Chapelle Charbon

P&Ma | Paris & Métropole aménagement

VILLE DE PARIS

Paris 18th

Urban pilot project

↑ The work will transform a former industrial and rail logistics site located behind the Ney warehouse and adjacent to the Évangile district. A subsequent phase is planned as part of the expected redevelopment of the CAP 18 business park.

↓ A first section of the park was delivered in 2020 by landscape agency Thierry Laverne and project managed by the City of Paris.

Chapelle Charbon: from the park to the city

The upcoming Paris 2024 Games has accelerated the transformation of the 18th arrondissement, with the North-East of Paris hosting many exciting projects. A former logistics and railway site, Chapelle Charbon has high potential. It is located between Porte de la Chapelle and Porte d'Aubervilliers, both of which are destined to become major metropolitan squares.

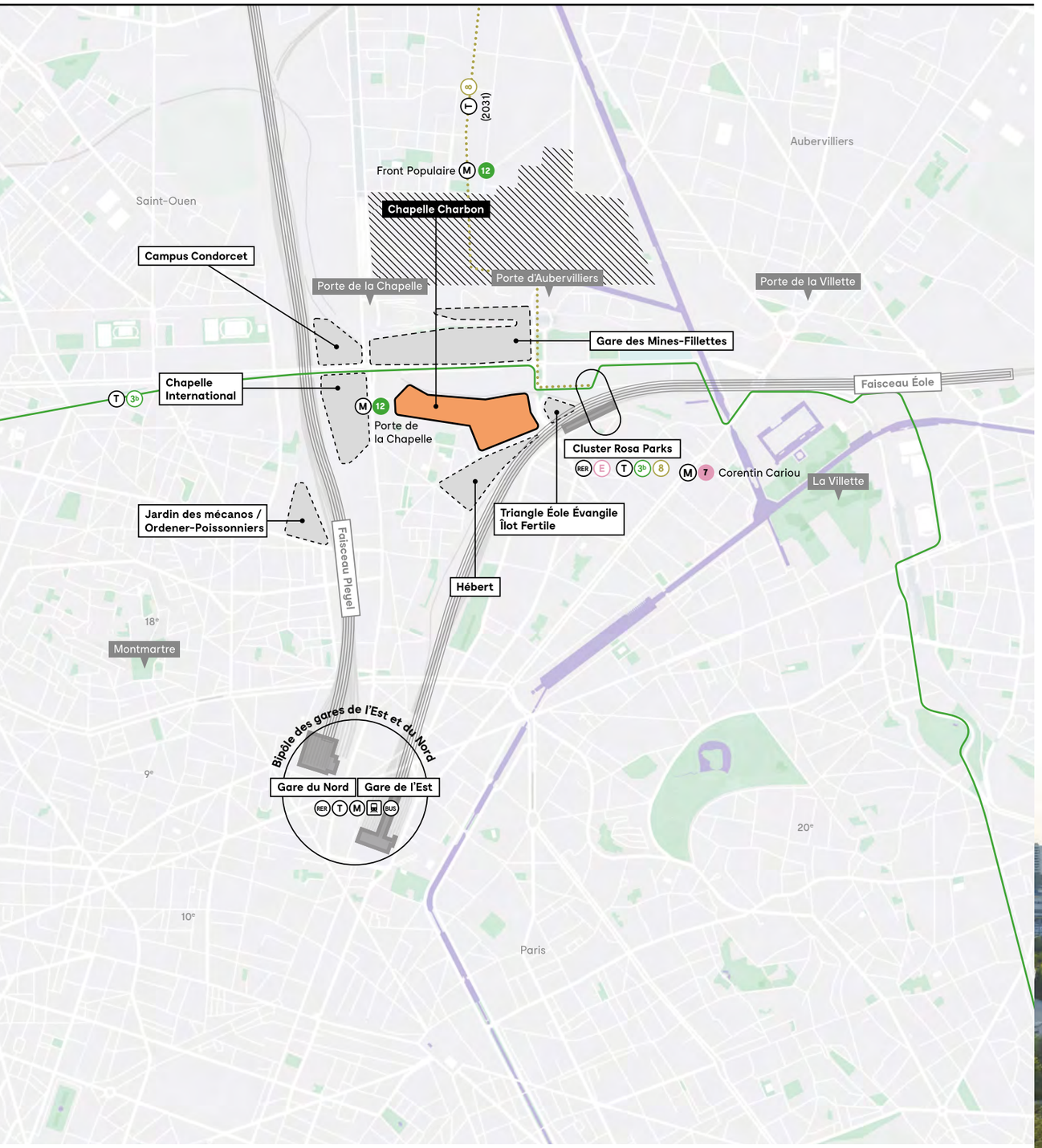
The first phase of its incorporation into the urban fabric began with the creation of the initial three hectares of a large park which will eventually cover a total of 6.5 hectares. The Chapelle Charbon operation continues the site's transformation and connection to the existing neighbourhood by building a residential complex opposite this park. This exceptional location was a significant source of inspiration for the architectural design of the complex and in motivating the pursuit of quality.

The project "completes" the Évangile district and brings its focus to the park by creating multiple nearby connections with existing adjacent spaces.

The programme also includes a multi-purpose public facility – school complex, local kitchen, municipal premises and an urban farm – designed to optimise land use by creating multi-use spaces.

The project designers worked together to achieve very ambitious goals in terms of quality of life. The district's high level of vegetation and very low carbon footprint points to the ambitions of the Paris local urban plan to make the city more bioclimatic, with particular attention paid to the comfort of housing.

Transformation at the heart of the 18th arrondissement



Other ongoing projects

Sud Plaine (areas under study)

Opérations d'aménagement

MacDonald and Rosa Parks
Conversion/extension of the former MacDonald logistics warehouse into a neighbourhood of housing units, offices, facilities and shops, and creation of the Rosa Parks intermodal transport hub, with the RER suburban train line E, Tramway T3b, and the extension of Tramway T8 (design phase).

ZAC Canal–Porte d'Aubervilliers
Development of the banks of the Saint-Denis canal and gardens into a neighbourhood of housing units, offices, facilities and shops, including the Millénaire shopping centre.

Triangle Éole Évangile–Îlot Fertile
Mixed-use housing and commercial development programme built on a 1.3 ha former business park.

