



First People's House | Alfred Waugh

Formline Architecture

FOREWORD

Students centres were first built in British Columbia, which was once more at the heart of this change. They have become more and more frequent on University Campuses and often added to existing buildings now throughout the country. An example of a student center that has been recently built is The Indigenous Sharing and Learning Center located within the Parker Building at Laurentian University main campus. However, for the University of Victoria, BC, the increase of enrolled First Nations students led to the creation of the First People's House.





01

**ALFRED WAUGH &
MAJOR COMMISSIONS**

02

**WHAT IS INDIGENOUS
ARCHITECTURE ?**

03

PROCESS

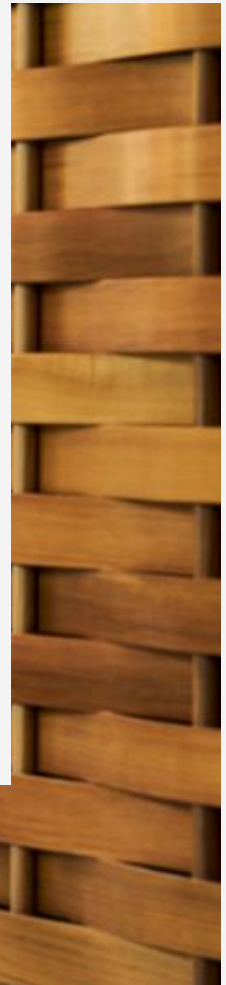
04

**WHAT'S
HAPPENING
NOW ?**

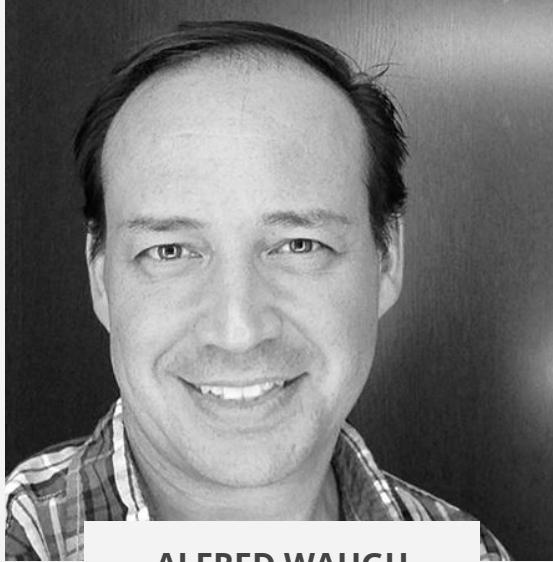


01 ALFRED WAUGH

Biography & Major Commissions



BIOGRAPHY



ALFRED WAUGH

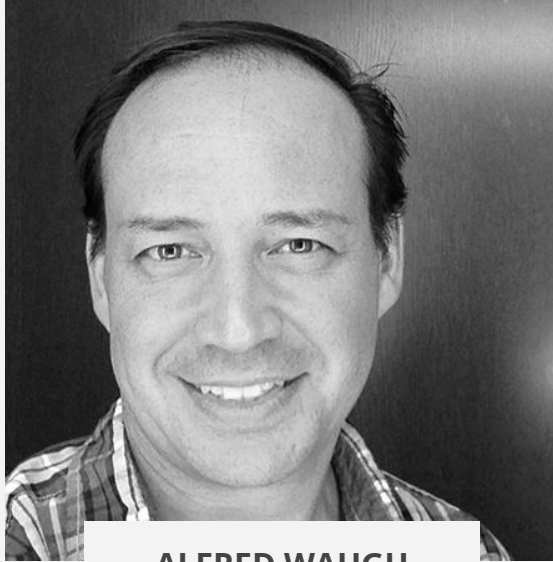
Architect, AIBC, MRAIC, LEED
AP
President/Founder of Formline
Architecture

Born in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, however his First Nation community is Fond du Lac located in Northern Saskatchewan.

His mother is a Residential School survivor

They lived off the land and their household had no running water. They ate what they could catch. He believes the way he was raised is the reason for his strong relationship to the land.

EDUCATION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS



ALFRED WAUGH

Architect, AIBC, MRAIC, LEED
AP
President/Founder of Formline
Architecture

Before pursuing his studies in architecture, Waugh achieved a Bachelor's of Arts majoring in Urban and Regional Analysis at the University of Lethbridge located in Alberta

He became the first Indigenous person to graduate from the University of British Columbia's School of Architecture

He is one of a handful of registered Indigenous Architects in Canada and first to become LEED Certified.

