achieved by valuing cooperation and partnerships between different countries, between national governments and local administrations, between public institutions and private enterprises, and between civil society and individuals. However, only six years after the date given for their attainment, the call seems not to have been fully addressed, if not disregarded, and therefore the scientific community cannot and should not shy away from reflecting on ‘where we have got to’, ‘where we are going’, and ‘where we still might be able to go’.

An assessment of progress based on data was conducted by the Global Sustainable Development Report, which called for appropriate adjustments and an urgent acceleration of implementation policies in two subsequent documents (IGS 2019, 2023): without these adjustments, humanity will face prolonged periods of crisis and uncertainty, further endangering the global principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ and safeguarding the entire ecosystem. While the 2019 Report noted that for some goals, the international community would need to speed up, and for many others, it confirmed that the world was on the right path, the situation portrayed in the 2023 Report is significantly different, as it reveals that for some goals, progress has not accelerated enough, and for others – such as food security, climate action, and biodiversity protection – the world is still moving in the wrong direction.

In light of this scenario, it is more urgent than ever to evaluate ‘what needs to be done and how it can be done strategically’, considering that, as stated by the United Nations during the definition of the SDGs (UN, 2015) and confirmed in the 2019 Report, most goals are synergistic. Social and environmental ones, in particular, have systemic impacts that drive overall progress

toward achieving all other SDGs. Despite the rapid growth in scientific literature on the interconnections between the SDGs and the fact that numerous studies suggest synergies outweigh trade-offs, there is still significant potential, yet to be fully explored and leveraged, to make simultaneous progress on multiple goals through integrated planning and appropriate strategies. Specifically, Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and 17 (Partnership for the Goals) are identified as strategic, as they are capable of generating benefits for many other goals (Barbier and Burgess, 2019; Randers et alii, 2019; Pham- Truffert et alii, 2020).

Nevertheless, achieving the SDGs also necessarily imposes trade-offs that often result in critical issues not resolved by current practices. Examples are the actions and strategies promoting Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), where land cultivation and intensive agricultural practices generate soil degradation, pollution and loss of biodiversity, or those related to Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) when uncontrolled growth and development result in exploitation of natural resources beyond sustainable limits. These critical issues are confirmed by the recent Global Sustainable Development Report (IGS, 2023), according to which progress on Goals 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Land) is more negatively affected by progress in other areas than positively by specific actions.

It is important to recognise that the nature of connections in terms of synergies and trade-offs between different goals can vary significantly based on the dimensions of ‘space’ and ‘time’, as well as among different income levels and population groups. For instance, the scientific literature shows that poverty reduction has overall positive effects on the 2030 Agenda in low-income countries, while integrated strategies addressing climate change and inequalities are more decisive in achieving goals in high-income countries. However, the latter appear to face more trade-offs than others, which may partly explain their slow progress in reaching the SDGs (Lusseau and Mancini, 2019; Nilsson et alii, 2022; Kostetckaia and Hametner, 2022). Additionally, many interconnections have a transboundary nature: according to the OECD (2019, 2024), 57% of the 169 targets achievable in one country can have repercussions in other regions or countries, crossing

national borders through flows of capital, goods, and human and natural resources, thus positively or negatively influencing their future and development prospects. In this sense, while we cannot afford to generate negative and costly impacts elsewhere, failing to recognise potential positive spillovers in 'distant' places should be seen as a lost opportunity.

Given all these variables, it is essential to carefully understand the interconnections in terms of synergies and trade-offs, both to guide scientific research and define methods and tools that can effectively reduce compromises, address uncertainties, and capitalise on specific context opportunities. This understanding also supports strategic decision-making processes and promotes 'revolutionary' interventions. Many tools and methods are currently available for an integrated analysis of the Goals, for decision support, and for progress monitoring (Barquet et alii, 2022), such as the toolbox with guidelines for ex-ante impact assessment promoted by the European Commission (2023). However, considering the systemic effects of policies, pathways, measures, and actions, a greater capacity to think in systems is required, representing the best approach to optimise interactions among SDGs. Integrating the theme of the SDGs with Digital Humanities also opens innovative perspectives that can enhance synergies between fields of knowledge and limit trade-offs among the SDGs. Digital Humanities promote a systemic and integrated approach to tackling global challenges and analysing the complex dynamics among different objectives by providing a new framework in which digital tools and methodologies are applied to the study of the humanities. This involves new ways to monitor, understand, and improve the interaction between sustainable development goals and their relationship with strategies and actions.

