



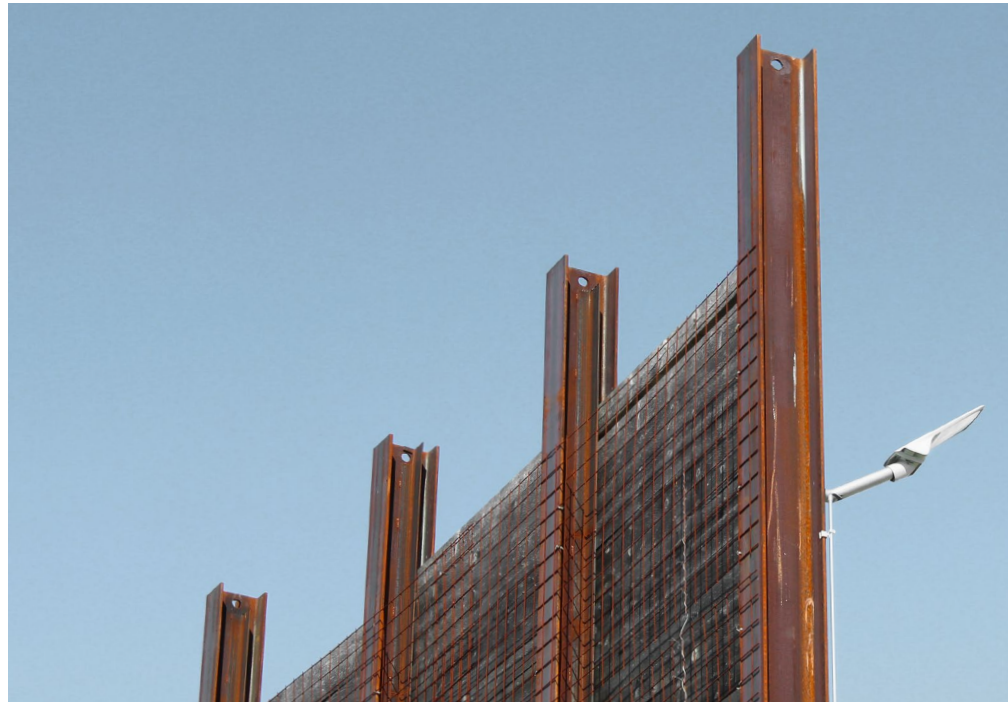
A buffer zone at the center of a new housing neighborhood

With the ongoing project to transform the former industrial wasteland of Malley, the construction waste management platform finds itself trapped in the middle of the new residential area. What will become of this space in Malley’s future development? Beyond simply being a temporary storage and transit area, can we find a way to recycle waste directly on site?



