



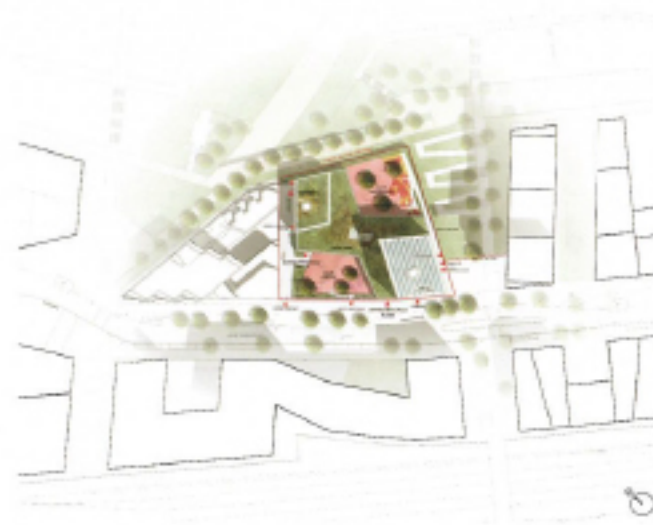
Defending Density in the Year of Social Distancing
"Be Water, my friend"
Kindergarten: Being Flexible, Being Safe

408



O6A Lot Kindergarten

sam Architecture + Querkraft



A kindergarten belonging to a Parisian social housing reveals its materiality with wooden structure

The ambitious urban regeneration zone of Clichy-Batignolles, in Paris' 17th arrondissement, covers over 538,000m² of land. The historic site is served by train lines leading to Saint Lazare train station and the close beltway; the intention is for the project to contribute to a greater urban density in the built environment of the neighborhood.

Lot O6A, constructed round Martin Luther King park, includes 127 social housing facilities, a preschool and a day nursery. One of the overriding goals is to obtain as much space and sunlight as possible for the outdoor playgrounds of the school and daycare center. The question of porosities and views created between the spaces is vital; the final volumetric design is the direct result of a rational consideration of the programmatic and site constraints.

The choice was made to densify the housing areas, grouping apartments into two buildings of up to 50m high. These towers, on the north and south diagonal of the site, allow maximum sunlight for both playgrounds, and at noon the shadow from the tower covers only the roof of the kindergarten. The project is intentionally as open as possible towards the park, with the space in between the towers creating views from the street to the park, with its foliage and trees also visible from the school.

Both the school and the kindergarten were conceived with a common goal: to create as much valuable, usable space as possible from areas which might ordinarily be overlooked as secondary. A corridor can become an extra room, the antechamber of a classroom could be useful for small group activities, and so on. The designers' aim is to maximize the potential of space, such that every room can enjoy multiple functions. The potential contained in each space supports the idea that each one could host various activities and moments. It is intended that the school could also become a place for other community activities once the classes are done, open-

ing out the spaces into welcoming places for others. The presence of a stage, framing a unique view of Montmartre, converts the room from a circulation hall to a flexible space for hosting events. The architecture is intended to be adaptive and flexible in the long term. The choice to showcase a structure made of columns and beams with light walls is part of this strategy; the building can be redefined in the future to host new indoor functions without changing its global architecture. The architects' have endeavored to design a place that respects the needs of its future users without compromising on design vision.

The issue of materials is essential to architecture, but all too often limited to façades and ornamentation. This project aims to put into perspective the antagonism of many buildings, whereby a conflict exists between structural or technical materials and those materials used to disguise them, in a shallow, ornamenting layer with a short life span. Here, the project breaks free from fashion-dependent ornamentation: instead the raw quality of the materials is underlined, by revealing the structure of the building. The material beauty is enhanced by the authenticity of this approach. Technical components are left visible, showcasing their functionality.

