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Lateral Office

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Making Camp

Lola Sheppard
Lateral Office

A foundational myth of North America is our collective relationship to our expansive, often rugged, and remote national landscapes. From Thoreau's cabin in the woods, to nineteenth-century cottages offering urbanites respite from the city in the summer seasons, the notion of retreat and the restorative role of immersive landscape experiences has formed part of the North American conscience. Camping in North America did not develop on a large scale until after

World War II, when increased leisure time, car access, and the possibility of camping with motorized vehicles greatly expanded the activity. This growth was served by public and commercial campsites which offered a range of camping experiences.

Modern day camping is the product of multiple, simultaneous evolutions over the past century: legislation that created national parks; the evolution of camping gear which shadowed

the advent of new materials and technologies; and transformations in the actual configuration and layout of campsites. Private campgrounds catered to recreational vehicles by offering paved parking areas in picturesque locations. Public campgrounds, often in national or provincial parks offered remote campsites and more accessible car camping. The layout of most campsites embrace a suburban plan, even with cul-de-sacs. A distribution of camping plots are

sheltered by trees but within viewing and hearing distance of each other. The car pulling into each lot serves as the first act of setting up camp.

The enduring appeal of camping over the past century is driven by the desire to escape modernity, and a primal interest in the "primitive hut." The desire for immersive experiences by reducing the envelopes and infrastructures that traditionally separate us from our environment. Yet, we are

 <p>Capacity: 2 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 2.1 kg (4.63 lb) Floor Area: 2.8 sq m (30 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Capacity: 3 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 3.5 kg (7.72 lb) Floor Area: 3.2 sq m (34 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Capacity: 6 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 9kg (20 lb) Floor Area: 6.4 sq m (69 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Features: 4-sleeping, integrated plumbing and electricity system, Exterior shower, Kitchenette Towable: By four-cylinder engine</p>	 <p>Capacity: 2 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 4.2 kg (9.26 lb) Floor Area: 2.6 sq m (28 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Capacity: 4 Person (2 separate sleeping areas) Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 7.4 kg (16.3 lb) Floor Area: 6.4 sq m (69 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Capacity: 3 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 10.1 kg (22.3 lb) Floor Area: 3.2 sq m (34 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Capacity: 4 Person Seasons: 3 Season Weight: 7.63 (16.8 lb) Floor Area: 6.9 sq m (74 sq ft)</p>	 <p>Features: Kitchen, Bed, Shower, Toilet, Table</p>
 <p>Type: Low wind-flapping corner to weather convertible single wall tent</p>	 <p>Ideal For: Climbing, Hiking, Travel</p>	 <p>Seasons: Summer (0°C to +15°C) Insulation: Ripstop Eco Weight: 900g (2.0 lb) Packed Volume: 6 l</p>	 <p>Type: Propane, Fuel, Battery Lumens: 160, 890, 190 Life: 1hr, 1hr, 2hr</p>	 <p>Features: Canvas enclosure, 2 sleeping areas, Kitchenette, Collapsible Table</p>	 <p>Features: Kitchen, Bed, Shower, Toilet, Table, Seating Area, Table</p>	 <p>Type: Large coverage, lightweight to carry, hydrolysis resistant Capacity: 6 to 12 Person Weight: 2.4 kg (5.3 lb) Fabric: 40-denier nylon ripstop</p>	 <p>Type: Ultralight, small shelter for two people, compact, tear-resistant Capacity: 6 to 12 Person Weight: 2.2 kg (4.85 lb) Fabric: 30-denier nylon ripstop</p>	 <p>Ideal For: Backpacking, Overnight Trips Lumens: 160-700 Weight: 2.2kg (4.85 lb) Volume: 6L</p>
 <p>Ideal For: Extra capacity storage Access: Top and sides Weight: 1.7kg (3.75 lb) Volume: 7.5L</p>	 <p>Ideal For: Haul Access: Top Weight: 3.68kg (8.11 lb) Volume: 15L</p>	 <p>Ideal For: Active Sport Access: Top Weight: 3.68kg (8.11 lb) Volume: 2L</p>	 <p>Seasons: Summer (0°C to +15°C) Insulation: 550 fill power duck down Weight: 2.5kg (5.5 lb) Packed Volume: 6.7L</p>	 <p>Seasons: 3 season (-2°C to -12°C) Insulation: 550 fill power duck down Weight: 1.2kg (2.7 lb) Packed Volume: 6.7L</p>	 <p>Seasons: 3 season (-2°C to -12°C) Insulation: Synthetic Weight: 2.4kg (5.3 lb) Packed Volume: 16.7L</p>	 <p>Seasons: 4 season (-40°C to +15°C) Insulation: 600 fill Power Down Weight: 2.4kg (5.3 lb) Packed Volume: 16L</p>	 <p>Size: All standard mattress sizes Material: Rubber, Polyester Top</p>	 <p>Type: Battery, LED Lumens: 160-700 Life: 40+ on low, 2hr on high</p>
 <p>Size: 90cm x 25cm x 20cm Weight: 3.0kg (6.7 lb) Material: Metal frame, polyester fabric Features: Foldable, easy to carry</p>	 <p>Accuracy: High Coverage: Under overhanging rocks, bottom of steep valley Features: Compass, Route highlight, Geo-tagged photos, Bluetooth sharing</p>	 <p>Contents: First Aid Guide, Sterile gauze, Sterile butterfly closures, Elastic bandages, Antiseptic towelettes, Compressive dressing, Safety pins, Tape, Latex gloves</p>	 <p>Diameter: 10mm (4inch) Tip</p>	 <p>Material: Stainless Steel Features: Blades, can opener, bottle opener, wood saw</p>	 <p>For: Stoves, lanterns, barbecues, pilot lights and fireplaces Features: Refillable, Adjustable flame, On/Off switch</p>	 <p>Use: Food protection, dry storage Weight: 2kg (4.4 lb) Volume: 20L, 60L, Typical</p>	 <p>Size: 1.5L, 2L, 5L Volume: 6L, 60L Temperature: 10°C for 16 hours and below 12°C for 24 hours, typical</p>	 <p>Type: Propane, Butane, Fuel Features: One-Two Burner, Grill Plate, Wind Shields Life: 1hr</p>
 <p>Weight: 600g (1.32 lb) Volume: 1.5L, 2L, 5L Features: Pot handles, pot lid also used as a plate</p>	 <p>Weight: 275g (6.06 lb) Capacity: Life: 100L Effective against: Bacteria, Particulates, Protozoa, Viruses</p>	 <p>Size: 3.8mm sq. Count: Variable Features: Waterproof available</p>	 <p>Diameter: 1cm Weight: 5g Use: Climbing, securing gear</p>					

increasingly far from this experience, embracing a suburban relationship to wilderness. Is there a possibility for other forms of collectivity in the remote? The Making Camp series of proposals consider new possibilities of collective camping. It questions the role of the campsite, the experiences enabled by it, and the environments created by camping infrastructures.

