



- The "drilled" part was realized thanks to a tool of casting specially made for this construction. This metal "mold" with a width of about two meters was moved then drilled as one goes along. Every new casting was realized by pinching the tool on the part that had just been poured. Having repeated the operation about fifteen times, the veil was able to reach the adjoining building.

- The third part is constituted by the roofed-in element that was poured in a more traditional way and connected with the drilled part.

- Finally, cables which crossed the entire work were put in tension and the struts were removed.

All that was left were certain finishings (surface treatments, flooring, and paint). Two covered buildings wrapped in special insulating material and canopies, modulated according to the illumination, confer on the operation the environmental characteristics HEQ. A unique formal style distinguishes and individualizes these buildings. Nevertheless, the coherence and balance of the whole is maintained by the homogenous treatment of the facades. The difference of shape and the resemblance of materials make fraternal twins out of these two buildings, which works to maintain options for future users of the space. That is, the distinctions between the buildings would allow multiple tenants

to maintain an air of individuality while at the same time the continuous architectural themes provide an appropriate environment for one single occupant. A central square constitutes the central space, the place of privileged pedestrian access towards both halls. The square is slightly heightened to allow for a level of half-buried parking lots organized around a central garden with natural air circulation. A large white concrete form looking like a shingle offers space for bikes within the landscape. The shingle is constituted by a metallic armature with thrown concrete. Even if the technique is already known, the challenge remained the part in overhang over the patio. It required a rather complex analysis before its structure is validated. Because of the difficulty in representing these forms with only plans and cuttings, both the drilled veil and the shingle required complex technological exchanges based primarily in the 3D computing. The sun shade, a major element of the facades' composition, brings the bright comfort crucial to the offices and open-spaces of the building. For fire access, on the side of the building, the sun shades become delicately blurred on certain windows, allowing openings for the appropriate safety officials. The primary issue in planning the sun shades was their connection and support to the facade. The presence of numerous bays, the use of the

insulation, and the desire to remove the carrier structure in the insulating material required that many conventional rules be creatively adapted, or in some cases bent, to solve problems and achieve the goals of the project. The most important point laid in the desire to keep a Unitarian aspect throughout the buildings. The use of curved parts complicated matters, given that the profiles must be arched width-wise.

The conception of Galilée allows a maximal use of created plateaus (93%), responsible for cutting the operation's cost and thus offering to the occupants the ability to outfit the space at their convenience:

- Vast plateaus of a depth of 18 m and a surface of 850 m² equipped with technical floors.

- Location of the technical infrastructure and the conduits in the central nucleus. Buildings offer an elevated welcoming capacity with a workstation for 14 m² except central nucleus. Each workspace benefits from an optimal thermal comfort while still enjoying light thanks to wide bays in the systematic low lighters. During winter, the sun shades send back the light which is reflected on the ceiling. During summer, they protect from the strong light of sun and from the heat.

Underground parking structures also benefit from the natural light, bringing a warm light source, limiting the contributions of artificial light. As a result of the heat insulation, the solar protection, the green roofs and the buried parking lots, Galilée begins a new era in environmental sustainability for the tertiary architecture of Grand Toulouse.

With an overall electric consumption of 20% lower than the standards set forth in the regulations RT 2005 to which the building is subjected, Galilée proves itself to adhere to a new class of energy standards. The premises are protected by an effective and functional outside heat insulation made complete by high performance glazes. Solar protections reduce the summer calorific load and benefit from strong solar rays during winter, optimizing the bright comfort.