Chapelle International
Transformation of a railway site into a 150,000 sqm neighbourhood featuring housing, offices and facilities, including logistics activities, an urban farm, and a data centre.

Dubois-Condorcet
The opening of the Condorcet Campus in 2026 marks the first stage in the transformation of the area, with the arrival of nearly 4,000 students and staff from Paris 1. The planning guidelines will be consolidated to continue the development of the site once the Charles de Gaulle express of the Charles de Gaulle express in 2027.

Gare des Mines–Fillettes (2019 → 2030)
Aréna sports stadium (2024 Olympic Games), mixed-use neighbourhood featuring 150,000 sqm of housing, facilities, businesses, offices and redevelopment of Cité Charles Hermite.

Porte de la Chapelle (2022 → 2024)
Redevelopment of Rue de la Chapelle and Porte de la Chapelle to create a new promenade and a square.

Hébert (2019 → 2032)
Transformation of a vast railway site into a 103,000 sqm mixed-use neighbourhood.

Jardin des mécanos (2019 → 2029)
Transformation of an abandoned railyard into a neighbourhood featuring 72,000 sqm of housing, offices and facilities, including 4,000 sqm of redeveloped historic sites and more than 2.1 ha of green spaces, including a 1.5 ha garden.

Sud Plaine (in planning)
Plaine Commune will soon further the development of Entrepôts et Magasins Généraux Paris, the former public warehouses of Paris. Operational studies are ongoing.

Porte d'Aubervilliers (2024 → 2030)
Opening of the 19M-Maison des Métiers d'Arts de Chanel in 2022 and transitional urban planning in view of the transformation of Porte d'Aubervilliers into the Grand Paris square.

Travel links

In addition to the metro stations at Porte de la Chapelle (M12), the Chapelle Charbon ZAC is served by the tramway T3b (aka "Tramway des Maréchaux") and RER line E (Rosa Parks).

By 2031, tramway line T8 will be extended from Saint-Denis–Porte de Paris to Rosa Parks via Porte d'Aubervilliers.

Today a park, tomorrow a neighbourhood

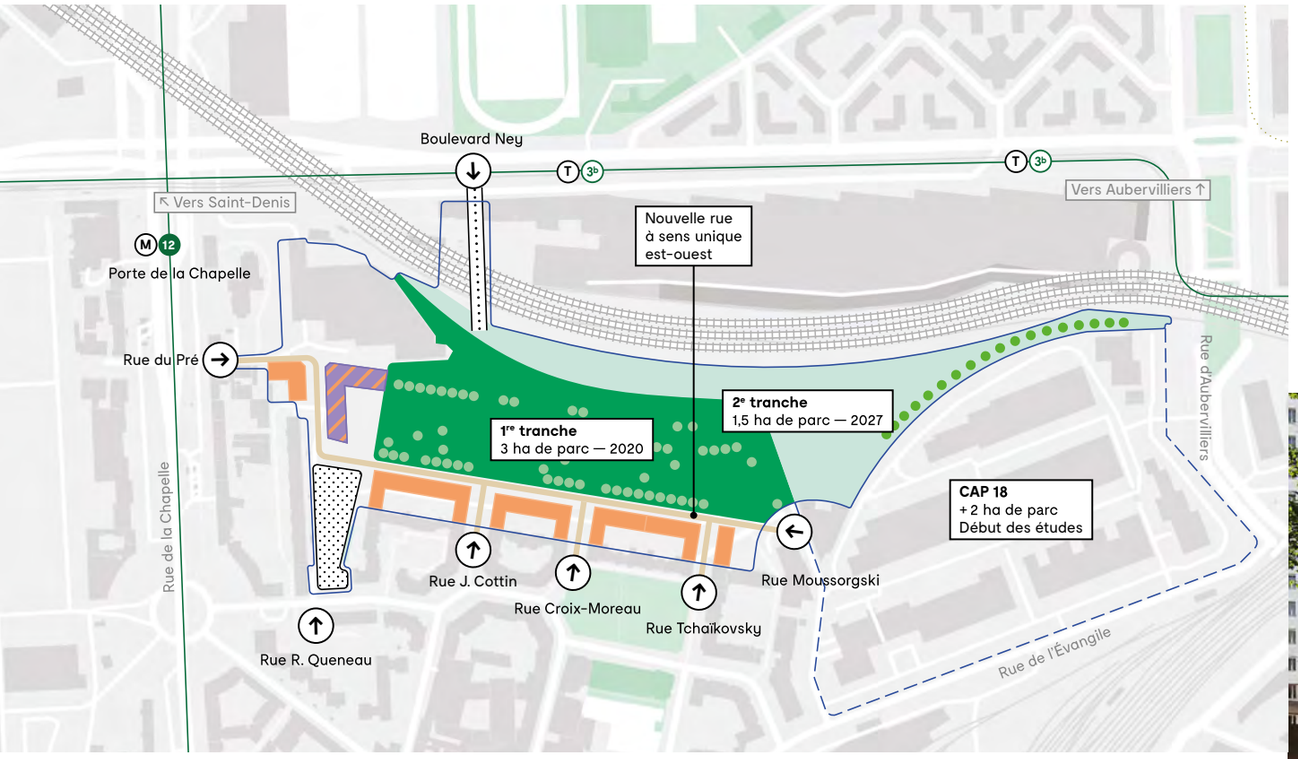
Extending the Chapelle Charbon park

The 18th arrondissement's largest park
The City of Paris created a 9 ha ZAC in 2018 and delivered the first part of a large park in 2020. It is set to eventually cover 6.5 ha up to rue d'Aubervilliers and extends the green and blue corridor that is being gradually developed between the Canal Saint-Denis, the "linear forest" in the Paris Nord-Est Master Plan, and the former Paris inner ring railway.

Six new routes
The project creates a new east-west road that runs along the park and connects Rue Moussorgski to Rue du Pré. The existing south-north pedestrian cul-de-sacs are connected to it. In total, six new access points to the park are being developed. A pedestrian link crossing the railway to join Boulevard Ney is being studied.

Meeting area
The public space is primarily dedicated to pedestrians and all forms of active transportation; it provides extensive freedom of movement, a dedicated area for walking and social interaction and is conceived as a multi-use public space.

