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The Preservation of Rural Heritage in the Peri-urban Context

Study of a Farm's Transformation in the Canton of Fribourg

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École Polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne
2023-2024

Ground floor plan and section

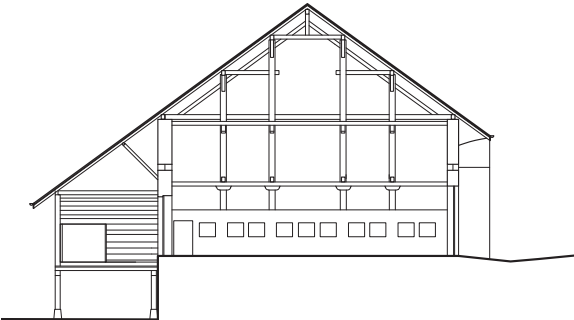
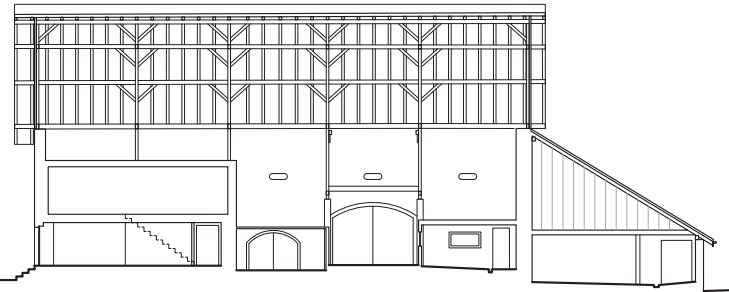
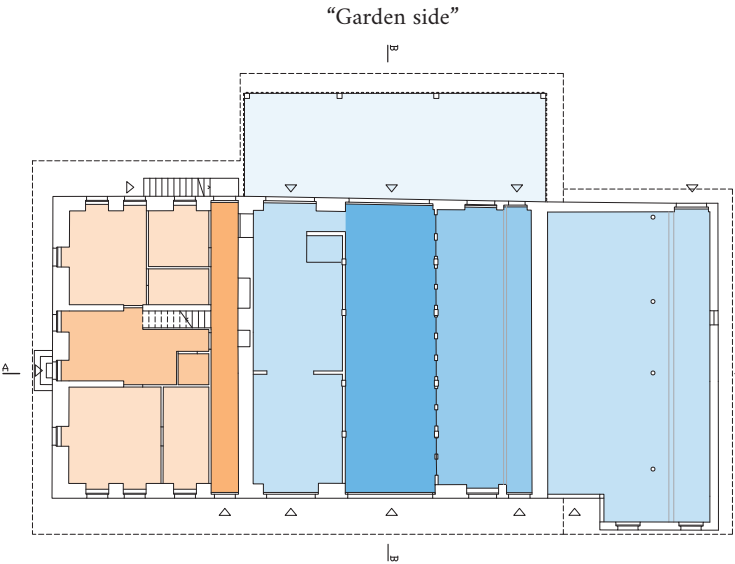
Existing structures	
New constructions	
Demolitions	

Site plan

	Insulated	Tempered	Covered	Outside
Housing			C	
Childcare facilities			C	
Nursery			C	
Public			C	
Fences				

Schema «Access» (on tracing paper)

Housing	
Childcare facilities	
Nursery	
Public	
Stairs	
Doors	



Housing	Rural part
Corridor	Barn
Kitchen	Stables
Room	Shed
Cellar	Woodshed

Groundfloor plan - AA section - BB section

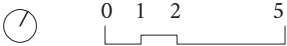
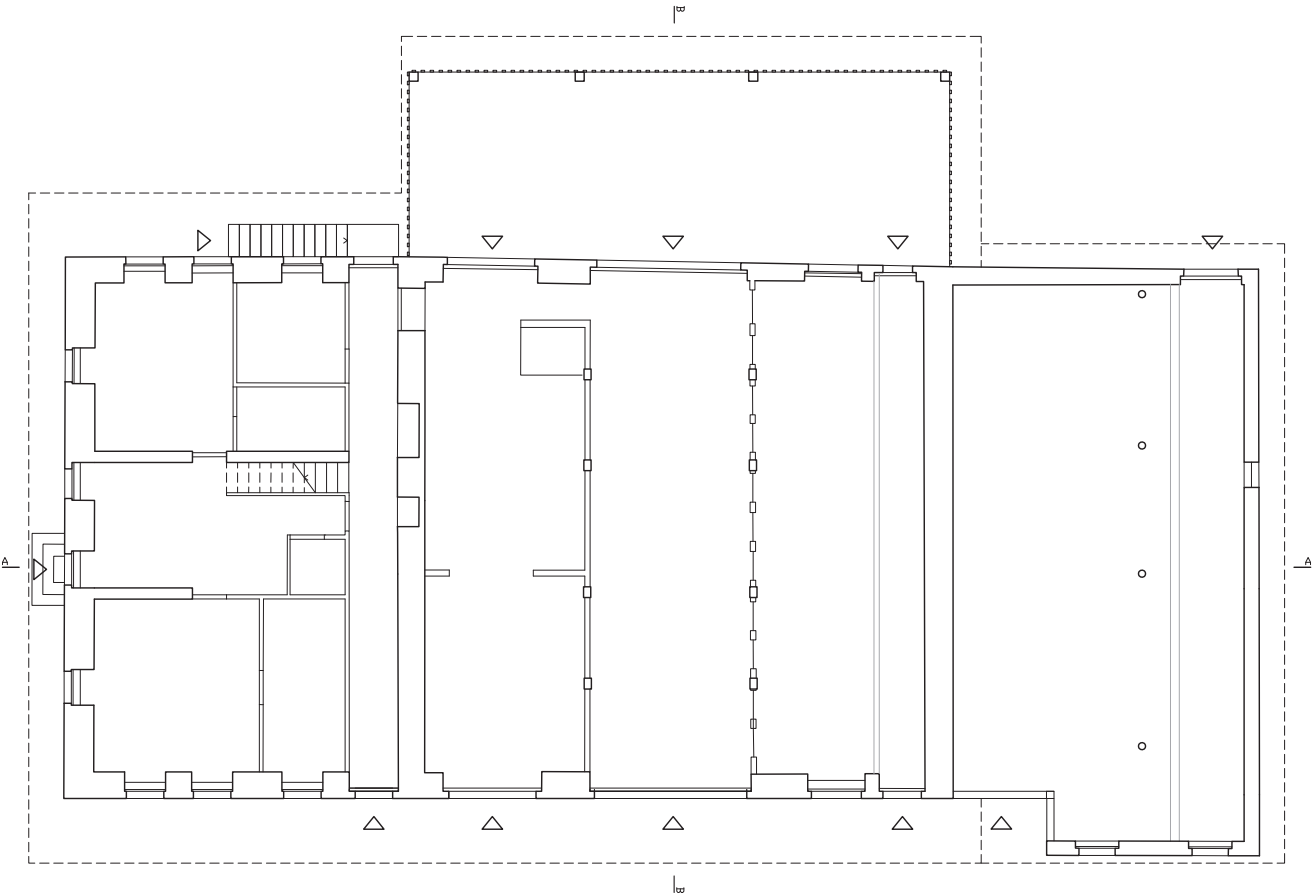
00 Existing farm

Criteria of the competition

The farm is listed as an element of regional importance by the Confederation and gets a B-value according to the Canton's evaluation. It implies that the following elements are protected and therefore must be preserved:

- The roof and the facades with their specific ornaments.
- The load bearing structures.
- The main organisation of the plan in relation to the conservation of the load bearing structure.
- The outdoor facilities which participate to the definition of the character of the building or of the site.

The design, the architectural as well as the functional qualities of the project are the major criteria defined by the town council. Thus, related to the value of the farm in terms of heritage, the existing structure is protected, and the economy of means constitute the last criterion to consider.

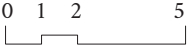
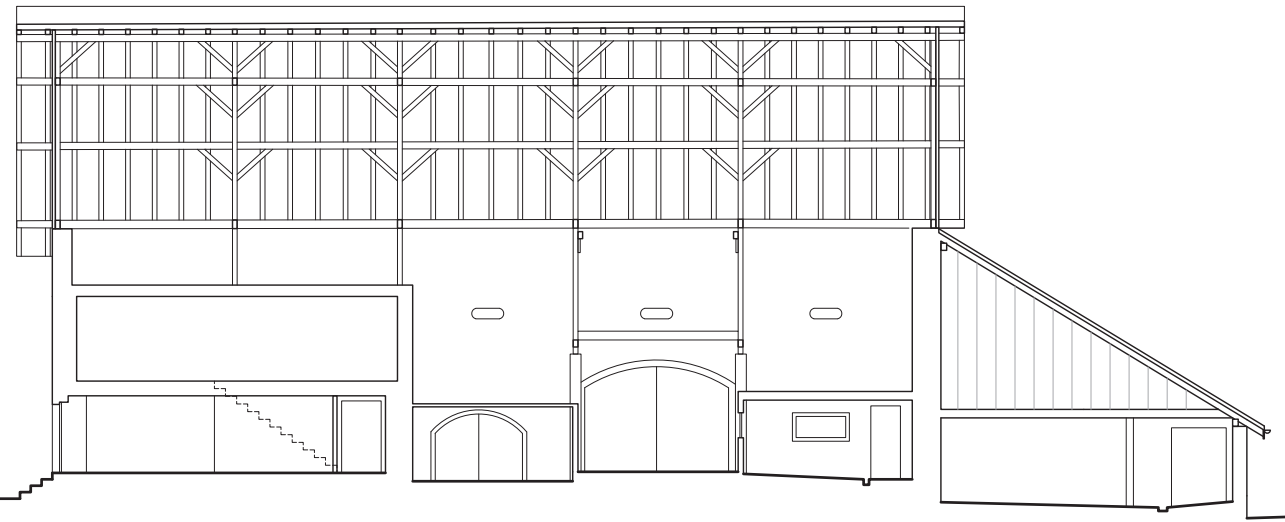
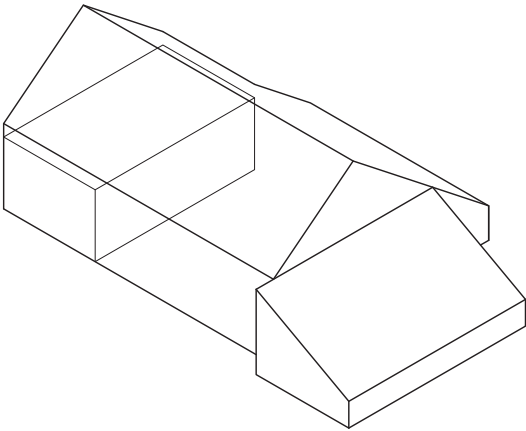


Ground floor plan

Volume

16% of the existing volume is insulated

Originally only 16% of the volume of the farm was insulated. This corresponds to the volume of the dwelling, while the 84% remaining represent the tempered space dedicated to production.

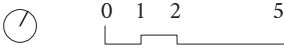
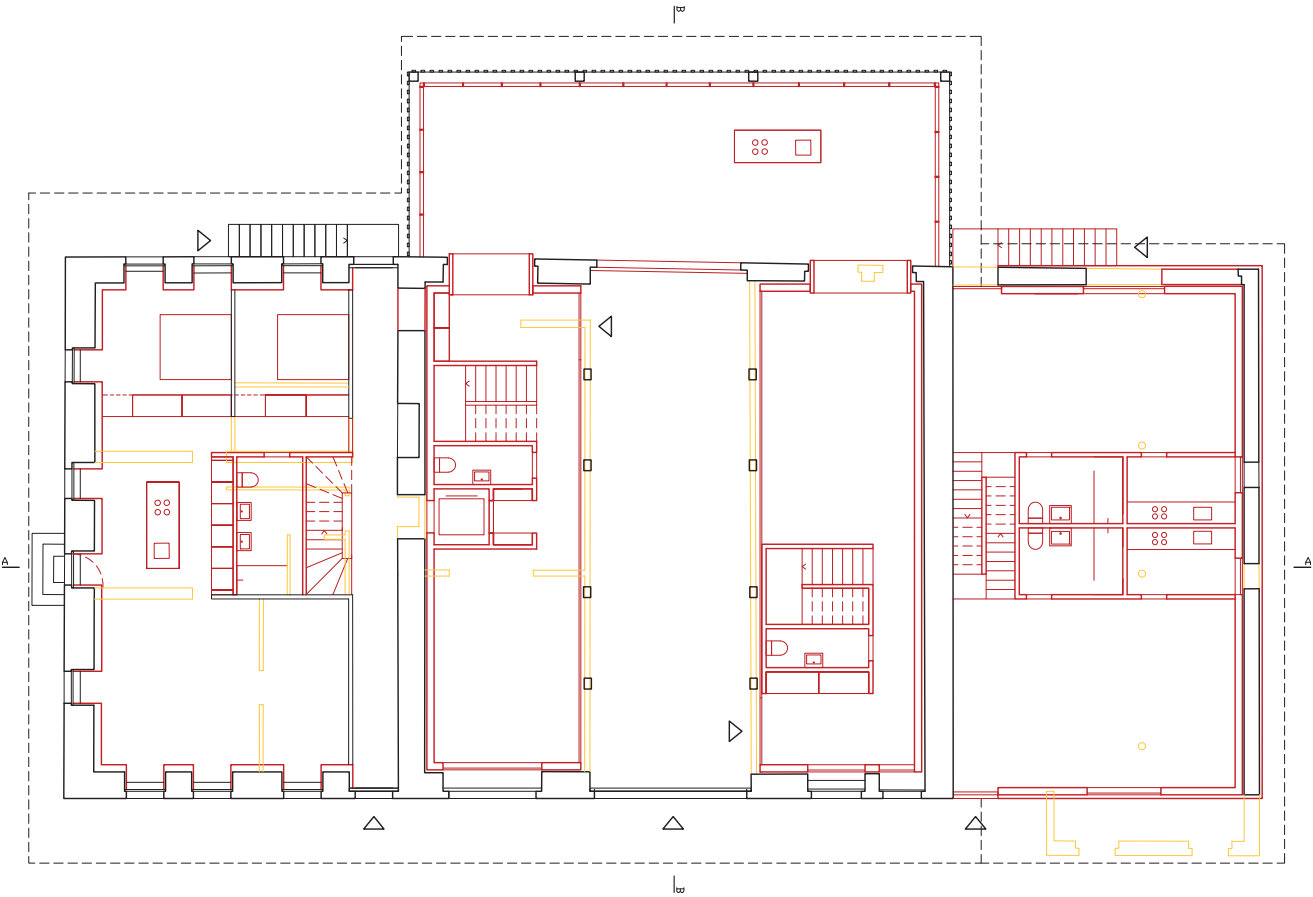


AA Section

Heritage

« The farm is an essential element of the village; the project seeks to **enhance** it, following the **principle of conservation**, which calls for adapting the new content to the existing container. The openings in the facade as well as the existing barn doors have been **preserved**. Additional openings are exclusively placed on the roof slopes.¹ »

« To simplify the load transfer, the existing vertical structure of the barn is entirely **preserved** and carries only the roof. The new programs built in the form of self-supporting prefabricated timber elements, are inserted into each of the two side spans. This solution ensures a clear distinction between the existing and the new elements which **highlight** each other. The original carpentry is revealed thanks to the absence of habitable attic space.² »

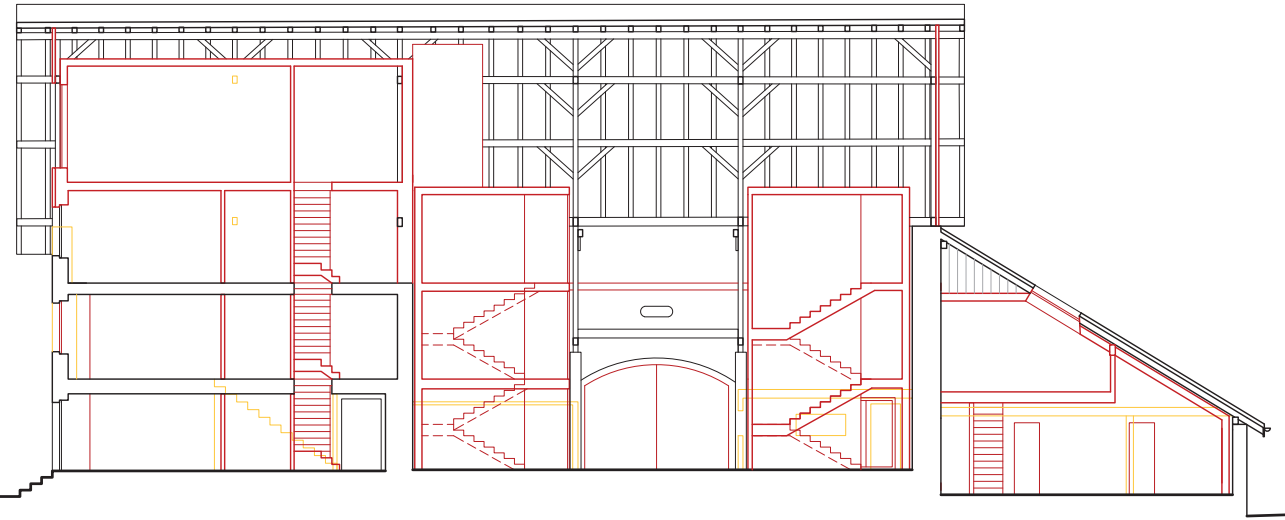
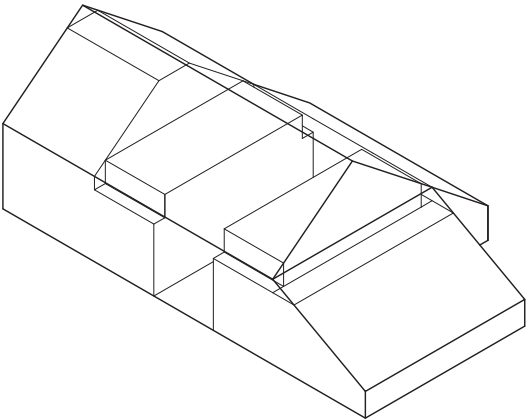


Ground floor plan

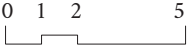
Volume

70% of the existing volume is insulated

The programs are organised in insulated volumes independent from the existing structure. This approach offers the possibility to preserve the existing structure and carpentry which are characteristic of this farm.

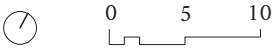
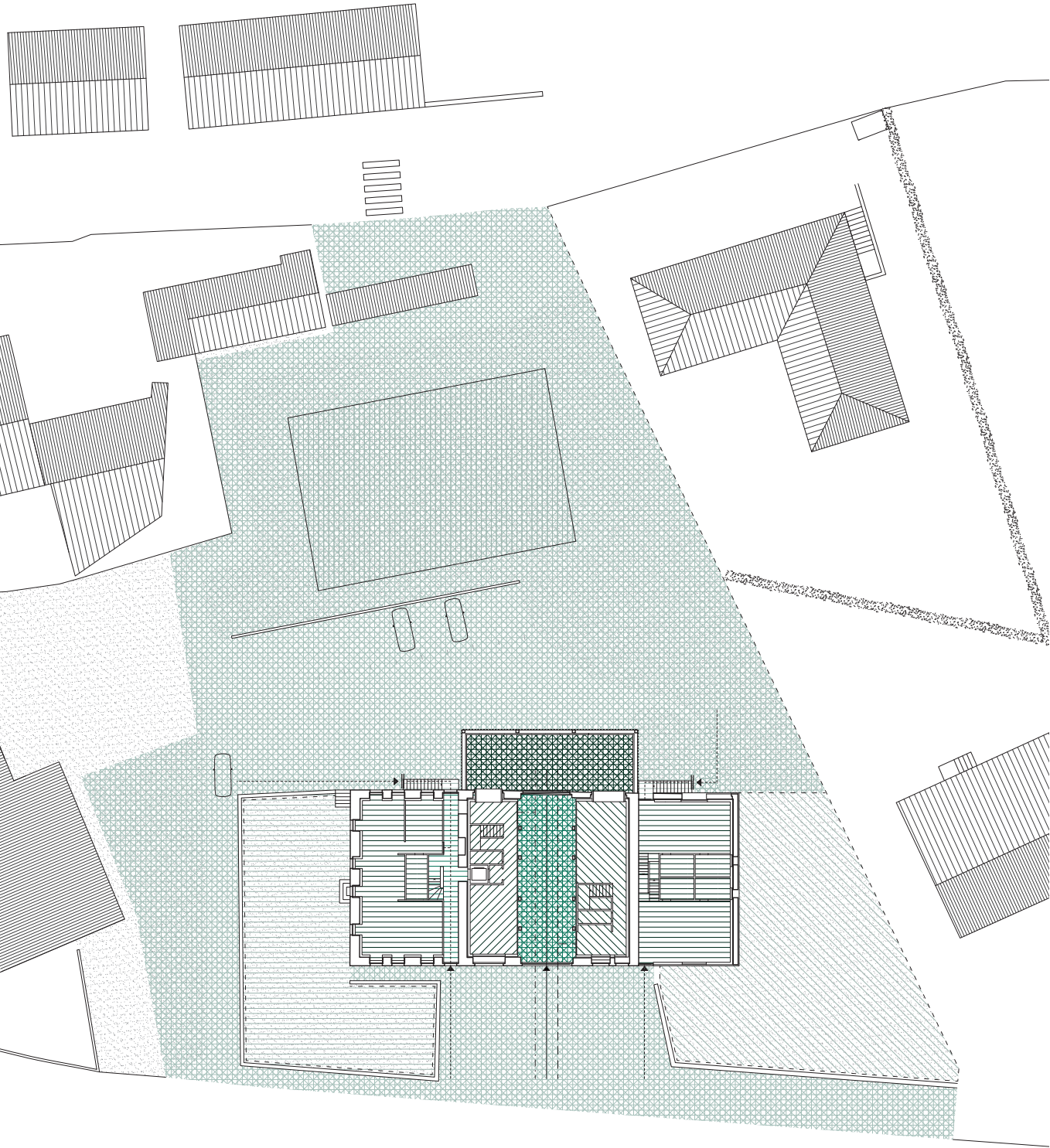


AA Section



Uses

15% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

Accesses are differentiated between those for residents and those for public facilities. While providing privacy to the inhabitants, this arrangement minimizes interactions between users. However, the barn’s expansive width, surpassing a conventional distribution space, offers a multitude of potential uses; playground, concert hall...

Volumetry

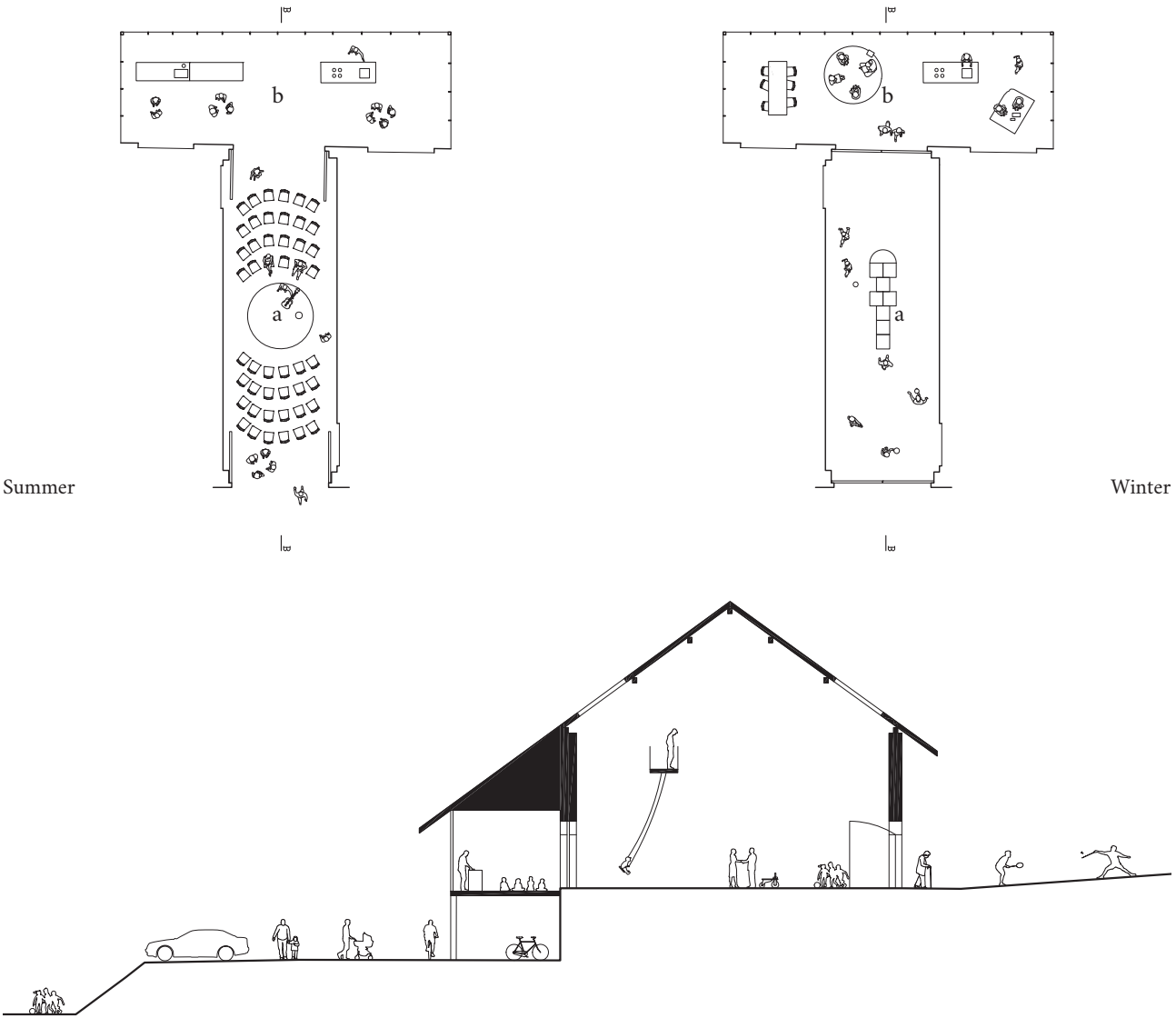
The tempered space of the barn (a) benefits from the full height of the farm’s volume. This height illustrates the original storage purpose of the space and gives the possibility to accommodate public programs, by hanging swings, installing lamps or footbridges for a show...

