



## Fore Story

Diaphaner Raum \_ Kalhöfer-Korschilgen Architekten  
Rietberg Museum Rebuilding and Extension \_ ARGE Grazioli Krischanitz  
Manresa City Hall New Entry and Facade \_ ADD + Arquitectura  
Bergen-Belsen Memorial Info Center \_ KSP Engel und Zimmermann Architekten  
Infobox Route Charlemagne \_ Maurer United Architects

## Wood for Future

Explora Hotel, Easter Island \_ José Cruz Ovalle  
The Ananti Golf & Hot Spring Resort \_ Ken Min Sung Jin  
Craig Thomas Discovery and Visitor Center \_ Bohlin Cywinski Jackson  
The Cathedral of Christ the Light \_ Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP  
BIP Computers \_ Alberto Mozo  
Espace Nordique for Biathlon \_ Tectoniques  
Multipurpose for Mentally Retarded Youth \_ Sielfeld & Vergara Arquitectos  
Piano Pavilion \_ Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB  
The Lantern \_ Atelier Oslo + AWP  
Marcus Prize Pavilion \_ Barkow Leibinger Architects

297



## Espace Nordique for Biathlon

Tectoniques

### A broad schist roof facing the mountain

#### A tranquil presence in an imposing site

The very simple form of the building gives it a serene, silent presence, facing the majestic landscape of the Haute-Maurienne. And this configuration is why the site was chosen for the project. The architects' intention might be expressed as that of "constructing without urbanising". The linear configuration and horizontal thrust of the building (which is less than seven meters high, and around sixty long) has resulted in a stretched-out architectural entity that occupies the site, but without dominating it. Situated outside the village, the Espace nordique has a solitary, autonomous character. It faces the slopes and the training circuits, at the starting points of the different trails.

#### Two-sided architecture

On the village side, the project presents a fairly neutral surface that is largely taken up by a broad sweep of schist (a single plane of almost 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>). It is close to ground level, just high enough to allow free passage. Seen from a distance, on the northern side, this surface seems to be almost flush with its surroundings. On the southern side, facing the slopes, by contrast, the building is raised up and open in character. This is a more animated facade, with wood and colour.

#### An explicit constructive approach

Tectoniques' credo is one of doing rather than saying. It is happy to let its projects demonstrate the strength of its convictions. Yellow is its colour, and wood its chosen material. As practitioners of daily

construction", Tectoniques' architects are conversant with processes using wood frames. They favour, and stand by, this mode of fabrication, which is simple, clean and evolutive.

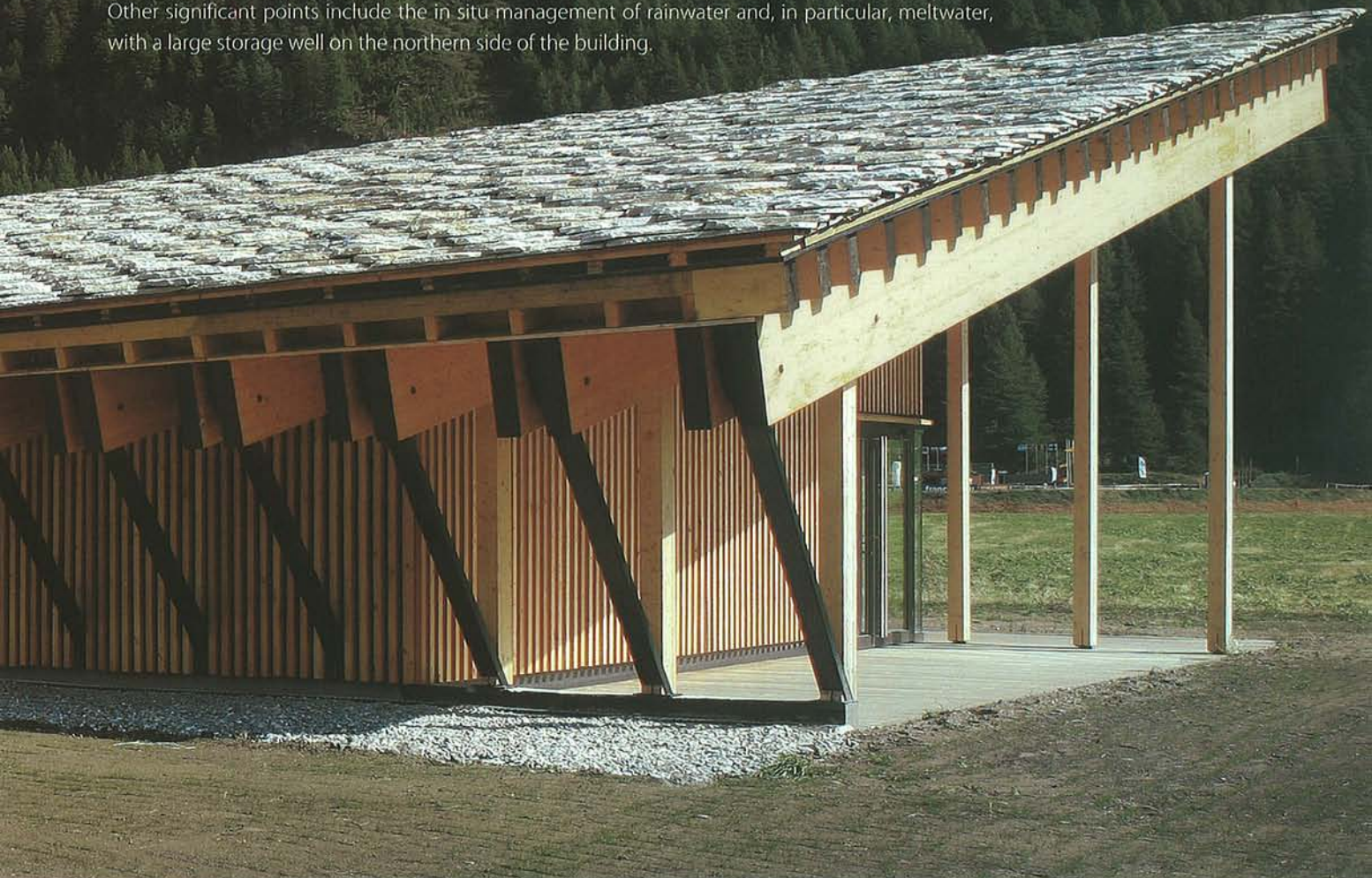
The Espace nordique is comprised of a series of closely-spaced porticos, each 1.2m wide, and clad, as required, in glass, wood or schist. The architectural form is the explicit consequence of the constructive process. It avoids ostentation and "decorative" redundancy.

