

HOUSES OF THE NORTH

A Compilation by CMHC of Recently Built Houses in the Far North

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Société canadienne d'hypothaques et de logament

Canadian Housing Information Cantre. Centre canadien de documentation sur Thebitation

INTRODUCTION

This report is an assembly of house designs which were built in Northern Canada. The purpose of this assembly is strictly to inform. No attempt was made to evaluate the designs or the construction details. It was felt that design and construction in the North is currently undergoing a significant evolution. This evolution encompasses not only the envelope but also the support, heating and ventilation systems. To assist in that evolutionary process it was decided to make available, to those in the field, examples of some of the more recently constructed houses.

These examples include a good range of designs and construction techniques. It is left up to the reader to decide on the merits and disadvantages of these solutions and the potential use for or modification of them.

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HOUSE TYPE:

Woolfenden

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1978 (?)

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

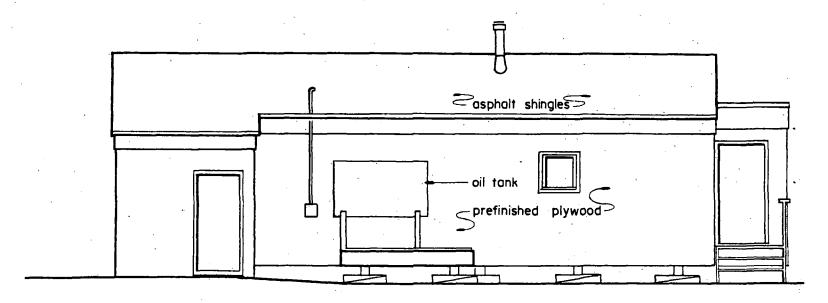
DESIGNED BY:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

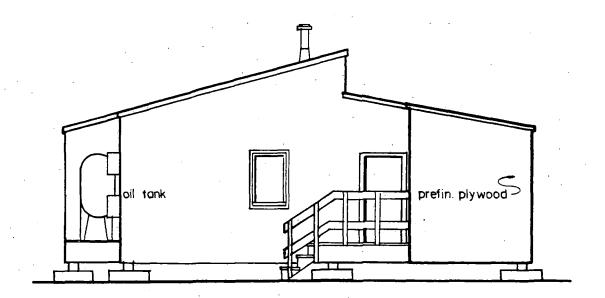
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

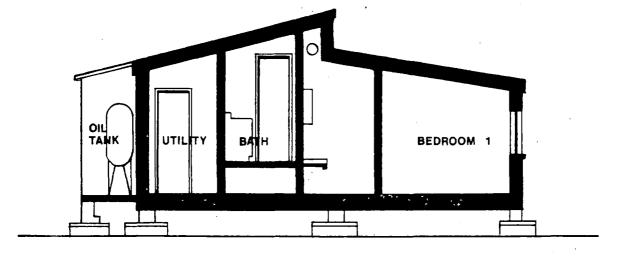
NWTHC to complete data sheet.



Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Section AA



Ground Floor Plan

HOUSE TYPE:

Keewatin Demonstration House

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1980

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

This unit was built in seven locations in the Keewatin District of the Northwest Territories.

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Box 2100, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2P6

DESIGNED BY:

Allan, Drerup, White (Toronto) from a concept of officers of the NWTHC and discussions with Inuit clients.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

Gluelam wood perimeter beam foundation continuous wall/roof truss system gravity feed for water and fuel oil.

The unit was designed to remain self-sufficient for at least two weeks if the electrical power supply failed.

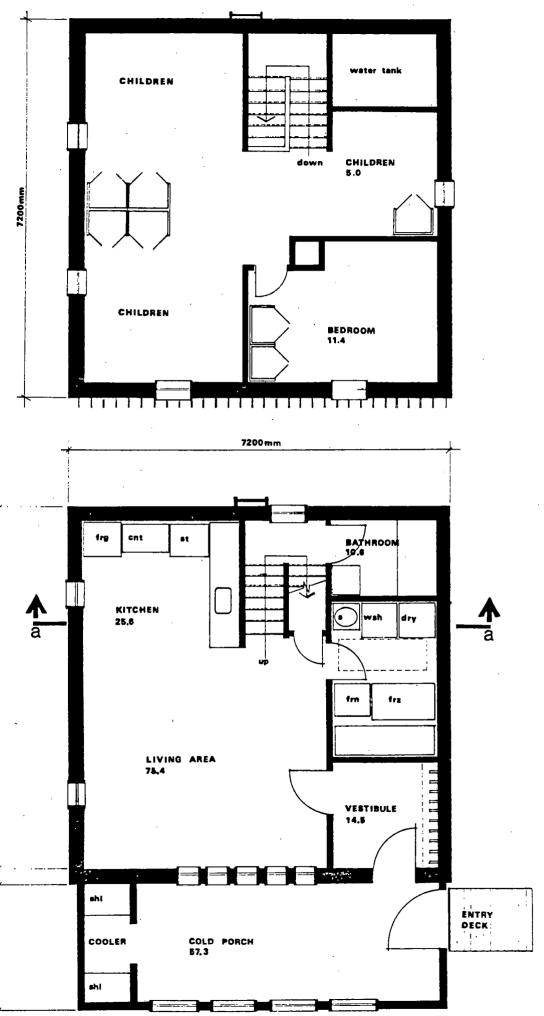
MONITORING REPORTS:

Scanada Consultants Ltd., Ottawa (monitoring report 1982) Larsson Associates - Ottawa (Design Assessment and Evaluation Final Report 30 October 1983)

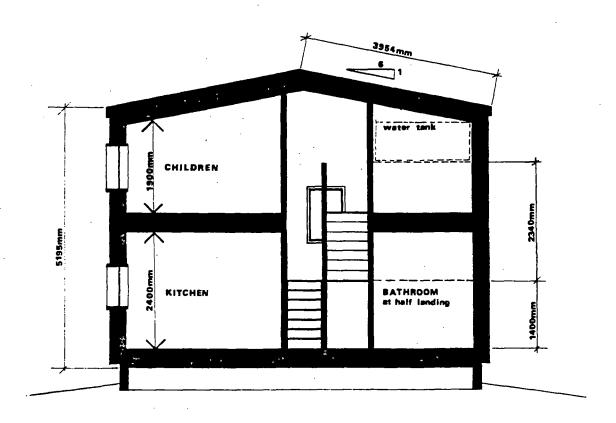
HISTORY:

This demonstration unit was particularly successful in establishing the two storey house as a preferred form of accommodation. It seems to be well liked, although a few of the other design features (e.g. construction system, sun porch, gravity water and fuel oil systems, moveable bedroom partitions etc.) have provided

serviceable and have been dropped.



7200 mm



DEMONSTRATION HOUSES KEEWATIN 1980 northwest territories housing corporation section a-a

HOUSE TYPE:

Woolfenden, 3 bedroom.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1981

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

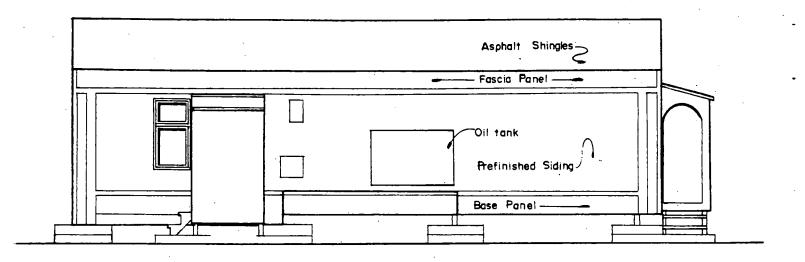
DESIGNED BY:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

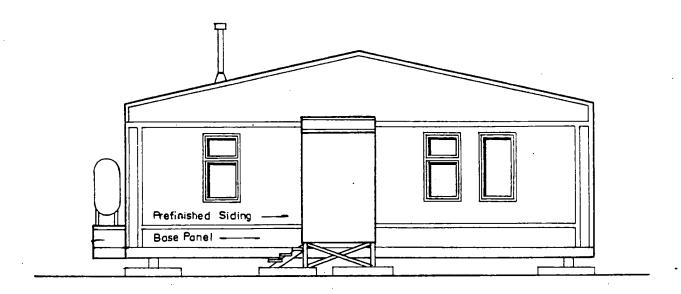
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

Check data with NWTHC.

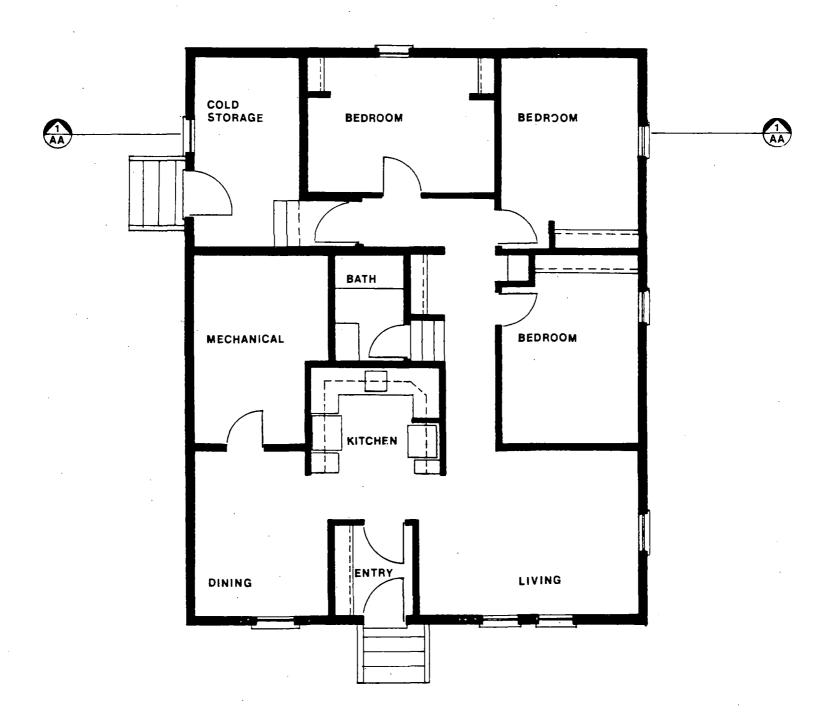


Rear Elevation



Side Elevation

Section AA



Ground Floor Plan

HOUSE TYPE:

House for Maggie Einish

1100 square foot bungalow designed to accommodate

a family with one member in a wheelchair.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1982/83

COST PER UNIT:

Construction only (1982) \$79 502 or 72.27 sq.ft.

Misc. additional costs \$ 9 725

Total (1982) \$89 227

Similar housing (1984) \$103 000 or \$93.64 sq.ft.

LOCATION(S):

Kawawachikamach

Schaefferville, Quebec

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Naskapi Indian Band .

Naskapi Relocation Corporation

275 Rue St. Jacques

Suite 50

Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 1MG

DESIGNED BY:

Jeremy Jenkins

Shelter Const. and Development Ltd.