In light of these reflections, AGATHÓN addresses the fields of Landscape, Urban Planning, Architectural and Urban Design, Engineering, Architectural Technology, Design, Restoration and Recovery, and Representation and proposes the theme **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 | Projects, Research, Synergies, and Trade-offs**. The goal is to stimulate an open dialogue by collecting essays, critical reflections, research and experimentation, and innovative multidisciplinary and multiscale projects and interventions. These submissions should employ a systemic approach and address aspects of the process – such as design, production / realisation, and management – along with methodologies and models for ex-ante and ex-post evaluation, while overcoming limitations, gaps, and barriers to enhance synergies and minimise trade-offs with other goals.

The built environment interacts with every goal and also represents a significant challenge, as it consumes

vast amounts of energy and natural resources while continuously producing harmful gases and waste. Moreover, the way we intervene can exacerbate inequalities and impact human health. This is particularly relevant in cities, where the importance of both vulnerability and growth opportunities is evident across all the SDGs, especially considering that by 2050, approximately 70% of the global population is projected to live in urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2022). There is once again an urgent need for strategically planned, designed and implemented anthropogenic action consistent with multiple SDGs that can ensure the improvement of a community's overall quality of life, sustainability, social equity, health and resilience.

SDG 1 | No Poverty | Poverty is more than just a lack of income and resources; it can mean malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, as well as lead to discrimination, social exclusion, and lack of participation in decision-making processes. The poverty index is, therefore, multidimensional, considering the deprivations households face in terms of health, education, and standard of living. Architecture disciplines, through their work on the built environment, can mitigate the impact of poverty on people's lives by planning and developing settlements with services, education, healthcare facilities, cultural and recreational spaces, and affordable, safe, healthy buildings with low environmental impact and reduced operational costs. Additionally, these initiatives can incorporate goods inspired by the 'reverse innovation' philosophy.

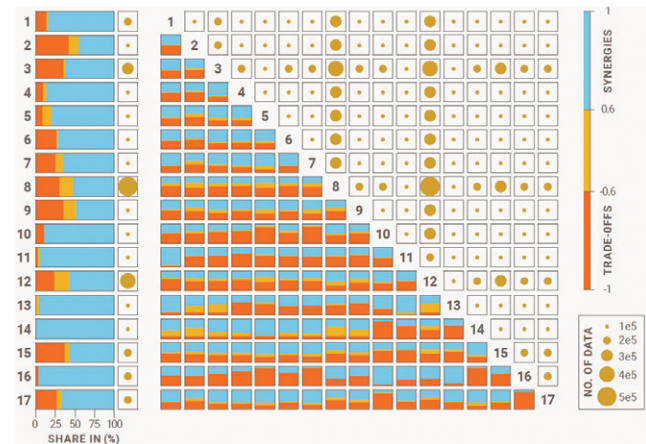
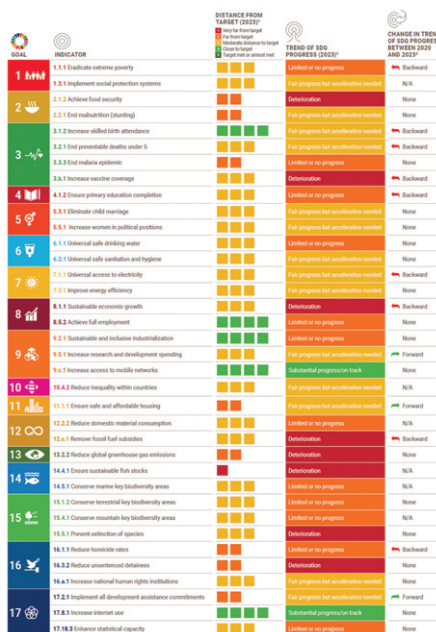
SDG 2 | Zero Hunger | Land and marine surfaces are rapidly degrading, and climate change is increasing pressure on the resources we depend on, exponentially raising the risks associated with natural disasters. Strategic and site-specific planning, especially in areas where fertile land is scarce due to urban density, harsh climatic conditions, or limited access, can help ensure food security at various territorial scales. This can be achieved through regenerative landscape design and urban agriculture (such as pocket gardens, orchard parks, urban gardens, and vertical farms). Such initiatives can also promote value chains across different productive sectors, contribute to preserving or restoring biodiversity even in densely populated urban areas, support rural development, and foster accessibility, inclusivity, social interaction, and a sense of community belonging.

