



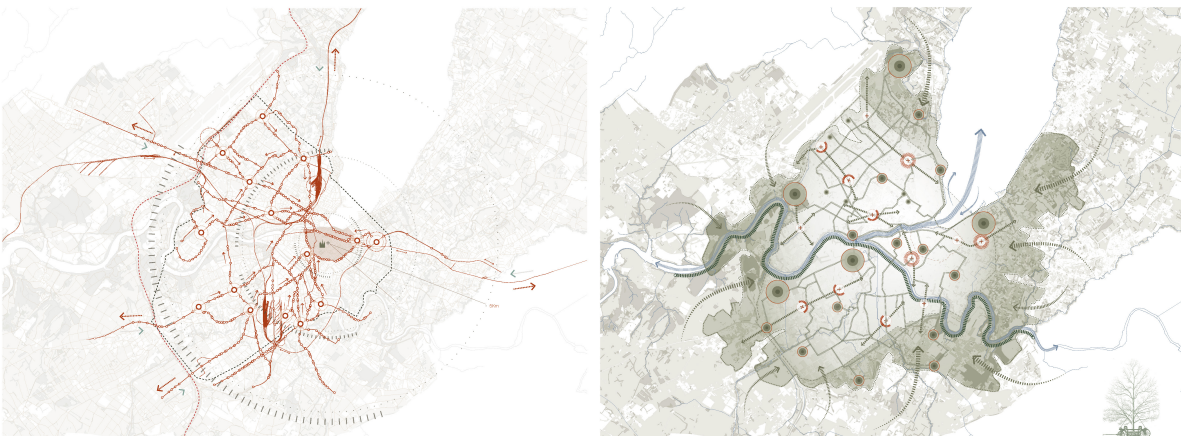
Historic continuity
The contemporary city faces an ecological and social turning point. Geneva, shaped by centuries of negotiation between nature and walls, water and movement, now enters a new phase. Since the breaking of its fortifications, urban expansion has drawn nature inward, yet fragmentation persists.