9 Lakeshore Dirve.

Toronto, Ontario M8V 1Y9

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF

SALIENT FEATURES:

Super insulated houses with 11" walls (R.40)

airlock porch entrance. Multiple glazed windows,

heavy (6 mil.) Polyethylene vapour barrier

caulked or rolled at all joints. A home-made air

to air heat recovery unit was installed.

MONITORING REPORTS:

Report by Jeremy Jenkins (24 May 1984) may be

obtained from the Canadian Housing Information

Centre

National Office Montreal Road

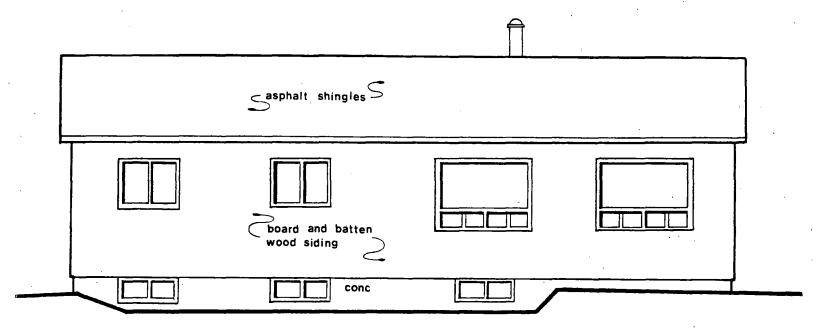
Ottawa, Ontario KIA OP7.

HISTORY:

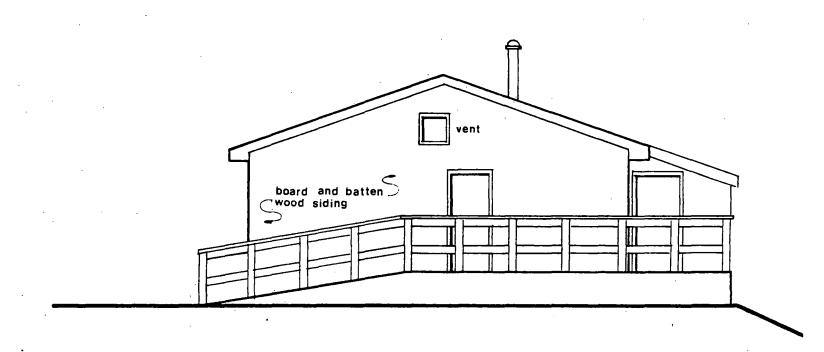
The Maggie Einish House was designed as the

prototype for Naskapi Resettlement Housing of Kawawachikamach, Schaefferville, Province of

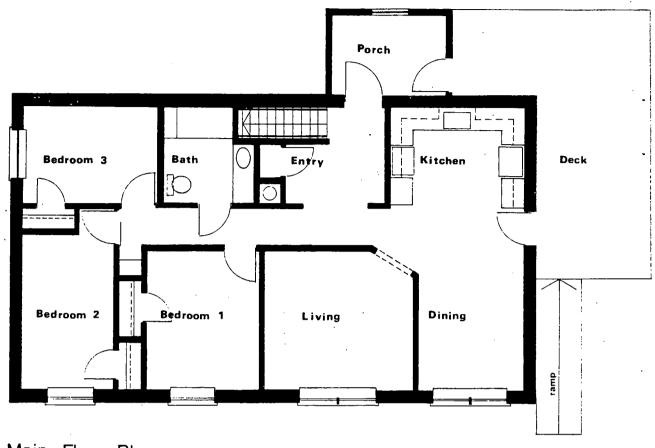
Quebec.



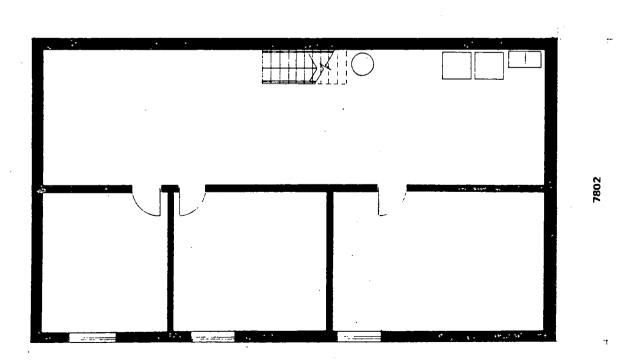
Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Main Floor Plan



13665

Basement Plan

HOUSE TYPE:

'Coldstream' House. By Coldstream, Winnipeg,

(Manufactured)

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1983

COST PER UNIT:

Average (1982) \$130 000 (average for identical design in conventional construction, \$120 000).

LOCATION(S):

A total of twenty four units were constructed in

the Keewatin communities of Rankin Inlet,

Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point and Repulse Bay.

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

(NWTHC).

DESIGNED BY:

#10 Architectural Group; Winnipeg.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF

SALIENT FEATURES:

The use of 5" foam filled, metal clad panels produced a virtually airtight shell, with no thermal bridging except at openings. The foundations were of the buried crib type similar

to that developed for Greenland.

MONITORING REPORTS:

Coldstream Project monitoring (Fall 1984, CMHC

Report).

HISTORY:

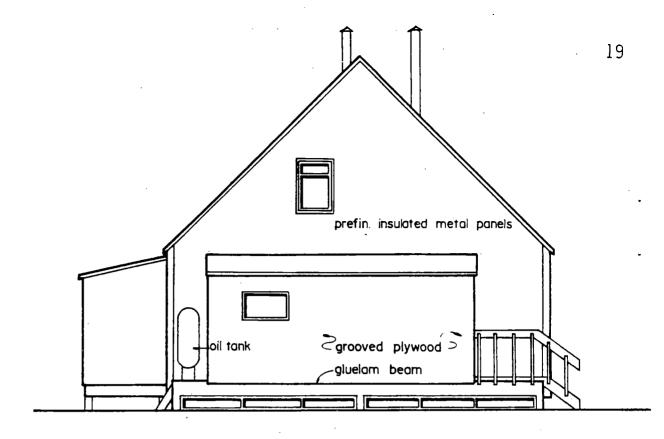
This unit, and its conventionally built

counterpart, are direct sucessors to the Keewatin Demo House (See # __). Having essentially the

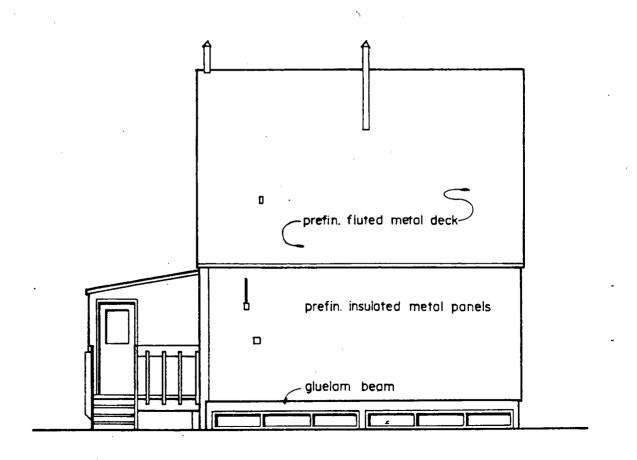
same plan, but with a steep pitch.

Delamination of the metal from the foam did occur, and in 1984 the use of this material was suspended (except as roofing) until furture tests

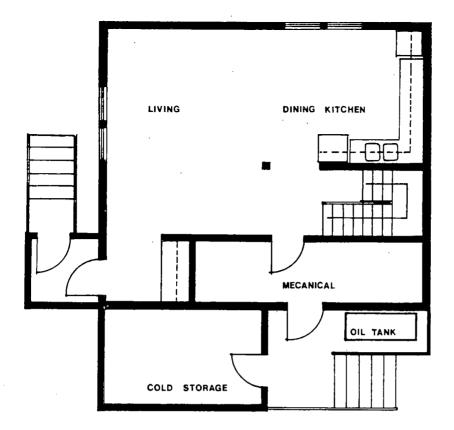
were carried out (proceeding, June 1985).



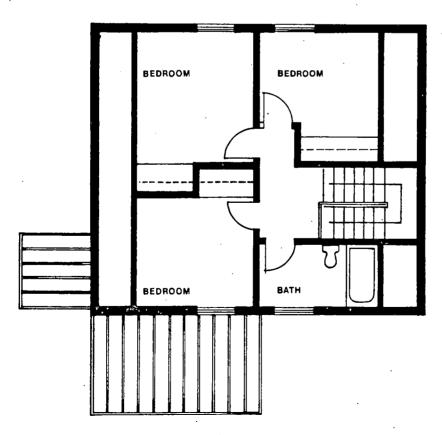
Front Elevation



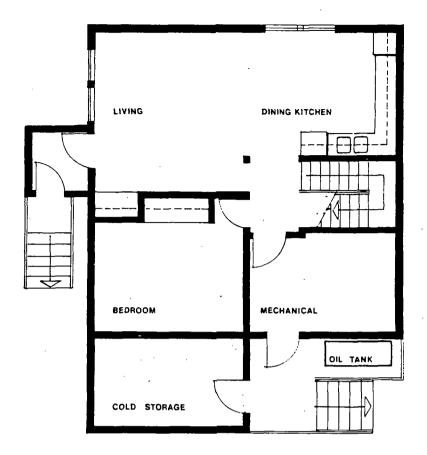
Side Elevation



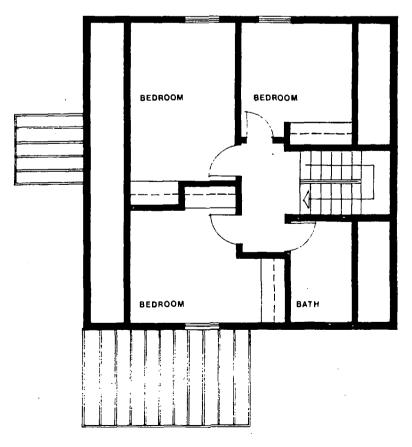
Three Bedroom Ground Floor Plan



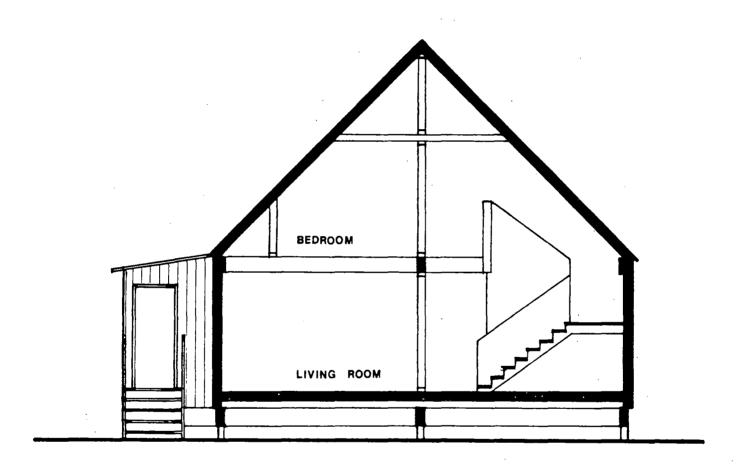
Three Bedroom Upper Floor Plan



Four Bedroom Ground Floor Plan



Four Bedroom Upper Floor Plan



Typical Section

HOUSE TYPE:

INPHC. Cape Dorset.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Inuit Non-Profit Housing Corporation.