SDG 3 | Good Health and Well-Being | Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all and at all ages is important for building prosperous societies. However, despite progress in recent years, inequalities in access to health care, lack of preventive care facilities, and very high levels of environmental pollution persist in several

areas of the world. Again, the disciplines of Architecture can play a crucial role in creating a built environment that supports good health and well-being through, for example, the creation of quality social and healthcare facilities, workplaces and residences with a healthy microclimate, optimising natural light, acoustics and indoor air quality, avoiding the use of environmentally harmful materials and substances, and also ensuring flexibility, modularity and accessibility of spaces and objects such that they meet the needs of vulnerable users in particular. The design of green infrastructure, public parks and gardens, public spaces and services for physical activity, as well as product-services, tools and devices, can also contribute to the achievement of the goal, along with urban regeneration interventions that limit vehicular traffic in support of soft and public transportation mobility.

SDG 4 | Quality Education | Achieving quality education is the foundation for creating sustainable development, as it not only improves the quality of life but also helps individuals access a decent income and gain the tools necessary to develop innovative solutions, even for complex issues like climate change and environmental sustainability. The disciplines of architecture can play a key role by providing tools, services, and communicative artefacts that support education, and by designing and re-developing educational facilities that meet contemporary needs. Such environments should be stimulating, characterised by flexibility of use and multifunctionality, accessible to vulnerable users, and inclusive of ethnic and religious minorities. Acting as social hubs within their communities throughout the year, they can also promote a new culture of sustainability focused on achieving the 17 SDGs.

SDG 5 | Gender Equality | Gender equality is not only a basic human right but a fundamental requirement for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. However, gender inequality, primarily for women, persists throughout the world, denying basic rights and opportunities. The disciplines of Architecture can support Goal 5 through the creation of places to live and move around safely (e.g., with well-lit pathways, safe parking areas, access control systems in public transportation and video surveillance, etc.), specific social and health services spread throughout the territory, adequately equipped public recreational facilities and spaces, creating the conditions for work-life balance, and maternity and childcare facilities, promoting greater gender equality at home and in the workplace, thus also enhancing the opportunities offered by more significant social interaction, community engagement, active participation in decision-making processes and empowerment within the reference context.



State of progress of the different SDGs in relation to the targets; Synergies and trade-offs determined by the interconnections between the different SDGs (source: IGS, 2023, *Times of crisis, times of change – Science for accelerating transformations to sustainable development – Global Sustainable Development Report 2023*, United Nations, New York).

Authors are invited to submit an Abstract (max 5,000 characters, spaces included; references are not included in the counting) in Italian, or in English in the case of a foreign contributor, which must mirror the main contents of the article. For the Abstract submission, the Authors will have to use only the downloadable file (Format Abstract ENG) that can be found on the page 'Information for Authors'.

The Abstract must be written concisely and clearly, corresponding to the themes of the Call for Papers. The Abstract must be accompanied by: Author's references (name, surname, qualifications, affiliation, telephone numbers, e-mail); the section of the Journal (Architecture, Art, Design) and the typology of article (Essays & Viewpoint, Research & Experimentation, Review Articles, Dialogue) that is submitted for publication; 5 keywords that reflect the contents of the paper; references that will be mentioned in the article.

In particular, the Research & Experimentation proposals have to outline: originality (what is being expressed for the first time and for what target); essay and research references (the background of the study), relevance to the theme, subjects involved, financing; results (analytical aspects and proposals for discussion); limitations of research and significant developments; cultural, practical and/or socio-economic implications, if any.

In the case of Essays & Viewpoint proposals, attention has to be given to: object and aim of the proposed article; originality (what is being expressed for the first time and for what target); methodological approach; essay and research references that reveal the background of the study; analytical aspects and proposals for discussion.

