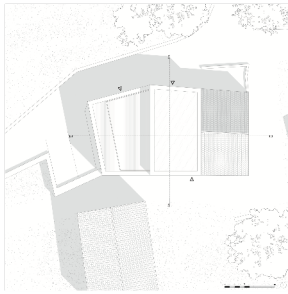


Municipal Housing Built with Corsican Timber



Site Plan

The project involves the reconstruction and redevelopment of a ruined building in the village of Cristinacce to create three municipal housing units. The project is based on three key objectives:

Firstly, its social dimension, through the creation of municipal housing with a variety of layouts designed to meet the diverse needs of the social mix found within Corsican villages.

Secondly, its environmental commitment, a major concern and priority for Corsica, through the delivery of a low-carbon passive building, the first of its kind on the island.

Finally, its architectural ambition, which lies in successfully integrating a contemporary building, designed to meet today's living standards and lifestyles, within the historic urban fabric that forms an essential part of each village's heritage.

The construction of these three municipal housing units in Cristinacce is primarily intended to support efforts to combat rural depopulation by providing high-quality, affordable housing in the island's interior.

The project is defined by a structure and external envelope made predominantly of timber, clearly expressing a contemporary architectural intervention. The use of this material gives the building a restrained and coherent appearance through the uniformity of its facades, while facilitating the integration of its contemporary volume into the existing village context. Likewise, the architectural design accommodates large openings, which are essential to achieving the project's environmental performance objectives.

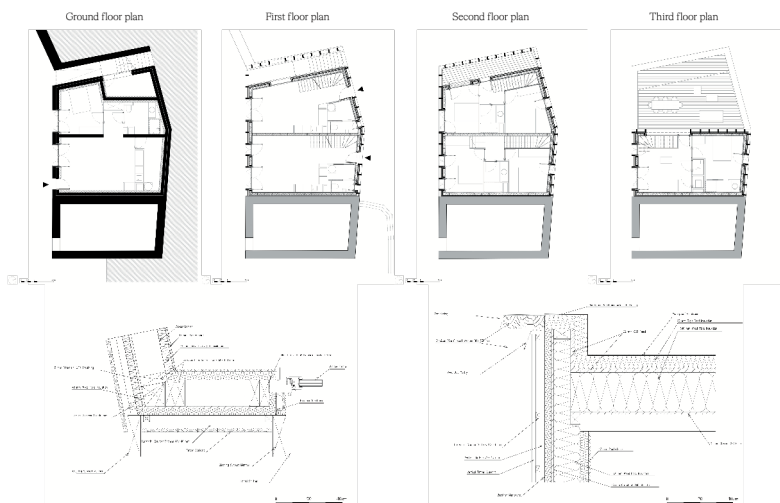
The value of Corsica's timber resource, both in terms of quality and abundance, is well established. However, within the construction sector, the local timber industry remains underdeveloped due to the lack of drying facilities that would enable timber to be used directly. As a result, almost all timber harvested on the island is currently processed and transformed either in mainland France or in Italy.

This project seeks to provide immediate responses to these challenges. The proposed structural wall systems have therefore been designed to make use of air-seasoned timber, meaning timber that has not reached the 19% moisture content generally required for conventional timber-frame construction. This approach avoids the need for industrial kiln drying while allowing the direct use of locally sourced material.

As a result, and with the ambition of delivering an exemplary project in terms of environmental responsibility, the design team has developed a building whose entire structural framework is made from Corsican Laricio pine, harvested and assembled locally.



Vernacular Reference Photograph



First Prize

Logements communaux – Cristinacce

Orma Architettura

**Alicia Orsini, François Tramoni, Jean-Mathieu de Lipowski ve Michel de Rocca Serra
France**

The Jury awards First Prize to this proposal for its remarkable architectural quality, environmental commitment, and profound social and territorial relevance. This project makes a compelling argument for the continued inhabitation of the rural Mediterranean. By transforming a ruined building into three municipal homes, it treats housing not simply as provision, but as an instrument against depopulation and a means of sustaining village life.