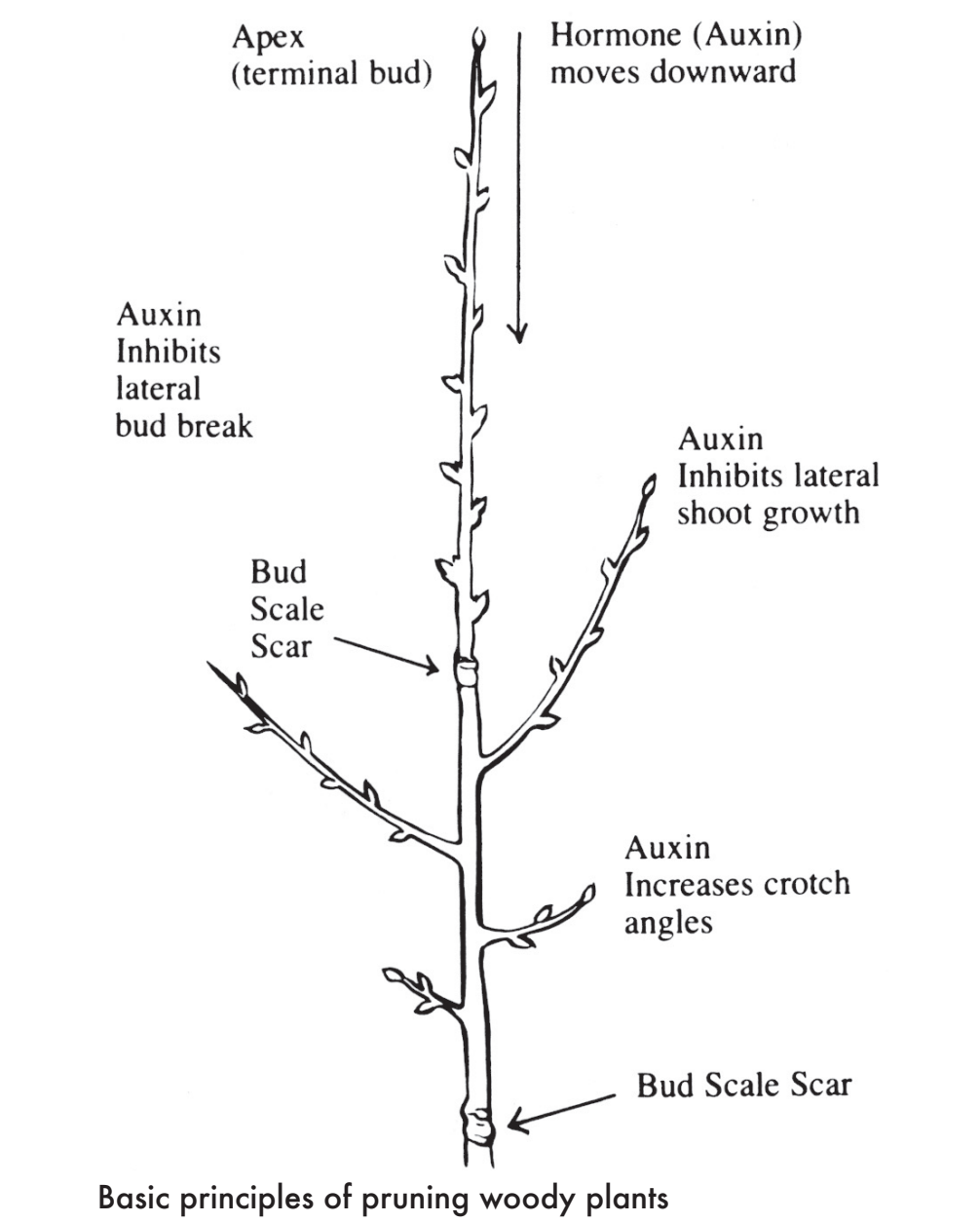
Diagnosis of pollutants and disposal of construction waste

Lausanne train station is to be renovated to cope with a doubling of traffic by 2030. These works will generate more than 300,000 m³ of materials to be removed, in accordance with the Ordinance on Waste Reduction and Disposal (OLED). Surveys show a high degree of heterogeneity in pollution, with heavily polluted areas (Type E) interspersed with unpolluted areas (Type A), which complicates sorting on site. To manage these materials efficiently, the swiss train company SBB has decided to create a temporary platform for the storage, sorting, and transshipment of materials by train and truck next to the recycling center of Malley.



The steel beam as a landmark

To combat noise pollution, a 14-meter-high noise barrier has been installed along a 120-meter stretch on the southwest side of the site. Half of the ground has been drilled. Steel IPN beams have been inserted into the holes, then concrete has been poured around them. Wooden joists have simply been slid in between. Although the platform has a fixed duration, these beams are firmly anchored to the ground and serve as an important visual landmark.



Malley abstraction

Taking a step back from the defined shape of the site — the trash place — the abstraction of the metal pillars (IPN) that outlined its perimeter in the previous sequence is now approached from another angle: lines are traced on paper to define areas where new implantation spaces can emerge. From the multiplication of pillars along these lines, a new species begins to take shape. The connection between the wooden and metal pillars generates a new kind of interaction — a place of proliferation for our proposed dwelling implantation.