The Abstract submission is possible until **January 15, 2025**, final deadline, by sending a .doc file to the e-mail redazione@agathon.it. The Authors of accepted Abstracts will receive a communication from the Secretary by January 30, 2025.

Once an Abstract has been accepted, the Authors will be invited to deliver the Paper within the term set, i.e. by **March 10, 2025**. The Paper must respect the number of 25,000 or 30,000 characters, including spaces, excluding notes and references. 15 images (300 dpi) must also be sent via 'wettransfer.com'. For the Paper submission, the Authors will have to use only the downloadable file (Format Paper ENG) that can be found on the webpage 'Information for Authors'.

The Authors of the accepted Papers, having been reviewed by Referees, will know the outcome by April 3, 2025; the final draft of the Paper, adding any integration following the Referees recommendations, must be presented by **April 15, 2025**.

Paper, with its abstract and keywords, will be published both in Italian and English while notes, captions of images, texts of any tables and Author's biography will be published only in English. The text, bibliographic references, images and notes, must comply with the Editorial Guidelines for Authors listed on the webpage 'Information for Authors'. On the same webpage, Authors can find the review form that will be used by Referees.

POLICY FULL OPEN ACCESS | AGATHÓN is a Full Open Access Journal, in the sense that it guarantees that no user, no university library nor individual reader, will have to pay a pay-per-view fee in order to access to the published contents. Therefore, AGATHÓN gains no income nor profit from the sale of printed issues or the on-line version from pay-per-view fees.

In order to cover costs of running the Journal and dealing with procedures for assessing papers using a double blind peer-review, AGATHÓN has decided to avail itself of a contribution from the Authors of the articles; they are therefore invited to contribute financially for the editorial services (APC – Article Processing Charge), only if the paper is accepted for publication, after the peer-review process and any potential revision of the paper.

The APC of a single paper is set at € 450 (plus VAT). In the case of papers written by more Authors, the article publication fee will be increased by € 50 (plus VAT) for each Author in addition to the first. The fee must be paid in accordance with the guidelines that will be sent to Authors at the same time as the communication of acceptance of the paper for publication.

To encourage the publication of contributions by Authors with primary affiliation to Universities and Research Institutions in countries defined by the World Bank as 'low-income and lower-middle-income economies', AGATHÓN will select a maximum of two papers for publication free of charge, subject to the positive outcome of the double-blind peer review process.

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

1. AIMS AND PAPER CATEGORIES

AGATHÓN is a Scientific Journal targeted at an international and interdisciplinary community. It reports essays and viewpoint, reviews, interviews and recent results of research and innovative-current applications, in particular presenting evidence of how research results can be applied. AGATHÓN publishes full articles and papers by Authors working in Universities and research Institutes. The articles selected for publication, after the double-blind peer review process, will be inserted in one of the sections “Architecture” (architectural, urban and interior design, exhibition and museum design, technology, history, recovery and restoration), “Art” (modern and contemporary) or “Design” (for industry, crafts and communication) and will be classified into the following categories: “Essays & Viewpoint”, “Research & Experimentation”, “Review Articles” or “Dialogue”. The essays on “Focus” section are signed by Authors invited by the Scientific Director as experts on the subject and are not subject to the double-blind peer review process.

2. PAPER SUBMISSION

Abstract and Papers must be sent by email to the e-mail redazione@agathon.it together with everything indicated in point 3. Images must be saved as separate files, as stated in point 4. The layout is reviewed by the Editorial Board during editorial meetings; Authors will be sent the relative draft layouts for review.

Papers that do not comply with the editorial rules set out below will not be accepted. All communication (acceptance or rejection of the article, other types of communication) will be made solely to the contact Author, identified by default as the person who sent the article. Articles submitted for a double blind peer review, if accepted for publication, may be sent back to the contact Author for any additions/corrections required. The final decision regarding acceptance, revision or rejection rests with the Scientific Director.

3. PAPER FORMAT

Size of articles | The size for articles is 25,000 (equal to 8 Journal pages) or 30,000 (equal to 10 Journal pages) characters (including spaces, notes and references) in the Italian or in English language. Abstract and Authors’ CV are not included in the count.