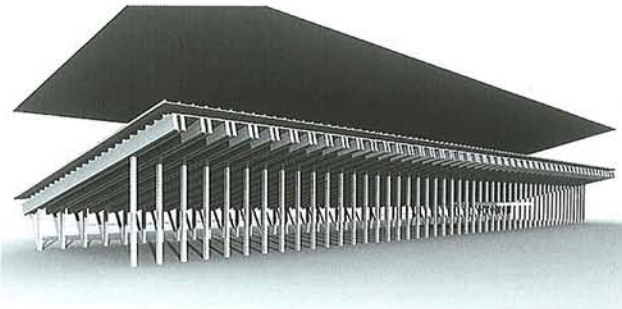
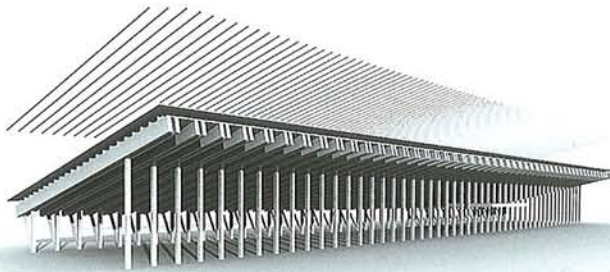
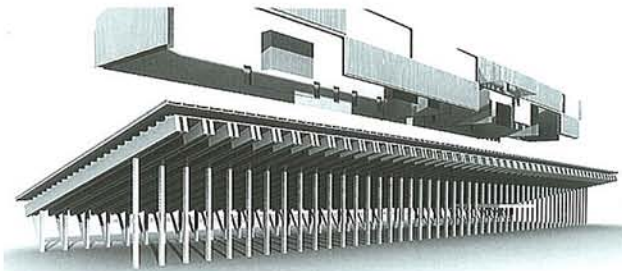
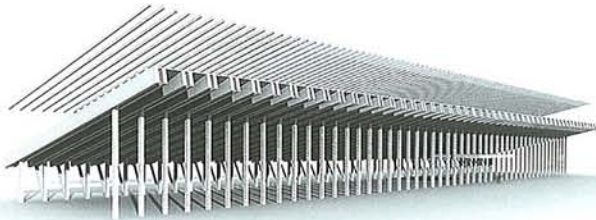
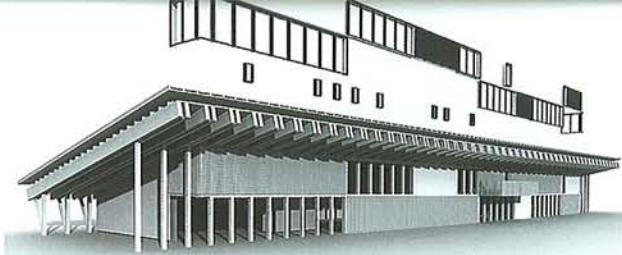
#### **An ecological commitment**

It was also on the basis of constructive processes that Tectoniques, right from the start, adopted an ecological approach. The agency has patiently built up its corpus of references, project by project. Dry construction has been its field of investigation, first in metal, then in wood. An edifice must be sustainable, both within its environment and for its inhabitants. Dry construction offers advantages in terms of the time required, the precision it makes possible, and its evolutive character. On-site work is limited to the assembly of prefabricated components. In this particular case, the use of wood made it possible to use local production processes and implementation facilities.

