

EDITORIAL

Assalamu'alaikumwarahmatullahiwabarokatuh

Welcome to the Vol. 2 Issue 2 of the Journal of Architecture, Planning and Construction Management or in short JAPCM.

JACPM endeavors to present original and peer-reviewed research based and theoretical papers, practice papers, book reviews and abstracts of Masters dissertations/theses and PhD theses related to the specialized areas of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, Landscape Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Building Technology and Engineering, Applied arts and Design, Construction Management and others but important issues related to the built and natural environments. Admittedly, there exist established journals and publications addressing these areas. However the editorial of JAPCM observed the lack of published works addressing issues related to these specialized areas that are both packaged under 'one roof' and addressing them from the perspectives of Malaysia, Asia and Islam. JAPCM offers to act as a bridge in effort to narrow this gap in the body of knowledge.

This issue presents five research papers, varies from cultural fusion, construction project, heritage, fisherman village and massive waste materials. In general the papers are: Cultural fusion in the Indian Ocean: the case of coral stone mosques of Maldives; Architectural photogrammetry for the recording of Heritage Buildings, an overview; A study of factors influencing overruns of construction projects in Nigeria; The impact of re-settlement program on social and built form of existing fishermen village in Kuala Kedah; and Study the thermal impact of massive waste material to building.

The first paper by Nurul Hamiruddin discusses on the methods of recording heritage documentation. In his paper, he suggested that there are two broad categories namely photographic and non-photographic methods. Photographic methods include a photographic methods include a photographic image such as computer rectified photography, photogrammetry and laser scanning. Whereby, non-photographic methods are including hand survey and theodolite-based measurements. Three main criteria should be considered when making decisions about

the specification of the recording: the cost, technical considerations or logistics and, finally, whether the survey will fulfill the technical and academic requirements and be understood by the end user. Moreover, the choice of the most appropriate and reliable recording methods will depend on the scale and type of building, level of accuracy, and level of recording needed. This paper discusses the application of photogrammetry techniques in the recording of heritage buildings. The principles, accuracy and challenges of the technique are also described.

The second paper by Sunday J. Odediran, Busayo F. Adeyinka, & Frank O. Eghenure evaluated factors contributing to overruns of construction projects and their impact on projects performance in Nigeria. Data were collected through questionnaire administration on professionals in the industry. Mean Item Score (MIS) and Relative Significant Index (RSI) were employed to analyze data collected. Increase in material cost, inaccurate materials estimation and underestimating of project costs among others are the most significant cost factors while the most significant time factors include unexpected site condition, increase in project scope, lack of timely progress payment and inadequate planning. It becomes obvious that giving adequate consideration to factors contributing to construction overruns would minimize their ugly consequences on project performance and efficiency. Among recommendations made are that, cost estimators should improve on methods of cost determination, designers to make the full designs available at every stage in construction process and contractors should also carry out adequate site visit for better understanding of site conditions before pricing and cost forecasting.

The third paper by Ibukun Oluwadara Famakin & Ademola Ojo discuss on the area of satisfaction expected by clients from local and foreign contractors in Nigeria. The study revealed that public clients derive more satisfaction from foreign contractors than their local counterpart in the areas of quality performance and standard of workmanship while higher satisfaction level is derived from the local contractors than their foreign counterparts in the areas of time and cost performance. The research suggests that local contractors should embark on measures that will improve their quality performance and standard of workmanship in order to stop the preference given to foreign contractors.

The fourth paper by Yahaya Ahmad, Muhammad Azzam Ismail and William Ng discuss on the Impact of Re-settlement Program on Social and Built Form of Existing Fishermen Village in Kuala Kedah. This research paper is to investigate and clarify the planning pattern of a fishing village in Malaysia and to understand how the fishermen plan the settlement and living space. The studied fishing village is located near to the Sungai Kuala Kedah, Kedah. Qualitative methods are applied focusing on gathering verbal and descriptive data. Semi structured interview and site visit was carried out to obtain the relevant data and information. Elements in the village such as road layout, retail activities and housing design were analyzed. Furthermore, the physical changes of the fishing village from past to present is also discussed by the authors. This research paper discovered that there is actually a clear and organized planning pattern in the studied village.

The fifth paper by Muhammad Abu Eusuf and Abdullah Al Hasan is focusing on the thermal impact of massive waste material to building. This research highlighted the recycling of the massive waste materials and their thermal impact to the buildings that is capable to adapt the indoor thermal environment. From the observation, it was indicated that the role of construction materials is able to modify the building interior and regulates the indoor thermal environment and focus on the reduction of energy consumption at large. The rapid growth of energy consumption and the use has raised concerns over problems in worldwide. This has caused for mainly the exhaustion of energy resources. Efficient employs of energy plays a vital role in minimizing energy usage. The authors aim to seek for contextual alternative building material from waste to obtain continuing improvement in building energy performance; this study has been designed to do experiments on locally available massive waste material (end-of-life tyres, or ELTs) for its thermal impact on indoor energy management. For that reason they set up an experiment to observe the role of ELT for thermal comfort in tropical climate and that compare with conventional construction materials and other waste. The experimental setup has been installed in IIUM-Gombak campus, Malaysia.

The book reviewed by Asiah Abdul Rahim presents a title of Access Audit in Religious Buildings and Public Spaces in Old Damascus City Syria. Authored by Ismawi Zen, Asiah Abdul Rahim, Aniza Abu Bakar and Fadzidah Abdullah in 2012 from a research report done initiated in 2008. Heritage buildings in the Islamic Era have been known due to its significant contribution and heritage trails of previous Islamic rulers of its time. The typology of these heritage buildings are according to function and usage but most of it are consider public building that accommodates the livelihood of traders and merchants during the trades era.

The second book also edited by Asiah Abdul Rahim titled Architectural Heritage Study in Iran: HaghghiHouse, discussed about the architectural heritage in Iran focusing the unique of Persian Traditional residential architecture. Case studies were carried out in three historical houses in Kashan for in-depth understanding with regards to the traditional architecture. The objectives of the case studies are to study the characteristics of Iranian architecture especially on space planning, building form, materials, construction methods and its functions. Secondly, the objective is to study the influence of Safavid and Qajar Dynasty along with the influences of European arts on Iranian residential architecture especially Kashan. The studies will emphasize on detail ornamentation, windows, doors and *Muqarnas*.

Lastly, the publication of this Vol. 2 issue 2 has been the effort of many people and organizations. Here I would like to record my appreciation of the inputs provided by colleagues that serve as members of the editorial board, paper reviewer panel, JAPCM secretariat, the authors for allowing their papers to be published herein, and others (individuals and organizations). Funding for this issue is by the International Islamic University Malaysia.

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