The form and services offered by both private campgrounds and

government-run parks has evolved significantly over the past century. Many visitors today expect a range of modern services at campsites, from electrical hook-ups, water, showers, and bathrooms to Wi-Fi access and even small-scale food retail. There have been many technical advances in camping materials and equipment, from tents and inflatable mattresses to portable stoves and lighting devices, all striving towards lighter-weight, enhancing performance, ease

of use, and greater comfort. While these technological evolutions of camping gear offer greater comfort at the bodily scale, little thought has been given to the larger experience of camping—the architecture of the campsite. If anything, new shifts in the camping experience are bringing visitors ever closer to the more familiar, comfortable domestic experience. Landscape experiences are kept at distance, in the ranges of landscapes experienced are less

than the full range of landscape types that make up national and provincial parks. The explosion of gear and equipment to satisfy the widening range of camping sub-cultures, has produced an exhaustive array of choices for the camper. The dilemma in selecting a tent alone reveals the incredible diversity of options for size, thermal properties, materials, and siting. When this is also considered for camping rituals such as cooking, water collection, or trekking, the ex-

<p>1876_EUKLISIA RUG</p>  <p>Phoebe Jones invents the precursor to the sleeping bag: a wool blanket that could be fastened shut around the body. First mass produced for the Russian Army.</p>	<p>1885_CANADA'S FIRST NATIONAL PARK</p>  <p>200km km of land allotted for Canada's first national park. Originally named Cave and Basin Hot Springs, now known as Banff National Park.</p>	<p>1888_CPR COMPLETION</p>  <p>The Trans-Canada Railroad is completed in 1888. The CPR develops three luxury resorts along the railway line to help offset construction debts for the rail line that would connect the West to East coast of Canada.</p>	<p>1890_CAMP SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM</p>  <p>The YMCA begins sponsoring camps to improve the health and character of the young. Today there are a number of camps with social missions such as camps for children with cancer, disabilities, and those from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p>	<p>1872_FREESTANDING, LIGHTWEIGHT TENT</p>  <p>A breakthrough came in 1873 with the introduction of the Timberline®. For backpackers, the Timberline® was the first self-supporting, lightweight tent. Break tents were used to speed set-up, an early precursor to clips.</p>	<p>1902_KOA FOUNDED</p>  <p>Kampgrounds of America (KOA) is founded. It becomes the world's largest system of privately held campgrounds with 498 locations across the U.S. and Canada, and over 15 million camper visits per year.</p>	<p>2012_NEMO SLEEPING BAG</p>  <p>Nemo releases the Canon-40 that warms up to 40°C below zero. The temperature rating is not new, but the bag includes an insulate, ventilation gills and a reflective fabric tube to breathe through.</p>	<p>1600_DUFFEL BAG</p>  <p>The first duffel bag is crafted by Spanish and Portuguese sailors. This variation on a rucksack is made from same material used to make ship's sails imported from Flanders, Belgium.</p>	<p>1850_KNAPSACK</p>  <p>Variations of knapsacks are developed cross-culturally to haul goods. For instance, French officials paratrooping mountaineers crafted a knapsack bag made of musketeer and lined with wool that could be rolled up.</p>
<p>1888_COMPLETION OF BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL</p>  <p>A luxury hotel opens inside a shingled log framed structure, with more at \$5.00 a night. Today's houses a breeding alien, world class spa, nine restaurants, a golf course, and horse stables.</p>	<p>1908_CAMPER'S HANDBOOK</p>  <p>Thomas Hiram Holman writes the first camper's handbook describing the basics of camping and his experiences gained crossing the American Parks by wagon as a child.</p>	<p>1910_RV</p>  <p>The Pierce-Arrow's Touring Limousine debuts in 1910. It has a back seat that folds into a bed, a chamber pot toilet and a sink that folds down from the back of the chauffeur's seat, and a telephone connecting driver and passengers.</p>	<p>1930_NATIONAL PARKS ACT</p>  <p>National Park Service develops 34 Recreation Demonstration Areas (Recreation). Titled today as the Canada National Parks Act, the legislation sets the guiding philosophy for the first parks added in the East.</p>	<p>1930_ZIPPED BACKPACK</p>  <p>When serving with the Army, Gerry Cunningham recognizes the need for sophisticated backpacking equipment and designs the first zippered backpack. He starts a business designing and manufacturing portable, lightweight mountaineering gear.</p>	<p>1910_SEAPLANE</p>  <p>The first seaplane is flown by Henri Farman. The technology develops rapidly during the World Wars. Currently, seaplanes are used largely by coastguards and to increase accessibility to wilderness areas for recreation.</p>	<p>1967_MASS-PRODUCED RV</p>  <p>Winnebago begins mass-producing RVs. Advertised as "America's first family of motor homes," they enable those 65 to 27 feet long, are sold for a minimum of \$5,000. Refrigeration is a staple feature in the new motor home.</p>	<p>1861_PROTOTYPE SLEEPING BAG</p>  <p>Alpine explorer Francis Fox Tuckett develops an early sleeping bag design with blanket and waterproof rubber bottom. The design features only one opening, limiting utility.</p>	<p>1887_ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK ACT</p>  <p>The act outlines the national park concept, balancing conservation and development interests. The Parliament of Canada establishes Banff National Park, then known as "Rocky Mountains Park."</p>