Texts | The texts, all in Italian and English language, must be delivered in digital format using only .docx format that can be downloaded in the journal’s site. Two files will be delivered: one for the Italian text and one for the English text, complete with the name of the author and the title of the paper as follows: M_Rossi_title ITA; M_Rossi_title ENG. Authors are expressly invited to have their texts in English/Italian language scrutinized and corrected by a native English/Italian speaker. Articles that are written in faulty English/Italian will not be accepted.

Times New Roman corpo 11 characters should be used in articles.

The text must include:

- Title and subtitle (max. 90 characters with spaces), uppercase and bold characters, in ITA and ENG.
- Authors: name, surname.
- Category of article.
- Article abstract (max. 900 characters with spaces), italic corpo 9 characters, in ITA and ENG.
- Keywords (5 keywords), in ITA and ENG.
- Body of the article, in ITA and ENG.
- Numbered footnotes at the end of the paper (corpo 9 characters), in ITA and ENG.
- Image captions (corpo 9 characters) supplied with the article; image captions must contain the same letters/numbering used for the corresponding files, name of the photographer(s) or copyright, in ITA and ENG.
- Technical details of any projects listed in the article, or Location, Client, Designers, Chronology, (Manufacturers and Businesses, if of interest), in ITA and ENG.
- References in the original language.
- Author biography (max. 400 characters with spaces for each Author) including affiliation, nationality, telephone number, e-mail, in ITA and ENG.

Footnotes | Footnotes are to be placed at the end of the paper, with no automatic link to references in the text itself. Within the narrative references are to be marked with progressive numbers in apex. The word count for the footnotes is included in the maximum of characters for the text.

4. FIGURES

Number of accompanying graphics | The quantity of graphic additions (photographs, illustrations, graphs, tables) for each article must be decided by the author bearing in mind the size of the text and number of pages normally envisaged for the type of article. The graphic additions should complement understanding of the text; a space for the graphic extras, occupying no more than 40% of the space allotted for the article, is hypothesized; the number of images is estimated as between 10 and 20. It is preferable to send an accompanying image that can be read in both b/w and colour.

Photographs | Photographic material (in the quantity indicated above; otherwise the author must indicate the preferred illustrations and graphs in advance) must be delivered in digital format. Photos should be saved in .jpg or .tif format. One file for each photo will be delivered as follows: 'Fig. 1', 'Fig. 2', 'Fig. 3', 'Fig. n'.

Illustrations, graphs, tables | Illustrations and graphs (in the quantity indicated above; otherwise the author must indicate the preferred illustrations and graphs in advance) must be delivered in 'vector' form, as high resolution .pdf files (300 dpi), so they are easy to manage. Tables must be delivered in word format and as high resolution .pdf files, so they are easy to manage. One file for each illustration, graph or table will be delivered as follows: 'draw/graph/tab 1', 'draw/graph/tab 2'.

Image captions | The image captions (body 9, italics) must be listed at the bottom of the text and numbered as follows: Fig. 1 | ..., Figg. 2, 3 | ..., Figg. 4-6 | The numbering must be followed by a hyphen; the source or photographer and year (credit) will be inserted in round brackets. The main text will employ the same wording, but in round brackets: E.g. (Fig. 1), (Figg. 2, 3), (Figg. 4-6), ...

E.g. **Fig. 1** | Giacomo Balla, *Dinamismo di un cane al guinzaglio* (1912).

Fig. 1 | Le Corbusier, *Unité d'Habitation, Marseille, 1947-52* (credit: M. Rossi, 2018).

Figg. 2, 3 | ... or **Figg. 4-7** |

Images, Drawings, Tables, and Graphics Resolution and Mode of delivery | For the evaluation phase by Referees, images, drawings, tables and graphics must be sent with a resolution of 100 dpi (7.5, 10, 15 or 21 cm base) in the format above specified, at 'segreteria@agathon.it' only using the 'wettransfer.com' platform. For the publication phase, the Author must send the same documentation with a resolution of 300 dpi (7.5, 10, 15 or 21 cm base), through the same platform (wettransfer.com) and at the same address.

5. EDITORIAL REFERENCES

For quotations and references to works by other people in your article refer to the Harvard Reference System. The Harvard System excludes bibliographic notes. The Harvard Reference System, also known as the author-date system, is an approved system for citing works. It is distinguished by the fact that in the body of the text the cited work solely consists of a parenthesis with the surname, year and pages, as follows:

E.g. «While information sharing between the private and public sector has improved since 9/11, sharing of information requires additional enhancements» (Dacey, 2002, pp. 23-24).

