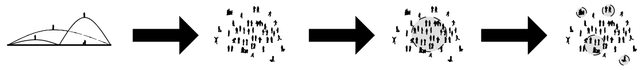
Taking Back Sudbury: Remembering the First Nations

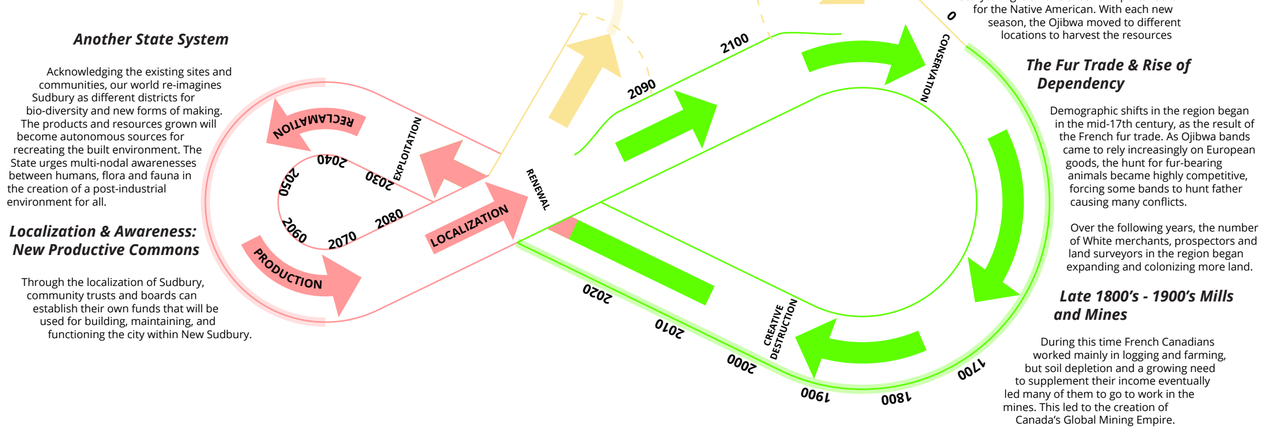
Native American Storytelling and the practice of passing down tradition illustrates and position humans into the larger network of the earth.

Our proposition adapts the existing landscape as a framework for speculating new futures for diverse sets of beings to co-exist, a future where humans is part of nature.



The acts of reclaiming and producing new means of economic exchange will be monitored and evaluate to create a more adaptive process of building.

Pollinating Sudbury implements an adaptive design process in which we elevate learning and change through **analyzing stakeholders and ecological diversities synthesizing and rethinking resolutions.**



Another State System

Acknowledging the existing sites and communities, our world re-imagines Sudbury as different districts for bio-diversity and new forms of making. The products and resources grown will become autonomous sources for recreating the built environment. The State urges multi-nodal awarenesses between humans, flora and fauna in the creation of a post-industrial environment for all.

Localization & Awareness: New Productive Commons

Through the localization of Sudbury, community trusts and boards can establish their own funds that will be used for building, maintaining, and functioning the city within New Sudbury.

Before European Hegemony - The Ojibwa People

Storytelling is an ancient and important art for the Native American. With each new season, the Ojibwa moved to different locations to harvest the resources

