Another year has passed, 2017 has brought many design innovations and we are full speed ahead in 2018. The year 2018 in architecture and design, as you might expect, will involve significant events, new designs and technologies, for sure. Especially in digital practice and technology, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and real-time rendering will continue to transform the way we design. Last year, we have seen much excitement about blockchain, particularly around cryptocurrencies, or digital currencies, like Bitcoin. The newly emerging decentralized technology, blockchain, has the undeniable potential of being the most disruptive technology in the 21st century, after the internet. A blockchain is a non-corruptible account book that keeps a record of all transactions that take place across a peer-to-peer network. The incorporation of blockchain networks into the design and construction industry will have a profound impact, facilitating quicker and more secure transactions. No wonder, developing technologies will continue to give us the opportunity to gain new perspectives that allow us to design in a more dynamic manner than ever before.

Depending on the case and expectations for 2018, the dossier of this issue has been titled as “Future trajectories of computation in design” which is edited by Ethem Gürer, PhD. The articles of this dossier were selected from CAAD-Futures 2017 held on July 10-14, 2017. The dossier has the articles as follows:


In addition, this issue has five articles in the theory section. Ceyda Sarıca and Ebru Çubukçu wrote the first article. Their article entitled “Evaluating color combinations using abstract graphics versus pictures of simulated urban settings”. According to the paper, colors in urban environments influence people’s judgments of environmental quality; and color combinations have received remarkably little empirical attention and no study compared people’s responses to ‘abstract color combinations’ and ‘color combinations in urban settings’. This study aims to fill this gap by both investigating people’s preference for various color combinations and comparing people’s evaluations of “abstract color compositions” and “contextualized color compositions - pictures of simulated urban settings”.

The second article in the theory section, “Production of heterotopias as public spaces and paradox of political representation: A Lefebvrian approach”, written by Meriç Demir Kahraman, Burak Pak and Kris Scheerlinck, aims to anatomize the paradox of public space from also the insights of social sciences in the conditions of representative democracy. As the main contribution of this study, authors introduce a re-interpretation of Lefebvre’s multi-triads and operationalize his concept of heterotopia to offer a deeper understanding in revealing the paradoxical production of public spaces. They conclude that the social production of a heterotopia is the manifestational realization of an ideal public space and the dissolution its paradox for only a temporary period of time.
Berfu Güley Gören and Lale Berköz try to create a new concept on the integration of universal design principles and the criteria of accessibility for disabled people in urban areas, in their paper entitled "Accessibility of transfer centers with different transportation modes for disabled individuals". With this new composition would be included to the disability research literature. Furthermore, in this study a new matrix to calculate the accessibility score of transfer centers has been developed.

The last paper of this issue is "An evaluation on immaterialization phenomenon in religious spaces of architecture". In this study, Ümit Arpacıoğlu and Mustafa Özgünler develops a different approach for the evaluation of religious space in terms of use of material and its religious expression. The paper emphasizes the two contemporary concepts that are quoted from art through the examples of two monotheistic religions: Islam and Christianity.

Lastly, before I end this editorial, let me tell you a few words about Aydın Boysan who died on January 7, at the age of 96. Boysan studied architecture in Academy of Fine Arts - later renamed as Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University. He served as an architect more than 70 year. During this period, he won many national and international architectural design competitions. The total area of his building designs was about 1,500,000 square meters. In 1954, he became the first secretary general of the Chamber of Architects, and he taught in Istanbul Technical University, between the years of 1957 and 1972. As his students and colleagues, we acknowledge his impact, and we remember him with respect and gratitude for all he gave to us as our master and teacher.

As it always has been, I would like to thank all our readers for the support they provide to the Journal. We really look forward your comments, contributions, suggestions and criticisms. Please do not hesitate to share with us your feelings and especially, let us know if you have ideas or topics that we could be focusing on. Enjoy your reading and meet with us again in next issue on July 2018.