

Correction

Correction: Jun, J.; Song, M. Study on the Redevelopment of the Hangang River Waterfront from an Urban Resilience Perspective. *Sustainability* 2023, 15, 14249

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The authors would like to make the following corrections to the published paper [1]. The change is as follows:

To clearly indicate that the categories presented in Table 2 were constructed with reference to Choi and Seo's paper, the authors wish to add a note along with a reference in Table 2. We also modified the grammar of some sentences in Table 2.

The following table is the original Table 2:

Table 2. Implications from RbD proposals and guidelines for resilient waterfront design.

Category	Implications	Guidelines
Governance system	- The need for a unified organization to oversee planning, operations, and management, along with the potential for alternative entities to address the limitations of public administration organizations.	- Expanding from a two-dimensional public-private partnership structure to a multifaceted collaborative network involving residents (users), government entities, nonprofit organizations, private companies, public corporations, and more.
	- A diverse array of partnerships, often revolving around trusts, can be established, encompassing public administration, local community groups, private corporations, NGOs, and academic institutions, to enhance the various activities.	- Even groups not linked directly to a project can collaborate to achieve socially desirable outcomes.
	- These partnerships can involve the community, administer park programs, and generate revenue and donations to offset some of the operational expenses of the park.	- A specific financing method can be envisaged within the network framework. For example, it could be funded by local governments and established through contributions from local businesses and residents. (A strategy can be devised to initially rely on public support for all costs, followed by a shift in the financing method by developing an annual revenue stream.)



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Table 2. Cont.

Category	Implications	Guidelines
Financial planning	- Pursuing economic self-sufficiency diminishes reliance on public finances, bolsters crisis responsiveness, and engenders an economic virtuous cycle, facilitating reinvestment in waterfront areas by establishing an autonomous revenue framework. Over time, this enhances the management of open spaces, generating an impact intricately intertwined with the local economy [17]. - Establish sustainable financial resources and allocate them for a steady metabolic flow.	- Financing can emanate from new developments like real estate investments or mixed-use projects. These could extend existing land uses or manifest as entirely new developments independent of their current context. - Ultimately, develop a comprehensive financial contribution plan aimed at enhancing the welfare of the local community. - Nurturing local industries to generate revenue. - Financing can be partially achieved through a cooperative governance system, encompassing mechanisms, such as private investment and self-financing arrangements.
Public engagement	- Design methods and processes to adopt a participatory approach, reflecting the consumer's viewpoint rather than that of the provider and accurately capturing the genuine requirements of the community. - Acknowledge the necessity for a resilience-focused approach, implying the development of a project derived from this user group instead of merely soliciting residents' needs.	- Explore a broader array of dynamic communication methods that extend beyond the conventional discussion board, encompassing techniques such as role-playing games, distribution of toolkits, and mobile hub-guided tours. - Establish a comprehensive strategy to ensure sustainable resident engagement, avoiding isolated instances of participation.
Accessibility	- Enhancing physical accessibility should take precedence to foster well-rounded regional development. - As the focus on pedestrian access shifts away from the automobile-centric accessibility of the past, it becomes crucial to strike a harmonious balance between these two values.	- Pedestrian access and bicycle circulation, acknowledged as the most versatile modes of transportation, ought to be incorporated while concurrently maintaining the existing requirement for automobile access. - Deliberate upon systems catering to emerging transportation modes (e.g., personal mobility, autonomous vehicles, shared mobility) and conventional transportation.

Table 2. Cont.

Category	Implications	Guidelines
Ecology	- A robust ecological foundation is fundamental in preparing for sea level rise and intense rainfall. - Unlike designing buildings, ecological underpinnings demand a sustained, phased approach to addressing challenges. This approach involves comprehending and foreseeing the cycles of transformation within ecological systems, encompassing processes such as sedimentation, erosion, plant succession, and stormwater cycling.	- The design and management of rivers necessitate watershed-level planning that transcends jurisdictional boundaries. This involves contemplating the coordination of traditional jurisdictions and the establishment of new jurisdictional limits. - Ensure a clear demarcation between human activity zones and ecological areas while providing users with opportunities to engage in educational, observational, and other experiences closely intertwined with the surrounding ecology. - Strive for expansive coverage of ecologically stable regions, fostering interconnected habitats across the largest feasible expanse. - Replace concrete water edges with ecological water edges that encourage species diversity, ameliorate disaster intensity, and facilitate post-disaster recovery. - This could involve the implementation of intricately shaped slopes, in contrast to simplistic linear, straight walls. - Intricate and sloped edge shapes, instead of simple, linear, and straight walls, are recommended to optimize the eco-habitat.
		- Reflect the diverse local context of the site. - Reflect on the needs of different user groups. - Uncover and redevelop the underestimated elements that remain on the site. - Programs for vulnerable groups can be prioritized to accommodate diverse users.

This table is replaced with the following table:

Table 2. Implications from RbD proposals and guidelines for resilient waterfront design.