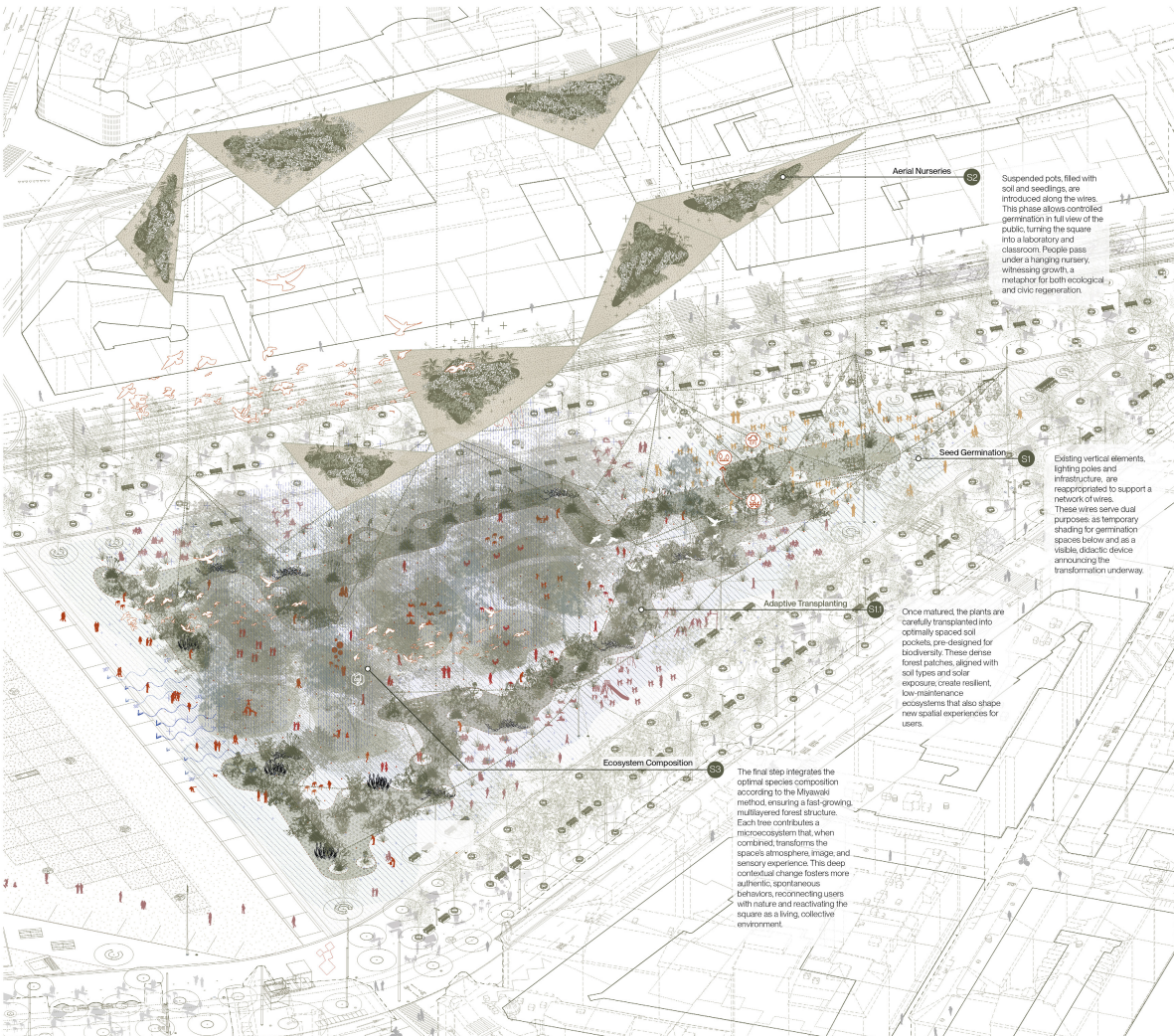
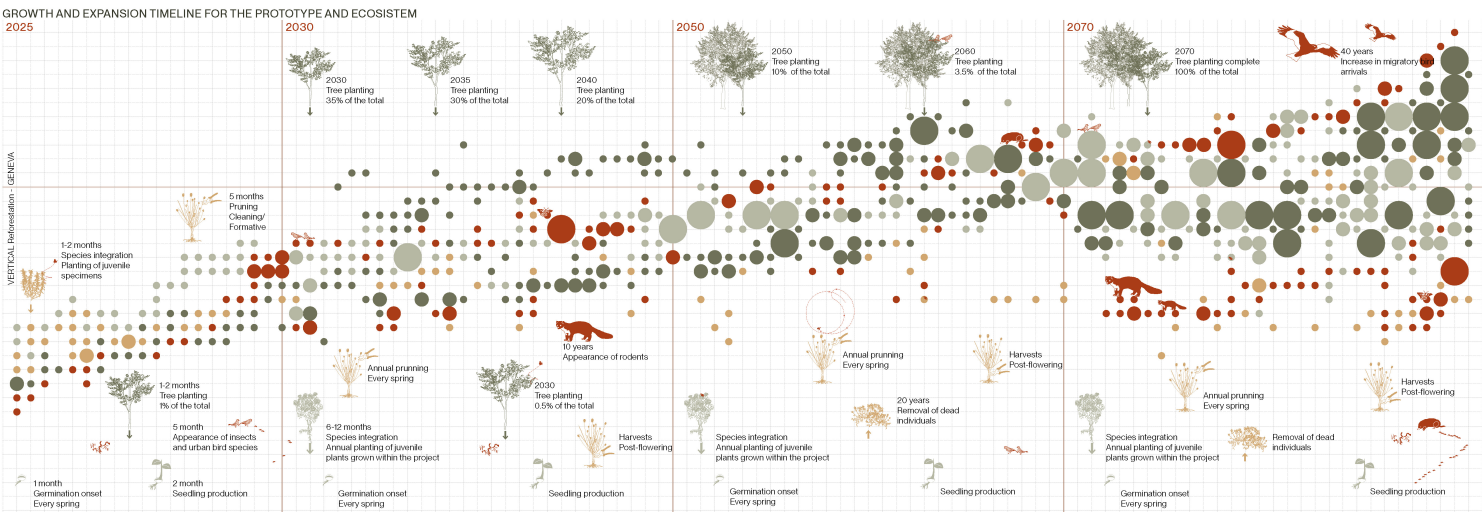
Plant behavior
The selection of medium and low stratum plant species was based on the creation of modules that support the preservation of native species, adding value to each site through their physical and sensory characteristics.



