Subject Description Form

Subject Code	BRE466
Subject Title	Capstone Project
Credit Value	6
Level	4
Pre-requisite	BRE366
Objectives	The aim of the Capstone Project is to provide students with the opportunity of demonstrating research competence by providing them with a vehicle through which they can reveal a full understanding and evaluation of an issue or a topic that they choose to investigate. The Project is in the form of a final year Dissertation, or any other format to be decided by the Scheme Committee from time to time. In the case of a Dissertation, the issue or the topic should be based on their programme, award or major, in studies relevant to the construction and real estate industry and of particular concern to Hong Kong and its neighbouring environments. The study might include an extensive literature review; the discovery, development or enhancement of a research model; the development of a measurement instrument, such as a questionnaire; or the comparison of statistical models for the evaluation of existing data. Where appropriate, students might join a departmental research group where they would be able to assist staff by working in a particular field of study. In cases other than the Dissertation, the format of the Project will be announced prior to its commencement.
Intended Learning Outcomes	 Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to complete a capstone project. They should be able to: Generally a) display a culminating set of personal, academic and professional experiences/learning; b) synthesize, integrate and/or apply previous knowledge instead of solely acquiring new knowledge/skills; c) apply general education principles; d) engage in an interdisciplinary inquiry of at least two or more disciplines; Specifically in the case of a final year Dissertation e) produce a research proposal related to a topic in the field of construction and real estate; f) apply an appropriate research methodology to the chosen topic; g) conduct a critical and comprehensive literature review; h) analyse data and evaluate findings; i) communicate their ideas in a clear, concise and precise manner; and j) produce a dissertation that is based on their research and written in good English.

Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	In the case of a final year Dissertation: (i) Property Management and Surveying students will identify a topic in the field of construction and real estate to study in depth in the final year. The Dissertations are grouped into a number of study areas within the research theme of the Department such as real estate investment and finance, land and construction economics, construction management and construction technology and science, and property and facilities management. (ii) BEM students will be advised to identify a topic in the field of Building Engineering and Management. The topic should be engineering-oriented or engineering related area in construction. The Dissertations are grouped into a number of study areas within the research themes of the Department such as construction technology and science, production engineering, production and contract management, engineering economics, construction quality in engineering works, application of information technology in the building industry, engineering materials, etc. Occasionally, if a student proposes a topic which is not within the context of engineering orientation, consideration and prior approval need to be sought from the BEM Programme Management Team.
Teaching/Learning Methodology	Academic leadership is provided by the Capstone Project Committee comprising Capstone Project Co-ordinators and Scheme Chair. The Committee is assisted by the supervisors who are BRE academic staff with research experience. In the case of final year Dissertation, each student will work under the guidance of a supervisor and, if necessary, a second supervisor may be appointed to assist in project supervision. The project supervision is timetabled for one hour per two weeks over the whole dissertation study period, but students are expected to devote about a day per week of their own time to carry out study and research work. Students are encouraged to formulate a testable hypothesis with theoretical model or justifications; carry out an empirical test on the hypothesis; and draw inference(s) on research and practical implications from the findings.

Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific assessment methods/tasks in the case of final	% weighting					Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)					
Outcomes	year Dissertation		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	1. Final Proposal	10 %	~	\checkmark			~	~	~			
	2. Progress and Efforts	10 %		~				~	~	~		
	3. Reflective Journal	10%	~	~								
	4. Completed Dissertations	70 %			~	~		~	~	~	~	~
	Total	100 %							1	1	I	I
	The assessment of each of the four tasks (Final Proposal, Progress and Efforts, Reflective journal and Completed Dissertations) will be made based an "Assessment Rubrics" that will be adopted and approved by the Dissertation Committee. The "Assessment Rubrics" will be made available for reference by both students and supervisors on the Dissertation Guide web-pages. The main criteria are underlined as listed below.											
	Final Proposal											
	The Final Proposal should include a problem statement, a preliminary literature review, the study's aim and objectives, an outline of the research methodology, means of data analysis, and a reference list.											
	(1) <u>Problem Statement</u> A concise and precise explanation of the problem that the research intends to address and an outline of the scope of study. This in effect provides the purpose of the study.											
		of the study.										

