

BODOLOGY: The anatomy of storage space

A research into the domestic storage space



A diagrammatic drawing by the Japanese architect/designer Kon Wajiro in relation to his mapping of Tokyo after an earthquake in 1923. He is looking more at the worn material, rather on the makeshift structures and architecture.¹

Places like Norway, where it is a huge variation between winter and summer, have a tradition to use many different type of storage room (boder). A house was not just a place to rest and eat in, but a machinery for all the different levels of preparations to manage to survive; how to prepare the food, manage to keep the house warm etc. In my own low-raised-apartment from the 60th, there is still a own place for washing and drying clothes, a room for storage the fuel, a room for storage food, a room for storage clothes and other personal belongings, a bomb room, and a drying loft.

In TEK17, there is no longer a restriction to have an outdoor room for storage, except a room for bikes and prams. Since the economy today control many of the trends in the building typology, it is maybe a question of what kind of consequence this change in TEK 17 will give us? Have we all as clean as the interior magazine is showing us, where you almost own nothing?

From my childhood, it was in the bod the project started. For me, it is a room where the individual interest and value can be expressed. It is a room that can buffer up for peoples different daily rhythms and needs. A places that creates identities and relations.

In this project I will invest in our relation to boder our relations with things and these spaces.

¹ <https://www.metropolismag.com/design/kon-wajiro-documenting-life-after-disaster/>



Bodology
The Anatomy of Storage Space

Diploma Program
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Positions of the different storage situations



*What I will
focus around
and are defined
as a "bod"*

Introduction

Variation between winter and summer, make different activities through the year. There is a time for harvesting, a time for preparation, a time for celebration, a time to repair or to make something new. All these different activities rely on different tools and spaces, and many of these spaces are formed both of the context, and its content. In the past, it was normal to do many of the activities that were needed for a household outside the main building you eat and sleep in. There was a separate space for storing the food, another one to smoke the meat and a shelter for the fuel.

In the regulations on technical requirements for building works in Norway it was a necessary requirement to include an inside storage space, but from 2017 (Tek 17), this restriction was taken away, except for a place to store things like bikes and prams. The high price of buildings in the cities changes the building typology, and the storage spaces are no longer prioritized. Today we build apartments for humans without many things. One of the underlying questions is therefore; what kind of consequence does this have on us? The interior magazines are showing us a picture of a tidy space, without so many things. Does that suit our needs and different ways of living; variations of cleaning, throwing away, and mentalities towards reuse?

The Norwegian word for small storage rooms/buildings is a “bod”. The difference between a “bod” and a storage space is that it also can contain human activity. A relative of a “bod”, is for example the garage, where it is not hard to include other activities such as fixing a car or other rougher uses.

From my childhood I was spoiled with these extra spaces. There was space to experiment, to start your project, to do activities that were not practical to do other places. It was a space where you took some distance from the public and the performative life. A place where individual interest and value was expressed and could work as a buffer space for peoples different daily rhythms and needs.

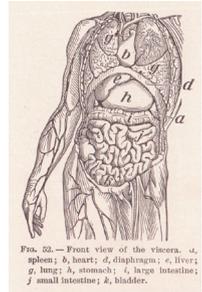


FIG. 52.—Front view of the viscera. a, spleen; b, heart; c, diaphragm; d, liver; e, lung; f, stomach; g, large intestine; h, small intestine; i, bladder.

I.

Storage as a intestinal

Organs: from greek; “organon”, original meaning; “tools”. The body that need to keep a specific temperature. To keep the different liquids from each other. A body that slowly process the input, and use what it can to gain the benefits of what is needed.

Definition of a “bod”:

1. a smaller space to store food, tools and such in the cellar, attic, foodstorage and storage for fuel.
2. a little house to sell things in, like a sales booth, squares booth etc.
3. in special location/compositions: warehouse, customs bod, but also, but not so often; “landhandel”, general store krambod. Typical “boder”: stabbur, snekerbod, tørkeloft, bomberom, spiskammer, matbod, brenselbod, vedbu,

Intentions

During the diploma I will investigate the topic of a 'bod' through looking deeper into the relation between human, things and space. What does the access to tangible things mean for us, both practical and psychological? How do factors of time, distance and borders affect the relations between human, things and space?

I will look into peoples domestic spaces, and observe what things people have and how they use their space. Is there potential in the existing storage situation or a way of rethinking storage? Is there a flexible solution that can adapt to different needs? Do we all need storage space? How do we want to live? Is the shared society a direction to focus on?

