

Editorial introduction: Green Planning

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Editorial introduction

Green Planning

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This special issue deals with research presented at the biannual SPSPD conference held in Seoul, South Korea in 2017. Specifically, about half of the presentations (total 68) were submitted in full length, aiming for official publication in IRSPSD and from these, this issue was initially based on nine papers. Five papers were finally accepted and comprise this special issue.

A common characteristic of the five accepted papers is that they all did case studies through historical approaches, simulation, experiments and observations according to which the past and present and the processes of real-world projects were examined. This might possibly provide proof for the validity and necessity of such an innovative perspective if one intends in-depth analysis of practical projects and cases.

Among the five papers, the first is written by two landscape architects, Jaemin Park and Younsoon Hong's paper ([Park & Hong, 2019](#)) is entitled "A POE Research on the Role and Effect of Landscape Design Supervision in the Creation of Large-Scale Parks: Gwanggyo Lake Park", begins with a long-standing urban park issue in South Korea, the inferior quality and design process of the park, as brought about by the mere progression of efficient construction in relation to legal regulations. In response to this issue, Gwanggyo Lake Park adopted an alternative method, a landscape design supervision method; the park is often accepted as the very first success case based on the method. The study considers the park as an example of best practice (BP), and through unstructured interviews with five working-level staff members, finds various implications—practical in particular—and provides a thorough review of the park construction process. As acknowledged by the authors, a limitation is that interviews were made only with designers and thus, the study identified the importance of landscape design supervisors, only. However, a total of seven moderate, but detailed implications have substantial meaning for landscape architects in practice. The study makes a due contribution to landscape architecture education in designing what and how to train young scholars and practitioners (i.e., for teaching materials and methods).

Liang-Gui Yu's paper ([Yu, 2019](#)), "City Image Analysis of Western Taipei: Historical and Modern?" analyses various data from ads, movies, music videos, landscapes, MICE's (meetings, incentives, conferences and events), and planning documents, among others, and reviews the development history of western Taipei. In this research, the author employs iconological approaches and finds how the urban image of the area is represented.

Ultimately, the study is capable of reporting how not only positive but also negative images of a city could be formed and shared for urban and regional planning purposes. It is widely known that the “image” has been used as a core concept in tourism studies. While a good number of studies have examined the image through a questionnaire survey technique, as used in this particular study, the official and nonofficial representations are quite fresh. This study is therefore meaningful in that it presents how spatial planning can form and use the image.

The third paper, written by [Gim et al. \(2019\)](#), “A review on the process of identifying a city brand slogan and power brand assets: A case of Daejeon, Korea” gives a narration of a city marketing project for Daejeon, one of seven metropolitan cities in South Korea. These insiders present in detail what hurdles are expected for planners. After initial analyses of exploring brand assets through GIS (geographic information systems) kernel density and hot spot analysis tools and IPA (importance–performance analysis) techniques, they employ qualitative measures, including a workshop by a citizen planner group and expert group interviews, as well as due discussions with public officials. The paper can be a good reference for planning practitioners when intervening in similar city marketing and branding projects in Asia and elsewhere.

Community planning starts with the individuals and how they use the spaces either while moving or practicing an activity. The fourth paper, by [Nag and Goswami \(2019\)](#) explores deeply the existing literature before applying a methodology based on simulation, and records expert opinion surveys on a Fuzzy-Likert (FL) scale to understand the Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs) responsible for developing a Pedestrian Level of Service (PLOS).

Considering the climate, geographic location, cultural background, terrain features and topography, among other factors, the last paper, by [Mushtaha et al. \(2019\)](#), “Designing guidelines for metro stations in developing countries: The case of Dubai” aims to evaluate the effectiveness of Dubai Metro Stations by studying their external roof forms as well as their internal level of services (LOS). The methodology applied is based on Integrated Environmental Solution Virtual Environment (IESVE) and Flow Design Autodesk Mass Motion Oasys (MMO). The study ends by providing design guidelines for metro station buildings for hot climate regions that could be generalized.

Regardless of the scale and scope of the community planning targeted in the five papers presented in this issue that deal with preserving old heritage, designing indoor or outdoor spaces, landscaping or open spaces, and studying pedestrian flow, they all pursue community comfort and sustainability in different situations, climates, geographical location, etc. The variety of the topics and the study areas enrich this issue and add valuable research findings to the existing literature.

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