



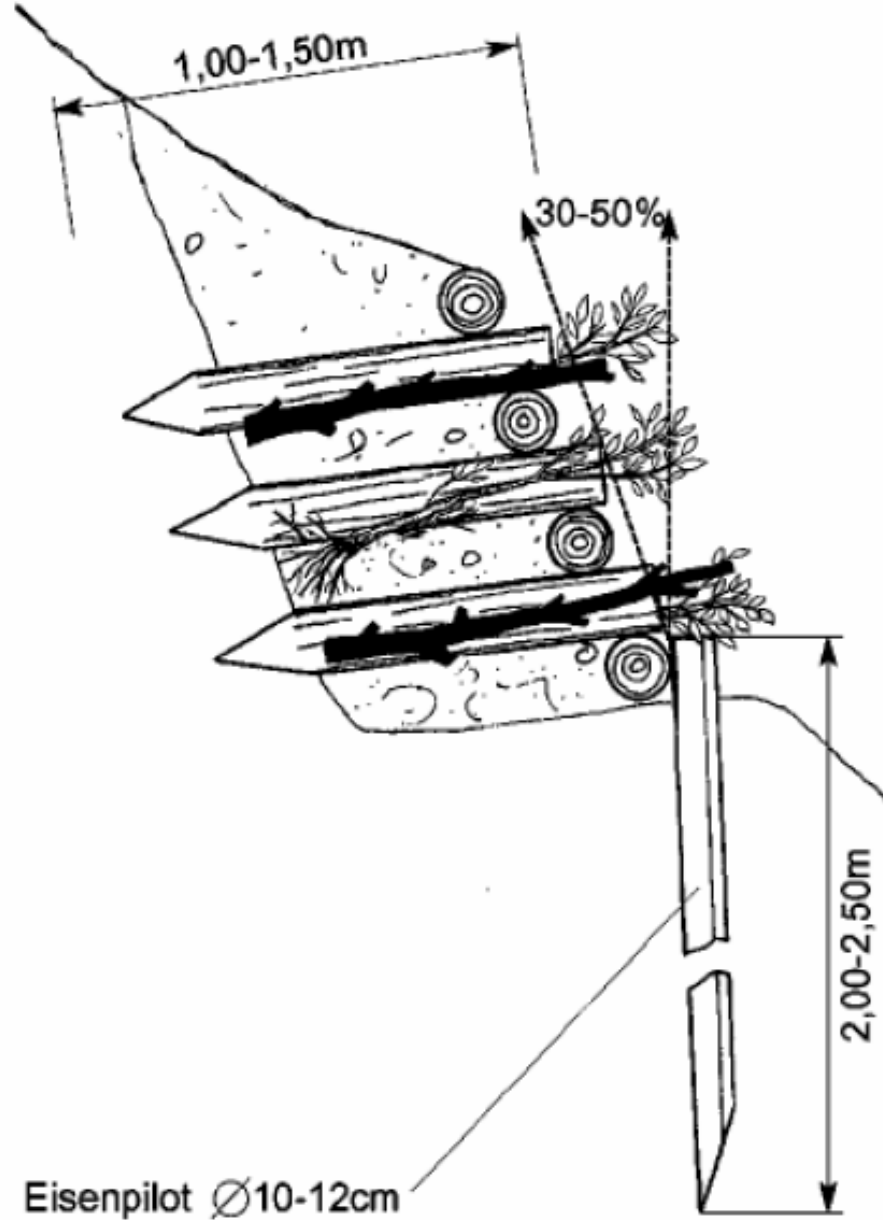
Salix alba

Salix

Salix is the genus of all willow species, which have notable qualities. They can grow easily from cuttings and are fast-growing; they have a dense and strong network of roots that can bind soil together; their branches are flexible and their growth can easily be controlled; they are resilient and can withstand dynamic ecosystems.



Sylvain Bilodeau
«Faire pousser une architecture vivante», 2023.



Krainerwand

Krainerwand is a bioengineering technique used as a mean to control erosion and retain soil in sloped areas. Living willow branches inserted in a structure made of wood logs take over their structural role over time, taking roots while the log start to decay. This interrelation with living and inert material sets an interesting precedent for wider architectural applications.



Arial perspective of troglodyte housing in Matmata, Sean Pasquier

Troglodyte

Troglodyte houses are carved directly into rock faces or compacted earth. Builders carefully dig out rooms, tunnels, and openings for light and air. These homes blend seamlessly with the surrounding landscape, offering both protection and comfort.



Rammed earth wall with wooden structure inside

Rammed earth

Rammed earth is a building technique that has been used for thousands of years in regions such as China, Africa, and the Middle East. It is made by compacting a mixture of soil, sand, clay, and sometimes gravel into wooden molds. The mixture is added in layers and pressed down to form solid walls.

The resulting walls are dense and durable. Rammed earth construction uses mostly local materials and minimal processing. The walls have natural color variations depending on the soil used.



Teepee structure

Teepee

A teepee is built using long wooden poles arranged in a cone shape and tied together at the top. The poles are spread at the base to make the structure stable. Animal hides or thick cloth are wrapped around the frame to form walls. A flap at the top allows smoke to escape from a fire inside. Teepees can be assembled and disassembled using only materials that are readily available in the surrounding environment.