My experience is that the storage space today is quite passively used, compared to what I think it has the potential to be. Is there a way through design, to create a space where the storage can be a more active presence in the inhabitants life? A closer access to a «bod» (read the bod manifest, p.18) could work as a counterpart for the building trends today in Norway, where living spaces almost look like an passive investment object and not a place to actually "live" in ?

My base of investigations will be inspired by Kon Wajiro's (1888-1973) method and his way of focusing "exploration of architectural and urban spaces in relation to their material expression" (Moder-nologio 1930). In focus on objects and their arrangements in domestic interiors, he define architectural space as a stage of life's event and the ability to represents people social and personal lives, and capture the interaction between the man and the world (Design and Disaster, Traganou & Izumi, p. 11, 2014).



2.

The phenomenological interaction between people, things and their social environment His technique was a visual observation, static and first-person commentary. Ex: "I witnessed a pair of loose trousers hanging themselves or old sacks stuffed between othe belongings". Kon dissected their hidden material expressing in almost cartoon style.

The story about our storage

We were tired of carrying our things, our shelter and our kids, always following the nature and the climate. We wanted more control, more predictability, manage to become more efficient. Manage to do less for the same amount of work. We created new tools and made new inventions. We nuanced our way of living and built more stable shelters; a place to feel secure, warm and to produce and preserve food. Rather have a base and collect what we need in the area, then always moving around.

We become established, the industry made the countryside less attractive for the cultivated population. The work and our identity rely in many cases in this area where people crowded them-self more and more together. Our advanced inventions made it possible to have the necessary products from the nature available everywhere in many variations. It was easy to produce, and we produced all kind of things, things that gave us meaning and identity, but also rely on our never satisfied needs.

The economy become the climate that controlling us, and it worked global. The question of what was local, was no longer dealing with what was necessity, but with moral and the lack of identity. A home was basically made for sleeping, eating, entertainment and hygiene and our economical system fixed the rest.

Our tool become digitalized, and did not relate in the same way to the physical world as before. Most of our things and production was produced in the digital world. The digitalizes spaces storing our stuff, concentrated in a little box or in a so-called "cloud". The one who still was cling to their belongings, stored them in a container outside the main city, as it was their treasury. Owning physical things in your place in the city, was a question of economy, no longer about necessity.

Illustrating the development of storage typologies:



8,500-6,500 BC

Collecting & hunting

Nomadic, following the nature cycle



1300-1980

"Half-nomadic"

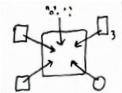
Cultivating, but also follow the season (nature), example from Hemsedal.



1000-1900

Plan from a spread farm

1. Hay, 2. (Stabbur) Store-house, 3. Oat, 4. water/well 5. (Living room), Stova, 6. Herbs and bushes, 7. Outdoor toilet, 8. Fuel



1800 -

Facilities moved into one space

New building technology and the amount of people moving to the



1950 -

Example of a standard apartment

1. Bedroom, 2. Sink, 3. Kitchen, 4. Storage room, 5. Toilet, 6. Freezer



1920 -

Storage space moved out from the apartment

The future food are stored in the supermarket, the clothes are in the warehouse.

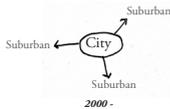
From a "nomadic" lifestyle to the "normal" storage situation today in Norway



1980 -

Storage spaces become global

Like amazon or other big companies, take over the availability for our things



2000 -

Storage move out from peoples home

People renting containers to store their personal belongings

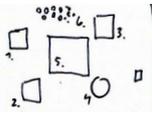


2010 -

Our products become digital

Digital storage memory on hardisk, or store thing in a cloud.

Today



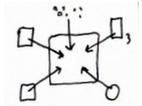
1000-1900

Plan from a spread farm

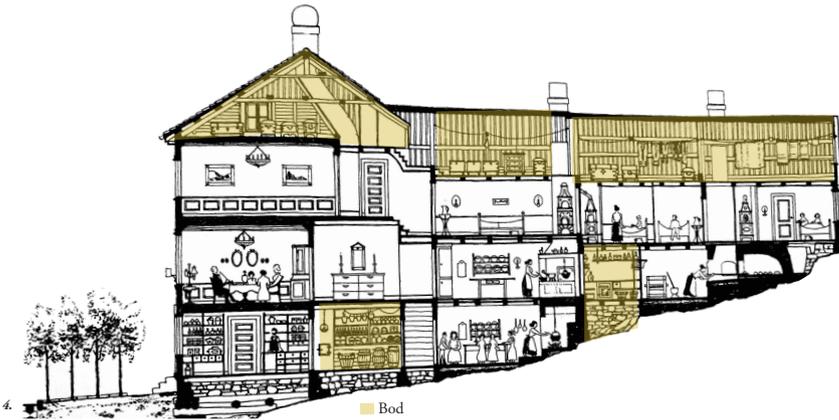


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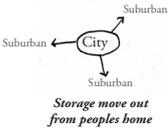
Aga-tunet: Pre-industriell farming society. The necessary house-functions was spread around in different buildings around the main house.