The project's major architectural achievement lies in the quietness of its insertion. The contemporary timber volume neither imitates nor competes with the historic fabric; instead, it establishes a measured dialogue with the stone village and the mountainous landscape. The generous openings bring the surrounding territory into the domestic interior, making climate, light, and views active components of architecture.

The project is especially compelling in the way it turns materiality into a territorial and environmentally responsible proposition. The use of locally harvested Corsican Laricio pine, adapted to air-seasoned timber, connects architectural innovation to the island's resources, industries, and limitations.

Rather than representing Mediterranean culture, the project contributes to its continuation. It demonstrates how architecture can make a village inhabitable again, transform a resource into a productive asset, and make contemporary life part of an enduring rural culture.

VICIANA BUILDING

MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROJECT IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF VALENCIA

At first, the aim of the proposal was to develop a residential building with three dwellings and parking on an irregular plot in the historic centre of Valencia. The basic brief had evolved as the constraints and discoveries of the **basement** were explored in greater depth, ultimately resulting in a more complex project, closer to a scheme conceived as three distinct **interlocking** blocks stacked vertically, with generous **common areas**.

The proposal revolves around the ideas of **intergenerational living** and **architecture of care**, originating in a mother's need to find a way of raising the estate for her sons, firstly, primarily comparing her son's children, with their respective partners and grandchildren, and her own mother, affected by a delicate degenerative illness.

In this sense, the solution has been to build three homes in a low-density area on the outskirts in order to live together in the **same building close to the city's main services**, two traditions to uphold, and establishing a **model of coexistence** which, connected to its return to its roots, guarantees the independence of the different family units while also facilitating recreation and solacing among all of them through a range of **shared spaces**.

The intervention therefore calls for the **recovery of non-temporary residential use in our city centres** and proposes the **adaptation** to these contexts of a **collective housing** strategy that advocates for a diversity of habitats in relation to the variety of user profiles, and for the **harmonisation** of the diverse values of **traditional Mediterranean architecture** with a **more contemporary disciplinary approach** in terms of spatial configuration, material use, and technical resources.

In this way, the project is conceived around two main objectives: to develop a sustainable multi-family residential design both in environmental terms and regarding the user's quality of life—that enhances the common areas, and to achieve a **successful coexistence and interaction** between the new construction and the historic city from a **greater city perspective**.

Thus, on the one hand, the proposal places particular emphasis on **habitable courtyards** and the presence of **vegetation** and **water**, **cross ventilation**, **porches**, **loading and solar protection**, construction solutions that prioritise thermal and acoustic insulation, and **efficient energy systems** such as geothermal technology.

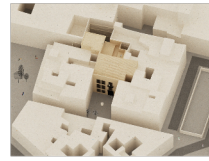
And, on the other hand, the project aims to engage in dialogue with an urban context that is as significant as it is sensitive, maintains the relationship between interior and exterior, promotes spatial continuity, pays special attention to neighbours, and seeks its **rehabilitation and preservation of the principal heritage elements of the immediate surroundings**.

Additionally, the proposal proposes to **integrate into the urban fabric** and sets out to take advantage of the block's interior in which it is inserted for the **benefit of the city**. The intervention respects the degraded boundary walls of the plot with a facade development intended to dignify the surroundings, activate its relationship with the square, and **improve the quality of public space**.

Regarding the **construction process**, the **archaeological excavation** phase is worth highlighting. In this sense, with the aim of connecting and enriching the architecture with the memory of the place, it was possible to incorporate some significant elements into the project, including one of the medieval walls, visible from the basement common area, or a series of Gothic lines that could be **integrated** into the paving of the entrance courtyard garden—very close, therefore, to where they were laid centuries ago for the first time.