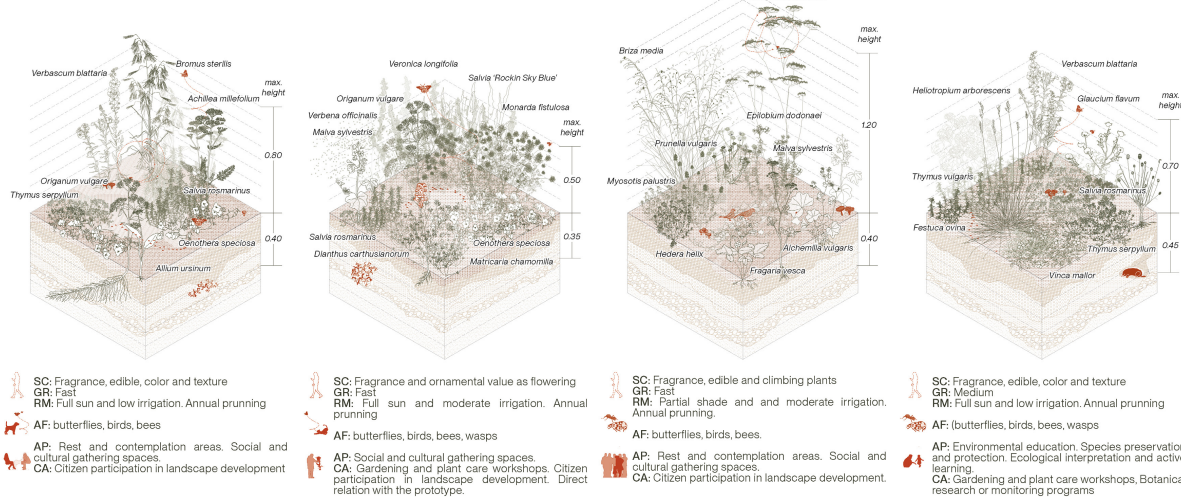
Ecological urgency
Today, the city finds itself at a crossroads. Facing the challenges of climate change, heat islands, and social fragmentation, it must redefine how it moves, breathes, and grows.



