

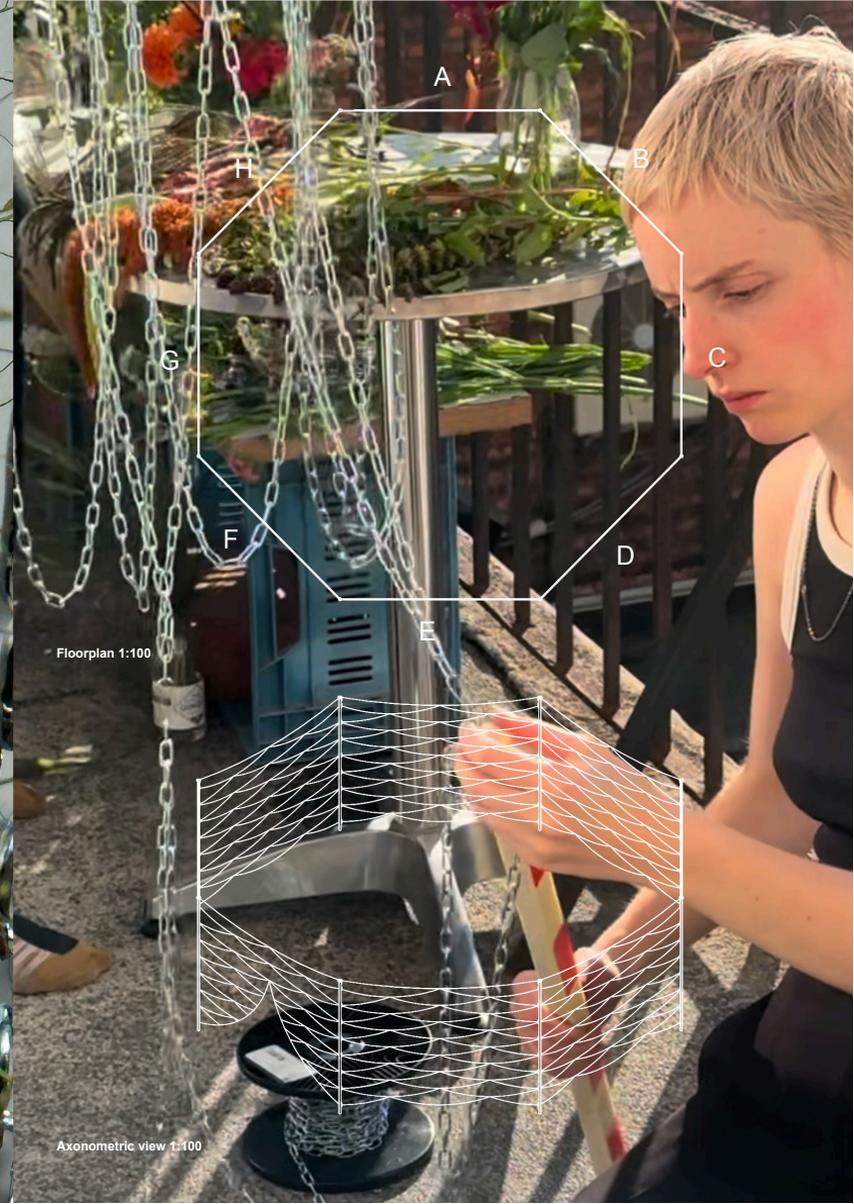
## WIND CHAMBER

Between Measurement and Feeling

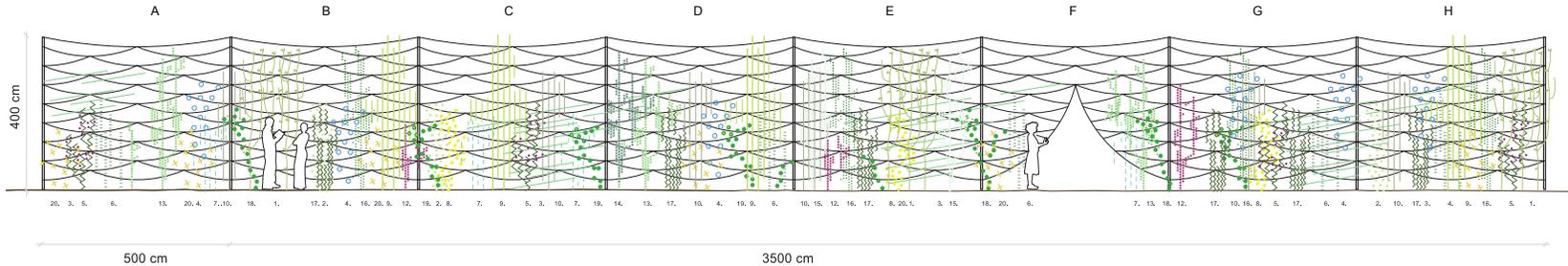
Wind Chamber is an evolving experience that examines the boundaries between the map and the territory, never shying away from playing both roles at once. Divining the chain-link structure's hard metal limits through its slowly creeping leafy layers leads visitors to discover the single, symmetrical fault in one of its otherwise identical eight panels.