Flexibility

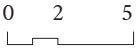
Children, inhabitants of the farm, and the whole village benefit from a tempered in-between hall (a) in the former barn as well as an insulated room (b) in the woodshed.

In summer, during the week, the hall and the room create a space for children’s activities and lunches while turning into a concert hall or a theater on weekends.

In winter, the hall becomes a playground for children when the weather is too cold outside. Insulated and equipped with a kitchen, the room can be used throughout the year.



Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

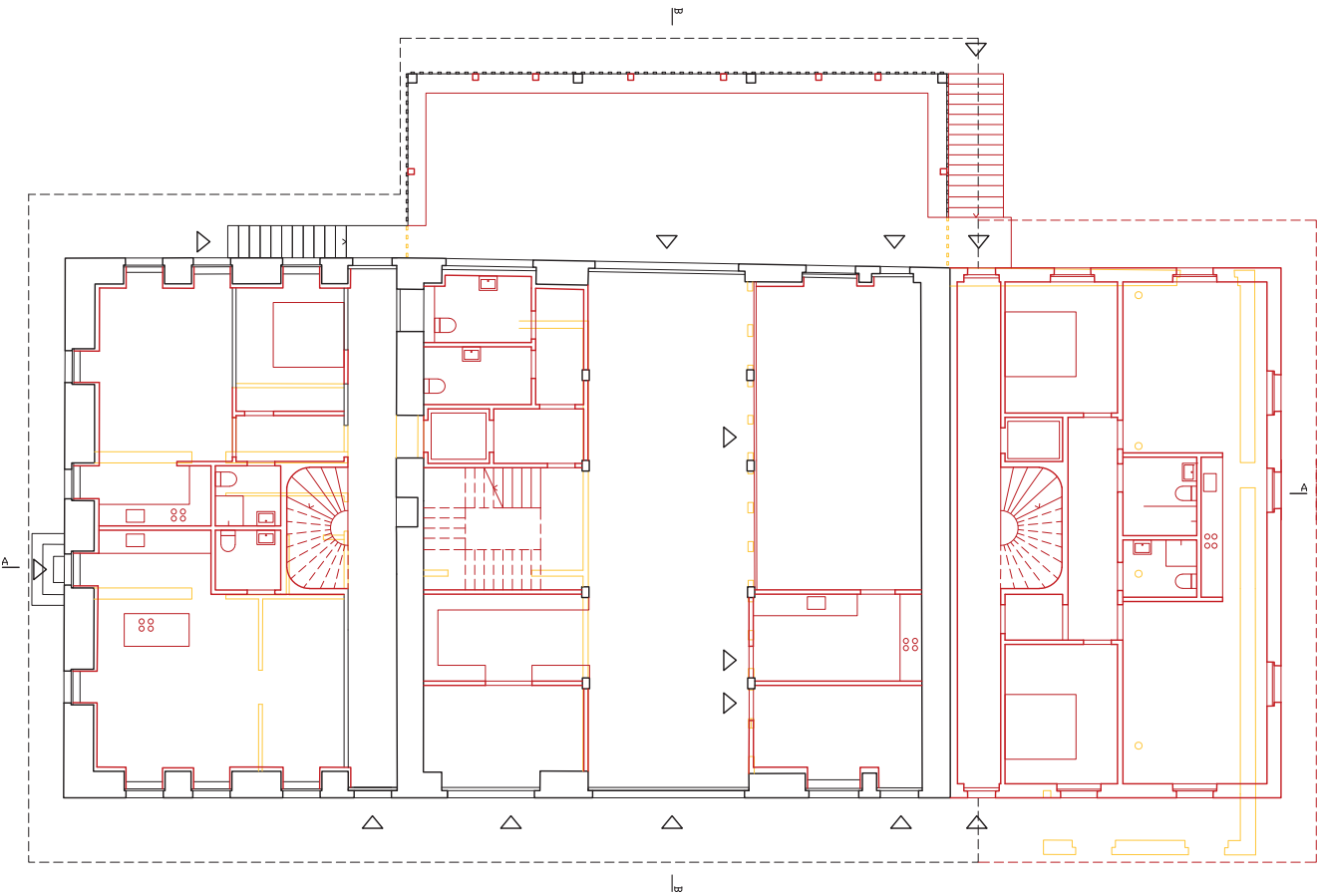
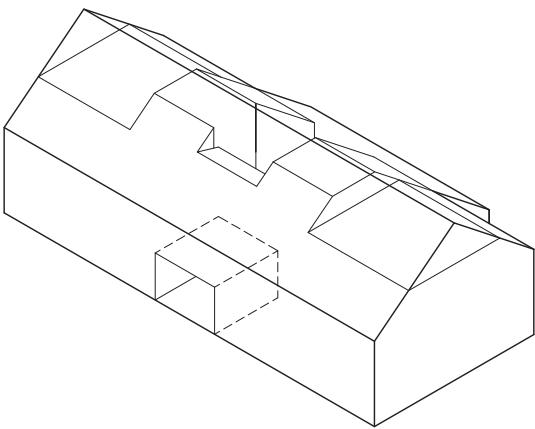
« How to change the use of a rural building while preserving its architectural qualities and the evidence of its original function? Transverse distribution, a unifying roof and generous volumes are the guidelines of the project.
The distribution system within the barn and the dwelling is characterised by the possibility of crossing the building transversely. The project aims to **preserve** this distribution, which lends itself perfectly to its new public use.³ »

« The generosity of the barn’s volume is an essential quality of the farm. Therefore, the project proposes **preserving** the central span of the barn as a temperate space illuminated by natural light through glass tiles on the roof. The insulated rooms are located in the two side spans, with facades that open widely to the large central space. This system, which brings light into the heart of the building, allows the **preservation** of the farm’s original facade.⁴ »

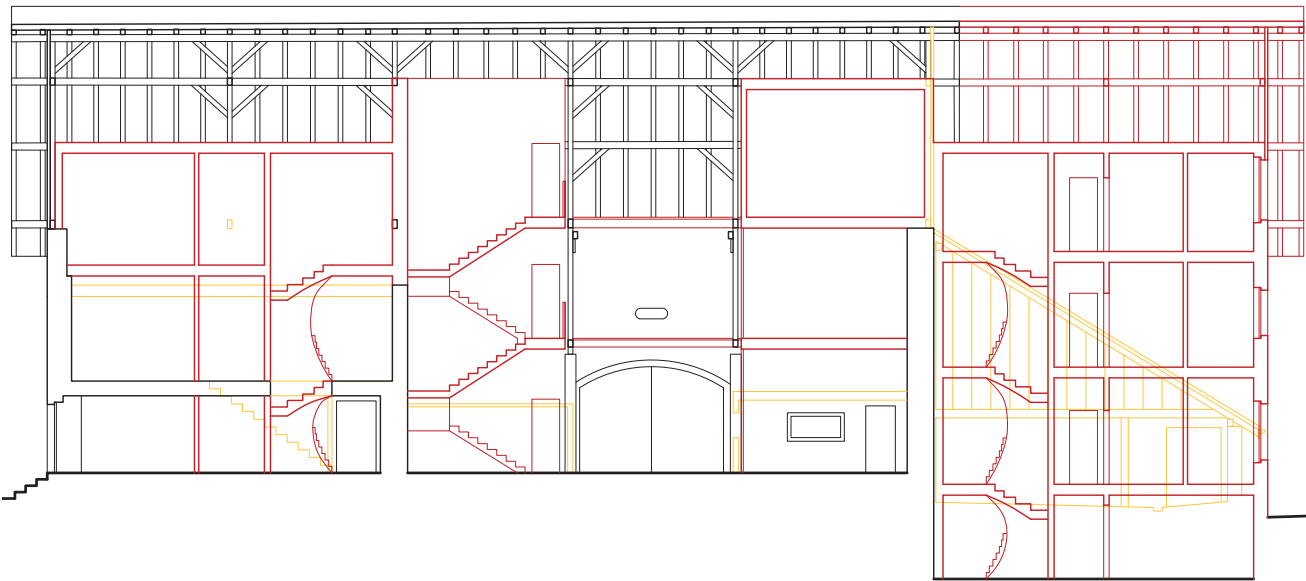
Volume

83% of the existing volume is insulated

Keeping in mind the original generosity of the barn’s volumetry, « it is essential not to engage in an abstract filling of the existing volume but rather to evoke the spirit of the place in its original program.⁵ »
Indeed, the former dwelling, stables and sheds are filled in with large volumes compared with the small volume added in the barn.



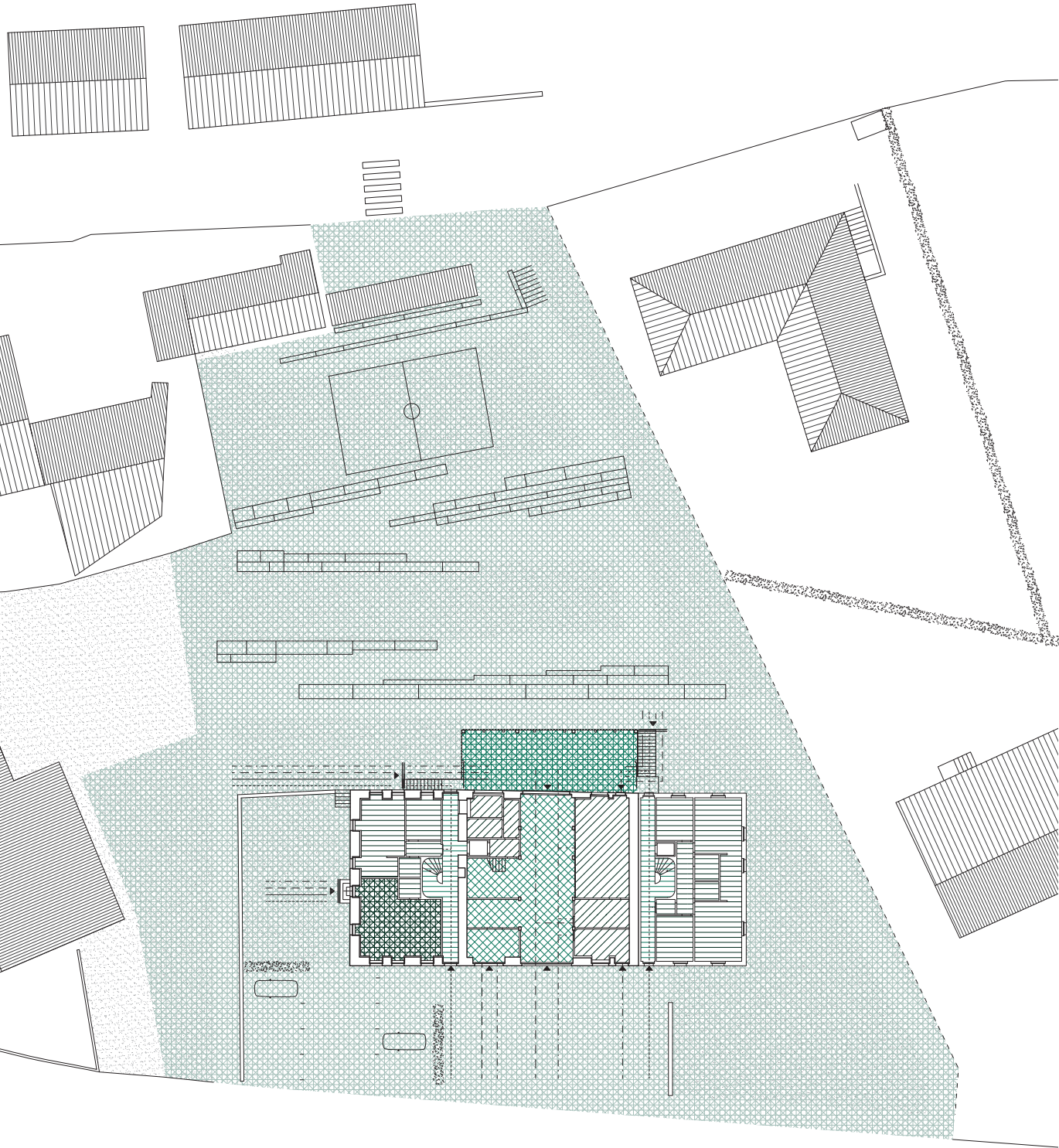
Ground floor plan



AA Section

Uses

11% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

On the roadside, accesses are separated between residents entering from the two buildings’ ends and children entering from the central part. However, on the garden side, the woodshed turns into a public loggia accessible to everyone, strollers and wheelchairs excluded due to the staircases.

Volumetry

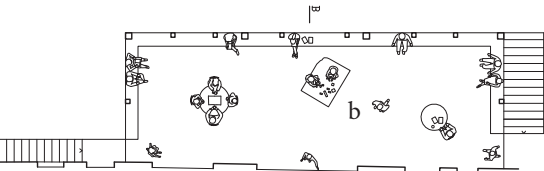
By proposing a tempered loggia (b), the project preserves the full height of the space in the woodshed without requiring any thermal insulation. This non-conventional height offers a tempered playground, or a rest area.

Flexibility

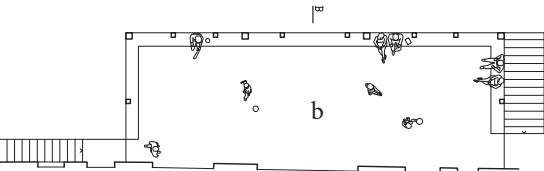
Children, residents and villagers share a public insulated room (d) toward the street and a tempered loggia (b) facing the garden.

In summer, the loggia turns to a public resting space suitable for children, adults, and the elderly. Moreover, the whole garden and its terraces offer a public park.

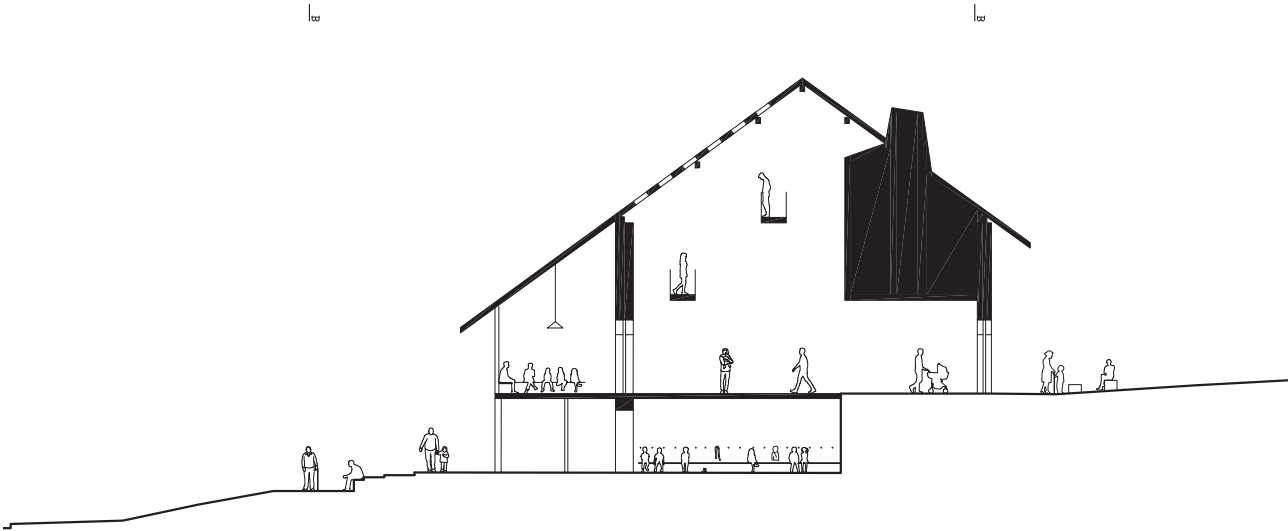
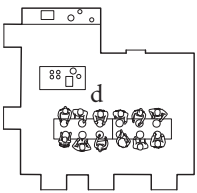
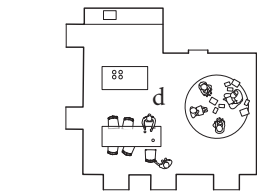
In winter, the loggia becomes mainly a distribution space or a playground for the nursery during the week. While, many events such as a birthday parties could occur in the insulated room.



Summer



Winter

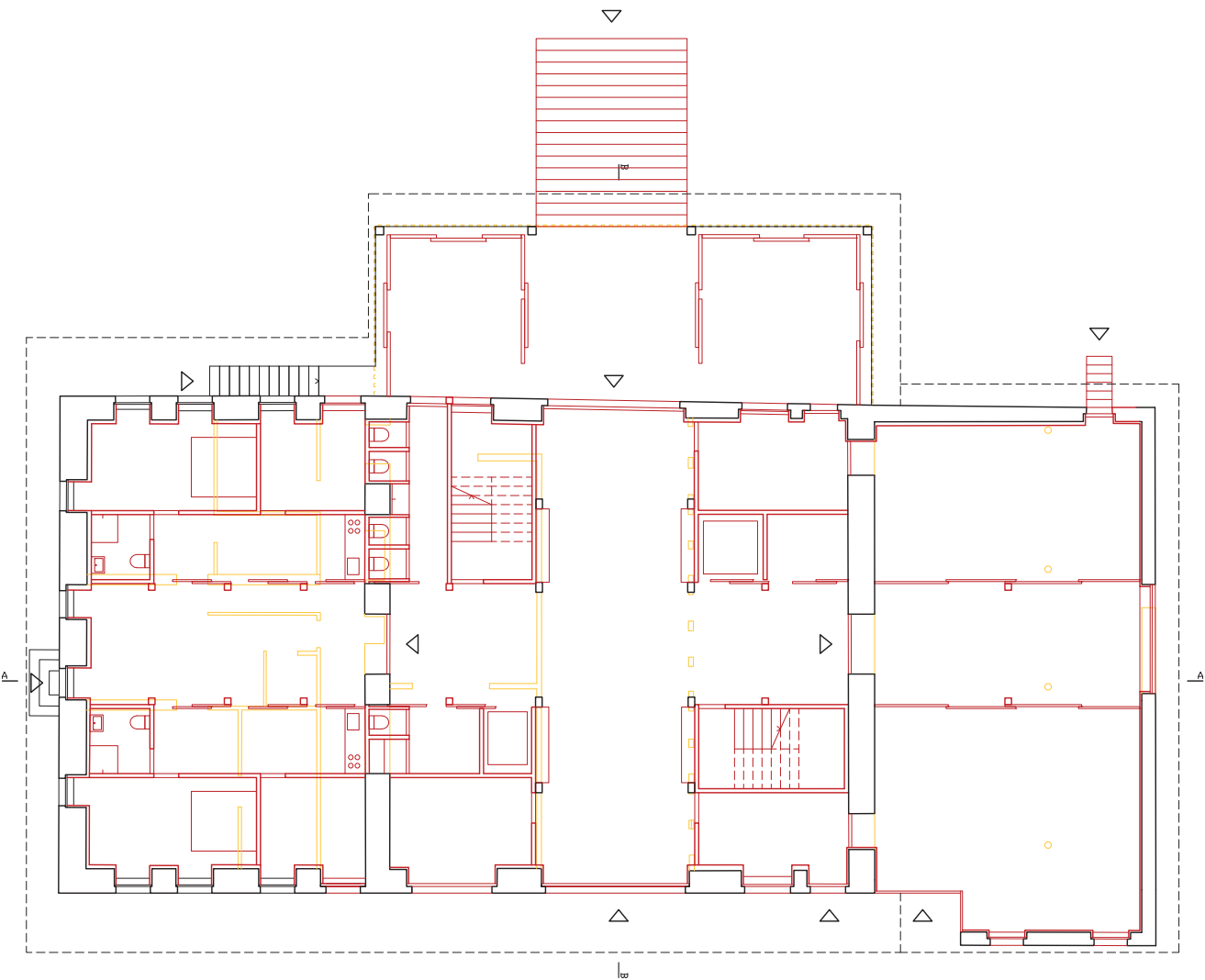


Schema: ground floor plan and BB section

Heritage

« The project for the redevelopment of the farm aims to emphasize clear guidelines: on one hand, the **preservation** of the external envelope, and on the other, the improvement of the efficiency of the interior spaces.
Following these guidelines, the concept underlying the development of this project is the incorporation of certain empty volumes inside the building, enabling the connection and interaction of different programmatic typologies.⁶ »

« Concerning the organization of the new environments, we want to **highlight** the existing structure and maximize its prominence by separating it from additional partitions. This principle is evident in the central area of the foyer, where the new elements do not impose themselves on the existing ones; instead, they integrate with them so that both can complement each other.⁷ »

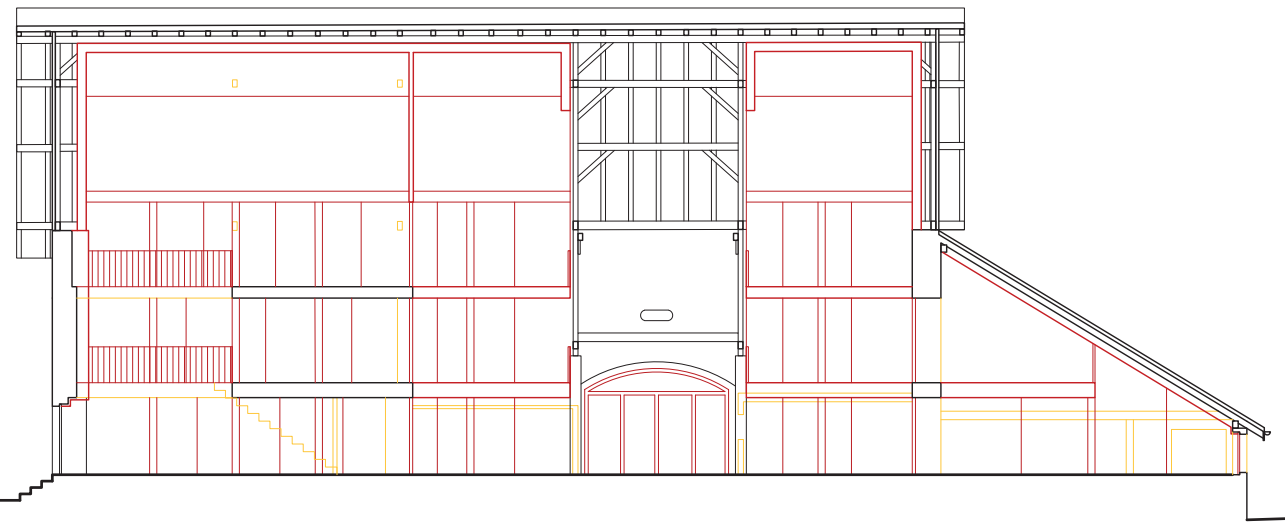
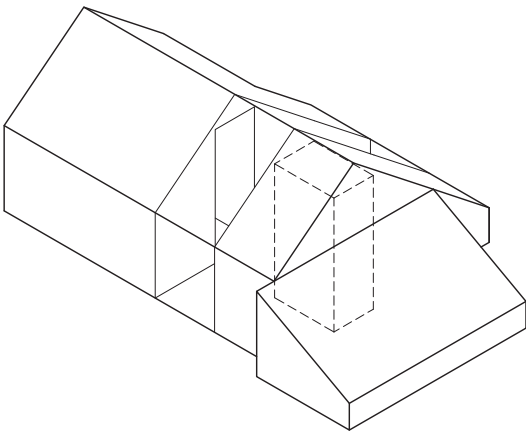


Ground floor plan

Volume

72% of the existing volume is insulated

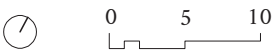
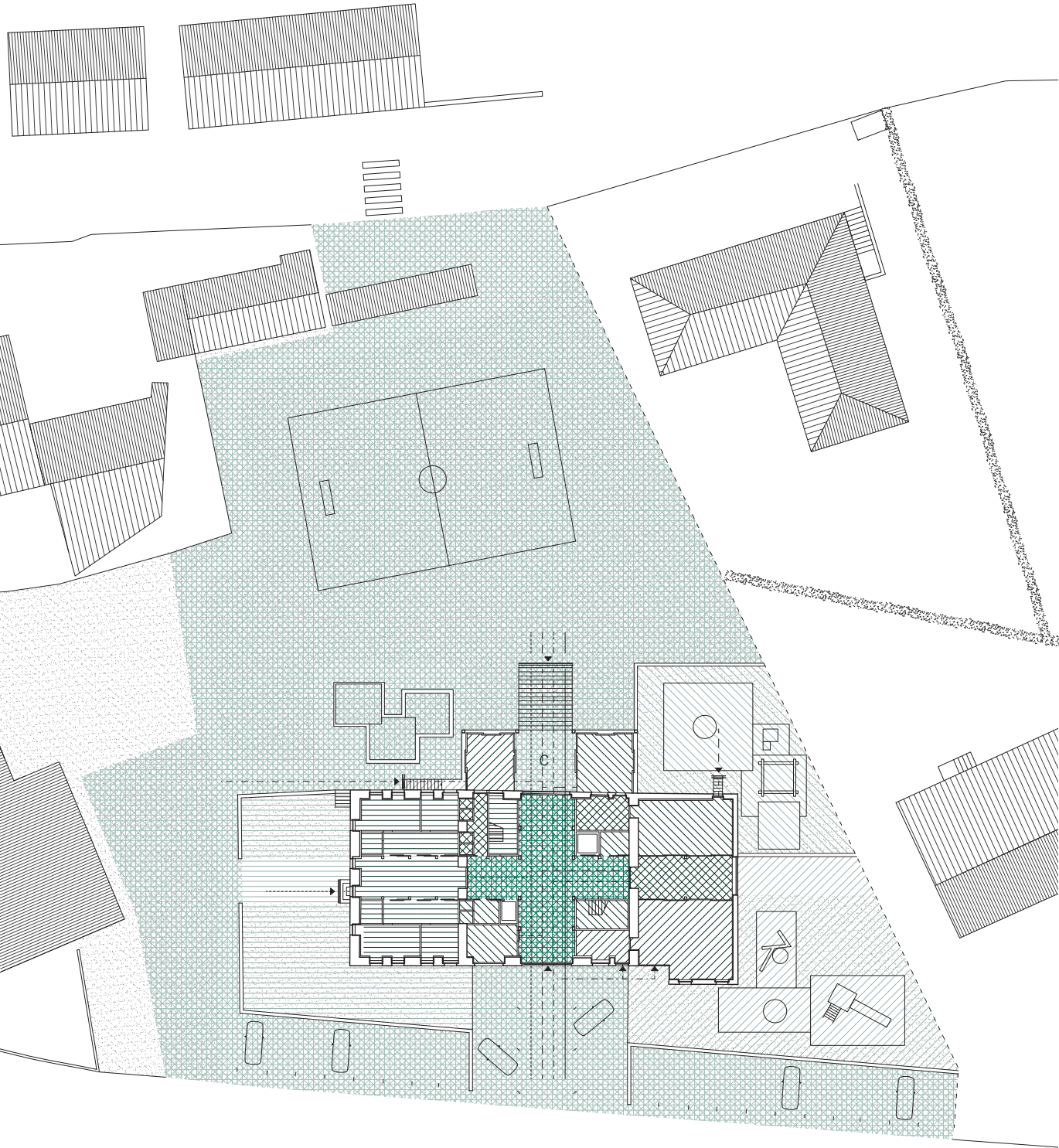
The carpentry is fully insulated, except for the tempered voids inserted within the building. Extending from the barn's space, the non-insulated volumes create a strong cruciform typology.



