forms & functions



Back to the land

When Margaret and Grant Pomeroy bought a cottage on Ontario's Balsam Lake, complete with a dilapidated boathouse, the retired couple decided to do something unusual. Rather than replace the crumbling structure with a standard view-compromising building, the Pomeroys hired Toronto designers Adam Thom and Katja Sachse Thom to sink a new boathouse into the shore and cover it with sod.

The designers originally devised a scheme involving rock gabions as retaining walls with a separate roof. They eventually opted for a galvanized steel 'box culvert' produced by New Brunswick-based Atlantic Industries. Most often used in road construction for bridges and passageways, the culvert has a tubular shape that nicely accommodates a boat and has the added benefit of looking like the inside of a whale, or an upside-down boat.

The new structure maintains elements commonly associated with boathouse vernacular. The front face slopes back at a ten-degree angle, so the door falls back when opened, like a ship's hatch. The roof soil is held in place by a concrete rim pulled back slightly to expose the steel. The exterior is raw

cedar that has already turned grey to complement the concrete and steel. Water laps about one-third of the way into the boathouse. A wire wall at the back holds in place three feet of rock, separated from the soil by a an impermeable sheet. Inside, ordinary light bulbs are tucked behind steel and recessed in the deep corrugated grooves. "It's very simple, very utilitarian and low-maintenance," says Thom.

Although the neighbours were alarmed at first by the sight of a big hole and a brutallooking steel structure, they soon warmed to the new sod-covered boathouse – a good thing considering that, although the culvert is guaranteed for 75 years, Thom expects it will remain in place for 150 to 200 years. HEATHER MACKAY

A new boathouse on Ontario's Balsam Lake combines a galvanized steel culvert with a sod roof. Inside, water laps over a cedar floor.

