



## COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name

Theory and Research Methods in Architectural Design [S2Arch1>TiMBwPA]

### Course

Field of study  
Architecture

Year/Semester  
1/2

Area of study (specialization)  
–

Profile of study  
general academic

Level of study  
second-cycle

Course offered in  
polish

Form of study  
full-time

Requirements  
compulsory

### Number of hours

Lecture  
15

Laboratory classes  
0

Other (e.g. online)  
0

Tutorials  
0

Projects/seminars  
0

### Number of credit points

2,00

### Coordinators

### Lecturers

### Prerequisites

- structured, theoretically founded general knowledge covering key issues in the field of architectural design; - detailed knowledge of the fields of study related to Architecture; - basic knowledge about development trends in architectural design - basic knowledge necessary to understand social, economic, legal and non-technical conditions of architectural design2 - obtaining information from literature, databases and other, properly selected sources, also in English, integrating information, interpreting it, as well as drawing conclusions and formulating and justifying opinions; - the ability to correctly infer on the basis of data from various sources. - student understanding the need for lifelong learning, is able to inspire and organize the learning process of other people; - the student is aware and understands the non-technical aspects and effects of engineering activities, including its impact on the environment and the related responsibility for decisions made; - the student is able to interact and work in a group, assuming various roles in it.

### Course objective

Introduction to the subject of research methods and techniques used in the course of architectural education, scientific work, as well as design practice in the profession of an architect. Understanding the essence and complexity of scientific research in the field of architecture. Paying attention to the most frequently used research methods and techniques in architecture, as well as the most common mistakes.

### Course-related learning outcomes

## Wiedza

B.W7. theoretical basis of scientific reasoning and conducting research in the field useful for the implementation of complex design tasks, as well as the interpretation of scientific studies in the scientific discipline - architecture and town planning;

## Umiejętności

B.U1. integrate advanced knowledge from various areas of science, including history, history of architecture, history of art and protection of cultural goods, spatial management while solving complex engineering tasks;

B.U2. recognize the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of an architect's design activity, including its impact on the cultural and natural environment, and take responsibility for technical decisions made in the environment and for the transfer of cultural and natural heritage to future generations

B.U3. recognize systemic and non-technical aspects, including environmental, cultural, artistic, economic and legal aspects in the process of architectural, urban and planning design with a high degree of complexity;

B.U4. formulate statements of a critical analysis nature in the field of architecture, as well as present and synthetically describe the ideological basis of the project based on the assumptions made;3

B.U5. use properly selected advanced computer simulations, analyzes and information technologies, supporting architectural and urban design, as well as evaluate the obtained results and their usefulness in design, and draw constructive conclusions;

## Kompetencje społeczne

B.S1. formulate and transfer information and opinions to the society on the achievements of architecture and town planning, their complex conditions and other aspects of the architect's activity;

B.S2. formulate reliable self-assessment, formulate constructive criticism regarding architectural and urban planning activities, as well as accept criticism of the solutions presented by them, responding to criticism in a clear and factual manner, also using arguments referring to the available achievements in the scientific discipline, and creative and constructive use of criticism .

## Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

Efekty uczenia się przedstawione wyżej weryfikowane są w następujący sposób:

The lectures end with an exam.

There are two terms of examination, the second is a resit

## Programme content

1. Introduction - goals of scientific research and research goals in architecture, basic concepts used in scientific work, research methods and research techniques and examples of their practical application.
2. Research methods in architecture - historical and interpretative research, quantitative and qualitative research.
3. Research methods in architecture - case studies, the method of logical argumentation.
4. Research methods in architecture - model research, simulation, heuristic, prognostic and other methods.
5. Research techniques in architecture - literature research, site inspection, collection of documentation, measurement.
6. Research techniques in architecture - statistical, survey and comparative techniques, environmental interviews.
7. Research techniques in architecture - correlations, scaling assessments and techniques supporting decision-making processes in design (SWOT analyzes, brainstorming, etc.), errors in research work.
8. Exam

## Teaching methods

1. Lecture with a multimedia presentation,
2. Conversation lecture,4
3. Problem lecture,
4. ekursy.put.poznan.pl (a system supporting the teaching process and distance learning).

## Bibliography

Podstawowa

Groat L., Wang D., 2013, Architectural Research Methods, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.

Niezabitowska E. D., 2014, Metody i techniki badawcze w architekturze, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Śląskiej, Gliwice.

Uzupełniająca

Ariffin N. A. M., Rashid M. M., Salleh N. H., 2013, Metodologies in Architectural Research, IIUM Press, Kuala Lumpur.

Creswell J. W., 2003, Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks.

Dean A., Voss D., 1999, Design and Analysis of Experiments, Springer-Verlag, New York.

Kłos Z. (red.), 2011, Rozprawy naukowe, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań.

Leeuwen van T., Jewitt C. (red.), Handbook of visual analysis, Sage Publications Ltd, Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore.

Sanoff H., 1991, Visual Research Methods in Design, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

Sommer R., Sommer B., 2002, A practical Guide to Behavioral Research: Tools and Techniques, The Oxford University Press, New York.

Wisłocki K., 2013, Metodologia i redakcja prac naukowych, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań.

### Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	50	2,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	18	0,50
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	32	1,50