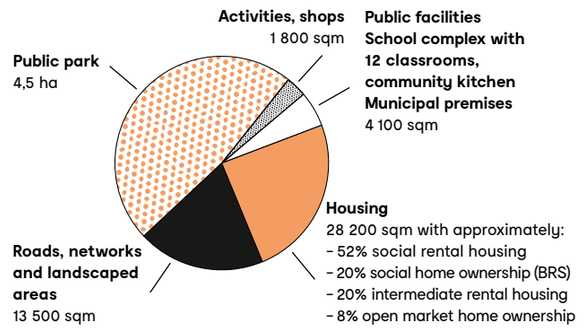
The new and densely planted route is intended for local access rather than through traffic. It is treated in a one-way "meeting area" meaning that bicycles and cars are not separated, and the speed is limited to 20 km/h.



- Creation of a 45,000 sqm public park in 2 phases
- Redevelopment of Square Raymond Queneau
- Construction of a school complex for 12 classes
- Development of 28,200 sqm of mixed housing
- Creation of travel links:
  - Pedestrian/cycle bridge
  - Roads and networks
- Pedestrian and cycling access

Extending the Évangile district

375 new dwellings
This new development will extend the Évangile district delivered in 1992, with the creation of six residential lots representing about 375 dwellings for 800 inhabitants. The offer is diversified, ranging from affordable purchase properties to social housing as well as housing under long-term lease for low-income households and capped-rent housing.



Active and lively ground-floor premises
The ground floors of the buildings will have a vibrant presence facing the public space adjacent to the park and will offer local shops, services and amenities, as well as space for community groups or activities.

Multi-purpose facility at the forefront of the park
At the western entrance of the district, the multi-purpose facility that houses the new school complex is located in a unique building with balconies overlooking the park rather than on the ground floor of the residential buildings. The scale of the building warrants the creation of a large forecourt. The Oasis courtyard of the school is open to residents outside school times, improving the availability of public spaces in the neighbourhood.

↑ The local frontage road along the park, meeting area 20 km/h, abundantly planted. The ground treatment, characterised by a continuous surface without footpaths, diverges from the conventional road infrastructure and the landscaping elements encourage a slower pace.

↓ View of the school's Oasis courtyard.

A new parkside residential facade

Focusing the city on the park

Extend the Évangile urban development zone (ZAC)
At the time of its construction, the Évangile ZAC backed onto what was then a huge railway warehouse. Even today, its alleyways form cul-de-sacs by the wall that encloses the ZAC Chapelle Charbon site.

In future, new buildings set against existing buildings will form an urban facade on the edge of the park, and cul-de-sacs will open up to connect the Évangile district to a new urban and landscaped area.

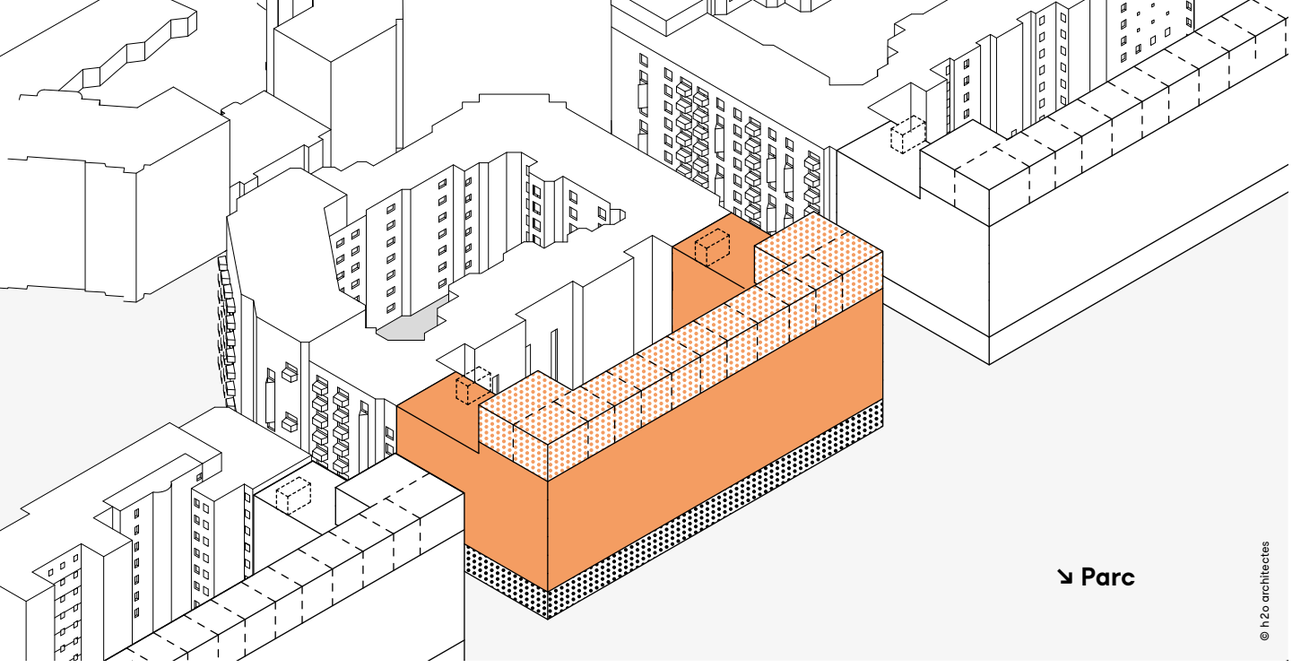
Drawing on the existing to give the park an urban facade
Building a neighbourhood facing a park is an exceptional privilege, which in turn calls for excellent urban and architectural quality. The new buildings are set against the old ones, creating centrally located, densely vegetated gardens, while the upper floors are tiered to preserve light within the inner courtyards. Their dimensions and internal layout are specifically designed to enhance the quality of life for residents and foster positive relationships among neighbours.

On the park side, the facade combines overall unity and a variety of architectural styles, with an active ground floor that opens onto the public space. It forms a well-frequented and lively “urban stage”, which integrates the new residential complex into the city.

↓ West/East view of the new neighbourhood.
Projects under design subject to change until the final building permit application is submitted.

↑ Chapelle Charbon site in 2022.

↓ Drawing of the urban view at night over the park.
Projects in Preliminary Design Phase.