AA Section

Uses

14% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

On the roadside, the monumental barn’s door, is the entrance’s door shared by children, residents and villagers. The entrance leads to a wide distribution space, which ends with staircases going to the garden. Shared by all users, the width and cruciform shape of the distribution space give the possibility to organise public programs in two directions and increase encounters between individuals.

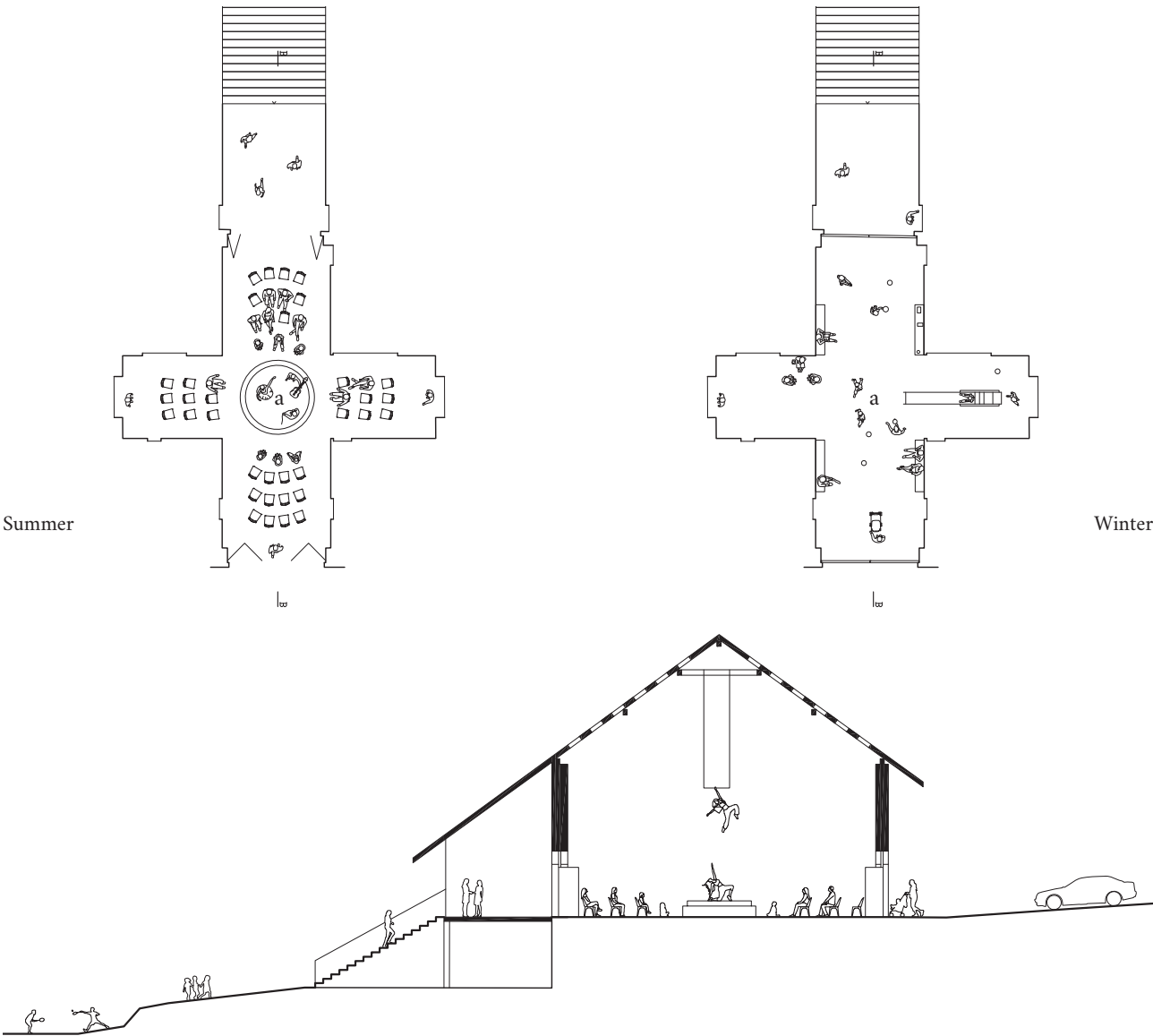
Volumetry

The expansive height of the barn’s carpentry is unveiled without any interruptions of the overall volume. It offers the possibility to hang swings for a show, for instance.

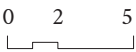
Flexibility

« These voids, or «service spaces» (a) aren’t exclusively distributions; they are integral components of the program: spaces for interaction rather than passages, living spaces rather than temporary ones—spaces that bring the building to life through their heterogeneity. (...) The cruciform shape of the central space enables interactions among users.⁸ »

Stage for a show in summer, the voids turn into a tempered hall during winter.



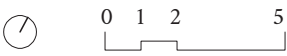
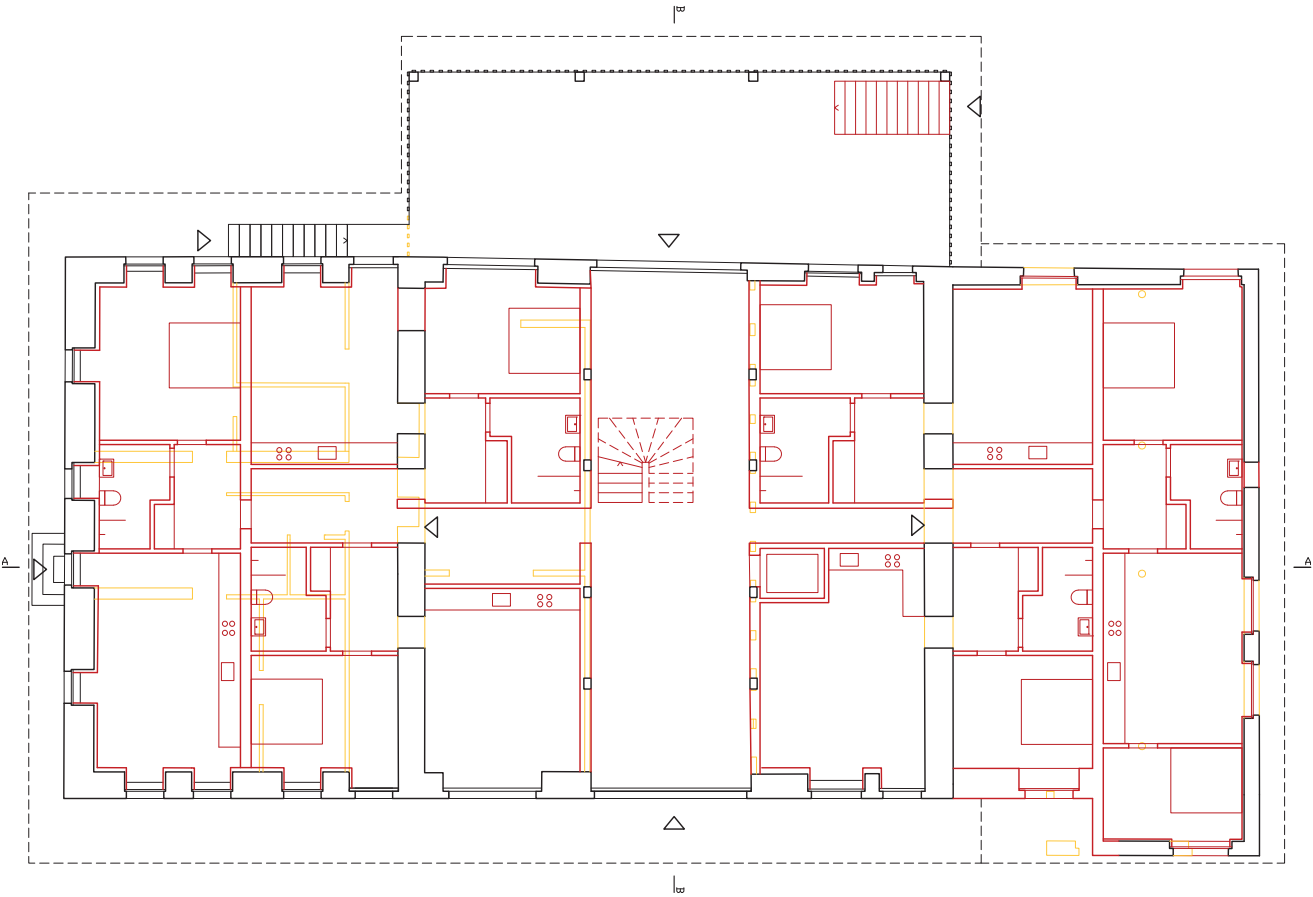
Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

« The farm is part of the rural heritage of the region, where agriculture served as the primary source of sustenance for a long time. (...) This architecture stands as an untouched testament to the passage and organization of our ancestors. (...) The project opts for a transformation that is highly **respectful** of the structure and fundamental essence of the farm while reinterpreting its original functions.⁹ »

Indeed, both the existing structure and the previous role of the barn as a distribution space are preserved. Moreover, the characteristic system of transversal spans is maintained and intensified to accommodate the new dwellings. However, the layout of the former dwelling is no longer discernible.

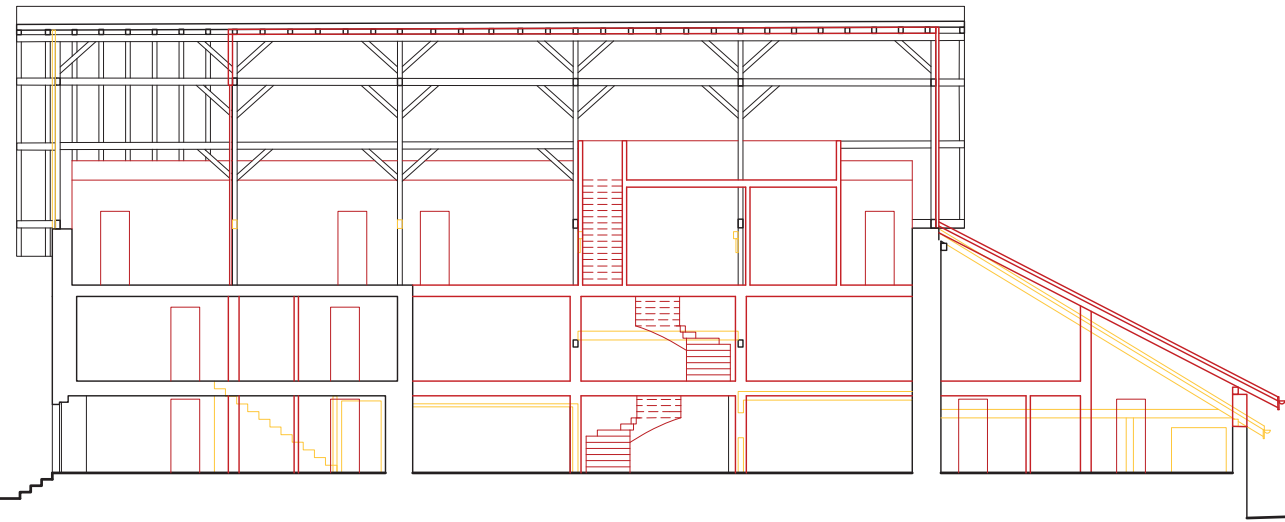
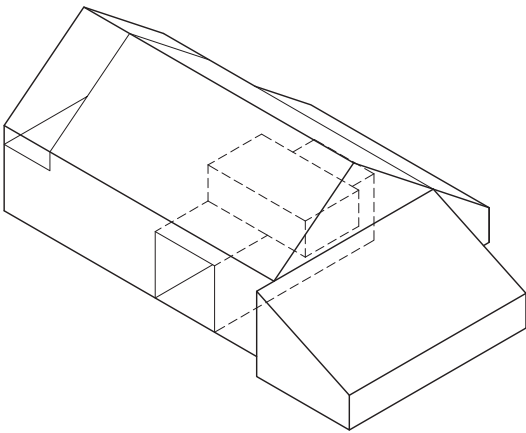


Ground floor plan

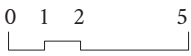
Volume

75% of the existing volume is insulated

The entire carpentry is insulated, except for a portion of the attic space and of the roof of the woodshed. Within the insulated volume, the tempered distribution space is inserted, mainly in the barn’s span.

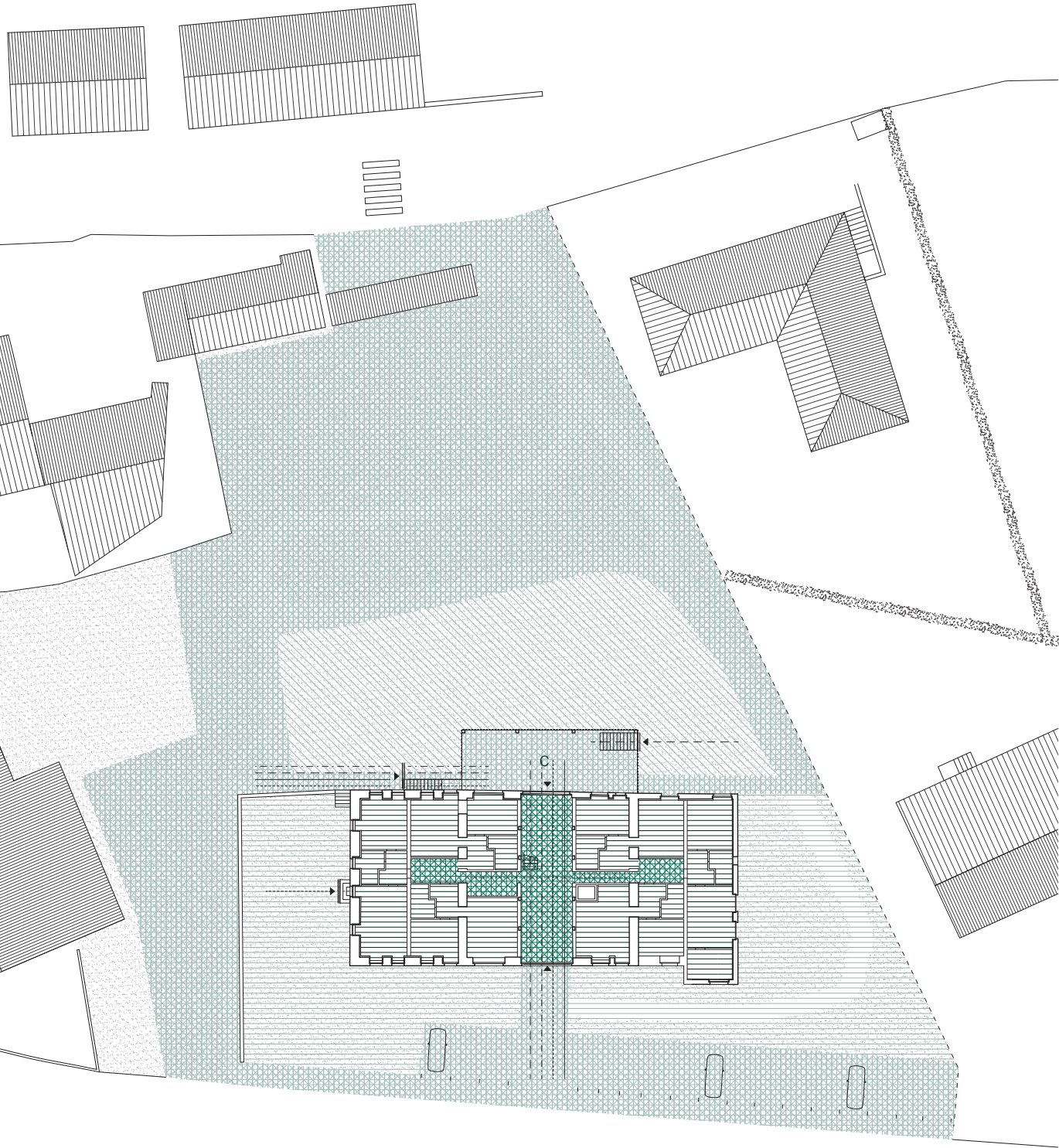


AA Section



Uses

22% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

On the roadside, the barn’s door marks the entrance for children, residents and villagers. This entrance opens to a distribution area that extends towards the public woodshed, which is also accessible from the garden. This distinctive corridor promotes interactions among users, as the space is shared by all the programs, but it does not offer privacy to the residents.

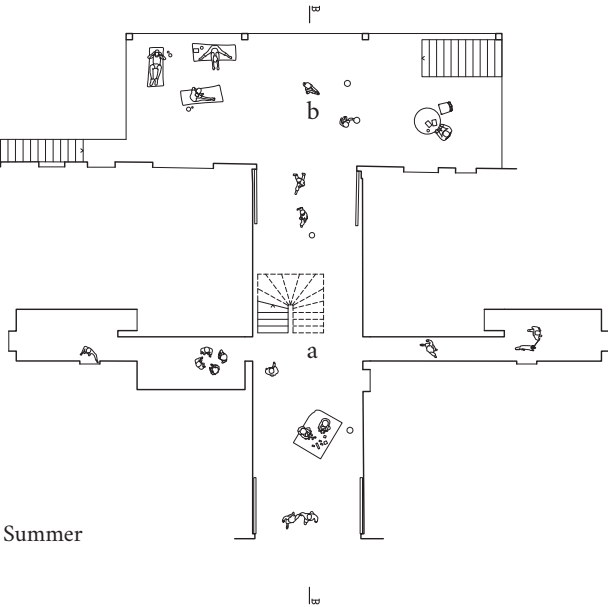
Volumetry

The monumental height of the barn’s tempered volume is interrupted by both the attic floor and the staircases while the woodshed keeps its former volumetry.

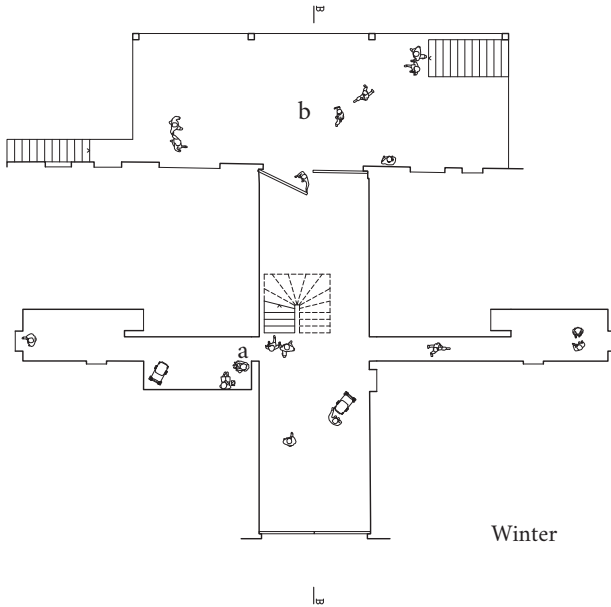
Flexibility

Children, residents and villagers benefit from both the covered space (b) of the woodshed and the tempered hall (a) of the barn.

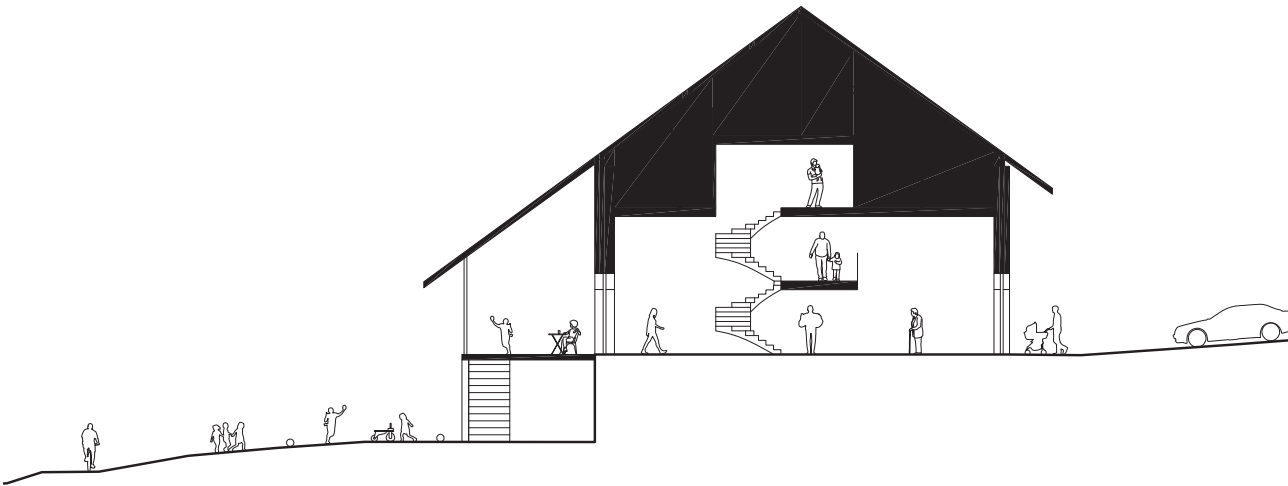
Becoming a playground and a terrace in summer, both the barn and the woodshed are essentially dedicated to circulation during wintertime. Indeed, the staircases strongly interrupt the hall and make it more difficult to organise public events such as markets, parties, shows...