Facilities moved into one space



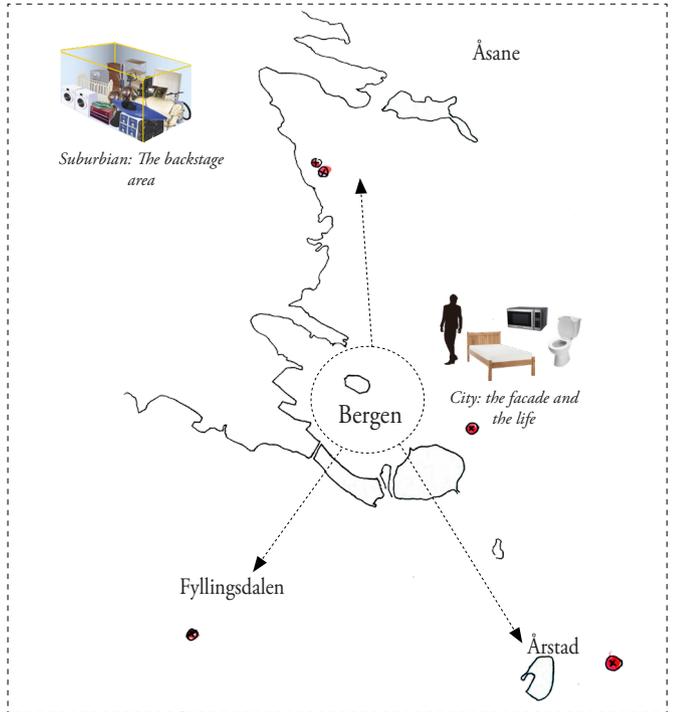
Customs Inspector Nicolai von Kløkers "townhouse" in Arendal, 1826. Here could you for example find bakery oven and "grue", that was heating up a lot of the house. reference



Storage moved out from the apartment and to the more suburban area.



Visit Eivind in his container Selvbetjening-slageret.no, Spelhaugen, Fyllingsdalen



In a macro scale: The suburban become the a place for storage for people living in the cities. The urban backstage. Create social differences. How does it influence the sub-urban area? A storage space become a luxury that just some few have in the city-center. It is cheaper to store your things external then buying a house, apartment with storing possibilities.



2010 -

Our products become digital



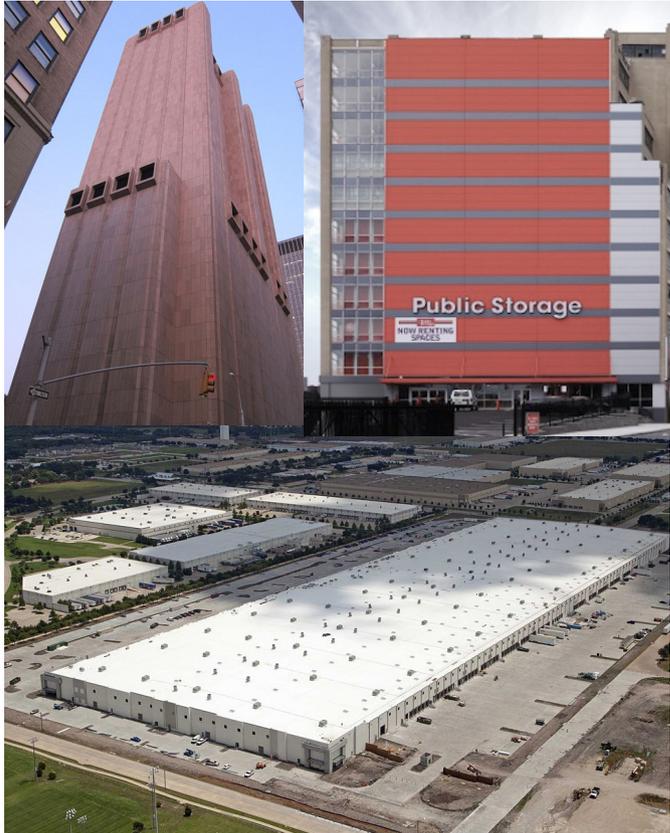
5.

The typical image of a future apartment” a clean place, where it is few physical elements, versus a corner from my dads workshop in the basement. Is it a good or bad direction with not owning any physical things?