DESIGNED BY:

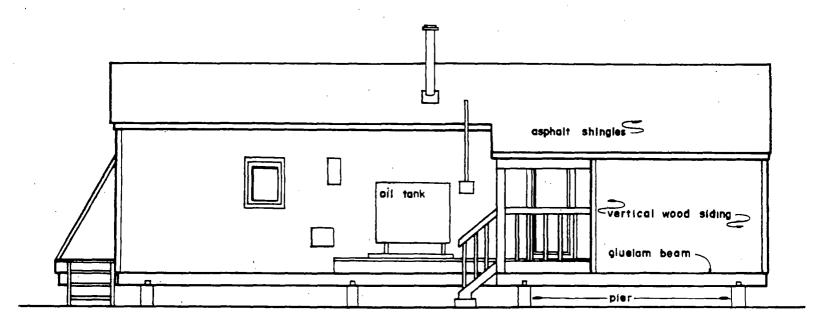
Woolfenden Associates, Edmonton, in consultation with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

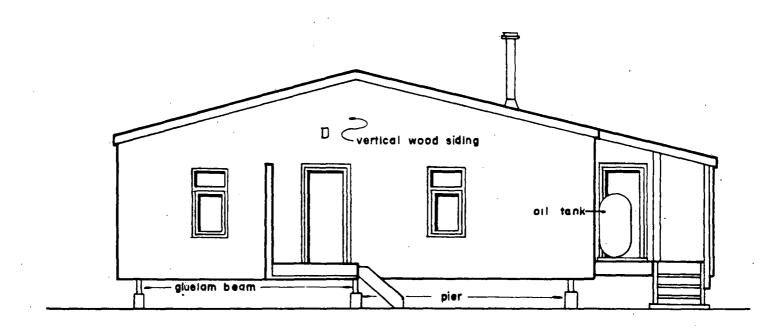
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

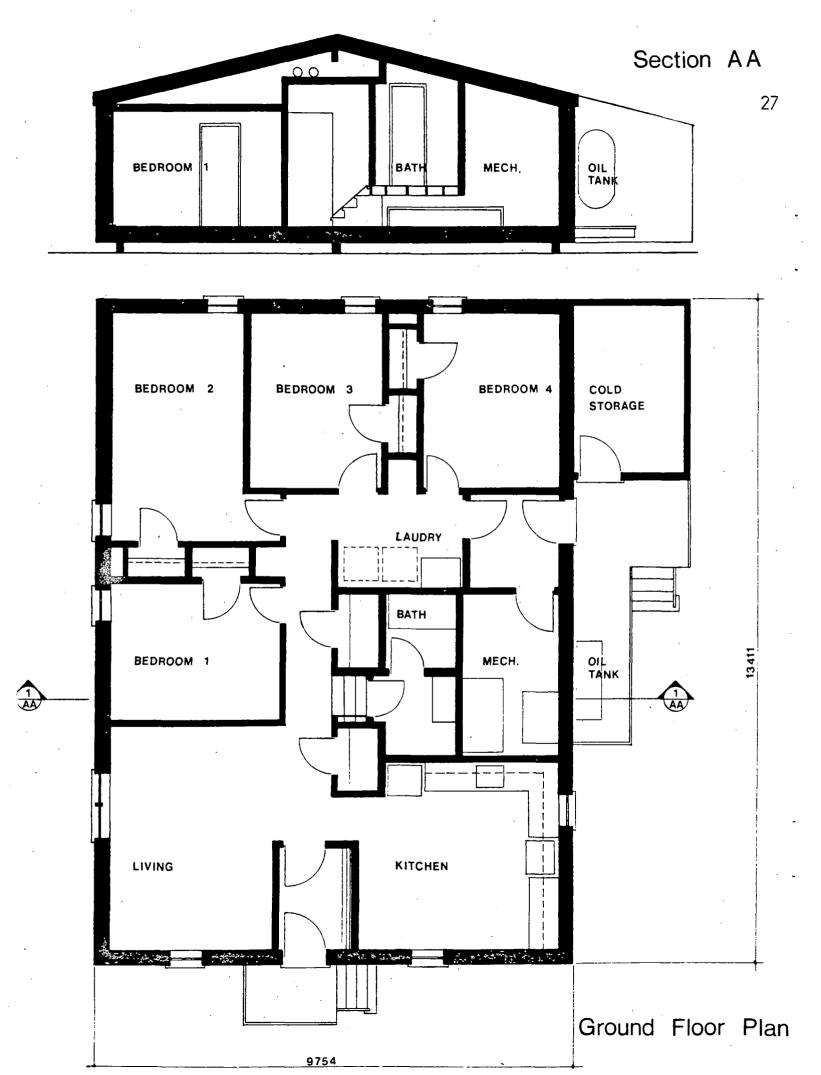
P.I.D. to complete data sheet.



Side Elevation



Front Elevation



HOUSE TYPE:

1984/85 Public Housing

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1984/1985

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

DESIGNED BY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF

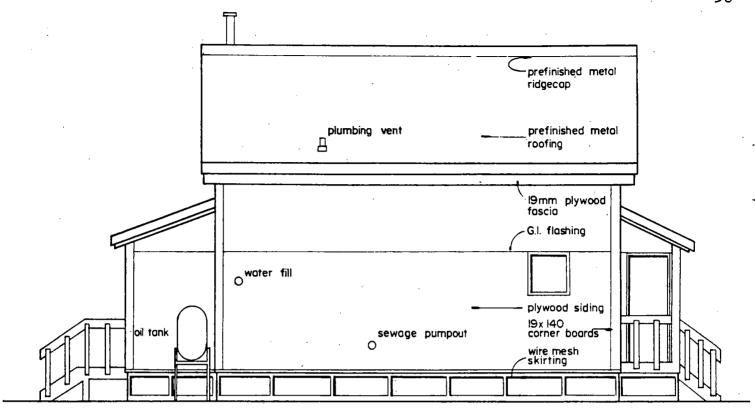
SALIENT FEATURES:

This design is the direct successor of the 'coldstream' unit and it's conventional counterpart. The main difference is in a revised roof design that reduces the pitch and permits the use of the whole of the upper floor space, increasing the size of all bedrooms.

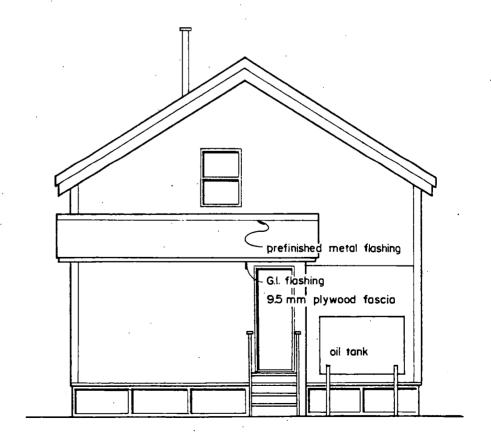
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

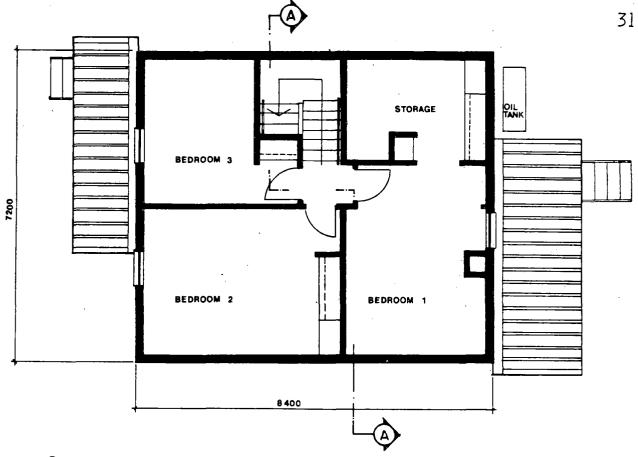
NWTHC to complete data sheet.



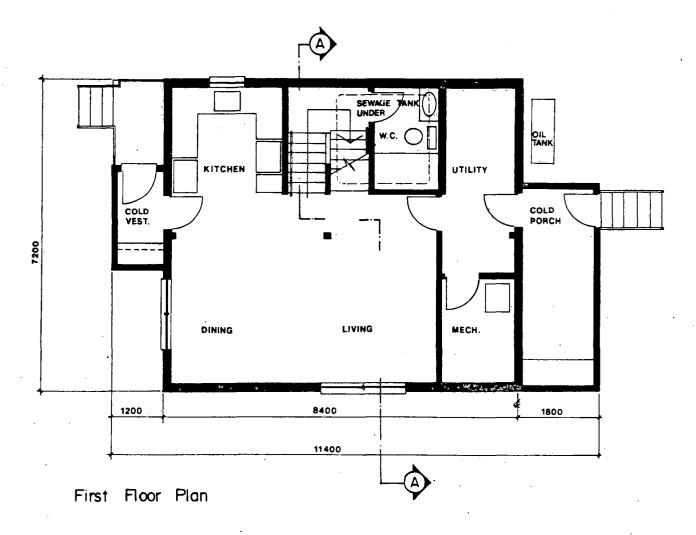
Left Elevation

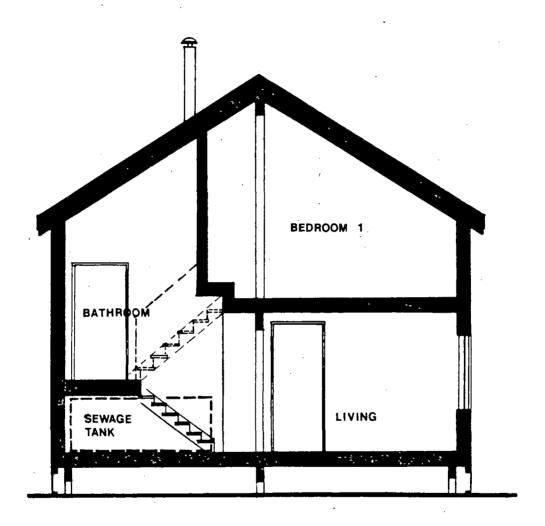


Rear Elevation



Second Floor Plan





Section AA

HOUSE TYPE:

Jumele. Four bedroom, two storey duplex (various

configurations available).

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1984/1985

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

Nouveau Québec

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Société d'habitation du Québec (S.H.Q.)