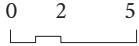
Summer



Winter



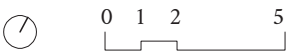
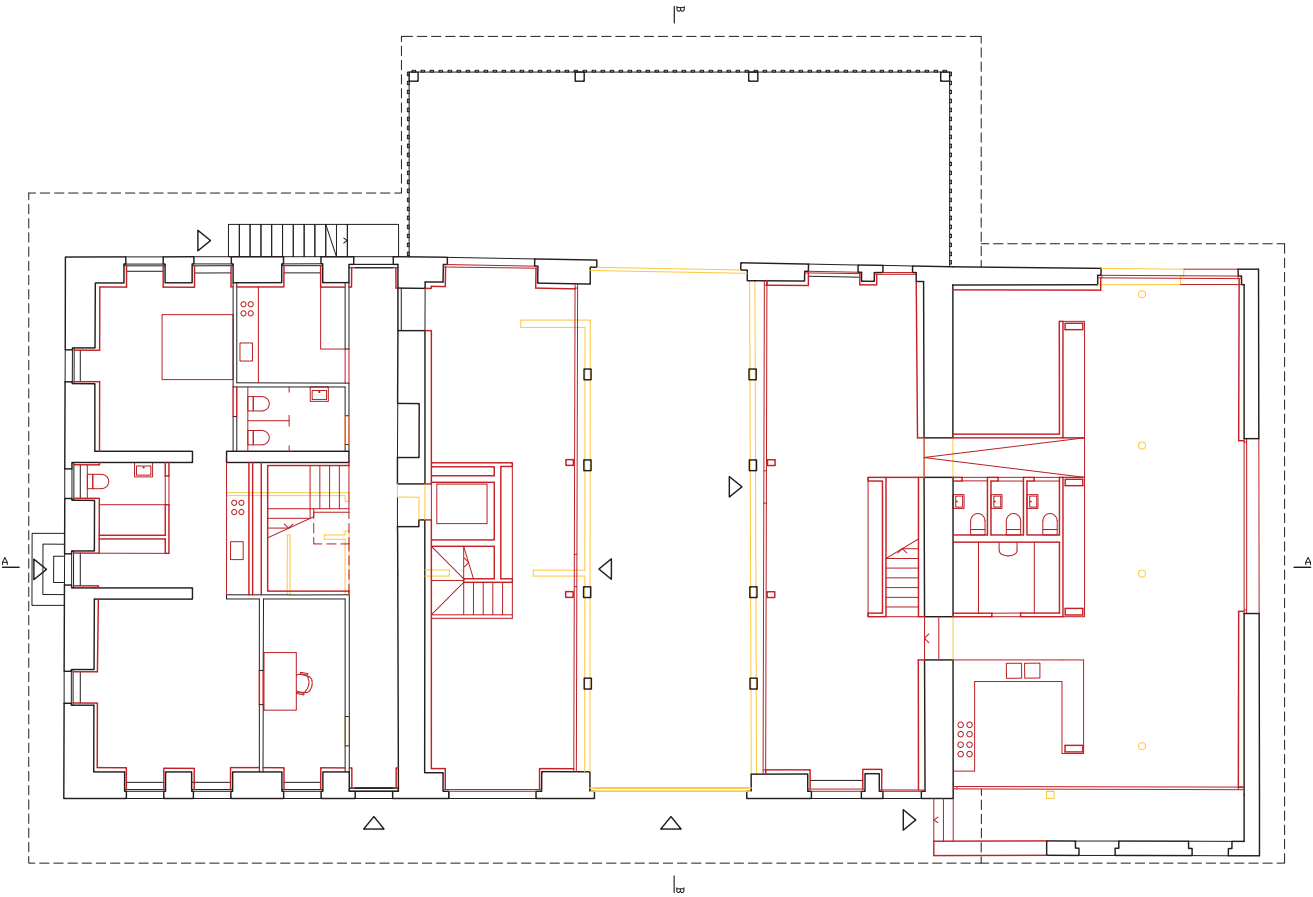
Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

« The spatial organisation **preserves** the built substance and **respects** the structural framework. Two volumes are constructed on each side of the central space of the barn. A connecting element is inserted between the spans to serve an attic apartment. The intervention on the facades, constructed with rubble masonry, is intended to be **minimal**. (...) Through its **minimal** intervention, it [the project] **enhances** the historical building, which is visible from the village below.¹⁰ »

Indeed, both the structure and the system of transversal spans are preserved. Thus, the layout of the former dwelling is preserved, and the new programs are inserted within the structure as independent, freestanding volumes.

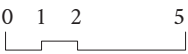
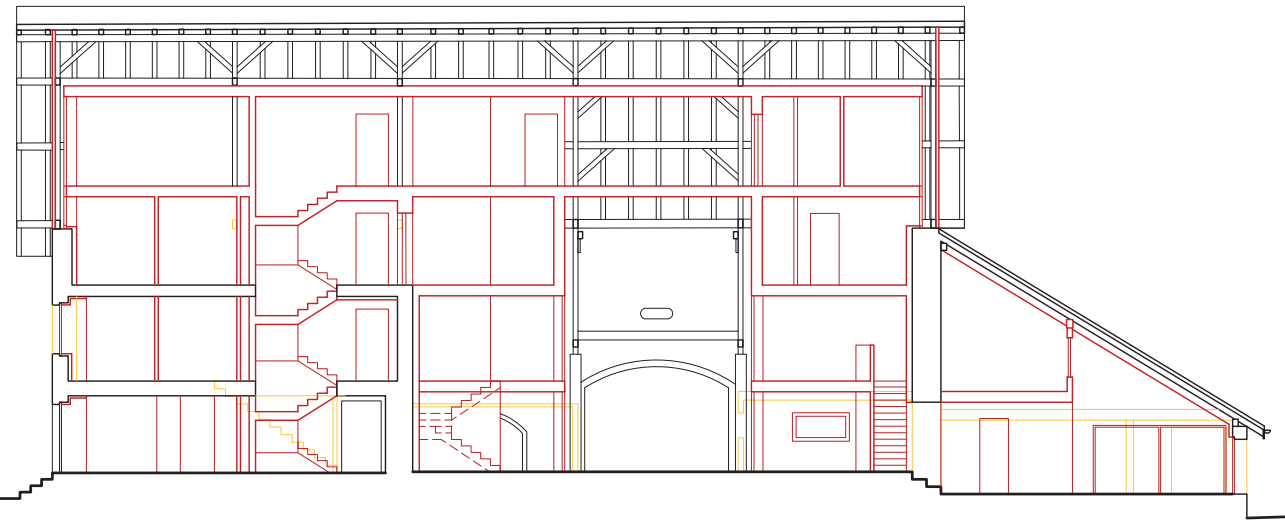
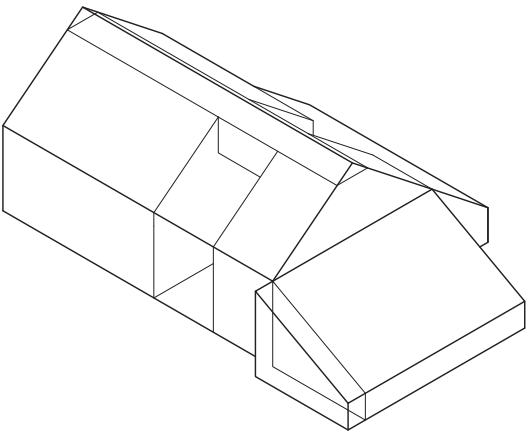


Ground floor plan

Volume

74% of the existing volume is insulated

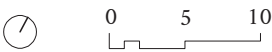
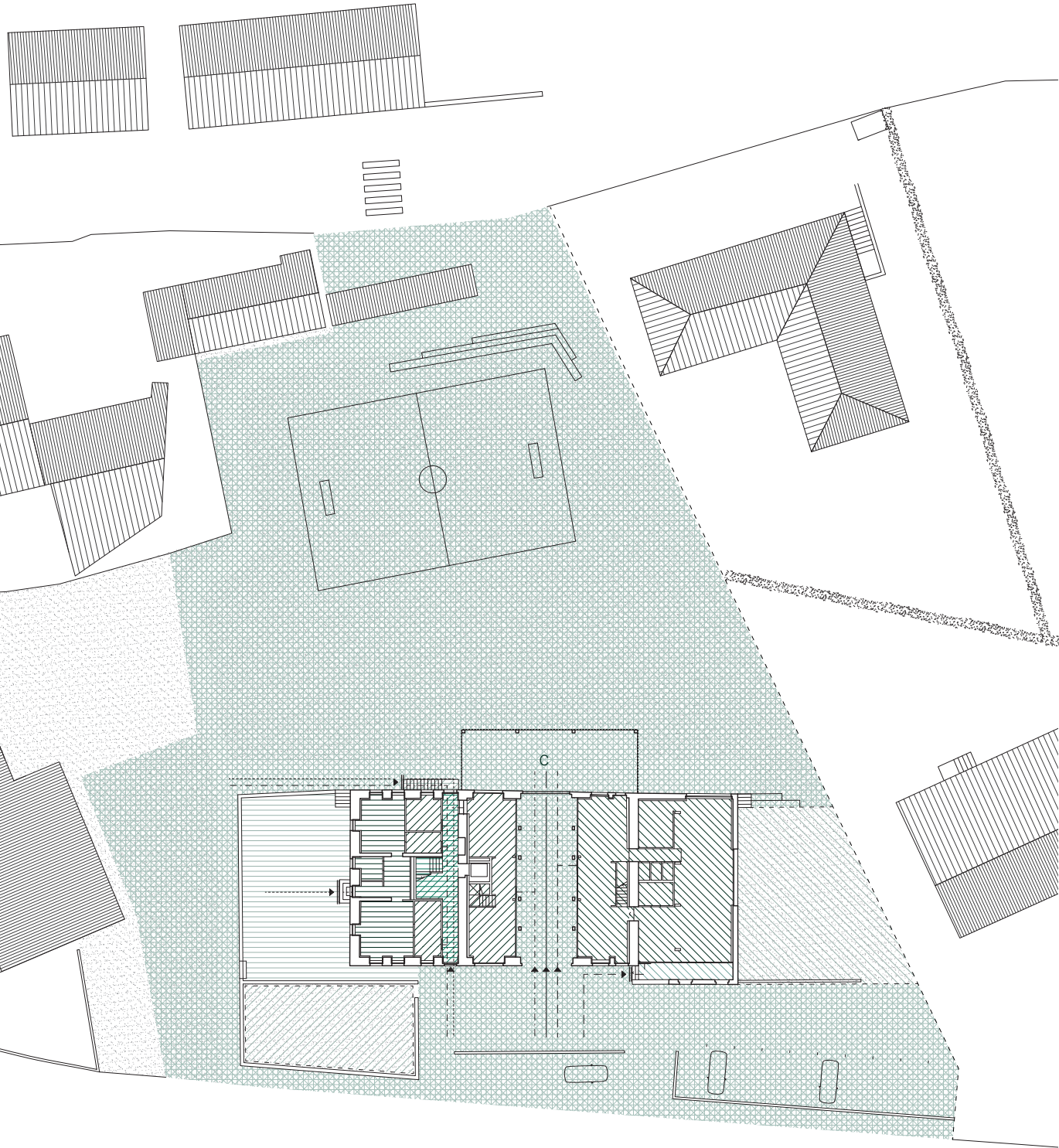
The carpentry in the former dwelling, stables and sheds is insulated, while the barn and the woodshed create a tempered void within the volume.



AA Section

Uses

13% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

Both residents and employees of the nursery use the former dwelling's entrance, while children and villagers access the building through the central entrance of the barn. This main distribution hall, devoid of doors, strongly connects the street to the public covered space of the woodshed.

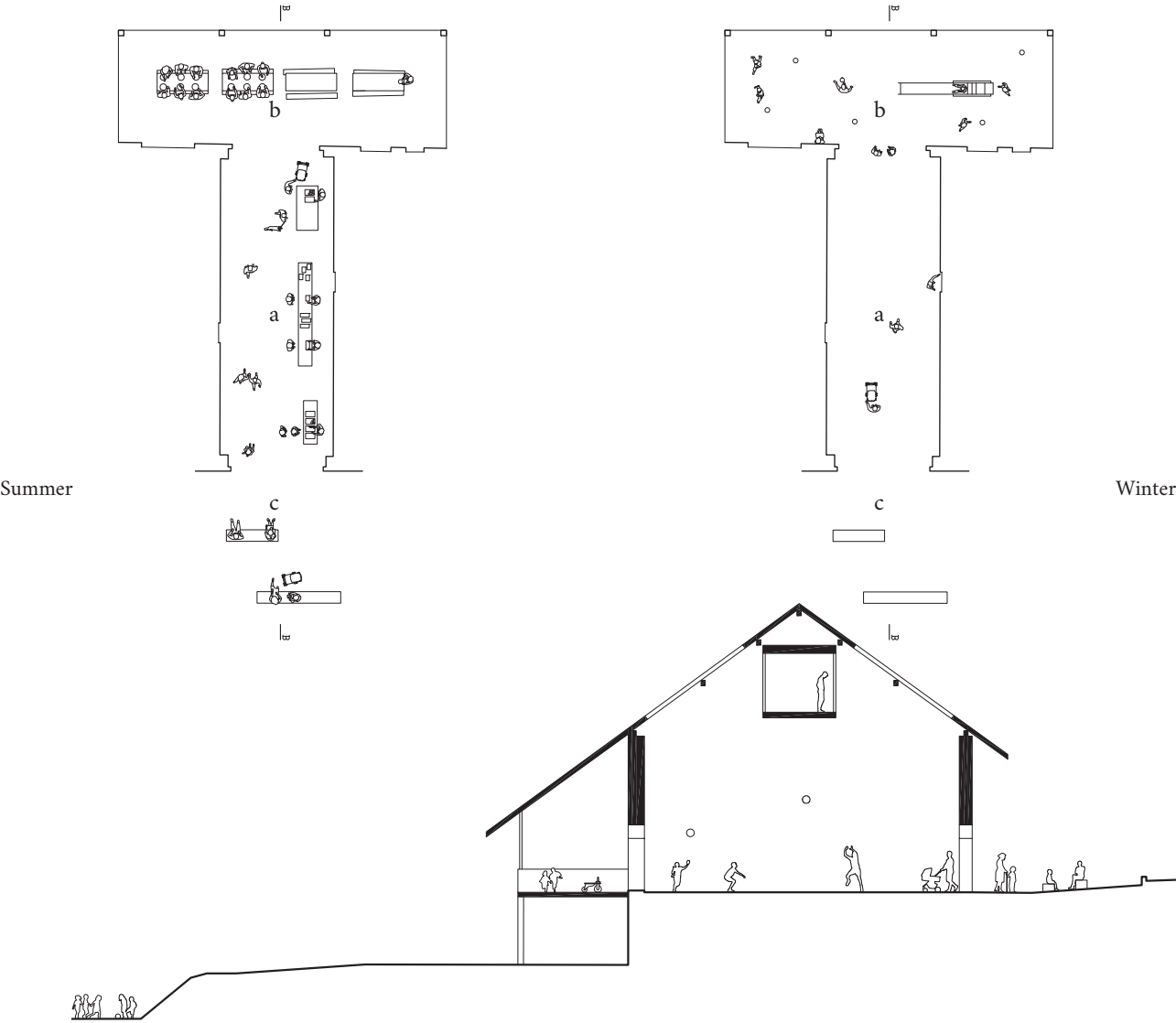
Volumetry

The project showcases the entire volume of both the woodshed and the barn. The height of the barn is interrupted by a passage, which fosters interactions between the ground floor and the attic floor. The non-conventional height of the spaces offers a covered playground where balls aren't limited by 2.2 metres height ceilings.

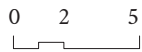
Flexibility

« The architectural approach organises spaces around the former barn space (a). The generous volume provided by this farm becomes a meeting place and a sheltered reception area for the nursery and after-school care. (...) The space extends to the woodshed (b), which transforms into a playground for children. (...) The southeast area (c) is requalified and takes on a mineral character, featuring an intergenerational meeting place that extends into the interior of the barn area.¹¹ »

Hosting a market during summer weekends, the wide space is used as a playground in winter.



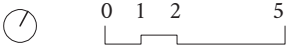
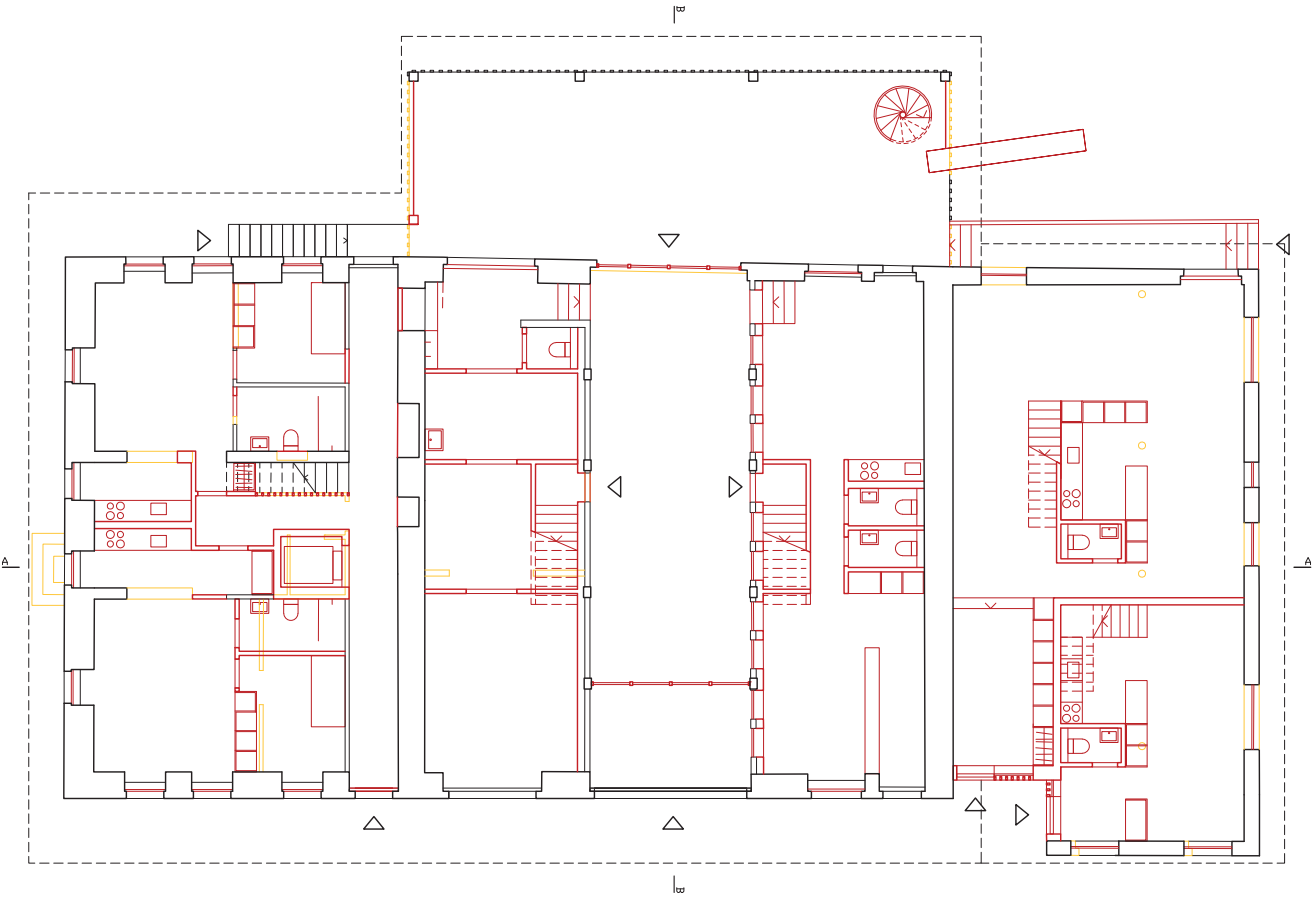
Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

« Interventions are concentrated and **minimized**. Repair, reuse, and recycling are the guidelines in order to meet not only current economic and ecological requirements but also the added value of **heritage preservation**. (...) The building's load-bearing structure as well as its typology are **preserved** as much as possible. Load-bearing elements are reinforced or doubled as necessary in specific areas. For the new walls, a lightweight construction with a wooden frame is planned.¹² »

« The characteristic elements of the typology of the former dwelling such as the corridor, the kitchen, and the central staircase are **preserved**. (...) The rare remnants of the original interior layout are preserved, notably cabinets and wood paneling on the first floor of the residential part.¹³ »

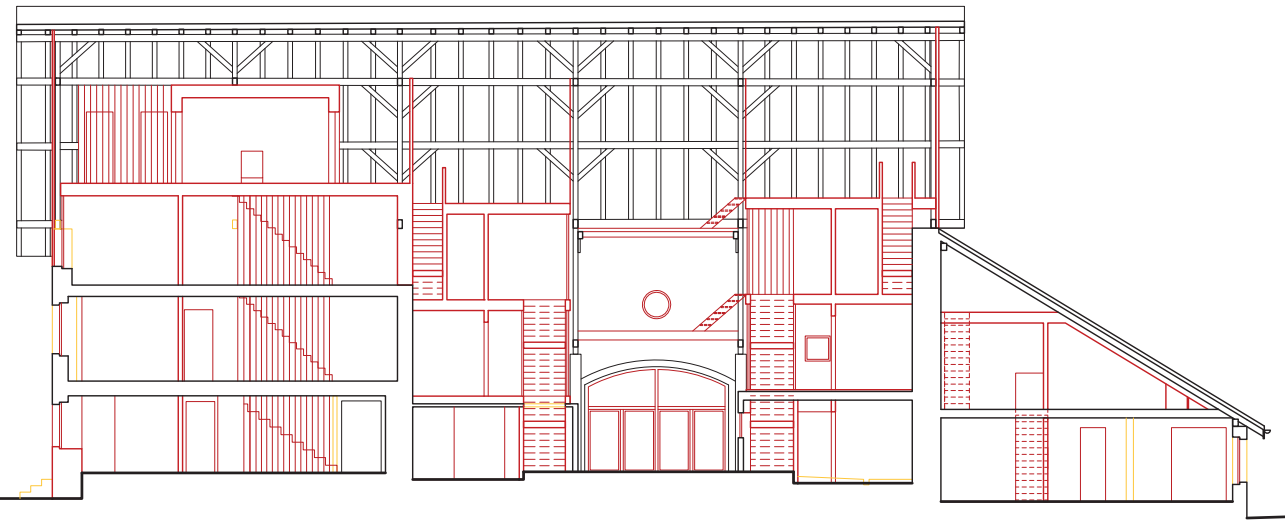
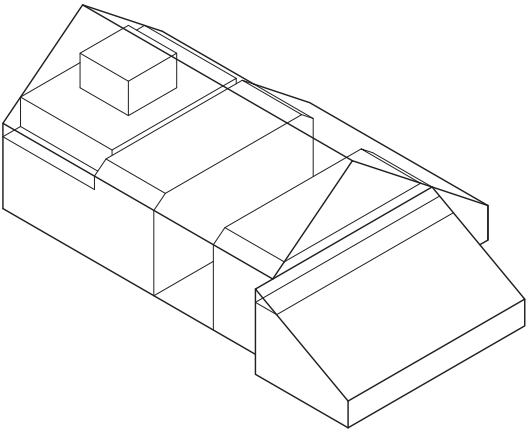


Ground floor plan

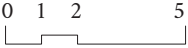
Volume

62% of the existing volume is insulated

« The volume to be heated is minimized. The roof remains cold, and the «box-in-box» system is applied. The space between the roof and the new boxes serves as a buffer zone.¹⁴ »
Moreover, the barn and the woodshed also create a tempered buffer zone.

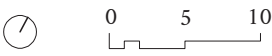
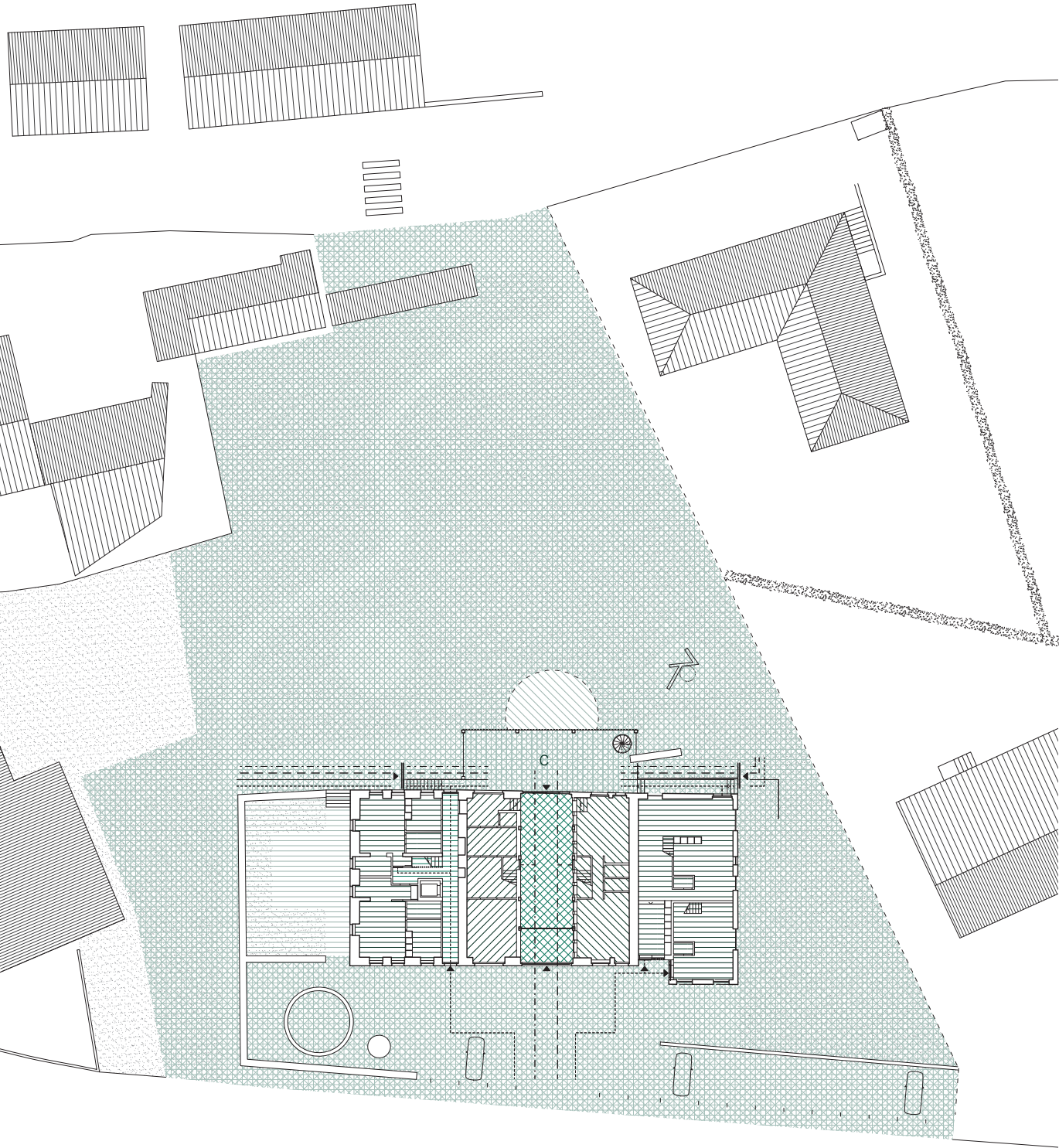


AA Section



Uses

6% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

On the roadside, accesses are separated between residents entering from the two buildings' ends and children entering from the central opening leading to the barn's space. While the barn is shared by children, the woodshed turns into a public covered space accessible from the barn for children and open to everyone from the garden; strollers and wheelchairs are excluded due to the staircases.

