

# COLLECT / research on types

General Information:  
Upload the listed research to GOOGLE DRIVE the day prior to each presentation. Follow the specified naming and organization as outlined in the DESCRIPTION. The precise upload time for the FINAL PRESENTATION will be provided at a later stage.

File Naming:  
Following to the guidelines in the google drive folder.  
File type:  
Indesign package, including all links (images, sketches, etc, vectorized and/or scanned with the correct citation in the layouted file)  
Folder Location:  
Google Drive -> SUPERSTUDIO | Domesticated Foodscapes | 2023 | -> COLLECT -> 02-3 Deliverables

31.10./1.11. ROUND TABLE  
-Displaying the research of types in printed plans and sections to demonstrate the evolution and a possible narrative of the building type, supported by accurate citations. Incorporate significant keywords to describe your collection.  
-Researching a number of domestic producers of your food, compiling a draft of meaningful questions, and explaining their intention/purpose.  
-Save the producers locations.

14.11./15.11. FORUM III: COLLECT  
-Showcase vectorized floorplans, sections and sketches of the research, supported by accurate citations. Use <https://vectorizer.ai/> or similar to easily vectorize the research.  
-Demonstrate the research on types by arranging and curating them in a stimulating narrative.  
-Present the collection of producers and highlight interesting take-away from the conducted interview by printed quotations. Show their locations on the Atlas.  
-Exhibit the deliverables according to the format that will be defined at a later time.

19.12./20.12. FINAL EXHIBITION: DISTIL  
-Showcase your typological research as a selection of the most relevant (vectorized) plans at the →

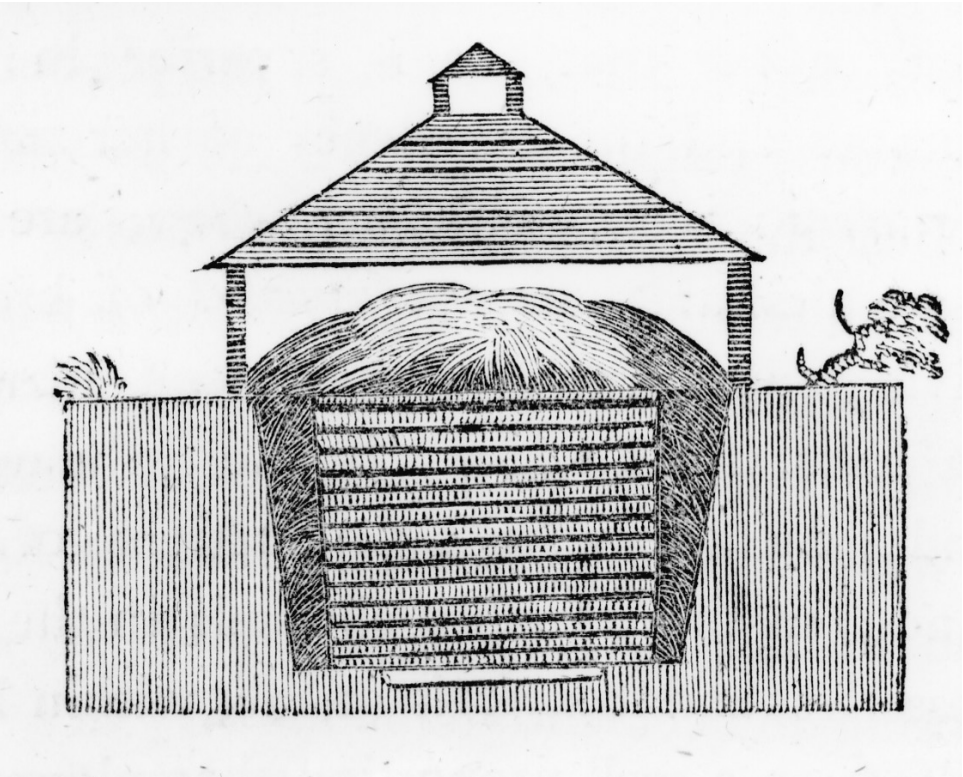
PREFACE\_The act of «collecting» has always been a cornerstone of human foresight and survival. From vernacular granaries to the Global Seed Vault in Svalbard, our architectural endeavors have mirrored this instinct. Designed as an impregnable deep-freeze within the Arctic circle, the “Vault” was intended to shield the world’s most precious seeds from global disasters. Looking back, the development of vegetable crops is closely linked with human migration and explorations. From the wild aubergines of Asia through cultivated lettuces of ancient civilisations to patented genetically modified seeds, our food heritage has transformed. Storage facilities like the Vault or genebanks like France’s INRAE Centre for Vegetable Germplasm are pivotal in preserving the diverse genetic collection. However, since 2016, the very surroundings the Vault was constructed in have tested its durability: Unprecedented global warming, leading to meltwater intrusion, has showcased unforeseen vulnerabilities of this constructed storage architecture. While the seeds remain safe, the incident underscores the intricate relationship between architectural typologies and their environment. As we collect food cultivation and storage typologies, the vault is a reminder that architecture isn’t just about creating lasting structures but also about anticipating and adapting to future challenges.

TASK\_ COLLECT delves into the realm of food cultivation and storage constructions. The exploration is focused on architectural typologies, unveiling their evolution from historical origins to contemporary designs. This study decodes the intricate ways in which structures encapsulate cultural, functional, and spatial adaptations in response to shifts in environment and society. Information about the function, scale, technological advancement, climatic response and cultural or regional variations should be explored. Ultimately, the final collection of research forms a compelling link between increased functional intent, historical references, and poetic design.

