



Revista Brasileira de Geografia Física

Homepage: <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/rbge>



Urban Renewal In Cultural Resilience: A Systematic Literature Review Using Bibliometrics

I Made Chandra Mandira¹, Muhammad Baiquni^{2*}, Armaidy Armawi³

¹Doctoral Student of The National Resilience Study Program, Graduate School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Email: imadechandramandira@mail.ugm.ac.id. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5523-2357>) ²Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Bali, Indonesia. E-mail: imadechandramandira@undiknas.ac.id. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5523-2357>) ³Professor of Geography, Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: mbaiquni@ugm.ac.id. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3647-3286>) ³Professor of Philosophy, National Resilience Study Program, Graduate School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: armaidy@ugm.ac.id. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0043-8956>)*Corresponding author: mbaiquni@ugm.ac.id

Artigo recebido em 22/09/2025 e aceito em 01/07/2026

ABSTRACT

Urban renewal has grown so rapidly that it has an impact on cultural resilience. This study aims to (a) examine whether urban renewal and cultural resilience research as a subject continues to play an important role for scientific research in the future, (b) identify trends and distribution of global publications of urban renewal and cultural resilience research, (c) identify theoretical and practical implications from a future research perspective. This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of 194 scientific papers related to urban renewal and cultural resilience recorded in the Scopus database in July 2025. Specifically, we analyzed the evolution of urban renewal and cultural resilience research by examining (a) published studies, (b) source titles, (c) types of sources and documents, and (d) author keywords. We further analyzed the main areas of urban renewal and cultural resilience research by looking at common subject areas, the most frequently used keywords. The findings show that the beginning of the development of this topic in 1990 consisted of only 1 document which then began to experience a significant increase from 2016 to 2024. This study found that the authors with the most publications were dominated by those from China, even though the country that contributed the most publications was the United Kingdom. Some trending topics reported included industrial heritage, urban resilience, resilience, and urban transformation, therefore the researcher recommends that further research topics related to urban renewal and cultural resilience are economic development, climate adaptation, community engagement, and sustainable development.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis; Cultural Resilience; Urban Renewal; Systematic Literature Review

Renovação Urbana e Resiliência Cultural: Uma Revisão Sistemática da Literatura com Uso de Bibliometria

RESUMO

A renovação urbana cresceu tão rapidamente que impactou a resiliência cultural. Este estudo visa (a) examinar se a investigação sobre renovação urbana e resiliência cultural continuará a desempenhar um papel importante para a investigação científica no futuro, (b) identificar tendências e distribuição de publicações globais sobre investigação em renovação urbana e resiliência cultural e (c) identificar implicações teóricas e práticas numa perspetiva de investigação futura. Este estudo realizou uma análise bibliométrica de 194 artigos científicos relacionados com a renovação urbana e a resiliência cultural, registados na base de dados Scopus em julho de 2025. Especificamente, analisámos a evolução da investigação em renovação urbana e resiliência cultural examinando (a) estudos publicados, (b) títulos das fontes, (c) tipos de fontes e documentos e (d) palavras-chave dos autores. Além disso, analisámos as principais áreas de investigação em renovação urbana e resiliência cultural observando as áreas temáticas comuns e as palavras-chave mais frequentemente utilizadas. Os resultados mostram que o desenvolvimento deste tema começou em 1990 com apenas um documento, tendo apresentado um aumento significativo entre 2016 e 2024. Este estudo constatou que os autores com maior número de publicações eram predominantemente chineses, embora o país que mais contribuiu com publicações tenha sido o Reino

Unido. Alguns dos temas em alta reportados incluem o patrimônio industrial, a resiliência urbana, a resiliência em geral e a transformação urbana. Assim sendo, o investigador recomenda que futuras pesquisas sobre renovação urbana e resiliência cultural abordem temas como o desenvolvimento económico, a adaptação climática, o envolvimento comunitário e o desenvolvimento sustentável.

Palavras-chave: Análise bibliométrica; Resiliência cultural; Renovação urbana; Revisão sistemática da literatura

Introduction

Urban renewal is the process of transformation and modernization of urban areas that aims to improve the quality of life and function of the city. In the context of cultural resilience, urban renewal plays an important role in maintaining and developing cultural heritage and adapting to social, economic and environmental changes (Alkhafagee & Basee, 2023; Mecca & Lami, 2020). Cultural resilience refers to the ability of communities to maintain their cultural identity despite facing challenges and changes (de la Cal & García, 2018; Puggioni & Pistidda, 2022). Resilience in an urban context encompasses the ability of a city to absorb, adapt, and transform in the face of disruption or change (Moghadas et al., 2022; Rodrigues Prado et al., 2022). This resilience approach is important to ensure that the urban renewal process does not only focus on physical aspects but also considers social and cultural aspects that support long-term sustainability (Alkhafagee & Basee, 2023; Marcus & Colding, 2024). Effective urban renewal must be able to integrate resilience strategies to address challenges such as climate change, de-industrialization, and social pressures (Brantz & Sharma, 2020; de la Cal & García, 2018).

Urban renewal and cultural resilience have the integration of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in urban resilience (Tavares et al., 2021). Comparative studies across different cities and cultural contexts provide deeper insights into the effectiveness of culture-based urban renewal initiatives (Ferilli et al., 2017; Paltonieri, 2023). Therefore, a more integrated approach is needed that can better integrate ICH into the urban resilience discourse. Study (Chen & Fan, 2024; Peng & Xie, 2024) emphasizes the need for interaction between ecological protection, cultural preservation, and urban renewal strategies. Furthermore, economic strategies can be aligned with cultural sustainability goals to ensure balanced and inclusive urban development, thus providing valuable insights for policymakers and urban

planners (Ge et al., 2023; Chen & Fan, 2024). Several previous studies have focused on economic development, socio-ecological systems, sustainability, and urban resilience, so that there is a research gap, namely vulnerability and adaptation, which can be analyzed quantitatively to improve existing research. A literature review on urban renewal and cultural resilience is essential in this study, employing a bibliometric approach.

This review aims to fill the research gap by thoroughly and quantitatively examining the available literature on the connection between urban renewal and cultural resilience, as found in peer-reviewed journals from 1990 to 2024. To fill the gap, the following research questions are formulated;

- (i) Does the study of urban renewal and cultural resilience remain a significant topic for future scientific research?
- (ii) What are the trends and distribution of global publications of urban renewal and cultural resilience research?
- (iii) What are the theoretical and practical implications from a future research perspective?

The analysis is structured in three sections. The next section presents a review of the existing research literature. Methodological issues are discussed in the next section, while the following section presents the results of the review. Finally, the main findings are explained in relation to previous research in the discussion section. This section also suggests future study avenues and limitations of this study.

Methodology

Research literature on urban renewal and cultural resilience utilizing data from the Scopus database. The Scopus database is an extensive resource that provides broad coverage. The reviewed scientific literature includes one of the specified terms or phrases (TITLE-ABS-KEY("urban renewal" OR "Urban

redevelopment" OR "Urban regeneration" "Urban revitalization" OR "Urban transformation" OR "City planning") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("cultural resilience*" OR "cultural endurance*" OR "cultural sustainability*" OR "cultural strength*" OR "heritage resilience" OR "tradition resilience" OR "resilient cultural identity" OR "community resilience" OR "cultural robustness*" OR "cultural

adaptability*" OR "cultural*" OR "resilience")). AND (EXCLUDE (PUBYEAR, 2025)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar") AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE, "final")) in the title, abstract, or keywords. The Dataset search was conducted on July 8, 2025, and 194 documents were found. Figure 1 shows the flowchart of this study.