DESIGNED BY:

Selim Massouh, Serge Lépine Architects;

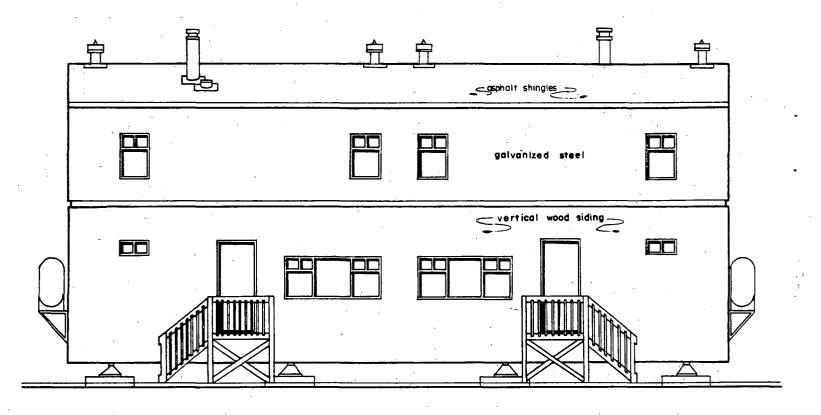
Jean-Claude Deblois, Engineer; René Gingras, Electrical Engineer

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

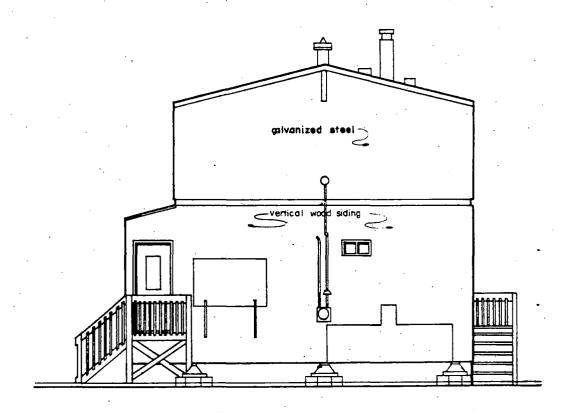
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

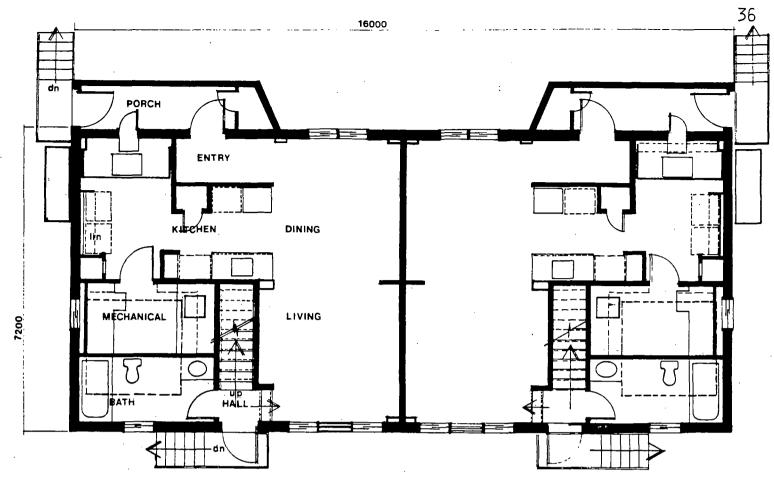
S.H.Q. to complete data sheets.



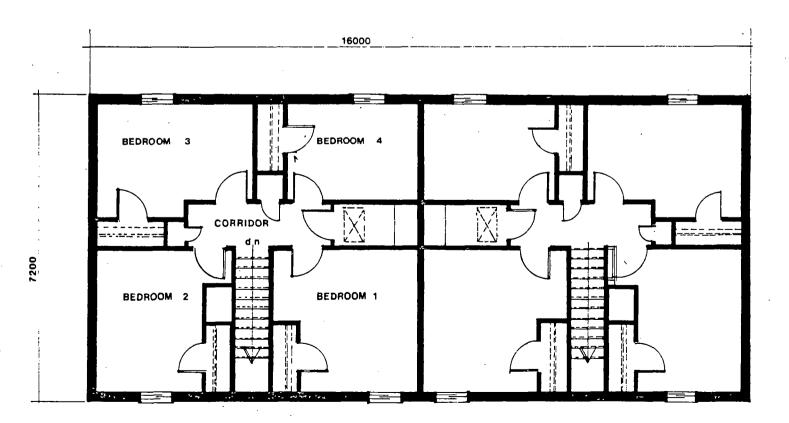
Front Elevation



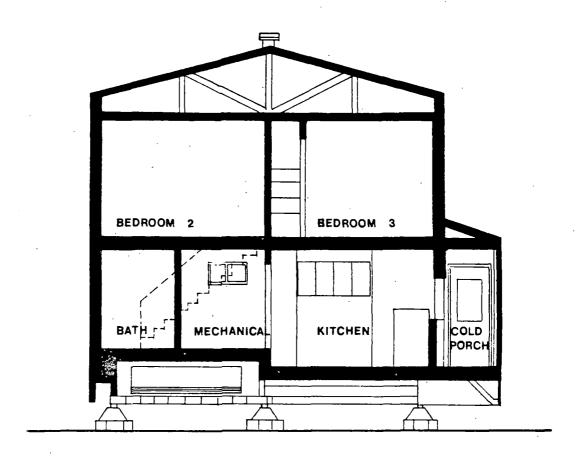
Side Elevation



Ground Floor (suspended basement)



Upper Floor



Section

HOUSE TYPE:

Keewatin. Three bedroom 'A'.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

Widely distributed across the North.

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

DESIGNED BY:

Person Buildings Ltd.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

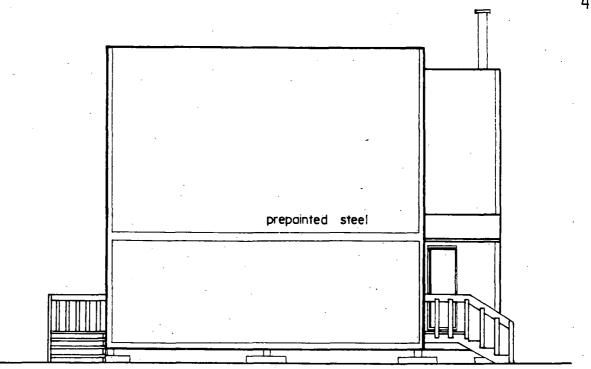
The arched wall/roof design eliminates the eaves, and permits a single form of construction to run continuously from the ground to the ridge, a particularly stable form of construction.

MONITORING REPORTS:

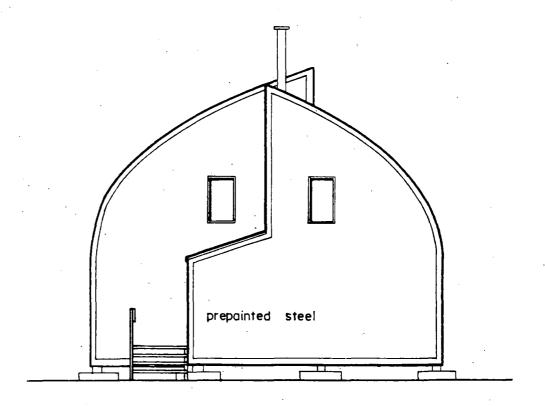
HISTORY:

This arched design has been used extensively across the Arctic and elsewhere for housing, nursing stations and other buildings, and has gained a good reputation for suitability and reliability.

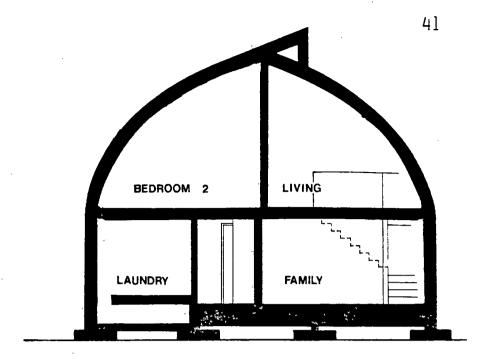
Regrettably, the firm who designed and manufactured the system has gone out of business.

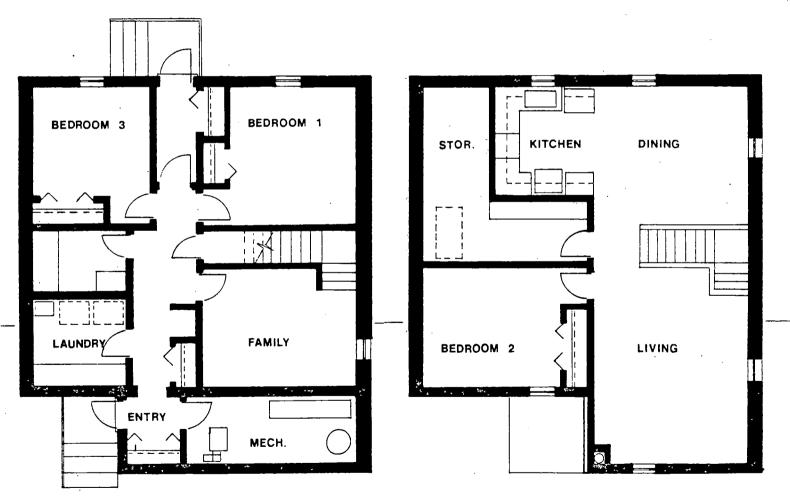


Side Elevation



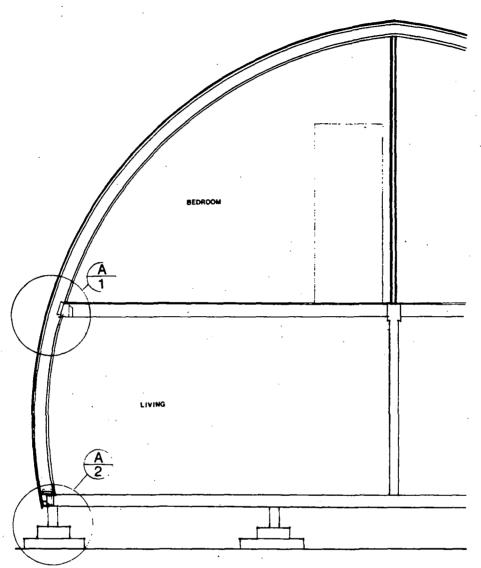
Front Elevation



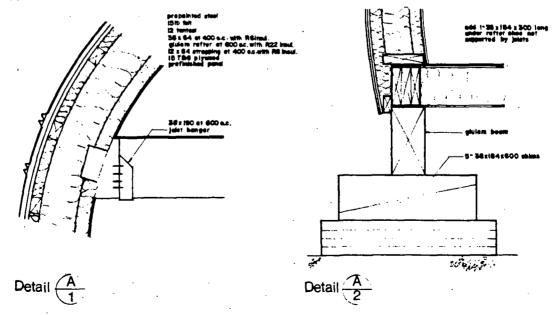


First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan



Typical Section



HOUSE TYPE:

Replacement House

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

1984 Construction Season

COST PER UNIT:

Varies

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

DESIGNED BY:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF

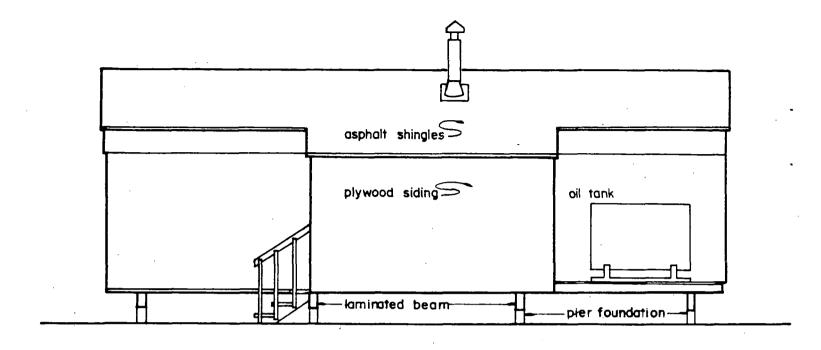
SALIENT FEATURES:

This was intended to be a 'back-to-basics' house, and was desinged to the minimum standards consistent with health, safety and comfort. The design of the suspended floor is particularly noteworthy.