<p>1869_AIR MATTRESS</p>  <p>The first air mattress is invented by Pneumatic Mattress and Cushion Company, USA. Originally used as alternative to built-in mattresses on Atlantic steamships, it is easier to store and could be used as life raft.</p>	<p>1890_CPR BUILDS AT LAKE LOUISE</p>  <p>The original log cabin is soon replaced by the larger "Chalet," one of the three from reports developed. Several recreation guides are brought in to lead hotel guests into the peaks. The hotel became a place frequented by artists, writers, and royalty.</p>	<p>1950_STERNO</p>  <p>Sterno, or "Canned Heat" (instant), is invented. It is advertised for soldiers going off to WWII.</p>	<p>1904_ESTABLISHMENT OF EASTERN PARKS</p>  <p>Canada's National Park system was initially established in Western provinces where undeveloped land was plentiful. St. Lawrence Islands, Point Pelee, and Georgian Bay Islands are the first parks added in the East.</p>	<p>1911_NATIONAL PARK ADMINISTRATION</p>  <p>Canada becomes the first country in the world to establish an agency devoted to managing the national parks. It emphasizes the protection of natural resources, opposing recreational areas to tourists, and preserving the tourism of parks.</p>	<p>1922_EXTERNAL FRAME BACKPACK PATENTED</p>  <p>David B. Nelson receives a patent for his "Trapper Nelson" backpack design featuring a stabilizing wooden frame upon which a canvas pouch is attached. Sales were initially slow until the Boy Scouts of America equipped the product.</p>	<p>1930-30_CAR CAMPING RISE</p>  <p>With the expansion of highways and increased accessibility of automobiles, car camping becomes a popular and cheap vacation during the period. Trailers are designed and marketed specifically for this purpose.</p>	<p>1935_NYLON INVENTED</p>  <p>Discovered by Dr. Wallace Carothers, nylon is used in making bags, clothing, packs and tents. Nylon is a key development in the transition from car camping to backpacking. Gear becomes ever lighter, stronger, more compressible and resistant to mold.</p>	<p>1945_ABUNDANT MILITARY SUPPLIES</p>  <p>Post WWII there is a rise in camping popularity due to abundance of military supplies.</p>
<p>1951_ALUMINUM FRAME BACKPACK</p>  <p>Dick Kelly begins producing aluminum frame backpacks after observing a friend's pack that transferred some of the bag's weight via supports onto his hips. The original design is built out of aluminum tubing with padded support straps.</p>	<p>1960_CROSS CANADA CAMPGROUNDS</p>  <p>The Canadian government designates a national or provincial park every 185km along the Cross-Canada Highway.</p>	<p>1989_PORTABLE GPS DEVICES</p>  <p>Originally designed for military and intelligence applications during the Cold War, the GPS is a network of satellites that emit the earth sending signals accessible from a receiver. A handheld device is not available for personal use until 1989.</p>	<p>1960_MATERIAL INNOVATION</p>  <p>Wood tent poles are replaced by lightweight metal poles. They will later be substituted by Fiberglass; then aluminum alloy designs. Zippered tent doors replace traditional flap openings.</p>	<p>1965_NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL ACT</p>  <p>Proposed by President Lyndon Johnson, this legislation creates the National Trail System including the Appalachian Trail. The act encourages people to rediscover outdoor and appreciate natural beauty by making trails more accessible.</p>	<p>1965_MEC FOUNDED</p>  <p>Mountain Equipment Co-Op is a consumer co-operative that sells quality gear for rock climbing, mountaineering, ski mountaineering, and hiking. In 2011 the Co-Op reached its 40th year. \$381 million in annual sales, and 3.3 million members.</p>	<p>1984_UNESCO DESIGNATION</p>  <p>The United Nations designates an area of the Canadian Rockies as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>1995_CAMPING STATISTICS</p>  <p>Statistics Canada estimates that 20% of Canadian households own camping equipment, 1.7 million households have tents, 371 000 having tent trailers, and 224 000 own truck campers.</p>	<p>1990_LEAVE NO TRACE</p>  <p>The Leave No Trace program is developed. This outdoor ethics program for public land encourages park conservation through responsible use.</p>
<p>2015_WiFi ACCESS</p>  <p>Parks Canada begins installation of Wi-Fi in national parks and historic sites. They plan to get up to 150 locations over the next three years. Most access will be free of charge.</p>	<p>1960_CLOSED CELL FOAM PADS</p>  <p>Closed cell foam pads introduced followed by self-inflating and manual-inflating pads. The pads are intended to be placed below a sleeping bag to insulate and increase comfort. The pad's warmth are rated by R-value measurements.</p>	<p>1990_20 POUND CAMP</p>  <p>With the invention of materials such as nylon, gear becomes lighter and more durable. Gerry Cunningham's "20 Pound Carry" takes advantage of these products in order to make the lightest hiking gear possible. The backpacking gear industry is booming.</p>	<p>1970_OPEN FOR WINTER SEASON</p>  <p>The Banff Springs Hotel (Fairmont Hotel) opens year round. Visitors can take part in numerous outdoor winter activities from downhill skiing in the Canadian Rockies, to snowing and dog sledding.</p>					

plosion of gear reveals technological innovation and personal customization. Yet, the architecture of site and the planning of campsites remains nostalgic and singular.

The Making Camp series of proposals combines innovations in camping gear with alternative site strategies, to imagine new experiences mediating architecture and environment. Existing technologies and innovations are amplified, aggregated, or integrated into more ambitious structures. These proposals also consider the hybridization of camping-related equipment with site-based structures. If equipment and gear is more akin to temporary environment furniture, how might it inspire new architectures for camping culture?

Closed Loop

The Closed Loop campsite offers a camping experience in which daily practices and their processes are integrated into the campsite structure itself. A ringed platform provides dedicated extensions for collective camp use—water collection, washing, camp fire preparation, and pitching a tent. Camping rituals are distributed around the platform in a continuous loop encircling a fragment of the landscape, with the tent pitches along the outer perimeter and spaces for collective common rituals oriented toward the interior. In particular, the campsite integrates camping's water cycle with that of the site. Rain water collection and distribution conduits are at the base of the tents. All collected water is then

accessed from a gathering platform extension, which helps to enhance the social aspects of this basic activity. In addition, cleaning and washing takes place at a specific edge of the platform which consists of a constructed wetland composed of a series of terraced trays that mediate between the platform and the water below.