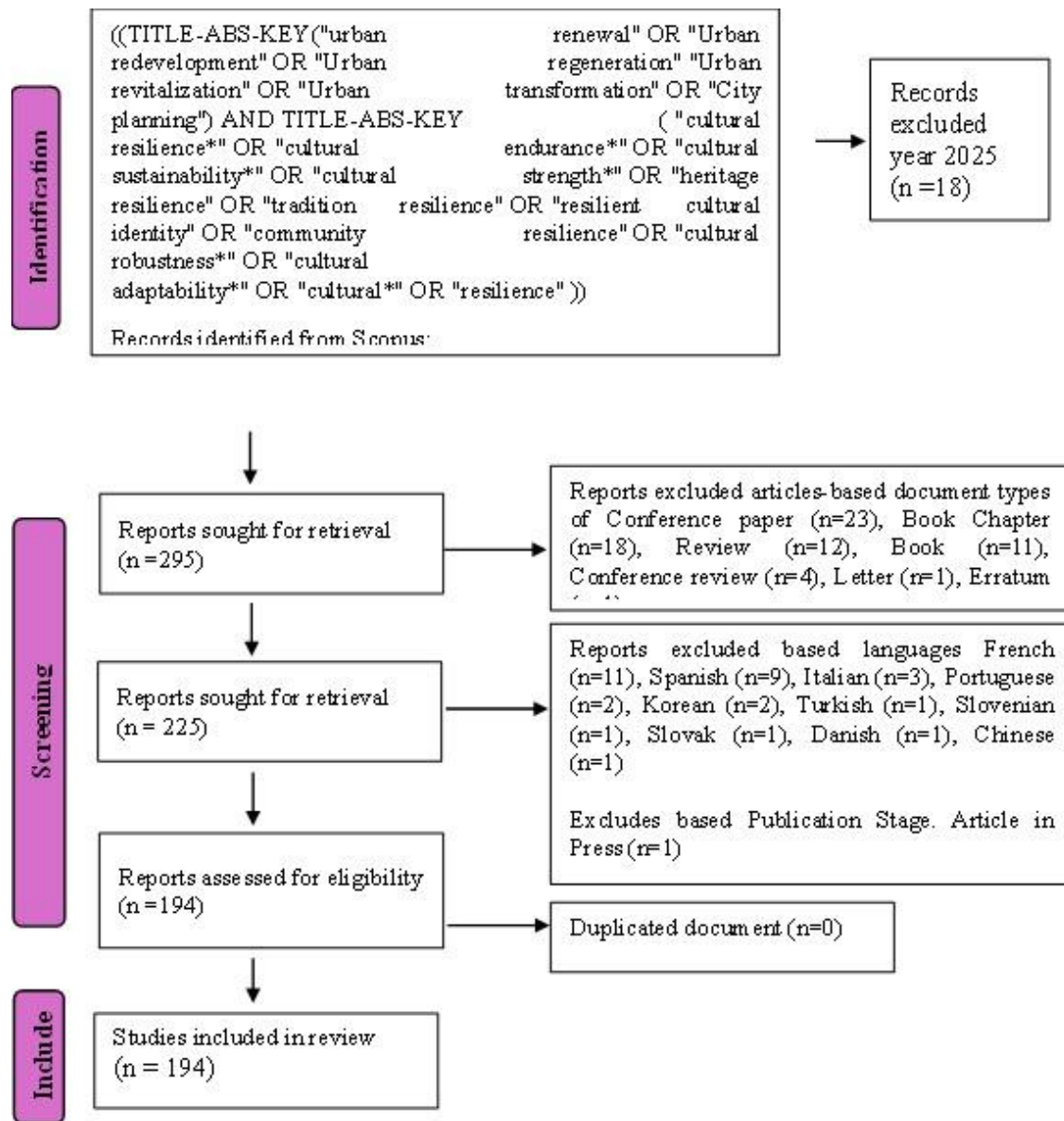


Figure 1. Prisma Flow Chart
Study Selection

Documents that meet the eligibility criteria of the inclusion and exclusion requirements will be analyzed (Mandira et al., 2026b). Inclusion criteria include literature from the Scopus database from 1990 - 2024 journal articles in English and are final articles, 194 documents were found. Exclusion criteria are non-English language research, literature from 2025, articles in Press, literature other than journal articles. Data extraction and analysis determine the scope of the study and produce papers that will be used as subsequent input, which is described in Figure 1.

Literature Search

Eligible literature collected from the Scopus database of 194 documents was analyzed. Analysis results in the Scopus database were used to determine the development of urban renewal and cultural resilience. Analysis results include research developments based on year, country (affiliation), resources, and author. The search results of 194 documents were saved as "ris and csv files". Furthermore, data in "csv file" format was exported to the Vosviewer application (Vosviewer 1.6.20) to conduct bibliometric analysis and data visualization to answer research questions (Santos-Rojo et al., 2023; Mandira et al., 2026a)

Results

Research Question 1: Does the study of urban renewal and cultural resilience remain a significant topic for future scientific investigation?

Based on data obtained from the Scopus database, it is known that research on urban renewal and cultural resilience has existed since 1990 to 2024, there are 194 documents. For three decades, academic works on urban renewal and cultural resilience consisted of 194 documents. There has been an increase in exploration of urban renewal and cultural resilience which has begun to develop progressively in the last decade, especially since 2016 (Figure 2). The first study was conducted by (Jacobs, 1990) entitled "*The politics of the past: Redevelopment in London*". The article discusses the consequences of 'heritage hegemony' in contemporary urban redevelopment, particularly in relation to power in the city and understandings of the intersections between culture and capital by University of London, University College London, Department of Geography. The largest number of articles in 2024 with a total of 22 articles on the topic. The increase began in 2016 and increased until 2024 (Figure 2). Currently, the development of research on urban renewal and cultural resilience is starting to attract academic interest and plays an important role because the trend has increased over the past 9 years (Figure 2.)



Figure 2. The Number of Publications and Documents

Research Question 2: What are the trends and distribution of global publications of urban renewal and cultural resilience research?

Utilized RStudio and biblioshiny tools to identify significant articles on urban renewal and cultural resilience. Examination focused on the authors with the highest article count from 1990 to

2024. The author Sepe M from DICEA-Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy, has the most articles with 3 articles and 55 citations; however, Italy ranks 4th as the most contributing country (Table 4), while Chen W from the School of Architecture, University of South China, Hengyang, China follows with 2 articles and 76 citations (Table 1). The subsequent author is Chen Y from the School of Economics and Management, Zhengzhou

University of Light Industry, China, who has published 2 articles and received 79 citations, then comes Furlan R from the Qatar University, Qatar with totaling 2 articles and 25 citations. Additional authors include Griffiths R from Faculty of the Built Environment, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom with 2 articles and 154 citations, despite being in 5th place with 2 articles, Griffiths has the most citations at 154.

Table 1. Authors with the Most Publications. NP= Number of Publications, TC= Total Citations, h index= Hirsch Index, g index= Egghe Index, m index= M-Quotient

Rank	Author	NP	TC	h_index	g_index	m_index
1	Sepe M	3	55	3	3	0.176
2	Chen W	2	76	2	2	0.286
3	Chen Y	2	79	2	2	0.4
4	Furlan R	2	25	2	2	0.222
5	Griffiths R	2	154	2	2	0.061
6	Plaza B	2	88	2	2	0.111
7	Sun S	2	20	2	2	0.4
8	Wang L	2	43	2	2	0.333
9	Wang X	2	142	2	2	0.333

Table 2 lists the 10 most cited articles regarding urban renewal and cultural resilience. The most cited article is Cultural Development Strategies And Urban Revitalization (Grodach & Loukaitou-Sideris, 2007) found in the International Journal of Cultural Policy, achieving a total of 196 citations; this article emphasizes that entrepreneurship continues to guide the development and support of cultural activities in most cities, especially in the United States. The subsequent significant article is (Miles, 2005) in

the Urban Studies with 179 citations addressing the paper questions the rhetoric of the cultural industries and investigates emerging alternative scenarios. Another influential article regarding urban renewal and cultural resilience is (Chelleri Et Al., 2015), which has received 170 citations and was published by Habitat International, this paper

provides a critical review of a recent and successful urban regeneration and development plan, the Mexico city green plan.