Founder and President of Formline Architecture and Urbanism

MAJOR COMMISSIONS

West Coast



Starting in the 90's new buildings of other types, such as cultural centres and interpretive centres started emerging in First Nations communities, however, towards the 2000's there was a shift towards larger projects and flourishing diversity of building types.

NICOLA VALLEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

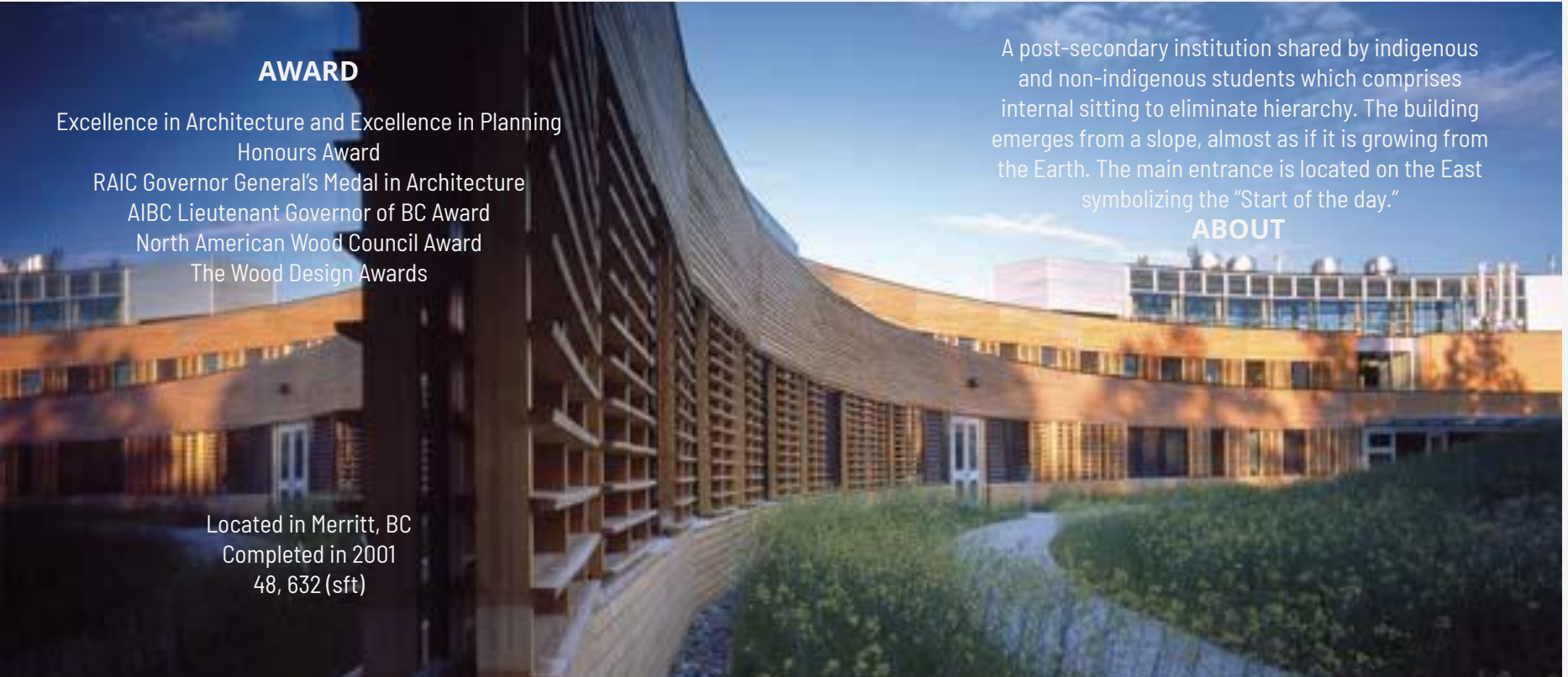
AWARD

Excellence in Architecture and Excellence in Planning
Honours Award
RAIC Governor General's Medal in Architecture
AIBC Lieutenant Governor of BC Award
North American Wood Council Award
The Wood Design Awards

Located in Merritt, BC
Completed in 2001
48, 632 (sft)

A post-secondary institution shared by indigenous and non-indigenous students which comprises internal sitting to eliminate hierarchy. The building emerges from a slope, almost as if it is growing from the Earth. The main entrance is located on the East symbolizing the "Start of the day."