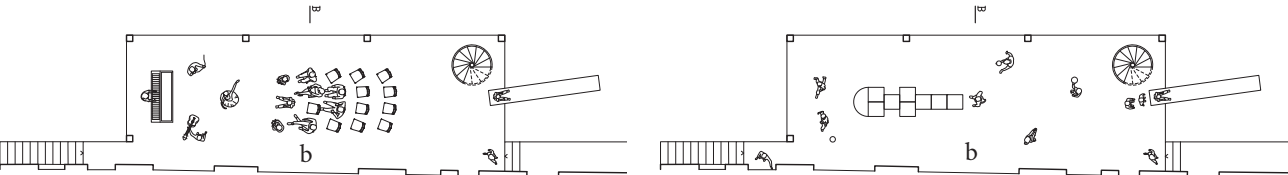
Volumetry

The full height of the woodshed is preserved, which gives the possibility to accommodate a public playground or organise a show.

Flexibility

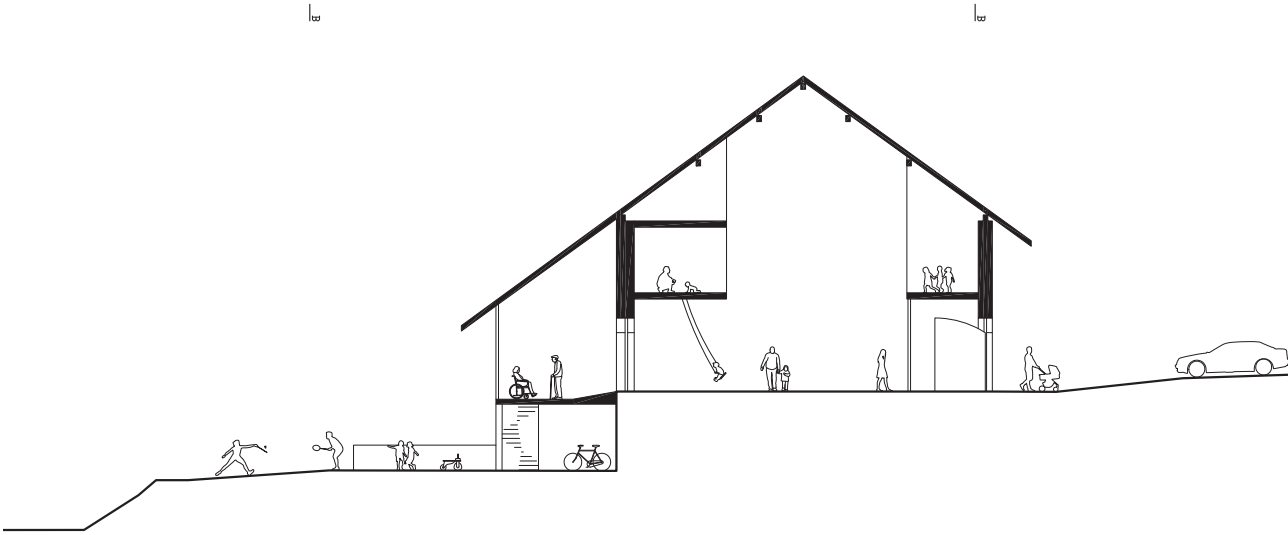
From the public covered space (b), children access various playgrounds via a slide that leads to the garden. The entire village can enjoy the playground, the garden and the woodshed, which offers a new public park within the village.

In the summer, the covered space becomes a stage for musicians and dancers. While offering a playground for the children of both the village and the nursery during the winter.

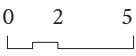


Summer

Winter



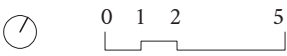
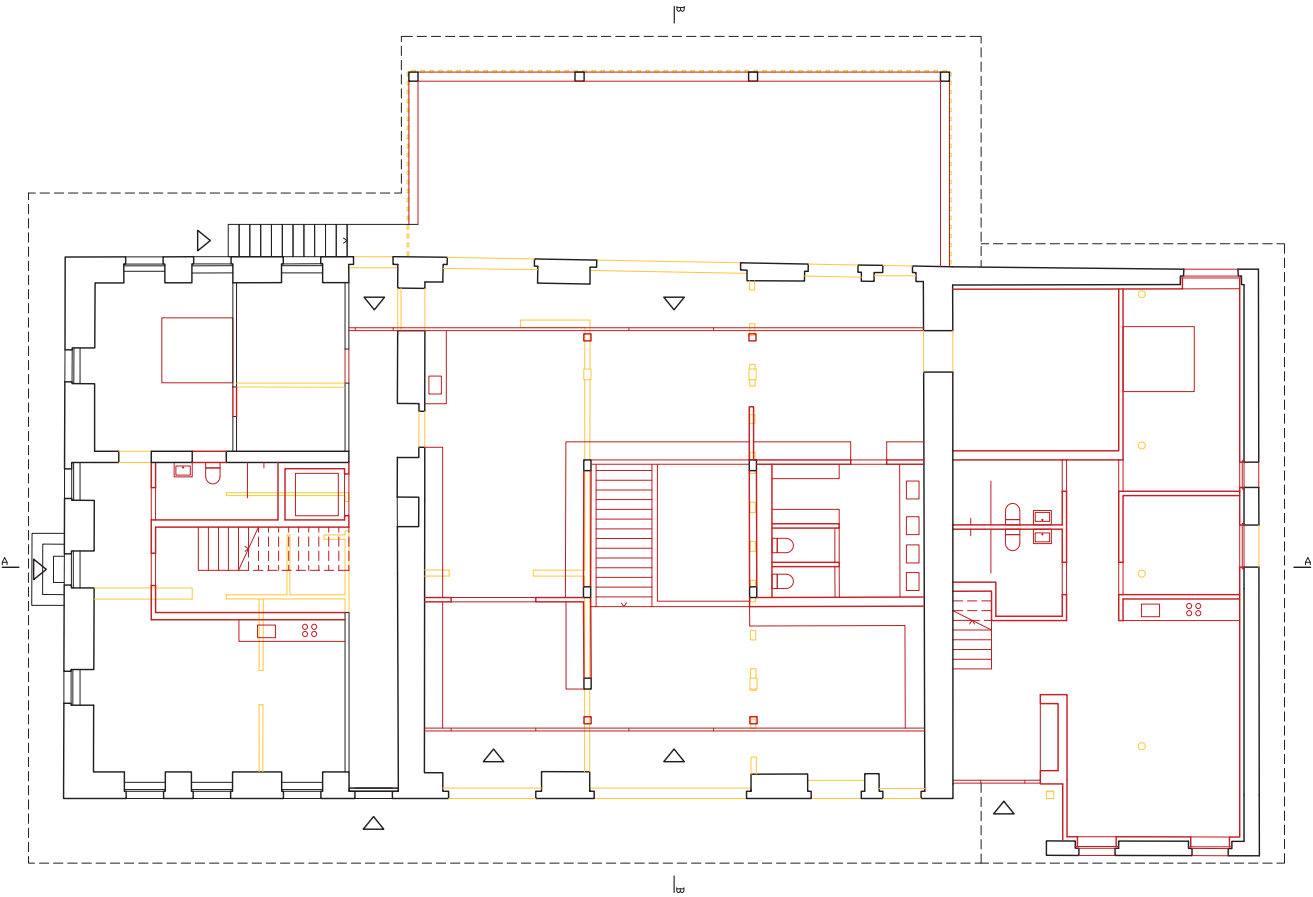
Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

« The project aims to **minimize** interventions by carefully renovating the two habitable levels and designing the transformation as an extension of the living space into the attic and the existing barn. It involves working with the building, not against it. (...) We propose to duplicate the building's facades inward, creating a second fully glazed layer that is entirely separate from the existing facade. This in-between space allows for a better distribution of light, making it more abundant for each dwelling. It also represents a step back, which means **respecting** the inhabited heritage and showcasing the internal face of the existing building in its totality.¹⁵ »

« Through this transformation, we aim to **highlight** the existing elements by working on the juxtaposition and superposition of two structures and two modes of construction: one as heritage and testimony offered by the existing building, and the other as an envelope for the new uses.¹⁶ »

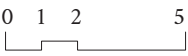
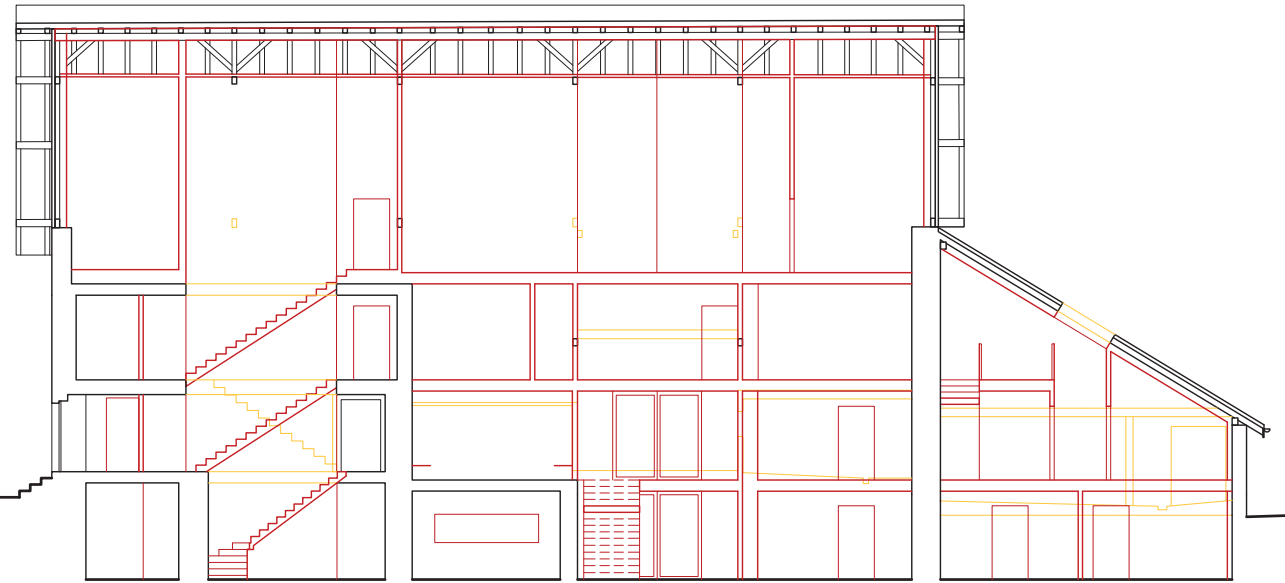
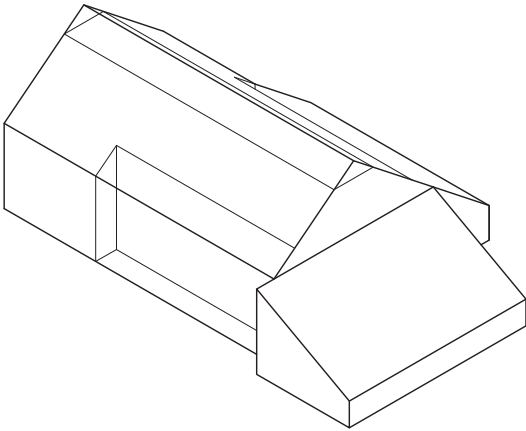


Ground floor plan

Volume

81% of the existing volume is insulated

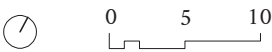
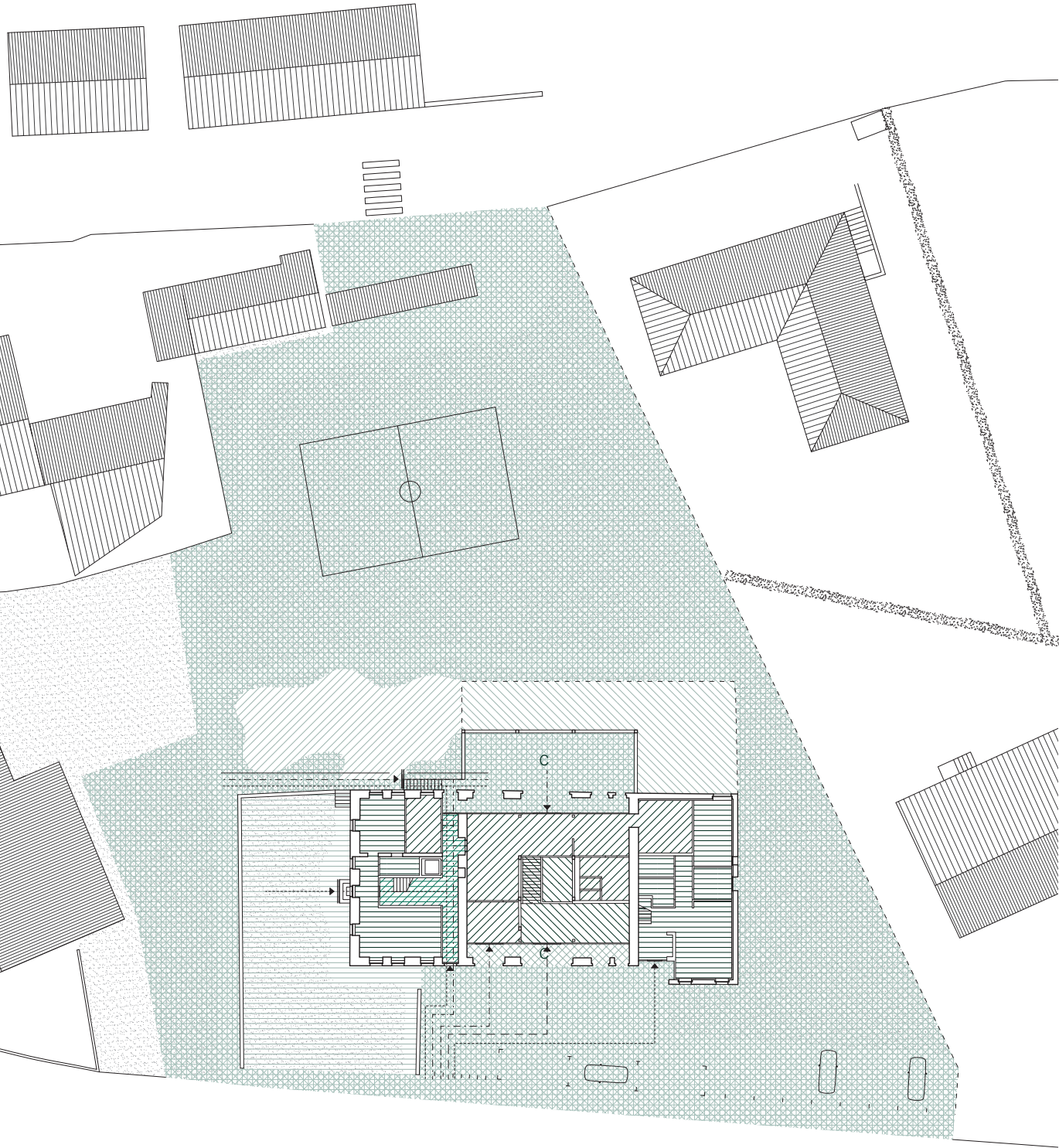
Except for the woodshed and the two buffer zones between the existing facade and the new one, the entire carpentry is insulated.



AA Section

Uses

9% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



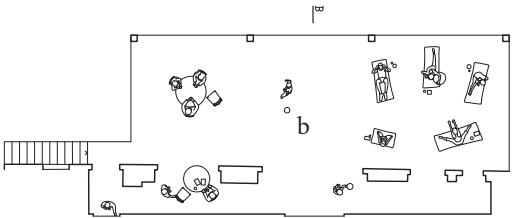
Site Plan

Accessibility

On the roadside, accesses are strongly differentiated. Except for the employees of the after-school childcare and the residents who share the same entrance, children and babies have their own doors and circulation spaces. However, the covered space of the former woodshed reunites the users coming from both the garden and the building.

Volumetry

The full height of the woodshed is preserved, and the space is dedicated to public use. This important height allows for sports and ball games.



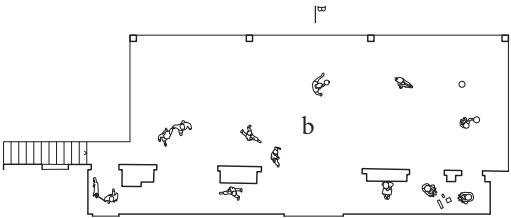
Summer

Flexibility

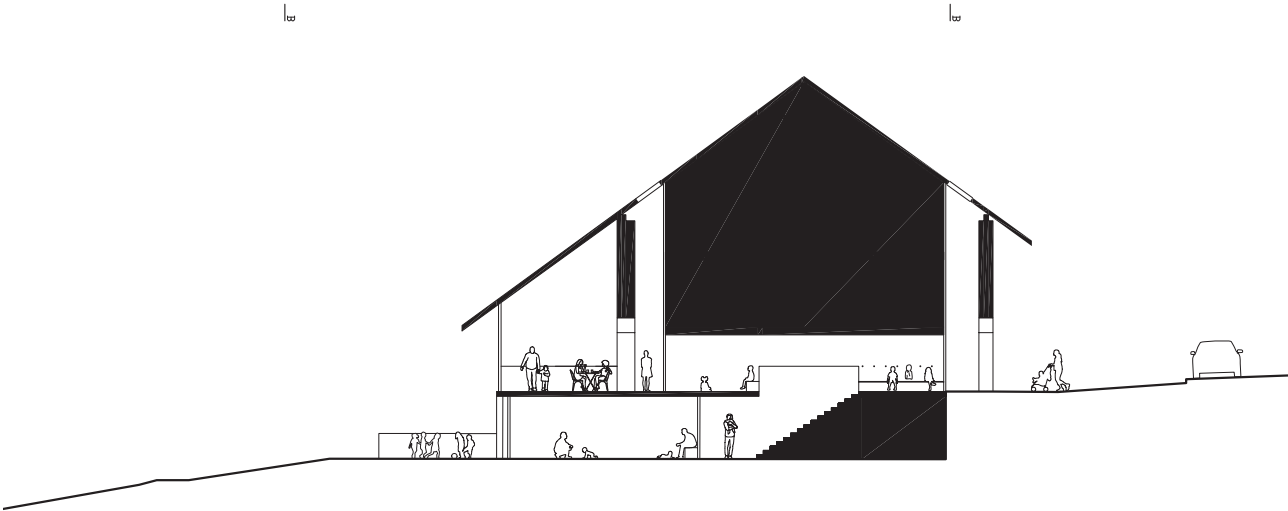
The covered space (b) of the woodshed, devoid of any facades, is strongly influenced by the changes in temperature. However its volume and accessibility offer great potential for uses such as a terrace, a sports hall, a playground...

When the climate is warm, the woodshed is used as a sport or as a rest area.

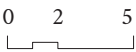
However, when the weather is bad, the covered space turns into a playground for children once they finish school.



Winter



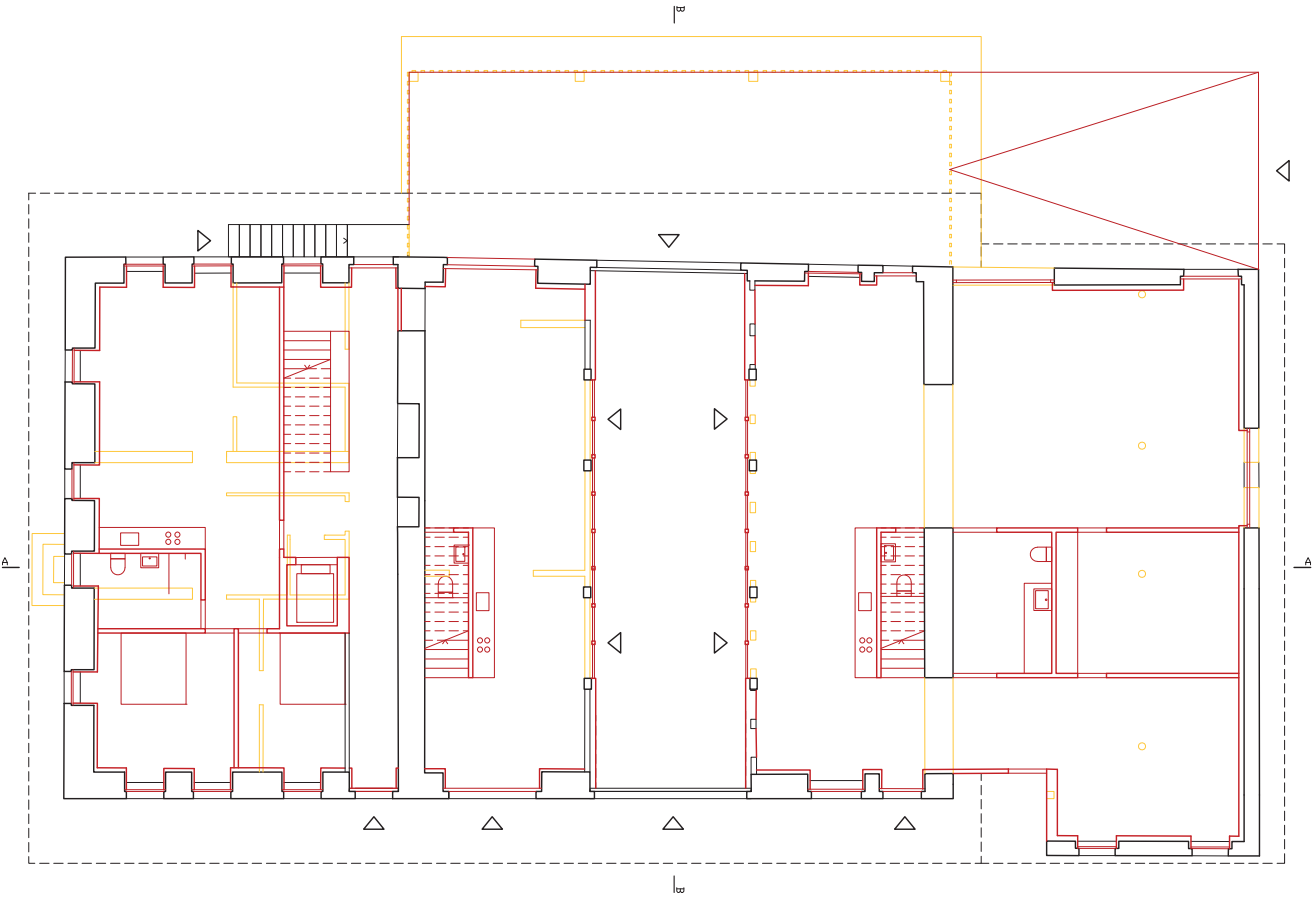
Schema: ground floor plan and BB section



Heritage

« This project aims to **preserve** the original building to the greatest extent possible. The volumes, structure, and overall appearance are **maintained** by strategically implementing the programs without compromising the charm and image of the farm. The existing volume is subdivided into parts that define subspaces where each program is integrated.¹⁶ »

Indeed, the project uses the transversal division of the farm to introduce new uses on the ground floor: the housing is situated in the former dwelling, while the stable and the sheds accommodate the children and the nursery. The barn retains its initial role as a distribution space.