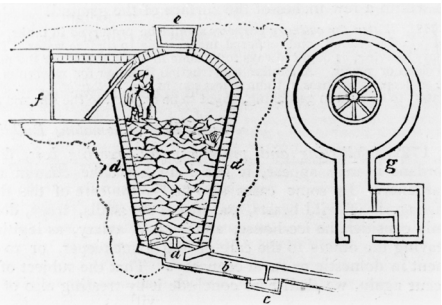
Your collection must investigate both of the subsequent points:  
A) Spatial/Global\_ Based on your chosen technique from CULTIVATE, thoroughly research architectural types both domestically and internationally. Collect accurate plans and materials, tracing the evolution of building types and resources, and correctly cite each drawing, plan, or source. Using a non-linear approach images, plans and drawings from various periods and regions are arranged to highlight visual contrasts and connections. By doing so, it enforces your research to draw links between diverse plans and drawings, leading to an innovative research-focus and the creation of an unique narrative.  
This task will result in an atlas of architectural depictions/images (See Aby Warburg’s Mnemosyne Atlas).  
B) Technological/Territorial\_ In addition, identify current Swiss-related producers, and conduct an interview with at least one of them. Investigate the spatial arrangement of the cultivation/storage facility, addressing challenges like climate control and ventilation. Analyze the function of architecture in both aesthetic and technological context. Discuss considerations for sustainability and waste reduction in the design, and also inquire about balancing tradition and innovation in the architectural design of the cultivation and storage spaces. Attempt to explore potential synergies among energy, environment, different functions and space.  
This task will result in a written interview and a map that will be shared at a later stage, showcasing the location of the domestic producers and their occupied territory.

FINAL EXHIBITION.  
-Conclude the research on historical context and references (scanned) of your building type, accompanied by correct citations.  
-Display the collection of producers

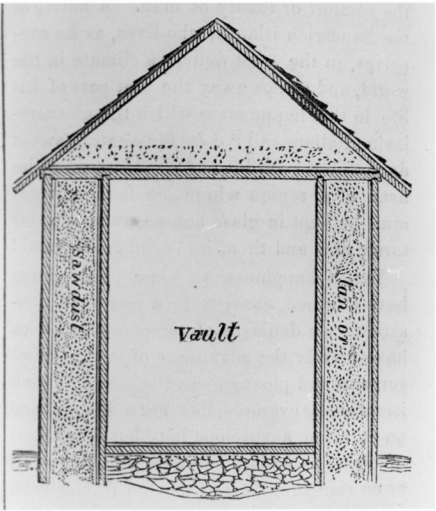
as a map. Present the conducted interview, including potential follow-up questions and responses in print.  
-Exhibit the deliverables according to the format that will be defined at a later time.



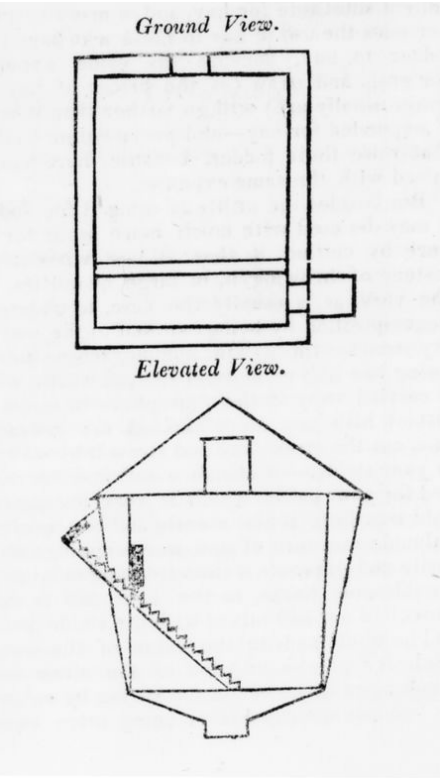
J. B. Bordley, “Section of an ice-pit,” in Richard Parkinson and J. B. Bordley, A Tour in America, 1798–1800, 2 vols., 2:699. Bordley cites this image as a “Section of an ice-pit, with its log-cell insulated with straw on all sides; and a house covering the whole.” In: <https://heald.nga.gov/mediawiki/index.php/Icehouse>. Accessed 10 Aug. 2023.



Anonymous, “Section of the Ice-house above ground,” in Horticulturist, vol. 1, no. 6 (December 1846), 250, fig. 66. In: <https://heald.nga.gov/mediawiki/index.php/Icehouse>. Accessed 10 Aug. 2023.



J. C. Loudon, The form of Ice Houses and excavation of Ice-Wells, in An Encyclopædia of Gardening, 4th ed. (1826), 340, fig. 290. In: <https://heald.nga.gov/mediawiki/index.php/Icehouse>. Accessed 10 Aug. 2023.



J. S. Williams, Ground View and Elevated View of Ice House, in New England Farmer 2, no. 16 (November 15, 1823): 125. In: <https://heald.nga.gov/mediawiki/index.php/Icehouse>. Accessed 10 Aug. 2023.

Yakhchal floorplan and section. In: “It’s Not Rocket Science #3: Yakhchal.” Misfits’ Architecture, 27 Sept. 2018, [misfitsarchitecture.com/2013/02/22/its-not-rocket-science-2-yakhchal/](https://misfitsarchitecture.com/2013/02/22/its-not-rocket-science-2-yakhchal/).