The directly or indirectly cited works are then listed at the end of the paper in a section entitled 'References'. These bibliographic entries must be complete with all the key elements as shown below. Never use small caps or uppercase for authors' surnames.

Write all the references that you will use in the paper in alphabetical order. Always insert the links from which it is possible to download the cited publication (if open access) or from which the Editorial Board can verify the correctness of the references. Preferably, use the official websites and, if the references have DOIs, the URLs with the DOIs.

Below are some examples of references by type.

Book: Surname, initials of the name (year of publication), *Title*, edition, Publisher, Place of publication.

Anderson, C. (2013), *Il ritorno dei produttori – Per una nuova rivoluzione industriale*, Rizzoli Etas, Milano.

To check the reference, go to the website:

<https://www.ibs.it/makers-ritorno-dei-produttori-per-libro-chris-anderson/e/9788817064613>

Margulis, L. and Sagan, D. (1997), *Microcosmos – Four billion years of microbial evolution*, University of California Press, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London.

To check the reference, go to the website:

<https://www.ucpress.edu/book/9780520210646/microcosmos>

Maturana, H. R. and Varela, F. J. (1980), *Autopoesis and Cognition – The Realization of the Living* [or. ed. *De Máquinas y Seres Vivos*, 1972], Reidel, Dordrecht.

To check the reference, go to the website:

https://monoskop.org/images/3/35/Maturana_Humberto_Varela_Francisco_Autopoesis_and_Cognition_The_Realization_of_the_Living.pdf

Book chapter: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), "Chapter title", in Surname of the editor, initials of the name (ed.), *Book title*, edition, Publisher, Place of publication, chapter page numbers.

Zoppi, D. (2017), "Valorizzazione e competitività dei centri urbani, antidoto al consumo di suolo | Enhancement and

competitiveness of urban centers as antidote to Soil consumption”, in Cappochin, G., Botti, M., Furlan, G. and Lironi, S. (eds), *European Green Capitals – Esperienze di rigenerazione urbana sostenibile | Experiences of Sustainable Urban Regeneration*, LetteraVentidue, Siracusa, pp. 293-298.

[Online] Available at: https://issuu.com/letteraventidue/docs/green_cap_def [Accessed 18 March 2018].

Ridolfi, G., Saberi, A. and Bakhshaei, O. (2019), “High | Bombastic – Adaptive skin conceptual prototype for Mediterranean climate”, in Sayigh, A. (ed.), *Sustainable Building for a Cleaner Environment*, Springer, Cham, pp. 209-216.

To check the reference, go to the website:

http://doi-org-443.webvpn.fjmu.edu.cn/10.1007/978-3-319-94595-8_19

Journal article: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), “Title of the article”, *Journal title*, volume number, issue number (if existing), article page numbers.

Diez, T. (2012), “Personal fabrication – Fab labs as Platforms for Citizen-Based Innovation, from Microcontrollers to Cities”, in *Nexus Network Journal*, vol. 14, issue 3, pp. 457-468.

[Online] Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00004-012-0131-7> [Accessed 18 March 2018].

Electronic resource: this entry concerns sources that are only available electronically and not those that can be accessed electronically but are also available in paper format. They follow the same conventions as paper sources, but they also include details typical of the Web: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), *Article title* [Online] Available at: complete url [Accessed 10 April 2019].

Mc Kinsey Global Institute (2016), *Imagining construction’s digital future*.

[Online] Available at: www.mckinsey.com/industries/capital-projects-and-infrastructure/our-insights/imagining-constructions-digital-future [Accessed 10 April 2016].

Newspaper Article: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), “Title of the article”, in *Journal title*, newspaper, date, article page numbers.

Belpoliti, M. (2013), “Resilienza – L’arte di adattarsi”, in *Domenica del Sole24 Ore*, newspaper, 18/12/2013, p. 15.

Conference Proceedings:

Novakovic, P., Hornák, M., Guermendi, M. P., Stäuble, H., Depaepe, P. and Demoule, J. P. (eds) (2016), *Recent Developments in Preventive Archaeology in Europe | Proceedings of the 22nd EAA Meeting in Vilnius, 2016*, Ljubljana University Press, Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana.

