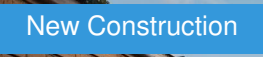




# Emergency accommodation center in Ivry-sur-Seine

by Julie FELIX / 2018-06-17 00:00:00 / France / 10927 / FR

**Primary energy need :**  
kWhep/m<sup>2</sup>.an  
(Calculation method : )

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

Consumption Range (kWhep/m <sup>2</sup> .an)	Class
< 50	A
51 à 90	B
91 à 150	C
151 à 230	D
231 à 330	E
331 à 450	F
> 450	G

*Economical building* (Classes A-D)  
*Energy-intensive building* (Classes E-G)

**Building Type :** Collective housing < 50m  
**Construction Year :** 2016  
**Delivery year :** 2017  
**Address 1 - street :** 37 avenue Jean Jaurès 94200 IVRY-SUR-SEINE, France  
**Climate zone :** [Cfb] Marine Mild Winter, warm summer, no dry season.

**Net Floor Area :** 5 022 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Construction/refurbishment cost :** 4 705 614 €  
**Number of Dwelling :** 225 Dwelling  
**Cost/m2 :** 937 €/m<sup>2</sup>

**Proposed by :**

**ossabois**

## General information

The Emergency Housing Center of Ivry-sur-Seine, is located on the abandoned site of the factory des Eaux, a 90,000m<sup>2</sup> large parcel owned by the City of Paris. This Center is part of the response to the worrisome situation with the arrival of about sixty people a day in intramural Paris, women, children, men from countries at war or affected by misery.

The Emergency Housing Center of Ivry-sur-Seine has been designed to accommodate 400 people, families, couples, single women for a duration of occupation of 2 to 6 months, the time to prepare a request for asylum. Its installation is temporary, it must last 5 years maximum.

The program includes:

- An education pole of 4 classes
- A reception and administrative area of 291 m<sup>2</sup>, and 2 multipurpose rooms
- A health area and a shop space
- 6 yurts serving refectory
- 400 accommodation places

Atelier Rita, who designed the Emergency Housing Center in Ivry-sur-Seine, received the First Work Award 2017 for this project.

The approach of the building owner Emmaus Solidarity

The emergency. This notion commits us to the essential. The slider focuses first on this central question: how to offer dignity and quality of use to a vulnerable population, diverse cultures? Space is not practiced the same way in Sudan, Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan. The notion of "living" is mosaic. The lowest common denominator, however, is the primitive one of the human group. The structure of a city has some invariants. Between public space and the most intimate space, Man willingly accommodates a life in community. Man organizes his life around this permanent transition from public space to private space, from sociability to introversion. This constituted a first entry into the project. We have arranged the six yurts as mess rooms and multipurpose rooms in the heart of the center. The vast spaces separating them offer so many places, support to this society of buildings. These places are ideal for children's hiding games in volleyball or improvised football for adults), but also for discussion and exchange. On either side of this central space, there are three streets for isolated women and couples and three streets for families.

And then, we must repair the living. Each person comes with his story, his fragilities, his strengths. We had to make sure that this refuge could, indifferently, become the receptacle of these courses. Whether one has fled war, forced marriage, repression or oppression, one must be able to understand that one is welcomed and protected. We wanted, while thinking elementary, to give the same attention to each one, the dignity.

Past the Welcome Center, two existing north-south streets serve the "family" neighborhood and the "isolated" neighborhood (isolated women and couples). In a close relationship with the two districts, the health center and the store are located along the two main north-south axes. This makes it possible to give access from one neighborhood and the other directly to these central facilities in the program but also to manage a distance of the two neighborhoods.

In this central space, an esplanade also hosts equipment in the form of yurt sheltering the refectory. The atypical form of the yurt was chosen to signify the singularity of the equipment within the set, and create a visual appeal at the heart of the device. Inside each neighborhood the units are cut out "like streets". This allows each occupant to appropriate his place of life as one would be familiar with his neighborhood by successive sequences in the city: from his city to his neighborhood, from his neighborhood to his street, from his street to his building, from his building to his home.

As the modules line up, the materials (the wood of the modules, the metal of the passageways, the canvas of the yurts) and the colors (from yellow to turquoise blue) are repeated, nothing is less like the image of "camp". All here speak today of a "village". This was a choice: in the absence of a proximity to the city, the Center seeks to offer the lineaments of an urban space: "neighborhoods" (distinct subassemblies), "streets" (short alleys spacing the ranks of modules), a place, open heart of all the device where the six yurts are held, where the common services open, and everywhere the public space open to all.

## Sustainable development approach of the project owner

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## Architectural description

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The landscape of the Center offers surprisingly the springs of the picturesque: sober and changing variations of volumes, heights and colors, and in the middle, these affable yurts, saying so much by allusion of the genius of the nomads and their encampments, of the humanity of the first shelter ...