The heart of the octagonal garden extends a concentrated moment for either reading the map, staying with perception, or any superimposition of the two. A medley of annual and perennial, native and exotic species conspires over seasons with a structure of graduated poles to form a spatialized, living graph that maps growth to time. However, through this same porous boundary, the wind also plays between plants and metal, and Wind Chamber creates the conditions for a particular audible index.

Fully demountable and reusable, no waste is created. No two visits to the Wind Chamber will be the same as it begins all metal web of chains, poles, hooks and carabiners, and ends intertwined with and indistinguishable from seasons of growth.



## Unrolled elevation of Wind chamber



Scale 1:100

### List of plants

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Cobaea scandens</i><br/>-Cathedral Bells</li> <li>2. <i>Dicentra scandens</i><br/>-Climbing bleeding heart</li> <li>3. <i>Echinocystis lobata</i><br/>-Wild cucumber</li> <li>4. <i>Ipomoea tricolor</i> 'Heavenly Blue'<br/>-Morning glory</li> <li>5. <i>Lathyrus odoratus (annual)</i><br/>-Sweet pea</li> <li>6. <i>Phaeolus vulgaris</i><br/>-Common bean</li> <li>7. <i>Pisum sativum</i> 'Blauwschokker'<br/>-Blue-podded pea</li> <li>8. <i>Tropaeolum peregrinum</i><br/>-Canary creeper</li> <li>9. <i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Issai' (self pollinating)<br/>-Hardy kiwi (self-fertile)</li> <li>10. <i>Actinidia kolomikta</i> 'Arctic Beauty' (male)<br/>-Hardy kiwi (male)</li> <li>11. <i>Actinidia kolomikta</i> 'September Sun' (female)<br/>-Hardy kiwi (female)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. <i>Clematis Alpina</i> 'Ruby'<br/>-Alpine Clematis</li> <li>13. <i>Clematis Macropetala</i> 'Blue Bird'<br/>-Downy clematis</li> <li>14. <i>Clematis</i> 'Blue Boy'<br/>-Clematis</li> <li>15. <i>Clematis</i> 'White Swan'<br/>-Clematis</li> <li>16. <i>Clematis tangutica</i><br/>-Clematis</li> <li>17. <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i><br/>-Perennial sweet pea</li> <li>18. <i>Lonicera dioica</i><br/>-Limbber honeysuckle</li> <li>19. <i>Lonicera hirsuta</i><br/>-Hairy honeysuckle</li> <li>20. <i>Tropaeolum ciliatum</i><br/>-Perennial nasturtium</li> </ul> |
|---|--|
- annual  
 hardy  
 \*edible  
 \*\*native

Annual climbers (1-8) trace a single season's arc from germination to full extension, flowering, and decay. Fast-growing species such as *Cobaea scandens* and *Echinocystis lobata* can reach several metres in one summer. The deep blue morning flowers of *Ipomoea tricolor* and the edible foliage of *Tropaeolum* and *Pisum sativum* bring daily shifts in colour, scent, and texture.

Hardy and perennial climbing plants (9-20) provide the continuity and structure of the wall's living architecture. Woody climbers such as *Clematis* persist through winter, leafing out each spring in cycles registering duration, resilience, and place. Their steady growth offers structure for more transient annuals to attach, weave, and retreat around. *Lonicera dioica*, *Lonicera hirsuta*, and *Celastrus scandens* further anchor the project in the local ecology, sustaining pollinators, birds, and insects through the seasons.

### Detail drawing of one module