Three levels

- **Solidarity-oriented ground floor** maximising the flow through effect
- **A mid-level core** composed of floors 1 to 6, consisting of “park apartments”
- **A tiered upper level** – floors 7 and 8 – metropolitan scale

Overall coherence

Common rules and collective work
To ensure the architectural coherence of this “large facade”, the seven teams of designers based their work on the ZAC architect’s guidelines, defining a set of rules common to all the buildings: rule of three levels, materials and colours, use of projections and bow windows, canopy highlighting the ground floors etc. Shared design workshops between lead contractors then made it possible to ensure that each team’s proposals aligned with the overall coherence and quality standards of the development.

Combining unity and variety
The style of the facades features variations around a common theme. This evokes the streets of Paris, where buildings with similarities in structure and architectural style stand side by side, yet showcase distinct facades. All buildings are designed with a consistent structure which is evident from the facade, while each building boasts unique architectural features that help give them an individual identity. The many staircases, predominantly illuminated by natural light, contribute to the building’s rhythm, while the penthouses serve as distinctive elements that define a unique skyline.

A dynamic public space
Shops, services, and activities are located in the ground-floor areas of the buildings, designed to be as transparent as possible in order to visually connect the park, public space and inner courtyards: significant height, large open spaces without load-bearing walls, rooms with windows on both sides and minimised storage areas.

↓ Lot D: Ground floors with views through to landscaped inner courtyards from the park and the new street.

Architectural design driven by functionality

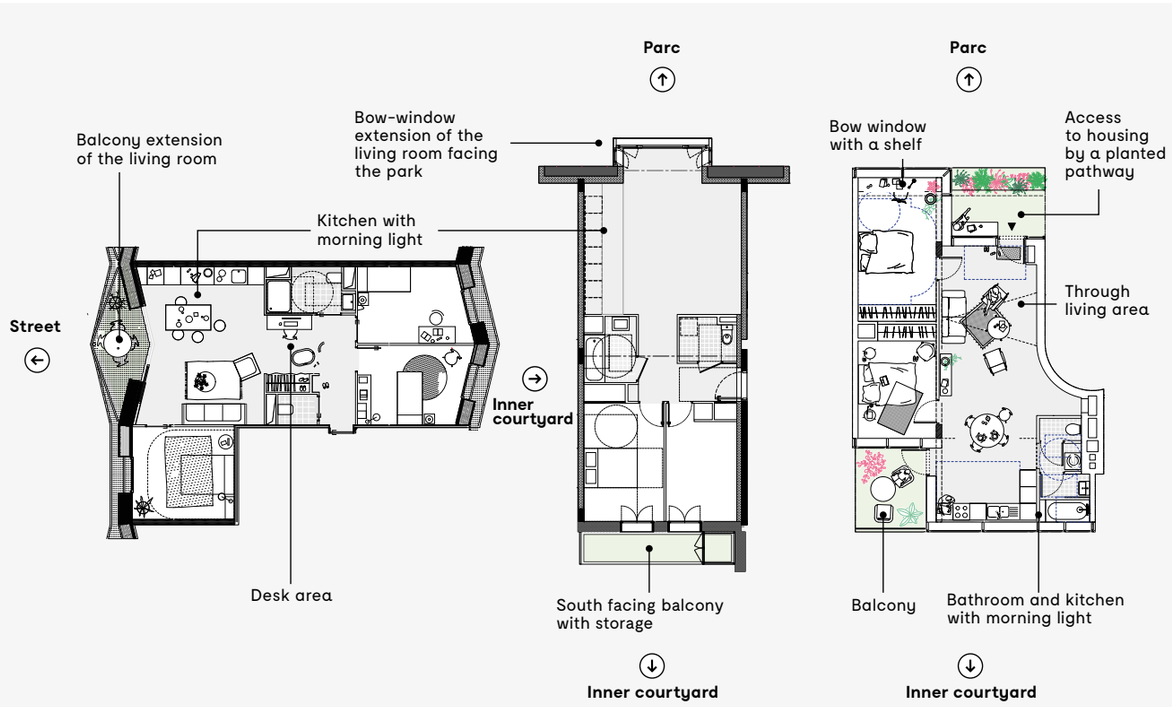
Through housing design
he slim profile of the buildings enables the dwellings to be through units, oriented north-south or east-west depending on the facades, which is advantageous in terms of both views and natural ventilation. In buildings with a north-south orientation, the dwellings largely have generous private outdoor spaces facing south toward the inner courtyards. North side, facing the park, protrusions (bow windows, balconies, etc.) capture light and views to the east or west. They also create additional surface areas that can be used as offices, winter gardens, storage etc.

Small collective units
The desire to use through housing design, which excludes a central service corridor, involves increasing the number stairwells and elevators. This has the advantage of creating small groups of about 20 to 30 dwellings around a common vertical service area that promotes neighbourly relations.

↑ Lot B2: Through living room/kitchen. To the north the folding of the facade and the generous openings capture the light and views.

More than apartments
In each building, communal areas for residents have been designed to enlarge the living space, enrich relationships and ensure collective “community watch”. This common thread of architectural design is evident in the quality of the communal spaces (e.g. stairwells), as well as in their abundance and variety: walkways, gardens, rooftop terraces with adjacent communal areas, and shared ground floor spaces. The fact that all these spaces are also connected to the outside promotes integration into the neighbourhood.

↓ Apartments designed to allow a diversity of layout and all equipped with outdoor living spaces. From left to right, lot A (RIVP for FDVP: Palast + GrandHuit) lot B1 (I3F: Architectures Raphael Gabrion), lot D (Paris Habitat: Bruther + Comte/Meuwly Palast + GrandHuit).



↓ Drawing of the urban facade along the Chapelle Charbon park - daytime view.