Fragment A, model picture

Apical Dominance

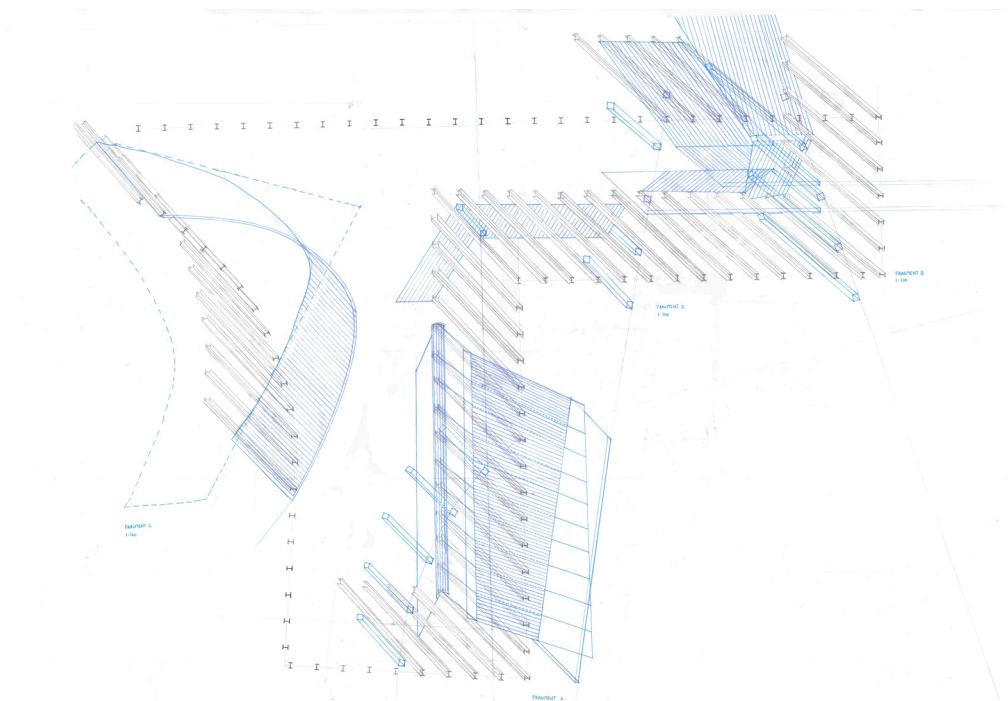
Apical dominance allows the bud at the top of plant to direct its growth : it suppresses the lateral buds and pushes the plant to stretch upward toward the light. When this dominance fades, the sides begin to develop. The leaves then spread out like a roof, each one seeking light without overly shading the others. Their arrangement creates a kind of vegetative canopy optimized to capture enrgy and protect the plant.



Many conifers exhibit strong apical dominance.

Stepping out-in

From the 1:100 pillars to the 1:300 site plan, we realize that the excessive dimensions of the foundation pillars could also be reinterpreted as a new zoomed-in project at 1:50 scale. At the intermediary scale, the two species meet at the top of each element. The project now turns toward their junction — toward the creation of an indeterminate space beneath, one that is both interior and exterior: sheltered yet open.



