

# SEARCH FOR CIRCULARITY

## INDIVIDUAL ELECTIVE

### 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

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

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

*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.*

Throughout history, material shortages often led to creative and circular building solutions. In the 16th century, French architect Philibert de l'Orme developed the "à petit bois" method, constructing large roofs from small timber elements. His work focused on adapting and building upon what existed.

Using the roof truss of the Caserne Rochambeau in Mont-Dauphin (F) as a case study, we explore whether this might be one of the earliest examples of circular construction thinking.

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