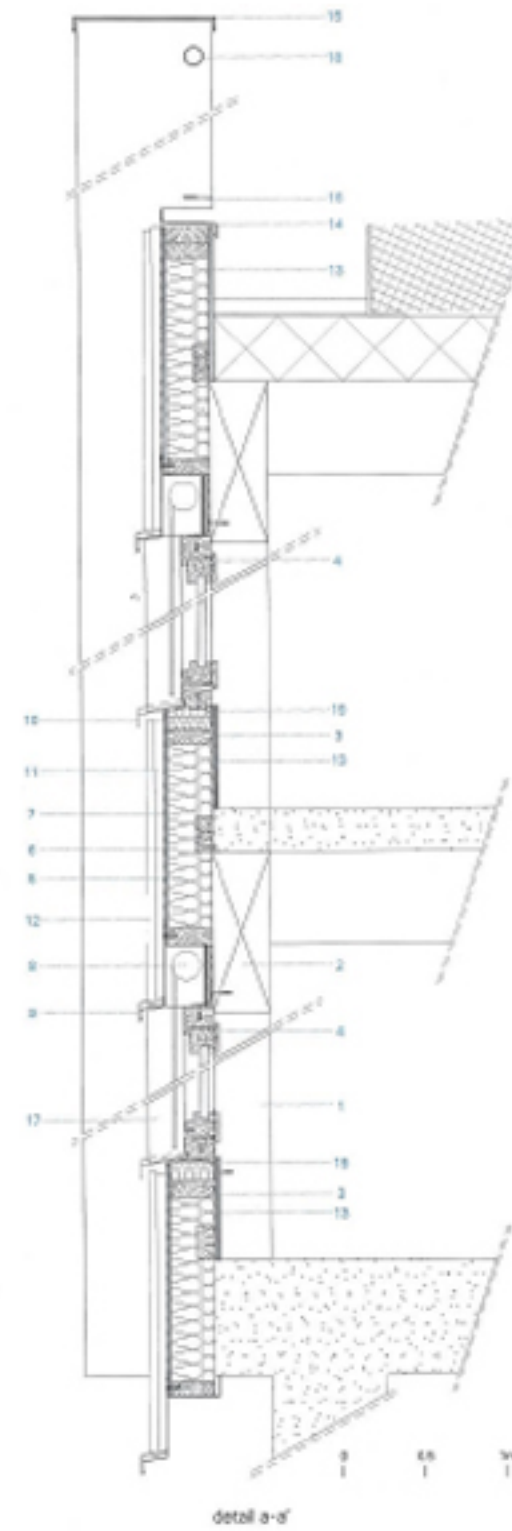
The main concept is to aim for truth in construction. The wooden structure of the kindergarten and school can be perceived both from inside and outside the building. On the outside, the spirit of the wooden structure is translated into wooden cladding and frameworks of French larch. These materials represent a structural necessity for the building as much as its external appearance. As such, an element of architectural control remains over the appearance of the building since it becomes virtually impossible to change the aspect of the construction without damaging its structural parts.





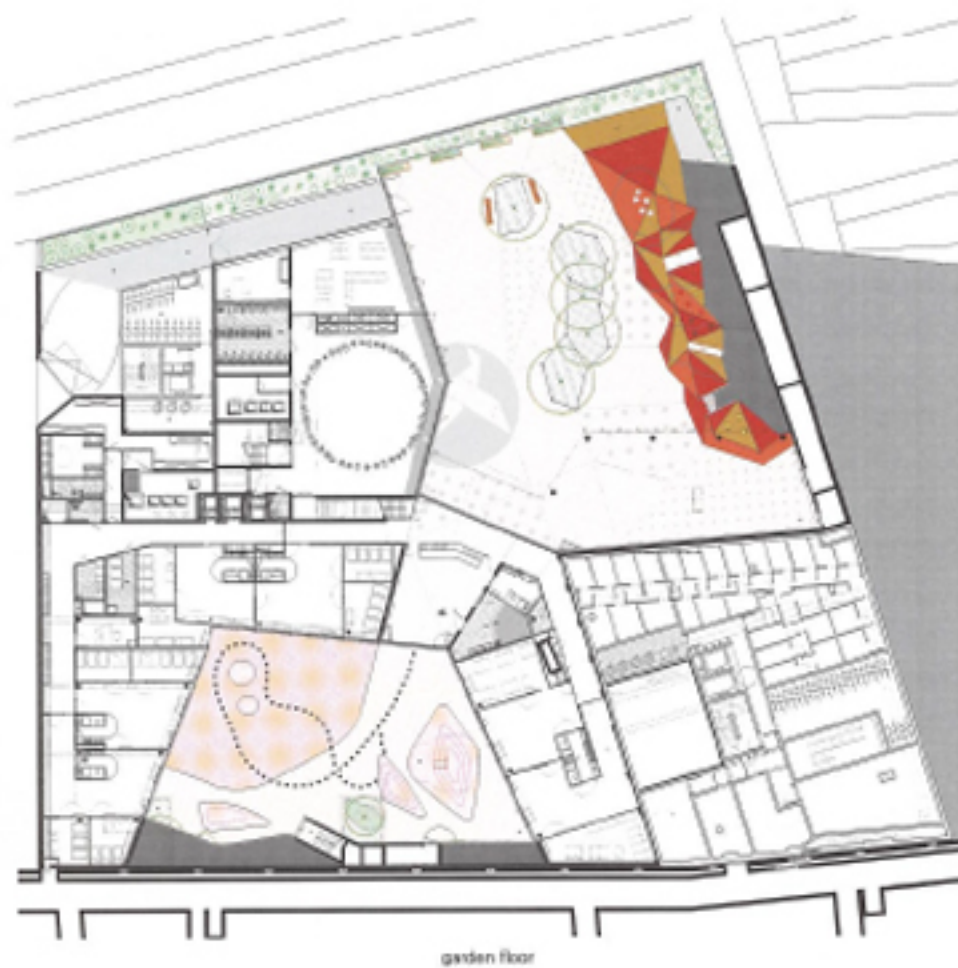


- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. main structural column, larch | 11. pine tree battens 22x40 |
| 2. beam main structure, larch | 12. wooden cladding, larch |
| 3. vapor barrier 18mm | 13. OSB board |
| 4. window joinery, larch | 14. parapet's aluminum cover strip |
| 5. thermal insulation 120mm | 15. post's aluminum cover strip |
| 6. OSB Panel 12mm | 16. anti splitting screw |
| 7. rain screen 0.02m | 17. outdoor larch slat |
| 8. exterior awning | 18. handrail |
| 9. upper aluminum cover strip | 19. cover board, birch |
| 10. lower aluminum cover strip | |