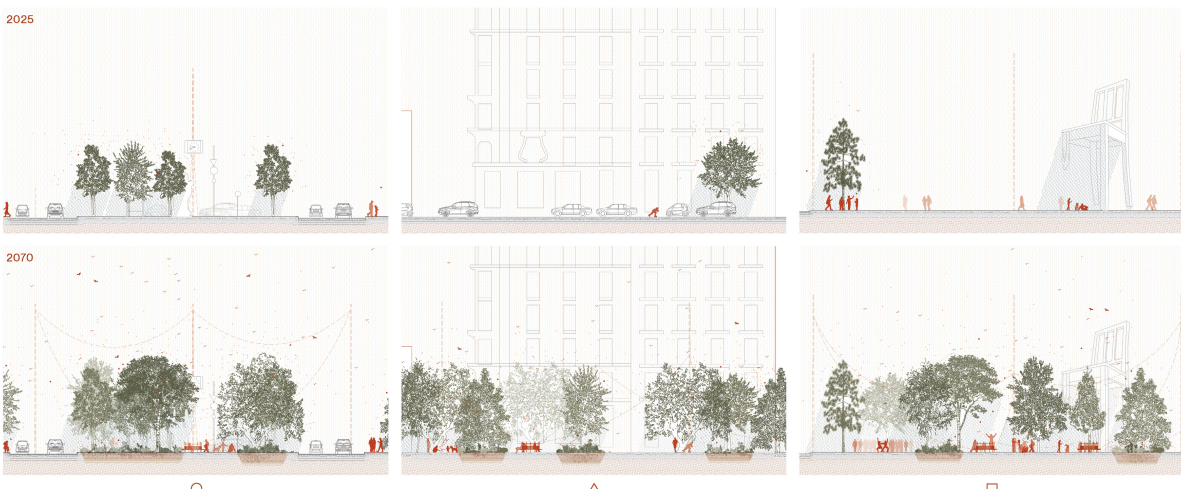
Squares in Motion Through layered cartography, we explore the intersections of urban morphology, mobility (both private and public), thermal interaction and ecological potential. Particular attention is given to how these squares relate to Geneva's natural systems, the rivers, lake, and public transport.	Reverse integration Finally, we propose a reverse integration strategy: instead of expanding green zones from the periphery, we initiate a re-naturing from within, colonizing the city's hardest surfaces with micro-forests, transforming the city from a heat island into a living canopy.	Square 2070 This project imagines the square of 2070 not only as a hub of resilient mobility, but as a climate shelter, a civic nucleus, and a collective garden, colonizing architecture and landscape.
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SELECTION OF PLANT SPECIES FOR BIOCLIMATIC MICROFORESTS



ELEVATIONS FOR THE POLITICAL REDEFINITION OF PUBLIC SPACE



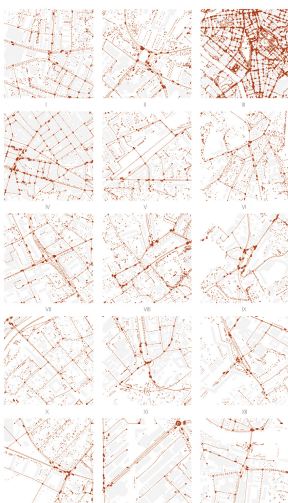
SQUARE AS SYSTEM



CASE OF STUDY

Plan Palai becomes a testing ground for ecological infrastructure. The intervention is not singular, but a constellation of elements working in stages, reflecting the Miyawaki method:

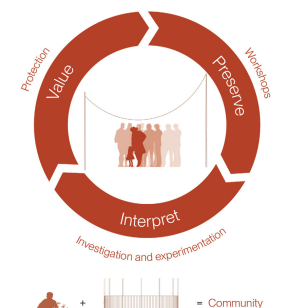
1. Seed germination (Stage 1). Wires suspended between existing poles form the base of shaded public space and support initial germination environments.
2. Aerial Nurseries (Stage 2). Hanging planters allow early growth, contributing to public visibility and education.
3. Ecosystem Composition (Stage 3). Once mature, plants are transplanted to the soil in species-optimized formations to create dense, autonomous micro-forests.



FIELD CONDITIONS

The city is understood not as a collection of isolated forms but as a mutable field shaped by gradients, repetitions, and localized variations.

COLLECTIVE SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL SOLIDIFICATION



All modules require the following substrate: 5 cm of mulch with 20% styrofoam, composed of 10% moss, 40% enhanced substrate, 10% woody material, and a 10 cm drainage layer.

SC: Sensory characteristic.
GR: Growth rate
RM: Required maintenance level.

AF: Attractiveness to fauna

AP: Architectural program.
CA: Complementary activities

The prototype, developed in three phases, includes educational and practical workshops focused on the care and management of the landscape, the development of a management plan, reinterplantation and revaluation of the community's urban spaces.

PHASE I – Preserve: Seed germination workshops in suspended externalities. The results can be observed and recorded in the form of photographs and videos.

