

## Editorial

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Still experiencing COVID traces, we are now in the post COVID period hoping that it will not return. But its shocking emergence and persistence over the past years has led designers to question and evaluate the built environment and their design.

Yagci Ergun and Nebioglu in their article entitled “Reanalyzing the features of the traditional Turkish houses in view of the Covid-19 pandemic conditions” reconsider the characteristics of the traditional Turkish house in the light of the behaviours and needs that arise during the pandemic.

Not only traditional housing, but Turkey’s modern housing is also brought up to question by Ballice and her colleagues in their article “Turkey’s modern housing heritage: Apartment buildings and interiors in İzmir, Karşıyaka (1965-1980)”. The changing needs and the correlated increase in the adaptive capacity of design play a crucial role in being resilient and sustainable for the built environment heritage.

Youh and her colleagues explore in their article “Analysis of the architectural forms of the colonial period, in the regional group of Saoura, in Bechar (Algeria)” the impact of both climatic conditions and socio-cultural needs on the urban morphology. They pose that in time the imposed conditions of nature left their place of forming the settlements to the people’s preferences and behaviours.

Similarly, Adianto and Gabe in their article entitled “The housing mobility, preferences and satisfaction of low-income renters in Kampung Cikini, Jakarta” aim to understand the reasons behind the housing choices in slum settlements of Jakarta.

But the quality of life relies also in what constitutes the heart of residential zones. Messafri and his colleagues, in the article entitled “Residential Subdivisions, What Potential for Quality Production? (Case of the city of Bechar, ALGERIA)” highlight that, in the completed or unfinished residential construction site, the avenues have a capacity to improve the quality of life.

The built environment has an impact on the quality of life of disadvantaged groups. Abdeldayem and her colleagues in their article “Using geographic information systems to study the impact of the built environment on social inclusion of people with physical disabilities: The case of Amman” explore the relationship between the built environment and social inclusion of adults with physical disabilities in the city of Amman, the capital of Jordan, using GIS (Geographic Information Systems).

The thematic areas for the disadvantaged groups have to respond more to the needs of users thus to follow rules to create a suitable design for the end users. Erarslan and Ayaz, in their article “Outdoor heals: An example of a healing garden in a rehabilitation centre” offer a conceptual diagram for a healing garden to improve the physical and mental health and comfort of individuals.

The special design needs of individuals are not limited to disadvantaged groups. Each individual needs to express themselves and to freely ask for specific solutions. For instance, music performers can be seen as one of them. Kelle and Demirkale in their article “Musicians’ impressions of low frequency sound field in small music rooms” aim to contribute towards the clarification of the effect of resonances on a musicians’ perception and the perceptual differences related to instrument sound power level.

The perception of individuals and their behaviours lead designers to obtain better design solutions. The settings of books are an amazing inspiration when it comes to design. Öztürk and Arıdağ, in their article “The Chronotopological emergence from the spatial narrative to Performance” aimed to transform the textual performance of the novel “The Name of the Rose” into a spatial performance to enrich the parameters used in the design environment.

Due to technological advancements, design processes are enriched by the use of different technologies. The impact of technology in the design process is still to be questioned. Doma and Şener in their article “An investigation

of architectural design process in physical medium and VR” investigate the impact of the use of VR in architectural design.

It is not only the steps of the architectural design process that get benefit from technological advancement. The design and its application in the construction field are hand in hand and is difficult to distinguish one from the other. This overlapping situation is evaluated by Maghami and Ghasr in their article entitled “Using overlapping fields in design-build assignments to retrieve the architectonic situation in architecture schools”.

Artuğ and Altun’s article “Determination of architectural construction technologies - detail design interaction with the expert opinion method in the context of 3D printing technologies” aims to answer this question: “In the near future, when the newly developed 3D printing technology is used in a widespread manner as architectural construction technology, what effect will it have on the detail design process for architectural construction?”

The technology usage asks for new material development suitable for itself. Küçük and her colleagues in their article “Modelling a rheological cement mixture suitable for 3D printing technology with Fuzzy Logic” develop a decision mechanism for intermediate values that are not encountered in the experimental results by blurring the

mixture models supported with definite findings.

The spread of technology, not only in architecture but also in our daily routines, depends heavily on the relationship between us and the product itself. Tatlısu and Turan in their article “Bridging the GAP between product and user: Design of product-by-structures & design for Presumption” reveal ways of bridging the gap between the user and the product by proposing conceptual models as alternatives for fixed models of industrial design activity.

In addition, Kaya and colleagues in their article “An interdisciplinary urban furniture design model” propose a multidisciplinary model to urban furniture design as an analytical design method and show that we should go beyond interdisciplinary boundaries.

Change is inevitable and leads to amelioration, therefore, our journal having the goal to be better, migrated its website and system to OJRS. During this process, we would like give our sincere gratitude to Press and its coordinator Prof Dr. Serdar Ozoguz for their endless support. Please visit [www.az.itu.edu.tr](http://www.az.itu.edu.tr).

An early seasonal greetings! Istanbul Technical University is expecting 2023 with enthusiasm to celebrate its 250th year!

Enjoy our November 2022 issue!