

Planning Perspectives. An international journal of history, planning and the environment (Grande-Bretagne)

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Présentation de la revue



Année de création : 1986.

Institutions porteuses : University College London, University of California at San Diego, Technical University of Delft and Glasgow School of Art. Revue affiliée à l'International Planning History Society (IHPS).

Éditeur : Routledge, Groupe Taylor and Francis.

Langue : anglais.

Disciplines/thématiques : histoire de la planification et de l'urbanisme.

Objectifs : la revue est consacrée à l'histoire de la planification et de l'urbanisme. Elle porte une attention particulière aux emprunts disciplinaires et aux fertilisations croisées entre l'urbanisme et une pluralité d'autres domaines de connaissance et d'activité, dont l'architecture et l'architecture du paysage, la recherche en histoire de l'architecture.

Lectorat : lectorat international, académique et professionnel.

Système d'évaluation : évaluation en double aveugle par les pairs.

Mode de publication : papier et numérique.

Périodicité : 6 numéros par an.

Mode de publication : papier.

Site internet : <https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=aimsScope&journalCode=rppe20>

Questionnaire filled up by John R. Gold and Margaret Gold, Editors, with the collaboration of Filippo de Pieri, Review Editor

The Journal Governance and Committees' composition

What is the percentage of members holding a PhD on the editorial board?

Arguably close to 100 %.

Is there a reading committee? Who participates in it?

The journal presently has:

- Two Editors
- An Editor for the Americas
- An International Planning History Society (IPHS) editor
- Five IPHS Sub-Editors
- À review Editor in-chief
- Six Review Editors
- À Social Media Editor
- An international Editorial Board composed of 33 scholars. These represent a very broad array of expertise and geographical areas.

Details can be found here: <https://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?show=editorialBoard&journalCode=rppe20>

Does the journal develop a special relationship with an academic institution? If so, what is it?

The journal is affiliated to the International Planning History Society (IPHS), the interdisciplinary network for planning historians created in 1993 (<https://planninghistory.org/>). In order to raise awareness of current work in the field, IPHS has its own section in the journal, peer-reviewed on the same basis as regular papers.

Are there debates within the editorial board? If so, how are they made visible in the journal?

Debates between members of the editorial board take place on a regular basis, both informally and in the board and IPHS meetings. The journal has no specific section devoted to these discussions. However, the IPHS section publishes short articles that reflect the latest trends in planning history research, many of which evoke ongoing discussions in the community.

What are the economical, formal and intellectual relations to the publisher (resources and constraints)?

The journal is published by an international publisher — Routledge, an imprint of the Taylor and Francis Group. The publisher entirely owns and funds the publication of the journal and sets a number of standards for the production and publication of articles that are common to many of its scientific journals.

The publisher has no influence on the scientific content of the articles published in PP. Decisions concerning the editorial format of the journal (e.g. number of issues, pages, etc.) are periodically discussed with the publisher.

Planning Perspectives is currently published both on paper (six issues per year) and electronically. Articles accepted for publication are initially published electronically in the “Latest articles” section of the journal’s website and later assigned to a printed issue.

PP offers the choice between a standard publication (free of charge for the authors, paid for the readers through either subscriptions or individual purchase) and a gold open access publication (permanently free of charge for the readers, with a publishing charge for the authors).

Research and Journal

What milieu does the journal plug into? What audience is targeted?

The journal is the established international reference for research in the history of urban planning. The audience is mostly made up of academics — coming from a plurality of disciplinary fields — and professionals.

From the journal's point of view what are the outcomes expected from the research in architecture? (urban planning and landscape architecture)?

The journal focuses on the history of urban planning and dedicates a special attention to the disciplinary borrowings and cross-fertilizations between planning and a plurality of other fields of knowledge and activity. Architecture and landscape architecture are among the latter. Research in architectural history can contribute to highlight relevant aspects of planning history, especially for those periods or geographical areas for which the connection between these fields of activity was strong.

According to you is there a difference between research and innovation? If there is, what does it consist of? And what about research and expertise?

The question is partly unclear. My short answer would be that historical research can play an important role in opening up new perspectives in the interpretation of the past and that these can in turn contribute to cultural and professional innovation at large. Research in planning history can also contribute to strengthening professional expertise in the field by making planners more aware of the implications of their work.

How does research content fit into the journal's plan?

The journal is entirely dedicated to research.

During the last year, how many researchers contributed to the journal?

Vol. 35 (2020) included 1 editorial, 37 research articles (main section), 12 short articles (IPHS section), and 38 book reviews, distributed over 6 issues.

Considering the past ten years, what transformations have occurred concerning the relationships between research and the profession? between research and public discussion?

Not sure I am able to offer a solid answer to the first question. As for the second, I would argue that the public implications of research in planning history have become more and more relevant, as cities increasingly see the history of plans as a potential

asset for the affirmation of an urban identity and the promotion of urban regeneration policies. A few Unesco sites listed over the last decade (La Chaux-de-Fonds/Le Locle, Asmara, etc.) provide interesting examples of such a trend.

How do you select peer-review experts? How do you deal with peer reviewed assessments and disclose them to the authors? (Problems and anecdotes)

Through existing networks (especially Editorial Board members), through recommendations from Board members, by following up keywords through Google Scholar, and sometimes through suggestions generated by Scholar One.

What is the part played by the lay out management? (Text/image, typography, cover-front)?

Entirely handled by the publishers, although the Editors will be asked when changes are mooted.

Editor-in-Chief's Statement

What kind of journal did you have in mind when the journal was launched or when you were appointed Editor-in-chief and has it evolved?

The original journal, founded in 1986, was seen as an outlet for the new subdiscipline of planning history. That remains its prime purpose.

What journals in the field of architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture do you read regularly? Occasionally? What journal do you read outside the field?

With respect, that is no longer the way in which we use journals. We take virtually no academic print journals, but rely on contents alerts or similar for information about new articles or books of interest.

Outside the field, we always read *The Times* Literary Supplement and *Financial Times* (Weekend Edition) and often read *The New Yorker* and *The London Review of Books*.

Suggestions

Do you have remarks or suggestions in relation to the call for papers?

I would suggest dedicating a special attention to the ways in which the standard formats for scientific publications are changing, as well as the practices related to their production. A number of general trends are well documented in broader research areas (pressure to publish articles, approaches towards open access, etc.) but the state of the situation in architecture-related fields is less documented, especially for research in non-English languages.