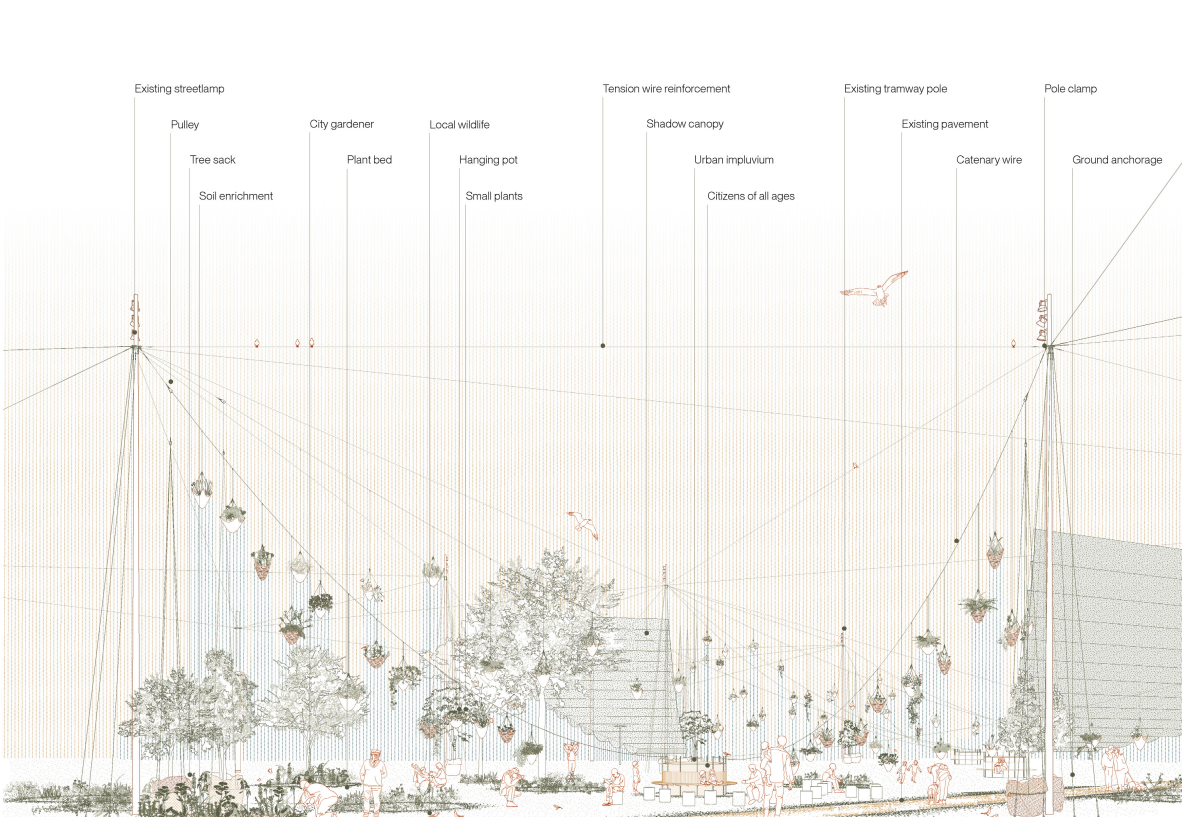
PHASE II – Interpret: Research plots. As the vegetation is transferred to the soil using the Miyawaki method, participants are able to observe the growth of the plants and use it as a model space for testing and experimentation, generating a series of photographs and videos.

PHASE III – Value: Protection. The soil reaches a stable state of formation and conservation, the growth of vegetation is observed and recorded, and the results are shared and passed on to create a harmonious interaction with the ecosystem. This process leads to a more resilient, city-shaped environment more biodiversity friendly and expands beyond its original site.