ABOUT



BUILDING ELEMENTS



TRANSPARENT



REVITALIZATION



TECHNOLOGY



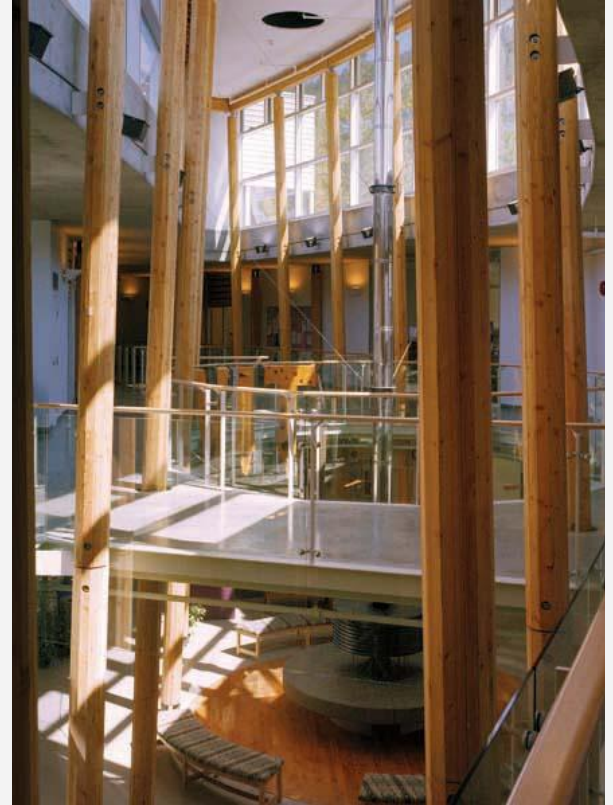
COMMUNITY



EDUCATION



SUSTAINABLE



SQUAMISH LIL' WAT CULTURAL CENTRE

AWARD

Canadian Wood Council Award, Use of Red Cedar

Located in Whistler, BC
Completed in November 2008
31,000 (sft)

This building contributes to the preservation of Squamish and Lil'Wat Culture by respecting the landscape and by acting as a literal and figurative pathway to the forest

ABOUT



BUILDING ELEMENTS



PRESERVATION



TRADITION



MATERIALITY



COMMUNITY



EDUCATION



SUSTAINABLE



UBC INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL HISTORY AND DIALOGUE CENTRE

AWARD

BC Wood Design Award
Wood Design and Building Award
Architectural Woodwork Manufacturers of Canada
AWMAC
Excellence in Design of Architectural Woodwork

Located in Vancouver, BC
Completed in April 2017
6, 670 (sft)

Symbolizes an important moment in Canadian History,
an exhibition space, public programming area and
classroom use

