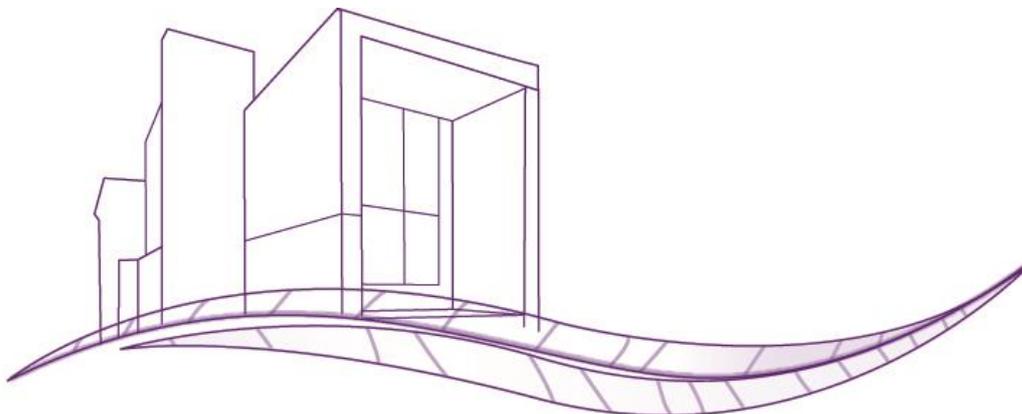


PRESS INFORMATION OCTOBER 2017

**4<sup>TH</sup> CAMPUS ARCHIZINC  
CONTEST ORGANIZED BY VMZINC®:**

**"BUILDING AROUND"**

**[www.campus-archizinc.com](http://www.campus-archizinc.com)**



**VISUALS AVAILABLE BY REQUEST TO THE PRESS DEPARTMENT:**

**CORINNE GESSAT**

**CORINNE.GESSAT@VMZINC.COM  
TEL : + 33 1 49 72 42 47**

On Thursday 19 October, the jury of the VMZINC® Campus Archizinc contest revealed the names of the students who won this 4<sup>th</sup> edition, launched in October 2016. Sixty European architecture students participated in the contest. The creative challenge? **To “build around” by densifying and requalifying an existing collective residential building in the city of their choice.** The proposals were to challenge two current societal issues: **urban sprawl and sustainable building.**

The jury emphasised the quality of the projects rewarded, which “established a true connection with the existing buildings and integrated substantiated environmental solutions through concrete approaches to energy, materials, water management, and biodiversity”, stated the Chairwoman, Catherine Parant. The jury awarded three prizes, one special award, and one Jury’s special award:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize\*, the **“TREE MODULAR HOUSE”** project, by a team from the University of Padua (Italy).
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize\*, the **“NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SARCELLES”** project, by a team from the ENSAVT School of Architecture in Marne-la-Vallée (France).
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize\*, the **“AN EXTRA ROOM”** project, by a team from the ENSA School of Architecture in Lyon (France).
- Special award, the **“THE FRAME”** project, by a team from the University of Pavia (Italy).
- Jury’s special award, the **“HESIODO”** project, by a team from the University of Alicante (Spain).

## ■ PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO A JURY OF EXPERTS

How can we increase housing density while preserving existing buildings, encouraging architectural, social and programme diversity, and building sustainably?

The building selected had to be built between 1950 and 1970 and consist of 5 to 12 floors, mainly public housing projects. Candidates worked to improve thermal performance and create additional private or common spaces through the **processes of height extension, lateral extension, and/or hollowing out certain floors.** The envelope (façade and roofing) of their project also had to be **covered using at least 50% VMZINC® solutions.**

The jury, consisting of European architects and professors, used several evaluation criteria to assess the projects, in particular **eco-design considerations, architectural quality, urban integration, and innovative use of zinc.**

**Catherine Parant** Chairwoman of the jury  
Architect, firm S’Pace SA– Ivry/Seine, France  
Vice-President of I.C.E.B (Institute for Eco-Responsible Frame Design)  
Member of the NF certification committee - HQE™ programme

**Andres Atela** Architect, firm ATELA Architectes, Paris, France  
Professor at ENSAPLV School of Architecture in Paris La Villette

**Raffaello Cecchi** Architect, firm Cecchi & Lima Architetti, Milan, Italy  
Professor at the Polytechnical School of Milan