The journals with the most documents were determined based on the quantity of articles released on urban renewal and cultural resilience. The biblioshiny tool was utilized for analysis. (Table 3) indicates that International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (Switzerland), published by MDPI (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute), has the most documents with 13 and 274 citations. Plos One, published by Public Library of Science (United States) contains 9 documents and has received 215 citations. Additional influential

Table 2. Most Cited Article

Rank	Paper	Article	Journal	Total Citations	TC Per Year	Normalized TC
1	(Grodach & Loukaitou-Sideris, 2007)	Cultural Development Strategies and Urban Revitalization Interruptions: Testing The Rhetoric of Culturally Led Urban Development	International Journal of Cultural Policy	196	10.32	1.97
2	(Miles, 2005)	Integrating Resilience with Urban Sustainability In Neglected Neighborhoods: Challenges and Opportunities of Transitioning to Decentralized Water Management In Mexico City	Urban Studies	179	8.52	1.90
3	(Chelleri Et Al., 2015)	Cultural Policy as Urban Transformation? Critical Reflections on Glasgow, European City of Culture 1990	Habitat International	170	15.45	2.44
4	(Mooney, 2004)	A Network-Based Framework for Assessing Infrastructure Resilience: A Case Study of The London Metro System	Local Economy	162	7.36	2.45
5	(Chopra Et Al., 2016)	Dynamics of Urban Sprawl and Sustainable Development In China	J R Soc Interface Socio-Economic Planning Sciences	148	14.80	3.81
6	(Wang Et Al., 2020)	Simulating Future Land Use by Coupling Ecological Security Patterns And Multiple Scenarios	The Total Environment	129	21.50	5.63
7	(Nie Et Al., 2023)	Scaling And Universality In Urban Economic Diversification	J R Soc Interface	126	42.00	8.03
8	(Youn Et Al., 2016)	Urban Revitalization: The Use of Festive Time Strategies	Leisure Studies	111	11.10	2.86
9	(Hughes, 1999)	Cultural Strategies and New Modes of Urban Intervention	Cities	99	3.67	2.43
10	(Griffiths, 1995)			93	3.00	1.00

journals include Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Urban Design and Planning (9 documents and 57 citations), Sustainability (Switzerland) (9 documents and 93 citations), Cities (7 documents and 226 citations), Urban Studies (6 documents and 318 citations) is the largest citation even with 6 documents, Journal

of Urban History (4 documents and 10 citations), Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal (4 documents and 36 citations), Land (4 documents and 42 citations), and Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Municipal Engineer (4 documents and 55 citations).

Table 3. Most Documents

Rank	Journal	Documents	Citations
1	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	13	274
2	Plos One	9	215
3	Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Urban Design and Planning	9	57
4	Sustainability (Switzerland)	9	93
5	Cities	7	226
6	Urban Studies	6	318
7	Journal of Urban History	4	10
8	Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal	4	36
9	Land	4	42
10	Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Municipal Engineer	4	55

The assessment of the country's contribution is determined by the volume of documents generated from 1990 to 2024. According to (Table 4), the countries making the most significant contributions to the research on urban renewal and cultural resilience are highlighted. The findings indicate that UnitedKingdom makes the

most significant contribution among other nations with 1203 citations and 29 documents. Subsequently, United States and China were the nations that provided 28 and 25 documents. Countries contributing to the set include the Italy (16 documents), Turkey (14 documents), Canada (11 documents), Germany (10 documents), Spain (6 documents), Australia (8 documents), and Iran (6 documents).

Table. 4. Most Contributions Country

Rank	Country	Documents	Citations
1	United Kingdom	29	1203
2	United States	28	819
3	China	25	638
4	Italy	16	557
5	Turkey	14	103
6	Canada	11	70
7	Germany	10	212
8	Spain	9	141
9	Australia	8	170
10	Iran	6	91

Research Question 3: What are the theoretical and practical implications from a future research perspective?

This study analyzed 194 documents collected from the Scopus database. VOSviewer was used to visualize the results that may have theoretical and practical implications for future research on urban renewal and cultural resilience. The results of metadata analysis using VOSviewer

will help researchers and practitioners better understand the assumptions and findings related to urban renewal and cultural resilience. The results of bibliometric analysis with VOSviewer can show variables that have been widely studied by previous researchers and variables that have not been widely explored, which can be a basis for future studies.

Type of analysis Co-Occurrence, unit analysis author keywords, minimum number of

occurrences of a keyword (Choose threshold 5) were used to visualize the keyword network of 194

articles related to urban renewal and cultural resilience, 16 out of 620 keywords were selected. The researcher conducted the selection using Thesaurus, namely the label "town and city planning" replaced by "urban planning", and the label "town & city planning" replaced by "urban planning", and the label "urban redevelopment" replaced by "urban revitalization". Selected into 13 keywords (Figure 3 and 4).

There are four clusters within the topic of urban renewal and cultural resilience, each with a different color, particularly in the network visualization (Figure 3). Cluster 1 is in red and there are culture, gentrification, industrial heritage, and urban revitalization. Cluster 2 with green colour are cultural heritage, sustainability, sustainable development, and urban renewal. Cluster 3 with blue colour are resilience, urban planning, and urban transformation. Cluster 4 are yellow colour are urban regeneration and urban resilience (Figure 3 and 4).

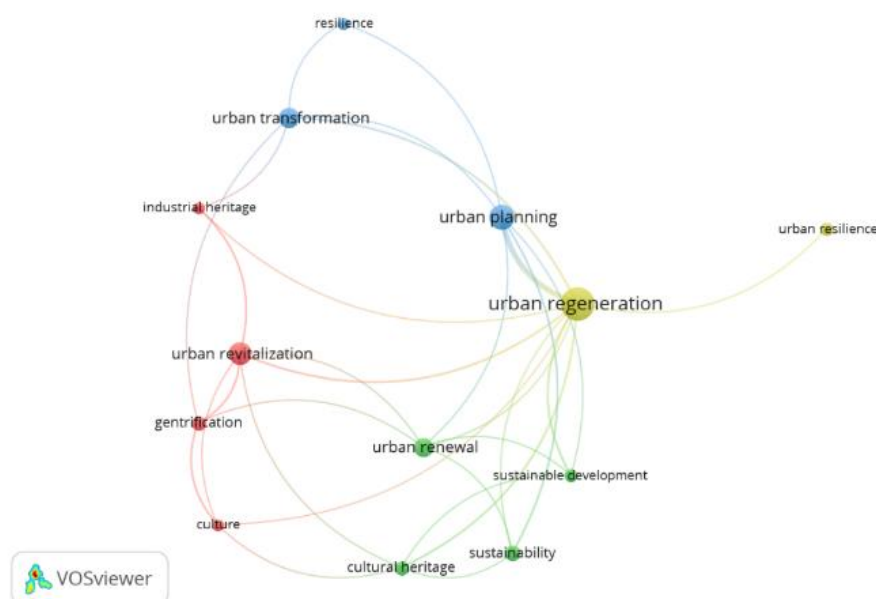


Figure 3. Trending Topics (Network Visualization)