ABOUT



BUILDING ELEMENTS



TRANSPARENT



REVITALIZATION



MATERIALITY



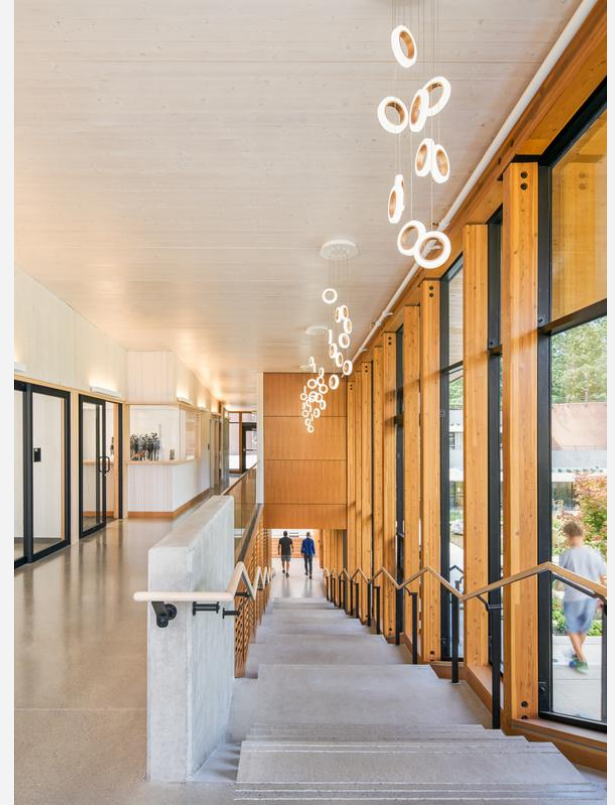
COMMUNITY



EDUCATION



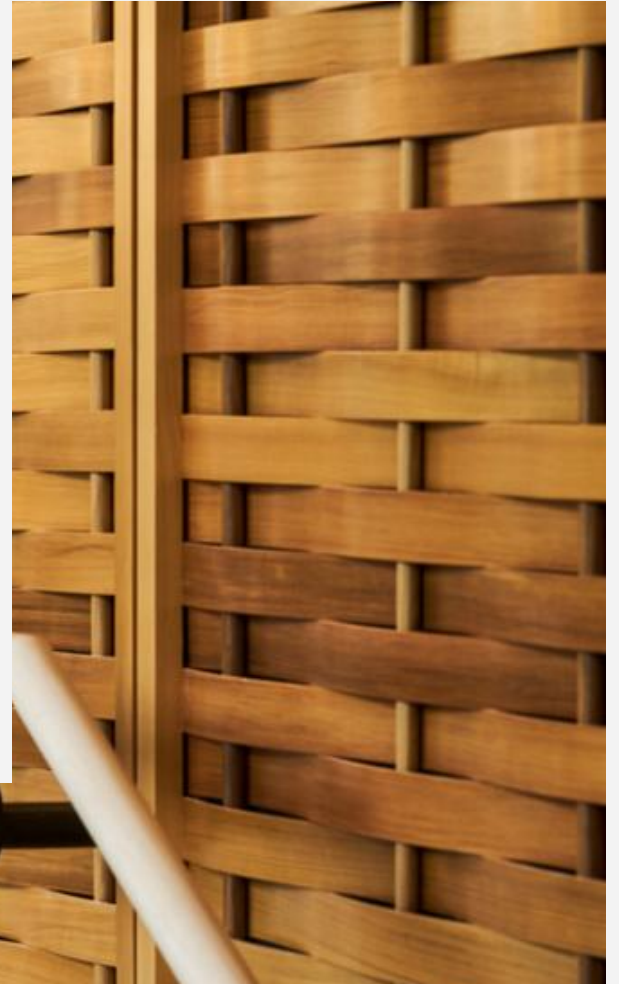
SUSTAINABLE



FIRST PEOPLES HOUSE

The image shows the exterior of the First Peoples House, a modern building with a light-colored, textured facade. A glass-enclosed walkway or bridge extends from the building over a body of water, featuring a wooden base and glass railings. The scene is set against a clear blue sky and lush green trees. The text "FIRST PEOPLES HOUSE" is overlaid in large, white, bold letters across the center of the image.

“Architect Alfred Waugh created a luminous and elegant structure let on a small plot with Indigenous plants and a pond. Carefully detailed, the simple elongated building was designed with environmental performance in mind, inspired by traditional techniques that enabled native communities to persist through harsh climatic conditions over centuries. It features a remarkable central gathering space with woven cedar interiors.” – Odile Henault



"The Home away from Home for Indigenous Students"

"It is a place of culture, honour and spirit"