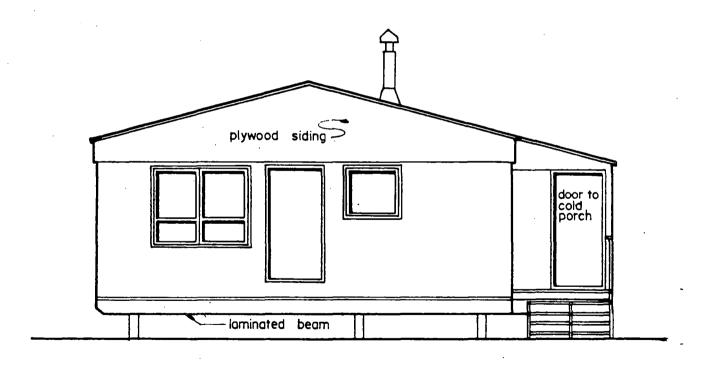
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

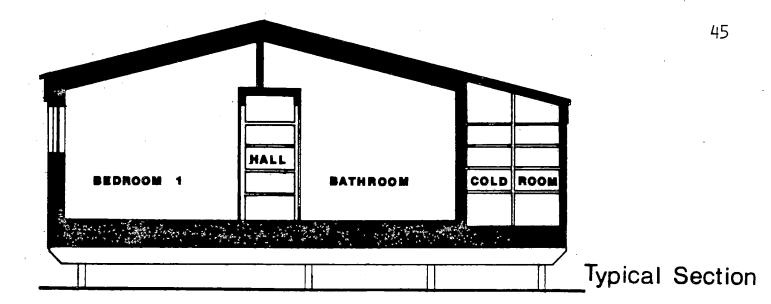
Originally designed to cost somewhere in the \$50 000 - \$60 000 range. It was, in fact, considerably more expensive. It is a clean and thoughtful design, and the higher price may have been due to preliminary over-optimism in estimating, over-priced bidding and to some over design of the wood frame.

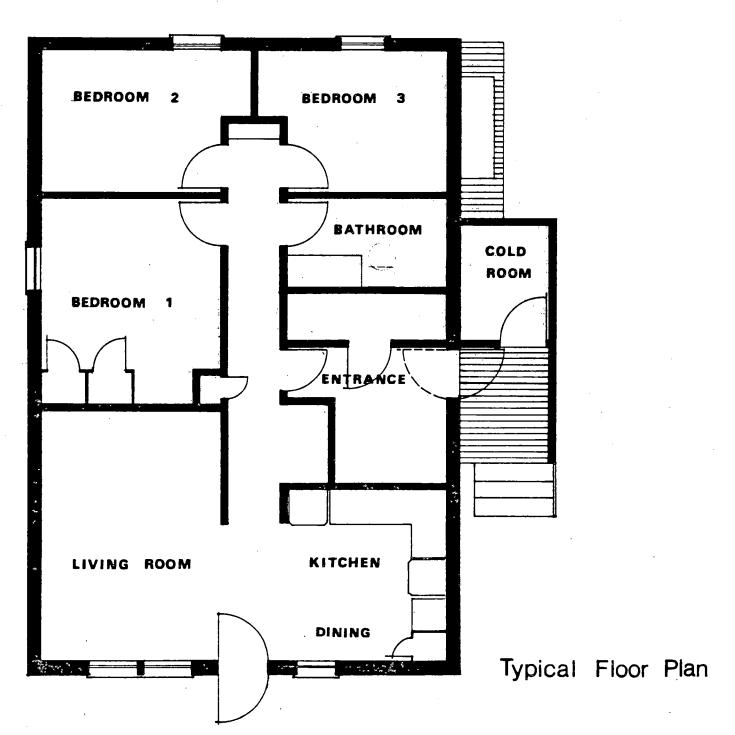


Right Side Elevation



Front Elevation





DATA SHEET

HOUSE TYPE:

INPHC. Lake Harbour.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

INPHC.

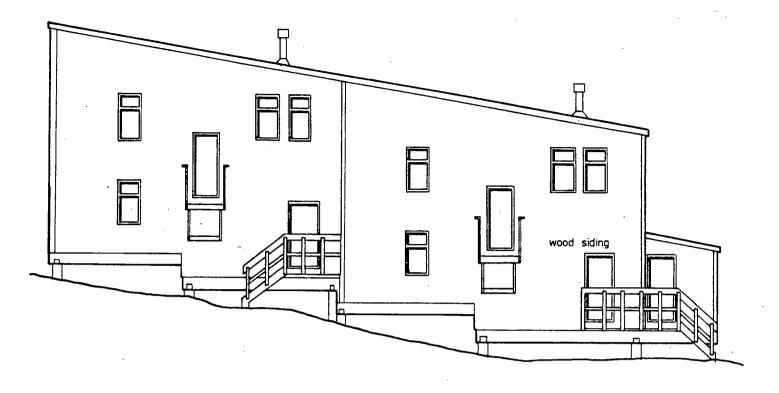
DESIGNED BY:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

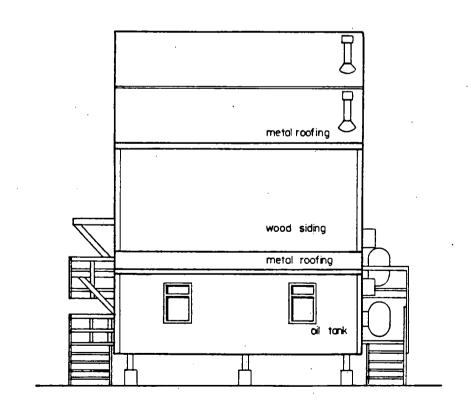
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

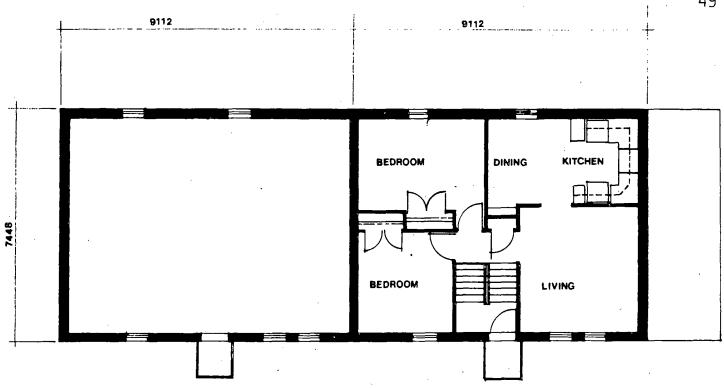
P.I.D. to complete data sheet.



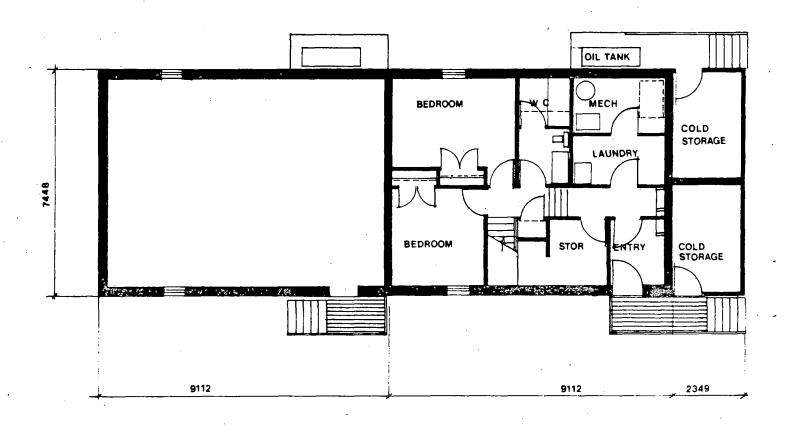
Front Elevation



Right Side Elevation



Upper Floor Plan



Lower Floor Plan

DATA SHEET

HOUSE TYPE:

Staff House. #426 and #598. Three bedroom, two storey 'suspended basement'.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

Frobisher Bay; Baker Lake.

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Department of Indian and Northern Development

DESIGNED BY:

Department of Indian and Norhtern Development

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

Designed for maximum energy efficiency. This house is one of the most effective constructed in

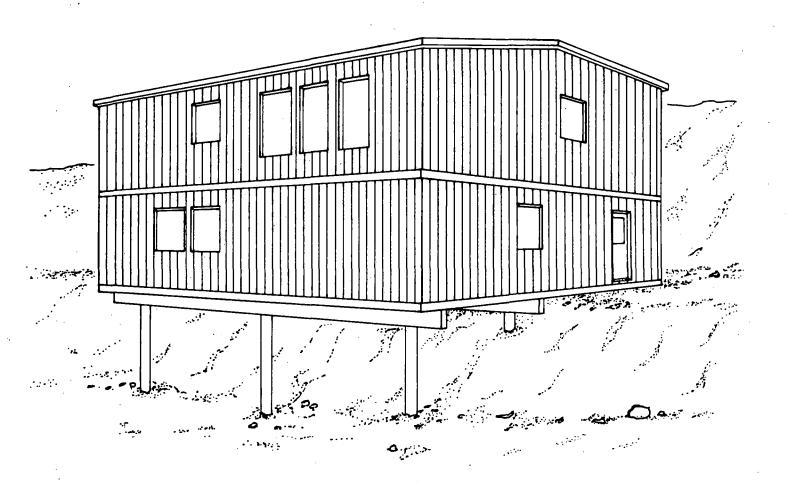
the north.

