

Songdo Article - Sample Editing

For more than half a century, South Korea's rapid economic metamorphosis has been largely dependent on exports ranging from Hyundai cars to Samsung smartphones. Then the global financial crisis hit and demand for Korean exports plummeted, sending South Korea's economy into a tailspin. The Korean government in part responded by passing the Framework Act for Low Carbon Green Growth in 2010, which increased funding for various renewable energy and green growth projects, including the development of the Songdo International Business District (IBD) (Lobo, 2013).

Incheon Metropolitan City, Korea's POSCO Engineering & Construction Company, and New York-based developer Gale International are the lead partners in this over \$40 billion project (An & Kim, 2018; Gale, 2015). Songdo—which means “Pine Island” in reference to the area's trees—is located within Incheon on the west coast south of the capital, Seoul. Construction of the Songdo IBD began in 2001 upon 600 hectares (1,500 acres) of reclaimed land, Fortified with about 500 million tons of sand dredged from the bottom of the adjacent Yellow Sea (Webuild S.p.A., 2019). In addition to its proximity to the sea, the IBD is only a 21-kilometer drive the Incheon Bridge to Incheon International Airport, making the district ideally positioned to serve as a business hub for Northeast Asia (Poon, 2018; Maresca, 2018).

While well-connected to the region's emerging markets, Songdo particularly showcases an important facet of its sustainable design through its local transport systems. Scattered throughout the district are numerous charging stations for electric vehicles, which in turn are given priority parking. Parking for all vehicles is primarily located underground, which helps reduce the urban heat island effect in the summer and allows more space for pedestrians at street level. Songdo developers strategically placed public transit stops within 12 minutes of every apartment building or business to promote walkability (Peters, 2016). The district also boasts 25 kilometers (16 miles) of bicycle lanes as another component of the developers' broader vision to ultimately eliminate car use (de La Bastide, 2017). Yet another alternative available to travelers is taking one of the many water taxis that cruise along the network of sea canals, a design element inspired by the waterways of Venice, Italy (Lobo 2013; de La Bastide, 2017).

Whatever mode of transport one might choose to get there, a key attraction in Songdo is its Central Park. Modeled after the same in New York City, the 40-hectare (100-acre) park features carefully selected indigenous plants and provides a precious benefit not often enjoyed by residents of urban areas around Korea—wide open green space (Poon, 2018; White, 2018; WSP, n.d.). The buildings around the park offer 45 million square feet of office space, 30 million square feet of residential space, 10 million square feet of retail, and 5 million square feet of hotel facilities. Most of these buildings are LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified by the U.S. Green Building

Council, equipped with LED lights, water-cooled air conditioning, and solar energy, which together reduce energy consumption by 30% (NewCities, 2014). The buildings sport green roofs that catch stormwater used for park irrigation (Peters, 2016), while the district as a whole is served by state-of-the-art water-recycling treatment plants (Poon, 2018).

Not only is water recycled, but also about 76% of waste generated in the district (Mesmer, 2017). This is facilitated by the district's pneumatic waste collection system, consisting of 55 kilometers of tubes that whiz trash from the point of disposal to various processing centers (Maresca, 2018).

All these various systems are monitored through an integrated wide area network designed to compile data for improving overall urban operations, qualifying Songdo to be called a "smart city". There are over 500 cameras installed to regulate traffic and detect suspicious behavior; even the opening of a sewer cover is immediately detected by the system and reported to a government management center in one of the towers in Songdo (Mesmer, 2017). The computers built into the streets, houses, and offices also track heating, cooling, and electricity use (Peters, 2016).

The many amenities of the Songdo IBD have attracted over 40,000 new residents into its high-rise buildings, while the population of the greater metropolitan area of Songdo City has grown by over 130,000 residents (Maresca, 2018). Affluent young Korean professionals with children, along with foreigners working at one of the numerous internationally oriented businesses and education centers, have been particularly drawn to the area (Mesmer, 2018). While developers originally planned to have the city completed by 2015, now they are aiming for full urban functionality by 2022, when they also expect the Songdo City population to reach 300,000 (Webuild S.p.A., 2019; White, 2018). Meanwhile Gale International is already pursuing similarly ambitious projects in India and China, with an eye toward constructing 20 new smart cities, using Songdo as a model (Lindsay, 2010). Such efforts have the potential to transform on a global level how we live, work, and play.

* * *

Aspects of Language Considered During Editing

<p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma Period Apostrophe Colon Quotation Marks <p>Capitalization</p> <p>Spelling</p> <p>Definite & Indefinite Article Usage</p> <p>Contractions</p> <p>Proper Paragraphing</p> <p>Fragment Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma Splice Prevention Run-on Sentence Revision Proper Verb Tense Usage Subject-Verb Agreement <p>Shift Revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pronoun Tense Point of View Active/Passive Voice <p>Diction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dangling Participle Correction Proper Singularity/Plurality Proper Preposition Usage Pronoun Agreement Pronoun Reference 	<p>Parallel Structure</p> <p>Improper Word Division Correction</p> <p>Correct Usage of Active/Passive Voice</p> <p>Word Form</p> <p>Word Choice</p> <p>Synonym Usage/Substitution</p> <p>Slang Avoidance</p> <p>Word Order</p> <p>Word Omission</p> <p>Sentence Sense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper Citation Redundancy Removal Sufficient Supporting Details Point of View Appropriate Length Verbosity Prevention <p>Thesis Statement</p> <p>Title/Thesis Agreement</p> <p>Thesis/Topic Agreement</p> <p>Tone</p> <p>Correct Transition Usage</p> <p>Clarity</p> <p>Topic/Detail Agreement</p> <p>Topic Proportionality</p> <p>Conclusion Fitness</p> <p>Coherence</p> <p>Vague Antecedent Clarification</p>
--	--