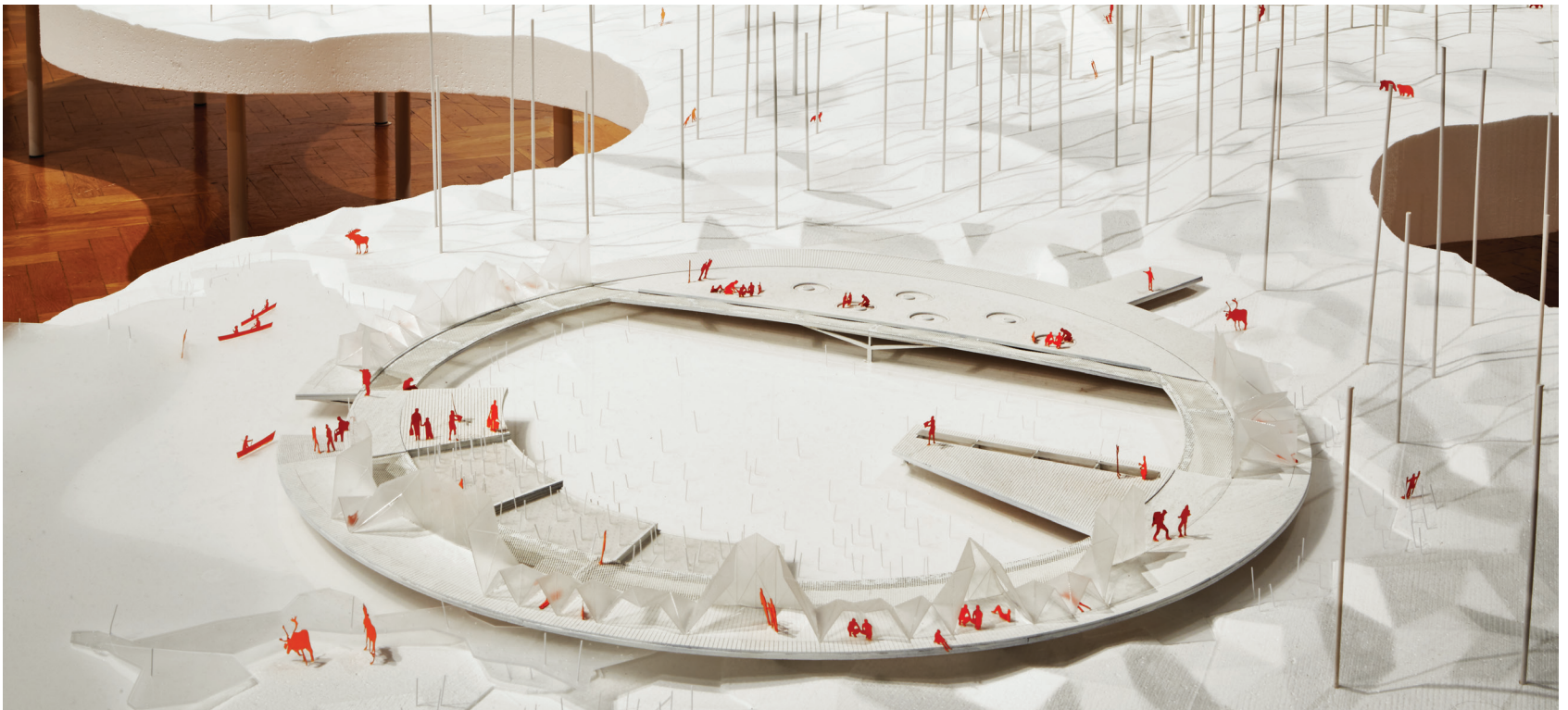
In the Closed Loop campsite, cycles and continuity of the site and its oc-

cupation are foregrounded for the camper to experience more directly. The formal organization of the campsite avoids the more typical sprawling suburban configuration. The prototype is also intended to address the challenge of a fragile campsite—in this case, a wetland, or bog. Hovering above the water and within the tall grasses, the ringed platform is supported by friction piles. Only at a single point does the ringed platform engage the ground for access. Below,

the water cycle and its attendant species remains uninterrupted







Suspend

Camping is often about the ultra-light, testing how light-weight or how compact temporary inhabitation can be. Camping has also, historically, been about occupying the ground. The very act of staking a tent involves anchoring it to the ground, albeit delicately and temporarily. As a result, level ground is ideal to stake a tent and sleep comfortably. The Suspend campsite embraces an ultra-light and un-grounded camping experience, expanding the range of conditions in which one can sleep: in forested, uneven grounds, suspended in the air, or inhabiting the tree canopy.

There have been many recent innovations in suspended tents, however they tend to isolate the tent as a stand-alone tower hovering isolated in the air. The Suspend campsite evolves this approach from the hanging individual tent plot to a suspended collective campsite with zones allocated for camping plots and others designated for collective use. Within this system, the tent is designed as an expandable pocket within the larger fabric, able to expand up from the collective surface of the raised mesh-like ground. Additionally, private storage pockets can be hung from this elevated ground.

A series of cables demarcate a netted structure suspended from trees at a height of approximately 8 meters, and onto which a tent fabric is hooked through a series of eyelets. The collective branch-like surfaces are held in tension and anchored amongst robust

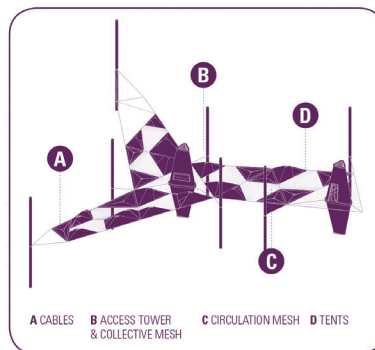
tree trunks. The pattern of the netted branches can be expanded or grown in response to demand. In addition, they can be rolled away and stored in the off-season, or replaced and upgraded if necessary. At the intersection juncture of branches, there is a vertical structure that serves as the primary access point for the Suspend campsite. The access towers are fabricated of wooded frames, and covered with a translucent, nylon polyurethane membrane. (The structure is informed by design innovations for ultra-light canoes.) Solar powered illumination lights the access structure during the night to act as a luminous beacon. The access structure also houses a campfire, storage, and daily water needs.