- public facilities
1. school entrance
 2. physiotherapy room
 3. maternity room
 4. first books
 5. footbridge
 6. daycare central hall
 7. school canteen
 8. kitchen
 9. daycare entrance
- housing
10. store
 11. apartments building entrance
 12. bike garage
 13. housing units building entrance



Project: OGA Lot
 Location: Clichy-Batignolles 62-60, Minister Rostrop-
 vich street Paris 17, France
 Lead architect (housing): Querkraft
 Partner architect (public facilities): sam Architecture
 Construction managing architect (housing): Krawitz
 Consulting engineers: GEC
 Environment engineers: RFR Bâtements
 Landscape architects: Atelier Roberta
 Construction company: Leon Grosse
 Contracting authority: ImmoBière 2P / City of Paris
 Program: 127 social housing facilities (77 apartments and
 a social residence with 50 units), 1 preschool with
 6 classrooms and 1 day nursery with 66 crèche
 Surface area: global - 9,554m²; housing - 6,819m²;
 public facilities - 2,735m²
 Construction cost: 19,275,445 € HT
 Competition: 2013 / Completion: 2019
 Photograph: © Schnepf Renoult/courtesy of the architect





단정하고 투명한 디자인과 간결한 나무 구조가 돋보이는 파리 17구의 O6A 단지 내 유치원

프랑스 파리 17구에 위치한 클리쉬 바띠뇰에 아성 한 도시 재생 사업이 완료됐다. 이 일대는 19세기 후반에 들어선 생 라자르 기차역과 순환도로가 자리한 지역으로, 밀도 높은 도시 조직에 보다 풍부한 공간을 이식하는 일이 꼭 보였다.

마틴 루터 킹 공원 바로 앞에 자리 잡은 O6A 단지는 127세대 아파트와 초등학교, 그리고 유치원으로 구성된다. 특히 유치원과 학교에 딸린 야외 공간을 최대한 넓히고 많은 빛을 끌어들이는 일이 중요했다. 또한 마주한 공원과 반대편에 접한 도로 사이에서 어떤 풍경을 만들어낼지 고민하여 프로그램

과 형태를 결정했다.

세대수가 많은 주거 공간은 50m 높이의 건물 두 층으로 나눠 남북 방향으로 배치했다. 덕분에 야외 놀이터로 들어오는 해를 가리지 않는다. 해가 가장 긴 정오에도 아파트 그림자가 유치원 지붕으로 떨어진다. 균형을 향해 한껏 열린 구조이다 보니 아파트 두 동을 가르는 거리에서 공원까지 시야가 이어지고, 학교에서도 푸른 자연을 즐길 수 있다.

보통 무속 시설로 들어선 어린이 교육 시설에 크게 충절을 두지 않지만, 이



프로젝트에서는 쓸 만한 공간을 최대한 확보한 점이 특징이다. 어느 공간이든 다양하게 활용할 수 있도록 설계해, 목도까지 소규모 그룹 활동이 가능한 교실로 활용한다. 그만큼 다채로운 활동과 색다른 시간을 경험할 수 있다.

방과 후엔 지역 주민에게 학교를 개방한다. 몽마르뜨 전경이 보이는 중앙 홀은 아이들이 뛰놀던 공간에서 형식이 열리는 무대로 변신한다. O6A 단지에 들어선 학교와 유치원은 앞으로 다양한 상황에 맞춰 유연하게 사용할 목적으로 설계했다. 이를 위해 기둥과 보를 세우고 벽을 떼고, 건물을 크게 손보지 않고도 내부를 손쉽게 개조해 사용할 수 있다. 오로지 사용자의 니즈를 고려한 계획이다.

일반적으로 건축물에서 자재가 큰 비중을 차지하지만, 외피와 장식에 차용하는 경우가 허다하다. 이 프로젝트는 그러한 건물과 다르게 간결하고 투명한 디자인 속에 구조를 드러낸다. 눈요기를 위한 장식을 곁대고 재료를 있는 그대로 보여줌으로써 목재가 지닌 아름다움을 강조한다. 설비 시설도 노출돼 있어 기능이 쉽게 구분된다.

외부 마감에서도 나무 부재로 만든 구조체의 역할이 명확하다. 단정한 자임새와 정직한 표현에서 건물의 진면목을 발견하게 된다. 군더더기 없는 담백한 디자인이 아파트 단지는 물론 동네 분위기를 새로이 결정 짓는다.