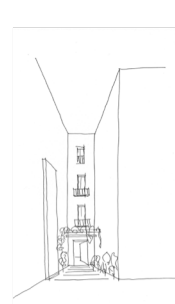
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DESIGN STRATEGY

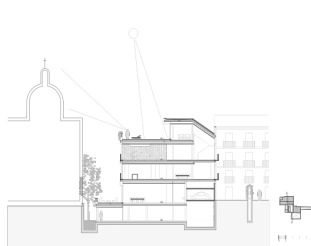


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEARCH



RESTAURANT ACCESS AND SHARED-GARDEN AREA

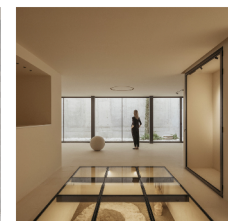
MINI-COURT AND VENTILATION ACCESS



UPPER TERRACE CORARCH AREA



UPPER AREA - UPPER DWELLING



BASEMENT LEVEL CORARCH AREA AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRATION



KITCHEN AREA - LEVEL DWELLING



DOUBLE HEIGHT - UPPER DWELLING



INNER COURTYARD LEVEL 0

Second Prize

VICIANA BUILDING

Architect José Fernández-Llebrez Muñoz

Spain

The Jury awards Second Prize to this proposal for its extraordinary architectural quality and its outstanding contextual sensitivity, social value, and architectural rigor. The project stands out for how it transforms a challenging, irregular plot in Valencia's historical centre into a place that promotes social life, a vision for intergenerational living centered on the architecture of care. It is remarkable the way it blends into the urban tissue and creates different ways of dialogue. It successfully harmonizes traditional Mediterranean architecture with modern spatial innovation, vertically stacking independent homes united around generous shared and vibrant common spaces.

The design demonstrates deep cultural and territorial integration, by bringing long-term residential life back to the historic core and establishing a delicate dialogue of in-between spaces with the urban tissue. Innovation is reflected in its flexible collective housing strategy, adapting traditional Mediterranean values to contemporary user needs. Furthermore, its environmental responsibility is embedded throughout, utilizing bioclimatic courtyards, passive solar strategies, natural cross-ventilation, and aerothermal systems. By prioritizing community well-being, solidarity, and resource efficiency, this project offers a deeply human and innovative contribution to contemporary housing and sustainable prototype for modern urban regeneration.

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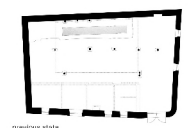
Located in a small village in the mountains of Riça in Sicily, the dwelling is inserted into the remains of an old stone fort of rough stone and masonry walls. In a state of ruin, after analyzing the built volume, the project accepts the pre-existence of the structure as its foundation and reinterprets through a strategy of restoration and consolidation, configuring the site as a courtyard—an interior landscape that seeks the sky through the openings. The new volumes are articulated onto the existing walls, preserving the original forms that carry an exact facade, allowing the new internal space to be read from the exterior. Each of the three volumes is a sky light, the first being a three-story structure as a lookout over the landscape, and establishing a dialogue with the body of the existing masonry structure.

The new courtyard is surrounded by a permeable antichamber with large-scale joinery that facilitates access to the rooms. The living room occupies a space above the existing structure and is a transition space of through a large opening made in the terrace, and it walls, which, in its preservation, is coated with lime plaster in the most deteriorated areas. The project constructs a material code based on continuity between the existing and the new: the stone and masonry walls, an consolidation which is carried out with a growing technique characteristic of this region, which extends to the new facades. The different periods are contained in more rather than rough discontinuities, and the new architecture is marked by means of a solid structure with a character of approach, designed to work together with the preserved walls in order to defend the interior environment, heating and cooling of the

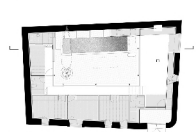
The house acts as an observation device on the edges of an emptied territory, recovering the value of a rural landscape through new openings and elevated locations in order to view the surrounding landscape, which creates a sense of refuge.