(3) <u>Aim and Objectives</u> Linking of the problem statement and literature review should be made through a precise statement of a research aim and a number of specific objectives. If a testable question (hypothesis) is to be used then this should be clearly stated. This section is a critical part of the research proposal because the aim and objectives need to be consistent with the purpose of the study.

(4) <u>Research Methodology</u> A statement describing the research design and data collection techniques must be provided. The description must be sufficiently detailed to permit an understanding of the proposed study without discussion with the student. If a questionnaire survey is to be conducted, a provisional questionnaire should be included. Sources of data and sampling technique should be identified along with any

(5) <u>Data Analys</u> statistical analysis, s	of the study should be specified. sis The way in which the data will be analyzed, inc should be outlined. If a non-standard form of data an hould be given. If computer programs are to be used	nalysis is to be
be identified. (6) <u>Reference a</u>	nd Bibliographic List Students are recommended t	to use the
	system. Alternatively, students can refer to the Sturreferencing systems, provided that consistency is ac	
During the progress consultation. It is the supervisors in order students devote suff outlined in the subje Discussions with Su student as they learn students are required	of the research, the student and Supervisor will me e responsibility of students to arrange meetings with that they may report and discuss their progress. It is ficient time to the Dissertation bearing in mind the r	h their s expected that equirements ced by the ess. Thus, gs with their
Reflective Journal		
perspectives and exp	is a means for students to express their ideas, perso periences gained in the learning process of completi prough the self-reflection, it intends to enhance the c	ing the
of deep and critical issues. Students are their personal growt Assessment Pro-for	thinking skills when they relate their knowledge to expected to demonstrate the developmental learning th. rma for "Proposal, Progress and efforts and Ref	real world g process and
of deep and critical issues. Students are their personal growt Assessment Pro-for	thinking skills when they relate their knowledge to expected to demonstrate the developmental learning th.	real world g process and
of deep and critical issues. Students are their personal growt Assessment Pro-for	thinking skills when they relate their knowledge to expected to demonstrate the developmental learning th. rma for "Proposal, Progress and efforts and Ref	real world g process and
of deep and critical t issues. Students are their personal growt Assessment Pro-for Journal" (weighted	thinking skills when they relate their knowledge to expected to demonstrate the developmental learning th. rma for "Proposal, Progress and efforts and Ref d 30% towards the overall grade)	real world g process and lective
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findings, with a corre	y, literature review, data collection and analysis, co sponding weighting.	onclusions and
	ectives A re-statement of the aim and objectives is luded in the Introduction).	in the Final
reporting of any ways	A clear statement of the planned research methos in which the original methodology was modified n actually conducting the research. Some writers in	as a result of
the keywords and scie refereed journal pape selected topic, obtain describe relevant theo bearing on the study,	<u>view</u> The literature search should be fully describentific databases used. A strong emphasis should be rs which can provide evidence of existing knowled ed through scientific methods. The review should pries, previous research, and descriptive material the but also evaluate its worth. Evidence of independence e should also be demonstrated. A basis for the cho- lished.	be placed on dge of the not only hat have a ent analysis of
the way in which the encountered and an ex summarized and press be evaluated or interp	on This section should provide a clear and object data was collected, including identification of any xplanation of the outcome obtained. The data shou ented in an appropriate form, such as tables and gr preted. Although some writers include analysis of t to cover it separately.	problems and be aphs, and not
results of the research research objectives w objectives, the ways i and an evaluation of t	is section should include the analysis and interpre- n. The discussion should explain the degree to whi- rere achieved, the possible reasons for non-attainm n which the theories did or did not help to examin the research results. In many reports, this section is he longest in terms of words.	ch the ent of some e the problem
in this section. Includ	The conclusions or outcomes of the study should ed should be the major results that the study has a	be presented
about the importance real estate fields and a Assessment Pro-form	swered questions and directions for further study, of the findings to the body of knowledge in the co any other related items that the student wishes to e ma for "Completed Dissertation" (weighted 70%	chieved, speculation onstruction and emphasize.
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		breadth, accuracy, citations and references	
	Data Collection and Analysis	Relevancy, accuracy, adequacy, coherence of data analysis, logicality of interpretation	15%
	Conclusions and Findings	Validity, logicality, substantiveness, originality, degree of critique, new ideas or models	10%
		Total	70%

