

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 ~~on into~~ a tailspin. The Korean government in part ~~will~~ 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 ~~boss-lead~~ partners in this over \$40 billion project (An & Kim, 2018; Gale, 2015). Songdo—which means “Pine Island” ~~for in~~ reference to the area's trees—is located within Incheon on ~~the~~ west coast south of the capital, Seoul. ~~Fortified with about 500 million tons of sand dredged from the bottom of the adjacent Yellow Sea,~~ 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 ~~A~~irport, making the district ~~very-ideally~~ positioned to serve as a business hub for Northeast Asia (Poon, 2018; Maresca, 2018).

While well-connected to the ~~emerging-region's emerging~~ markets, ~~a important facet of the sustainable design of~~ Songdo particularly ~~is~~ showcases ~~ed~~ ~~an important facet of its sustainable design~~ through its local transport systems. Scattered throughout the district are numerous charging stations ~~s~~ for electric vehicles, which ~~in~~ turn are given priority parking. Parking for all vehicles ~~are-is~~ primarily located underground, ~~z~~ which helps reduce the urban heat island ~~ea~~ffect in the summer and allows more space for pedestrians ~~on-at the streets level~~. Songdo developers ~~applied a strategically to put~~ placed public transit ~~public stops from 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 ~~portion-component~~ of the developers' broader vision to ultimately ~~remove-eliminate~~ car use (de La Bastide, 2017). ~~Besides~~Yet, another ~~way-alternative available to for~~ travelers ~~are-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). The canal waters are powered ~~ed~~ing by wind turbines and ~~for regeneration 24 hours~~ ~~(meaning unclear)~~. ~~Thus Songdo offers many ways to sustainably travel throughout the city.~~

Whatever mode of transport one might choose to get there, a key attraction in Songdo is its Central Park. Modeled after the same ~~at-in~~ New York City, the 40-hectare (100-acre) park features ~~carefully~~ selected ~~carefully~~ indigenous plants and provides a precious

Commented [DA1]: Do you mean something like “refreshed every 24 hours?” Or something else?

benefits 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, ~~residential space spanning~~ 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 ~~from by~~ the U.S. Green Building Council, equipped with ~~low window~~ ~~only~~ LED lights, water-cooled air conditioning, and solar energy, which together ~~make reduce~~ energy consumption ~~by~~ 30% ~~less~~ (NewCities, 2014). ~~The buildings sport~~ Green roofs ~~are sported by the buildings~~ that catch stormwater ~~used for~~ parks ~~{??}~~ (Peters, 2016), while the district as a whole is served by ~~state-of-the-art~~ water-recycling ~~state-of-the-art~~ treatment plants (Poon, 2018).

Commented [DA2]: How exactly do low windows help make the design “greener”? Explain this so that readers understand.

Commented [DA3]: Ambiguous, how is the water used for parks? For the fountains? For irrigation? Something else?

~~In addition to~~ ~~Not only is~~ water ~~being~~ 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 ~~have been~~ ~~are~~ monitored ~~ing~~ 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 ~~s~~ installed to regulate traffic and detect ~~bad-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 ~~every~~ ~~office~~s also tracks heating, cooling, and electricity use (Peters, 2016).

The many ~~nice-aspects~~ ~~amenities~~ of the Songdo IBD have attracted ~~ed~~ over 40,000 new residents into ~~their~~ ~~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 ~~many~~ ~~numerous~~ internationally oriented businesses and education centers, have been particularly drawn to the area (Mesmer, 2018). While developers originally ~~planning~~ ~~planned~~ to have the city completed by 2015, now they ~~are~~ ~~aiming~~ for full urban functionality by 2022, when they also expect the ~~S~~ongdo City population to reach 300,000, ~~more than doubling its current number of residents~~ (Webuild S.p.A., 2019; White, 2018). Meanwhile Gale International is already pursuing similarly ambitious projects in India and China, ~~and thinking about~~ ~~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.

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Aspects of Language Considered During Editing

<p>Punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comma Period Apostrophe Colon Quotation Marks <p>Capitalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spelling Definite & Indefinite Article Usage Contractions Proper Paragraphing <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 	<p>Parallel Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper Word Division Correction Correct Usage of Active/Passive Voice <p>Word Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word Choice Synonym Usage/Substitution Slang Avoidance Word Order Word Omission <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title/Thesis Agreement Thesis/Topic Agreement Tone Correct Transition Usage Clarity Topic/Detail Agreement Topic Proportionality Conclusion Fitness Coherence
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Pronoun Agreement Pronoun Reference	Vague Antecedent Clarification
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