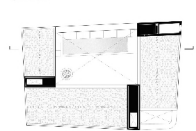
situation



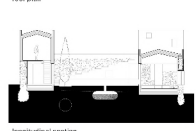
previous state



ground plan



roof plan



longitudinal section



Third Prize – ex aequo

EMPTIED HOUSE – Seasonal Refuge in Soto de Sepúlveda

ESTUDIO VEINTIDOS

Javier Muñoz Godino, Alejandro Infantes Pérez

Spain

The project transforms a rural ruin into a contemporary dwelling through a respectful and carefully measured intervention. The existing structure is not erased, but consolidated and reinterpreted, becoming the foundation for new volumes, courtyards, and openings towards the landscape. Particularly interesting is the material continuity between old and new, allowing different periods to coexist without opposition. An essential architecture, deeply rooted in the territory and the memory of the place.

Third Prize – ex aequo

The Bioclimatic Riba

KAPT STUDIO

Anas Koubaiti, Theo Pagnon

Morocco

The Jury awards Third Prize ex aequo to this proposal for its sensitive interpretation of Moroccan domestic architecture and its coherent response to climate and context.

The project is distinguished by its almost entirely blind concrete façade, which establishes a strong sense of privacy while offering a contemporary interpretation of a fundamental principle of traditional Moroccan architecture: an inward-looking way of living, protected from the exterior and organized around interior spaces.

At the heart of the house, the patio plays both a spatial and environmental role. Beyond bringing natural light into the interior, it encourages natural air circulation throughout the villa and contributes to its overall passive cooling strategy. This central void becomes an essential element in the organization and environmental performance of the house.

The jury particularly values the consistency between architectural expression, cultural references, and bioclimatic principles. Through a restrained material language and passive environmental strategies, the project proposes a contemporary villa that remains closely connected to the climate and domestic traditions of Morocco.



THE BIOCLIMATIC RIBAT
A CONTEMPORARY DWELLING
GEOGRAPHICALLY AND CULTURALLY ROOTED
Rabat, Morocco

101956

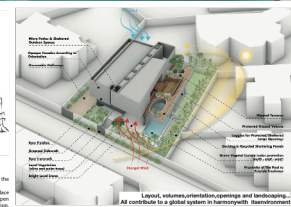


PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY

The plot hosting this odd multi-generational family house remained a wasteland for several years. It is strongly evoked by row houses on its frontage and strict urban planning rules. The 350sqm house combines a desire for openness and privacy, with generous communal spaces and offers the possibility of retreating. Aligned with the street, it presents two silent and levitating monoliths borrowing from the striped down aesthetics of the Ribat, medieval fortresses that gave their name to the Moroccan capital.

Once inside, widely open and sheltered spaces are revealed. The house is compact and organized on three levels. On the garden level, a kitchen, a playroom and a generous living space. The latter is 180° open onto the garden, extending through large windows and two terraces to the east and west, both sheltered from the sun and wind and opening to the sky through large oaks. On the first floor, four rooms are located on either side of the atrium. Each of the rooms has a planted loggia. Thanks to the play of levels of the garden, a third underground level opens onto a planted courtyard. The atrium, the heart of the house, plays a key role in the spatial organization of the house. It articulates an open space, a play of levels, a play of volumes, magnified by light and air, and offers numerous visual perspectives. The bold articulation of the volumes is counterbalanced by simple and raw materials: shuttered concrete, oak wood, clay stone and raw masonry. A limited palette is completed by the blue of the sky and typical vegetation of the Atlantic coast at every level.



GEOGRAPHICALLY AND CULTURALLY ROOTED ARCHITECTURE

GEOGRAPHICALLY AND CULTURALLY ROOTED ARCHITECTURE

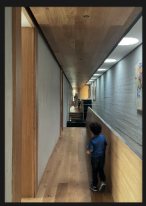
The project goes beyond the Moroccan modernist heritage and the around fundamentals of the identity and qualities of traditional urban housing in northern Morocco. More than an uninvented space, the atrium at the heart of the house, like a Riad, retains a for meetings and receptions, takes the form of a generous built-in lounge that is completely sheltered, planted outdoor spaces. The visual, air and light porosities are transversal the house is an ode to the intimate, co-exist *Mediterranean* as dear to Moroccans.