## See more details about this project



### Stakeholders

### Contractor

Name : Emmaüs Solidarité  
<https://www.emmaus-solidarite.org/>

### Construction Manager

Name : Atelier Rita

Contact : Valentine Guichardaz

<https://www.atelierrita.org/>

## Stakeholders

Function : Company

Ossabois

<http://www.ossabois.fr/>

Wood frame

Function : Company

Brezillon

<http://www.brezillon.fr/>

General Enterprise

## Energy

### Envelope performance

More information :

Facade: Northern fir wood cladding, light natural hue, white PVC bays

Coated wood frame modules

Elevations and cover of a stretched canvas.

## Renewables & systems

### Systems

Heating system :

- Individual gas boiler

Hot water system :

- Urban network

Cooling system :

- No cooling system

Ventilation system :

- Single flow

Renewable systems :

- No renewable energy systems

## Environment

### Urban environment

Land plot area : 21 000,00 m<sup>2</sup>

The land made available by the city of Paris and the town of Ivry-sur-Seine was not very obvious ... Far from the city, its great boulevards and even the heart of Ivry, it is necessary to finish the by bus or by walking, along a boulevard lined with buildings and households becoming scarce, reconversion of business spaces, old factories fallow or already demolished. And then, behind a long and enigmatic tubular edifice, lies this ground: in appearance, a vast flat and empty expanse. But it is not so: its ground everywhere is concealed, it is made only large drained basins, those of the former water treatment plant of the Seine.

## Products

### Product

3D modules arranged

Ossabois

Michel Veillon

<http://www.ossabois.fr>

Product category : Gros œuvre / Structure, maçonnerie, façade

The Ossabois 3D construction mode industrialises the modular construction by integrating all trades, such as carpenters, plumbers, electricians or painters.

On leaving the factory, an accommodation room is equipped and furnished 100%, delivered on site and then placed on site at the rate of 4 to 8 units per day, which allows to meet deadlines that would be impossible under construction classic.



## Costs

### Construction and exploitation costs

Total cost of the building : 9 200 000 €

## Carbon

### Life Cycle Analysis

Eco-design material :

Started on November 2, 2016, the project was completed on March 7, 2017, after only 4 months of work to respond to this emergency. This delay imposed a system of prefabrication, reducing the time of the operation by the artifice of two parallel projects: the infrastructures and the networks on site on the one hand, the prefabrication of the Ossabois wood modules in the factory on the other hand share.

Factory-prefabricated wood-frame modules from Ossabois can be dismantled, which makes sense in terms of resilient architecture. A second life is possible within the framework of a circular economy logic.

This is all the more significant as the installation of the emergency shelter is planned for a period of 5 years.

## Contest

### Reasons for participating in the competition(s)

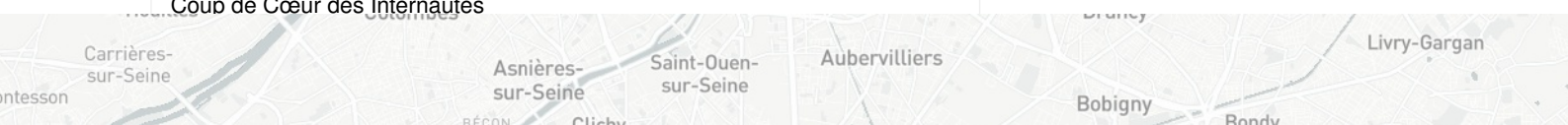
#### Building candidate in the category



Energie & Climats Tempérés

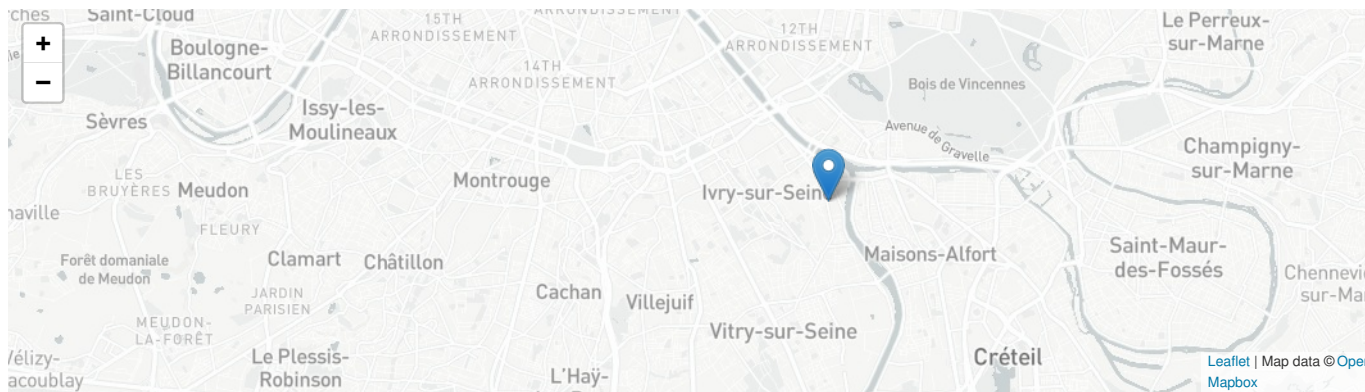


Coup de Cœur des Internautees





Prix des Etudiants



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