**Thomas Delmas** Engineer, BREEAM assessor, in charge of Energy – Environment at Dauchez-Payet Sarl, Paris, France

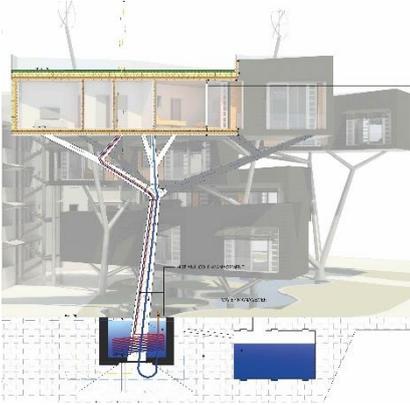
**Clara Medina García** Architect, specialised in sustainability and urban studies  
Winner of the CAMPUS ARCHIZINC 2013 competition

\* 1<sup>st</sup> Prize €2,500, 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize €1,500 and 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize €1,000.

## 1<sup>ST</sup> PRIZE

TEAM  
SCHOOL  
PROJECT NAME

DARIO FANTINATO AND FRANCESCA GUARALDO  
UNIVERSITY OF PADUA (ITALY)  
TREE MODULAR HOUSE



This project adapts to the various types of collective housing units of the *INA CASA* programme, built in the 1970's according to a State-managed plan all across Italy. The *INA CASA* buildings were all designed based on the same basic module: an outdoor stairway leading to the two top floors of a five-level building. The module is then repeated to obtain a segmented or straight frame. The students' goal was to find **an innovative, light-weight and bright construction system that would promote dweller comfort**. The proposal combines renovation of the existing building and creation of new lateral spaces.

The lateral extension consists of three elements: steel "trees" that serve as the structure, dark volumes placed on these trees, and the whole connected to the existing stairway. The proposal highlights a variety of uses of zinc, both for the wall cladding systems and surface aspects. The volumes added are flexible through their varied orientations and adapt to sunlight and wind conditions, optimising indoor comfort.

The new composition using modules seems very light. The steel rods that support part of the loads of the modules are structural and technological elements of the design. The outdoor stairway is a clearly visible connection to the existing building.



## JURY'S ASSESSMENT

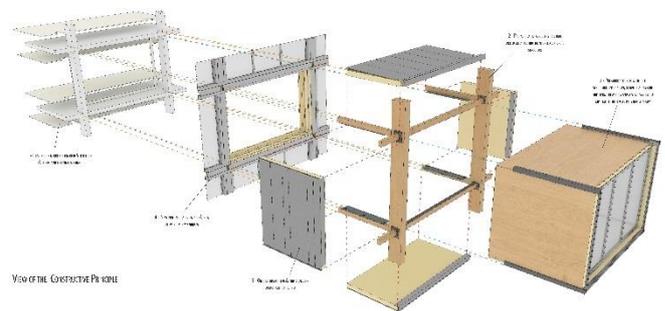
This original and ambitious project is an unusual solution free of formalism. It makes you want to visit, and even live there. The environmental approach is present everywhere. The jury was particularly interested in the bio-mimetic proposal. The architectural intention around the symbolism of the tree and the inhabitable tree house offer real spatial qualities, both indoor and outdoor. In fact, this project comprises a real bioclimatic design: the trunk-shaped structure incorporates a waste-water collection and heating system. A refuge for biodiversity, the roof and façade of the renovated building is subtly vegetated with collective gardens.

## 2<sup>ND</sup> PRIZE

**TEAM** PIERRE GABORIAUD, EMILIE GORGERY, ALEXANDRE NOCETO AND KEVIN ROBIN  
**SCHOOL** ENSAVT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE IN MARNE-LA-VALLÉE (FRANCE)  
**PROJECT NAME** NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SARCELLES

The project is located in the cosmopolitan city of Sarcelles, on the northern outskirts of Paris. The Lochères neighbourhood, which is home to some 125 ethnic groups, is one of the largest public housing projects in the Paris region. Built between 1955 and 1976, the low-rise and high-rise residential buildings define the landscape, interspersed with a few small green spaces. Today, the neighbourhood falls within the scope of the national urban renovation operation ANRU 2.

The building concerned by the project is an unmissable emblematic architectural silhouette in the neighbourhood. It is a 10-level "Biscotte" type building, 31 m high and 62 m long. It is located at the crossroads of two thoroughfares and overlooks the Flanades shopping centre. A tramway stop is also under construction at the foot of the building. The building has a high renovation potential but the city wants to demolish it. The students developed their proposal by imagining a project that would make the existing public housing units better suited to the current needs of all their residents.