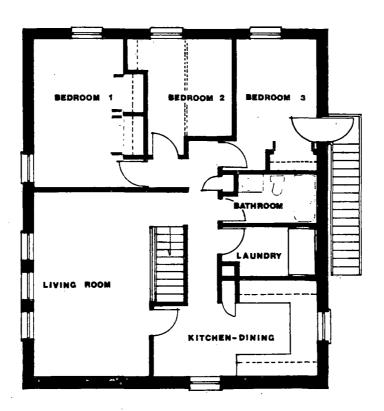
Panels were constructed in Quebec under careful supervision. All elements in the house are designed for long life under Arctic conditions.

MONITORING REPORTS:

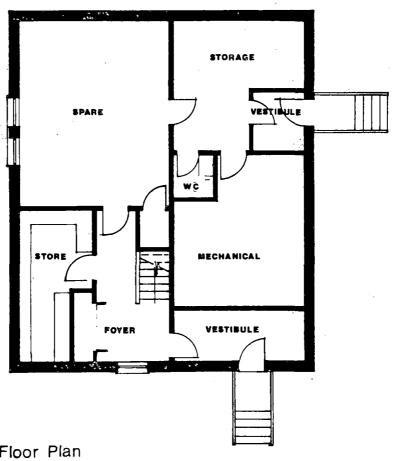
HISTORY:

The reason for success of these houses is the careful design of the buildings by people familiar with the Arctic and experienced in Arctic design, and secondly, the careful supervision of the construction process which did not permit field deviations from the design.

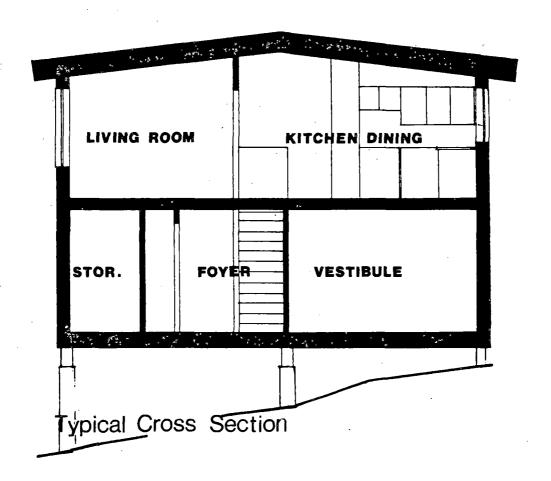




Upper Floor Plan



Lower Floor Plan (suspended) basement



DATA SHEET

HOUSE TYPE:

Alaska

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

COST PER UNIT:

LOCATION(S):

OWNER OR AUTHORITY:

Pacific Rim Housing Corporation (Check)

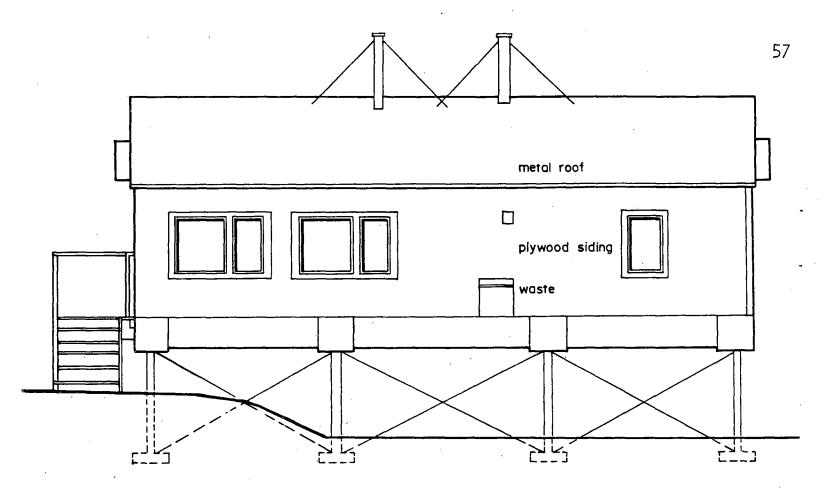
DESIGNED BY:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SALIENT FEATURES:

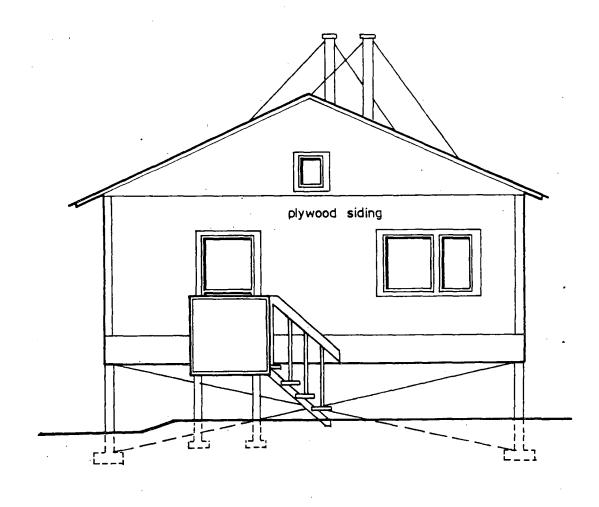
MONITORING REPORTS:

HISTORY:

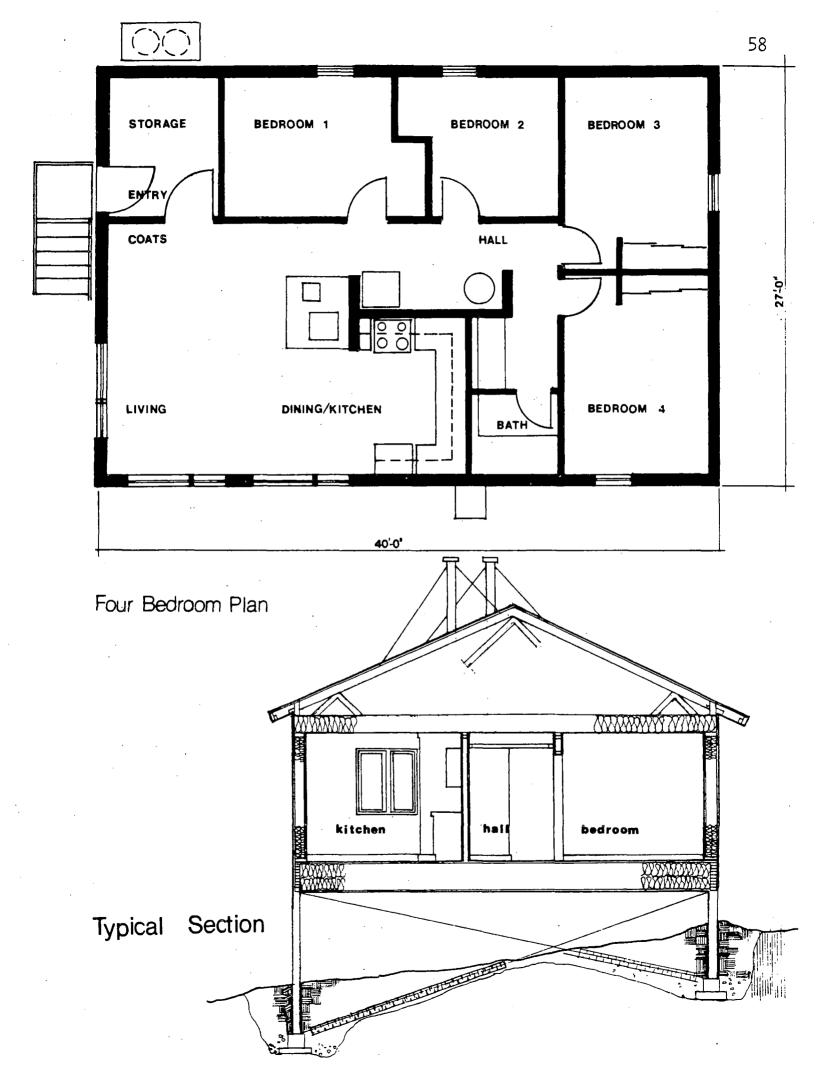
No information available. Check with HUD? Under memo of understanding.



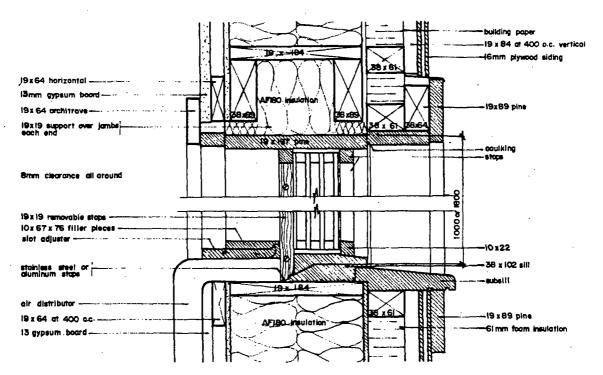
Front Elevation



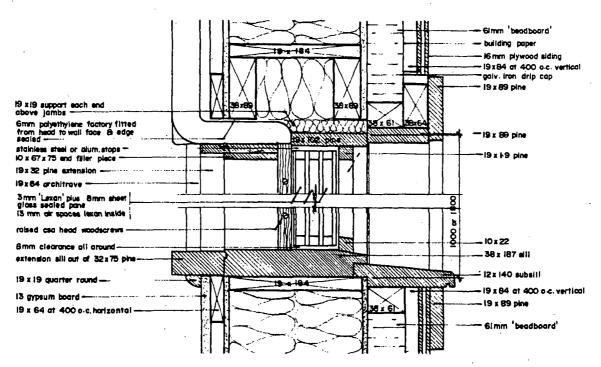
Side Elevation



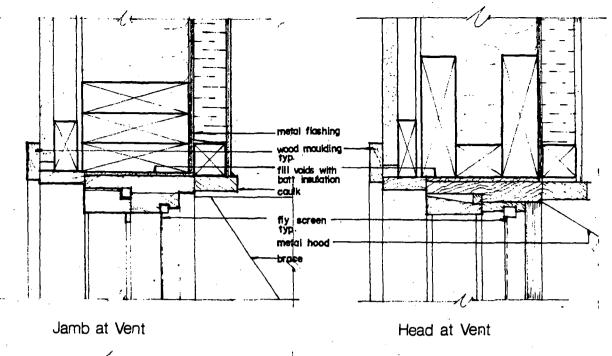
Miscellaneous Design Details and Construction Techniques



