**Appendix B,** the practical guidelines are derived from the findings of key historians and philosophers in the social sciences and humanities (Table S5), as well as specialists in urban studies, architecture, urban planning, and urban design (Table S6).

**Table S5.** Practical guidance from key scholars in social sciences and humanities.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Themes** | **Practical Guidance** | **Scholars** |
| **The role of history** | Understanding historical events within their contexts, with a deeper analysis of historical texts and perspectives. | (Dilthey, 2010; Gadamer, 1975; Tosh, 2015) |
| **Historical phenomena** | Studying the impacts of urbanization and social structures on living spaces and daily experiences. | (Dilthey, 2010; Gadamer, 1975) |
| **Paradigmatic shifts and model change** | Recognizing the dynamics of historical knowledge and the patterns that drive change, including contradictions that stimulate transformation. | (Kuhn, 2012; Foucault, 1975; Tosh, 2015) |
| **Transformative analysis** | Reevaluating existing narratives through dialogue and critical analysis of authoritarian structures. | (Gadamer, 1975; Foucault, 1975) |
| **Dynamics of power and authority** | Focusing on the influence of power and social dynamics in shaping historical narratives and the interplay between individual and collective knowledge. | (Russell, 2009; Tosh, 2015) |

**Table S6.** Practical guidance from key scholars in architecteyr, urban planning and urban design.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Themes** | **Practical Guidance** | **Scholars** |
| **The role of history** | Critically analyze historical precedents, avoiding romanticized or uncritical acceptance. Identify underlying principles and biases. Apply lessons learned to contemporary challenges. | (Howard, 2003; Kostof, 1999; Mumford, 1968; Rossi, 1984; Sitte, 1965; Tafuri, 1980) |
| **Historical phenomena** | Understand historical contexts as dynamic forces shaping current urban forms. Draw inspiration from successful historical patterns, adapting them to modern needs and technologies. Avoid simple imitation. | (Benevolo, 1982; Giedion, 2009; Jacobs J. , 1993; Kostof, 1999; Shane, 2005) |
| **Paradigmatic shifts and change** | Studying the evolution of design ideas and theories. Identify successful and unsuccessful paradigm shifts. Use historical analysis to inform the selection and development of contemporary design approaches. | (Jacobs J. , 1993; Mumford, 1968; Shane, 2005) |
| **Transformative analysis** | Analyze the interplay between design paradigms and historical context. Examine how changing social, economic, and technological forces shape urban development and design thinking. | (Giedion, 2009; Jacobs J. , 1993; Kostof, 1999; Mumford, 1968; Rossi, 1984; Tafuri, 1980) |
| **Dynamics of power and authority** | Acknowledge the influence of power structures on urban form and design decisions. Analyze historical projects to understand the impact of power on urban outcomes. Advocate for equitable and inclusive design practices. | (Giedion, 2009; Jacobs J. , 1993; Kostof, 1999; Mumford, 1968; Rossi, 1984; Tafuri, 1980) |