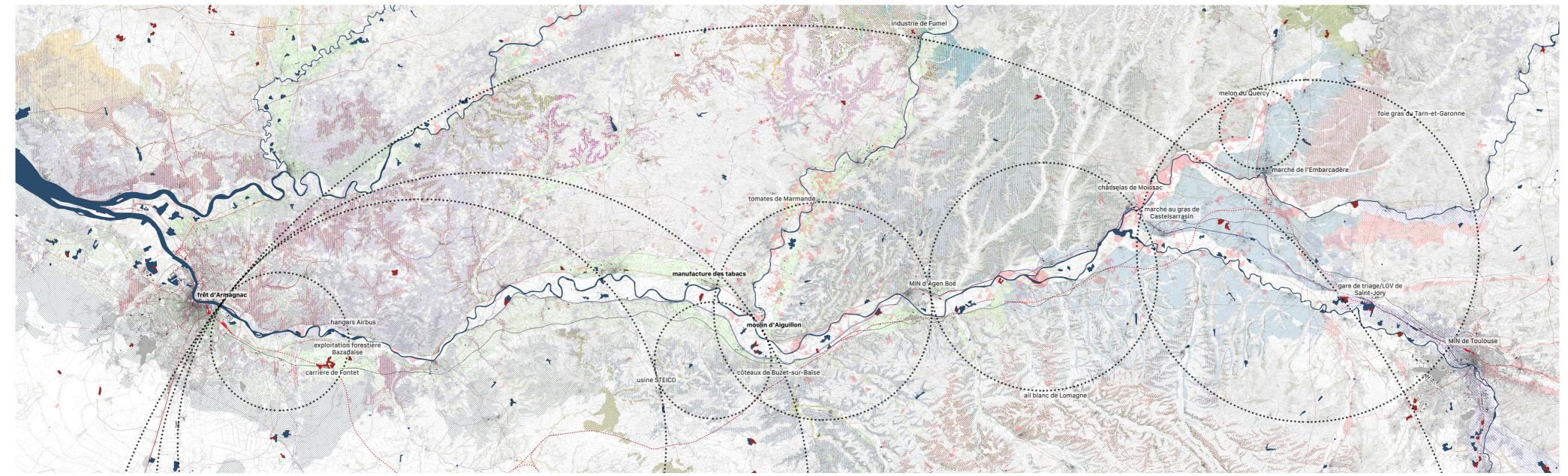
## Common Roots, **Fertile Stories**

## An Ecopoetics of Agrarian Territories

Diploma + personal research



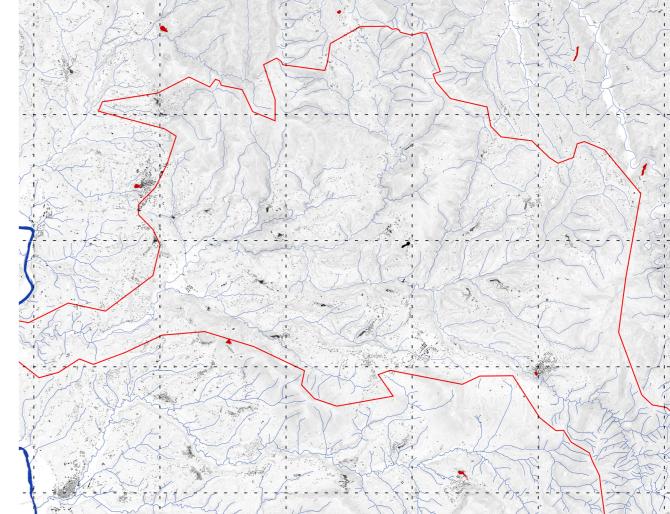
La Plaine de Garonne













La région du Latium **Bibliography** 

In response to the limitations of conventional planning tools, our research methodology brings together field investigation, sensitive cartography, and territorial storytelling to reframe the relationship between urbanism and agroecology. Grounded in our dual training, architecture and history, it allows us to anchor fieldwork in both material and immaterial layers of the landscape. Photographs taken in situ and archival documents testify to landscape evolutions and reveal often invisible dynamics. This first phase aims to explore and analyze the territory, in its agricultural, built, and social dimensions. From this material, we develop sensitive cartographies, subjective mappings that express atmospheres, uses, and tensions. These tools communicate qualitative analysis in a way that is open and accessible to local actors. Finally, the narrative becomes a planning tool: by proposing hypotheses for transformation, it opens new situated imaginaries, grounded in real practices and the framework of agroecology and commons-based thinking. Three case studies illustrate this methodology through different

but complementary entry points: isotropy, soils, and commons.

The Garonne Plain, in southwestern France, reveals the isotropy of agrarian territories, where apparent uniformity hides a rich complexity of land uses and spatial patterns. Our sensitive cartography revealed a fragmented organization shaped by ruptures, fertile residues, and productive interfaces, elements often overlooked by regulatory planning tools.

The Lot Valley was approached through the lens of agrarian soils, analyzed as living, degraded, or artificialized substrates. The intersection of fieldwork and sensitive cartography highlighted the relationships between soil health, agricultural practices, and forms of inhabiting, leading to narratives of regeneration and transmission.

Finally, the Sabino Archipelago, in the Lazio region of Italy, focused  $on the {\it village}\, of Collelungo, where {\it agricultural}\, or ganization is {\it based}$ on the collective management of resources. Drawing on Elinor Ostrom's theories of the commons, we analyzed self-governance systems that structure access to land, water, and forests. This case reveals the richness of territorial commons, often invisible but holding great potential for resilience and innovation in urban and territorial planning.

These three studies demonstrate how a situated and sensitive methodology can renew research and teaching practices, while actively contributing to the convergence of urbanism and agroecology. We propose to share these reflections as part of the roundtable on pedagogical and research practices.

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**Urbanism** meets Agroecology













Graduates of the École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Versailles and holders of a degree in Architectural History, Juliette Taymont and Marie Vendier develop a transdisciplinary approach combining urban planning, heritage, and agroecology. Their work seeks to understand the world we have inherited, while envisioning possible transformations of rural and agricultural territories.