The proposal is built around **two extensions, one lateral and one vertical**, and **a re-qualification of the entire envelope**. The south façade, which faces the street, provides texture with **"grafted" boxes of varying depths**. Clad with zinc, they break the smooth, austere geometry of the current building, creating a vibration effect. As true living spaces, they also maximise the housing unit surface areas and create a new connection with passers-by and the outside. These modules are integrated in a wood framework that is attached to the existing structure. On the roof, a **new type of housing, until now foreign to the neighbourhood, appears: a house with a garden**. These 2-bedroom dwellings supplement the 3- and 4-bedroom apartments in the building. They seem to superpose the spacious outdoor areas. The entrance doors open onto collective decks.



## JURY'S ASSESSMENT

It is a generous and wonderful idea to breathe new life into this neighbourhood and offer new usages to the residents of the existing housing units. The self-supporting interlocking structure, laid on the ground, is interesting and realistic. The concept is homogeneous because it is suited to each orientation of the building. The interlocking structure "folds" on the roof deck, providing a protective function. The vibration continues all the way to the roof. Also noteworthy is the fact that the added modules use wood decking, which contributes to efficient carbon performance.

## 3<sup>RD</sup> PRIZE

**TEAM** PIERRICK AUGEREAU, JULIETTE CHUZEL, CORENTIN ROBERT AND MELISSA ROBERT-TURCOTTE  
**SCHOOL** ENSA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (FRANCE)  
**PROJECT NAME** AN EXTRA ROOM

Bourgoin-Jallieu is an agglomeration of more than 50,000 inhabitants located in the Isère *département*. It consists of a mix of neighbourhoods. The urban design of the Champ-Fleuri site, which is itself heterogeneous, contains several large complexes. Classified as a sensitive urban zone (ZUS), this neighbourhood is a priority for the city. The object of the proposal consists of a complex of four buildings that mirror each other, forming an island in their centre. These seven-floor buildings contain 28 housing units each, with one- to four- bedroom apartments. The reinforced concrete structure, emblematic of their post-WWII architecture, structurally offers real potential for the feasibility of the project.



The proposal is not really a densification programme. The idea **is to imagine additional private spaces, both indoors and outdoors**. Integrated in the windowless façades of the apartments, **each "extra room" offers 9 m<sup>2</sup> for multiple usages and a range of layout options**. These extensions meet the social trends of the residents established in the neighbourhood: new and reconstituted families, home workers, home offices, etc. Adapting these public housing units is also a way to minimise urban sprawl through better quality of life in the city. The solution is based on three elements: additional heated indoor space, the deck, and the bridge.

The new rooms pace the façades. Their **external insulation is protected by cassettes made of VMZ MOZAIK zinc**. Their **circular perforations contribute to natural ventilation** as part of the buildings' global energy renovation. The folding shutters and balustrades, also made of perforated zinc, provide the finishing touch. The light gradings enrich the envelope. The zinc **perforations also provide shelter for climbing vegetation**, which modifies the building's appearance with each season. The surface aspect chosen for the zinc is red earth PIGMENTO. Its dark colour offers a sharp contrast with the new white mineral coating of the existing envelope, providing light and giving a more dynamic feel to the whole.



Work on an occupied site required precise construction drawings in order to minimise the construction time. The extensions are made of prefabricated independent modules. The insulated, waterproof interlocking boxes are attached to the existing structure through a process that reduces installation time and related pollution (noise, dust, etc.). The students involved the residents from the outset in order to mitigate their fears and provide an appropriate response based on each person's needs.

### JURY'S ASSESSMENT

The jury appreciated the in-depth analysis of user needs collected through a direct resident survey. It also highlighted the relevant analysis of the site and its social needs, and the intention to sincerely and significantly improve their lifestyle.

The relevant use of perforated zinc as mobile protection from sunlight was also emphasised. Vegetating the façades on the "courtyard" side allows the creation of a garden at the heart of the plot. The project seems reasonable, and is feasible with an economy of means and materials. It ensures that the method is reproducible.