Student Study	Class contact:					
Effort Required	Guided study	10 Hrs.				
	Other student study effort:					
	 Independent study 	260 Hrs.				
	Total student study effort	270 Hrs.				
Reading List and	Essential:					
References	HKPolyU Building and Real Estate Department. <i>Dissertation Guide</i> . Continuously updated.					
	Recommended:					
	Bell, J. (1993) Doing Your Research Project, Open Univer	rsity Press.				
	Blaikie, N (2000) <i>Designing Social Research: The Logic of Anticipation</i> . Cambridge: Polity.					
	Booth, W.C., Colomb, G.G. and Williams, J.M. (2003) <i>The Craft of Research</i> , 2nd ed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.					
	Chau K.W., Raftery J. and Walker A. (1998) The Baby and the Bathwater: Research Methods in Construction Management. <i>Construction Management and Economics</i> , 16:1, 99-104					
	Ewing, Reid H., and Park, Keunhyun (2020) <u>Basic quantitative research methods for</u> <u>urban planners</u> , New York, NY : Routledge.					
	Fellows R. and Liu A. (2015) <u>Research Methods for Construction</u> , New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.					
	Harris R. and Cundell I. (1995) Changing the Property Mindset by Making Research Relevant. <i>Journal of Property Research</i> , 12, 75-78.					
	Holt G. (1998) <i>A Guide to Successful Dissertation Study for Students of the Built Environment, 2nd edition</i> . The Built Environment Research Unit, University of Wolverhampton.					
	Hussey, J. and Hussey, R. (2003) Business Research: A Practical Guide for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students, 2 nd Edition. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillian, England.					
	Kennedy, P. (2003) <i>A Guide to Econometrics</i> , 5 th Edition, USA: Blackwell Publishing.					
	Knight, A. and Ruddock, L. Ed. (2008) Advanced Research Methods in the Built					

Environment. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
Kumar R. (1996) Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners. Addison Wesley Longman.
Levitt, R.E. (2007) CEM Research for the Next 50 Years: Maximizing Economic, Environmental, and Societal Value of the Built Environment. <i>Journal of Construction</i> <i>Engineering and Management</i> , 133:9, 619-28.
Levin R.I. and Rubin D.S. (1998) <i>Statistics for Management</i> , 7 th edition, Prentice-Hall.
Lizieri C. (1995) Comment: Relevant Research and Quality Research: the Researcher's Role in the Property Market. <i>Journal of Property Research</i> , 12, 163-66.
Lucey T. (1992) Quantitative Techniques ELBS.
Mason, J (2002) Qualitative Researching. London: Sage.
Naoum S.G. (1999) <i>Dissertation Research and Writing for Construction Students</i> , Butterworth-Heinemann.
Pindyck, R.S. and Rubinfeld, D.L. (1998) <i>Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts</i> , 4 th Edition, Boston: McGraw-Hill International Editions.
Raftery J., McGeorge D. and Walters M. (1997) Breaking Up Methodological Monopolies: A Multiparadigm Approach to Construction Management Research. <i>Construction Management and Economics</i> , 15:3, 291-97.
Render, B. and Stair, R.M. Jr (2000) <i>Quantitative Analysis for Management</i> , 7 th <i>Edition</i> . Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
Tan, W. (2002) <i>Practical Research Methods</i> . Pearson Education Asia Pte Ltd., Singapore.
Walliman, N. (2018) <u>Research methods: the basics</u> , Abingdon, Oxon : Routledge; Second edition.