1975 -

*“Personal storage spaces
become global and work
in bigger infrastructures*



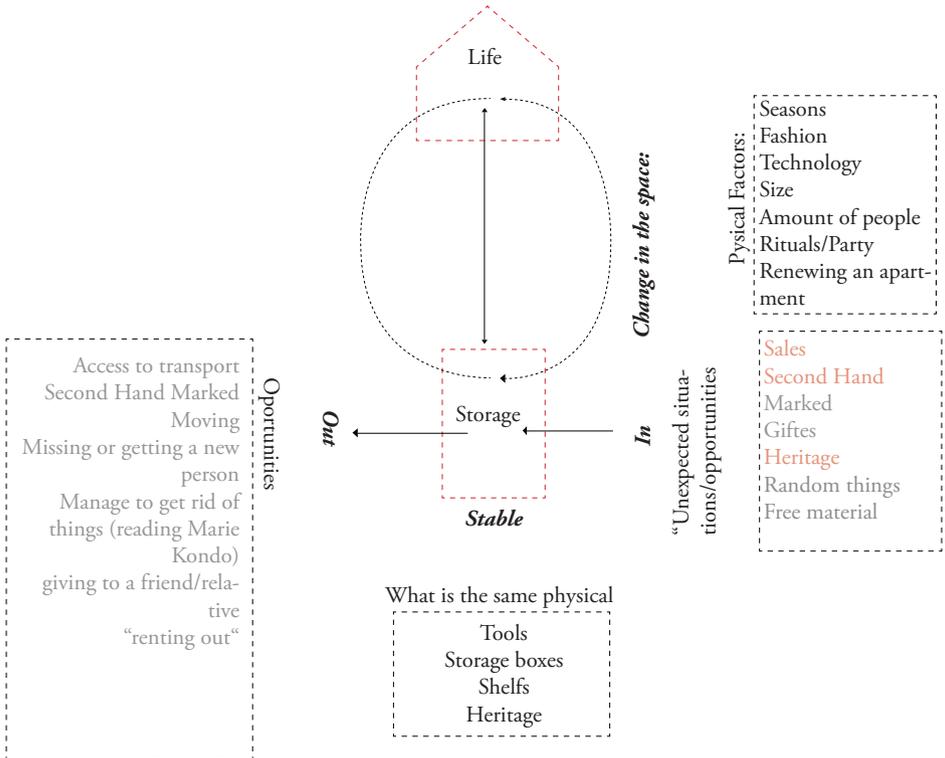
6.

left: New York - AT&T Long Lines Building, (150 m) - a giant telecommunications hub for the New York Telephone Company, which is an AT&T subsidiary. *right:* Example from USA: Public Storage opened this 12-story facility in the NY, in 2013. This Devon Self Storage facility features climate control and outdoor access. *Under:* A rendering of Amazon's Baltimore fulfillment center.



Hollenderboden, restoration of an old storage building from early 1700 in Nyhavn. Storagespace become a luxury. Old couple, moved from their detached house. The brokers in Bergen tell that the need for storage space is based on the age, middle age couple that are most interested. Can cancel a sale, cause of the lack of this place., especially a detached house.

The dynamic of a bod



Compulsive hoarding, also known as hoarding disorder



7.

Nearly 5 percent of people are hoarders. That means roughly one in 20 households are impacted by the disorder. If left untreated, hoarding may result in a dangerous situation for both the individual suffering, and their family.

The size of an apartment, and also the space for storage your things.



8.

Small apartment, like in Hong Kong. People are moving to the city, in hope to find work in the cities. Prizes pushing people into smaller and smaller apartments. Photo: Michael Woolf, serie; 100x100,

The “Bod”’s little manifest

- a way of describing some of the charastic individual guidelines for how to subjectively relate to your “bod”.

1.

It provides an opportunity for individuals to create their own little space, as a child or as a grown-up, which is separate from the critical view of others (or thoughts of how others view it). A room for more spontaneous actions, as a result of the awareness that nobody is judging you and expecting you to always be rational.

2.

It is a place that establishes a low threshold to start something, fix something, or do whatever. The access to tools, equipment and material is just in front of you.

3.

It is a buffer-space where many overlapping programs can coexist.
It is a space created by your needs and lifestyle.

4.

It is a space for objects on the move. It is a place with mix of things that are «in between», fragmented, taken out of their context, waiting; between useful and not useful, practical or not practical, relevant or irrelevant.

5.

It is a contradictory space in that it is both embracing private needs and seeing potential in sharing.

6.