[Online] Available at: <http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/sites/default/files/Dokumenti/Knjige/e-books/recent.pdf> [Accessed 10 April 2019].

Article in Conference Proceedings:

Scianna, A., Gristina, S. and Paliaga, S. (2014), “Experimental BIM Applications in Archaeology – A Work-Flow”, in Ioannides, M., Magnenat-Thalmann, N., Fink, E., Žarnic, R., Yen, A.-Y. and Quak, E. (eds), *Digital Heritage – Progress in Cultural Heritage – Documentation, Preservation, and Protection | Proceedings of the 5th International Conference, EuroMed 2014, Limassol, Cyprus, November 3-8, 2014*, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 8740, Springer, Cham, pp. 490-498.

[Online] Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13695-0_48 [Accessed 10 April 2019].

6. FORMATTING

Italic characters use | In the text, characters in italics should not be used except for scientific names in Latin.

Uppercase character | In the text and more:

- for books, movies, architectural, art and product-design works, monuments, etc. : es. Il Giorno della Civetta by Leonardo Sciascia is a ... ; the Basilica of St. Peter is the center ...

- for particular words or phrases which should appear in inverted commas, but where, because of the presence of an apostrophe (e.g. authors’ notes), it is preferable to use uppercase character;

- do not use underlining or bold in the text or the notes.

- use uppercase accented letters even if they are not available on your computer keyboard (refer to the instructions for the word processing programme used to find the easiest way to insert them into the text), you should therefore type È and not E’.

Acronyms and proper names | When typing the full name of research projects, departments, laboratories and research bodies, the text must be roman type and names must be capitalized.

E.g. **Yes** Laboratorio di Monitoraggio **No** Laboratorio di monitoraggio.

Acronyms must be written in uppercase and explained in round brackets in roman type with initial capital letters.

E.g. APRAE (Analisi Prevenzione e Recupero dell’Abusivismo Edilizio).

Acronyms that are abbreviations of provisions of the law or regulations are written with a full-stop between the letters.

E.g. DPCM for Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, LR for Legge Regionale.

Lists | Any lists in the narration are to be marked with a simple hyphen-space-text or number-round bracket-space-text, and not with bullet points or automatic numbering.

Use of spaces | Use a single space after each punctuation mark and no space before, except for dashes and open parentheses; never insert two or more consecutive white spaces; do not leave spaces inside parentheses or quotation marks; do not leave spaces before the punctuation mark.

Hyphens | It is preferable to use a long dash with a space both before and after the word or phrase, rather than a shorter one. **Yes** — **No** - E.g. Ei fu — scrisse il Manzoni — sì come ...

Quotation marks and reported passages | Words used in an emphatic or figurative sense should go between single quotation marks '...'.
Quotations and direct speech, as long as they do not exceed two hundred characters with spaces (roughly two lines of text as displayed and printed from your word processing programme), should be in roman type between the open « and closed » quotation marks known as guillemets. Any bibliographical references, according to the Harvard System must be inserted before the final punctuation mark.

E.g. «Il padiglione in un mese è stato realizzato [...] Depero ha già ripetutamente esposto le proprie concezioni [...]» (Rossi, 2018, p. 15).

Quotations within other quotations should have single quotation marks as follows: text «quotation quotation 'quotation within quotation' quotation».

E.g. Il rapporto che sussiste tra la totalità dell'esperienza vissuta e le molteplici immagini di essa fornite «non è certo quello di una descrizione completa, in cui gli oggetti di quelle storie potrebbero essere conosciuti così 'come realmente sono stati'» (Bianchi, 2016, pp. 12-15).

When quoting from poems, verses should be separated with a forward slash /, if they are at least four versus long they should start on a new line with a 1 cm left indent, without quotation marks and with the verses separated by a carriage return.

Paragraphs | Paragraphs should not be numbered, but with the title written in bold; subparagraphs are unacceptable.

Paragraphs with formulae in the text | Graphic uniformity (font, body, leading); formulae should be dealt with so that they do not alter the paragraph heading, for example by decreasing the font size if possible or using superscript and subscript. Particularly complex formulas (e.g. formulas on two levels) should start on a new line.

