I
Research and Design

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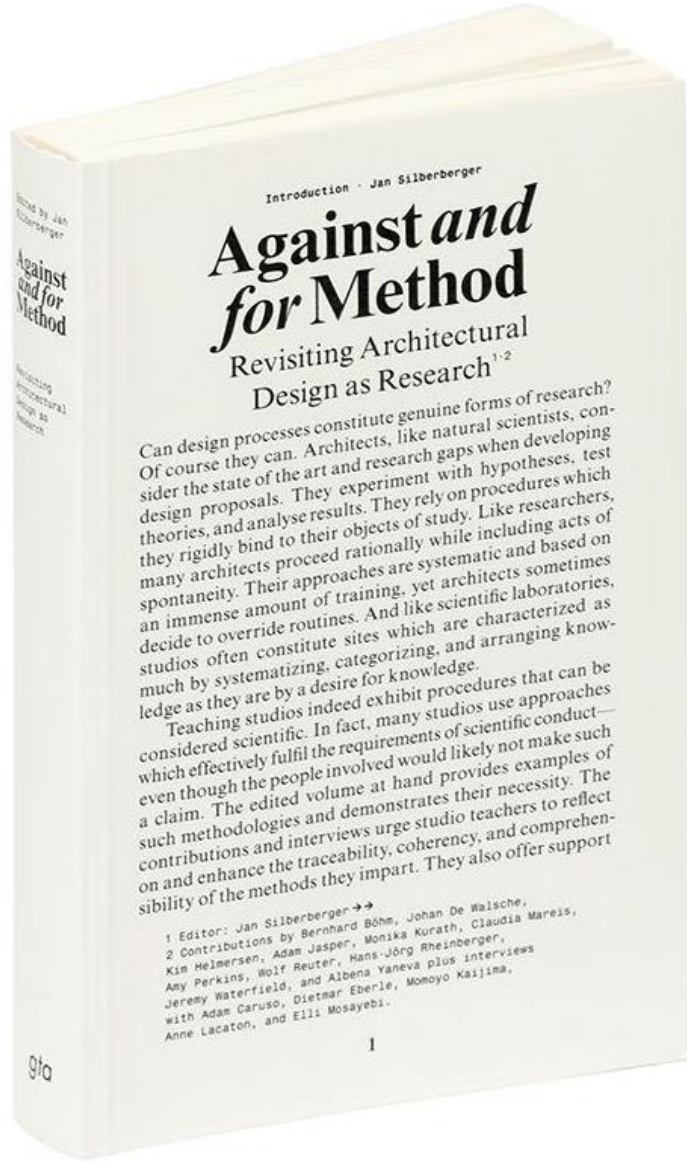
Important Conditions

III
Best Practices



Introduction · Jan Silberberger

Against *and for* Method

Revisiting Architectural Design as Research[1,2]

Can design processes constitute genuine forms of research? Of course they can. Architects, like natural scientists, consider the state of the art and research gaps when developing design proposals. They experiment with hypotheses, test theories, and analyse results. They rely on procedures which they rigidly bind to their objects of study. Like researchers, many architects proceed rationally while including acts of spontaneity. Their approaches are systematic and based on an immense amount of training, yet architects sometimes decide to override routines. And like scientific laboratories, studios often constitute sites which are characterized as much by systematizing, categorizing, and arranging knowledge as they are by a desire for knowledge.

Teaching studios indeed exhibit procedures that can be considered scientific. In fact, many studios use approaches which effectively fulfil the requirements of scientific conduct—even though the people involved would likely not make such a claim. The edited volume at hand provides examples of such methodologies and demonstrates their necessity. The contributions and interviews urge studio teachers to reflect on and enhance the traceability, coherency, and comprehensibility of the methods they impart. They also offer support

1 Editor: Jan Silberberger →→
2 Contributions by Bernhard Böhm, Johan De Walsche, Kim Helmersen, Adam Jasper, Monika Kurath, Claudia Mareis, Amy Perkins, Wolf Reuter, Hans-Jörg Rheinberger, Jeremy Waterfield, and Albena Yaneva plus interviews with Adam Caruso, Dietmar Eberle, Momoyo Kaijima, Anne Lacaton, and Elli Mosayebi.

