Autonomous Housing for an Indigenous Sovereignty

1 **Local resources**
   Locally available wood and stone can be easily transported from the surrounding forests to the site by the community.

2 **Construction & knowledge transfer**
The proposed assembly system makes use of carpentry and traditional methods of construction, from the foundations to the roof. The skills necessary for the construction are already known locally and can be taught within the community.

3 **Energy autonomy**
The strategic choice and placement of a wood stove means the community is more independent when it comes to its energy source.

---

Who?
Indigenous peoples in Canada
- There are 1.7 million Indigenous people in Canada, almost 6% of the country’s population, and they live in both urban and rural areas.
- They are 320 nation groups that are divided into five isolated regions.

Why?
Economic independence
- The housing projects undertaken by non-aboriginal Canadian architects are often disregarded by the aboriginal communities.
- In indigenous society, a house is a symbol of identity and the economic means of a family.

How?
Collaboration
- A dialogue between the architect and the community is established to understand their needs.
- This leads to the development of a participatory project that respects their cultural and economic needs.

**1. Local resources**
- Locally available wood and stone can be easily transported from the surrounding forests to the site by the community.

**2. Construction and knowledge transfer**
- The proposed assembly system makes use of carpentry and traditional methods of construction, from the foundations to the roof. The skills necessary for the construction are already known locally and can be taught within the community.

**3. Energy autonomy**
- The strategic choice and placement of a wood stove means the community is more independent when it comes to its energy source.