

WINNERS OF THE 2ND EDITION OF ARCHIZINC CAMPUS BY VMZINC®

ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS RECOGNISED FOR ECO-DESIGN

www.campus-archizinc.com

On the 18th November in Paris, the 2nd Edition of the biannual ARCHIZINC CAMPUS SUSTAINABLE BUILDING COMPETITION, which was launched last September, will unveil **4 winning projects submitted from European schools of architecture**. This year's challenge: the creation of a **culinary complex in Madrid!**

After analysing the urban & environmental context and user requirements, the participating students submitted innovative projects integrating the principles of sustainable development. VMZINC® provided them with an eco-design tool* to help them optimise their choices to improve thermal performance of the envelope, solarisation indexes, carbon footprint of materials and building products used. With this competition, VMZINC® is contributing to architectural thought and training for students in sustainable building.

■ A CULINARY COMPLEX ON A MASSIVE SITE

The creation of this Culinary Complex or *Food Centre* is the result of the characteristics of the selected site: the VICENTE CALDERÓN stadium (5.3 hectares) - the official stadium of the ATLÉTICO DE MADRID FOOTBALL CLUB - located in the Arganzuela district to the South-West of the city. It is served by several transport links: the MANZANARES river, the M-30 ring road (earmarked to be covered in the future), the "PASEO DE LOS POTONES" and the SAN ISIDRO footbridge that connects the two banks from the right bank of the MANZANARES.

This site in Madrid is located in an urban area currently undergoing extensive renewal and development, with a surface of 1,200 hectares, called MADRID RIO**. The ARCHIZINC CAMPUS programme proposed adding a culinary dimension to the existing sports and cultural dimensions. The objective is to contribute to developing the culinary autonomy of the region. For this project, the students had to create an original complex integrating several activities:

MUNICIPAL MARKET

A study conducted by the city of Madrid demonstrated that one third of food shopping and 50 % of fresh produce are bought at municipal markets, despite increased competition from shopping centres.

BUSINESS INCUBATOR FOR THE FOOD SECTOR

With spaces fitted out specifically for this sector: kitchens complying with regulatory requirements, spaces dedicated to filming TV programmes and cooking classes...

VEGETABLE GARDEN

It creates a link between consumers and their source of food. It also plays a pedagogical role in terms of nutrition.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

They are related to or coexist with the activities proposed as part of the MADRID RIO project.

* An Excel tool developed by VMZINC® and INDDIGO for the 1st Edition of the competition in 2010.

** See more information on: www.esmadrid.com/fr/madridrio

■ FOUR PRIZES AWARDED

In all, 31 projects from 90 students in five European schools of architecture were submitted to ARCHIZINC CAMPUS:

- ❖ École Spéciale d'Architecture (ESA), Paris (France)
- ❖ Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura (ETSA), Madrid (Spain)
- ❖ Università di Pavia, Pavia (Italy)
- ❖ École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et de Paysage (ENSAP), Lille (France)
- ❖ École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Montpellier (ENSAM), Montpellier (France)

A Jury of experts presided by architect FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA held their deliberations and commended some determining characteristics shown by the candidates: coherence of argument and ideas, consideration of ecological, social and economic issues with pertinent architectural and environmental responses. They awarded:

- ❖ a "1st Prize" of 3,000 euros,
- ❖ a "2nd Prize" of 2,000 euros,
- ❖ two special mentions.

A brochure devoted to ARCHIZINC CAMPUS, published in four languages (German, English, Spanish and French) and detailing these projects will be distributed in January 2014.

■ STRINGENT EVALUATION CRITERIA

In order to assess the different programmes, the Jury based its evaluation on four precise criteria:

- **Architectural quality:** urban articulation and integration, relationship with the site and design of public spaces,
- **Level of architectural and technical innovation**, especially in the use of rolled zinc,
- **Environmental quality:** insertion and integration into the site, management of rainwater, bioclimatism, thermal performance of the building and pertinence of building products,
- **Quality of expression and presentation** of the elements in the submission.

■ AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME SUBMITTED TO A JURY OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS



Presided by FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA, architect and professor at the University of Vienna (Institute of architecture and design - Department of Spatial and Sustainable Design) and recognised sustainable building consultant, the Jury was made up of 8 professionals from complementary backgrounds:

ANDRÉS ATELA (ARCHITECT - SPAIN)



After studying at the ETSAM in Madrid and the ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION in London, he worked with R. MEIER (New York) and TSAO & MCKOWN (Singapore). He then became head of the ATELIER SERAJI STUDIO (France) before setting up ATELA ARCHITECTS in 2000. He has taught in France and abroad and since 2003 he has been lecturing at the Ecole d'ARCHITECTURE DE LA VILLETTE IN Paris.