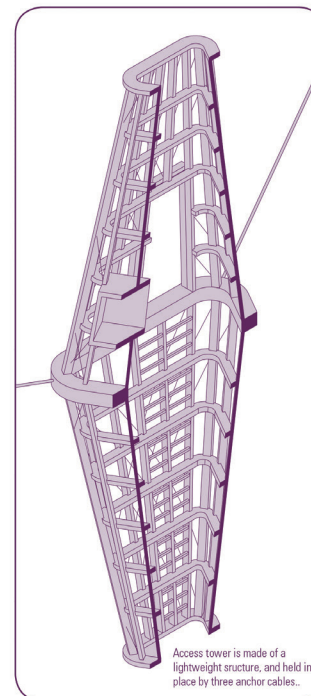
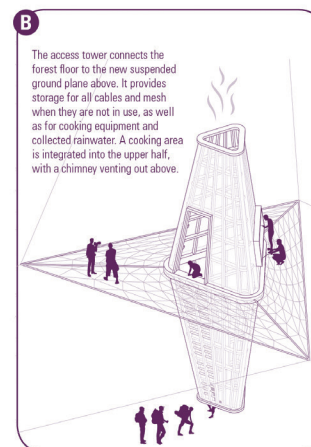
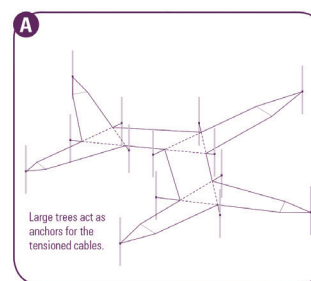
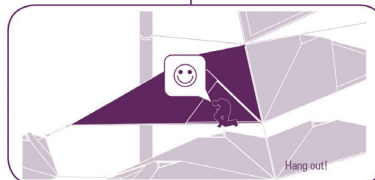
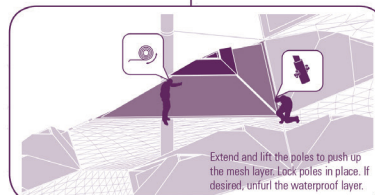
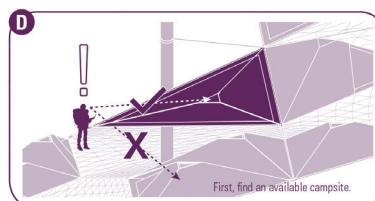
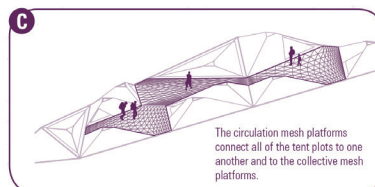




02.10 SITING MAKING BREAKING



The Suspend campsite embraces an ultra-light and ungrounded camping experience, expanding the range of conditions in which one sleeps.



Lookout

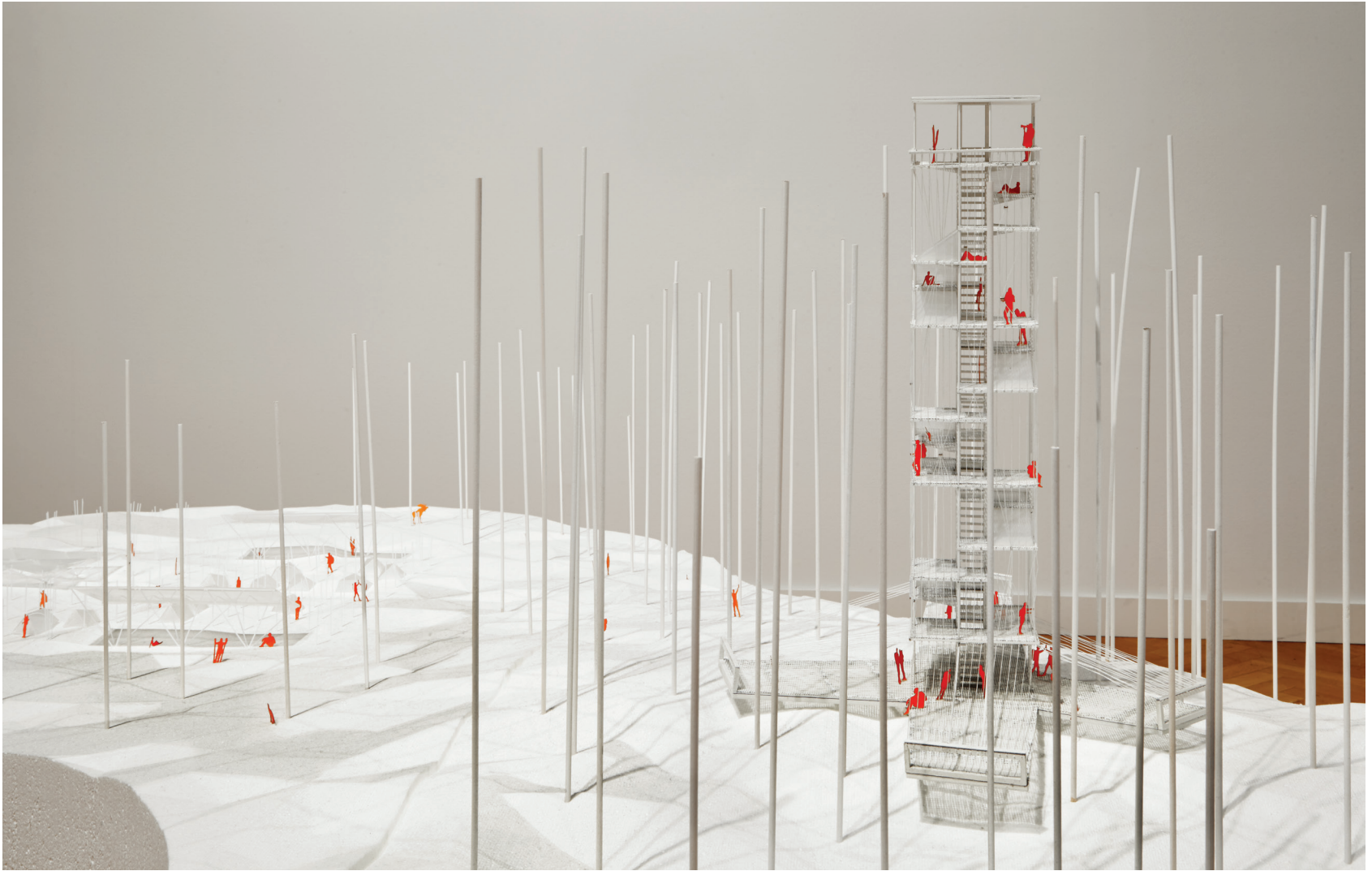
The Lookout campsite provides a camping experience that is tailored to the forest. It is a vertical stack of camping plots, with a ladder circulation core that invites an immersive relationship with its site. The Lookout has private camping plots as well as common gathering platforms, and a public observation deck. The vertical campground enables a modest footprint on the site, and provides a powerful sense of floating within the forest canopy. Using an open structure, individual camp plots pin-wheel around the circulation core vertically to produce a slender tower. The variety of plot dimensions generate varying sizes of campgrounds, for individuals, pairs, families, or larger groups. Camp plots are defined by mesh surfaces on the floor and facade, similar to foliage, while tent fabrics can be deployed from within the slender steel structure frames. Tents are rolled up within the underside of the floor above each plot.