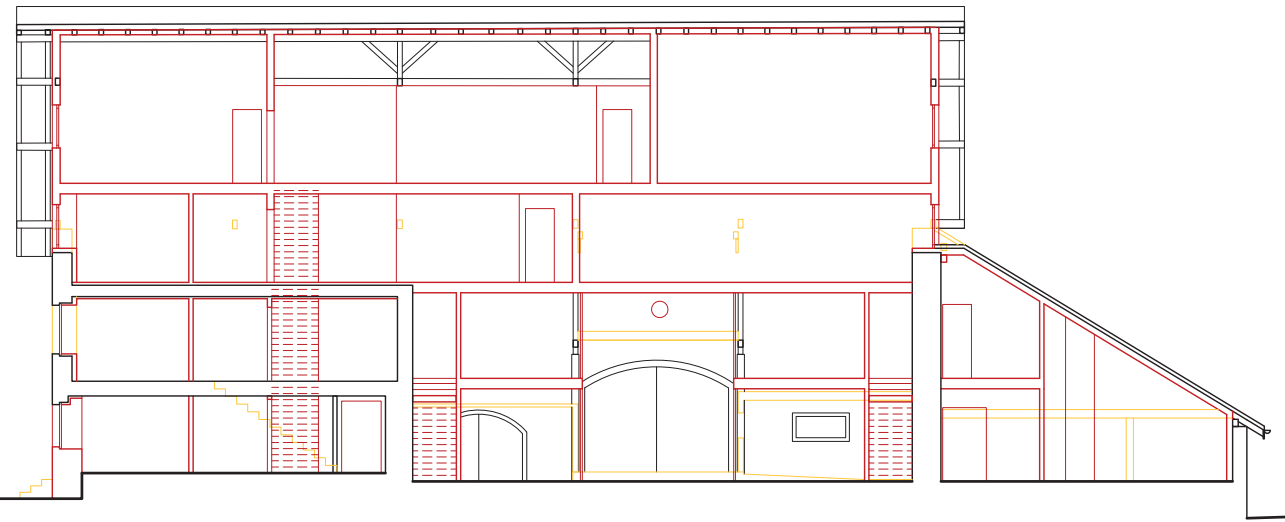
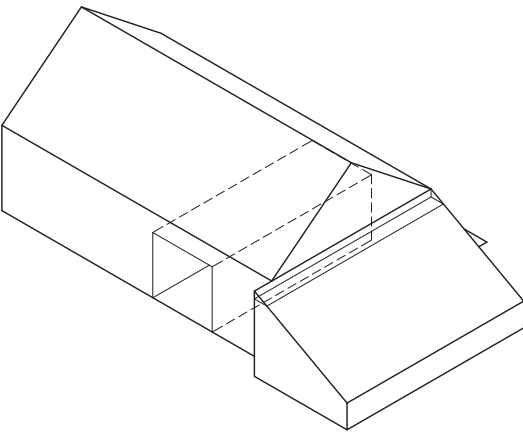


Ground floor plan

Volume

83% of the existing volume is insulated

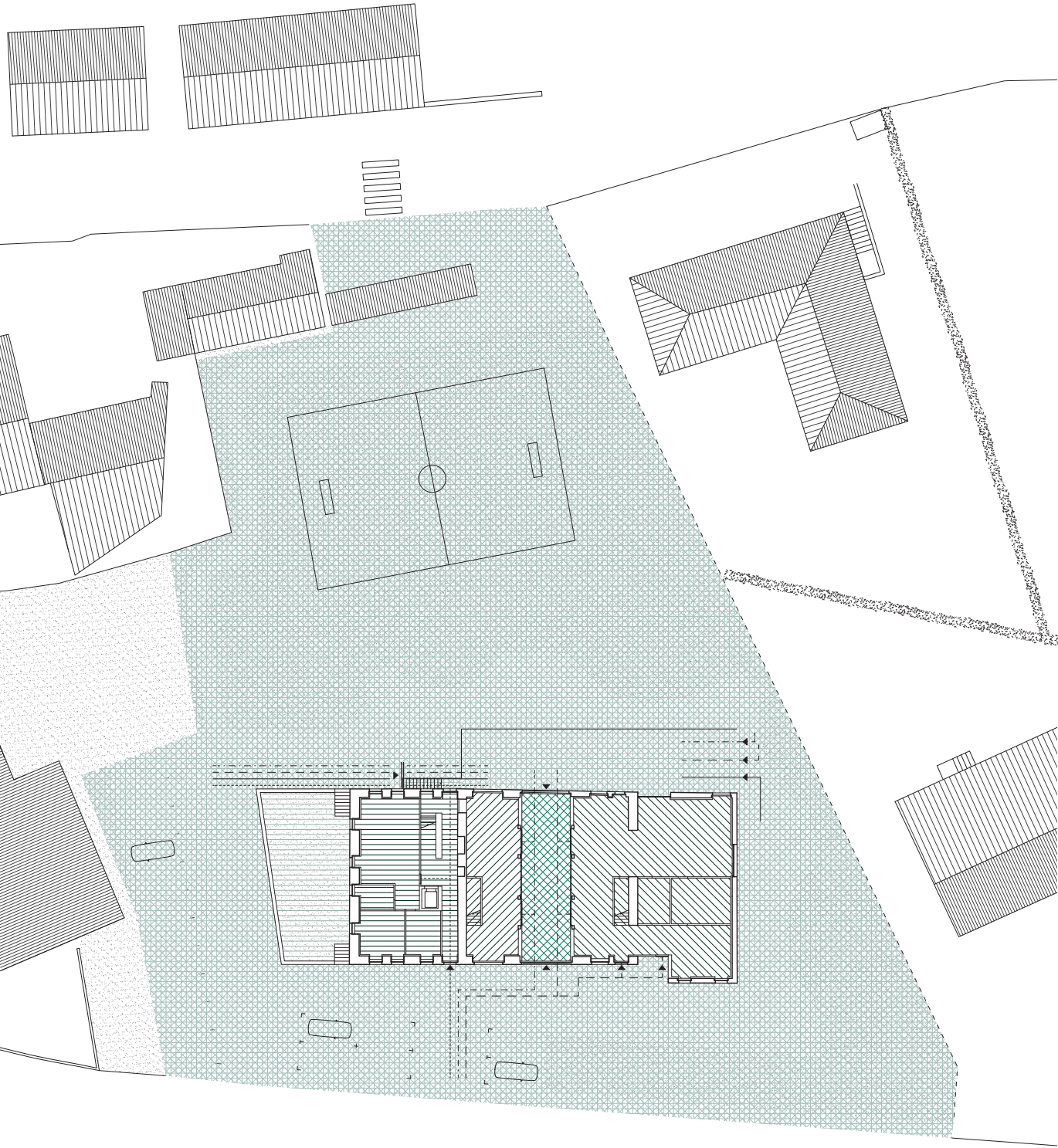
The entire carpentry is insulated except for the woodshed transformed into a non-covered terrace. A tempered void is inserted in the span of the barn.



AA Section

Uses

6% of the total area inside the farm is dedicated to public uses



Site Plan

Accessibility

On the street side, residents access from the entrance of the former dwelling while children and babies enter mainly from the barn's central door and share the distribution space of the barn before entering their own spaces. Residents, children and villagers benefit from a wide public ramp connecting both the level of the garden and the one of the ground floor.

Volumetry

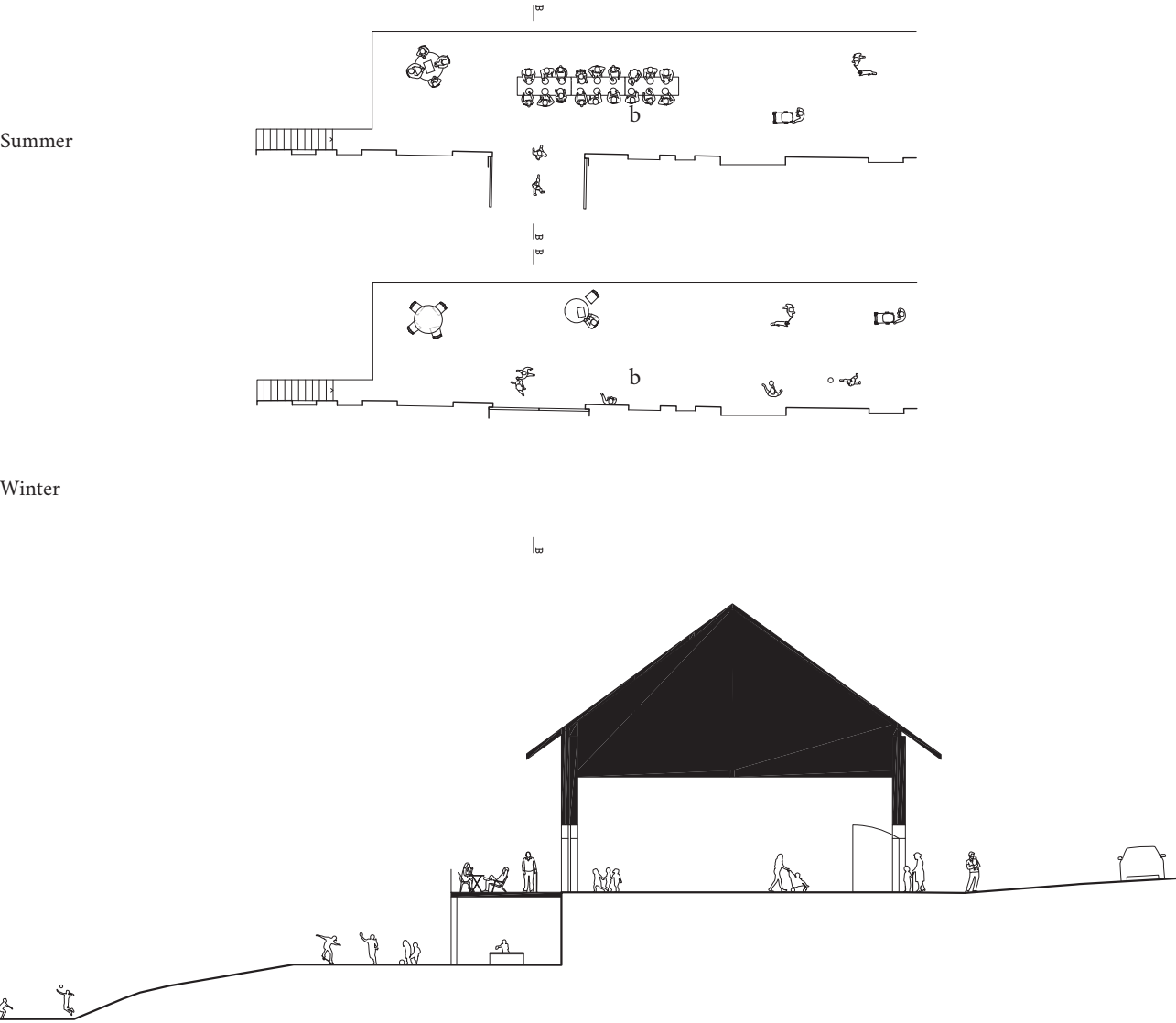
The interruption of the roof of the former woodshed, oriented toward the northwest, provides light on the new public ramp.

Flexibility

Accessible to everyone, the ramp (b) establishes a strong connection with the garden and encourages interaction between the residents and the children, coming either from the garden or from the building.

The whole village benefits from the space to organise parties during the summer.

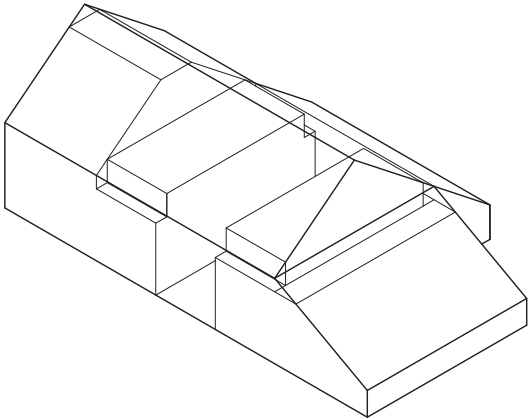
During the winter, the ramp is mainly a distribution space providing a spot to take a break during the day.



Schema: ground floor plan and BB section

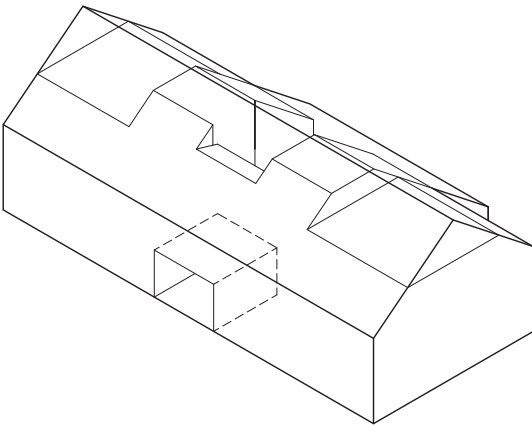
Insulated volumes

01



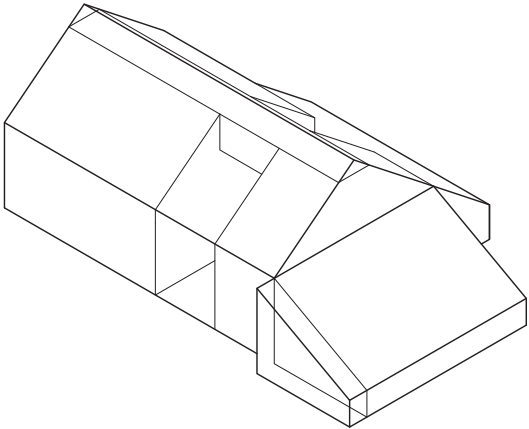
70% of the existing volume is insulated

02



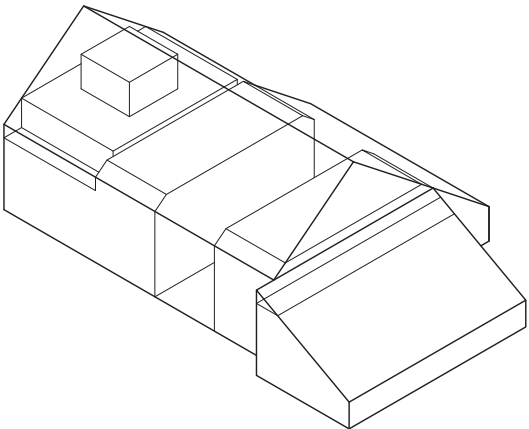
83% of the existing volume is insulated

05



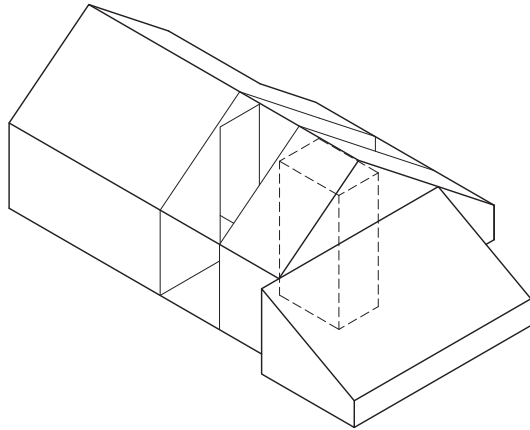
74% of the existing volume is insulated

06



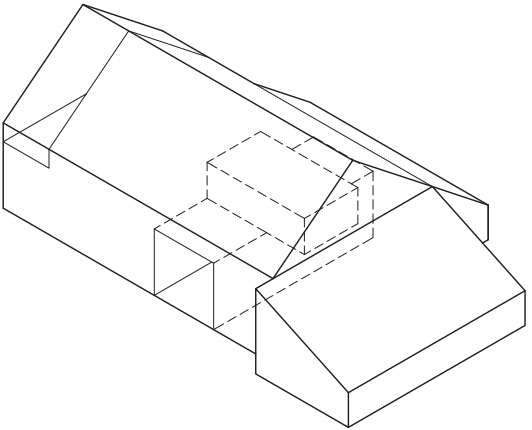
62% of the existing volume is insulated

03



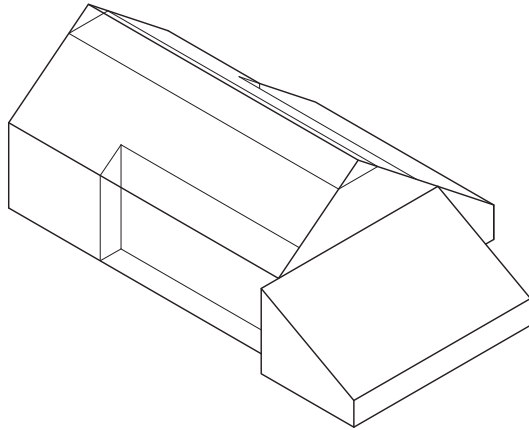
72% of the existing volume is insulated

04



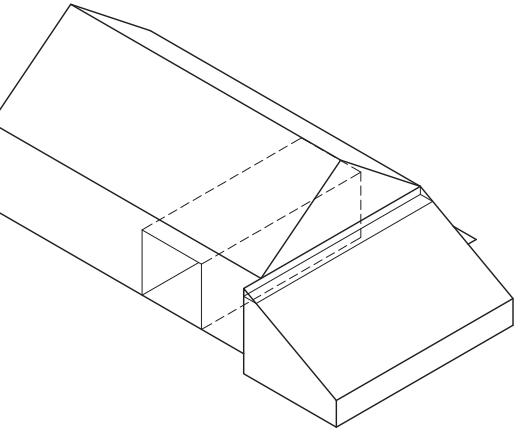
75% of the existing volume is insulated

07



81% of the existing volume is insulated

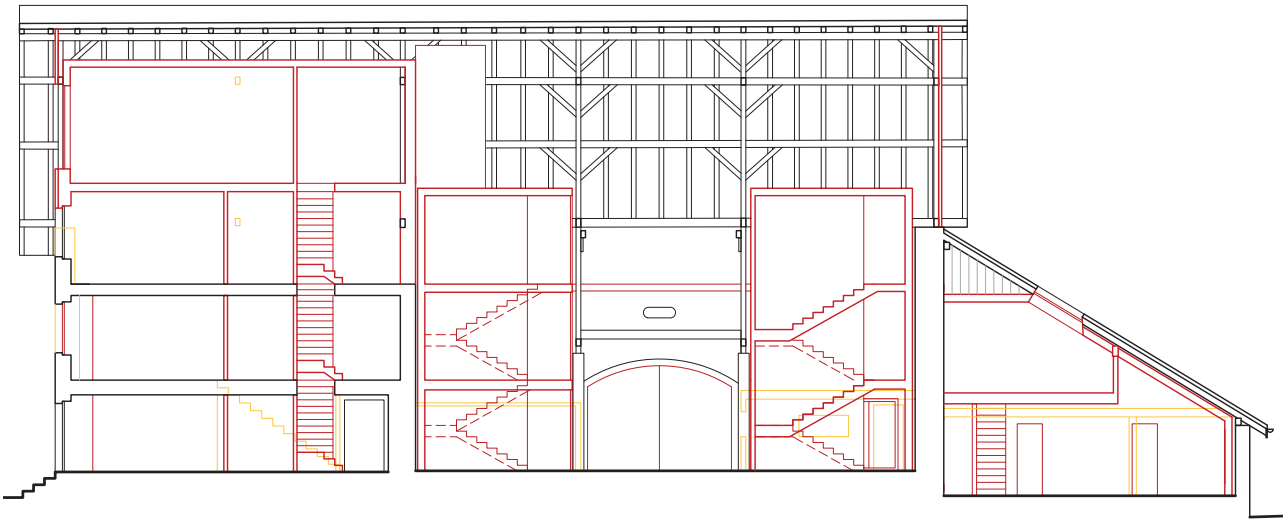
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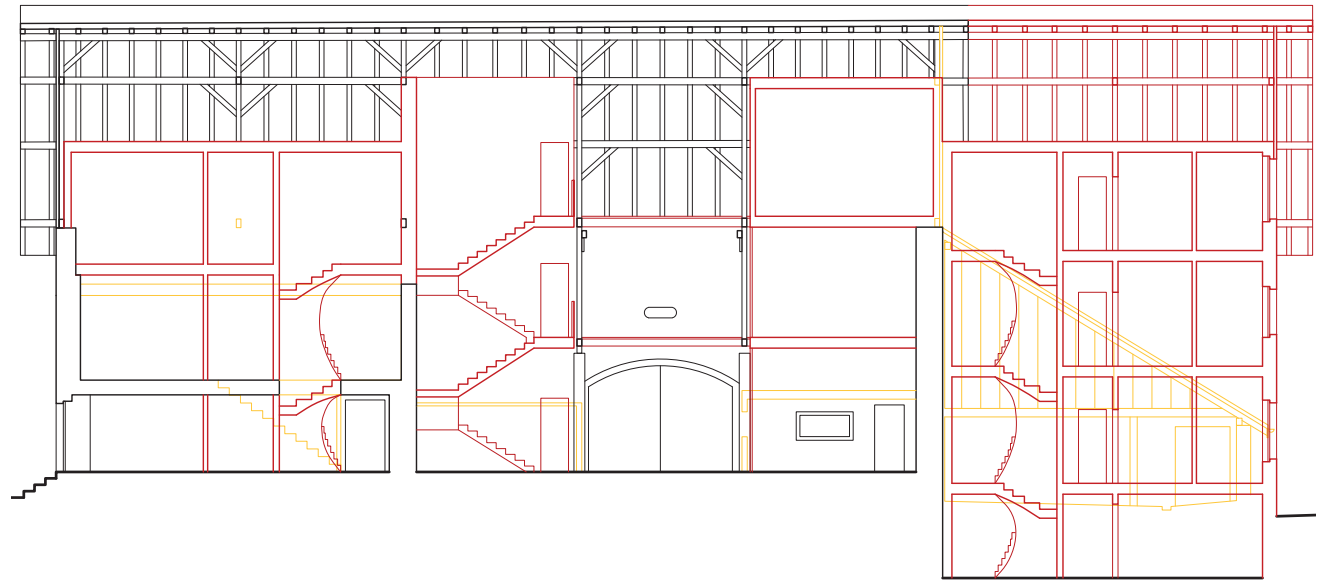
83% of the existing volume is insulated