The building's environmental performance has also been enhanced by active systems, with, for example, wood-fuelled heating, as well as ventilation using a double-flow system and a ground-coupled heat exchanger.

Other significant points include the in situ management of rainwater and, in particular, meltwater, with a large storage well on the northern side of the building.





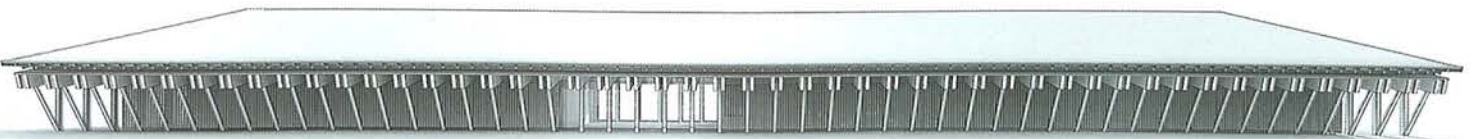
south-east elevation



south-west elevation

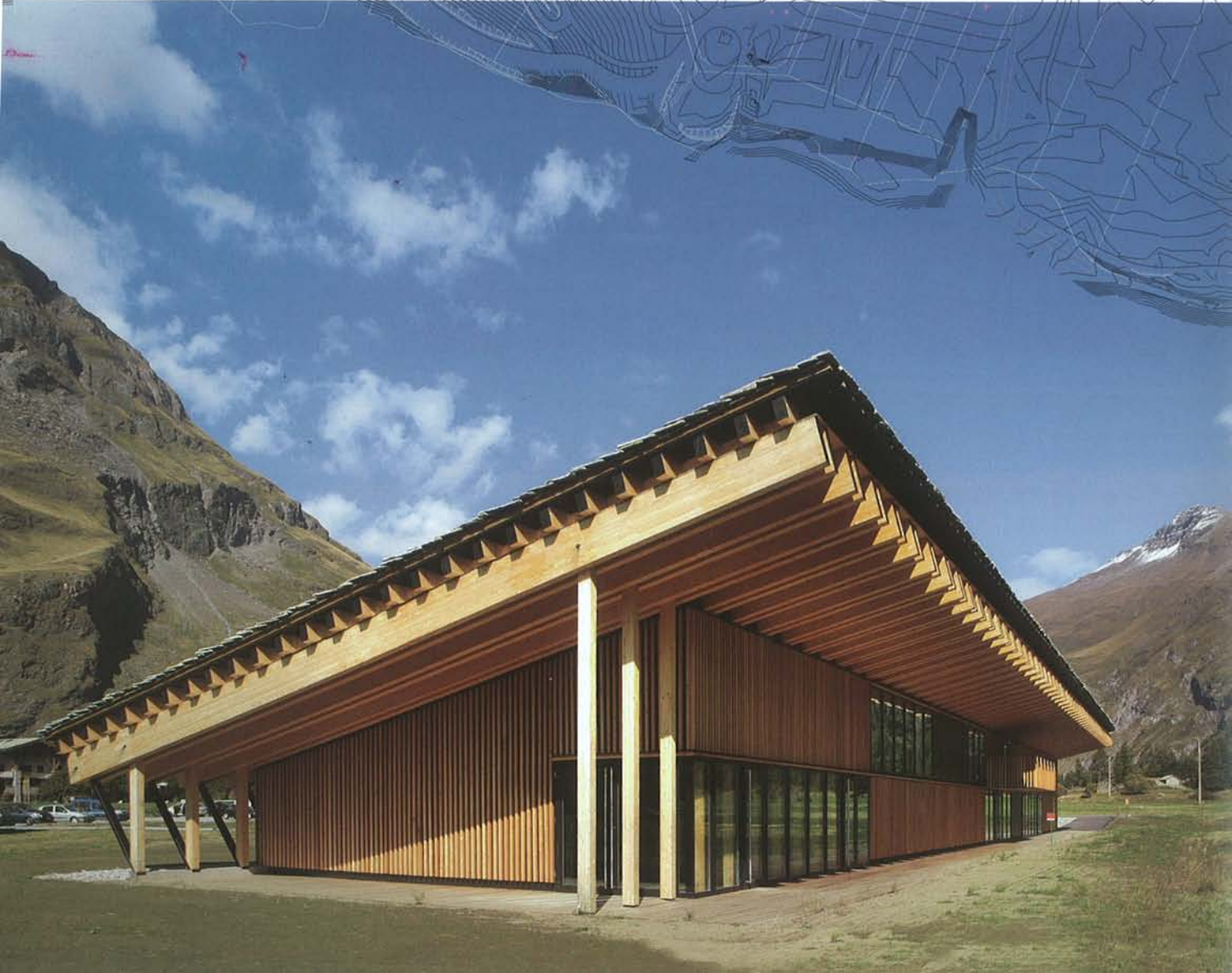
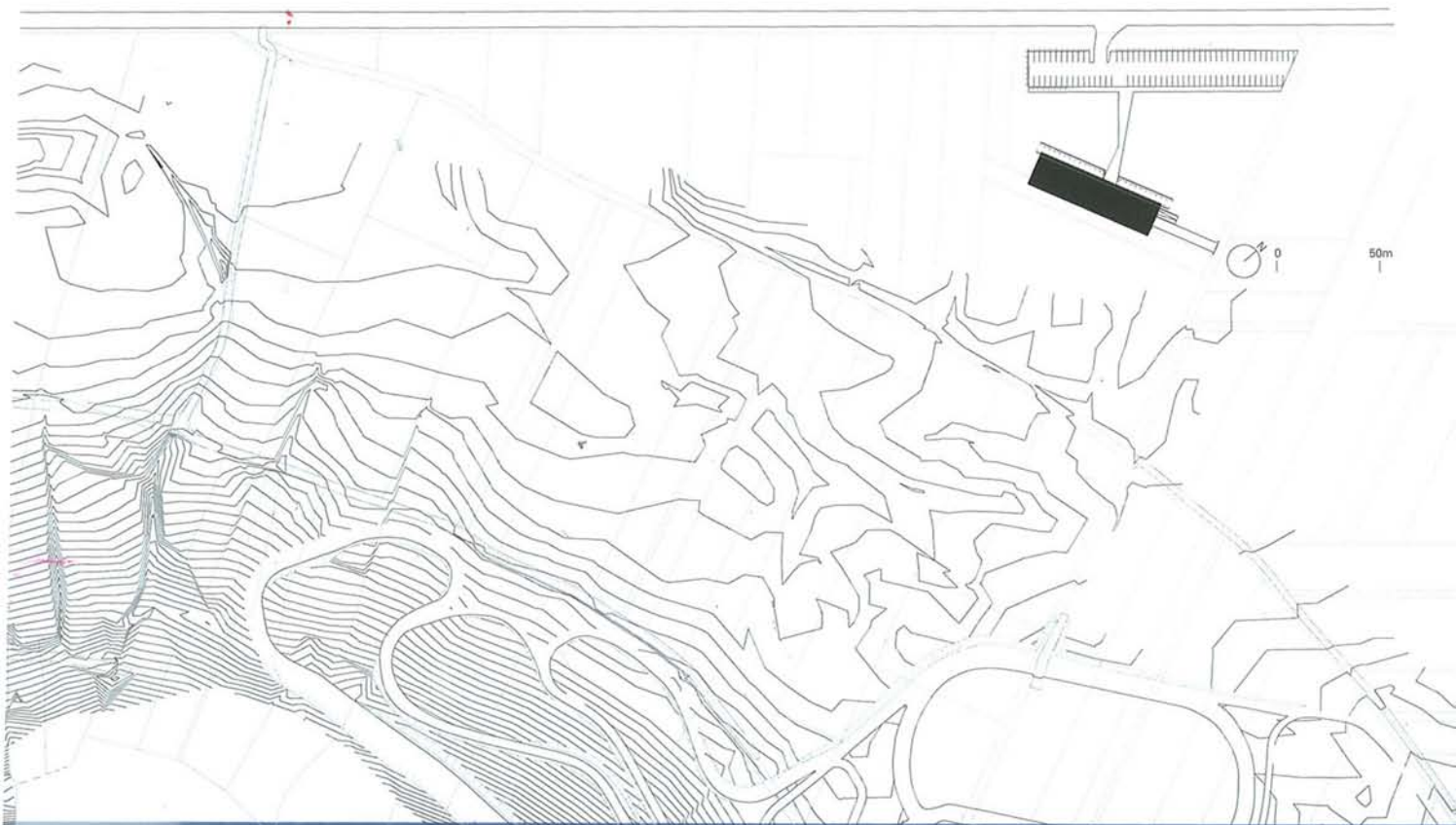