## SPECIAL AWARD

**TEAM** GIOVANNI COLOMBO, GIULIA ROMANO AND ORTENSIA STACCIOLI  
**SCHOOL** UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA (ITALY)  
**PROJECT NAME** THE FRAME

Golgi Middle School, one of the best known in Pavia, is a six-building complex built at the end of the 1970's. It is located in a residential neighbourhood, near the city centre, university, and hospital. The programme is split in two parts: "Golgi 1" and "Golgi 2". Originally intended for public housing, its planned usage changed into a school facility in its final years of construction. This change explains the lack of space and of certain functions that this type of building generally requires.

The students therefore decided **to improve what existed and to create new spaces dedicated to these functions**. They developed a vast volume over the entire height of the building in order to divide and increase the space on each floor. The new volume is supported by four 30 x 40 cm iron pillars integrated near the stairway. At roof level, the concrete slab was strengthened with a frame of reinforced concrete beams. It connects the pillars of the new volume to the support structure of the existing part.

**The idea of sustainability, whether ecological or economic, is present in every aspect** of this renovation. Zinc, wood and glass are environmentally friendly materials. Their assembly and application was performed with great care. The shape of the new building is designed based on the sun's orientation. The slope of the roof creates shade in the spring. It allows the integration of solar panels. These systems produce energy, reducing maintenance charges. The new ventilated façade reduces the curtain wall temperature, optimising the indoor comfort of the residents. The existing building, clad with prefabricated concrete panels, is renovated by adding sandwich panels to improve thermal insulation, and waterproof panels to improve resistance to humidity. A rainwater collection, filtering and recycling system helps reduce water bills. Other proposals such as a rain garden or even a small forest in the picnic area actively contribute to this sustainable approach.



## JURY'S ASSESSMENT

The project's intention is clear, and while very formal, it is extremely well stated. The jury rewarded the programmatic solution of this project, which is based on a relevant analysis of user needs. The proposal mainly consists in creating common spaces that are conducive to exchanges and encounters among students. It also focuses on the outdoor areas, improving the gardens as an extension of the existing building and its indoor spaces.

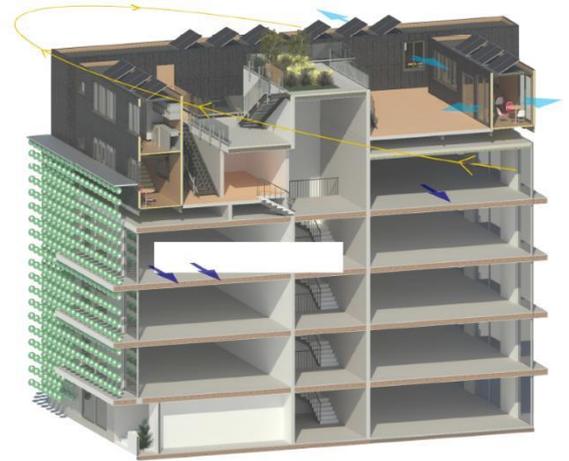
## JURY'S SPECIAL AWARD

**TEAM** CARMEN RUIZ PERAL, VÍCTOR SANTANA MARTÍN AND IRENE SOTOS GARCIA  
**SCHOOL** UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE (SPAIN)  
**PROJECT NAME** HESIODO

HESIODO is located in the residential district of Polanc, west of down-town Mexico City. It is characterised by its quiet environment, lush vegetation and excellent public transport (underground, bus, etc.). The project is framed by the two main thoroughfares of the district, "Horacio" and "Presidente Masaryk".

The building selected consists of four floors on part of it and five on the other, as well as roofs at different levels. The two parts are connected by the central common areas. This project focuses on this 5<sup>th</sup> façade and proposes to make it level and create a new connection between the various rooftop spaces.

The students designed an extension using 12-m long sea freight containers. These modules contain housing units for students. They allow mixing of this type of dwelling with the upscale apartments in the building. The container façades are **treated with elegant, dark-coloured zinc cladding**. An entire façade is vegetated and provides a solution for the environmental programme and the city's hot climate.



## JURY'S ASSESSMENT

While this is mainly a height raising project, it is nonetheless contextualised and takes full account of site constraints, in particular climatic ones. The social diversity enabled is bold and breaks with the habit of proposing high-end lofts in this type of configuration.

The jury also appreciates the intentions proposed at the heart of the project: rich outdoor spaces to be shared around the dwellings. This project is both contemporary and "radical" for this neighbourhood. A wonderful proposal as a means of reclaiming urban rooftops!