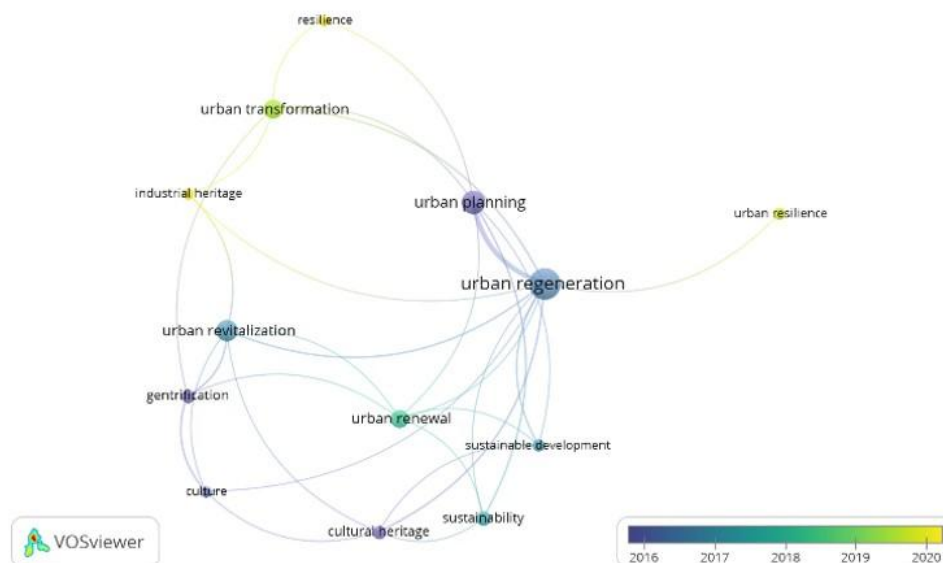


Figure 4. Trending Topics (Overlay Visualization)

This review makes significant contributions to the theory and practice of urban renewal and cultural resilience studies. In terms of theoretical implications, this study makes two important contributions to cultural literature. First, this study contributes to cultural resilience by providing a systematic review of the relationship between urban renewal and cultural resilience using bibliometric analysis. Second, this study on the protection of traditional village cultural heritage in urban renewal highlights the importance of sustainable development, cultural heritage, historic urban landscapes, and rural revitalization as key research areas (Xia et al., 2024). There are seven elements of cultural sustainability, namely Cultural Heritage, Cultural Vitality, Economic Vitality, Cultural Diversity, Place, Eco-Cultural Resilience, and Eco-Cultural Civilization. Eco-Cultural sustainability is crucial in urban planning and renovation so that economic vitality plays an important role in the cultural sustainability of urban areas (Ge et al., 2023). In addition, ICH plays an important role in urban resilience by contributing to the sustainability of urban spaces and increasing community engagement (Tavares et al., 2021). Culture-based urban development, such as the case of Holon, Israel, demonstrates both potential and fragility (Raved & Yahel, 2025). Dependence on public funding and political support can make cultural initiatives vulnerable to changing priorities

and economic pressures. This underscores the need for robust governance structures and diverse funding strategies. Studies on urban renewal and cultural resilience offer valuable insights into cultural studies. They emphasize the importance of preserving cultural heritage, fostering community resilience, and engaging local communities in urban renewal processes. These efforts contribute to sustainable urban development and enhanced cultural vitality in urban spaces.

Discussion

This study aims to systematically review studies on the relationship between urban renewal and cultural resilience. Using bibliometric analysis, the study identified key authors, journals, and topics in this field. The review assessed the number of documents and citations from 1990 to 2024. The results show an increase in publications starting from 2016 to 2024 (Figure 2). Author Sepe M from DICEA-Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy, has the most articles with 3 articles and 55 citations (Table 1). However, Italy ranks fourth as the country with the most contributions (Table 4). The countries with the most contributions are the United Kingdom (29 articles), the United States (28 articles), and China (25 articles) (Table 4).

This study analyzes the most influential authors. Based on (Table 1) it was found that the influential authors are from China, namely Chen W, Chen Y, Sun S, Wang L, Wang X. The rest are from Italy, namely Sepe M, from Qatar is Furlan R, the United Kingdom is Griffiths R, and from Spain is Plaza B. Although Sepe M is the author with the most publications (Table 1), but his article is not included in the 10 articles with the most citations (Table 2). The article with the most citations is (Grodach & Loukaitou-Sideris, 2007) with 196 citations, (Miles, 2005) with 179 citations, and (Chelleri Et Al., 2015) with 170 citations (Tabel 2). Uniquely, these three authors are not included in the number of authors with the most articles (Table 1).

The most documents are dominated by journals from the United Kingdom, namely Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Urban Design and Planning, Cities, Urban Studies, Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal, and Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers: Municipal Engineer (Table 3). Next are from Switzerland, namely International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, Sustainability, and Land. Next are from the United States, namely Plos One and Journal of Urban History (Table 3). Based on the most contributing

countries, the United Kingdom and the United States are ranked 1st and 2nd with 29 and 28 articles and 1203 and 819 citations (Table 4), but uniquely, Switzerland, which is the country with the most documents, is not included in the most contributing countries.

Urban renewal has 13 occurrences and a total of 6 relationships. This figure is still below the keyword urban regeneration which appears with 38 occurrences and a total of 27 link strenght. The keyword urban renewal was first discussed by (Mooney, 2004) The paper, entitled "Cultural Policy as Urban Transformation? Critical Reflections on Glasgow, European City of Culture 1990," which describes prominent cultural events, does little to mask and distract from the underlying structural problems characteristic of many former industrial cities. This research serves as a foundation for urban planners and policymakers to carefully evaluate the types of urban revitalization strategies to be implemented and their contextual spatial impacts (H. Gu, 2024). Urban renewal has a real impact on the economic sector, climate adaptation, community engagement, and sustainable development (Ding et al., 2025; Ricciardelli et al., 2025) (Figure 5).

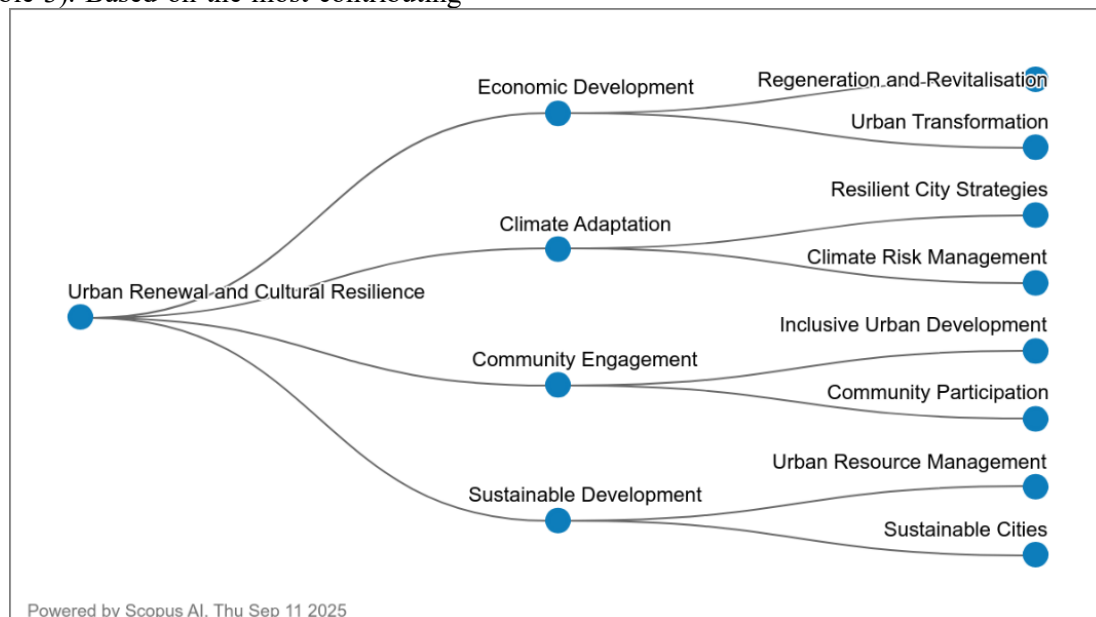


Figure 5. Future Studies

Future studies could further elaborate on the economic development perspective, specifically