Tavillon

Thin, hand-split wooden shingles traditionally used in alpine regions. Laid in overlapping courses, they form a durable, weather-resistant roof that allows water to shed efficiently and provides natural ventilation. Tavillons adapt to complex roof geometries creating a rhythmic and textured surface.



Wattle and daub

A traditional wall construction method in which a woven wooden lattice (wattle) is coated with a mixture of clay, earth, straw, and fibers (daub). This produces lightweight and structurally stable. Its layered, tactile assembly logic resonates with Katherine Shonfield's 1993 feather-covered installation, *Dirt is Matter Out of Place*, which blurred architectural boundaries and questioned surface purity. Inspired by this, in our project we decided to cover the interior with wool, softening surfaces and blurring harsh edges to create a similarly enveloping, tactile quality. Wattle and daub exemplifies how simple, locally available materials can be combined to create resilient and adaptable structures, emphasizing the expressive potential of layered construction.



Skylight

A roof opening sometimes used for ventilation that brings natural light into a building, shaping the interior atmosphere as much as it illuminates. In Fujimori's *tea houses*, skylights or chimneys pierce shingle-covered roofs, showing how apertures can act as expressive elements that interact with material, form, and space rather than existing purely for function.



Atelier Le Balto, Jardin d'Essai, Jubileumsparken, Göteborg

Architecture and landscape

Can we still relate to landscape as architects? Architects don't necessarily have the knowledge on plants and biodiversity, therefore, how can we manage landscape design. Landscape design is not only about species selection, but about structuring space, framing uses and managing scales on a site. Architects are trained to think in terms of spatial experience, proportions and evolution in the long term. The art intervention below is an example where the fence is considered as a marker for exclusion, and the boundaries that are drawn around public and private spaces are subdividing the landscape. Fences around a garden can make the caring process of plants more obvious, it makes it easier for people to wander around but not damage the vegetation.



LeuWebb Projects, Long Division, 'Public Volumes' exhibition
curated by Noa Bronstein, 2019, Canada

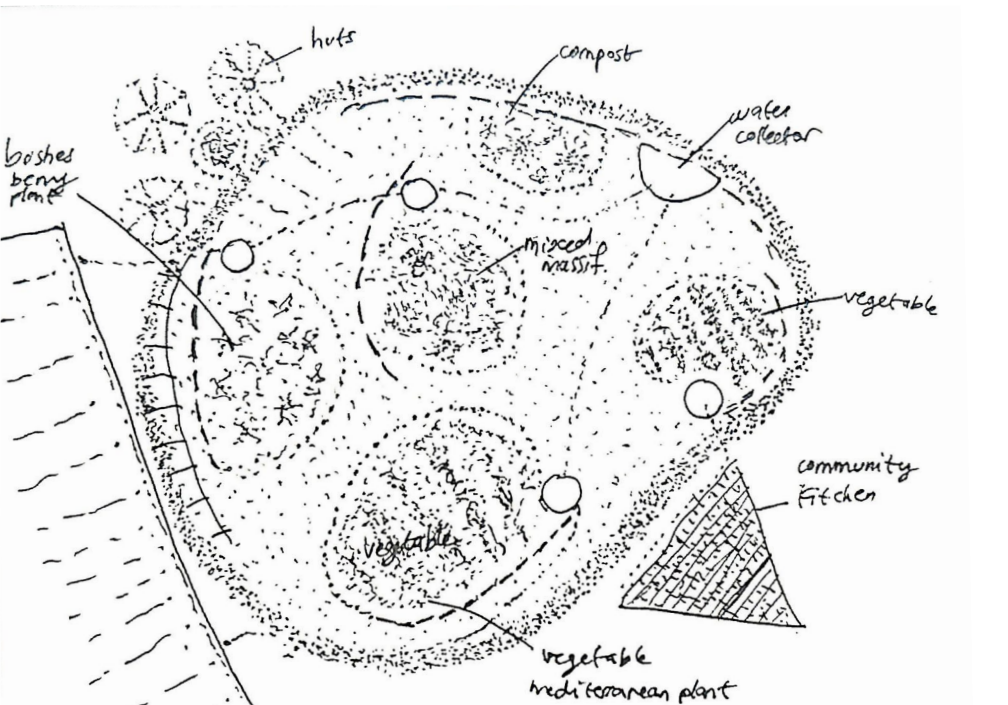
Permaculture in the city

Planting plots have existed in Lausanne since 1996, located in various densely populated neighbourhoods, they are managed by the Parks and Estates Department and are aimed at a predominantly urban audience that are gardening enthusiasts.



Plantages, collective garden in Lausanne

On our site in Le Flon Lausanne, we wanted to create an ecosystem of gardens and a water collector system. The key principle of permaculture we wanted to apply is: everything stays in a short circuit everything is reused on site, the waste is not put away but reintroduced into the cycle. The water is collected from the roof of the surrounding buildings. An area is dedicated to composting in order to keep the organic waste on site. On the high point we decided to create a communal kitchen for the school and the neighbourhood. It's the observation point on all the site, a place to cook the vegetable from the gardens.



Charline Hugues, Camille Rossillon, Clearing Thinning
posting phase IV, SUMMACUMFEMMER, winter semester 2025