north-east elevation

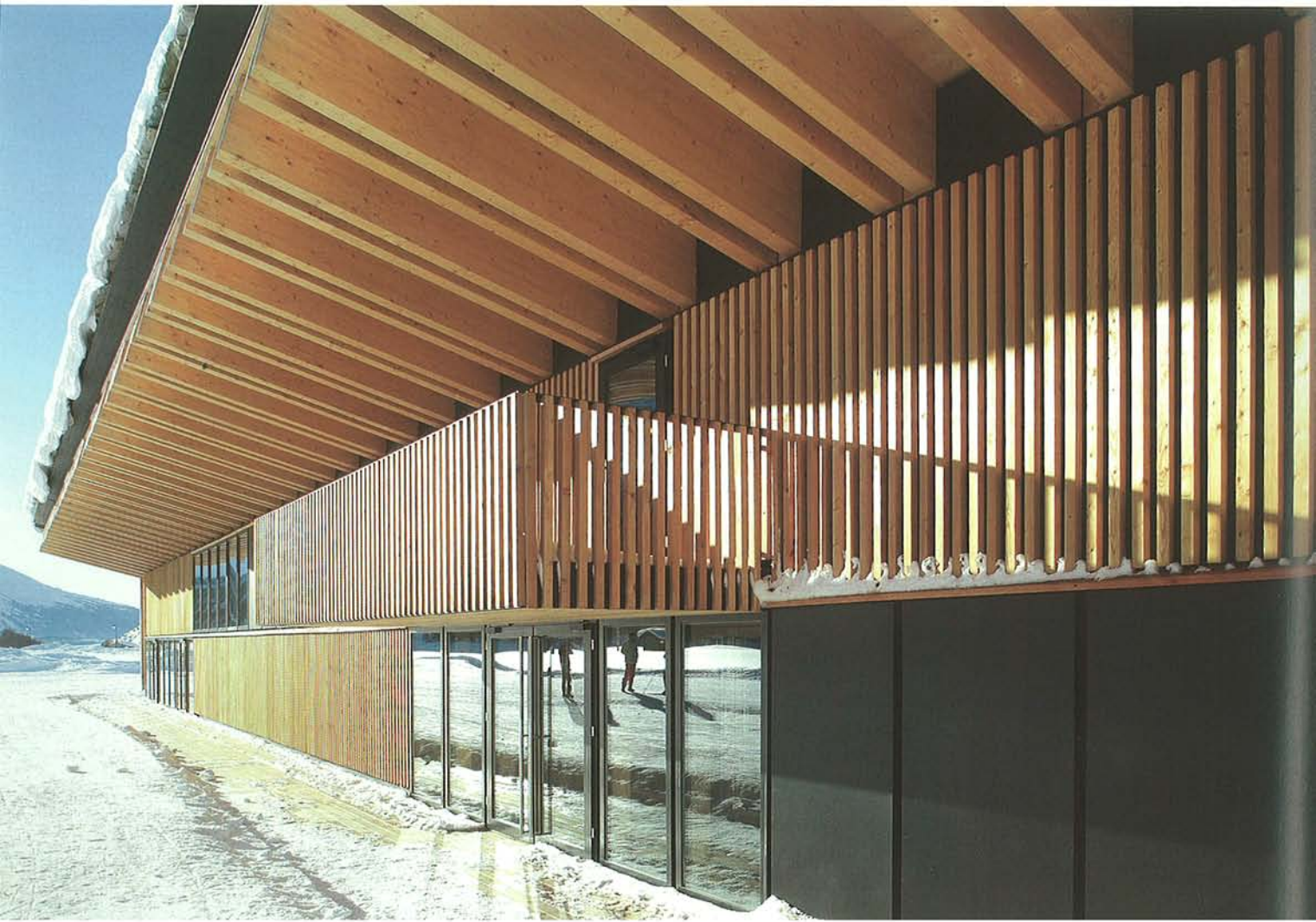


