

GONE WITH THE WIND

Who are we?
Where do we come from?
Why do we live in these houses?
What would my ancestors have done?
When can we live like who we really are?
Where should we settle, or rather, do we have to settle at all?

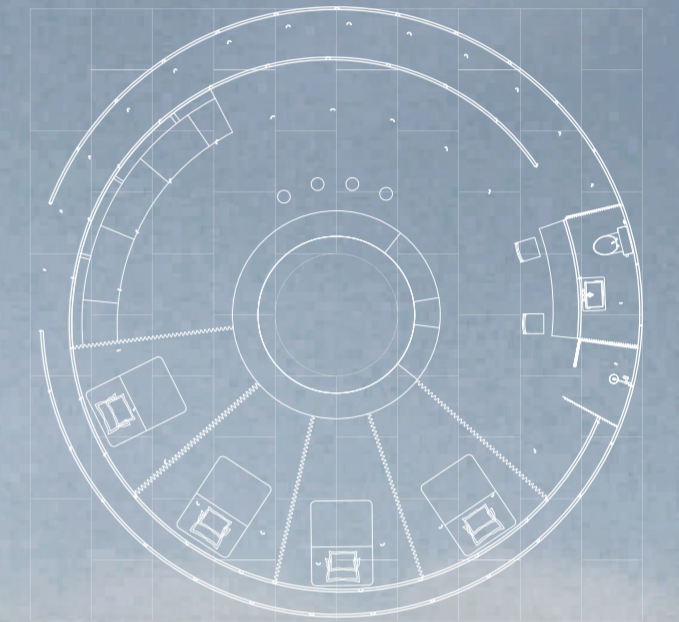
This project proposes a temporary living solution to the Inuit people in Northern Quebec, and it is a prototypical housing design to be applied to the Nordic environment. Reacting to the postwar housing architecture distributed by the Canadian government, this design tries to eradicate the imposing colonial belief of "settlement", and seeks an architectural answer from the traditional nomadic lifestyle of the Inuits. The architecture is driven from the sense of temporality and mobility of the people, who move around depending on where the game is. Inspired by traditional igloo, mobile hot air balloon, and vernacular tepee, the design utilizes minimum resources, with readily-disposed materials such as 6x6 wooden planks, wood sheathings, and canvas; with a simple manual, people can easily construct and erect the structure, and slowly turn it into a more permanent home as they start to partition the spaces depending on their needs, and decorate the envelope with their fabric art and animal skin. With the only energy consumption of fire, the structure is self-sustained with water harvesting and wind shielding; the home is to be recycled and reused, as it can be easily disassembled and reconstructed in the next destination.



The project is anti the southern planning method, and reinforces an organic growth in nordic villages.



