

# SEARCH FOR CIRCULARITY

## INDIVIDUAL ELECTIVE

Anna Lohs, Daniel Stockhammer  
anna.lohs@uni.li

## INDEPENDENT STUDY

**2 ECTS, 4 LE** ( +57 h private study time)  
source research

**3 ECTS, 6 LE** ( 85.5 h private study time)  
source research, written work

**4 ECTS, 8 LE** ( 114 h private study time)  
source research, written work, drawing work

## RESEARCH SEMESTER

Anna Lohs, Daniel Stockhammer  
anna.lohs@uni.li

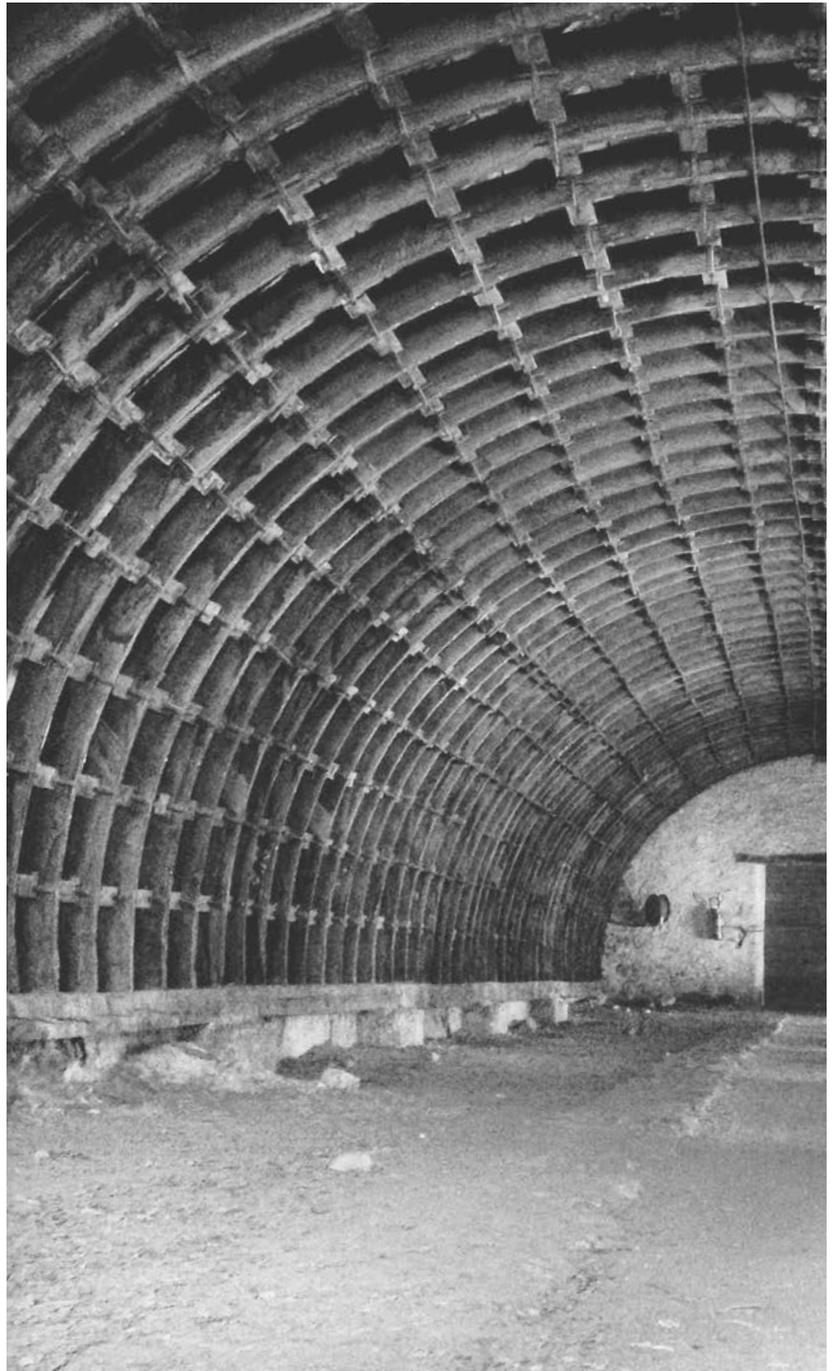
**12 ECTS, 12 LE** ( +350 h private study time)  
source research, comprehensiv scientific work

*Individual appointments will be set with the tutor, group projects are also possible, as well as group work with individual submissions, start, final submission and presentation can be individually defined with the respective tutors.*

Whenever there was a shortage of building materials in history, creativity was called for and a circular approach was often the answer. In the 16th century, the Frenchman Philibert de l'Orme invented a new construction method, known as "à petit bois", in which large roof surfaces were built from small pieces of wood. Instead of comprehensive designs, his architectural work was characterized by adapting, integrating and building on.

We examine de l'Orme's circular approaches using the example of the roof truss of the Caserne Rochambeau in Mont-Dauphin (F). Could this method be one of the earliest concepts for planned circular building solutions?

Roof truss, Caserne Rochambeau, Mont-Dauphin (F)



**SS 2025**

**LSA** Liechtenstein School of Architecture  
Built Heritage & Upcycling Unit

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