Upper Floor Window Section



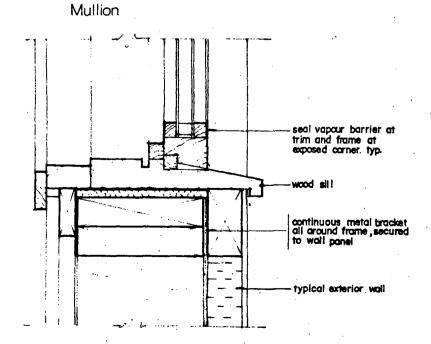
Lower Floor Window Section



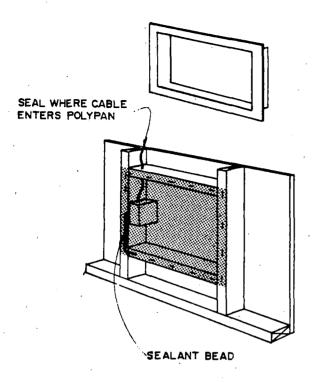
sediant

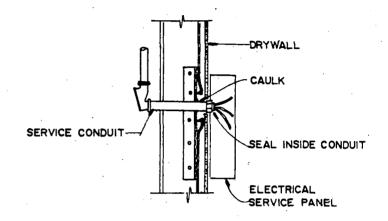
brace

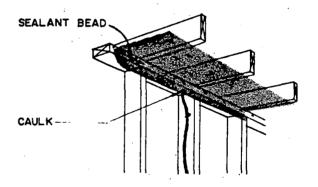
drainage holes typ.
sull eash in alum frame
double glazing sealed unit

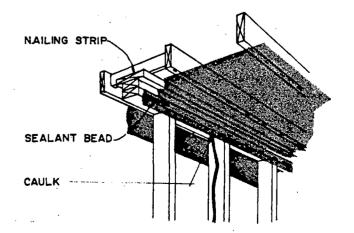


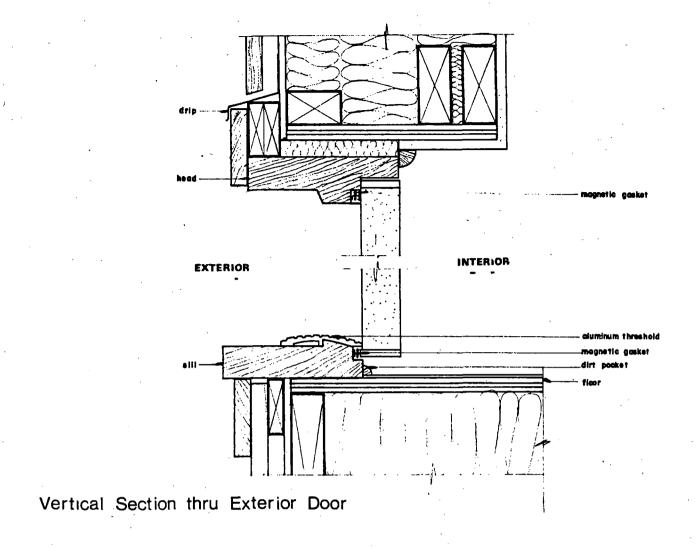
Window Sill

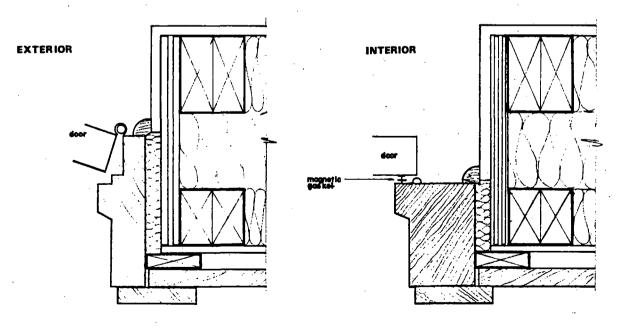






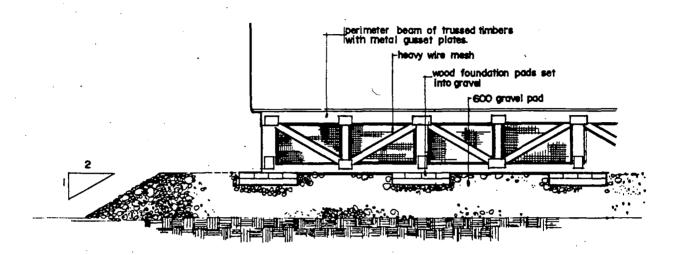






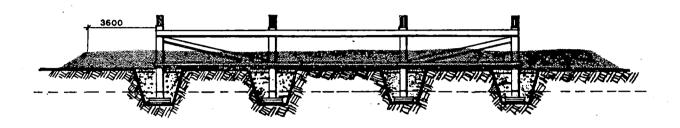
Horizontal Section of Jamb (normally hinged)

Horizontal Section of Jamb (modified jamb & hanging)

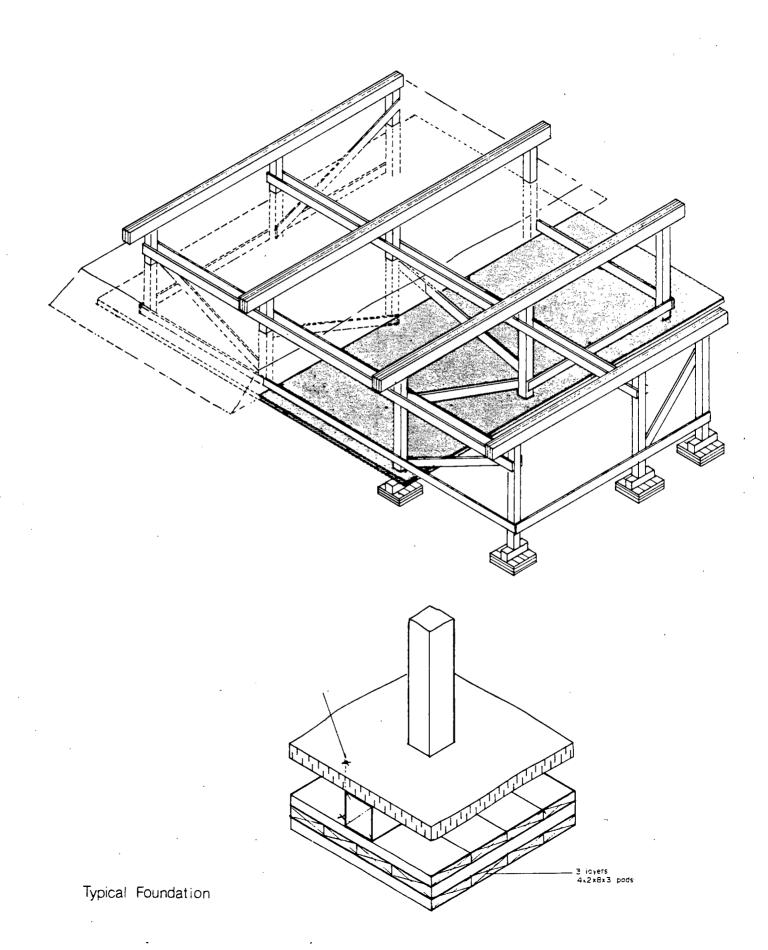


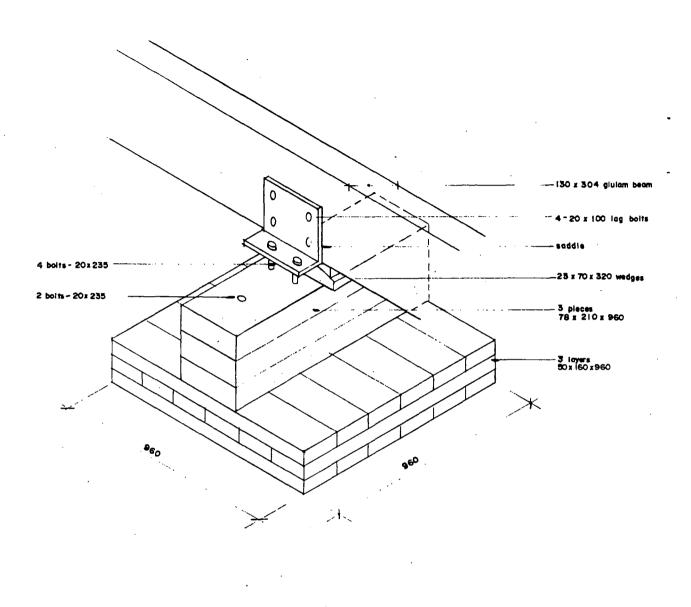
A Variant of Perimeter Beam Foundations Using Trusses

This system appears to have all the advantages of the solid perimeter beam; however, it also permits air to freely penetrate the crawl space and to maintain the permafrost over the full depth gravel pad. In addition, the wind can scour the underside of the building penetrating heavy snow drifting which can otherwise make access difficult.

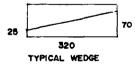


Gravel Pad with Concrete Footings

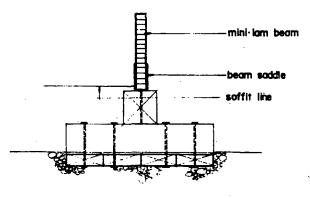


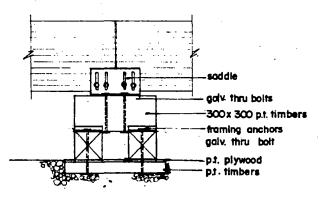


All wood is pressure treated. All metal is protective coated.



Above Grade Foundation System

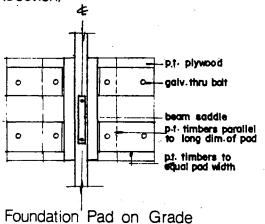




Foundation Pad on Grade (Section)

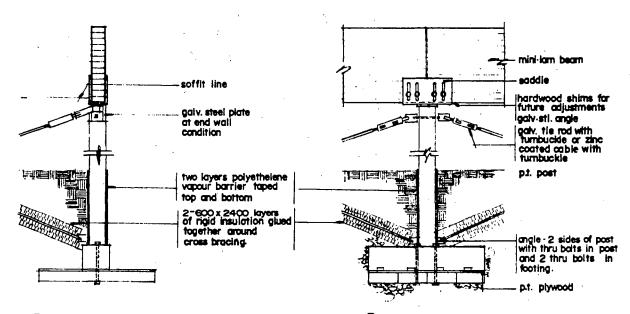
(Plan)

Foundation Pad on Grade (Elevation)



Note:

- ·mini-iam beams to be discontinuous over intermediate supports.
- all boits hot dip galvanized.



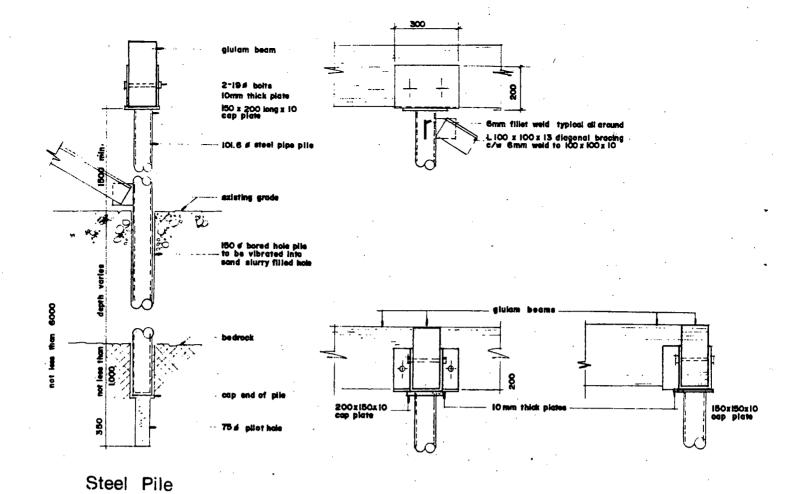
Post and Pad
(Section)

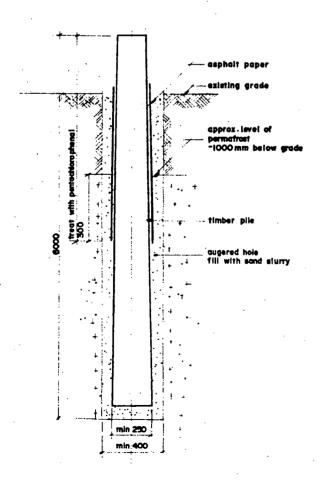
post

L width p.t. flot timber to equal pod width
p.t timber beam parallel to long dim. of pad.