in terms of regeneration and revitalization, as well as urban transformation. Urban regeneration and

revitalization are crucial for driving economic development and improving the quality of life in urban areas. By integrating cultural, social, and economic strategies, this process can create a sustainable and inclusive urban environment (Sinha & Tharian, 2024). Climate adaptation perspective, resilient city strategies and climate risk management are required. Resilient city strategies and climate risk management are crucial for effective climate adaptation. These key strategies include urban resilience through spatial planning, climate-resilient city models, local resilience strategies, disaster risk reduction, green infrastructure, and integrated climate action plans (Emekci, 2025). Overcoming challenges such as institutional gaps and cultural resistance is critical to successful implementation.

Community engagement can be further explained in detail within the inclusive urban development and community participation approaches. Active community involvement results in better infrastructure, social inclusion, and a sustainable urban environment (Tripathi et al., 2025), in addition inclusive urbanism, combined with community involvement, significantly improves urban plans and projects, which benefits communities, public administrations and the private sector (Belausteguigoitia, 2019). Sustainable development is crucial for maintaining cultural resilience, necessitating urban resource management and sustainable cities. Urban Resource Management (URM) is crucial for sustainable development, particularly in the context of rapid urbanization and rising living standards. Effective URM involves optimizing the use of resources such as water, energy, and materials, which are essential for reducing environmental degradation and promoting sustainability (Choueiri et al., 2025), and sustainable cities aim to balance economic, social and environmental development, which is essential to achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and improving human well-being (Cheng et al., 2025).

The experience of the United Kingdom demonstrates that culture has emerged as a prominent strategy in urban revitalization. Culture catalyzes revitalization however, its effectiveness relies on community engagement and the equitable distribution of development benefits (Miles, 2005;

Mooney, 2004; Hughes, 1999). Youn et al., (2016) and Frank et al., (2018) argue that sustainable economic transformation is essential to support urban revitalization. Effective revitalization not only enhances the physical environment but also fosters a diverse and innovative economic base. Y. Gu et al., (2024) indicate that declining industrial areas can become new drivers of revitalization. The transformation of post-industrial land constitutes a key mechanism for developing more vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable cities.

Culture-based revitalization is inherently linked to the politics of identity and cultural heritage. Heritage preservation should be understood as a socio-political process that enhances cultural resilience, rather than being regarded solely as an economic asset (Marinelli, 2024; Miles, 2005; Mooney, 2004). In the United Kingdom, urban revitalization has shifted from a primarily physical focus to a multidimensional strategy that incorporates culture, economic development, community participation, and heritage preservation. Culture and heritage facilitate urban transformation through mechanisms such as festivals, creative industries, and city branding. However, the resulting benefits are often unevenly distributed and may lead to cultural commodification. Conversely, economic diversification and the revitalization of post-industrial areas contribute to urban vitality and resilience by generating new economic activities and fostering more inclusive social spaces. Consequently, sustainable revitalization requires balancing economic growth objectives with the preservation of local identity and the reinforcement of community cultural resilience.

Evidence from the United States demonstrates that culture is a fundamental component of urban regeneration. Culture functions as an economic asset, a source of local identity, a mechanism for enhancing social cohesion, and a basis for cultural resilience (Grodach & Loukaitou-Sideris, 2007; Martin & Shukr, 2024; Syed et al., 2024). However, culture-based revitalization may lead to gentrification if local communities are not actively involved. Chopra et al., (2016) and Shevela et al., (2022) argue that revitalization efforts must enhance a city's capacity to withstand disruptions. Resilience includes infrastructure, economic,

social, and environmental dimensions. Research by Martin & Shukr, (2024); Syed et al., (2024), and Siwi, (2021) highlights that place identity is essential to successful revitalization. Neglecting local identity in revitalization can result in the loss of collective memory, spatial homogenization, and diminished cultural resilience. Parsons et al., (2018) and Teklemariam, (2024) assert that revitalization should address ecological considerations, such as green space, biodiversity, environmental quality, and public accessibility. Overall, findings from the United States indicate that urban revitalization is a multidimensional process designed to enhance the physical, social, economic, cultural, and environmental quality of an area while reinforcing urban resilience. The effectiveness of revitalization depends on integrating the preservation of cultural identity, community participation, economic diversification, environmental quality improvement, and infrastructure resilience.

The case of China illustrates that declining industrial areas can be revitalized through adaptive reuse. This approach connects heritage preservation with contemporary economic development. Wei et al., (2024) and Guo et al., (2021) contend that heritage encompasses broader functions beyond physical assets. Cultural resilience is enhanced when revitalization efforts preserve the social and cultural significance of an area (Tang et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2024; Guo et al., 2021)

Urban resilience emerges from the interaction of various interconnected urban systems, which are determined not only by economic factors but also by social, environmental, infrastructural, and institutional factors (Y. Chen et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2019; Du et al., 2024). This impacts diverse economic sectors within the area and does not rely solely on a single sector such as tourism, demonstrating that a city's economic resilience increases when economic activity is more diverse (Zhang et al., 2021; Du et al., 2024). Therefore, a resilient city is one that maintains a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability (Wang et al., 2020; Nie et al., 2023). China demonstrates that sustainable urban renewal is now regarded as an integrative process that connects adaptive reuse, heritage preservation, economic diversification, environmental quality, and community

participation. Revitalizing industrial and heritage areas has been shown to enhance urban vitality and reinforce local identity when a balanced approach between conservation and innovation is adopted. Theoretically, cultural resilience can be understood as the outcome of urban renewal that successfully maintains cultural values, sense of place, and collective community memory during economic and spatial transformation, thereby serving as a conceptual link between urban revitalization and sustainable development.

In Italy, cultural heritage functions as a catalyst for urban regeneration, serving not only as an object of conservation but also as a source of development (Boeri et al., 2018; Gatti, 2018; Cerreta et al., 2021; Mercadante, 2023). Heritage provides a foundation for regeneration by linking historical legacy with the evolving needs of cities. Creativity is central to contemporary regeneration, encompassing creative industries, public art, social innovation, and adaptive cultural reuse (Sepe, 2009; Martone & Sepe, 2012; Sepe, 2014; Cerreta et al., 2021). The effectiveness of regeneration initiatives depends not only on governmental and investor involvement but also on active community participation (Sepe, 2014; Boeri et al., 2018; Laudiero, 2020). Community engagement is the primary mechanism connecting urban regeneration to cultural resilience.

Current practices indicate a paradigm shift from traditional physical renewal to a more holistic approach to urban regeneration. Contemporary urban regeneration not only revitalizes cities but also enhances their social and ecological adaptive capacities. The traditional approach emphasizes development and infrastructure, whereas the contemporary approach prioritizes sustainability, climate adaptation, green spaces, and community quality of life (Mercadante, 2023; Macaione et al., 2024). Cultural resilience emerges as a key outcome, focusing on the preservation of cultural identity, the strengthening of a sense of place, increased community adaptive capacity, and social sustainability (Boeri et al., 2018; Sepe, 2009; Laudiero, 2020).