CÉCILE LEPOT (JOURNALIST - FRANCE)



A graduate of the ESAG in Paris (1989), she participated in several public and private urban planning projects with various architecture studios in Paris. In 2001, she joined ARCHITECTURES À VIVRE magazine as a journalist and then worked with EK magazine, specializing in eco-responsible urbanism.

CÉSAR DANIEL SIRVENT PÉREZ (ARCHITECT - SPAIN)



After studying at the EPS in Alicante (1996) and the ETSA in Valencia (1999), this architect is currently finishing his doctorate on "Housing of the working classes in the former USSR countries". A founder member of EQUIPO RE_ DE TÉCNICOS EN REHABILITACIÓN, he is also director of the ALTUR COOP.V technical office and a professor at the University of Alicante since 2000.

GIOVANNI SASSO (ARCHITECT - ITALY)



Vice president of INBAR (Association for Ecological Design) and an expert in environmental architecture, he designs "Zero Energy" buildings, wooden buildings, passive housing... An adviser and teacher to Masters students, he teaches and gives conferences on sustainable architecture, certifications and energy diagnostics of materials.

JEAN-PHILIPPE THOMAS (ARCHITECT - FRANCE)



A graduate of the École d'Architecture de Nancy, this environmental architect also taught there from 1993 to 1997. In 2011, he set up the JEAN-PHILIPPE THOMAS ARCHITECTES studio. Minimizing environmental impacts, combining elegance and comfort, harmonizing with the surrounding environment and promoting "better living" are this architect's driving values.

PATRICE TURPIN (URBAN PLANNER - FRANCE)



He has a diploma in Permaculture and a degree from the INSTITUT D'URBANISME DE PARIS and the CONSERVATOIRE NATIONAL DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS. A specialist in engineering and environmental quality, he is currently Head of INDDIGO SUSTAINABLE BUILDING, a sustainable development consulting and engineering company.

SIMONE SOLINAS (ARCHITECT - SPAIN)



An architecture graduate of POLITECNICO DI MILANO (Italy) in 1999, he has won several awards: "ASSA BORTOLO INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE PRIZE" (2009), "CHICAGO ATHENAEUM INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE PRIZE" (2007)... He has given conferences all over the world (Italy, Australia, England, Spain...) and taught in Italy and Spain. Today he is a professor at the Cagliari School of Architecture (Italy).

MARIA-JOSÉ PRADO PICCIO-MARCHETTI (ARCHITECT - SPAIN)



Having obtained her degree in 1995, she became an urban architect for the city of Madrid and was subsequently appointed Director of the Permit Department for the planning and housing sectors.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

1st PRIZE

Team	ISAAC LEVY CACERES and RAQUEL DONADO
University	ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE ARQUITECTURA (ETSA), Madrid (Spain)
Teacher	JAVIER NEILA
Project name	ARGANZUELA AQUAPONICS

This project provides a vision of pragmatic renovation with a view to energy efficiency. The team opted to preserve some of the buildings around the stadium. They changed some of the stands into a panoramic green park featuring aquaponic plants (plants grown in “symbiosis” with fish farming) designed for the Madrid climate and consistent with the notion of Slow Food. The solar chimneys, wind turbines and photovoltaic panels use seasonal flows (heat and wind), thus reducing ventilation in summer and retaining heat for the plants in the winter. The closed loop rainwater and runoff evacuation system is used to water the vegetable garden and supply the sanitary water system. The jury liked this coherent bioclimatic operation designed to cope with the urban and climatic constraints of Madrid. The jury members also chose this project for the pertinent and original way in which it uses the technical capacities of VMZINC® zinc and solutions. On the canal side, an immense cladding structure in dark zinc (ANTHRA-ZINC®) serves both as a heat collector and a sun-screen. Pillars were “thickened” with zinc to construct solar chimneys.

FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA’S OBSERVATIONS

"The relationship with the river is especially well managed. This enclosed space, designed to be open to the south, has balconies providing spectacular views of the waterways. These contribute to the integration of the building into the surrounding environment."