The tower is wrapped in a dense array of cables that produce a veiled enclosure. Cables can be clustered and grouped by campers to create apertures at their temporary plots. Cables can also be used for hanging and drying gear. As the camper customizes their cables, a facade emerges that is in constant change. At its base, the tower can extend in four directions in response to the availability of land. These platforms offer a space for common activities by campers, such as gathering, excursion preparation, camp fire and

cooking activities, and water access. All podium platforms have cables as guidelines for their roof-line, which can be used to hang or store gear and equipment.

The uppermost level of the tower is reserved as a shared viewing space, transforming the tower's best asset into a public infrastructure year-round. The height of the tower clears the thick of the canopy and offers a unique opportunity for birdwatching and long-distance views of the landscape, a vantage point difficult in the thick of the forest.





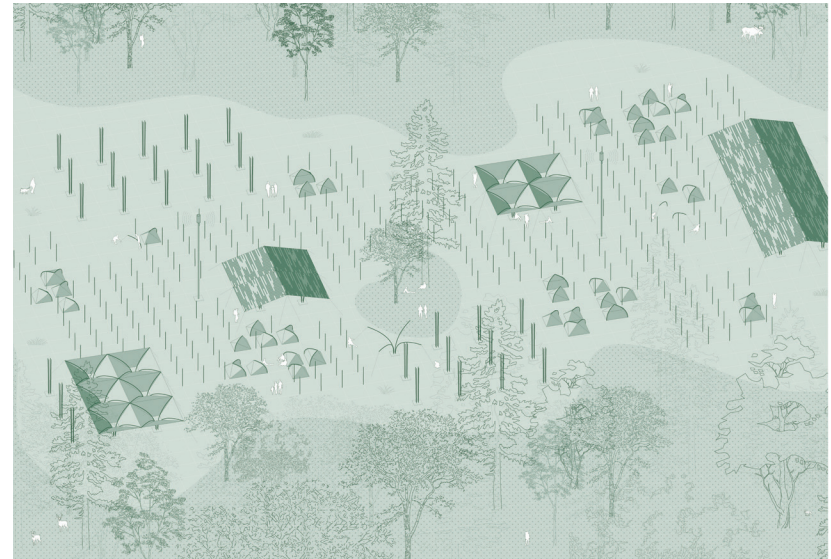
Off Grid

The Off-Grid campsite imagines a minimal but technologically amplified campground that embraces a logic of the infinite but adaptable grid. It integrates a range of small-scale infrastructures—offering water, electricity, and super Wi-Fi—often sought after in campgrounds without requiring plugin to the infrastructure grid. The project consists of an expandable grid of columns of three types: smaller ones that flex and bend to form the structure of tents, medium-height poles that splay into four to serve as supports for solar panels or water catchment pouches, and taller poles distributed intermittently to offer Wi-Fi. Poles can also be used to suspend elements such as tarps, food containers, and gear. Tents, specifically customized for the pole infrastructure, are distributed by the park rangers upon arrival at the park.