The use of craftsmen, the country's second largest sector, was crucial from the earliest times, when a genuine dialogue was established: ironworkers from Meknes, stonemasons from Marrakech, and so on, while providing generous amounts of light and natural ventilation for the well-being of its residents, the chandelier hosted temporary pop-up exhibitions by young emerging artists. These micro-

PRAGMATISM AND SUSTAINABILITY

Seismic and construction regulations made it imperative to use concrete for materials and compensating with local bio-sourced materials such as oak and cork for cladding in local stone was favored, with local stone from Tata and Xhembela being used—which are sanded and treated to serve as decking for the largest of the planted terraces. Consideration of the building's life cycle and energy consumption makes the most of its compromises between natural light and thermal comfort in winter and summer, making it consists of a concrete shell left unfinished, with cork insulation to ensure phase shifting rooms. Openings are protected or concealed by micro-pods, depending on orientation.

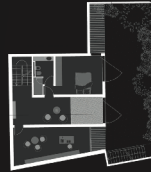
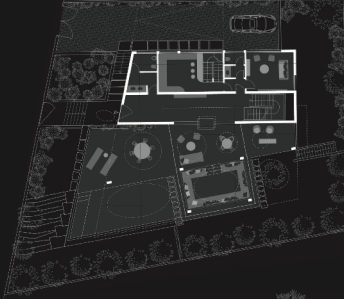
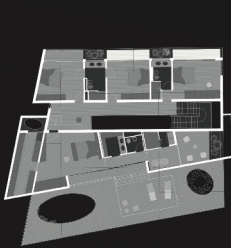
system.



First Floor

Ground Floor

Underground



West Parade

South Facade

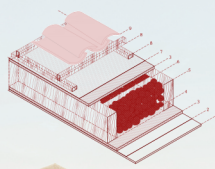
East Enderby

CAN GALLINETA
Manacor | Balearic Islands

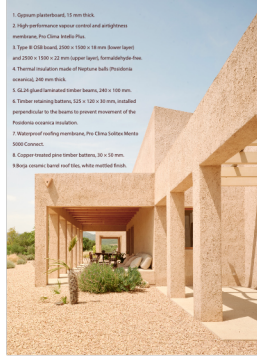
Can Gallineta is set within an agricultural plot in Manacor, shaped by a careful reading of the site's topography, orientation, and existing vegetation. The house is positioned on the highest part of the terrain, maximizing southwards while adapting a longitudinal geometry that maximizes the south-facing facade and reduces exposure to the north and east. Its layout follows a clear climatic strategy: service and circulation spaces are arranged along the northern facade, acting as a thermal buffer, while the main living spaces face south, protected by courtyards, porches, pergolas, and vegetation.

The house is conceived as a sequence of offset volumes beneath a continuous mono-pitched roof. This arrangement creates functional outdoor spaces that regulate solar exposure, promote cross ventilation, and extend domestic life into the landscape. The planting of cork trees, the existing pine grove, and permeable paving allow the house to become progressively integrated into its agricultural setting.

The project combines passive environmental strategies with low-impact materials, including cellular concrete walls, lime mortar, recycled crushed ceramic aggregates, natural red cotto, and roof insulation made from Neptunia grass. Prokasma insulation and bath collected along the nearby coastline. In this way, the house proposes a way of living deeply rooted in the local climate and the resources of the place.



OAM - Oficina d'Arquitectura a Mallorca
Antoni Oliver Galmés | Gabriel Oliver Galmés