PHOTO CREDIT: ISAAC LEVY CACERES AND RAQUEL DONADO

2nd PRIX

Team	CLARA MEDINA GARCIA and INIGO LORENTE RIVEROLA
University	ESCUELA TÉCNICA SUPERIOR DE ARQUITECTURA (ETSA), Madrid (Spain)
Teacher	JAVIER NEILA
Project name	CENTRE GASTRONOMIQUE CALDERÓN

As with the winning project, this team preserved certain elements of the stadium. At the heart of these buildings, a greenhouse for growing local produce sits next to the vegetable gardens, installed above the underground car parks. The programmatic response to the concept of a market is clear, precise and in keeping with the requirements of the Madrid Rio project. The candidates also proposed an urban park combining cultural and leisure activities, enhanced with a promenade above the vegetable gardens. This urban strategy, which gives pride of place to diverse pedestrian flows, is one of the strong points of the complex. The work on the facade with staggered strips of zinc is impressive. The jury also highlighted the technical aspects of the project, which are very detailed and comprehensive. Apart from the visual quality of the project, hierarchy and variety of elements are well expressed.

FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA'S OBSERVATIONS

"The building is well designed in bioclimatic terms. The passive (solar chimneys) and active devices (integrated solar panels) ensure users' comfort."

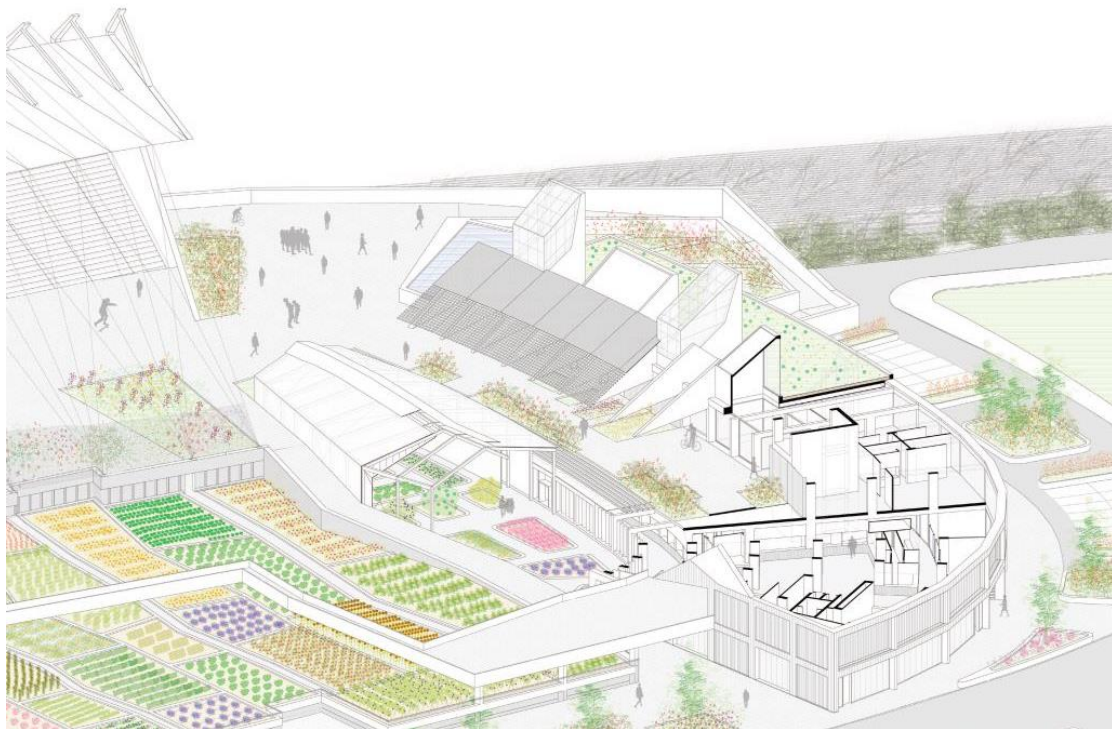


PHOTO CREDIT: CLARA MEDINA GARCIA AND INIGO LORENTE RIVEROLA

MENTION EX-AEQUO

Team	SARAH DELAUNAY, AMANDA DUTRIEUX and LEA RUBINSTEIN
University	École Spéciale d'Architecture (ESA), Paris (France)
Teacher	CARL FREDRIK SVENSTEDT
Project name	AG(U)AVE

The team opted to entirely eliminate the existing site. The programmatic response to translating the plot expresses an interesting landscaped urban strategy in line with the Madrid Rio project. The students created vast spaces for promenades over two levels, connected by patios providing sunlight. The play of shadow and light is original and pleasant. The stratum at level 0 houses a park that integrates into the extension of the city. Level 2 features all the functional programmes in visual continuity with the canal. The jury liked the efficiency of the cross-section diagrams. The elimination of all the existing buildings allowed the candidates to judiciously design topographic elements to direct and evacuate maximum quantities of rainwater. The zinc downpipes act as a sort of "filter facade". The overall result is a realistic, intelligent project that really stands out from the other winning projects.

FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA'S OBSERVATIONS

"Installation of zinc on the facade provides a certain visual fluidity, as well as creating a sun screen (installed on a bay). This switch in use from a prosaic element to an element of architectural cladding is aesthetically interesting."



PHOTO CREDIT: SARAH DELAUNAY, AMANDA DUTRIEUX AND LEA RUBINSTEIN

MENTION EX-AEQUO

Team	VALENTINA TORRENTE, MARIANNA GOTTI, SILVIA MOTTO and FRANCESCA SAMMITO
University	Universita di Pavia, Pavia (Italy)
Teacher	ALESSANDRO GRECO
Project name	REALITY AS A CYCLE 4X4

In this project, the former site has been entirely eliminated. The programmatic response designed by the students aims to lay out the site using systemic networked architecture. The four elements – earth, wind, fire and water – that dominate the complex express an original manner of colonising the space, which is both soft and geometric. The jury liked the way different scales were approached. In this Italian style complex that is also reminiscent of the old fortified towns in the south of France, a huge number of walkways were created within the various facilities. The candidates understood and integrated the various functions required by the theme of the competition. From an agricultural and energy point of view, the environmental strategy (collection of heat and water) seems pertinent.

FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA'S OBSERVATIONS

"The facilities house an urban farm that is one of the strong points of this project. The project provides a coherent vision of the prerequisites for the Madrid Rio project in environmental, urban and landscape terms."

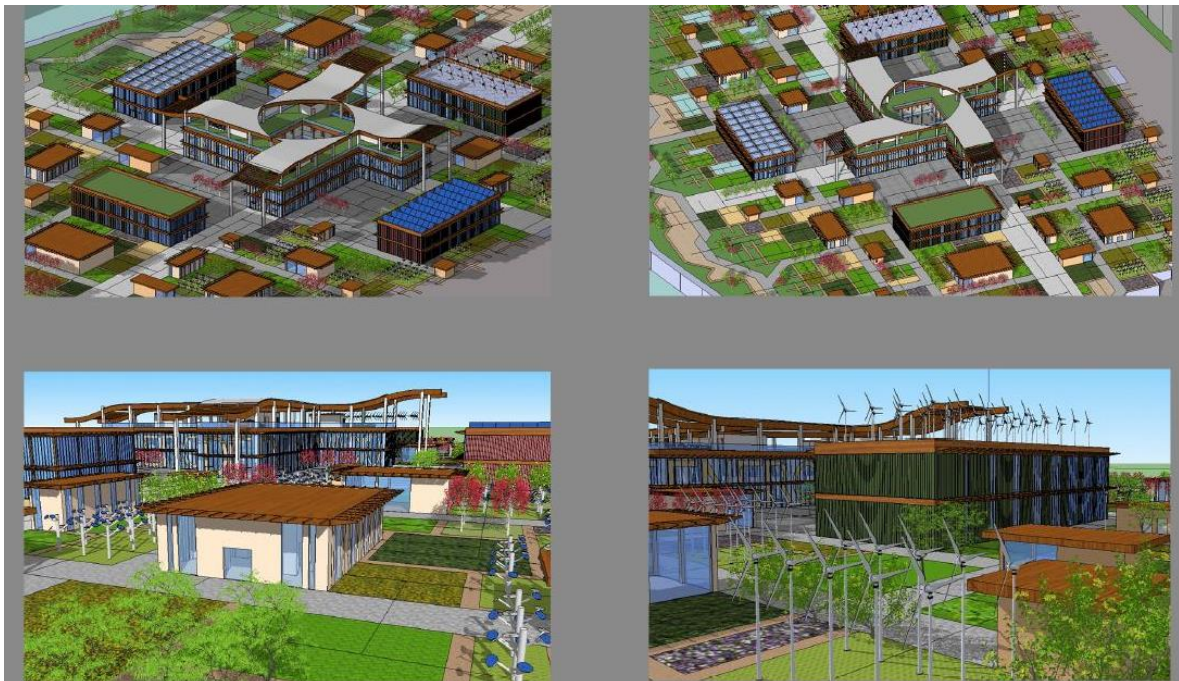


PHOTO CREDIT: VALENTINA TORRENTE, MARIANNA GOTTI, SILVIA MOTTO and FRANCESCA SAMMITO

INTERVIEW WITH FRANÇOISE-HELENE JOURDA, PRESIDENT OF THE 2012/2013 ARCHIZINC CAMPUS JURY

"ARCHIZINC CAMPUS RAISES AWARENESS OF BOTH THE NECESSITY AND THE FEASIBILITY OF SUSTAINABLE BUILDING."