ORIGINAL STRUCTURE



TEMPORARY HUNTING CAMP



TWO BEDROOM YOUNG FAMILY HOME

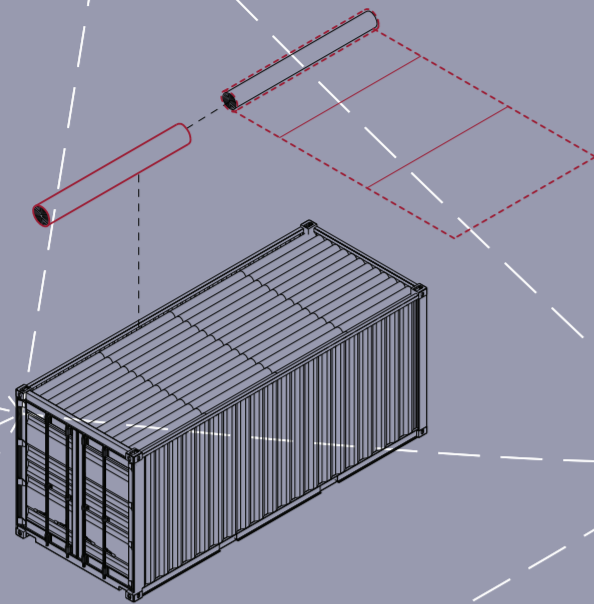


PERMANENT FAMILY HOME

USER MANUAL

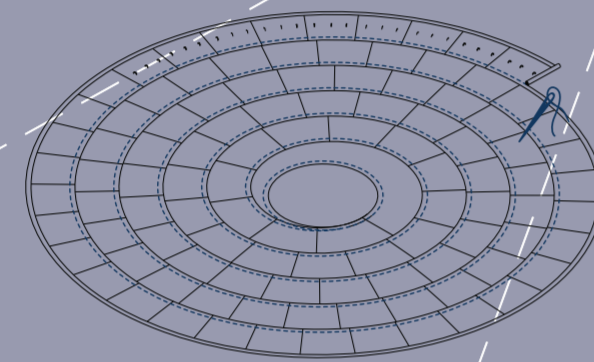
STEP 1 FIND

From the standard shipping container sending materials up north, one can find 600 rolls of fabric. Simply take a roll out and unroll the fabric.



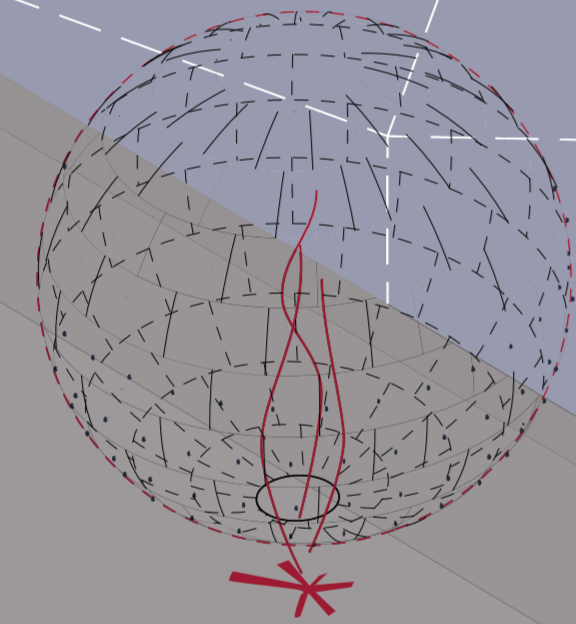
STEP 2 SEW

After unrolling the fabric, line the roll in a spiral shape and start sewing the edges together.



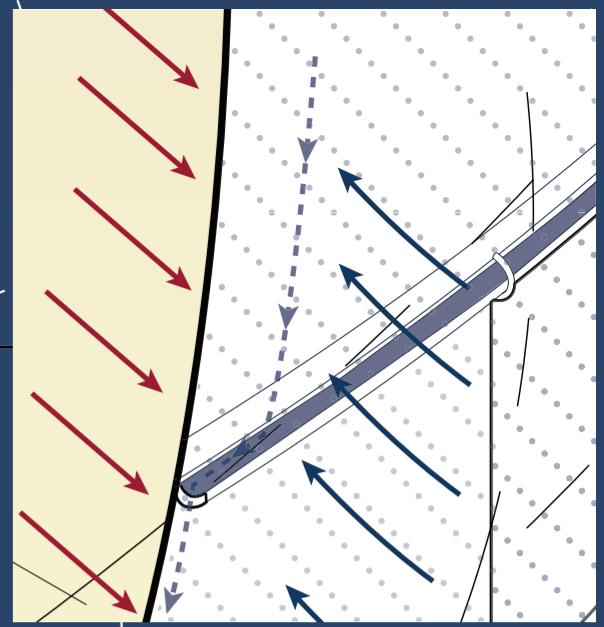
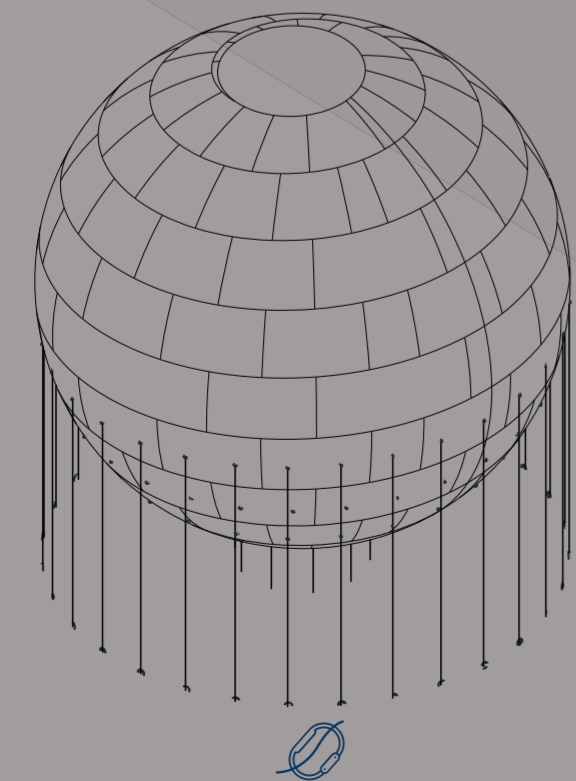
STEP 3 FIRE