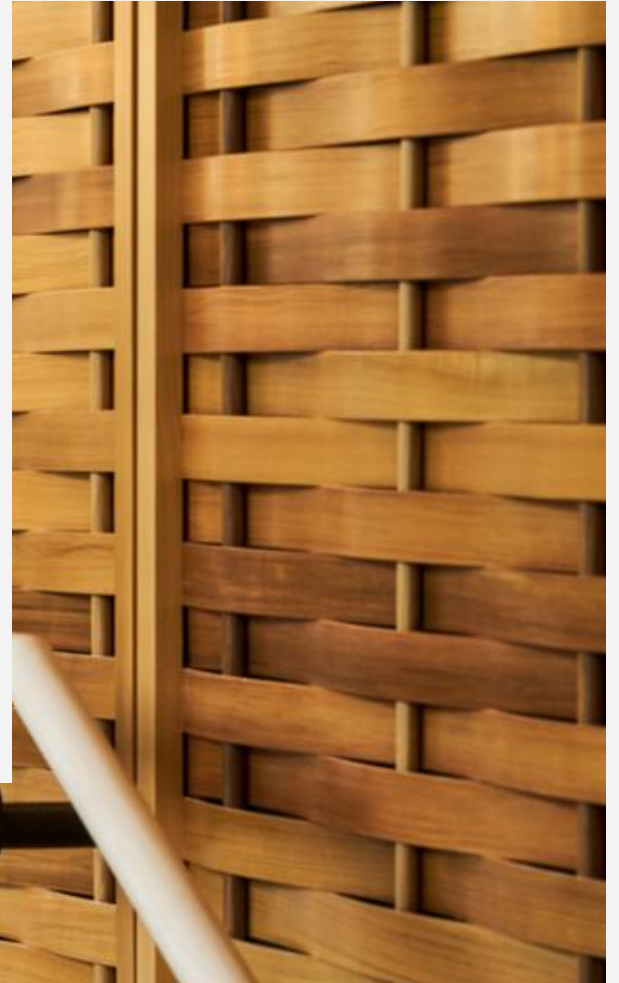


Alfred Waugh, Kenneth Wong and Amanda Wallace

Classrooms, offices, study spaces, ceremonial spaces, lounges for Elders and students

Art and artifacts from the Coast Salish people and other communities are exhibited in the foyer and corridors

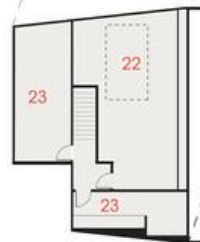
Received LEED Gold Certification in 2011





LEGEND

- 1 ENTRANCE LOBBY
- 2 OUTDOOR COUNSELLING DECK
- 3 ELDERS COURTYARD
- 4 WEST ENTRANCE
- 5 SOUTH DECK AND BARBECUE AREA
- 6 CEREMONIAL HALL
- 7 KITCHEN
- 8 DANCER CHANGE ROOMS
- 9 ELDERS LOUNGE
- 10 STAFF LOUNGE
- 11 STUDENT NATIVE UNION
- 12 STUDENT GRADUATE SOCIETY
- 13 ADMINISTRATION RECEPTION
- 14 OPEN WORKSPACE
- 15 FACULTY OFFICE

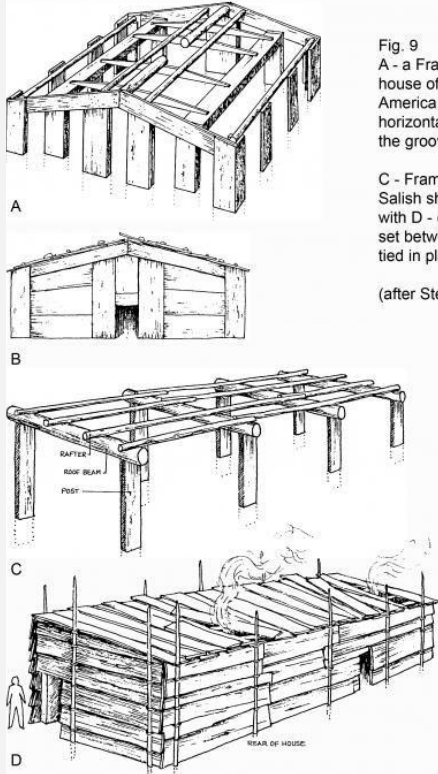


COAST SALISH INFLUENCE

Fig. 9
A - a Framework of a Tsimshian house of the northwest coast of America, with B - (below) the horizontal wall planks fitted into the grooved wall posts.

