

Editorial

Aliye Ahu AKGÜN • *Editor*

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We are happy that our coffee breaks and face-to-face studios are finally back. The exchange of knowledge and the strength of networks are re-established. So, summer has started with a big smile as we are back to our effective scientific and creative environments.

The interactivity and collectivity in such sessions are effective in terms of productivity similar to what Börekçi investigates in her paper entitled “Collective design reasoning strategies used in a creative group discussion session for effectiveness” on the effectiveness of brainstorming sessions in collective design reasoning.

So, our usual face-to-face collectivity is more productive and brings effective solutions. But, the Covid-19 pandemic oriented us to take a closer look at our curricula. Kurt Çavuş and her colleagues, in their paper “Determination of the structure of the project-based studio courses for the education of interior design bachelor” take a deep look at studios, the most intensive and the longest course in design education. Although they are focusing on interior design education, their suggestions on design studio structuring especially their methodology can contribute to other disciplines.

Not only the design studio structure, but also students’ self-regulated skills have a crucial role in academic and professional achievement. Therefore, not only the studio itself but also students’ motivation and skills are the subject of study for a better studio environment. Ateş Akdeniz and Turan in the article entitled “Differences in self-regulated learning strategies among industrial design students: A convergent mixed-methods study” aimed to explore differences in self-regulated learning strategies and motivational factors. They conducted their research with students from industrial design studios. They concluded that self-regulated learning skills such as the use of metacognitive, motivational and behavioural strategies should be cautiously undertaken.

One of the parameters affecting student

life is the campus itself. A self-sufficient campus where you can fulfil all your daily needs create a great experience. Özdemir and Sungur in their article “A model proposal for university campuses in the context of inclusive design” discuss one of the newest and largest campuses in Istanbul as a small city to create an evaluation model.

An educational environment, especially the university, should also expose its approach to societal challenges. In other words, a campus should also reflect its responsibility for a sustainable future. One such a new frontier is green campus. Safarkhani and Örnek in their article “The meaning of green campus in UI GreenMetric World University Rankings perspective” expose the definitions and parameters of the green campus approach.

Innovative solutions for sustainable futures are diverse. For instance, Onuk Madanoğlu and Erdem Kaya in their article “Restrictions interface proposal for the selection of sustainable stormwater management tools” present an interface for the selection of stormwater management tools by the use of local data and site-specific evaluations.

What lies at the heart of such solutions is biophilia. Boğa and her colleagues, in their paper “Biophilic dimensions of products and their effects on user preferences” expose that biophilic characteristics of a product have started to affect the users’ preferences.

Consequently, innovative solutions have the ability to change the traditions of design, that Tan and Paker Kahvecioğlu with their article “The changing customs of architectural design: The effects of building information modelling in a local context” attempt to reveal the transforming mechanism of architectural design practice under the influence of BIM as a new form of knowledge that enables the storage and management of design data.

Data storage is important in design especially to evaluate the failure and success factors behind a design. It is important to learn from the past to create the new. Çelik and Ergin, in their article entitled “How to live in a flat: A study over William Heath Robinson’s representations on life in modern houses” examine modern dwelling based on previous works to offer a practical ground for future productions.

Additionally, Nisansala and her

colleagues, in their article “Performance management of contractor’s quantity surveyors through the use of proper documents and records” investigate the performance of contractor QSs and show the importance of using proper documents and records on the success of the project.

For better lives, a design plays a crucial role if it includes not only the site and local characteristics but also the users’ needs and cultural background. Cordan in her article, “Furniture design proposals for Syrian refugees” aims to design furniture for Syrians living in Turkey according to their needs and cultural and behavioural habits.

The interaction with different cultures changes the production of the built environment. Kahraman and Gül, in their article entitled “Modernization initiatives and architectural instrumentalization after Nasser al-Din Shah’s travels to the West (1873-1896)” present such a transformation from Tehran and share the Iranian experience.

The modernization still carries traits from the past. Ural and Sarıman Özen, in their article entitled “An analysis of heterotopic space: Hasanpaşa Gazhane, enlightening once again” studied

Hasanpaşa Gazhanesi, located in Kadıköy to make ‘heterotopic’ evaluation of the chosen space and to examine the concept with concrete example of some re-functionalized buildings to make the user feel the old and new function at the same time, and in Foucault’s words, the user gets exposed to other space experiences.

Space experience can be diverse in the urban context as well as in space creation. One of the greatest examples is in street art. Street art can affect both positively or negatively the urban space. Kolçak and Kaya Erol, in their article, “Creating spaces for art: Long term impacts of street art in the urban context” examine the relationship of street art and public space.

Public space that is especially used by crowds should follow regulations, and design of such places should include safety issues first. Kurumak and Uysal, in their article “Calculating the safe capacity of a stadium: Applying methods for assessment capacity on example of Konya City Stadium” examines Konya City Stadium by the criteria and the methods which are stated in national and international regulations were gathered in a sequence.

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