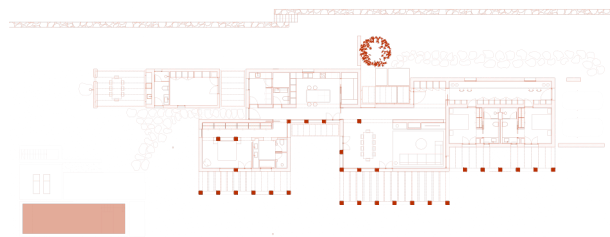


1. Copper-plated mesh, 12 mm thick.
2. High-performance vapour control and airtightness membrane, Pro Clima Membrana Plus.
3. Type A 100 board, 1000 x 1500 x 18 mm (Super Isopel) and 2000 x 1000 x 22 mm (Super Isopel), formable by the box.
4. Thermal insulation made of Neptunia bath Prokasma material, 100 mm thick.
5. 60.24 guardrail-treated timber beams, 140 x 100 mm.
6. Timber interior battens, 125 x 125 x 30 mm, installed perpendicular to the beams for the greatest movement of the Prokasma vapour insulation.
7. Waterproof roofing membrane, Pro Clima Lathina Membrana 1000 Connect.
8. Copper-treated pine timber battens, 50 x 50 mm.
9. Ridge coppers barrel roof tiles, white modified finish.

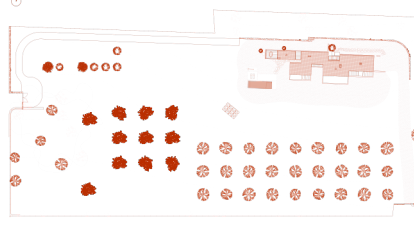
To reduce visual impact and enhance its integration into the landscape, the house is designed entirely on a single level. A new planting of cork trees is introduced to screen the building from the adjacent road, while its location alongside existing pine groves further conceals it when viewed from the higher ground behind the site.



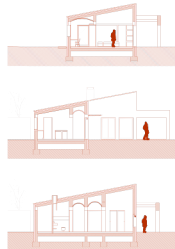
The practice, defined by a regular rhythm of empty spatial volumes, also incorporates some of the traditional water-consumption structures found throughout the Balearic countryside.



Floor Plan | 1:200



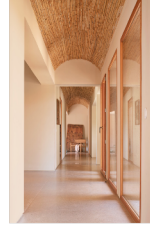
Site Plan | 1:500



Concept Sketch



Roofed Front Elevation | 1:500



Special Mention

CAN GALLINETA

OAM ARCHITECTURE

Antoni Oliver Galmés, Gabriel Oliver Galmés

Spain

The design's linear configuration, following the topographic orientation of the site while minimizing earthworks, is commendable. Within this arrangement, the skilful consolidation of the form under a single roof, together with a clear climatic strategy that positions service and circulation spaces along the northern façade to create a thermal buffer, is particularly successful. The strategic orientation of the main living spaces towards the south, protected by courtyards, porches, pergolas, and vegetation, is also positively regarded.

The handling of the planimetric organization through a dynamic composition of offset volumes beneath a single roof demonstrates a thoughtful consideration of both massing and climatic conditions. This configuration facilitates integration with the landscape through the creation of voids and semi-open spaces that control solar radiation and promote ventilation. The preservation of the existing pine grove, the planting of carob trees, and the use of permeable paving contribute to the design's integration with its agricultural surroundings.

The use of low-impact materials, including cellular concrete walls, lime mortar, recycled crushed ceramic aggregate, natural reed screens, and roof insulation made from Neptune grass (*Posidonia oceanica*) seed balls collected along the nearby coastline, reinforces the project's strong architectural discourse rooted in its place and context.

The most problematic aspects of the design are considered to be the southward orientation of the bedroom bathrooms, which contradicts the overall planimetric strategy; the integration of the bedrooms into a unified composition that runs counter to the fragmented massing approach; and the positioning of the bedrooms without sufficient consideration of privacy.

