

Arts, Architecture and Design (AAD)

Research project: abstract and introduction examples

Abstract: example 1

Statement of the problem and contrasting interpretations

Methods used

in this research

project

Victorian and Edwardian housing in London have enjoyed lasting popularity and proven to be particularly adaptable to changing dwelling needs and aspirations (Hurst & Lazell, 2008). The processes, by which that housing was planned, designed and built, however, have often been misunderstood and, as a result, so have the lessons that could be learnt from it. Some architects and planners refer to it as Others have criticized Either of those interpretations is called into question on closer examination of case studies and archival records. This paper examines the planning and design processes of the Minet Estate in London and discusses the roles and relationships of those involved in creating the housing: surveyors, architects, builders, landowners, users and developers. The focus will be the main phase of its development which took place from c. 1870 to 1910. The research is based on an unusually comprehensive archive of a Victorian housing estate in London, a detailed study of which has not yet been published. The paper shows how the various actors significantly influenced the design and contributed to its variety and success. The research demonstrates that the relatively rigid and repetitive estate layout was enhanced by This particular interplay between estate planned estate layout and flexibility in the design of the

buildings provides us with clues for future approaches to open building.

Background

information

to set

context

Aim of research project

Major findings

Significance of findings for future research

(Adapted from Kroll, 2015, p. 1)

Key Phrases

The processes have often been misunderstood	= indicates a gap in knowledge that needs examination
Some architects and planners refer to it as Others have criticized	= indicates differing views and contentious nature of the issue
Either of those interpretations is called into question	= indicates that this issue is considered important to investigate further
This paper examines the planning and design processes of	= method
The focus will be on the main phase of	= focus of research
The research is based on	= method
The paper shows The research demonstrates	= findings
provides us with clues for future approaches to	= significance for future research and application



Abstract: example 2

Statement of problem

Outcome of project

Purpose of

report and

research

project

link between

project and

design studio

With the world becoming increasingly urbanised, emergency sanitation for these environments have been found limited and insufficient. Governments and NGOs are becoming aware that changes need to be made and innovative solutions developed fast. Oxfam GB in collaboration with C4D of Cranfield University undertook a design brief to develop a low-tech sanitation solution for urban emergencies to be completed within a limited time frame. A multidisciplinary team of designers and engineers developed a rapid, low cost, design-led innovation framework, which captured stakeholder knowledge to create a solution that addressed the problem and was feasible for production. This article reveals the journey from design brief to preproduction in eight weeks culminating in the successful creation of a new product.

Background information to set context

Purpose of the project

Conclusion, overview of paper

(Haines-Gadd et al., 2015, p. 246)

Introduction: example

deal with the legacy of the postwar housing model and how to continue with housing production in response to shifting housing demands. An important aspect of this discussion is how to intervene in existing sprawling settlement patterns that have resulted from postwar building practice. This contribution discusses how this housing question has been the topic of a research project on postwar, detached single-family houses in Flanders, Belgium. It focuses on how this issue was the focal point in a related design studio that was organised in the Faculty of Architecture and Arts at Hasselt University for master's students in Interior Architecture and Architecture. The design studio followed a rigorous methodology, devised to enquire to what extent detached houses are suitable for sharing or subdivision, hence catering to diverse inhabitation patterns resulting from population growth, ageing, and decreasing household sizes. This methodology was structured by a matrix, delimiting four housing types and three project briefs the participants could choose from, giving them twelve options. Students were directed to take a position and argue their stance vis-à-vis this problem by exploring the possibility of ... They were required to ... Moreover, their arguments were gathered as qualitative data, feeding back into the research project. Thus, this article outlines an approach of connecting design teaching to architectural research into a topical societal problem.

The Belgian housing discourse contains strong disagreement about how to

Background statement of problem (includes brief reference to existing debate in literature on this topic)

Overview of methods / approach (also an outline for the research paper)

A brief summary of the focus of the whole paper

(van de Weijer & Van Cleempoel, 2015)



References

- Kroll, D. (2015). Lessons from Victorian Housing for open building: A study of the Minet Estate in London, c. 1870-1910. In ETH Wohnforum, ETH CASE (Ed.), Proceedings of the Future of Open Building Conference (pp. 1-11). ETH-Zürich. http://dx.doi.org/10.3929/ethz-a-010577386.
- Haines-Gadd, M., Hasegawa, A., Hooper, R., Huck, Q., Pabian, M., Portillo, C., Zheng, L., Williams, L., & McBride, A. (2015). Cut the crap; design brief to pre-production in eight weeks: Rapid development of an urban emergency low-tech toilet for Oxfam. *Design Studies*, 40, 246-268.
- van de Weijer, M., & Van Cleempoel, K. (2015). New narratives for existing houses in Flanders, Belgium: exploring the discourse on retrofitting dwelling. *Architectural Research Quarterly*, 19(1), 18-19.