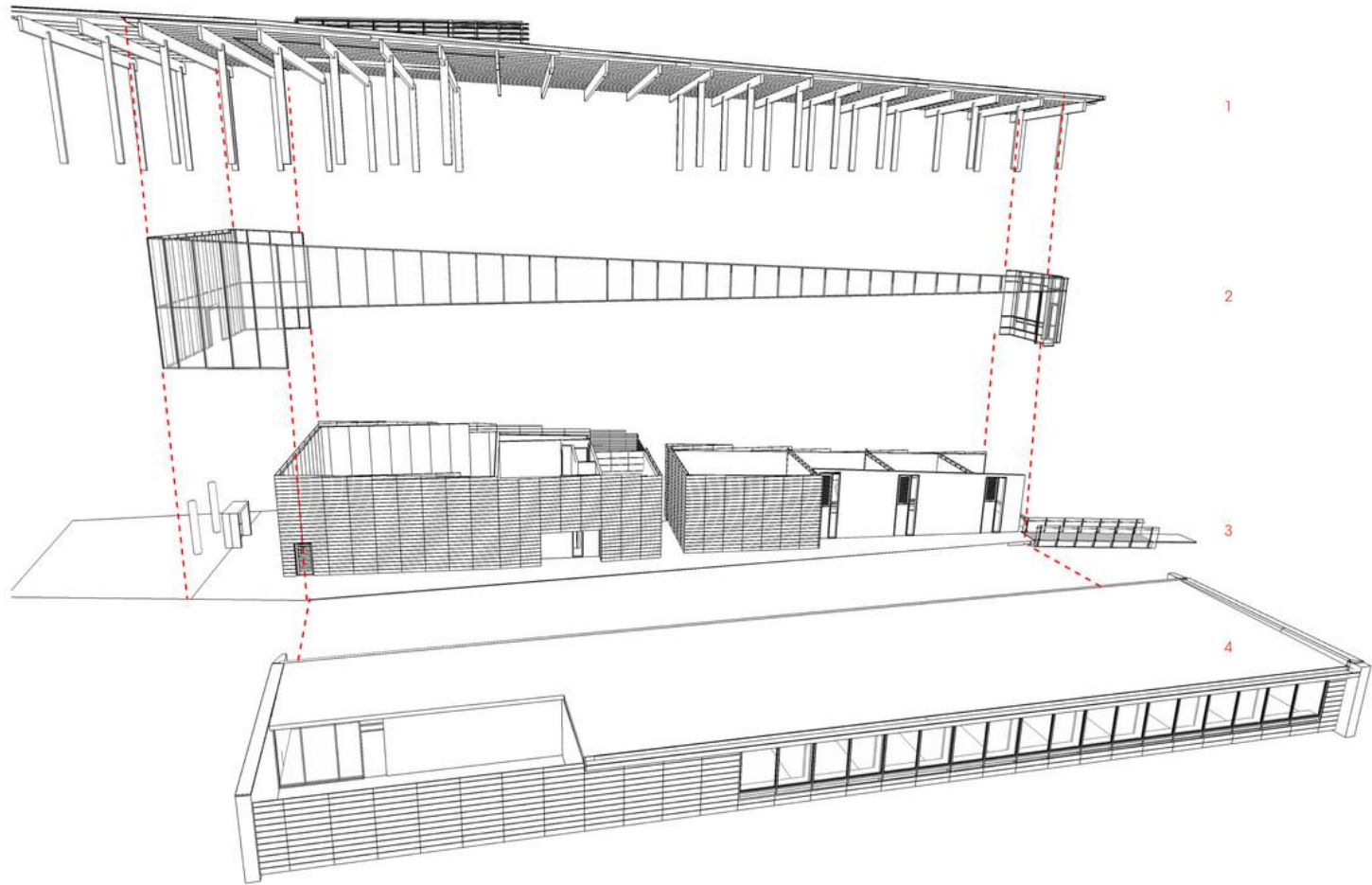
C - Framework of a Coast Salish shedroof house, with D - (below) the wall planks set between pairs of poles and tied in place.

(after Stewart 1984)



Waugh's First Peoples House was heavily influenced from the traditional Coast Salish House and many of those traditional building elements are reflected in this student centre with the use of hybrid heavy timber post and beam structural system joined by steel connectors and glulam rivets. Local materials, western red cedar and wild grasses.





ART + ARCHITECTURE

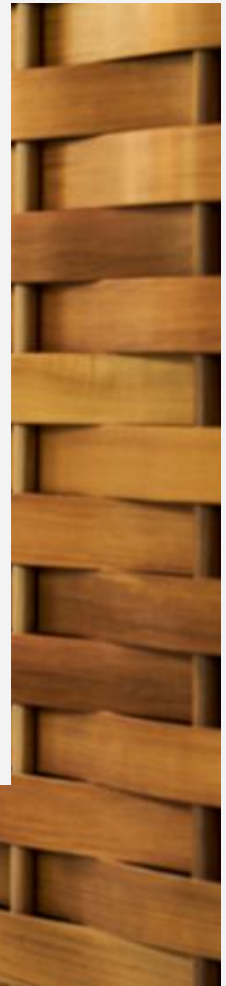
Alfred Waugh collaborated with Richard Harry who hand-crafted the beautiful ceremonial hall's door, as well as Charles Elliott who carved the traditional house posts.

