

# NOMADIC REGENERATION

TEAM: FOLD

The design of the small nomadic dwelling provides a regenerative space through connection to the cold, open land. As stated by Andréanne Brière and Frédéric Laugrand, “Today, as Inuit live more and more in urban areas, the idea that the real, healthy and life-giving life is the one lived on the land, outside the village, still has a long way to go! For the Inuit, it is in these open spaces that everyone benefits from the regenerative powers of the land and can connect with their ancestors.”<sup>1</sup> Traditionally the nomadic lifestyle led many Inuit people along traditional paths in Nunavik, often following caribou and seals in order to hunt.<sup>2</sup> In winter these paths frequently followed the cold coastline where today seal hunting still occurs.<sup>3</sup> Families typically stayed in a tupiq, a nomadic structure made from seal, caribou and other animal skins held up by whale bone poles.<sup>4</sup> This nomadic life allowed everyone to experience the regenerative, open land that creates healthy and balanced living.<sup>5</sup> The adaptable structure of the proposed dwelling allows for easy transportation by snowmobile along the coast. Through the inclusion of foldable screening elements, porch conditions create places of transition, relating to traditional nomadic dwelling thresholds between interior and exterior. “In the past, the igluvigait had an appendage (tuqsuuk, literally the windpipe) that served as an airlock against the cold,”<sup>6</sup> as written in “Maisons en communauté et cabanes dans la toundra.” Within the proposed design, adaptable interior and exterior spaces allow for multiple uses, including cleaning hunted animals, cooking, sleeping, sitting, and storage. Connection to the cold, uninhabited landscape is emphasized with large glazed openings, and exterior porches for places of contemplation. The design encourages nomadic experiences, connecting northern individuals with open spaces that support regenerative practices.

---

1 Brière, Andréanne, and Frédéric Laugrand. “Maisons en communauté et cabanes dans la toundra: Appropriation partielle, adaptation et nomadisme chez les Inuits du Nunavik et du Nunavut.” *Recherches amérindiennes au Québec* 47, no. 1 (2017): 37. Translated by DeepL Translator.

2 Heyes, Scott. “Inuit Knowledge and Perceptions of the Land -Water Interface”. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2007. 97.

3 Ibid.,192.

4 “Tupiq | The Canadian Encyclopedia.” Accessed September 20, 2022. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/tupiq>.

5 Brière, Andréanne, and Frédéric Laugrand. “Maisons en communauté et cabanes dans la toundra: Appropriation partielle, adaptation et nomadisme chez les Inuits du Nunavik et du Nunavut.” *Recherches amérindiennes au Québec* 47, no. 1 (2017): 37. Translated by DeepL Translator.

6 Ibid., 39.