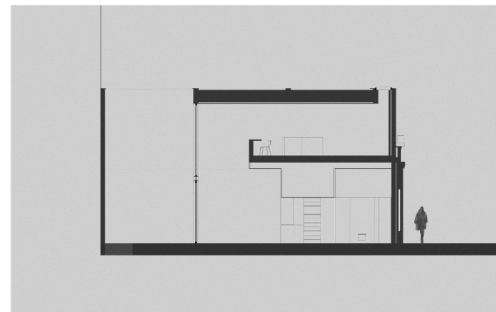
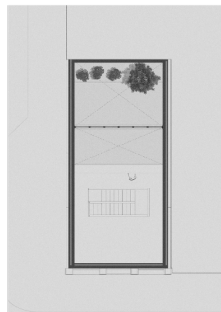
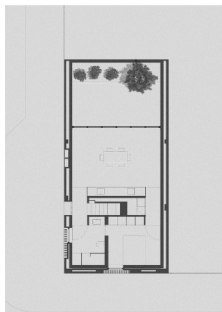
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CASA NIDO
NESTING WITHIN HERITAGE



Located on a corner in one of the city's most humble neighborhoods, Casa Nido is an exercise in dignifying early 20th-century popular residential architecture. Although regulations allowed for the complete demolition of the original 1921 building—highly deteriorated and lacking official heritage protection—the project chose to preserve and value its brick and mortar envelope as a “nest” or base upon which to hybridize the new intervention. Reduced to a single pure volume, the house is articulated around a rear courtyard and a central limestone staircase core that connects its two levels.



Indoors, a simple and open-plan layout is created, bathed in light from a nearly 7-meter-high window and an upper skylight. The work culminated after a long process marked by complex permits, illegal occupation, rising costs, and unforeseen events arising from the pandemic, resulting in a grounded, thoughtful architecture that creates a dialogue between the ruin and the contemporary.

Special Mention

CASA NIDO - Nesting Within Heritage

ITERARE ARQUITECTOS

Rubén Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Pedro Ponce Gregorio

Spain

Casa Nido offers an interesting approach to the transformation of an existing building, avoiding a clear-cut opposition between old and contemporary. The original envelope is preserved not merely as a testimony to the past, but as a matrix upon which to build a new spatial identity. The simplicity of the volume, its relationship with the courtyard, and the central role of the staircase define an essential architecture in which light, material, and the existing fabric engage in a balanced dialogue. The result is a discreet yet decisive intervention, capable of giving the building new life without erasing its memory.

Special Mention

Construction de 8 logements sociaux – Résidence Pèiro

Atelier Régis Roudil Architectes

Régis Roudil & Team

France

The Jury awards a special mention to Résidence Pèiro for its innovative interpretation of collective housing as an architecture of grounding and mediation, and for the way it translates the elemental conditions of Mediterranean life—stone, slope, garden, shade, and outdoor sociability—into dignified collective living. Its massive stone volumes appear less placed upon the landscape than drawn from it, establishing a direct relationship with the geology and material memory of the Mediterranean territory.

The combination of the two stone masses with timber balconies and covered passages results with a balanced architecture of anchoring and thresholds—spaces where shade, air, views, and encounters extend the life of the apartments beyond their enclosures. These intermediate spaces are perhaps the project's most Mediterranean contribution: they transform circulation into inhabitation and proximity into a form of community.

The project's enhanced environmental performance demonstrates that materiality, architectural atmosphere and environmental responsibility can reinforce one another.

The project is compelling in the way it makes the ordinary act of housing a generous spatial encounter with the ground, the climate, and the community.



CONSTRUCTION DE 8 LOGEMENTS SOCIAUX

Résidence Pèiro

La pierre, avant le mur, portait déjà le lieu.
Le projet naît d'un roc levé contre les cieux.
Deux masses dans la pente affirment leur silence,
Leur poids donne au paysage une juste présence.
Le bois suspend le vide aux lisières du vent,
Le jardin tisse l'ombre au pas des habitants.
Le socle épouse au sol la mémoire profonde,
La lumière cisèle une architecture du monde.
Habiter, c'est bâtir ce qui demeure vivant.



MAÎTRE D'OUVRAGE	3F IMMOBILIERE MEDITERRANEE	COÛT	1 080 000 €
LIEU	Gignac-la-Nerthe (13)	MATÉRIAUX	Pierre massive de Vers Pont du Gard, structure bois des Alpes
STATUT	Livré en mars 2022	PERFORMANCE	RT2012-10%, label CERQUAL
SURFACE	530 m²		