In Italy, effective urban regeneration constitutes a multidimensional process that integrates cultural heritage preservation, creativity, community participation, and environmental

sustainability. Cultural heritage provides a foundation for identity and collective memory, while creativity enables adaptation to contemporary economic and social demands. The success of regeneration is measured not only by physical revitalization and economic growth but, more importantly, by its capacity to strengthen a community's sense of place, social cohesion, and cultural resilience. Urban regeneration thus serves as a strategic instrument for achieving sustainable urban development while preserving cultural identity during urban transformation.

The case of Turkey illustrates that urban renewal transforms not only buildings and infrastructure but also community identity, patterns of social interaction, the meaning of home, and collective memory (Erman & Hatiboğlu, 2017; Oktay, 2017; Duman Bay et al., 2020). Consequently, physical transformation is invariably accompanied by cultural and social changes that may either strengthen or undermine cultural resilience. Urban renewal projects that disregard local identity risk producing homogenous urban spaces and eroding cultural character, given that urban identity is shaped by historical context, landscape, architecture, and community experiences (Oktay, 2017; Kalaycı Önaç & Birişçi, 2019; Akpınar Külekçi et al., 2024).

Heritage preservation enhances communities' capacity to sustain cultural identity during urban transformation, as cultural heritage functions as a source of collective memory, a symbol of identity, and a medium for transmitting cultural values (Akpınar Külekçi et al., 2024; Inan, 2017; Aksoy & Robins, 2021). Urban renewal particularly affects vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and low-income populations, highlighting the need for participatory approaches and social justice (Demir & Yilmaz, 2012; Erman & Hatiboğlu, 2017; Duman Bay et al., 2020). These groups can be supported to establish creative economic ecosystems, which may attract new investment, enhance the region's image, and stimulate economic activity (Mert-Travlos, 2021; Aksoy & Robins, 2021). Advancing regional development requires cooperation among government, investors, and local communities, each with distinct interests (Inan, 2017; Aksoy & Robins, 2021).

In Turkey, urban renewal constitutes a multidimensional process that encompasses concurrent physical, social, cultural, and political transformations. The effectiveness of urban renewal is measured not only by infrastructure improvements or economic growth but also by its capacity to sustain urban identity, preserve heritage, and support community social networks. Existing research demonstrates that cultural resilience develops when communities maintain collective memory, a sense of place, and local cultural practices despite the challenges posed by modernization, gentrification, and spatial change.

Comparative literature from the United Kingdom, the United States, China, Italy, and Turkey indicates that urban renewal has shifted from a predominantly physical-development-oriented model to a multidimensional framework incorporating cultural, social, economic, environmental, and governance considerations. A notable similarity across these countries is the recognition of cultural heritage, urban identity, and community participation as essential components for effective urban revitalization. In the United Kingdom and the United States, urban renewal strategies are primarily driven by culture-led regeneration, employing arts, culture, festivals, creative districts, and city branding to revitalize post-industrial areas and enhance urban competitiveness. In contrast, China's approach to urban refocused on emphasizing strengthening urban resilience through economic diversification, infrastructure improvement, land use management, and the integration of logical principles into urban planning. Italy and Turkey prioritize cultural heritage in urban transformation, focusing on preserving historical value, local identity, and social sustainability as the basis for long-term development. Collectively, the literature underscores that successful urban renewal requires balancing economic growth, cultural preservation, environmental quality, and community well-being.

Although the overarching objectives of urban renewal are similar, significant differences exist in the orientation and implementation across countries. In the United Kingdom and the United States, revitalization efforts prioritize attracting investment, fostering the creative economy, and enhancing the city's image, yet these approaches are

frequently criticized for contributing to gentrification and unequal distribution of benefits. China employs a state-led, planned strategy to bolster urban resilience to economic, social, and environmental challenges, though community participation is generally more restricted than in other contexts. Italy has adopted a heritage-led regeneration model that prioritizes adaptive reuse, historic area conservation, and the integration of nature-based solutions to promote urban sustainability and cultural resilience. Turkey offers a critical perspective by examining the effects of urban renewal on vulnerable populations, including women, the elderly, and low-income groups, and by stressing the importance of preserving local identity and collective memory in the face of modernization and gentrification. Therefore, while the United Kingdom and the United States focus on culture-based economic revitalization, China emphasizes urban resilience, and Italy and Turkey highlight the interplay between heritage preservation, urban identity, and cultural resilience. These distinctions demonstrate that the success of urban renewal depends not only on physical transformation but also on the capacity to preserve cultural character and enhance community adaptability.

Limitations of the Review

The results of the current study are limited in several dimensions. Their generalizability is limited to articles published in Scopus, as this study used only one database for article collection. Therefore, future research should incorporate more resources from various databases, such as Web of Science, Ebsco, and PubMed. This is crucial for bibliometric methods to elicit keywords and complex networks. Despite quantitatively reviewing urban renewal and cultural resilience, this study did not quantify the pathways, effect sizes, and significant determinant effects associated with these relationships. Therefore, future studies should consider using meta-analysis to capture these aspects (Musahl et al., 2019; Öner, 2022). Although the current review covers urban renewal related to cultural resilience, future reviews could focus on other urban renewal and cultural resilience, such as industrial heritage, urban resilience, resilience, and urban transformation, as shown in the overlay visualization, as those

depicted in yellow are the topic of the update (Figure 4).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this review provides an overview of the literature addressing urban renewal and cultural resilience in journals indexed by Scopus. The results reveal diverse and important insights in this field. A significant increase in articles was observed from 2016 to 2024, reflecting the dynamics of publications related to these topics from 1990 to 2024. Furthermore, some trending topics are reported, including industrial heritage, urban resilience, resilience, and urban transformation. The study also lists the most contributing and cited authors, articles, journals, and countries. The results reveal diverse study clusters and key questions that should guide future research. This study contributes to the field of cultural studies by providing key authors, outlets, and topics on overtourism that influence cultural resilience. The study emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage, fostering community resilience, and engaging local communities in urban renewal processes. These efforts contribute to sustainable urban development and enhance cultural vitality in urban spaces.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our gratitude to all parties who participated in the preparation of this article. We would like to thank the professors who provided guidance from the preparation and revision process to the submission process to the journal.

References

- Akpınar Külekçi, E., Özgeriş, M., Sezen, I., Karahan, A., & Karahan, F. (2024). A Research to Determine the Perception of the Tangible Cultural Architectural Heritage of Erzurum Castle and Its Surroundings in Turkey. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16010034>
- Aksoy, A., & Robins, K. (2021). CULTURAL POLITICS and CONQUEST CULTURE Report from Istanbul. *Cultural Politics*, 17(3),