Category *	Implications	Guidelines
Governance system	- The need for a unified organization to oversee planning, operations, and management, along with the potential for alternative entities to address the limitations of public administration organizations.	- Expanding from a two-dimensional public–private partnership structure to a multifaceted collaborative network involving residents (users), government entities, nonprofit organizations, private companies, public corporations, and more.
	- A diverse array of partnerships, often revolving around trusts, can be established, encompassing public administration, local community groups, private corporations, NGOs, and academic institutions, to enhance the various activities.	- Even groups not linked directly to a project can collaborate to achieve socially desirable outcomes.
	- These partnerships can involve the community, administer park programs, and generate revenue and donations to offset some of the operational expenses of the park.	- A specific financing method can be envisaged within the network framework. For example, it could be funded by local governments and established through contributions from local businesses and residents. (A strategy can be devised to initially rely on public support for all costs, followed by a shift in the financing method by developing an annual revenue stream.)
Financial planning	- Pursuing economic self-sufficiency diminishes reliance on public finances, bolsters crisis responsiveness, and engenders an economic virtuous cycle, facilitating reinvestment in waterfront areas by establishing an autonomous revenue framework. Over time, this enhances the management of open spaces, generating an impact intricately intertwined with the local economy [17].	- Financing can emanate from new developments like real estate investments or mixed-use projects. These could extend existing land uses or manifest as entirely new developments independent of their current context.
	- Establish sustainable financial resources and allocate them for a steady metabolic flow.	- Ultimately, develop a comprehensive financial contribution plan aimed at enhancing the welfare of the local community. - Nurturing local industries to generate revenue. - Financing can be partially achieved through a cooperative governance system, encompassing mechanisms, such as private investment and self-financing arrangements.
Public engagement	- Design methods and processes to adopt a participatory approach, reflecting the consumer’s viewpoint rather than that of the provider and accurately capturing the genuine requirements of the community.	- Explore a broader array of dynamic communication methods that extend beyond the conventional discussion board, encompassing techniques such as role-playing games, the distribution of toolkits, and mobile hub-guided tours.
	- Acknowledge the necessity for a resilience-focused approach, implying the development of a project derived from this user group instead of merely soliciting residents’ needs.	- Establish a comprehensive strategy to ensure sustainable resident engagement, avoiding isolated instances of participation.

Table 2. Cont.

Category *	Implications	Guidelines
Accessibility	- Enhancing physical accessibility should take precedence to foster well-rounded regional development. - As the focus on pedestrian access shifts away from the automobile-centric accessibility of the past, it becomes crucial to strike a harmonious balance between these two values.	- Pedestrian access and bicycle circulation, acknowledged as the most versatile modes of transportation, ought to be incorporated while concurrently maintaining the existing requirement for automobile access. - Deliberate upon systems catering to emerging transportation modes (e.g., personal mobility, autonomous vehicles, shared mobility) and conventional transportation.
	- A robust ecological foundation is fundamental in preparing for rises in sea level and intense rainfall. - Unlike designing buildings, ecological underpinnings demand a sustained, phased approach to addressing challenges. This approach involves comprehending and foreseeing the cycles of transformation within ecological systems, encompassing processes such as sedimentation, erosion, plant succession, and stormwater cycling.	- The design and management of rivers necessitate watershed-level planning that transcends jurisdictional boundaries. This involves contemplating the coordination of traditional jurisdictions and the establishment of new jurisdictional limits. - Ensure a clear demarcation between human activity zones and ecological areas while providing users with opportunities to engage in educational, observational, and other experiences closely intertwined with the surrounding ecology. - Strive for the expansive coverage of ecologically stable regions, fostering interconnected habitats across the largest feasible expanse. - Replace concrete water edges with ecological water edges that encourage species diversity, ameliorate disaster intensity, and facilitate post-disaster recovery. - This could involve the implementation of intricately shaped slopes, in contrast to simplistic linear, straight walls. - Intricate and sloped edge shapes, instead of simple, linear, and straight walls, are recommended to optimize the eco-habitat.
Diversity	- A diverse design can be comprehended as a representation of the requirements of varied local populations and the unique contexts of the site.	- Reflect the diverse local context of the site. - Reflect on the needs of different user groups. - Uncover and redevelop the underestimated elements that remain on the site. - Programs for vulnerable groups can be prioritized to accommodate diverse users.

Note: * the categories presented in Table 2 were constructed with reference to Choi and Seo's paper ref. [18].

The following reference is added to the citation list:

18. Choi, H.; Seo, Y.-A. Design Strategies and Processes through the Concept of Resilience. *J. Korean Inst. Landsc. Archit.* **2018**, *46*, 44–58. <https://doi.org/10.9715/KILA.2018.46.5.044>.

The authors and the Editorial Office would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

Reference

1. Jun, J.; Song, M. Study on the Redevelopment of the Hangang River Waterfront from an Urban Resilience Perspective. *Sustainability* **2023**, *15*, 14249. [[CrossRef](#)]

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