The horizontally cladded cedar planks are closely linked with the construction methods of the Coast Salish House.





02 INDIGENOUS ARCHITECTURE





Responds to existing landscape

Deeply rooted in the notion of *place* and *people*

Indigenous Architecture is considered a *new wave of groundbreaking* architecture

Cultural and geographic references / materiality

It has come a long way and must continue to be revitalized

“It is not seen as a dignification like drafting a tipi on the side of the building but looking at the precedents of Indigenous Architecture of that region, having a deep connection to the land and working with it through passive design and existing site conditions.” – Alfred Waugh



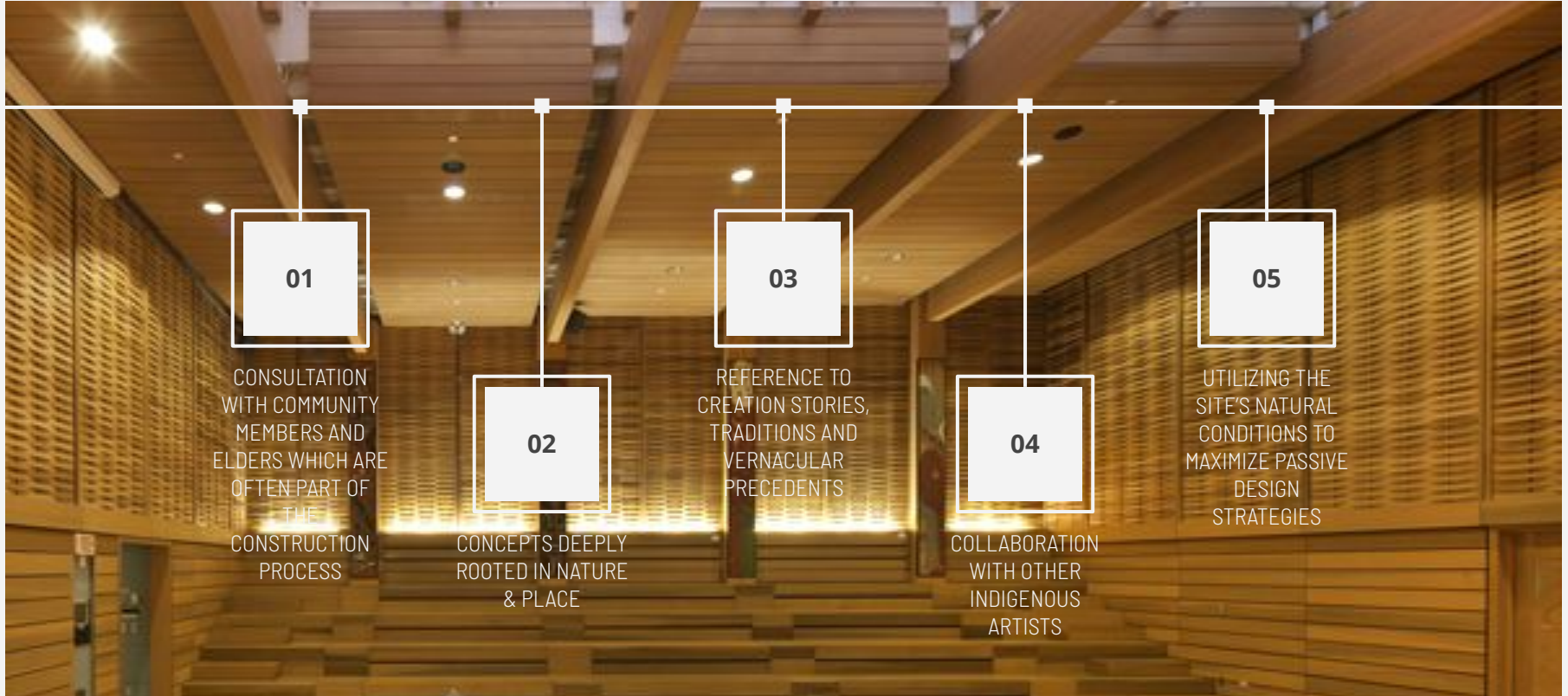
03 PROCESS



“We look at developing architecture that is both sensitive to the environment but it also sensitive to the culture of the people. We develop buildings that foster pride for the people and also see sustainable ideas and who they are as people and looking at their cultural past for ideas to inspire sustainable concepts. At the end of the day we have a building that is reflective of the culture, established in identity, ceded in the past but also reduces its energy use but is all derived from the people themselves. It reinforce the idea of First Nations people as custodians of nature.” – Alfred Waugh



DESIGN PROCESS





04
WHAT'S
HAPPENING
NOW ?



WHAT'S HAPPENING TODAY ?