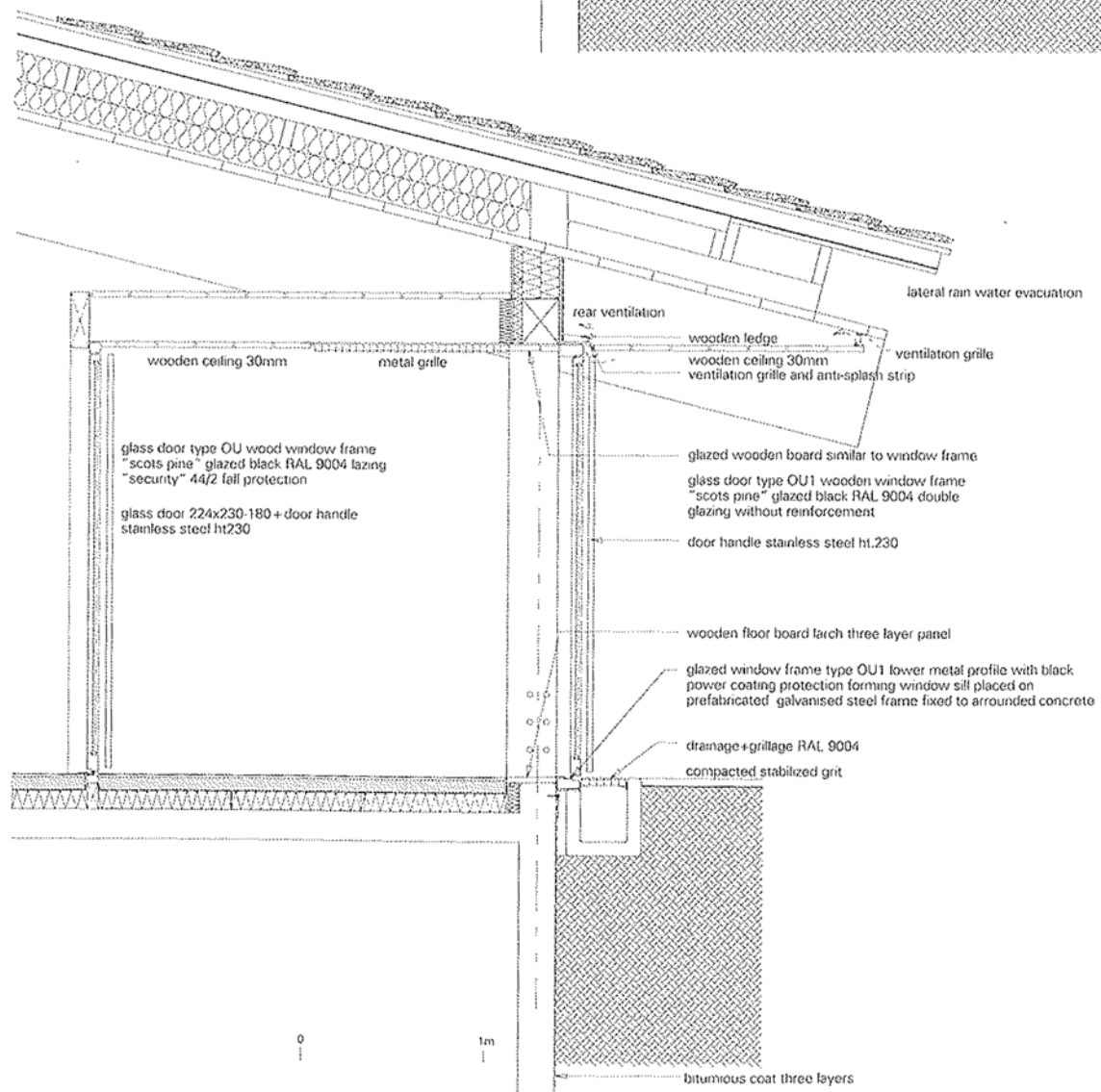
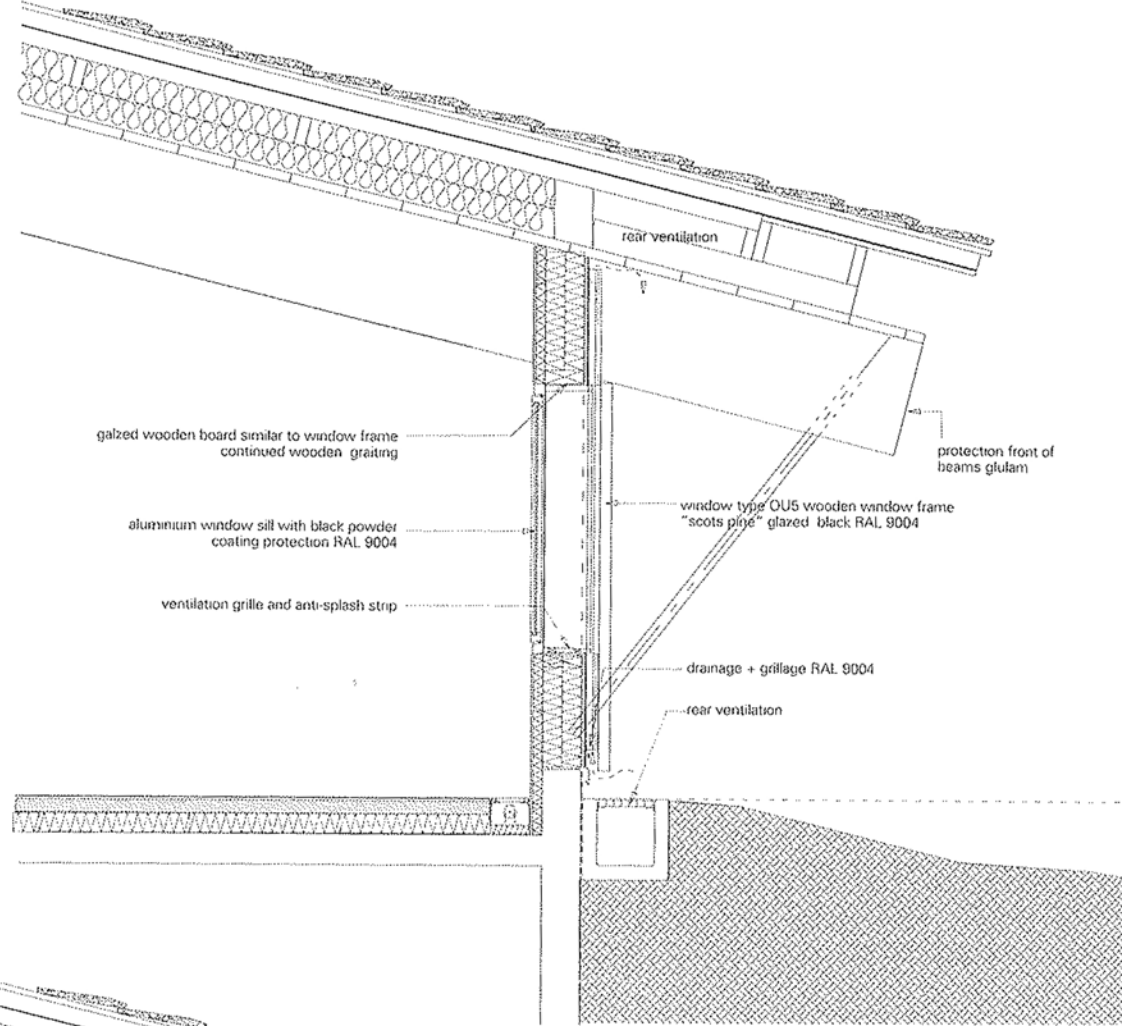
north-west elevation