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Karin Knorr Cetina
Wissenskulturen
Ein Vergleich
naturwissenschaftlicher
Wissensformen
suhrkamp taschenbuch
wissenschaft

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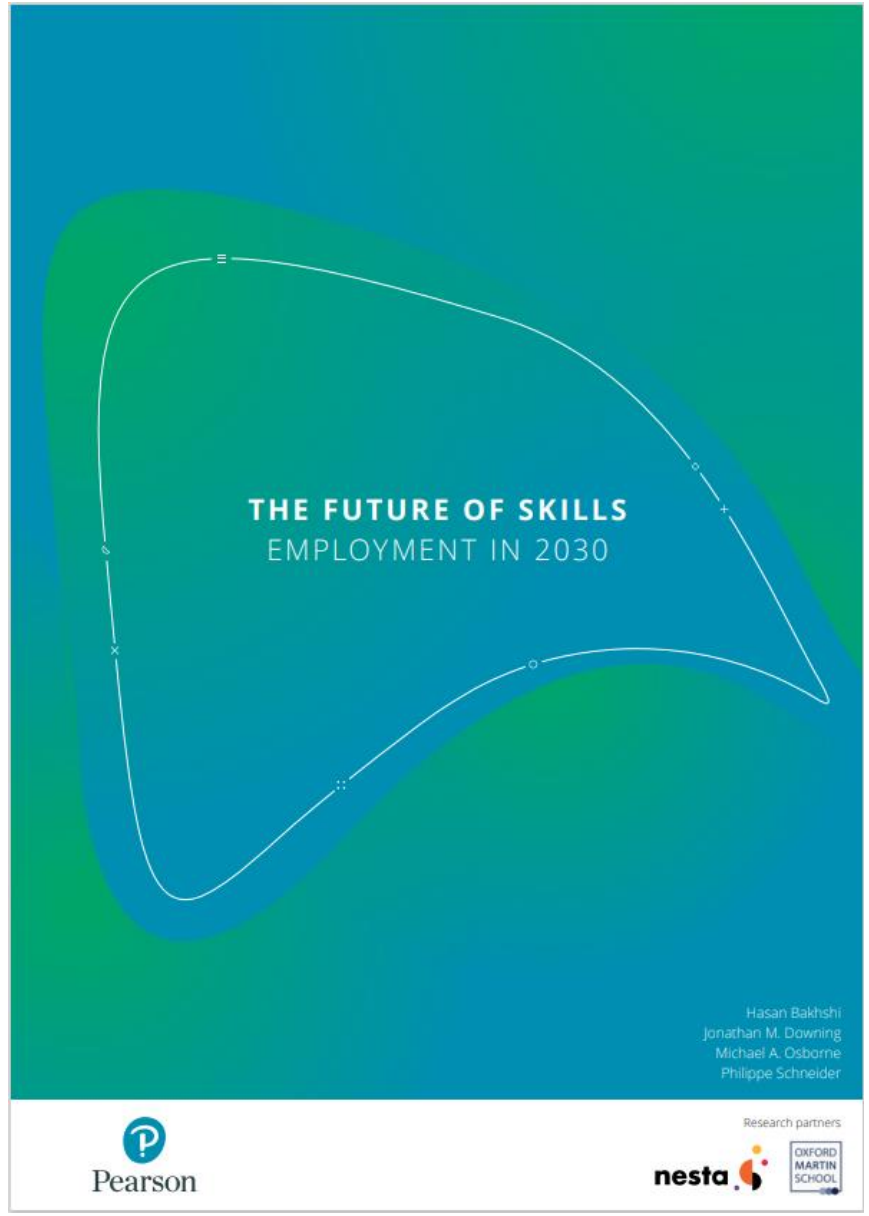
THE FUTURE OF SKILLS
EMPLOYMENT IN 2030
Hasan Bakhshi
Jonathan M. Downing
Michael A. Osborne
Philippe Schneider
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Research partners
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OXFORD MARTIN SCHOOL