- 279–301. <https://doi.org/10.1215/17432197-9305363>
- Alkhafagee, K. H., & Basee, D. H. (2023). Urban Resilience as a Mitigating Mechanism of Urban Change: Insights from Two Case Studies. *ISVS E-Journal*, 10(8), 162–178. <https://doi.org/10.61275/ISVSej-2023-10-08-12>
- Belausteguigoitia, J. (2019). Inclusive urbanism, sustainable design and community engagement: A holistic approach. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 238, 131–141. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SC190121>
- Boeri, A., Bortoli, G., & Longo, D. (2018). Cultural heritage as a driver for urban regeneration: Comparing two processes. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 217, 587–598. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP180501>
- Brantz, D., & Sharma, A. (2020). Urban Resilience in a Global Context: Actors, Narratives, and Temporalities. In *Urban Resilience in a Global Context: Actors, Narratives, and Temporalities*. Transcript-Verlag. <https://doi.org/10.14361/9783839450185>
- Cerreta, M., Daldanise, G., Di Girasole, E. G., & Torre, C. M. (2021). A cultural heritage low entropy enhancement approach: An ex post evaluation of creative practices. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(5), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052765>
- Chelleri, L., Schuetze, T., & Salvati, L. (2015). Integrating resilience with urban sustainability in neglected neighborhoods: Challenges and opportunities of transitioning to decentralized water management in Mexico City. *Habitat International*, 48, 122–130. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.03.016>
- Chen, Y., Zhu, M., Zhou, Q., & Qiao, Y. (2021). Research on spatiotemporal differentiation and influence mechanism of urban resilience in China based on MGWR model. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(3), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18031056>
- Chen, Z., & Fan, J. (2024). Influence of Grouping and Driving Mechanisms on Urban Renewal Performance Using a Six-Dimensional Benefit Framework. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 150(4). <https://doi.org/10.1061/JUPDDM.UPENG-4983>
- Cheng, L., Wang, C., & Mi, Z. (2025). Narrowing urban-rural income gap and mitigating air pollution: Synergy or trade-off? *Cities*, 163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2025.106020>
- Chopra, S. S., Dillon, T., Bilec, M. M., & Khanna, V. (2016). A network-based framework for assessing infrastructure resilience: A case study of the London metro system. *Journal of the Royal Society Interface*, 13(118). <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2016.0113>
- Choueiri, Y., Perrotti, D., & Acevedo-De-los-Ríos, A. (2025). Characterizing informality in urban resource management: Towards an integrated framework of urban metabolism and informal flows. *Land Use Policy*, 151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2025.107472>
- de la Cal, P., & García, M. (2018). Urban resilience: Towards a global sustainability. In *Urban Visions: From Planning Culture to Landscape Urbanism* (pp. 227–236). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-59047-9_22
- Demir, H., & Yilmaz, A. (2012). Measurement of Urban Transformation Project Success Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process: Sulukule and Tepeüstü-Ayazma Case Studies, Istanbul. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 138(2), 173–182. [https://doi.org/10.1061/\(ASCE\)UP.1943-5444.0000110](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)UP.1943-5444.0000110)
- Ding, X., Shao, Y., & Feng, B. (2025). Rethinking the Sustainability of Industrial Buildings in High-Density Urban Areas: Balancing Adaptability and Public Satisfaction. *Buildings*, 15(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings15050747>
- Du, R., Liu, K., Zhao, D., & Fang, Q. (2024). Urban

- amenity and urban economic resilience: evidence from China. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1392908>
- Duman Bay, B., Şentürk, M., Otrar, M., & Güler, Z. (2020). Expectations of elderly people regarding urban renewal based on their cultural capital: The case of Istanbul. *Türk Geriatri Dergisi*, 23(2), 241–250. <https://doi.org/10.31086/tjgeri.2020.159>
- Emekci, S. (2025). Reframing urban resilience: Integrating climate adaptation with sustainable development. In *Solutions for Sustainability Through Peri-Urbanization Processes* (pp. 313–329). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-6089-7.ch011>
- Erman, T., & Hatiboğlu, B. (2017). Rendering responsible, provoking desire: women and home in squatter/slum renewal projects in the Turkish context. *Gender, Place and Culture*, 24(9), 1283–1302. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2017.1382448>
- Frank, M. R., Sun, L., Cebrian, M., Youn, H., & Rahwan, I. (2018). Small cities face greater impact from automation. *Journal of the Royal Society Interface*, 15(139). <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2017.0946>
- Gatti, M. P. (2018). Maintenance, reconstruction and prevention for the regeneration of historic towns and centers. *International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment*, 9(1), 96–111. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJDRBE-10-2016-0043>
- Ge, Y., Lu, C., & Gao, H. (2023). Constructing an Indicator System for Cultural Sustainability in Chinese Cities under the Objective of Urban Renewal and Capability Measurement. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 15(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151813571>
- Griffiths, R. (1995). Cultural strategies and new modes of urban intervention. *Cities*, 12(4), 253–265. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0264-2751\(95\)00042-K](https://doi.org/10.1016/0264-2751(95)00042-K)
- Grodach, C., & Loukaitou-Sideris, A. (2007). CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND URBAN REVITALIZATION: A survey of US cities. *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 13(4), 349–370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10286630701683235>
- Gu, H. (2024). Differential impacts of urban revitalization projects on land prices: A case study of Seongnam, South Korea. *Cities*, 154. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2024.105256>
- Gu, Y., Yao, Y., Yan, W., Zhao, J., Fei, T., & Ouyang, S. (2024). Examining the transformation of postindustrial land in reversing the lack of urban vitality: A paradigm spanning top-down and bottom-up approaches in urban planning studies. *Heliyon*, 10(8). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e27667>
- Guo, P., Li, Q., Guo, H., & Li, H. (2021). Quantifying the core driving force for the sustainable redevelopment of industrial heritage: implications for urban renewal. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 28(35), 48097–48111. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-14054-7>
- Hughes, G. (1999). Urban revitalization: The use of festive time strategies. *Leisure Studies*, 18(2), 119–135. <https://doi.org/10.1080/026143699374998>
- Inan, C. G. (2017). Urban problematic of cultural management in historical fragments in istanbul: A case study in fener-balat and sÜleymaniye. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 223, 357–366. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SC170311>
- Jacobs, J. M. (1990). *The politics of the past: redevelopment in London*. Ph.D. thesis. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040890074&partnerID=40&md5=7c52ad10e41257a7357a5d405d173478>
- Kalaycı Önaç, A., & Birişçi, T. (2019). Transformation of urban landscape value perception over time: a Delphi technique

- application. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 191(12).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-019-7935-9>
- Laudiero, A. (2020). Cultural Third Sector Organizations and Local Development: New Actors and Tools for Urban Regeneration in Deprived Contexts. *Journal of Entrepreneurial and Organizational Diversity*, 9(2), 1–22.
<https://doi.org/10.5947/jeod.2020.006>
- Liu, X., Liu, X., & Yang, Y. (2024). Urban Transformation in Muslim Neighborhoods: From Shanghai's Women's Mosque into a Retirement Home. *Land*, 13(7).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/land13070983>
- Macaione, I., Raffa, A., & Andaloro, B. (2024). Climate-Adaptive Nature-Based Regenerative Urban Green Streetscapes: Design Exploration from the City of Matera. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 16(16).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su16166811>
- Mandira, I. M. C., Baiquni, M., & Armawi, A. (2026a). Bali, Venice, and Barcelona facing overtourism: Systematic literature review using bibliometrics. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 9(7).
<https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2026339>
- Mandira, I. M. C., Baiquni, M., & Armawi, A. (2026b). Overtourism and culture resilience: Bibliometrics analysis (1974-2024). *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 13, 102962.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2026.102962>
- Marcus, L., & Colding, J. (2024). Placing Urban Renewal in the Context of the Resilience Adaptive Cycle. *Land*, 13(1).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/land13010008>
- Marinelli, M. (2024). The politics of heritage in a river-city: imperial, hyper-colonial, and globalising Tianjin. *Built Heritage*, 8(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s43238-024-00135-2>
- Martin, A., & Shukr, A. (2024). Person, place, and pragmatism: Theorizing urban spaces. *Cogent Business and Management*, 11(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2024.2350793>
- Martone, A., & Sepe, M. (2012). Creativity, urban regeneration and sustainability: The bordeaux case study. *Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal*, 5(2), 164–183.
<https://doi.org/10.69554/gpfo2554>
- Mecca, B., & Lami, I. M. (2020). The appraisal challenge in cultural urban regeneration: An evaluation proposal. In *Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies* (Vol. 168, pp. 49–70). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-35550-0_5
- Mercadante, R. (2023). Between Restoration, Urban Renewal, and Revitalization: Maribor Old Town during the Late Socialist Period (1978–90). *Architectural Histories*, 11(1), 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.16995/AH.9618>
- Mert-Travlos, C. (2021). The duality of creative hubs in non-Western contexts: the case of Bomontiada. *Cultural Trends*, 30(2), 99–121.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09548963.2021.1877994>
- Miles, M. (2005). Interruptions: Testing the rhetoric of culturally led urban development. *Urban Studies*, 42(5–6), 889–911.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980500107375>
- Moghadas, M., Rajabifard, A., Fekete, A., & Kötter, T. (2022). A Framework for Scaling Urban Transformative Resilience Through Utilizing Volunteered Geographic Information. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, 11(2).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi11020114>
- Mooney, G. (2004). Cultural policy as urban transformation? Critical reflections on Glasgow, European city of culture 1990. *Local Economy*, 19(4), 327–340.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0269094042000286837>
- Musahl, V., Karlsson, J., Hirschmann, M. T., Ayeni, O. R., Marx, R. G., Koh, J. L., & Takamura, K. (2019). Basic methods handbook for clinical orthopaedic research: A practical guide and case based research approach. In *Basic Methods Handbook for*