Sections

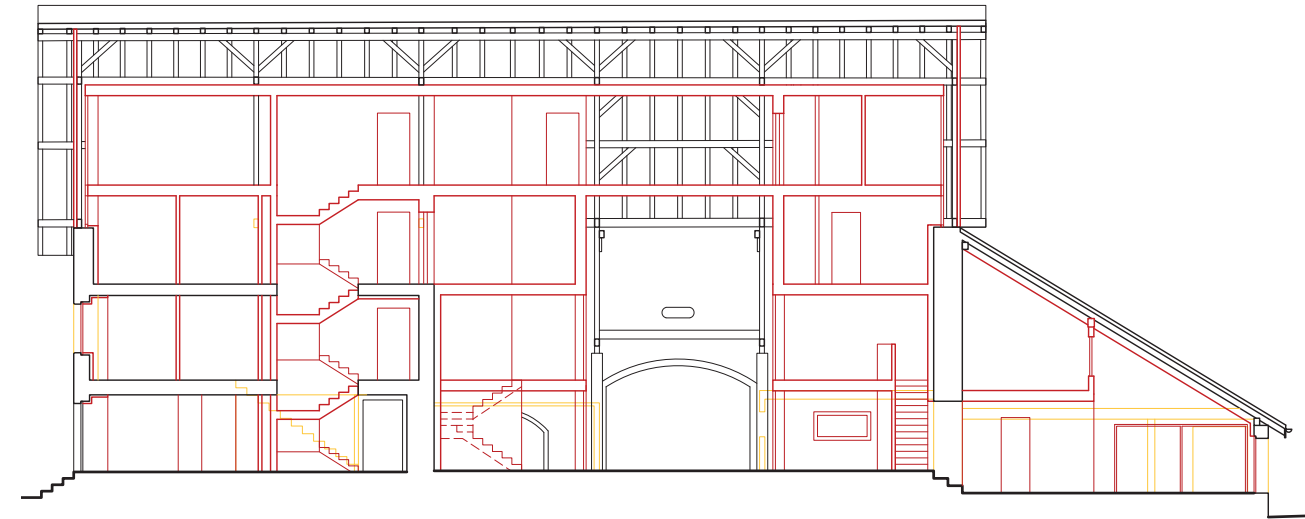
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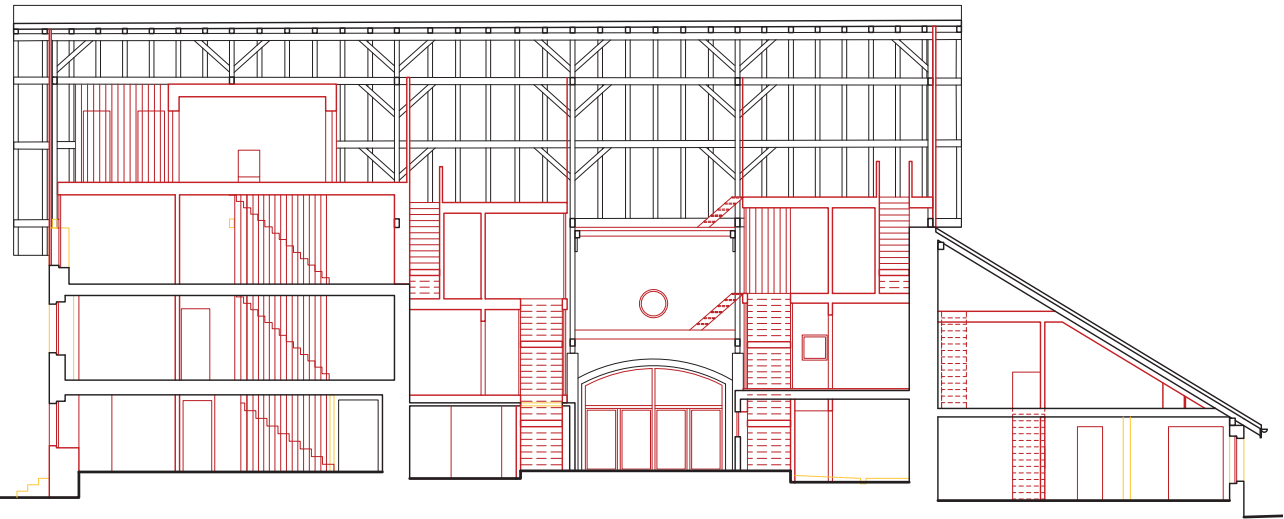
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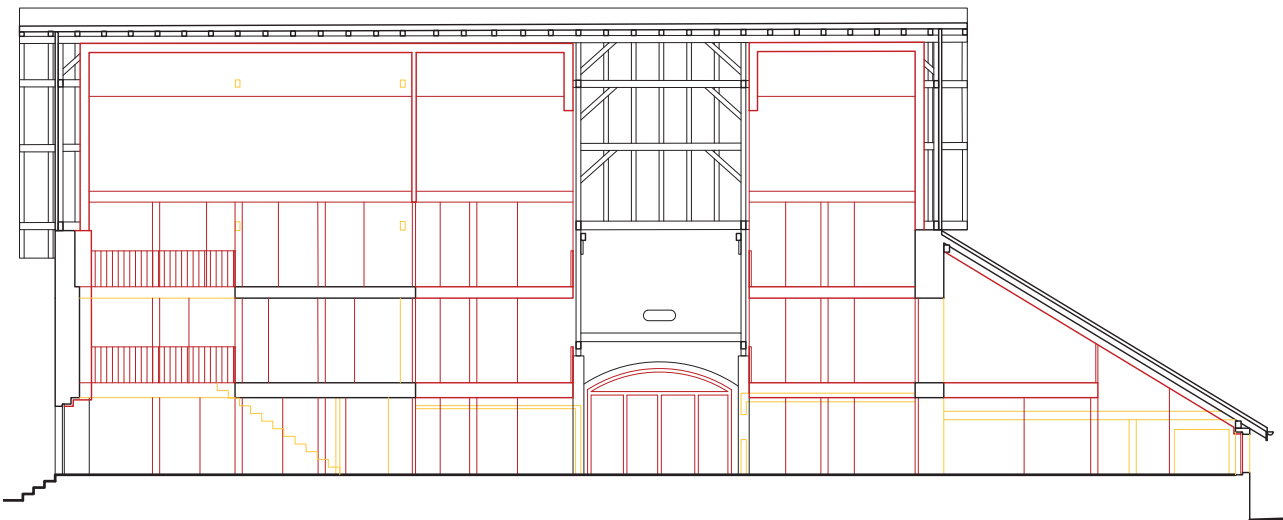
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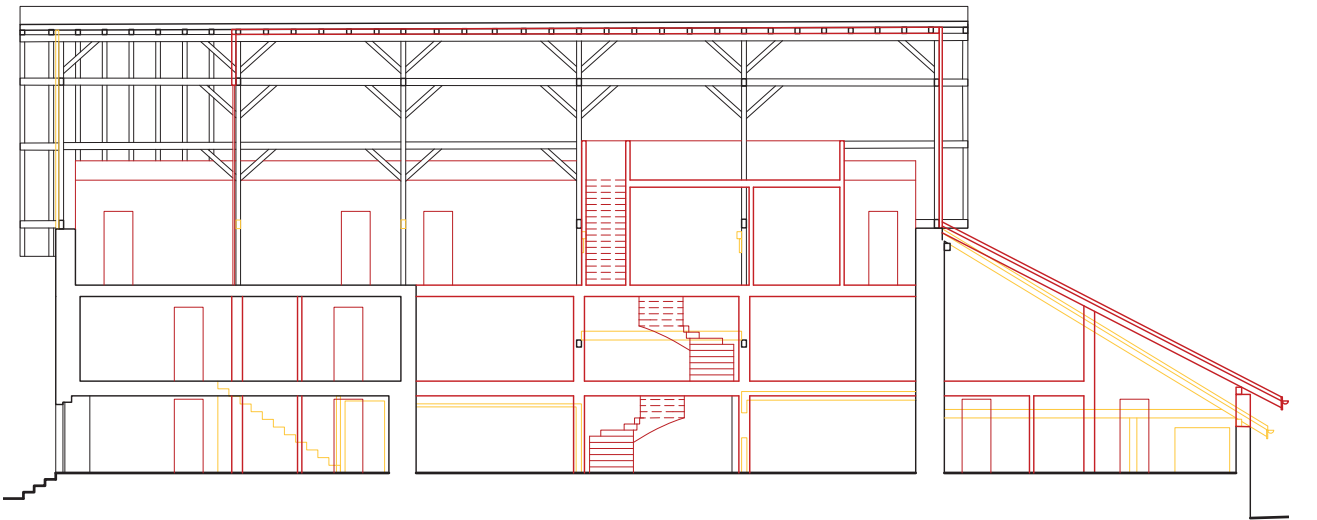
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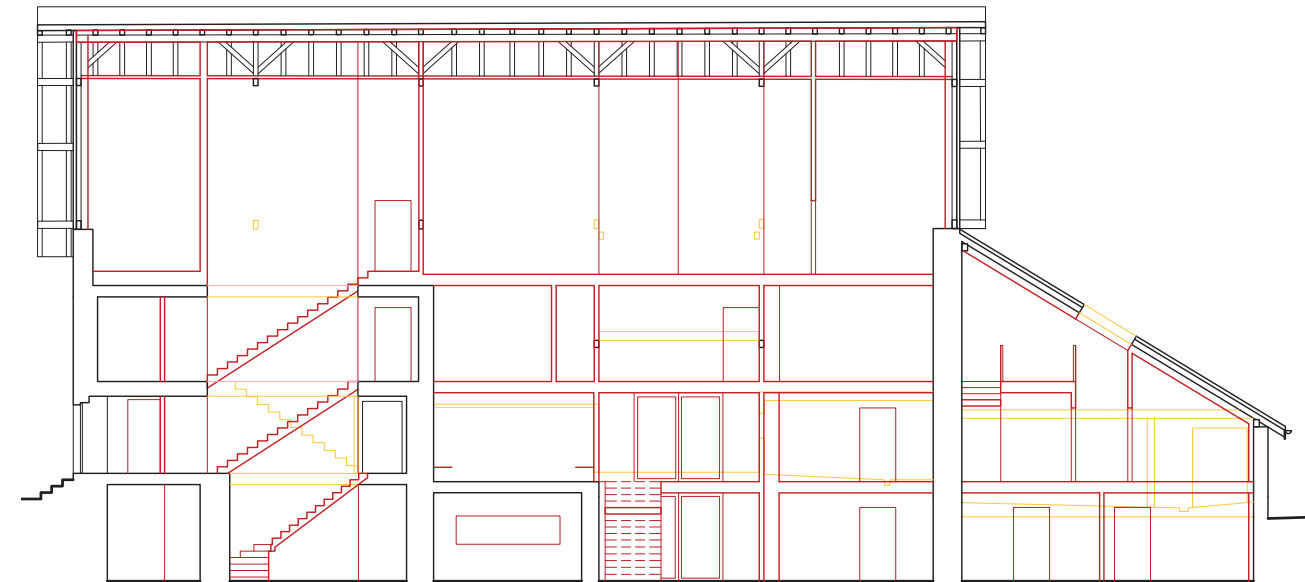
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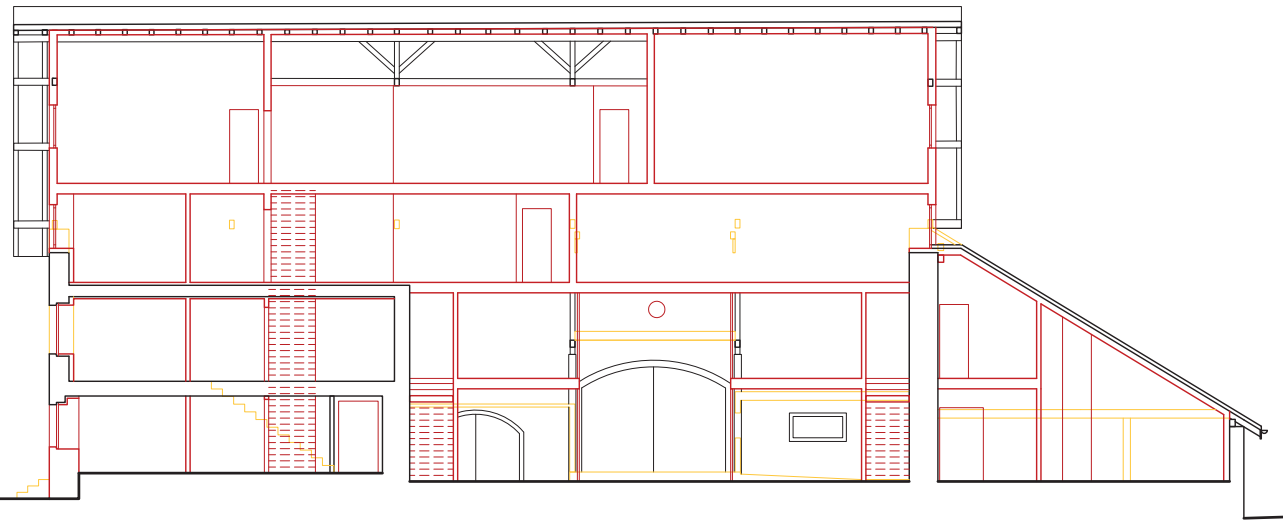
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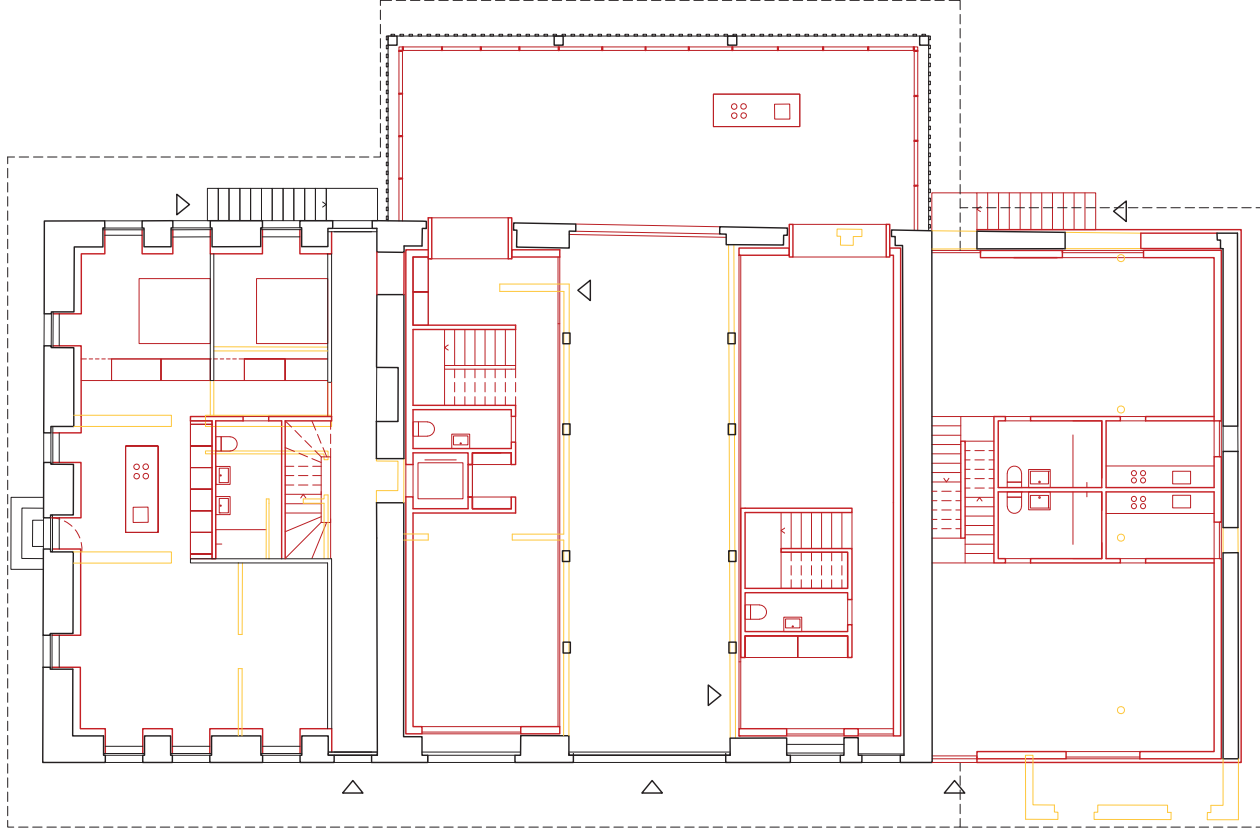


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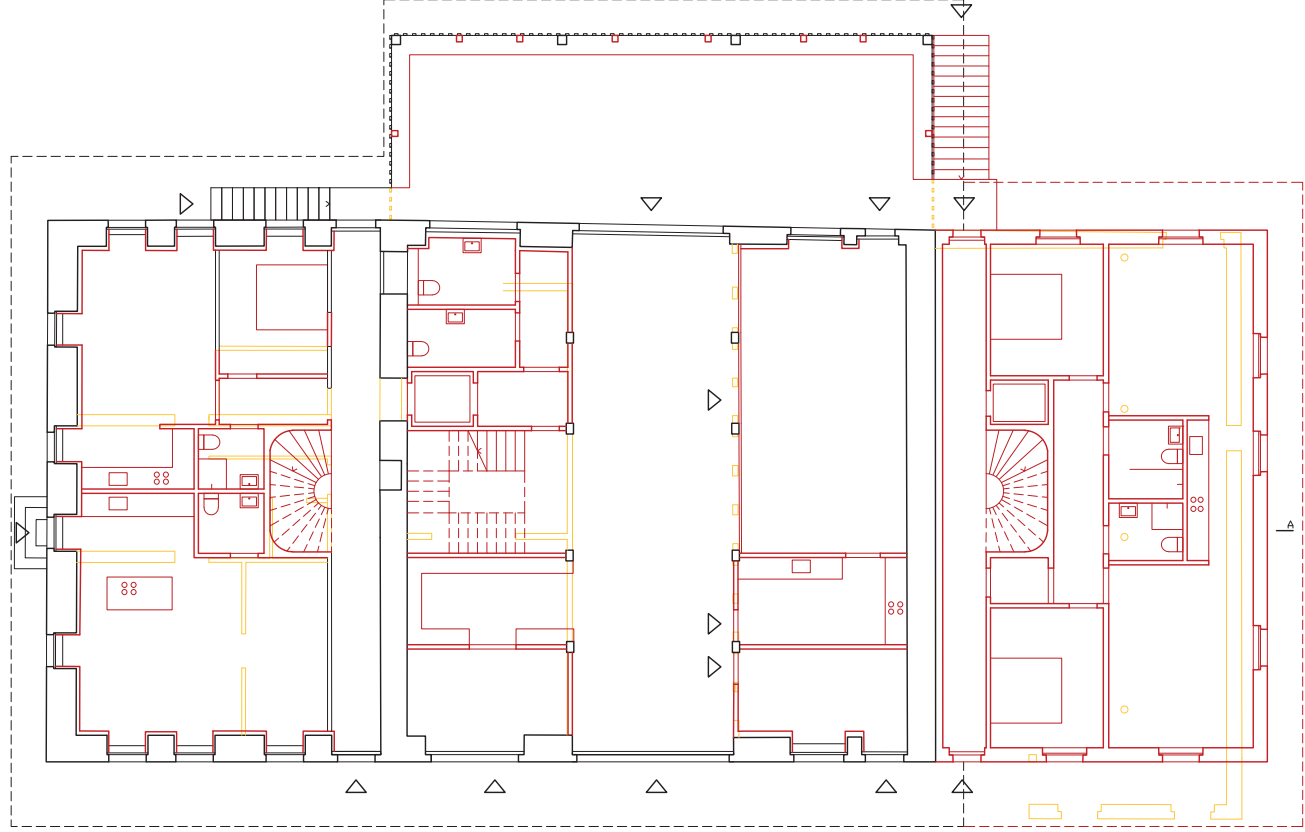


Plans

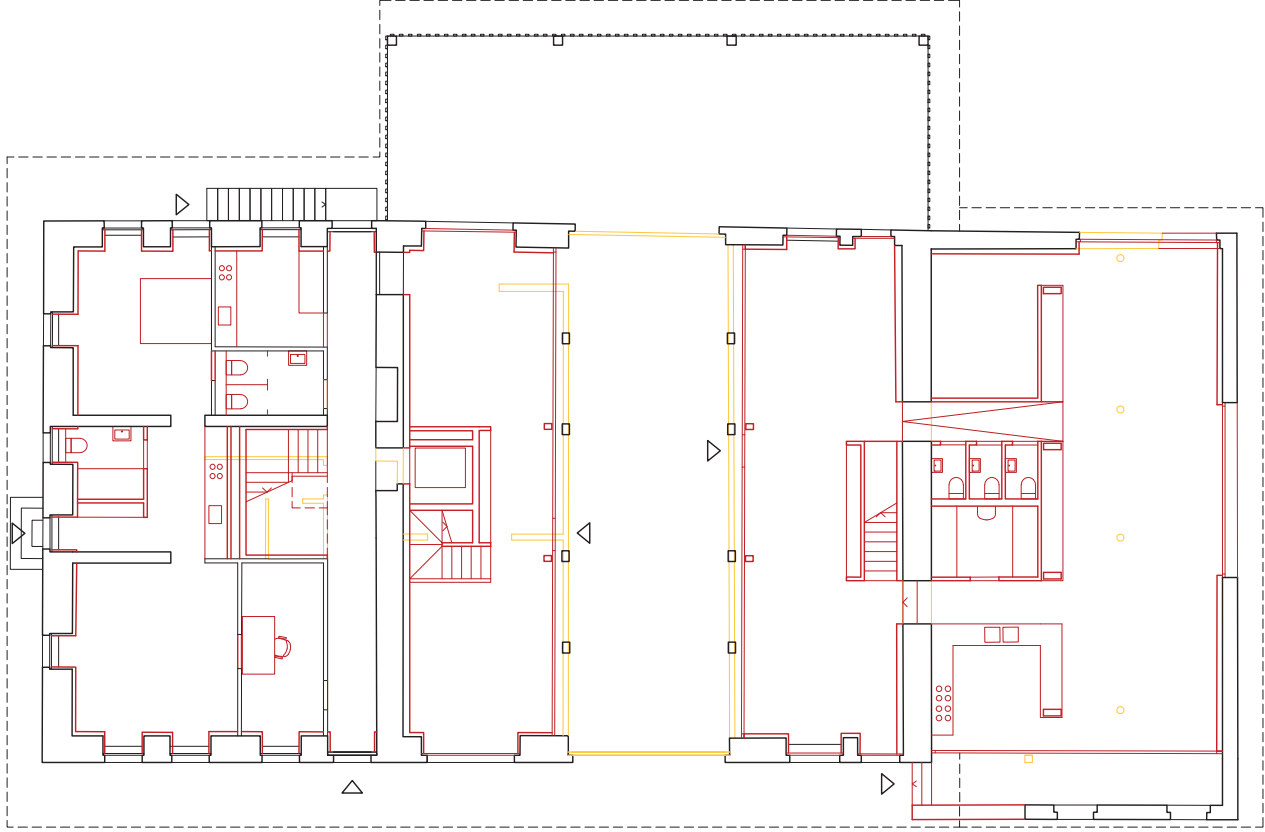
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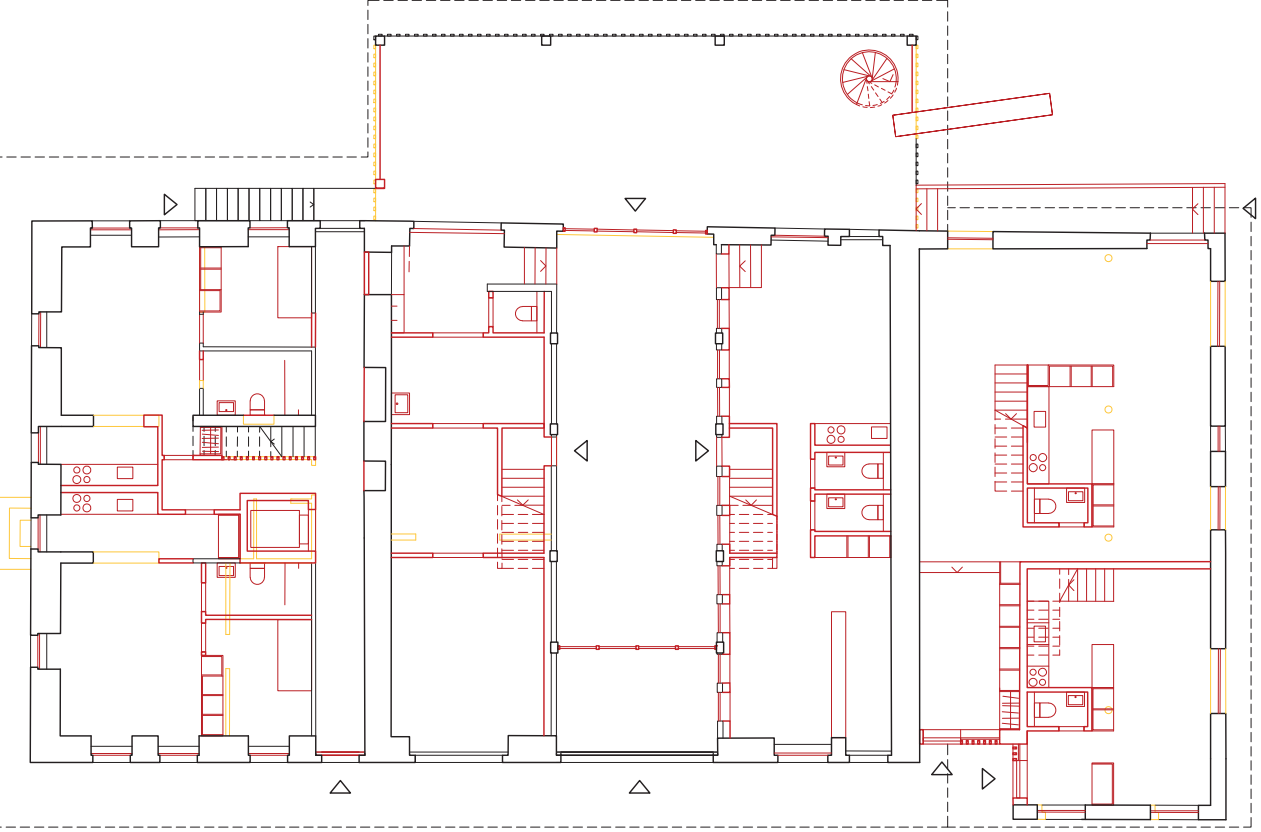
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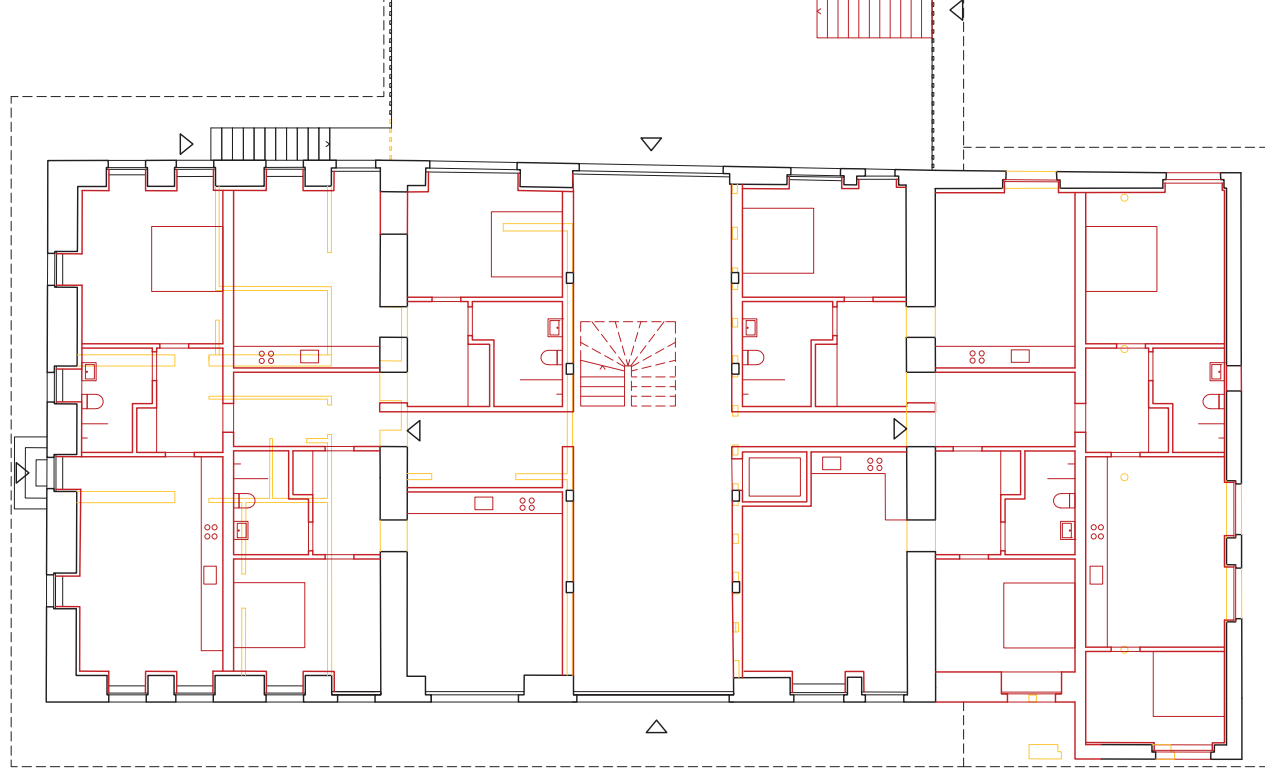
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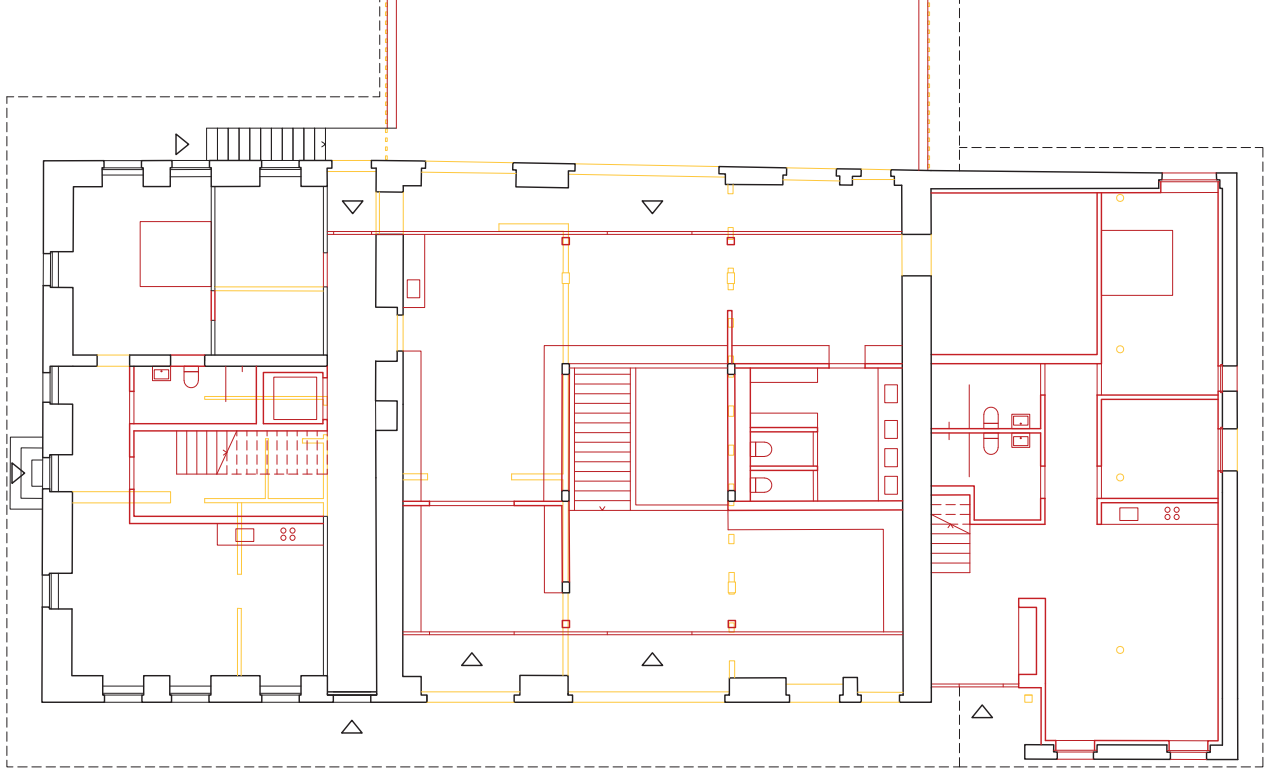
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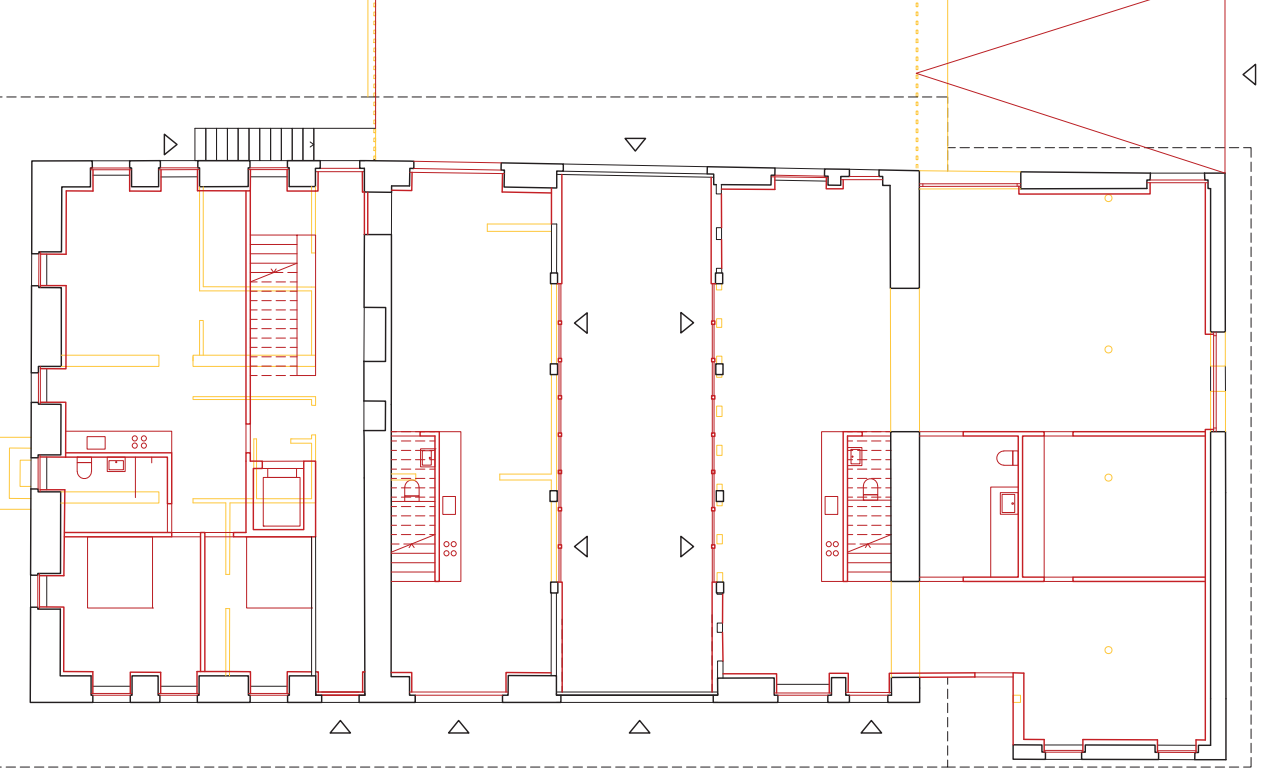
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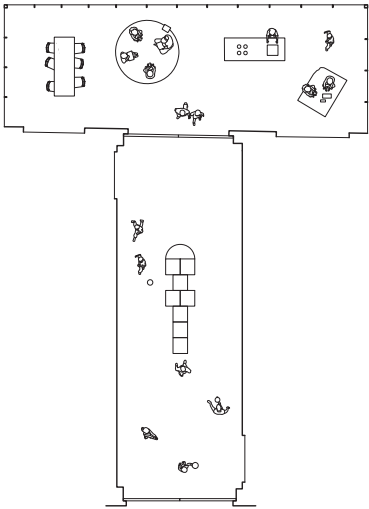


