

EDITORIAL

The ISVS-11 was successfully concluded at the Navrachna University, in India physically, to the delight of all of us setting new expectations for a new phase of seminars to be held annually. In fact, the ISVS-12 is already being planned to be held in 2023 in Thailand. At the same time, the ISVS e-journal has received an increased interest from those who research into the human settlements and architecture. Therefore, this issue has 17 papers.

The first paper by Ade Syoufa, Edi Purwanto, Bangun I.R.Harsritanto, and Raziq Hasan look into the characteristics of Hakka Settlements in the Old Market China Settlement in Tangerang, Indonesia in early 1902. It concludes that the Pasar Lama Chinatown settlement has the characteristics of the Hakka settlement of the Weilong Wu's house from Guandong, in terms of the visible form of the settlement, facing direction, characteristics of the settlement form, materials and the structure.

On the other hand, Diana Susilowati, Atiek Suprpti, R Siti Rukayah and Pancawati Dewi look at the role and meaning of fire in the Ciptagelar indigenous community settlement in West Java, Indonesia. The paper shows the existence of buildings based on the concept of fire in the settlements. It points out that the type, location, and value of the guard buildings provide information on the role and meaning of fire in the settlements.

Slamet Supriyadi, Nadia Sigi Prameswari, Endang Widiyastuti, and Muhammad Rahman Athian examine the Hindu culture at the Menara Kudus mosque, Indonesia and its influence on society. They point out that the mosque has survived as a place of worship, a historical structure, and a symbol of tolerance amongst religious communities in the Kudus Regency. Erwin Ardianto Halim and Yudita Royandi extend this argument by looking at the Chinese acculturation of the Regent's Residence, Keraton Sumenep, Indonesia. They offer an overview and understanding of the Chinese acculturation in Keraton Sumenep's architecture and interior. Chinese acculturation did not end there according to Lia Rosmala Schiffer, Atiek Suprpti, R. Siti Rukayah, & Yudi Nugraha Bahar. They show that during the transitional period, the mosques were built with tolerance for the surrounding culture, which can be seen from the influence of Hindu, Java and Islamic cultures on Sang Cipta Rasa Mosque of Cirebon, Indonesia.

Zulkarnain AS, Baharuddin Hamzah, Ria Wikantar, Mohammad Mochsen Sir, and Fadhil Surur examine a different issue: the meanings of communal space patterns in the Kaluppini traditional area, Enrekang Regency, Indonesia. This study concludes that the meanings of communal space patterns there indicate togetherness and holiness. In contrast, Sunarmi examines the issue of representation. She shows that the words that describe the elements of the building were designed to establish harmony between the occupants and their surroundings for Mangkunegaran IV.

Anna Lucy Rahmawati, Lilianny Sigit Arifin, and Yohanes Basuki Dwisusanto offer an alternative method for conservation. They demonstrate the Mimesis-Semiotics method as an alternative to dynamic vernacular heritage conservation with an application on the Karo traditional house in the Dokan cultural village, in Indonesia. In this context, Shipra Goswami, Ashwani Kumar, and Satish Pipralia study the transformations of the traditional residential neighborhoods of the walled city of Jaipur, India.

Khaerunnisa, Nurfanda Septiwati J. Wua, Israni Silvia Sujarmanto, & Brigitta Michelle study the shifting perceptions of the locals after reclamation at the Ternate historic coastal city, Indonesia. In contrast, Chaya Y Chavan, and Sheeba Chandar examine the sustainable design principles of traditional houses in Sawantwadi, Maharashtra, India. They point out that the dwellings of Sawantwadi have evolved in response to the climatic conditions and traditional knowledge systems leading to sustainability.

M. N. R. Wijetunge brings out an interesting and unusual issue: the influence of the American style in the Sri Lankan domestic houses. He points out that there was a significant role of the 'American Style' in the post-independence period domestic architecture of Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Nevertheless, Bessaer M. AL-shimmery, Saba S. Al-Ali in contrast argue that there are potentials of built heritage as opportunities for sustainable investments.

Finally, in keeping with the new policy of the ISVS e-journal to accommodate general papers on settlements and spaces, Irina V. Lizunova & Evgeniya V. Pshenichnaya offer us an insight into the national press of Siberia and the far East history: an exploration of the current state. This is indeed quite an illuminating analysis.

Sunalini Esther Devadas offers us an insight into placemaking in architecture through modifying elements. Similarly, Saad Fawzi Al-Nuaimi dwells into a simulated evaluation of energy consumption related to the orientation of a dwelling in Bahrain while Sreesha S Bhat examines the fundamental purpose of urban green spaces providing insights from central Bengaluru, India.

Overall, this issue of the ISVS e-journal—as it always is—has been a collection of very meaningful studies in to the vernacular settlements as well as the settlements in general bringing out insights hitherto not available.

Dr. Ranjith Dayaratne
Editor-in-Chief