0 1 5m

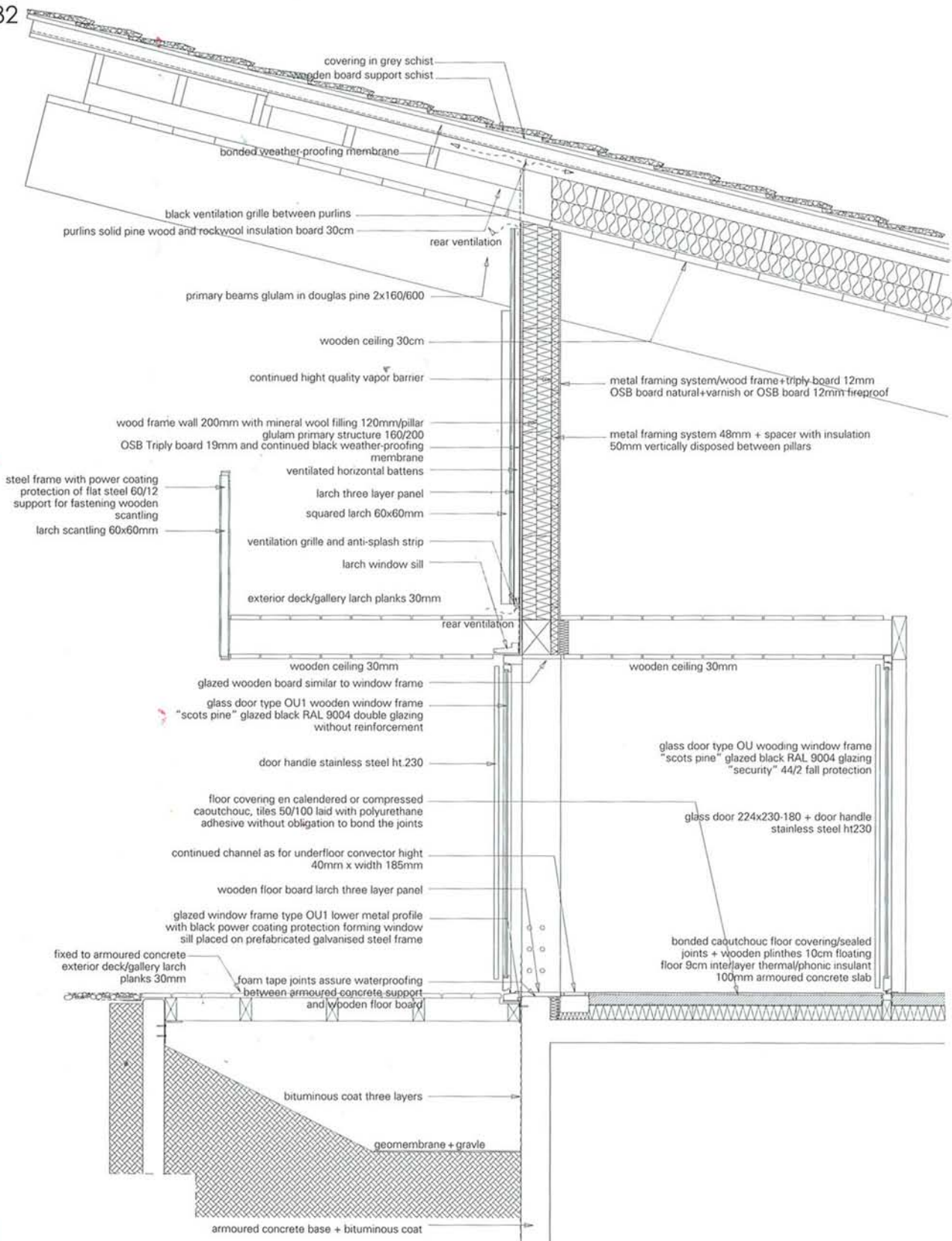












## 바이애슬론 센터 - 산과 마주한 거대한 편암 지붕

### 인상적인 대지 위 평온하게 자리 잡은 건물

매우 말순한 형태의 이 건물은 평화롭고 조용한 느낌을 주며 오프 모리엔느의 장대한 풍경과 마주하고 있다. 건축가는 부지 선정 당시, 이러한 주변환경을 가진 장소라면 "도시화하지 않는 건축"이라는 정신을 잘 반영할 수 있을 것이라고 생각했다. 건물은 선형으로 배치되어 있으며 수평적인 구도(7m도 채 안 되는 높이에 너비 60m)를 이루고 있어 대지에 길게 펼쳐져 있으면서도 대지 전체를 꼭 채우는 듯한 느낌은 주지 않는다. 이 건물은 마을 외곽에 자리 잡고 있어 고적해 보이면서도 독립적인 느낌이 강하다. 또한, 이 건물은 각기 다른 트레일의 시작 지점에 있는 스키 슬로프와 연습 서킷을 마주하고 있다.

### 두 면의 건축물

이 건물은 마을 방향의 파사드가 약 1,000㎡에 달하는 넓은 폭의 편암으로 덮여 있어 외관이 회색 빛을 띠고 있다. 건물은 자유롭게 통행할 수 있을 정도의 층고로, 대지면에 가볍게 붙어있다. 멀리 북쪽에서 보면 주변 경치에 동화되어 있는 듯한 느낌이 든다. 반면 남쪽으로는 슬로프와 마주하고 있으며 높게 개방되어 있다. 여기에는 색이 들어가 있어 보다 생기 있는 목재 파사드가 되었다.

### 명확한 건축적 접근 방식

건축가의 신조 중 하나는 말보다 행동으로 옮기자는 것으로, 프로젝트 진행에 이러한 철학을 잘 반영하고자 했다. 노란 색을 띠는 목재가 주요 재료로 사용되었다. 건축가는 "건식 공법"으로 목재 프레임 사용하는 방식에 정통해 있으며, 간단하고 깔끔하며 발전 가능성이 있는 건축방식을 선호한다.

이 건물은 필요에 따라 유리, 목재, 편암으로 마감한, 다덕다덕 붙어 있는 1.2m 너비의 포치로 이루어져 있다. 건축 형태는 시공 방식을 그대로 보여주며, 걸치레와 "장식적인" 군더더기를 피했다.

### 생태적인 접근 방식

건축가는 프로젝트 시작에서부터 생태적인 접근 방식을 설계의 기반으로 삼았다. 건축물은 반드시 주변환경을 담아야 할 뿐만 아니라 거주자를 위한 내구성을 지녀야 한다. 건식 공법을 사용하면 주어진 시간 내에 정확하게 시공할 수 있으며 진보된 특성을 갖출 수 있다는 장점이 있다. 현장 작업에서는 미리 만들어진 부재들을 조립만 하였다. 특히 이 프로젝트의 경우 목재 이용을 위한 생산 공정 및 작업에 지역의 시설을 이용할 수 있었다.