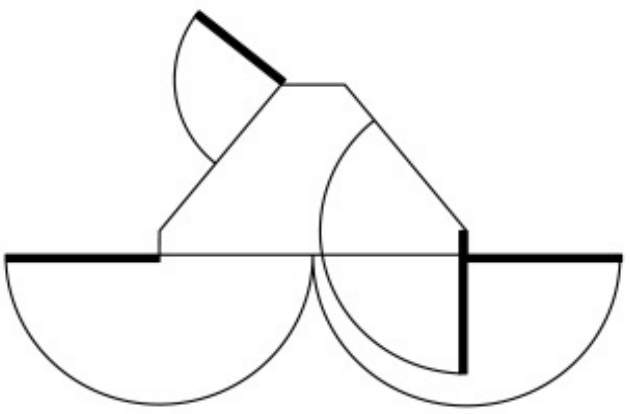
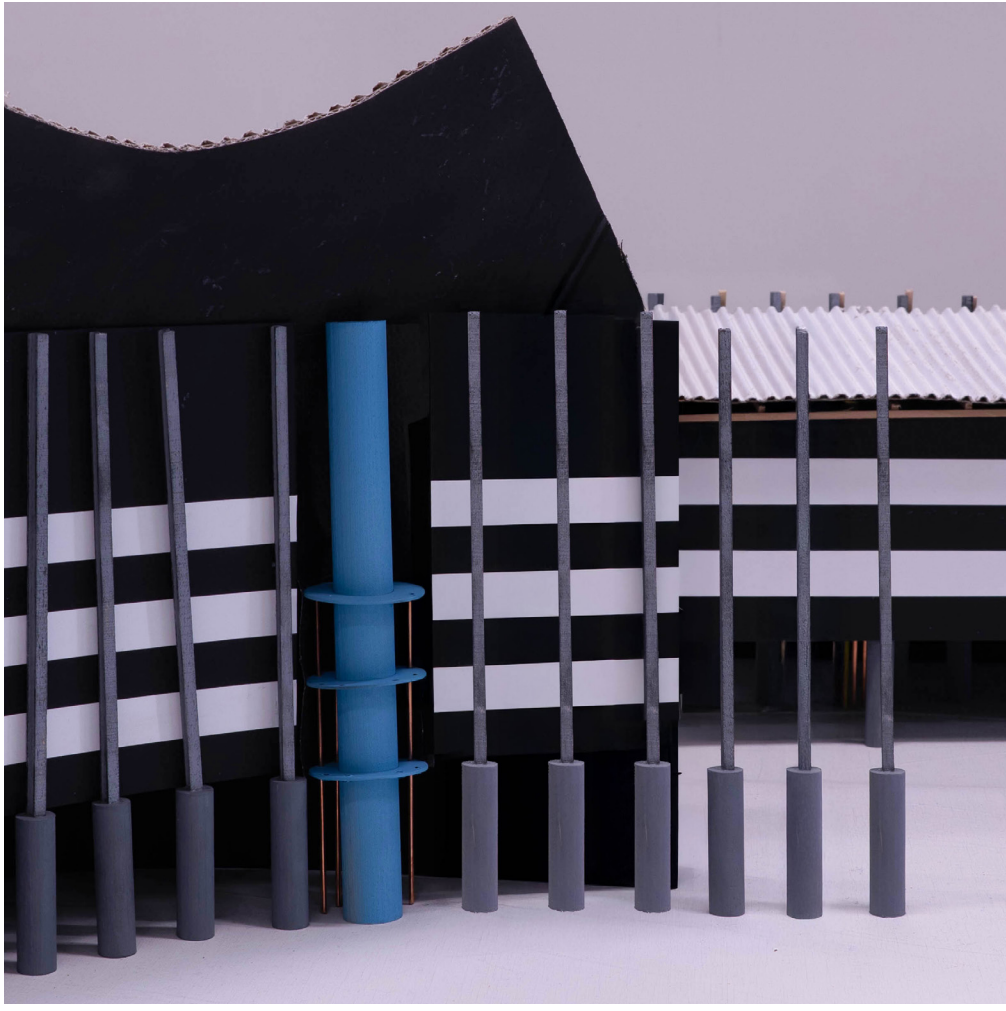
Site plan hand drawing (1:500) – axonometry hand drawing

Façade

The Lille Hotel School was built between 2011 and 2016. It is the first stage of the city’s master plan to rehabilitate a former steel mill located in the Fives district, which played an important historical role in terms of employment in this neighborhood. The metal lattice structure is reminiscent of this industrial architecture and provides a large central common area.



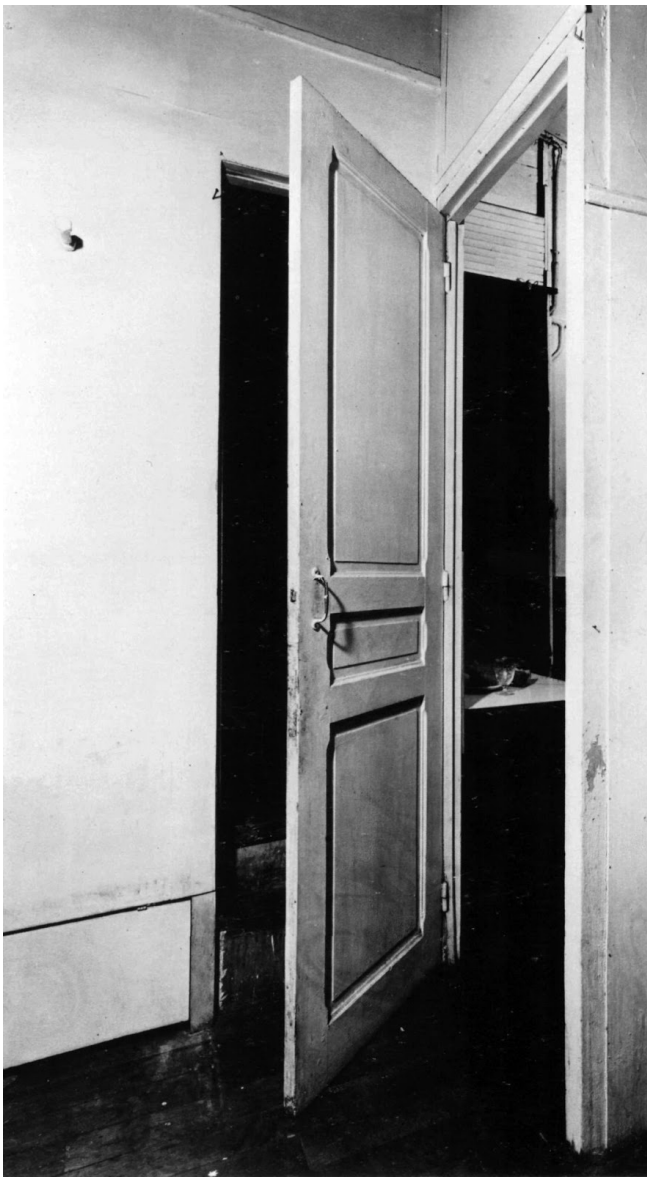
Caruso St John architects
Hotel school Lille, 2016



