

Editorial introduction Sustainable Community Development in Social Housing, Tourism, and Resilience

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Editorial introduction

Sustainable Community Development in Social Housing, Tourism, and Resilience

Guest Editors

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The purpose of spatial planning is to create a more reasonable land use and improve its functional relationships, balancing the two needs of environmental protection and development to achieve the goal of sustainable development of nature, society and economy. People have the most important roles in space, because spatial planning pursues people-oriented outcomes, creating a sustainable and beautiful local life as the goal, integrating the natural environment, economic efficiency, social equity, land use, and so on. Additionally, the planning constitutes a dynamic system with balanced development. To achieve the above goals, it is necessary to integrate the power of multiple people to form both local communities and external communities. To maintain local sustainability, the local communities need external resources dependant on external communities. Furthermore, local communities also need to keep discovering local characteristics, attracting the external community to continue paying attention to local sustainable development.

Readers will discover the articles in this issue are rich and diverse, covering eco-tourism development, social housing, and community resilience. Although the researchers seem to discuss different issues faced by different places, they all point to the same key issue: Communities.

The first paper in this issue, [Sandra and Freddy \(2021\)](#) took Monterey, Casanare and Lejanias, Meta in mountainside Colombia as their case study, discussing the theoretical approach for ecotourism and the different elements used for the definition of landscape patterns: the corridor. Sandra and Freddy also examined the landscape components which have made ecotourism become an opportunity for the local communities along the jungle's marginal road, a transnational connection. The important and common landscape component of the study area is the whole hydrological complex: Algarroba waterfalls and Guejar river. A conclusion is drawn to compare and highlight the role of the different landscape patterns and the possibility to use other tools in the spatial planning.

In the second paper of this issue, [Tsuang, Wu, and Peng \(2021\)](#) discuss the residents' community participation in social housing under the impact of lease period restrictions in the Greater Taipei area, Taiwan. In Taiwan, social housing can provide people without their own homes and underprivileged groups with more secure conditions to live and work, and thereby realize housing justice and reduce social vulnerability. The restrictions are that tenants can only rent the house for six years maximum and tenants with special

conditions for 12 years maximum. However, the lease term restrictions of social housing may influence community participation, which is supposed to be the basis for a healthy environment and sustainable development. [Tsuang, Wu, and Peng \(2021\)](#) attempted to understand whether lease term restrictions affect residents' willingness to participate in community affairs and how to improve residents' community participation.

The third paper by [Chen Tsai, Song, and Peng \(2021\)](#) takes the Changji Corner in Datong District, Taipei City, Taiwan as the case study to discuss the influence of community planners on building resilient communities. Changji Corner is an on-site studio with many community planners inventorying the local resources and social networks and establishing partnerships with local communities. [Chen Tsai, Song, and Peng \(2021\)](#) try to understand the relationship between community awareness and community involvement in community autonomy and understand if community autonomy is affected by community planners. Readers may see that the public's awareness of community planners is weak in some aspects. However, we can also discover that local community planners can effectively help community residents to build a foundation for a resilient community and to develop a system of powers and responsibilities.

The last paper, written by [Wikantiyoso et al. \(2021\)](#), takes readers to see another case concerning the community and tourism development in Dampit District, Malang Regency, Indonesia. They look for a model of sustainable community-based development approaches through a process of assisting participatory tourism development. The implementation of this model, carried out with the framework of a partner village development program through the collaboration of village governments and universities, is presented by the researchers. The achievements demonstrate how an external community (the research team) act as a facilitator and catalyst for the environmentally friendly development of tourism in the study area.

As a whole, this issue argues for the importance of bringing the communities into sustainable spatial planning, and vice versa. The key aim of this journal is "to provide insights into the achievement of a sustainable urban form, through spatial planning and implementation." We would like to express our appreciation and thanks to the researchers in this issue supporting the above aim. We also give special thanks to the reviewers who have granted us their most generous support with their time and valuable comments. We hope we would encourage readers to support and value the contribution of local communities to sustainable development.

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