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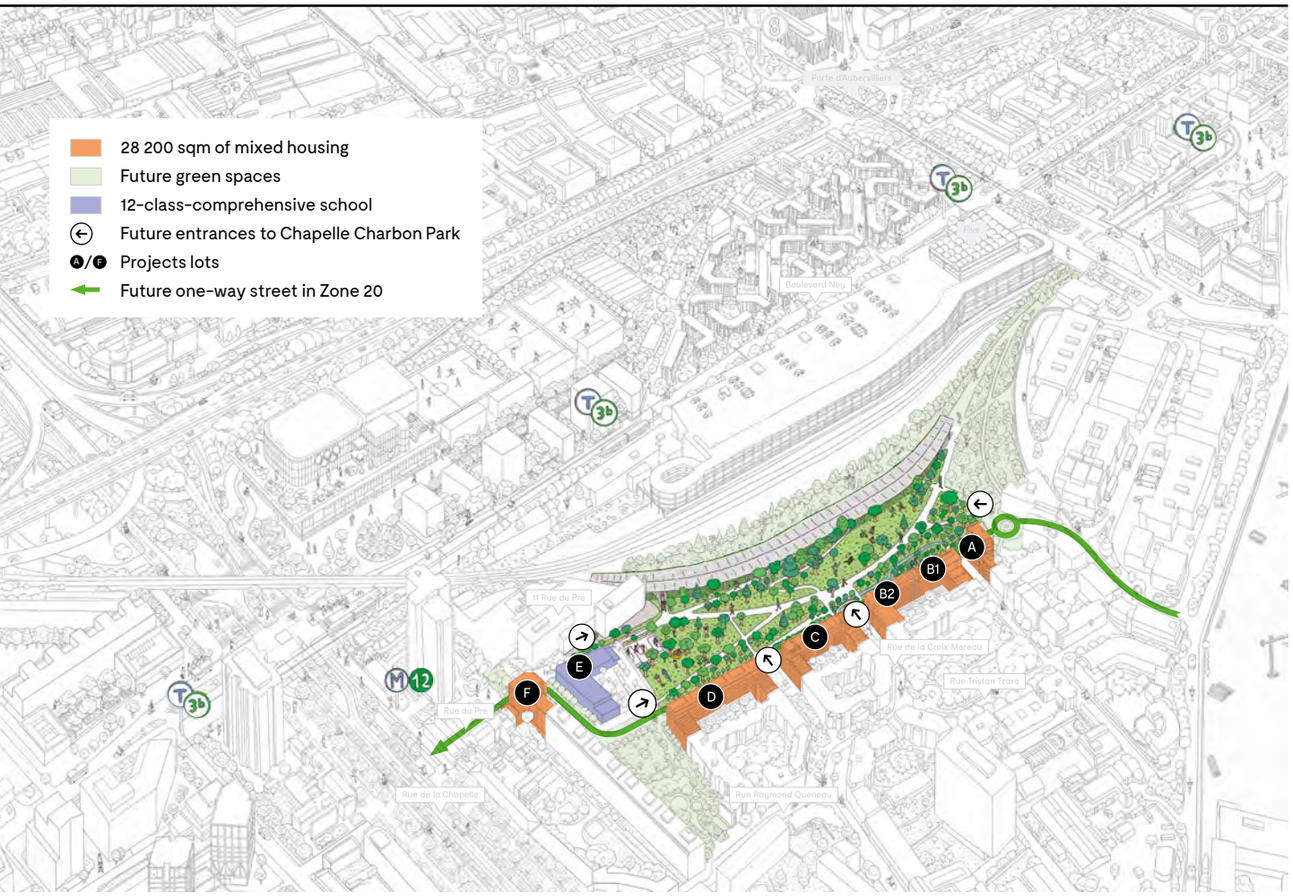
Selected teams



↑ On the south side of the park, lots B, C and D are U-shaped to create shared courtyard gardens integrated with the adjacent buildings, rising slightly above them in terraced levels (R+8).

A **RIVP for La Foncière de la Ville de Paris: Palast + GrandHuit**

→ **2,386 sqm** of housing under long-term lease scheme for low-income households (32 dwellings)

→ **126 sqm** of activities/shops

Facade: Wood frame facade with chopped straw + render

B1 **I3F: Architectures Raphaël Gabrion**

→ **4,035 sqm** of subsidised rented housing (53 dwellings)
→ **277 sqm** of activities/shops

Facade: Self-supporting stone

B2 **Giboire: Clément Vergély architectes**

→ **4,464 sqm** of affordable housing (73 units, including 35 market-rate and 38 intermediate-income units)
→ **241 sqm** activities/shops

Facade: self-supporting stone

C **RIVP: Atelier Villemard Associés + Heros Architecture**

→ **6,234 sqm** of housing (78 dwellings including 56 subsidised rentedand 22 capped-rent)
→ **352 sqm** activities/shops

Facade: self-supporting stone

D **Paris Habitat: Bruther + Comte / Meuwly**

→ **7,779 sqm** of housing (98 dwellings including 72 subsidised - rented and 26 capped-rent)
→ **774 sqm** activities/shops

Facade: Wood-aluminium curtain wall construction + Fermacel

At both ends of the new complex, lots A and F, are backed by blind gables and rise to R+10, functioning as "signal" buildings at the entrance of the neighbourhood. The staggered sections of lot F form a smooth transition with the buildings on Rue du Pré.

F **Élogie-Siemp for La Foncière de la Ville de Paris: Nicolas Lombardi Architecture + Hub**

→ **3,218 sqm** of housing under long-term lease scheme for low-income households (41 dwellings)

→ **192 sqm** of activities/shops
Façade: timber frame facade (FOB) with wood wool insulation + render

E **Direction des Constructions Publiques et de l'Architecture (DCPA) / Ville de Paris: LA Architectures**

→ **Programme of 4,228 sqm.** A large rooftop urban agriculture area of around 1,100 sqm.

- **Multi-purpose school with 12 classes**: 4 nursery classes and 8 elementary classes.
- **Central production kitchen** supplying 10 neighbouring schools: 1900 meals/day.
- **Social premises for the DPE** (Direction de la propreté et de l'eau): 46 staff dedicated to cleaning the district's public spaces.

A highly landscaped neighbourhood

Omnipresent vegetation

Parks, squares and gardens
The simple and durable design of Chapelle Charbon park and its biodiversity-friendly approach, provides a landscape that seamlessly blends natural and cultivated elements. It features numerous spaces for sports or recreational activities, catering to diverse interests. Residents will also be able to once again enjoy Square Queneau which has been closed for years due to misuse; it will be enlarged by half. A small garden on Rue du Pré will also be built to increase the planted areas.