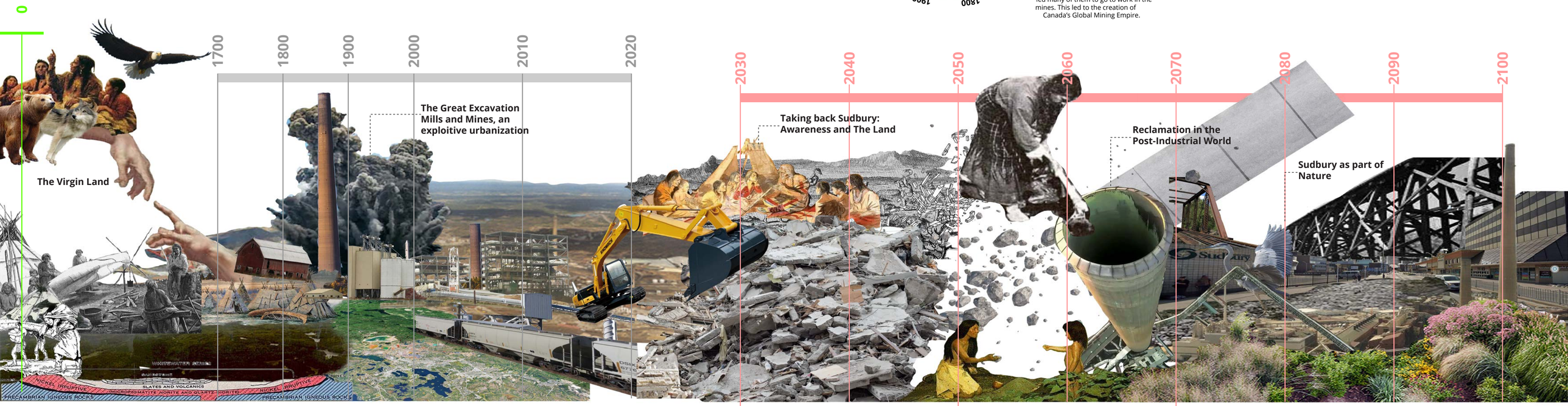
The Fur Trade & Rise of Dependency

Demographic shifts in the region began in the mid-17th century, as the result of the French fur trade. As Ojibwa bands came to rely increasingly on European goods, the hunt for fur-bearing animals became highly competitive, forcing some bands to hunt father causing many conflicts.

Over the following years, the number of White merchants, prospectors and land surveyors in the region began expanding and colonizing more land.

Late 1800's - 1900's Mills and Mines

During this time French Canadians worked mainly in logging and farming, but soil depletion and a growing need to supplement their income eventually led many of them to go to work in the mines. This led to the creation of Canada's Global Mining Empire.



We begin our study by acknowledging the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850. We also recognize that the locations of the study includes the traditional lands of the Atikamekseng Anishnawbek First Nation and the traditional lands of the Wahnapitae First Nation. We extend our deepest respect to all Indigenous peoples.

Architects and designers often put forward master plans with concrete solutions for troubled cities. However, we argue that the critical reading of a place must precede any proposal. In addition to its current normative understanding, we believe a critical and novel way of reading Sudbury's current condition is necessary to project its better future.

In this sense, we see critically mapping Sudbury and its people, of their past, present, and future is at the core of this project. Our series of mappings that span across a range of physical scales (personal experience to regional scale) and timescales (24-hour cycle, to geological, longue durée) starts to reveal important ingredients of Sudbury. Rather than aiming to render a seamless space of consensus, our project aims to first reveal controversies, frictions, and antagonisms of the place.

With these ingredients at hand, the project provokes and asks difficult questions rather than providing precipitous answers. The project aims to help Sudbury's stakeholders to better frame and formulate what alternative future scenarios might lie ahead.

We examine current Sudbury's condition against C. S. Holling's Modified figure eight that explicate his Ecosystem Dynamics and adaptive design approaches that re-frame the future of Sudbury region.

RECLAMATION

Advocates and community helps to reclaim major territories of Greater Sudbury. Deconstructing mines and building new infrastructures: Eco-Corridors, Local Making, and Education Points

To counteract the high acidity in the soil, agricultural limestone (calcium carbonate, CaC03) or granular dolomitic limestone (calcium and magnesium carbonate, MgC03) can be used. It is known that calcium reduces toxicity of metals such as nickel, copper, and aluminum while controlling the movement of nutrients and toxic materials into the root cells.

PRODUCTION

Base on the existing sites and communities, the site will be divided into different types of productive land for growing, nurturing, harvesting and making. These products and resources grown will be come an autonomous source for the creation of New Sudbury.

LOCALIZATION

Through the localization of Sudbury, community trusts and boards can established their own funds that will be used for building, maintaining, and functioning the city within New Sudbury.

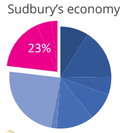
Pollinated Sudbury will become an example of taking back the world of Sudbury to a more ecologically diverse state.

Healing Sudbury: Planting Social and Green Practices

Junction Creek is an important Geological Feature of Sudbury.