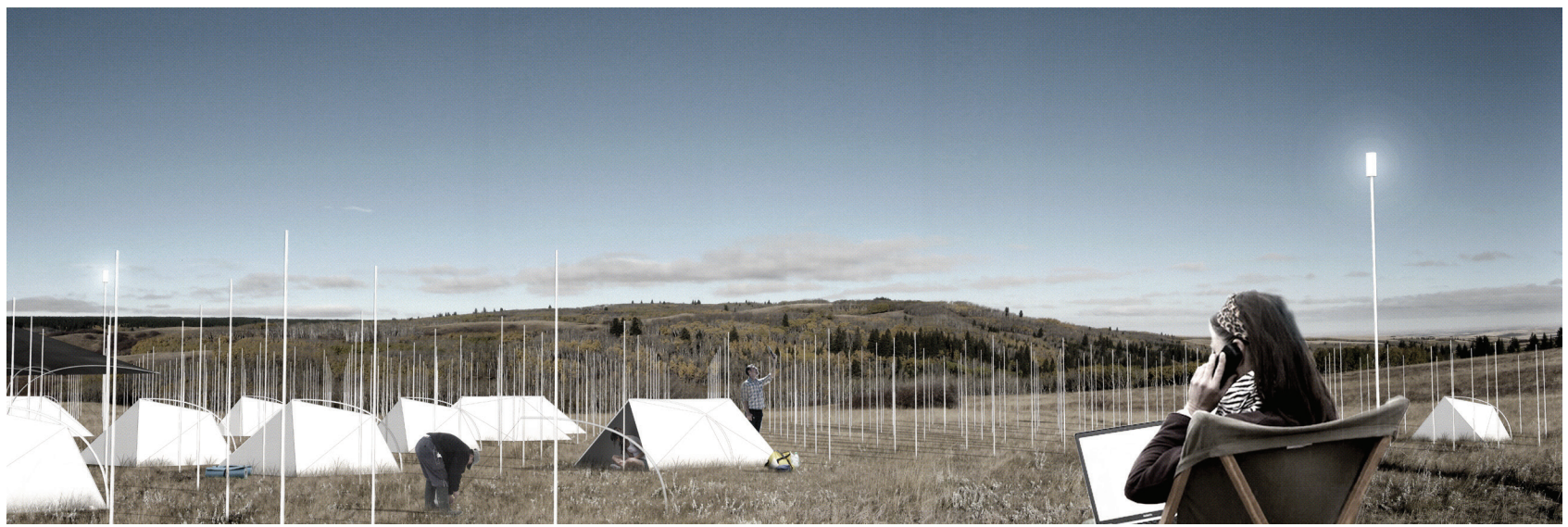
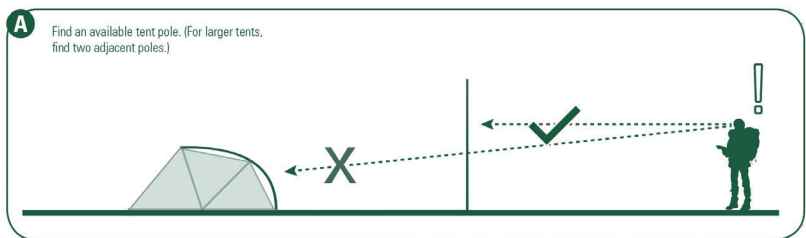
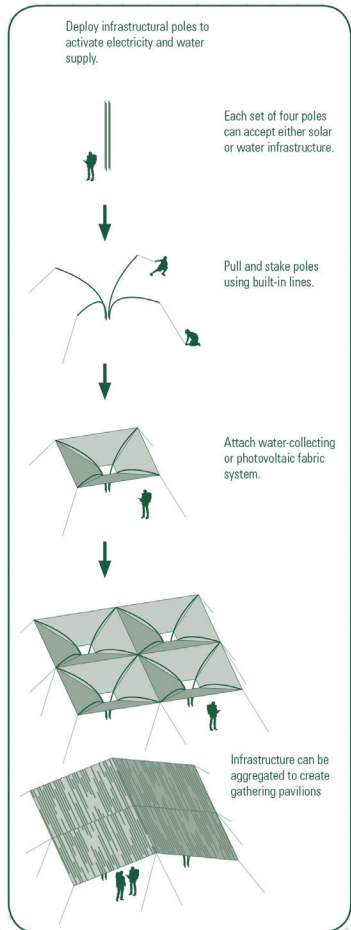
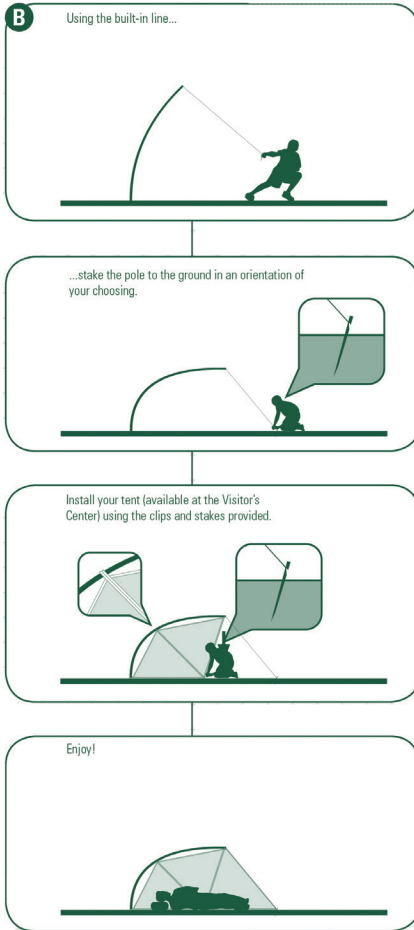
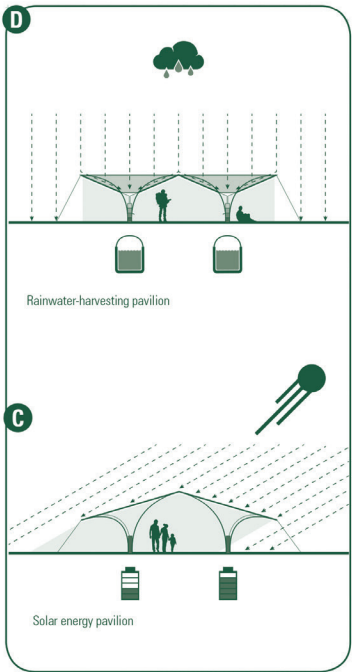
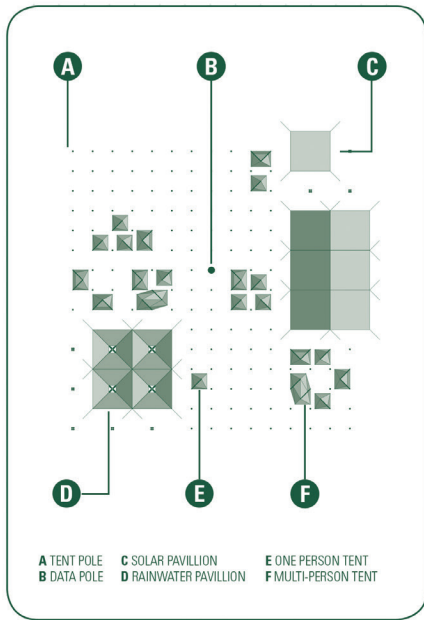
The Off-Grid campsite offers an alternative to the RV park, in which visitors can cluster in smaller or larger groups, in greater or less proximity to each other. This enables a more immersive relationship with the landscape, while simultaneously creating a subtle, ambient technological landscape of its own. The shorter tent poles are topped with small LED lights creating a field or canopy of tiny lights when campsites are available. The greater the use, the less light the campsite offers, working with the assumption that the campsite will gain other illumination as campers bring sources of illumination to use locally.