Positive shade and coolness
The north orientation of the buildings creates beneficial shade on the main east-west thoroughfare, making it a cooler place to walk during hot summer months. Especially as the greenery within the park extends beyond to the surrounding neighbourhood. The public spaces in the area benefit from a continuous tree canopy, which provides shade and a refreshing atmosphere to light-coloured mineral surfaces. In order to bring light in winter, the species will preferably be deciduous, with fine and serrated foliage.

To the heart of the buildings
The school yard, landscaped according to the principle of the Oasis courtyards, expands the park visually while maintaining its privacy due to its elevated position (3 m). The presence of the park also extends into the private spaces of housing lots. The central spaces, as well as some of the roofs, are gardens that collect rainwater and add freshness and a landscaped quality, enhancing wthe use of the existing buildings.

Soil care, biodiversity support

Open ground and fertility
In addition to the park, the landscaped space reserves more than a third of open ground – including foreach built plot – for plantations in public spaces and inner courtyard gardens. The soil will be fertilised naturally as much as possible using refined methods for adding organic material in order to avoid importing topsoil (from agricultural regions of Île-de-France) and exporting (far) the backfill that makes up the current soil. Large planting pits provide good conditions for the trees that share them and their ecosystems.

↑ Abundant precipitation is conserved at surface level by "rain gardens" to prevent erosion of underground gypsum.

Keeping rainwater on site
"Normal" rains infiltrate the soil, including under grass block pavers. Only rainfall of exceptional intensity (ten-yearly) will be collected and its flow regulated by a pipe placed under the street used for vehicle circulation.

Promoting and maintaining biodiversity
The soil, enriched and naturally irrigated, supports a diverse range of plants across multiple layers, including various-sized trees and shrubs. These plants are well-suited to the changing climate conditions, requiring minimal water and maintenance. The diversity of the mostly local species and the large number of individuals collectively enhance the resilience of the whole.

Real ecological gardens in the inner courtyards
The absence of underground parking allows at least 30% of the land area of the developed blocks to be reserved for open ground. The central spaces are lush, cool and filled with plants. They play a major role in stormwater management, heat island reduction and restoration of biodiversity and ecological connectivity.

3 ha
of park

6.5 ha
on completion

700
trees planted in the park on completion

15,600 sqm
green public spaces including

2,250 sqm
for the Raymond Queneau esplanade

360
trees planted in public spaces, representing 40 different species

More than

80%
undeveloped areas within the ZAC

Approximately

37.5%
open ground in central spaces

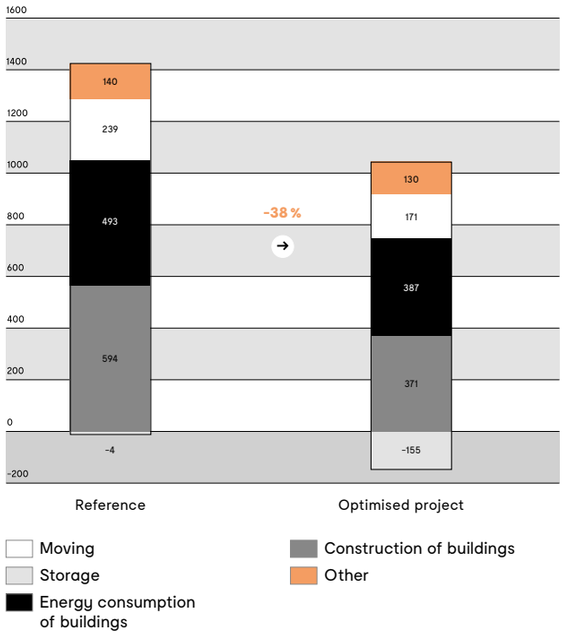
Terraced and green roofs

41%
open ground public spaces

A low-carbon neighbourhood

A significant reduction in carbon emissions

Carbon footprint to guide design



The carbon footprint of the project was used to optimise the design of the facilities and the specifications of the future buildings. A comprehensive carbon footprint assessment was carried out, taking into consideration all the sources of emissions the developer and builders can influence, whether they are one-off* or recurring**.

Result: -38% carbon emissions
The extensive use of wood and other biosourced or geosourced materials greatly reduces the footprint of buildings, and improves carbon storage throughout the building's life cycle

The bioclimatic design of the buildings makes them energy-efficient, and the use of district heating already already guarantees 50% renewable energy. No car parks are created and cycling is made easier. Every construction project meets the 2025 threshold of the new environmental regulations RE2020 (for the construction index) or even exceeds it exceed it to reach the 2028 threshold and aim for the BBCA (low-carbon building) label at the high-performance level (housing) or excellent (schools).

Housing must also aim for NF Habitat HQE certification or equivalent excellent level.
By implementing various measures related to energy, construction, mobility, and usage, the carbon footprint of Chapelle Charbon is 38% lower compared to what it would have been if simply adhering to the regulations in place in 2012 (RT 2012).

***"One-off" emissions** occur before and during the construction of infrastructure, buildings and public spaces. They are caused in particular by the production and transport of materials and demolitions and can account for up to 40% of the emissions of a typical operation over a theoretical lifespan of 50 years.

****Recurring emissions** are related to future uses of buildings and public spaces. This refers to the practices over which the developer has control, because appropriate design can mitigate them. This takes into account not only the energy needs related to buildings (thermal comfort, lighting, etc.) but also travel, because urban planning can dissuade car use and encourage active modes (walking, cycling).