Right from the beginning of her career in 1979, FRANÇOISE-HÉLÈNE JOURDA steered her work towards energy effective architecture. A pioneer of sustainable building in France, she observed new modes of working and living with particular interest. Committed in her profession, she lent her expertise to the Grenelle Environment talks in Paris by coordinating a report on the consideration of sustainable development in building. She is considered as "The French green buildings specialist". In 2011 and again this year, she presided the 1st and now the 2nd Edition of ARCHIZINC CAMPUS, organised by VMZINC®.

In your opinion, what is the purpose of this type of competition organised by industrials for architecture students?

These initiatives contribute to acquiring greater knowledge of the technical capacities and qualities of a product, in this case, zinc. This concrete approach is a good thing. A competition is also an opportunity for students to express themselves individually and measure themselves against other students from different schools and countries. This emulation is an enriching experience and is good preparation for professional life. Lastly, the subject of the competition focuses on sustainable development issues, an area that is still inadequately or not at all integrated into the syllabus in schools of architecture. ARCHIZINC CAMPUS invites schools to focus on the subject of sustainably designed buildings, from a global urban perspective that goes beyond simply thinking about what materials to use. This is one of the strong points of this approach because all architectural work in a city must be considered as part of a long-term plan. This is how it positions itself, with a view to sustainable development, because it must provide living, working, housing, leisure and educational conditions for several generations to come. ARCHIZINC CAMPUS gives students an opportunity to gain a clear idea of this architectural approach.

Is this second edition of ARCHIZINC CAMPUS a good vintage?

The subject chosen for the programme – to add a culinary dimension to the leisure and sports dimension of the MADRID RIO project – was interesting but probably too ambitious for architecture students, given the geometric constraints of the programme, the VICENTE CALDERÓN Stadium (5.3 hectares) in the Arganzuela district of Madrid, on the right bank of the Manzanares river. This site is part of an urban area called Madrid Rio currently undergoing extensive renewal and development, with an overall surface area of 1,200 hectares. Given the increasing densification of the city, the massive size of the site implied drastic and difficult choices for students at this stage in their training. Despite this, and although the candidates did not express a fully mature vision of sustainable building, I feel they gave us quality projects. The programmatic responses and architectural expression proposed by the two winning projects and the two special mentions are proof that they managed to tackle the issue successfully, both from a functional and environmental point of view. Pertinent consideration was given to the integration of the programme into its surroundings, bioclimatic functioning of the buildings, choice of materials, products, techniques and systems.

What are the challenges of sustainable building in France?

There are many structural, technical and cultural challenges, as attitudes are still rooted in what I call dream architecture, which is obsolete, made up of concrete, air-conditioned buildings featuring facades made entirely of glass with no sun-screens. As an architect, one has to fight to impose sustainable building programmes, even though they consist of clean projects with optimised environmental and energy footprints and a low level of noise pollution.

Why is this?

It is very difficult to get people to adhere to a project with a wooden building and passive design, because it requires not only greater financial investment, it also necessitates a highly different architecture involving new modes of use and maintenance. And change is long and hard to implement. What we need in our country is global change from all parties. This change will only be possible if politicians, clients, industrials, materials manufacturers, architects and the general public are convinced of the urgent need to change the way we build in order to have less use of materials that consume a high level of grey energy like concrete, steel, granite, etc. I do think though that the move to change is taking root. More and more of my colleagues are building with wood. Competitions have been launched for projects with 6 or 7 floors.

How can ARCHIZINC CAMPUS contribute in the short and medium term to meeting the challenges of sustainable building in France and other countries?

It raises the awareness of the architects in the Jury, teachers and architecture students in terms of both the need to build sustainably and the feasibility of this approach, with no exorbitant costs. These initiatives are very important.

As architect, do you use zinc in your buildings?

My first zero energy building, MEDIACOM 3, in Saint-Denis on the outskirts of Paris - which was the most cost-effective commercial building ever built - combines wood, steel and zinc, which covers the entire facade. In eco-design generally, zinc – which is a material with a low level of grey energy and almost entirely recyclable - is often used for watertightness.

VISUALS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM OUR PRESS SERVICE:

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