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Jan Silberberger

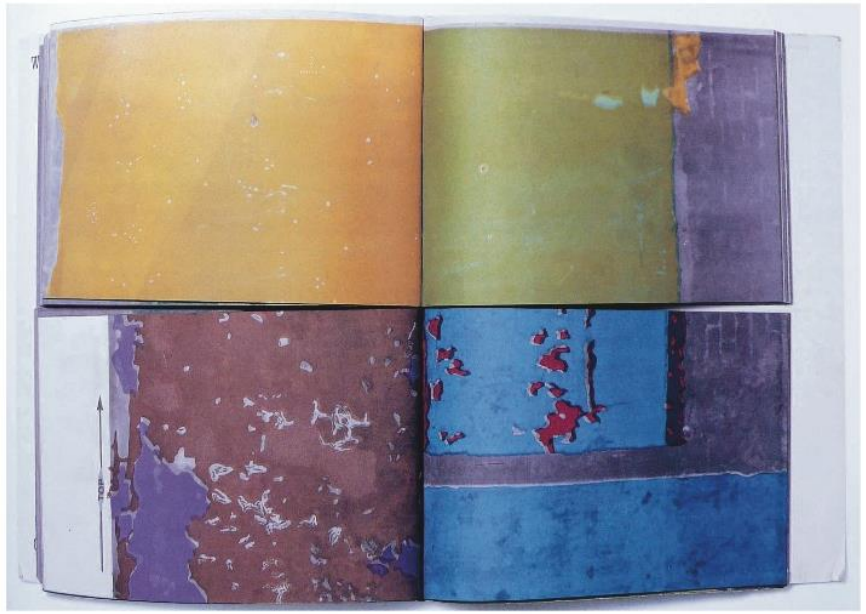
Referencing in Architectural Design[1]

Judging from the broad ethnographic study which Helmersen and I conducted (see the introduction to this volume), it seems safe to say that every architect with a higher education must be familiar with the practice of drawing on the works of others—either to obtain clues for further developing or rethinking a project, to guide pending decisions, or to substantiate decisions taken. As Jadwiga Krupinska explains, when architects in the professional as well as academic sphere mention names of peers (historical as well as contemporary), this is to be understood 'as a specific way of summarizing complex situations and ways to create and think.'[2] In this way, names of different architects (and/or buildings) represent and imply 'characteristic methods for solving certain problems'.[3]

Strangely though, there is an apparent lack of scholarship with respect to 'referencing' in architectural design. In fact, there is only literature, mostly from the 1980s and 1990s, about so-called precedent studies.[4] The problem with precedent studies (and much of the corresponding literature) is that they mostly analyse buildings devoid of their 'context'. Not only do they often neglect the societal values, aesthetic preferences, and the state of the art of technology prevalent at the time the studied building had been constructed, they also typically refrain from analysing buildings as solution approaches to specific problems. This disregard for the conditions of the analysed buildings frequently

1 Jan Silberberger, ETH Zurich.
2 Jadwiga Krupinska, *What an Architecture Student Should Know* (New York: Routledge, 2014), 83.
3 Krupinska, *What an Architecture Student*, 83 (see note 2).
4 See, e.g., Roger H. Clark and Michael Pause, *Precedents in Architecture* (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1996); Simon Unwin, *Analysing Architecture* (London: Routledge, 1997).

Studio: Prof. Andreas Hild
Institution: TU Munich
Course Title: Bank(h)aus
Date: FS 2018



Gordon Matta-Clark, Walls Paper, 1972

Studio: Prof. Adam Caruso
Institution: ETH Zurich
Course Title: What is worth it?
Date: FS 2020

Studio Hild	Studio Caruso
Determine new type of use and identify suitable reference building	Analyze assigned reference regarding methodological principles
Create a set of photomontages of reference and building at hand	Reenact reference to familiarize with and test identified principles
Utilize points of conflict for analyzing underlying principles of construction	Deploy reenactment for refining principles
Deploy principles for adapting reference-implant	Apply principles to problem at hand

200 / 100 / 50 / 20 / 10

Research-Oriented Design Procedures

* **Make Use of Existing Knowledge**
* **Consistently Push an Idea Along**
* **Enable Traceability, Allow for Verifiability**
* **Strive for Translating Tacit into Explicit Knowledge**