THREE TYPOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

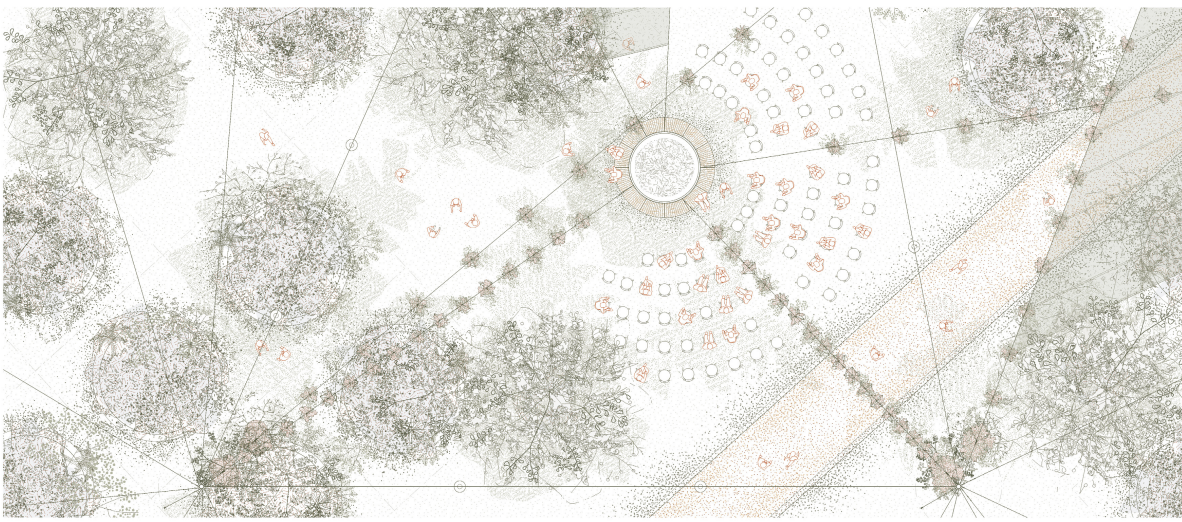
- 1 Square (open, handicapped, oval): See the square and its use in the urban environment, within a broad scale of social, thermal, and ecological interactions.
- 2 Street (linear, mobile, shaded): Instead of thinking in terms of a square, the street is a linear space that is stretched forms that can adapt over time (seasonal tree canopy).
- 3 Roundabout (isolated, central, underused): Although often found as isolated, roundabouts are latent spaces that can be activated by the use of activated attractors within the larger urban field.

These three typological conditions are used to activate microspots proposed by the prototype.



A new urban layer - Landscape generator

When the prototype settles into the public space, it automatically triggers multiple scenarios. The **impulvium** is the epicenter of the scene, a water storage element that supplies the catenary network, but at the same time, it becomes urban furniture and an encounter pole around the water and the microclimate it creates. This new city layer overlays with the existing ones, not interrupting its daily life but creating a range of new possibilities such as hanging furniture and the possibility of living a space during its reforestation. This new aerial network nurtures the plants during their first period of life. Once mature, the plants descend to ground level settling permanently in flower beds that gradually open up as the prototype's implementation progresses.



CULTIVATING PARTICIPATION



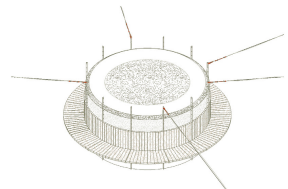
Pole Clamp - Anchorage to the existing urban structure
The pole clamp adapts to the variety of pole formats existing in the city, serving as the anchoring point for the catenaries. The tensions must be balanced with opposite forces.

Ground anchorage - Stabilisation of the system
The guy-wire transfers the forces of the new hanging structure to the ground, where it is anchored with a rod embedded in the soil.

Pulley - Distribution of force loads
Located at the top of the beginning of the catenary, it equilibrates the loads of the wire with a tree resting on the ground which "supports" the weight of the hanging plants.

Hanging pot (non-rigid)
Composed by: an inner layer of porous textile containing the plant & substrate, allowing proper drainage; and the outer layer, of waterproof fabric that collects the excess of water.

Tree sack
A middle-aged tree at the end of the pulley counteracts the total weight of the small plants hanging from the catenary. The tree completes the species module of its own catenary.



The urban Impiuvium
The water tank supports the end of the catenaries and supplies the new network. The stored water is pumped daily from it to irrigate the plants in the pots through a drip system