After the fabric is sewn into a whole piece, try to light up a fire and patiently wait till the balloon to inflate.

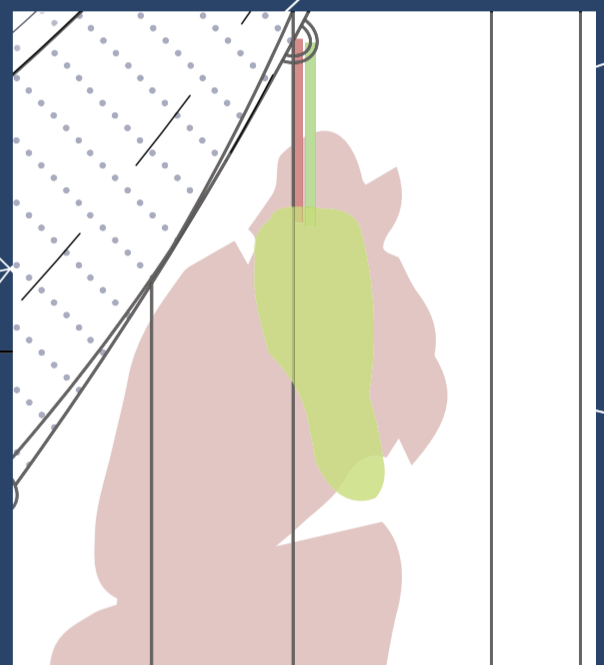


STEP 4 FASTEN

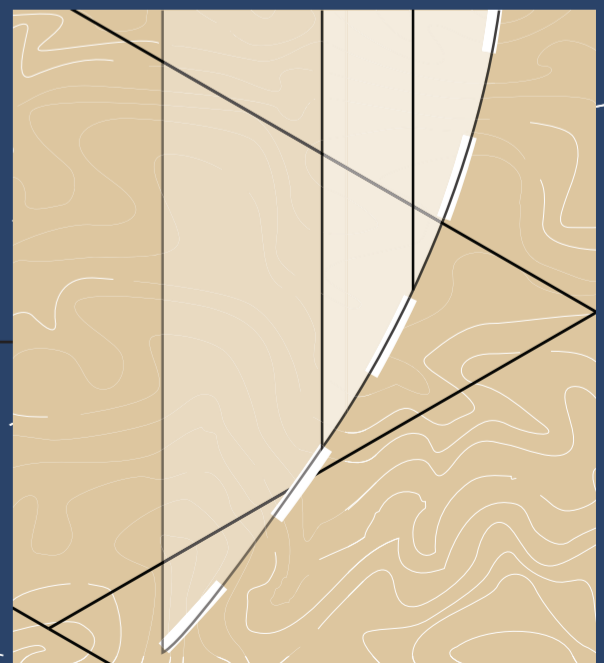
Be careful not to let the balloon fly away! After it is inflated, simply fasten strings along the hooks and tie knots on the hooks connected to the foundation to keep the structure in place.



The ring structure also acts as a water pipe, as when the hot air from within meets the cold air from the outside, condensation forms water droplets on the outside surface. Water travels down the zero-force perfect sphere into the pipe, and the water is collected as it travels down along the slope.



The inner hooks attached on the structure allow for hanging vegetables and meats as Inuit people come back from hunting with their catches, and they can be hung up for drying.



There are also hooks attached to the bottom platform where inhabitants can start drawing curtains and fabric partition for their own uses.