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Architecture of power and urban space in a divided city [Texto impreso] :a history of official buildings in Nicosia/Lefkosa / Huriye Gurdalli, Umut Koldas

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 155-156

The capital city of Cyprus, Nicosia, has been the seat of government and administrative authority throughout the island's history. The Lusignan reign in the twelfth century (1192-1489) was followed by Venetian (1489-1571), Ottoman (1571-1878) and British (1878-1960) rule until the establishment of the independent state of Cyprus (1960-1963). Today, Nicosia is the last divided capital city in Europe, serving the Turkish Cypriots in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south of the island. The palaces, monuments and governmental centres illustrate how territorial belonging and power were defined and reflected in the buildings of the city itself. The way in which the power of individuals, communities and nations is organized can be traced through the organization of space and the architectural forms of administrative buildings. This paper elaborates on the ideas and experiences of architects with regard to the ideational background, symbolic significance and relationship between art form and political power put forth in these buildings. Within this context, the paper reflects on the impact of divisiveness in architectural forms and aesthetics, the political use of urban space, the constructional aim of official buildings, the architectural styles that affected their design and the extent of the political authority's involvement in planning and design. Drawing on the oral testimonies of architects and archival materials, the paper highlights the connection between political power and the architectural processes that allowed for the contextualization of divisiveness that has dominated the architectural forms on the island particularly in the contemporary history of the island.

The design journal. -- 2015 (March), v.18, n.1, p. 135-158

1. Architecture 2. Divisiveness 3. Official buildings 4. Political power 5. Space

2

Better service design for greater civic engagement [Texto impreso] / Busayawan Lam ... [et al.]

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References: p. 52-53

Generally, people have a good understanding of their local areas. Hence, encouraging them to share this tacit knowledge with local authorities, urban designers and city planners could help improve the quality of public space design significantly. However, persuading people to share their concerns/ideas about their areas, especially through a digital platform, presents a real challenge. One of the main barriers is a lack of trust in the public feedback system. Thus, this research investigates relationships between online trust and service design in order to provide a guideline on how to design the feedback system that addresses users' practical and emotional requirements. A mixed-methods approach was employed to identify key factors affecting online trust and their implications on service design. Six key factors affecting online trust were identified and combined to form a basis for service design guidelines. The outcomes show that service design can support all components required to build trust.

The design journal. -- 2015 (March), v.18, n.1, p. 31-56

1. Online trust 2. Public feedback system 3. Service design

3

The building story [Texto impreso] : architecture and inclusive design in remote aboriginal australian communities / Andrew Broffman

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References: p. 132-134

Inclusive design in architecture describes an approach that aims to encourage broad participation in design decisions. In Australian Aboriginal communities the practice of inclusive design is challenged by a complex policy environment, by language barriers, by cultural differences, by economic disadvantage, by time and by distance. The importance of inclusive design in Aboriginal communities is heightened because of these challenges. Here, architectural projects - regardless of the building typology - are not simply about new buildings. They carry with them the added burdens of addressing health, employment and equity in disadvantaged and often marginalized places. Through the experiences of a small Australian architectural practice working with Aboriginal people in Central Australia, this paper will look at established paradigms of designing with Aboriginal communities and posit the notion of 'storytelling' as a methodology of design practice and reconciliation.

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1. Consultation imperative 2. Cultural sustainability 3. Environmental health 4. Informed decision-making 5. Social inclusion 6. Storytelling

4

The context of critical design [Texto impreso] : exhibits, social media and auction houses / Mark Blythe, Freddie Yauner, Paul Rodgers

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 102-104

Critical design and design for debate seek to critique contemporary society through the production of provocative artefacts that cause the viewer to reflect on current trends, assumptions and values. But such designs are typically displayed in relatively elitist contexts - art galleries, conference halls and academic publications. Many designers are now making short films of their work and posting them to sites like Vimeo and YouTube. This paper considers such sites as potential spaces for widening the context of critical design. It describes responses on YouTube to three videos of designs by Freddie Yauner. The Fastest Clock in the World is a clock that gives time to a millionth of a second, The Highest Popping Toaster in the World uses a compressed gas-powered mechanism to fire toast at the ceiling, Signs of Life appears to be a fire exit sign until the stick figure running for the door begins to yawn, stretch and wander out of shot to take a break. A film of each was posted to YouTube and the comments were analysed to consider the extent to which social media can be used to extend and promote the kinds of debate that critical design seeks to create. The paper outlines a method for analysing YouTube data which draws on site statistics, content analysis, grounded theory and critical theory. Viewing figures and comments indicate that such social media do have the potential to enlarge the audience for critical design although engagement may be relatively superficial. The paper argues that while critical design artefacts critique consumer society this does not prevent them from themselves becoming desirable objects to be consumed. It suggests that the context of critical design must be expanded if it is to escape this deadlock.

The design journal. -- 2015 (March), v.18, n.1, p. 83-106

1. Critical design 2. Design for debate 3. YouTube

5

From goods to service logic [Texto impreso] : service business model requirements in industrial design firms / Magnus Eneberg, Lisbeth Svengren Holm

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References: p. 27-29

The design thinking concept emphasizes the actual activity of solving problems with a design approach, associating it to the designer's knowledge and competence instead of the intimate link between design and the physical object. Yet design consultancies still have problems charging for intangible components in their offerings and for the role of strategic consultants. We argue that the design thinking concept is in line with a service-dominant logic rather than a goods-dominant logic, and that this approach can be the basis for communicating the value of design to clients. The problem faced by industrial design consultancies is not

unique and hence the findings can contribute to other industries undergoing a shift from a focus on products towards enabling service.

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1. Business model 2. Design thinking 3. Industrial design 4. Service-dominant logic 5. Strategic consultancy

6

Older workers and a sustainable office environment [Texto impreso] / Yasemin Afacan

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References: p. 76-79

Compared to 20 years ago, there are growing numbers of older office workers globally. Despite the growing importance of 'inclusive design' and a 'sustainable' research agenda, there is little knowledge of what the ageing workforce sector requires, and there is little known about the strengths and weaknesses of current sustainable workspace designs for older workers. This study explores ageing workers' experiences through a field survey of 240 office workers (ranging in age from 55 to 75) in three recently constructed sustainable office buildings. It investigates the sets of common factors in a sustainable building system that influence the experience of older office workers, and analyses the correlations from the perspective of the human factors discipline. This paper discusses the implications of the study on practice from two points of view: (i) the ageing workforce and (ii) the sustainable development of office buildings, and suggests a number of future research issues regarding a user-responsive workplace.

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1. Inclusive design 2. Older workers 3. Sustainability 4. User participation 5. User-responsive workplace