Canada - Wide



Emerging Indigenous Architecture is starting to venture outside of British Columbia, across the country.

“The building was made to evoke Indigenous Culture, but it could refer to any specific First Nation. As the son of a mother who went to residential school system it was extremely important to me to design a building that would be a symbol of resiliency and pride for all First Nations People.” – Alfred Waugh

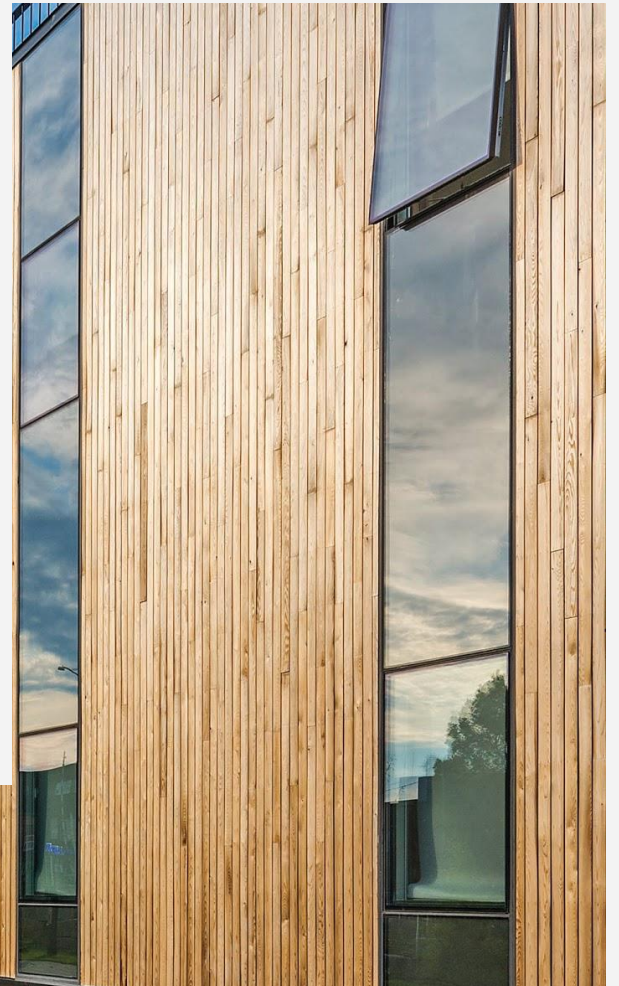




CONCLUDING REMARKS



“As the train rattles by, students hover around laptops to discuss community-led projects in places like Chapleau, Powassan, Sault Ste. Marie, or Wahnapiatae First Nation... Occasionally Elders lead small ceremonies to offer a prayer and smudge to our students, faculty and community members, in hopes of positive progress... This is already a school of architecture like no other, and it’s just getting started.” –David Fortin



Bibliography

FIRST PEOPLES HOUSE PHOTOS BY NIC LEHOUX

<https://formline.ca/FIRST-PEOPLES-HOUSE-LEED-Gold>

UBC INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL HISTORY AND DIALOGUE CENTRE PHOTOS BY ANDREW LATREILLE

<https://formline.ca/INDIAN-RESIDENTIAL-SCHOOL-HISTORY-AND-DIALOGUE-CENTRE>

SQUAMISH LIL'WAT CULTURAL CENTRE BY KATHERINE MCINTYRE

<https://formline.ca/SQUAMISH-LIL-WAT-CULTURAL-CENTRE>

NICOLA VALLEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

<https://formline.ca/NICOLA-VALLEY-INSTITUTE-OF-TECHNOLOGY>

FIRST PEOPLES HOUSE PLAN AND SECTIONS

https://www.archdaily.com/403556/first-peoples-house-formline-architecture-urbanism?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all

COAST SALISH ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

http://digitalsqewlets.ca/sqwelqwel/archaeology-archeologie/ancient_village-ancien-eng.php

MCEWEN SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

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THANK YOU

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