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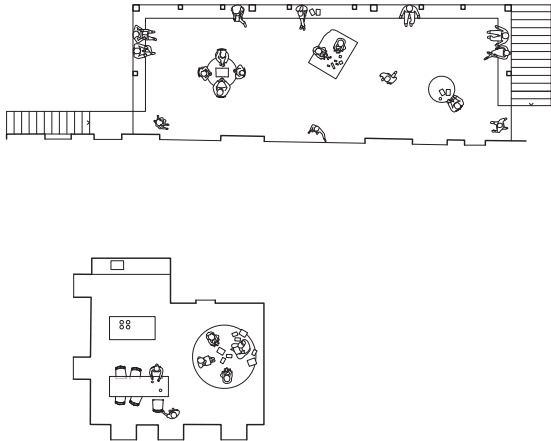
Public spaces

01 :



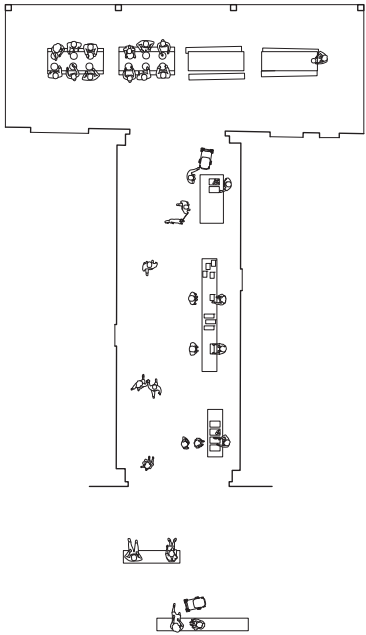
Insulated / Tempered

02



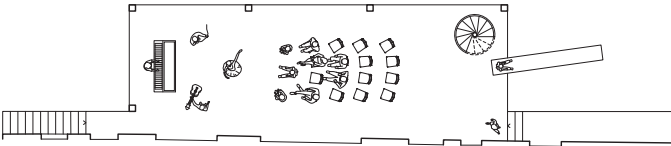
Insulated / Tempered

05



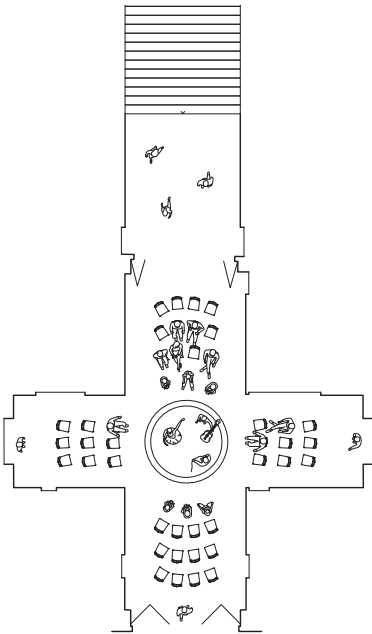
Covered

06



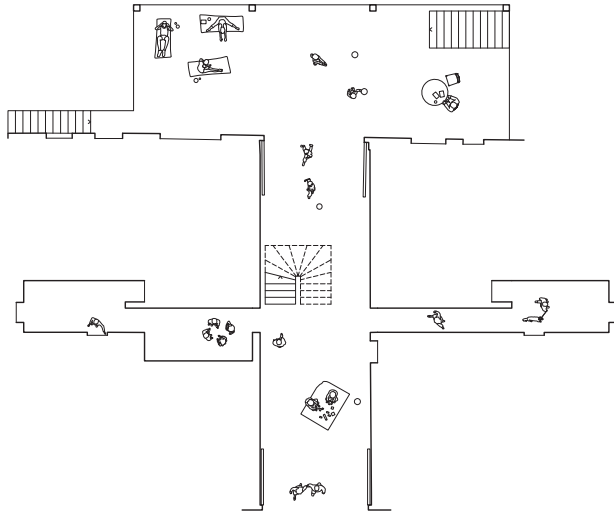
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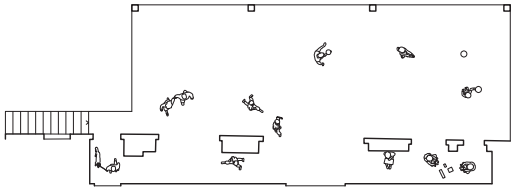
Tempered / Covered

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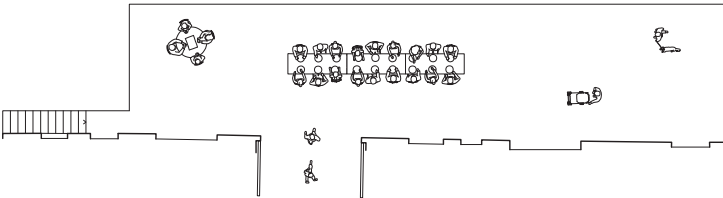
Tempered / Covered

07



Covered

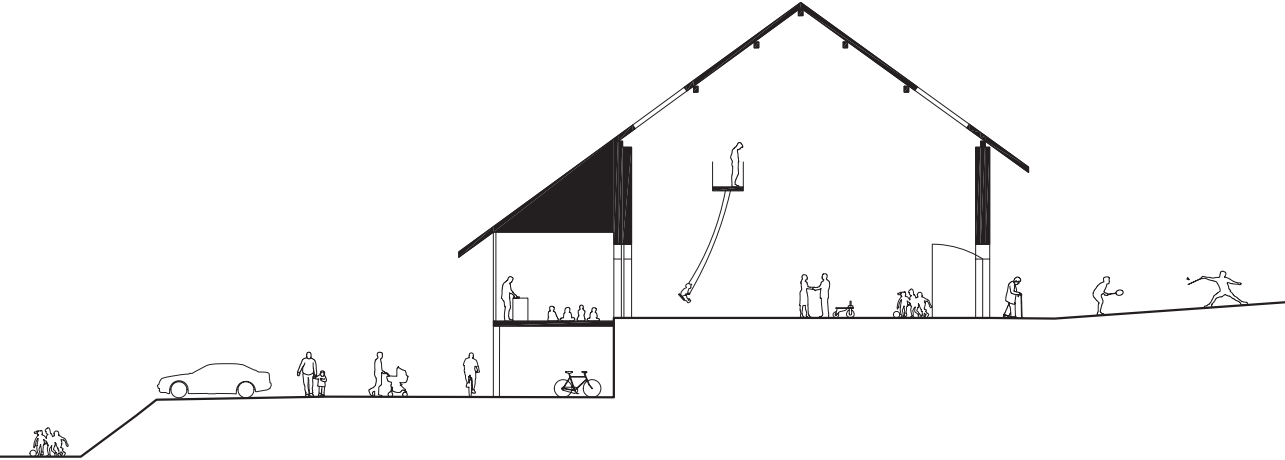
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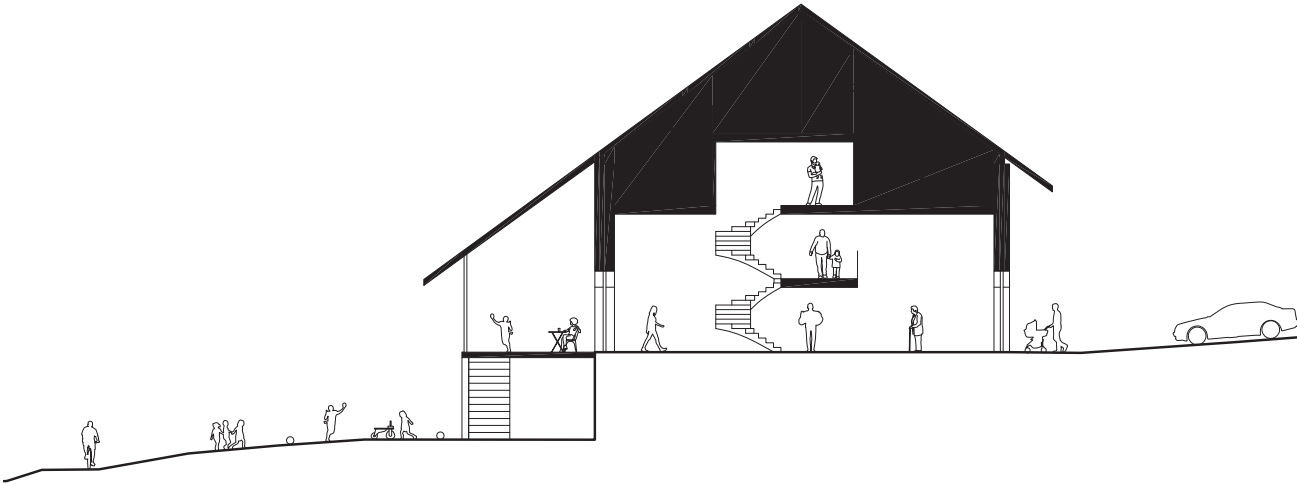
Outside

Public spaces (in the barn's span)

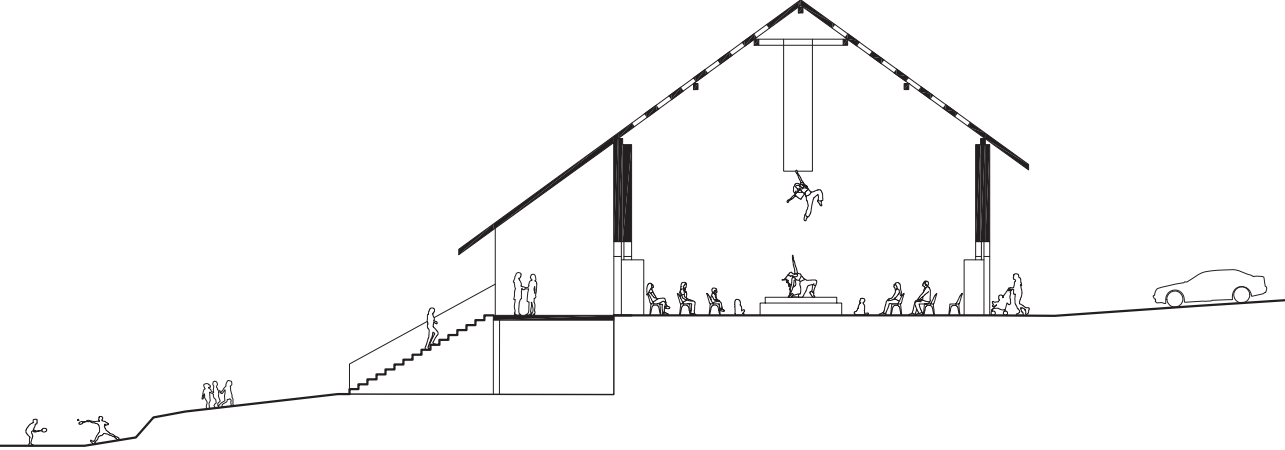
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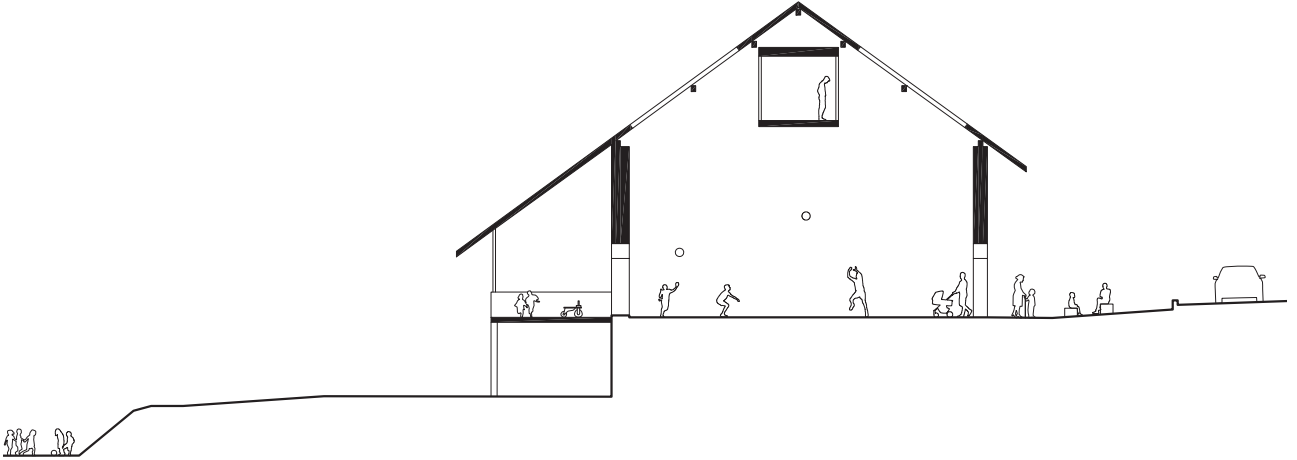
04



03



05



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Revue Tracés. « Transformation de la ferme communale de Châbles (Fribourg) ». Consulté le 10 novembre 2023. <https://competitions.espazium.ch/fr/concours/decides/transformation-de-la-ferme-communale-de-chables-fribourg>

01

Author: Chablais Fischer Architectes, Estavayer-le-Lac
Associates: Olivier Chablais, Olivier Fischer, Vicky Poncioni

Text:
¹ « Planches du projet gajeta ». Consulté le 10 novembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-gajeta-.pdf, translated from French to English
² Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
« Planches du projet gajeta ». Consulté le 10 novembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-gajeta-.pdf

02

Author: Simplon 25, Lausanne
Associates: Bérénice Pinon, Florent Prisse

Text:
³ « Concours: Transformation de la ferme communale de Châbles ». Consulté le 2 décembre 2023. <https://rochatprisse.ch/travaux/transformation-de-la-ferme-communale-de-chables-romulus/>, translated from French to English
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
« Concours: Transformation de la ferme communale de Châbles ». Consulté le 2 décembre 2023. <https://rochatprisse.ch/travaux/transformation-de-la-ferme-communale-de-chables-romulus/>

03

Author: Francesco Sala Architecte, Mendrisio
Associates: Lorenzo Donati, Matteo Venezian, Gianfranco Panza

Text:
⁶ Divisare. « FIVETONINEOFFICE · Ferme Communale de Châbles ». Consulté le 8 novembre 2023. <https://divisare.com/projects/329652-fivetonineoffice-ferme-communale-de-chables>, translated from French to English
⁷ Ibid.
⁸ Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
Divisare. « FIVETONINEOFFICE · Ferme Communale de Châbles ». Consulté le 8 novembre 2023. <https://divisare.com/projects/329652-fivetonineoffice-ferme-communale-de-chables>

04

Author: Tangram Architecture, Lausanne
Associates: Pedro Pulido, Mélanie Goldschmid, Fred Hatt, Johann Watzke, Franck Dal-Zotto

Text:
⁹ tangram. « tangram architectures | crèche à la ferme | rénovation d’une crèche ». Consulté le 1 décembre 2023. <https://www.tangram-design.com/creche-a-la-ferme>, translated from French to English

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tangram. « tangram architectures | crèche à la ferme | rénovation d’une crèche ». Consulté le 1 décembre 2023. <https://www.tangram-design.com/creche-a-la-ferme>

05

Author: Grégory Jaquerod, Le Mouret

Text:
¹⁰ « Planches du projet nouvelle-ere ». Consulté le 10 novembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-nouvelle-ere.pdf, translated from French to English
¹¹ Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
« Planches du projet nouvelle-ere ». Consulté le 10 novembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-nouvelle-ere.pdf

06

Author: Helen Wyss, Fribourg
Associates: Johanna Balhaus, Vanessa Udriot

Text:
¹² « Planches du projet fenil ». Consulté le 4 décembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-fenil.pdf, translated from French to English
¹³ Ibid.
¹⁴ Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
« Planches du projet fenil ». Consulté le 4 décembre 2023. https://espazium.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/files/competition_import_documents/planches-du-projet-fenil.pdf

07

Author: Glocki Architecte, Vevey
Associates: Ryszard Glocki

Text:
¹⁵ G L O C K I . C H. « Palimpseste », 2 octobre 2018. <https://ryszardglocki.wordpress.com/palimpseste/>, translated from French to English
¹⁶ Ibid.

Drawings redrawn from:
G L O C K I . C H. « Palimpseste », 2 octobre 2018. <https://ryszardglocki.wordpress.com/palimpseste/>

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Text:
¹⁷ « Concours ferme communale, Châbles (FR) | SCHWAB ARCHITECTE ». Consulté le 6 novembre 2023. <http://schwab-architecte.ch/projets/849-2/concours-ferme-communale-chables-fr/>

Drawings redrawn from:
« Concours ferme communale, Châbles (FR) | SCHWAB ARCHITECTE ». Consulté le 6 novembre 2023. <http://schwab-architecte.ch/projets/849-2/concours-ferme-communale-chables-fr/>

Images of the cover:

From the back to the front cover:

Fig. 3, 4: Pictures of the facades after transformation, © Gruffel Céline, 15.12.2023

Fig.1: Pictures of the farm after the transformation, © Francesco Ragusa
Source: Ragusa, Francesco. « Chables ». s. d. Chablais Fischer Architectes. Consulté le 10 décembre 2023. <https://www.chablaisfischer.ch/chables>. Black and white filter applied by Gruffel Céline

Fig.2: Pictures of the farm after the transformation, © Chablais Fischer Architectes
Source: Chablais Fischer Architectes. « Chables ». s. d. Chablais Fischer Architectes. Consulté le 10 décembre 2023. <https://www.chablaisfischer.ch/chables>. Black and white filter applied by Gruffel Céline