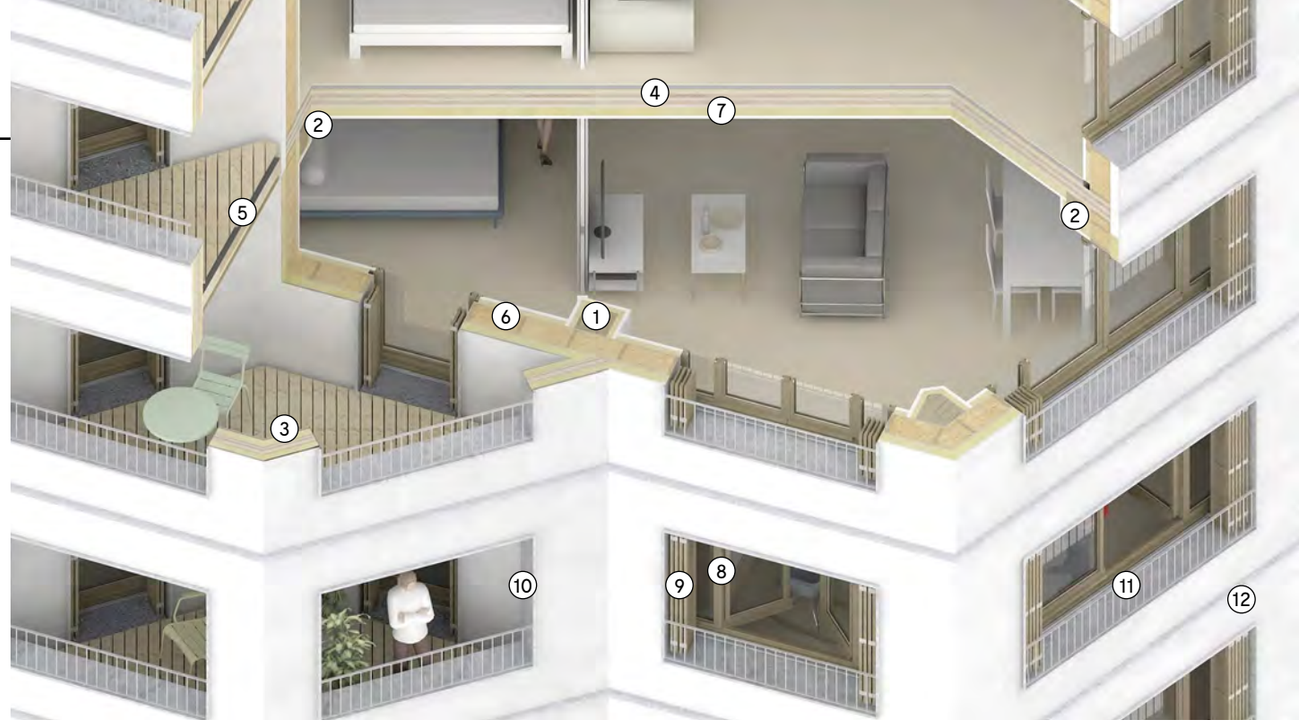
An urban heating network using mixed energy sources

100% renewable by **2050**

172 places for bicycles in the public space including **30** allocated to vélib (bike-sharing)

A shared path limited to **20 km/h**

2 bicycle parking spaces allocated per dwelling in residential buildings



① **Complexe façades**
Interior facing gypsum fibre boards
A second layer of mineral wool insulation
Vapour barrier, Wood frame with closure panels, 22 cm straw bale insulation between studs, Rain barrier, Mineral wool insulation as plaster base, and Plaster and lime render

② **Wood structure**
AAC Posts, AAC projection reinforcement beam

③ **Flooring complex**
Wooden floor, fibre-reinforced concrete screed, Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) panel forming a diaphragm. Acoustic false ceiling made of plasterboard

④ **Balcony**
Wood decking on supports, Cross-Laminated Timber (CLT) slab with crossed piles, False ceiling

⑤ **Solid folded sill**
Chopped straw in wooden frame box, Wood instead of 22 cm straw bales

⑥ **Casement frame**
Natural-tinted wood

⑦ **Canvas blind — double windows**
Integrated tracks

⑧ **Sliding shutters — Single windows**
Natural-tinted wood

⑨ **Large-frame**
Powder-coated steel bars

⑩ **Pre-frame**
Powder-coated steel

Bioclimatic and biosourced construction

Advance preparation to achieve lower carbon-intensive construction
P&Ma's expert team of project management assistants were asked to explore a wide range of biosourced or geosourced materials and model their use on future buildings, before the project managers were selected. Given to the project managers during consultations as a reference, this feasibility study compares different approaches to significantly reduce the carbon footprint of buildings, within an economically viable approach.

A wide variety of solutions for high environmental performance
This preparatory work has borne fruit. It is mainly stone, straw, hemp concrete and wood that have been selected and used in very diverse ways from one project to another.

Despite being faced with similar architectural constraints or guidelines, different teams have devised distinct approaches or solutions to address them.

At the building permit stage, they also demonstrated that it "pays off" to seek carbon savings through a mix of biosourced or geosourced materials suitable for various uses: structure, facade, partition walls, flooring, and is clearly demonstrated by the highly satisfactory environmental performance (RE 2020) of the buildings. The requirement to create through units and to illuminate the common areas with natural light also plays a significant role.

Supporting industries
P&Ma is committed to the wood industry association FIBois to make a major contribution to the effort of building with wood and other biosourced materials by 2025 to trigger a rapid systemic change in the construction sector.

Low carbon energy and no parking

Renewable energy through the district heating network
A new loop in the district heating network will serve all buildings, which will be connected to it for heating and domestic hot water. 50% of the heat produced by the Compagnie Parisien de Chauffage Urbain (CPCU) is already based on renewable energy sources, gradually targeting 100% by 2050. The investment in this new network is shared with the Hébert development operation (railway spaces). In addition, the loop will be scaled to allow it to also serve the neighbouring districts during future building renovations.

Controlled energy consumption
The bioclimatic architectural design of buildings through orientation, ventilation, insulation and solar protection on the one hand, and the efficiency of the energy systems used on the other hand, will make buildings very energy efficient.

In this regard, real estate operators have made two commitments:
→ obtain labels certifying the compliance of buildings with controlled energy consumption targets;
→ ensure the proper functioning of the energy systems after commissioning and verify that their normal use enables expected consumption to be reached (commissioning procedures two years post-delivery).

A significant push towards low-carbon mobility
At street level, the project includes delivery spaces to serve the shops and a few spaces for residents and visitors, but no parking in the basement, there are many spaces available in car parks of neighbouring residences.