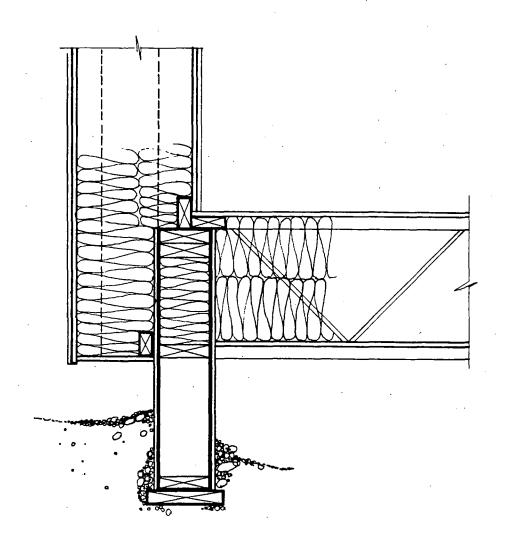
Post and Pad - Plan

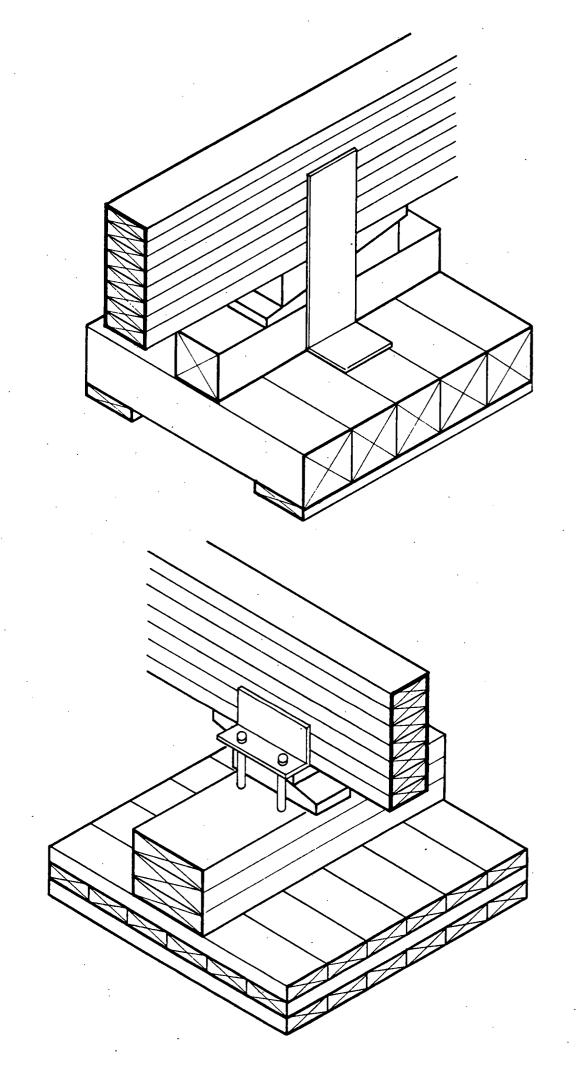
Post and Pad (Elevation)

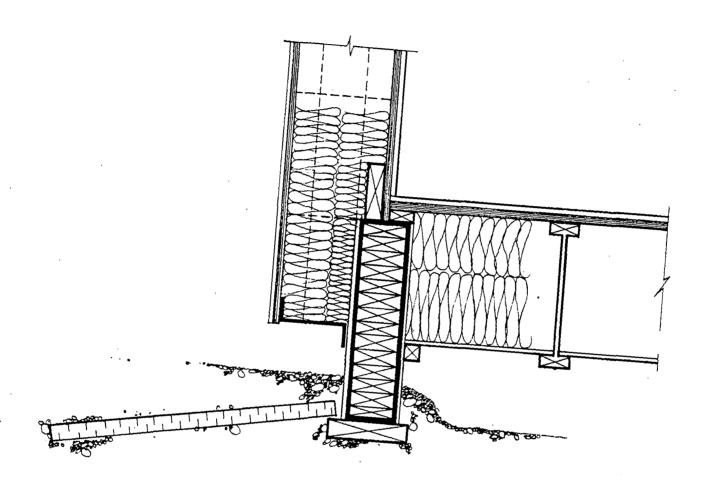




Typical Timber Pile Installation



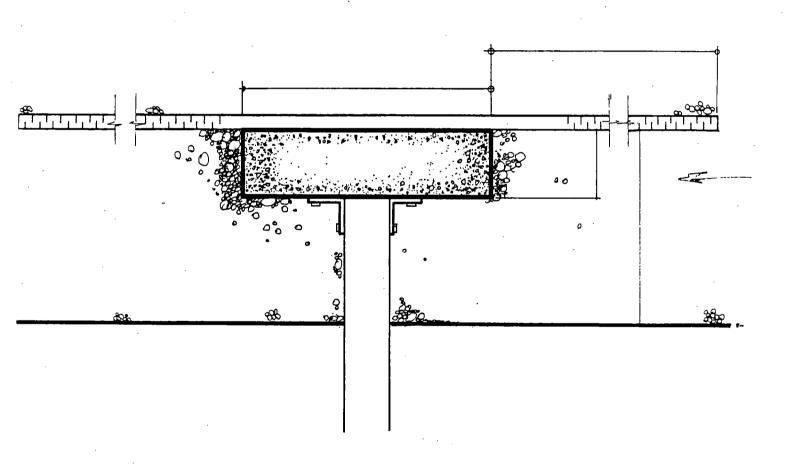


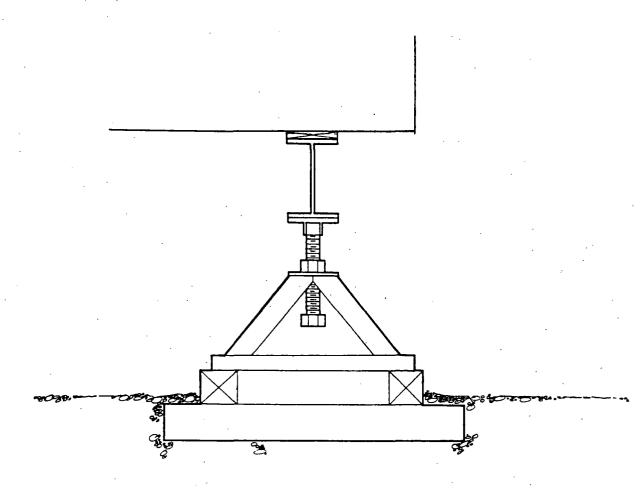


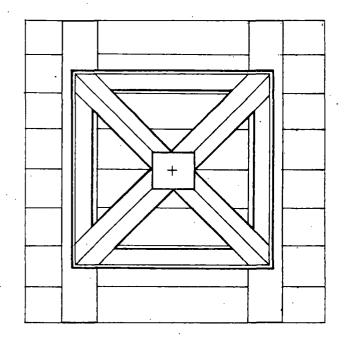
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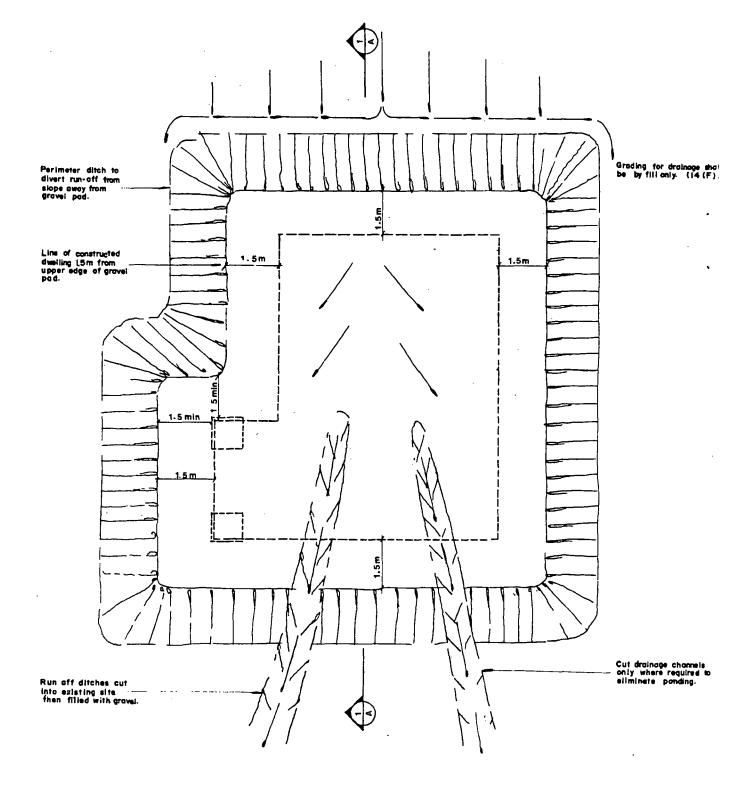
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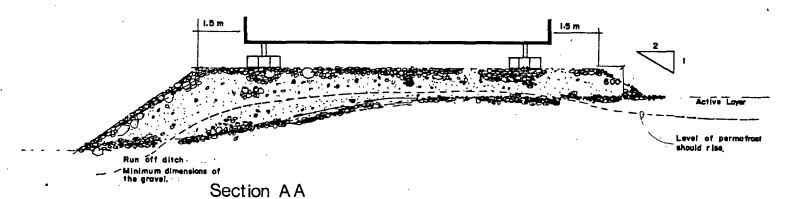


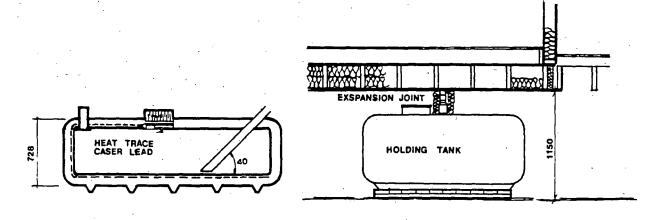






Gravel Pad for Sloping Site





Sewage Holding Tank Section & Installation