The field of poles can be expanded in any direction or eroded away to accommodate landscape elements.

When unoccupied, the scheme is a grid of enigmatic poles stretching across a landscape. Users set up camp using an established set of materials including fabrics, cables, ropes, and stakes; and a choreographed set of operations including pulling, staking, stretching, and clipping. It is occupation that generates a campsite that changes in density, zones of use, and infrastructure bias as users come and go.



04.10 SITING MAKING BREAKING



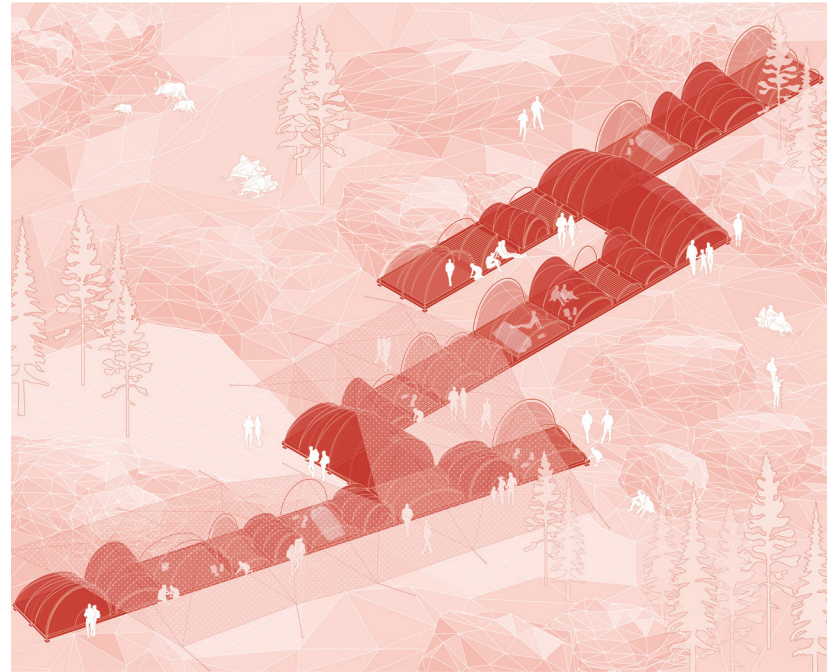
Thermal Layers

Camping in Canada is often limited to the summer months, both due to users' desires for comfort and the limited performance of typical camping gear. The Thermal Layers campsite embraces a hive-like or animal-herd logic of aggregation. Warmth is maintained by keeping tents compact to reduce volume of space required to heat, and then by further clustering tents, so that heat loss is transferred to the adjacent tent. Tent structures aggregate into a linear configuration, with each row then offset and shifted to negotiate topographic changes, but also so that segments serve as wind and snow shields. At the spaces of overlap between segments, a communal space is established. This is a collective warming space that embodies the essential need to keep warm and the benefit of social interaction during this. A third space is outside of the tent plot and the common space, and appears only in weather patterns when the third layer is necessary. This outermost layer can be activated by occupants of a single segment or in collaboration with an adjacent segment of tent plots.

The tents in the Thermal Layers campsite are intended to operate in summer and winter by a series of removable and additive layers. A first (outer) layer is a thin waterproof but breathable membrane for basic protection in warmer weather. A second (inner) layer is a "space blanket," a light metal-coated sheet designed to retain body heat through reflection

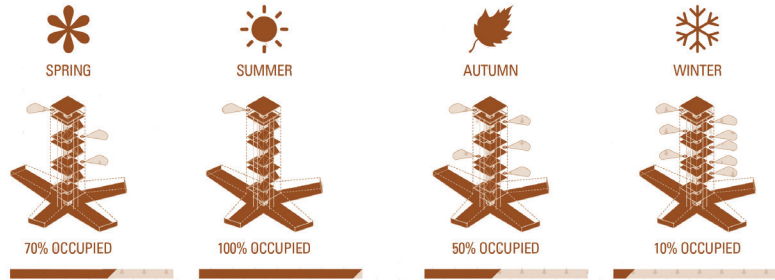
and intensification. A final external layer is used in extreme cold, sheathing over segments of tent plots to protect against snow and wind. In summer, the breathable tent layers accommodate warm weather and the collective spaces might remain uncovered, while in winter months, additional high-performance materials ensure warmth, while shrinking the space required to warm. Tents sit on a wood deck raised up on jack-pile footings, enabling a new ground on rocky, or uneven terrain. While other campsites can be reduced down to skeletal armature in winter months, the Thermal Layers campsite reverses the logic where it is in its most expanded form in winter, and operates more minimally in summer.

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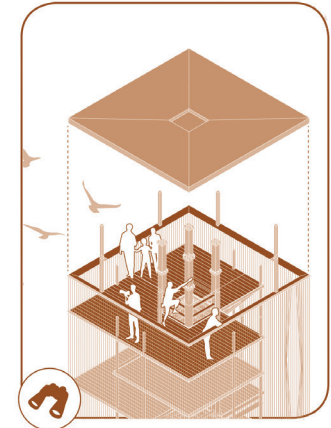
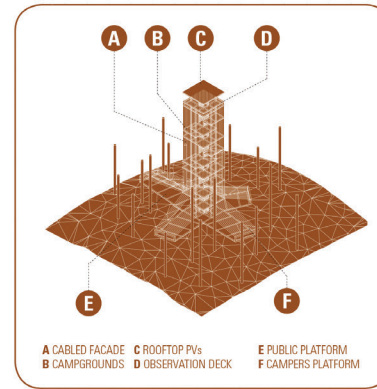


03.3_SEASONALITY

Lookout is primarily occupied in the warmer summer months, but it remains accessible year round, with only tents closed up in winter months, when the campsite function shifts from campground to primarily viewing tower for visitors following local trails.



3.10_SITING MAKING BREAKING



The Lookout campsite is rooted within the forest and offers a vertical campground experience.

