

Editorial

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The year of 2020 became the year of nature to respond to our behaviours. What we are experiencing in 2020 has become a dark narrative. We feel lost, uncomfortable and, each day we face an undesired fact that has a great impact on our living conditions. This year will be a negative but an important one for shaping our encounters with the future.

In this issue, much is inspired by lessons learned from the past. In the aftermath of a major earthquake in İzmir just this October, we have been mourning for the victims. The earthquake's damage was caused by faults in constructions of inhabited structures. Göçer's article shows that the damage in traditional masonry caused by earthquakes is mainly dependent on structural irregularities, and offers a lesson from the structures of traditional masonry in Çanakkale. Continuity in structures as well as in traditions is a positive trait. At a different scale, Sağlam looks in his research for the continuity of urban morphology from the past to the future through Galata's urban layout. Thus, he finds out that, despite transformations, Galata's urban layout possesses important traces inherited from ancient times. In addition, Çoban Şahin with her research on historical documentation for Ayaşofya District's green areas, concludes that cultures and cultural backgrounds have a great impact on both the negative and positive transformation of urban green areas.

In connection to lessons learned from the ongoing traditions, the transferred is the physical environment and the transformed lies on the socio-cultural background. Tandon and Seghal focus on the impact of both physical and socio-cultural aspects of streets of Puri, India to conclude that socio-cultural aspects are more dominant compared to the physical aspects to indicate the sense of place.

Tavakoli and his colleagues indicate how important social factors are to determine the conditions of built environment. They investigate the socio-spatial vulnerability in association

with dilapidated abandoned buildings (DABs) through spatial liminality in Iranian historic cities. Moreover, they suggest that urban regeneration should be carefully conducted to carry historic cities out of the spatial liminality by keeping the heritage value of DABs.

In addition, Adani and his colleagues through their case study from Indonesia, explore the importance of socio-cultural background not only on horizontally developed areas (historic cities, streets etc.) but also for vertical ones (buildings, high-rise buildings etc.). Adani et al. emphasize the importance of socio-economic features shaping the living habits identifying the visibility of space for crime reduction.

It is for sure that we need to change our habits especially to face global challenges such as global warming and climate change. Uçlar and Buldurur in their article show with their case study from Istanbul that the obvious impact of urban form is hand in hand with the apparent impact of human behaviour and socio-economic factors.

To minimize the energy consumption is not the only solution to overcome global challenges. The urban mobility of motorized vehicles is another issue to understand as it seems to be one of the most common pollutants. İnce and Çelik in their article offer a methodological contribution to the literature that guides polices of travel demand management.

The usual travel demand in cities is through the Central Business district (CBD) and easy to observe but its borders are hard to define. Thus, Şıkoğlu et al., offers a new methodology based on Space Syntax. Through their case study from Elazığ, they succeed to determine CBD boundaries but they remain cautious by stating that their methodology needs more cases to be applied in order to reach a robust result.

The blurriness is not only valid for boundaries but also for concepts in our minds. Through our experiences, the explanation and definition of things might change from person to person. Uysal and Pulat Gökmen take minds for a walk on a paper as the terrain. They explore the different narrations of the imagined and the seen. Further-

more, Asar and Dursun Çebi search for the personal language created in architecture through layered representations as the creative tools for design thinking and design act but also as the reflection of explicit and tacit knowledge. By examining Perry Kulpner's works and their narratives, they suggest that although layered representations in architecture produces singularities through personal knowledge, they also include the possibility of creating alternative spatial worlds. Both articles by Uysal and Pulat Gökmen and Asar and Dursun Çebi remind us the beauty and power of architectural drawing and narration.

The best drawers, narrators and space creators are no doubt children. In today's world, with digital settings and also the pandemic, instead of refusing the digital environment, we need to look for a better solution by benefitting from them. Kay and Özkara, after an in-depth research on the interaction of children with tangible objects, explore the capacity of objects as toys for spatial narratives within a blended environment. Their findings provide design principles for a digitally-enhanced environment for children to articulate their spatial narration.

The digitally-oriented life or profession is not only the settings of children but also our everyday settings. In our field, a well-known and most preferred technology is BIM. Much has been said about BIM in recent years. Öztürk provides in her article an overall view on the interoperability in BIM through a scientometric analysis of the broader literature via Scopus. Ardhiati, in her article offers an extended role of BIM and explains how BIM in operation can be useful to disseminate knowledge to the public on the basis of the documentary of the main stadium of Jakarta. Differently, Isanović and Çolakoğlu introduce the inclusion of BIM in the architecture curricula. Both articles, however, bring into discussion the future advancement of BIM through lessons learned from practices of BIM.

Technological advancements in our professional and everyday settings as well as lessons learned from the past are not enough to face the global challenges. We must also include nature as

a source of inspiration and a broad understanding and knowledge of the nature itself. In this line, Yılmaz and her colleagues debate the role of nature in design. They observed that students –if they utilize it– benefit from the inspiration from nature especially its capacity to develop design and problem-solving capabilities.

We have a lot more to learn from nature. It is not only an inspiration but a wise teacher. But a good educator sometimes has no mercy, especially when we forget to consider the possible consequences of our behaviours as we fulfil our needs taking the advantage of technology.

Get well soon Izmir!

Get well soon Turkey!

Get well soon The World!

Nature responds to us in the most severe ways and we have to be attentive. Nature talks to us. We can see everywhere the poinsettias blooming as the harbinger of the new season, new beginnings and the new year. Poinsettias are known in Turkey also as Atatürk's flower, Atatürk whom we commemorate on November 10th.

Season's Greetings!

Enjoy reading our new issue!

Stay healthy!