Luigi Caccia Dominioni
Villa San Valerio, Albiate, Italy, 1960.

Versatile doors

Doors that can be closed in two different axis in order to have a freedom in the organisation of the space.



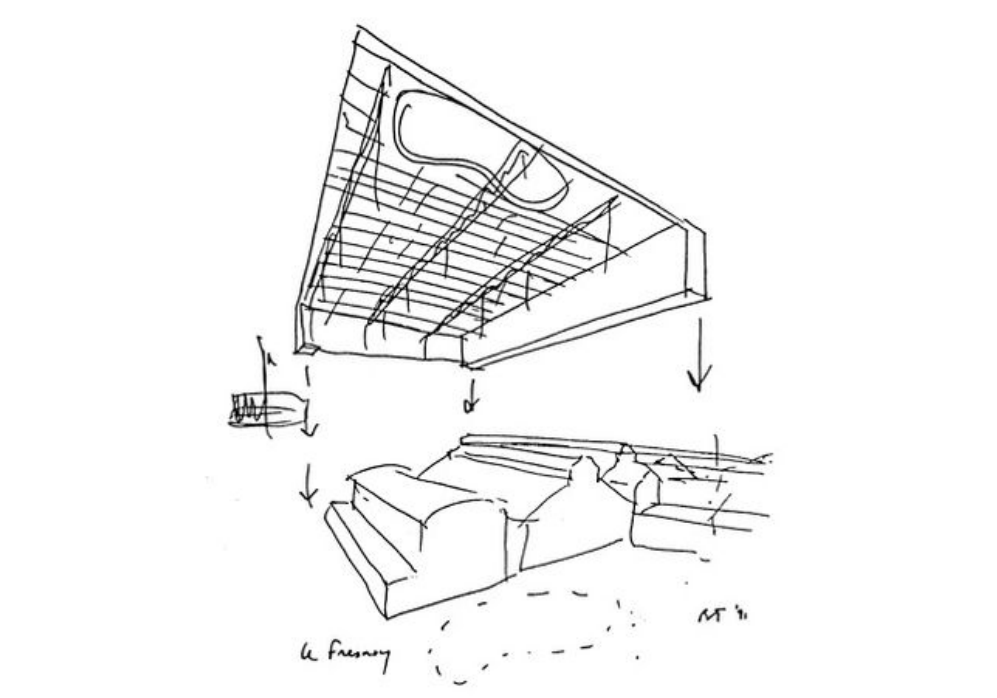
Marcel Duchamp
Door, 11 Rue Larrey, 1927



La Demeure, PS Prilly
Collage, 2025.

Stratification

Refers to the layering of spatial, social, or programmatic systems creating distinct yet interrelated levels of experience. It describes how parallel strata, physical or conceptual, can coexist without fully merging, each carrying their own atmosphere or function. It emerges through the raised pavilions, the public ground plane freed beneath them, and the upper network of staircases and footbridges. These layers form a multi-level structure in which public, semi-public, and internal domains overlap and interact. This stratified organization mirrors Malley’s own condition as a site where construction, habitation, displacement, and cultural production continuously overlay one another in evolving configurations.



Le Fresnoy Art Center, Bernard Tschumi Architectes
Tourcoing, France, 1991-1997.

Re-contextualization

The shift in meaning that occurs when elements are placed within a new social or spatial condition. In an area defined by perpetual transformations and construction sites that are displacing long-standing institutions, re-contextualization becomes a reading tool. The recycling center is used as a conceptual lens: it embodies the site’s cycles of extraction, transformation, and reuse, and allows the inherited pavilions to be understood not as isolated objects but as participants in Malley’s ongoing negotiation between industrial growth and threatened socio-cultural infrastructures.