또한 이중 환기장치, 지중매설 열 교환기 및 목재 연료 난방시스템 등의 환경 친화적인 시스템의 도입으로 건물의 환경적인 성과도 향상되었다. 또한 빗물, 특히 눈이 녹아서 생긴 물을 건물 북쪽의 대형 물탱크에 저장하고 있다.





Architects : Tectoniques  
 Energy, water, gas, electricity, concrete structure  
 Sechaud et Bossuyt  
 Renewable energy support : Asder  
 Wood structure : Anglade  
 Supervision : Socotec  
 Works foreman : Bernard Ducruet  
 Client : Commune de Bessans  
 Structure : Glulam beams in Douglas pine,  
 Purlins and secondary wood frame in solid pine  
 Finishing : larch exterior deck,  
 background facades in 26mm larch  
 weatherboarding, facade facing in larch battens,  
 OSB panels for bracing and partitions,  
 wood window-frames, Mondo rubber flooring,  
 fermacell panel wall linings and partitions  
 Systems : Waldman lighting, wood-energy heating,  
 double-flow ventilation with ground-coupled heat  
 exchanger, Jaga heating gutter,  
 rainwater infiltration and melting system  
 Location : Bessans, Savoie, France  
 Use : meeting venue and support center dedicated  
 to the needs of biathletes  
 Site area : 700m<sup>2</sup>  
 Design : 2007  
 Construction : 2008  
 Completion : September 2008  
 Cost : EUR 1.8M  
 Photograph :  
 Courtesy of the architect(©Christian Michel)