7. WRITING TIPS

Structure of an article

The paper will be evaluated according to the evaluation form used by the Referee (downloadable on the Information page 'For Authors and Submission') in relation to:

– **Originality** (intended as the level at which the paper introduces a new way of thinking and/or interpreting the investigated topic, and it stands out and innovates with respect to previous approaches/studies/researches about the same topic providing an advancement of knowledge);

– **Methodological Rigor** (intended as the level at which the paper clearly presents the aims and the state of the art in literature, a methodology appropriate to the typology and object of the essay/research which demonstrates the assumption the contribution is based on, investigates the topic presented with a critical-scientific approach, mature and appropriately referred to the literature of the sector, and places the issues in the current debate);

– **Impact** (intended as the level at which the product exercises, or it is expected to exercise; an influence on the Scientific Community also based on its ability to comply with International quality standards);

– **Clarity of the Contents** (intended as clarity and style of the presentation).

For the drafting of the contribution, the Editorial Board suggests to the Authors to use the suggestions that follow (it is not however necessary that the paper reports as many paragraphs).

The Introduction should be long enough to develop the paper's statement of proposal and frame the topic dealt within the scientific debate, and explain the background of the topic (with an appropriate number of references), but it should not take precedence over the rest of the paper.

The main body of the paper must report clearly: originality, innovativeness, the importance of the topic, and author's contribution to the topic; advancement of knowledge for the disciplinary sector; methodology and phases of the research (in the case of experiments, reporting enough details to allow reproducibility); subjects involved and financing (if any); objectives and results achieved; analytical aspects and proposals for discussion.

The Conclusions summarize: a) the state of the research at the time of writing; b) the limits of research; c) future significant developments; d) the cultural, practical and / or socio-economic implications; e) possibility of bringing the results back to generalizable and applicable guidelines in other contexts.

In general, the following questions must be answered from the reading of the paper:

– Who can be interested in this contribution (essay or research) and why?

– Is the contribution relevant for an international interdisciplinary audience and for the purposes of AGATHÓN?

- Does the paper present a critical understanding of the literature, experiments and theories of the reference disciplinary sector?
- Does the Author explain how he expands this knowledge?
- Are the references updated?
- Are all references relevant and complete?
- Do all the elements of the contribution refer logically to the declaration of intent of the study?
- Is there clarity of objectives, structure and expression?
- Is the narrative argumentation detailed and appropriate?
- Does the title and the abstract accurately describe the contents?
- Are the terms and contexts clearly explained for the international scientific community?

In the specific case of research/experimentation the following questions must be answered from the reading of the paper:

- Are the methodology and work phases clearly illustrated and make the study easily reproducible?
- Are they appropriate to the objectives and aims of the research?
- Are the tests or results reliable?
- Are the results communicated clearly and concisely?
- Is the analysis and interpretation of the results appropriate?
- Are the conclusions sufficiently based on the experimentation performed?
- Logically follow the data presented?
- Are the limits of research recognized and discussed?
- Do the conclusions demonstrate a real understanding of the subject?
- Are the cultural, practical and/or socio-economic implications presented?
- Are they consistent with the tests performed, the results obtained and the topics covered?
- Are future significant developments presented?

For the Research and Experimentation articles, the Editorial Board recommend the following publication as a reference:

Socolofsky, S. A. (2004), *How to write a Research Journal Article in Engineering and Science*. [Online] Available at: https://ceprofs.civil.tamu.edu/ssocolofsky/downloads/paper_how-to.pdf [Accessed 7 January 2018].

For the structure of a Review Article refer to the following text:

Palmatier, R. W., Houston, M. B. and Hulland, J. (2017), "Review articles: purpose, process, and structure", in *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, January 2018, vol. 46, issue 1, pp. 1–5. [Online] Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-017-0563-4> [Accessed 7 January 2018].

8. GENERAL ADVICES

- Units of measurement of weight and length (gm, cm, m, etc.) are placed after the number and are always in the singular.

E.g. **Yes** m 4, **No** 4 metres, **No** m. 4; **Yes** 3 gm, **No** gm 3.

- Centuries are cycles of time and are written as follows:

E.g. **Yes** 16th century, **Yes** 1500s, **No** XVII century.

- Decades are written as follows:

E.g. **Yes** The 1920s; **No** The twenties.