It is the space that you are least «afraid» of hammering a nail in, compared to the white painted plaster walls that make it hard to create your «own» space. It can stretch from a drawer to a garage, and reminds us about a time when creativity and maintaining not only was a lifestyle, but the life in itself.

7.

It is a physical manifestation of the brain of its owner, where past, present and future is activated at the same time, where you are surrounded by hope, nostalgia and action. (The way of organizing it is in a way how you organize things in your head.). It is a place where the project may start, but also where all the projects that never were completed end.

8.

It is not possible to neglect the «romantic» aspect with it. It is a space where it easy to interact with the objects you are surrounded, and to fight for your independence in your own home.

The Backwards Method

My personal way of relating to this manifest, and how this is resulting in the installation that work as a 1:1 through my process:

All brains work differently. In many ways I feel my brain works backwards. I need material to create material. I need existing situations to create situations. It is a different way of creating than the image of starting with white paper.

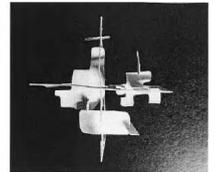
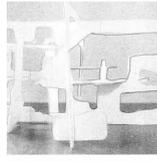
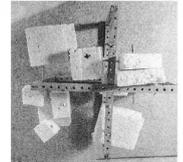
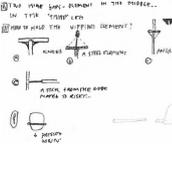
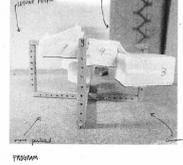
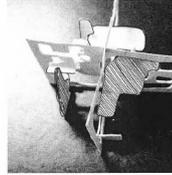
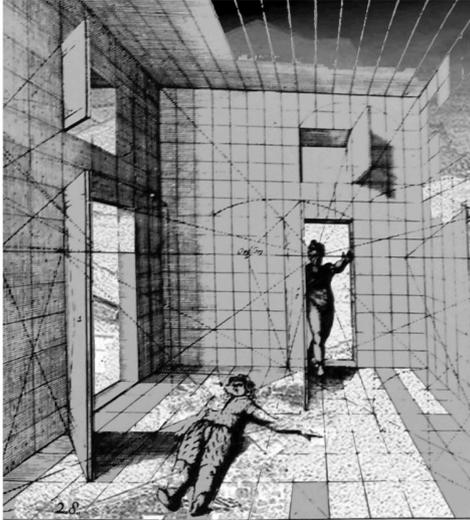
The storage space is a symbol of a process based on surrounding oneself in material to create more material. It is a place to put aside, not prioritize and not finish.

I collect things because I think I one day we will use it. And then I organize them based on a mix of personal preferences, excuses and coincidence. The space that results can show if examined patiently a particular personality, curiosity, hope, and relationships between things that are links to other worlds and the unconscious.

I have been collecting ideas about storage for six months, and storing it all. The way I organize things is in a way a personal reaction. I start something, leave it, find it later, continue, forget the main intention and create something else.

All these fragments are now integrated in this huge storage, one way of seeing all the different aspects of the topic and reading

Portfolio Excerpts



INVESTIGATIONS PART 2



PROCESS / Drawing wood by using a scalloped line.



FINAL MODEL / Grayscale perspective



PROCESS / Testing with bending wood



PROCESS / To plan a way of controlling the different parameters.



PROCESS / A ready-made layout collection of different testing techniques to test out.



PROCESS / collection of testing techniques, trying to see clearly the different geometries.



PROCESS / Aiming paper



PROCESS / A ready-made layout collection of different testing techniques to test out part 2.



FINAL MODEL / Perspective



PROCESS / Light investigations



START POINT / Into a geometriacal



RENDER / Use the supports in the light situations.



FINAL MODEL / Perspective-01



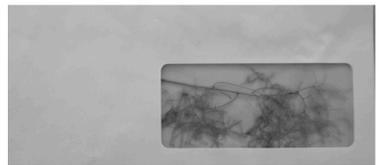
PROCESS / Testing with bending wood



FINAL MODEL / Perspective-02



FINAL MODEL / Perspective-03



Calender

<i>January</i>	7-8: First Presentation
<i>February</i>	31-01: Social Science Exam 23-24: Field trip - Stavanger
<i>March</i>	07: Second Presentation 08: 1:1 seminar 13-20: Field trip - Romania 23-26: Field trip - Oslo
<i>April</i>	03: Lecture: “ the relationship btw const. and arch” 09: Lecture: “ statistic and building physic” 25-26: Third Presentation
<i>May</i>	15-16: External Review
<i>June</i>	13: Hand in project description 18: Exhibition preview 24: Exhibition completed 25: Clean up 26: Resting Day 27: Exam

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