Conversely, it promotes walking and cycling through:
→ **the public space,** in the facilities, plantations, bicycle racks etc. and through the rules of use that apply (pedestrian paths or meeting area);
→ **the private area**, by requiring particularly spacious and well-designed bicycle facilities (access, ergonomics, lighting, maintenance equipment, security etc.), to prepare for the bioclimatic Urban Development Plan (PLU).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Timeline

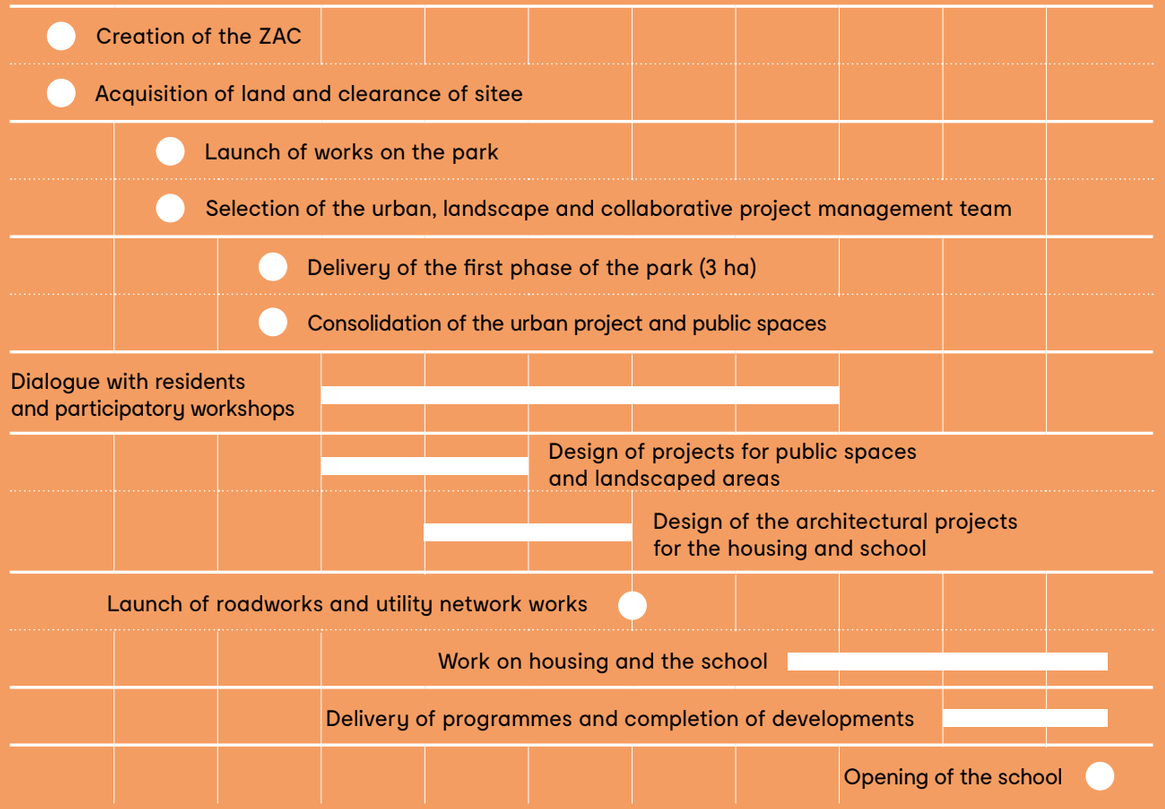
The public space development project has successfully passed the validation stages (compliance with the water law in particular), allowing the first works to be launched at the end of 2023.

In 2022, the City of Paris allocated subsidised rented housing, affordable housing for purchase, capped-rent housing or long-term lease scheme housing to social lessors, and after consultation, P&Ma appointed the developer for the sole lot available for ownership.

The architectural design of the buildings was closely supervised, outlined in the specifications document, and further discussed in shared design workshops to ensure that each party adhered to the desired quality objectives and to achieve the greatest possible coherence at the urban scale.

All project management teams (architect, landscape designer and design offices) for residential buildings were appointed late 2022. Residents were involved in all stages: Establishment of specifications, choice of teams, design in project management workshops etc.

All building permits for the residential lots had been obtained by the end of 2024. Construction start in mid-2025. The school is scheduled to open in September 2028.



Project stakeholders

At urban level

The City of Paris launched its development by delivering the first phase of the park project in 2020 with landscape agency Thierry Laverne.

The local public company Paris & Métropole Aménagement (P&Ma) is the developer for Chapelle Charbon urban development zone (ZAC) on behalf of the City of Paris.

The BASE/h 2o consortium is responsible for urban and landscape project management, as well as project management for public spaces. BASE, landscape architect and urban planner (lead contractor) with h2o, architects; GRAU, architects and urban planners; EGIS, technical design office; SENNSE, consultation agency.

P&Ma also relied on:
Franck Boutté Consultants
Low-carbon neighbourhood project management assistance/climate plan
Laurent Mouly Engineer
Bio-geosourced construction project management assistance

At building level

- A **Foncière de la Ville de Paris (OFS) RIVP (social housing and services provider)** Palast et Grand Huit architects,Nebbia landscape designer
- B1 **Immobilière 3F (social lessor)** Architectures Raphael Gabrion, La Talvera landscape designer
- B2 **Groupe Giboire (promoters)** Clément Vergély Architectes, La Talvera landscape designer
- C **RIVP (social housing provider)** Atelier Villemard Associés and Heros Architecture, LS2 Landscapes designer
- D **Paris Habitat (social housing provider)** Bruther et Comte/Meuwly, Taktyk landscape designer
- E **Ville de Paris (school facilities)** LA Architectures and Nebbia landscape designer
- F **Foncière de la Ville de Paris (OFS) Élogie Siemp (social housing and services provider)** Nicolas Lombardi Architecture and Hub Architectes, Atelier Bianchimajer landscape designer

Paris Commerces Economic Interest Group will market business premises and ground-floor shops on behalf of landlords.

Paris & Métropole Aménagement (P&Ma)

The local public company Paris & Métropole Aménagement (P&Ma), whose capital is 90% owned by the City of Paris and 10% by the Greater Paris Metropolis, is the developer of the Chapelle Charbon ZAC Charbon on behalf of the City of Paris. It is in charge of three other operations in the Paris area: Clichy–Batignolles (Paris 17th arrondissement), Saint-Vincent-de-Paul (Paris 14th arrondissement) and Gare des Mines–Fillettes (Paris 18th arrondissement).

It also conducts studies in support of the Greater Paris Metropolis in Livry Gargan (93) and Porte de Bagnolet, as well as at Porte de la Villette and in the Dubois and Du Clos sectors on behalf of the City of Paris. P&Ma contributes to the renewal of development models and practices, particularly with a view to reducing the city's carbon footprint and supporting changing lifestyles.

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