



## Editorial

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Welcome spring! Please bring us joy and health!

For the last couple of years what we experienced reminded us the importance of health, our families and community life. But when the new experiences turned into habits we forgot the time, our values and we remained stuck in our jobs.

We lost our loved ones, people who bring us joy simply with a smile. Most recently we lost an icon, our dearest professor Cem Altun. He was a legend, much appreciated and admired by his students with his ways of sharing his knowledge. He was a legend for academics with his wisdom. He was a legend as a friend. His silence was his wisdom and he left us silently and unexpectedly. He was a most valued reviewer and a contributor to this journal in the field of building technology. Thank you Cem. It was an honour to work with you and it was a great chance to know you.

Experience is important not only to learn but also to survive. But sometimes it is difficult to read what has been done so far. According to Suárez, experience is everything that appears to consciousness during the encounter of a human being with an environment. His article “An enabling technique for describing experiences in architectural environments” offers an environmental description survey technique to discover the more relevant aspects of a place related to environmental preferences. It exploits that architectural and landscape design may result in generating positive human experiences.

We are observing different experiences from history to today. But most are leading to environmental characteristics of the built environment. Külekçi and Saner in their article entitled “Questioning a grid-planned settlement structure at ancient Larisa (Buruncuk)” discover new experiences in analysing the results of Larisa excavations from an architectural perspective. They observe a certain regularity and re-evaluate the urban features of Larisa with its unique landscape components.

Landscape allows humans to experience different opportunities and offers a spectrum for classical solutions for urban sprawl and growth. Alay, by her paper entitled “A landscape scenario

development to enhance ecological integrity in landscape planning” enriches the classical methods of understanding landscape patterns under urban pressure. She presents a method to develop an ecological landscape planning strategy.

Hand in hand with Alay’s work, Çiftçi and Erdem Kaya with their article “Landscape strategies for abandoned airports in the context of landscape urbanism: Case of Atatürk Airport” bring into discussion the landscape urbanism via the case of Atatürk Airport in Istanbul. They contribute to the contemporary landscape and urban design agenda by presenting key strategies and principles of Landscape Urbanism.

Topography among landscape characteristics hand in hand with spatial organisation had a great role in the publicness of a city. Kahraman and Türkoğlu, in their paper entitled “Evolution of city squares and transformation of publicness” bring to discussion the relation of publicness and public space by the historical evolution of city squares. They explore the historical evolution of city squares via spatial, functional, topographical and procedural approaches.

Experiencing publicness in a city is not limited to city squares but also stadiums and shopping areas. Shopping streets play an important role to bring together a high number of people.

Arslan and Güner in their article entitled “Spatial planning of stadiums according to international regulations in Turkey” compare eight stadiums in Turkey by national and international standards to ensure the comfort and safety of users to guide future stadiums.

Moreover, Çağlar and Gedik in their article “A field study on thermal comfort in the shopping malls in a temperate humid climate” compare the indoor thermal comfort conditions according to standards. The standards are to create a comfortable and safe experience for users. Users should experience a healthy environment in order to spend their time.

Komala and his colleagues, in their article “The characteristics of halal and non-halal food territories in multilayered mapping of Jakarta’s Chinatown urban foodscape” demonstrate food as the element to gather and segregate people. They aim to explore whether there is a territorial distinction based on halal and non-halal food. They conclude that the presence of

halal and non-halal food territories creates a specific urban foodscape without strict spatial segregation. It also contributes to the inclusive urban space and spatial integration between people from varied backgrounds.

Open space experience is intense in university campuses, Özkan and her colleagues in their article “Measuring place satisfaction by university campus open space attributes” determine the impact of functional, social and perceptual attributes of campus open spaces on place satisfaction via Karadeniz Technical University-Kanuni Campus.

For both the individual and the public, the experience of a city depends on government policies and also location choices. Mendis and his colleagues in their article “Implementation of government policies in the construction industry: The case of Sri Lanka” explore government construction related policies in order to facilitate the development in Sri Lanka.

The location choice of economic activities, especially the ones based on more creative or artistic production, usually depends on the culture of the place. Köse and Berköz, in their article “Evaluation of the location choice of software industry in Istanbul based on the types of economy” explore the clustering pattern of Istanbul’s software industry and the choice of location from a spatial perspective, based on the types of economy. They prove that the creative economy growth in Istanbul shows a polycentric cluster pattern in the axis of the historical city center, the technological parks of particularly prestigious universities in the center, and a location in the town center to benefit from the artistic industry.

The experience of the space and of the actors in the place is crucial for a healthy future. But it is not easy to find documentation of experiences or even to understand them especially the eldest ones. Sarıbekiroğlu and Kul in their article “Builders and building tradition of Barbaros as intangible cultural heritage” documented the traditional builders and their know-how in the rural settlement of Barbaros in Urla, İzmir, Turkey. The results of the study, remain specific to Barbaros but are also remarkable in terms

of revealing the importance of oral history in documentation studies.

Knowing the know-how on the original built environment ease the futuristic point of view. Tunay and Uz in their article “Deconstructing “original-copy” in architectural manifestos from 20th century to present” aim to reveal the essential values of “original-copy” to architectural thought, and unravel its layers of meaning. In the study, it has been noted how the words are modified in a way that leads to the formation of a neologism such as “original-copy,” and the meaning of the “original” and the “copy” today is opened up to discussion by recombining the data collected through discourse analysis.

An implemented example of a deconstructive way of architecture is given by Czechowicz in the paper entitled “The influence of architecture of the surroundings on the form of the new building - on the example of a chapel from the beginning of the 20th century”. Czechowicz aims to analyse the principles of shaping the form of a chapel built in direct contact with the existing structure. Based on the archival materials including 3D reconstruction of the original form of the chapel, the research has shown that the chapel’s architecture is the result of efforts to formally coherent with the historic architecture of the surroundings, but expressed in an innovative Romanesque Revival style.

Present evaluations and practices create new experiences that technological advancements offer an environment to multiply and evaluate alternatively these experiences. Durmazoğlu and Gül, in their article entitled “Exploring usability tests to evaluate designers’ interaction with mobile augmented reality application for conceptual architectural design” offer an AR application and explore the experience of architects within the architectural design process in which the information about various aspects of a design object is produced at different stages, then shared between relevant stakeholders by the application MimAR. Their preliminary results show that the comprehensibility of the MimAR application still needs improvement.

Enjoy our March 2022 issue!