With seasonal watersheds, the creek erodes natural soil and composed deltas around the water archipelagos of Sudbury.

Natural Resources & Agricultural Makes 23% of Sudbury's economy



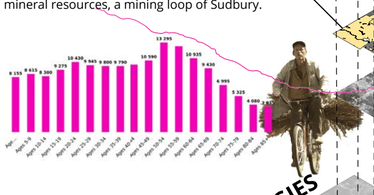
Greater Sudbury Inco Stack

According to the 2016 Census, 23% of Greater Sudbury Occupations are Agricultural, Mining, & Manufacturing Services.

Raw Nickel is amongst Sudbury's greatest exports

1.849 billion years ago, an impact between a meteorite and the land created a crater in the Canada.

This geologic disruption produced a landscape of mineral resources, a mining loop of Sudbury.



TRANSECT OF ECOLOGIES

trans Canada hwy
5 HRS to Ottawa

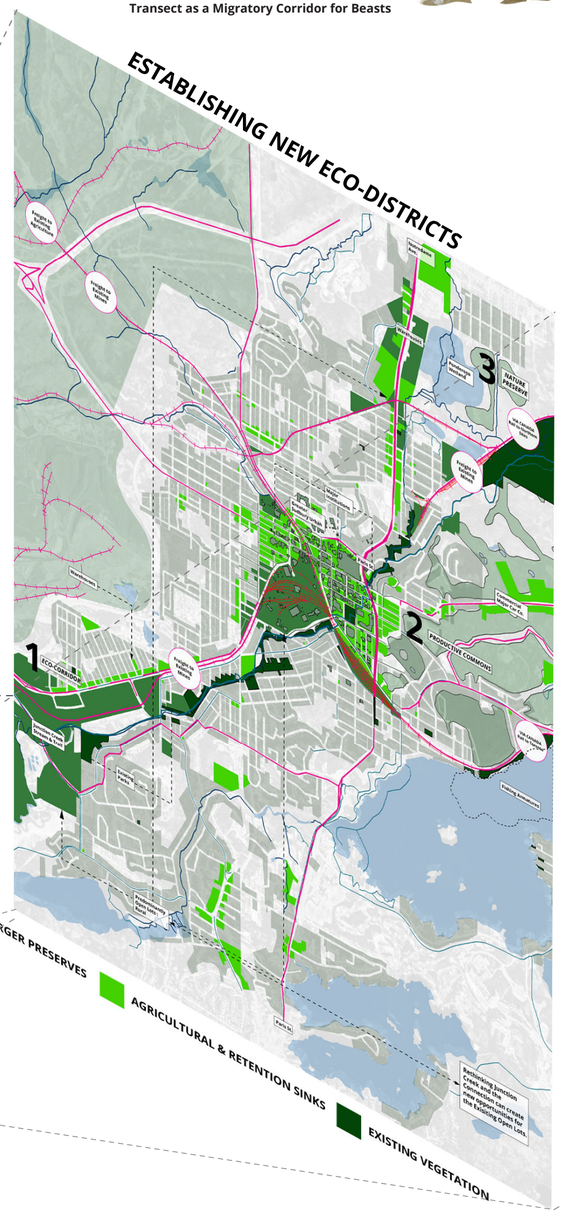
route transcanadenne
4 HRS to Toronto

Mississippi flyaway
325 birds species

Re-greening Sudbury
Pollinators

Transect as a Migratory Corridor for Beasts

ESTABLISHING NEW ECO-DISTRICTS



Junction Creek

LARGER PRESERVES
AGRICULTURAL & RETENTION SINKS
EXISTING VEGETATION