- Clinical Orthopaedic Research: A Practical Guide and Case Based Research Approach*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-58254-1>
- Nie, W., Xu, B., Yang, F., Shi, Y., Liu, B., Wu, R., Lin, W., Pei, H., & Bao, Z. (2023). Simulating future land use by coupling ecological security patterns and multiple scenarios. *Science of the Total Environment*, 859. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.160262>
- Oktaý, D. (2017). Reevaluating urban identity under changing circumstances: The case of Samsun, Turkey. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers: Urban Design and Planning*, 170(5), 189–204. <https://doi.org/10.1680/jurdp.17.00001>
- Öner, B. (2022). Evaluation of Statistical Power in Random Effect Meta Analyses for Correlation Effect Size. *Sakarya University Journal of Science*, 26(3), 554–567. <https://doi.org/10.16984/saufenbilder.1089793>
- Paltonieri, R. (2023). Performing arts, urban regeneration and new citizenships. *Itinera*, 25, 293–306. <https://doi.org/10.54103/2039-9251/20816>
- Parsons, A. W., Forrester, T., Baker-Whatton, M. C., McShea, W. J., Rota, C. T., Schuttler, S. G., Millspaugh, J. J., & Kays, R. (2018). Mammal communities are larger and more diverse in moderately developed areas. *ELife*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.38012>
- Peng, W.-B., & Xie, X.-Q. (2024). Response of Ecological Resilience to Urban Renewal in Chang-Zhu-Tan Urban Agglomeration. *Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin*, 33(11), 2369–2378. <https://doi.org/10.11870/cjlyzyyhj202411005>
- Puggioni, F., & Pistidda, L. (2022). Urban and Cultural Resilience: Built Heritage, Culture, Technology, Future. *Journal of Architectural/Planning Research and Studies*, 19(1), 161–178. <https://doi.org/10.56261/jars.v19i1.243871>
- Raved, N., & Yahel, H. (2025). The Fragile Promise of Culture-Led Development: Lessons from Holon. *Urban Science*, 9(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci9070244>
- Ricciardelli, A., Amoruso, P., & Di Liddo, F. (2025). Urban Regeneration: From Design to Social Innovation—Does Organizational Aesthetics Matter? *Urban Science*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci9030079>
- Rodrigues Prado, A. F., Varela Alberte, E. P., Ventura, A. C., & Iglesias Ventin, J. T. (2022). Urban resilience actions in the built environment: An analysis of the city of Salvador - Bahia - Brazil. In B. M., A.-M. G., W. R., & M. E. (Eds.), *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1101, Issue 2). Institute of Physics. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1101/2/022004>
- Santos-Rojó, C., Llopis-Amorós, M., & García-García, J. M. (2023). Overtourism and sustainability: A bibliometric study (2018–2021). *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 188(November 2022). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.122285>
- Sepe, M. (2009). Creative urban regeneration between innovation, identity and sustainability. *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 12(2–4), 144–159. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSD.2009.032775>
- Sepe, M. (2014). Urban transformation, socio-economic regeneration and participation: Two cases of creative urban regeneration. *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development*, 6(1), 20–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19463138.2013.866560>
- Shevela, B., Kim, J.-H., Sohn, W., & Durst, N. (2022). The Reclamation of an Industrial Site and Design Impacts on Environmental, Social, and Economic Resilience. *Journal of People, Plants, and Environment*, 25(2), 123–132. <https://doi.org/10.11628/ksppe.2022.25.2.123>
- Sinha, K., & Tharian, A. (2024). Analysing Global Approaches for Urban Renewal: A Tool for

- Urban Conservation, Case Study of India. In B. A., P. C., S. E.J., D. E., & K. S. (Eds.), *Advances in Science, Technology and Innovation* (pp. 233–242). Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-49495-6_16
- Siwi, M. (2021). The Making of New York's Avenue of the Americas: Transnational Circuits of Urban Renewal. *Journal of Urban History*, 47(1), 85–110. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0096144219864689>
- Syed, K., Andrade, M. J., & Casares, L. M. (2024). Dismissed Industrial Areas: The Urban Project of the Montedison Factory of Akragas in Porto Empedocle Between the Past, Present, and Future. *Buildings*, 14(12). <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings14123895>
- Tang, D., Li, Q., Zhu, T., & Huang, Y. (2024). Young Consumers' Behavioral Intention to Participate in Heritage Districts Based on Extended Theory of Planned Behavior: A Case Study in Shanghai, China. *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, 150(4). <https://doi.org/10.1061/JUPDDM.UPENG-4993>
- Tavares, D. S., Alves, F. B., & Vásquez, I. B. (2021). The relationship between intangible cultural heritage and urban resilience: a systematic literature review. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(22). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212921>
- Teklemariam, N. (2024). Historic Preservation as Sustainable Urban Development in African Cities: A Technical and Technological Framework. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 16(14). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16145949>
- Tripathi, P. K., Das, D., Roy, S., Kumar, A., Waghmare, G., Todmal, A. D., & Jadhav, R. S. (2025). Community Participation In Urban Development Projects: Case Studies From India. *Journal of Applied Bioanalysis*, 11(1), 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.53555/jab.v11i1.056>
- Wang, X., Shi, R., & Zhou, Y. (2020). Dynamics of urban sprawl and sustainable development in China. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.seps.2019.100736>
- Wei, Q., Utaberta, N., & Zainordin, N. (2024). Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage Sites for Sustainable Urban Development. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(8), 12329–12347. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5839>
- Xia, J., Gu, X., Fu, T., Ren, Y., & Sun, Y. (2024). Trends and Future Directions in Research on the Protection of Traditional Village Cultural Heritage in Urban Renewal. *Buildings*, 14(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings14051362>
- Youn, H., Bettencourt, L. M. A., Lobo, J., Strumsky, D., Samaniego, H., & West, G. B. (2016). Scaling and universality in urban economic diversification. *Journal of the Royal Society Interface*, 13(114). <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2015.0937>
- Zhang, M., Chen, W., Cai, K., Gao, X., Zhang, X., Liu, J., Wang, Z., & Li, D. (2019). Analysis of the spatial distribution characteristics of urban resilience and its influencing factors: A case study of 56 cities in China. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(22). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16224442>
- Zhang, M., Wu, Q., Li, W., Sun, D., & Huang, F. (2021). Intensifier of urban economic resilience: Specialized or diversified agglomeration? *PLoS ONE*, 16(11). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0260214>