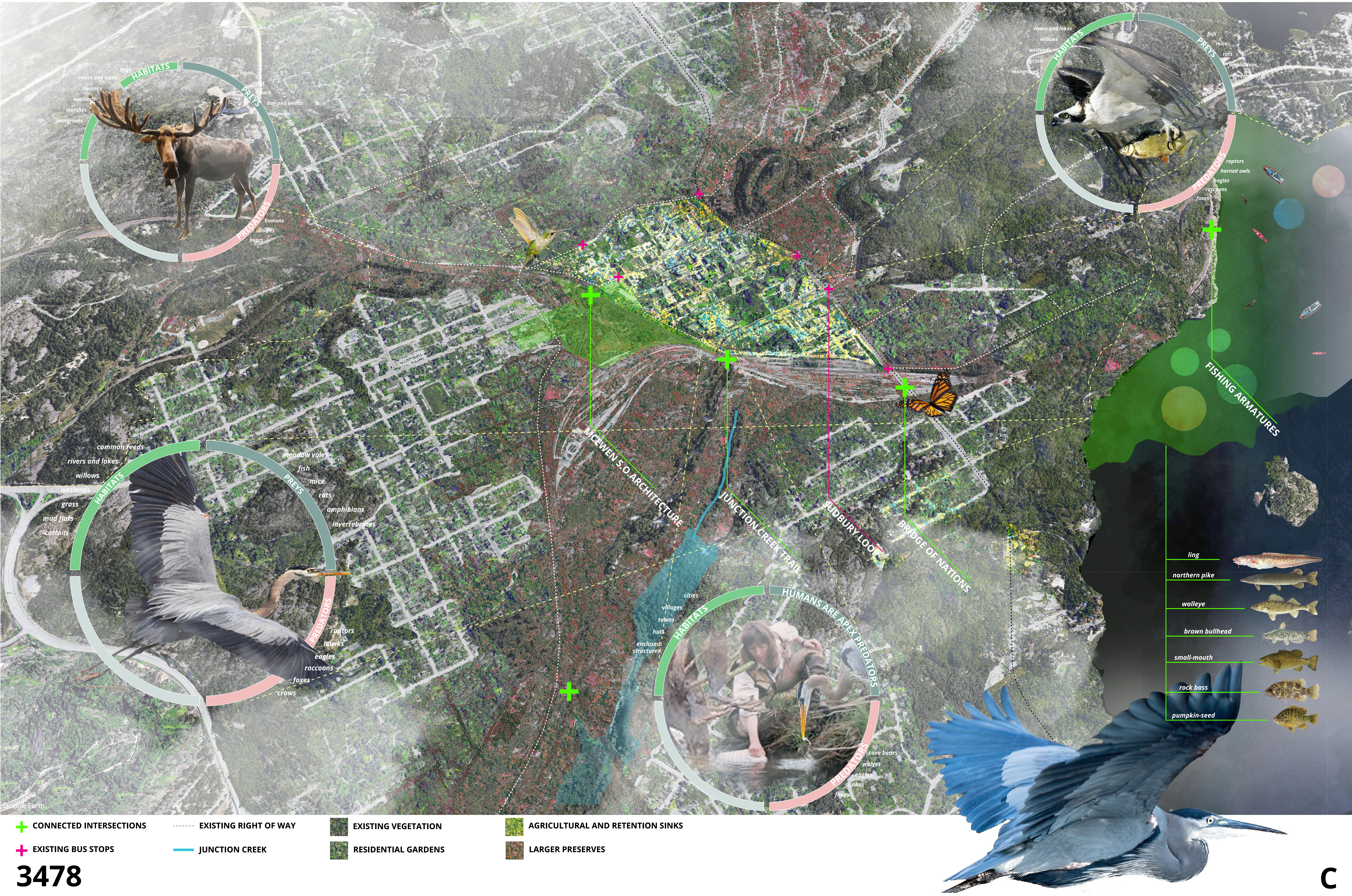
bio-diverse home
13 amphibian species

bio-diverse home
9 reptile species

bio-diverse home
46 mammal species

URBAN INGREDIENTS

Expanding Performative Green Infrastructures: Nurturing and Growing Our Commons



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POLLINATORS' TOOLKIT

Healing through
Nurturing a Ecological Diverse Community

1. Reclaiming our paved lots and surfaces by implementing green infrastructures

2. Reclaiming roof surfaces into intensive and extensive green systems.

Catholic Ministries of G. Sudbury

Church of Christ the King
Paroisse Sainte-Anne-Des-Pins (Francophone)
Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie

McEwen School of Architecture

Indigenous Design Studio and Practice
Community Building and Practice

ENGAGED DESIGN PRACTICES

Centre for Research in Social Justice and Policy

Homelessness
Historically focused on Poverty & Inequality

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