

**DE
ECOLE
PARIS**

ECOLE DE PARIS

ATELIERS 2/3/4

ATELIER SALOMON ARCHITECTES

BEAUDOUIN-HUSSON ARCHITECTES

BRACHET & DJORDJEVIC

JOO-HYUN CHO

COMTE ET VOLLENWEIDER ARCHITECTES

GILLOT+GIVRY

JAE-HEON JEONG

JIN-KOUK JEONG

SU-JIN JUNG

DONG-JIN KIM

HYUN-CHEOL KIM + YONG-MI KIM

LAZO ET MURE ARCHITECTS

EUN-SEOK LEE

KWAN-SEOK LEE

KWANG-SEOG LEE

SUNG-HO LEE

MICHEL KAGAN ARCHITECTURE & ASSOCIATÉS

OLIVIER GAHINET ARCHITECTE

STEPHANE PAUMIER

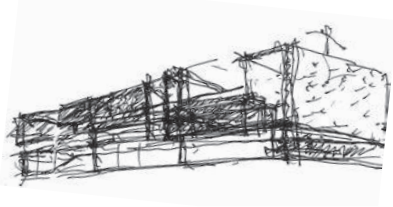
JEAN BAPTISTE PIETRI

RICHTER ARCHITECTES & ASSOCIÉS

JUAN ERAZO SOLINES

VALÉRO GADAN ARCHITECTES

MICHEL KAGAN ARCHITECTURE & ASSOCIÉS



The architectural firm of Michel Kagan, established in Paris in 1987 and working in collaboration with the architect Nathalie Régnier-Kagan since 1992, is dedicated to the conception and the building of public edifices, housing complexes, schools, university buildings, administrative centers and various companies' headquarters. The firm participates in numerous national and international architecture competitions: in Europe as well as South Korea and the United States. The firm's activity spans from the urban project to renovation projects and interior architecture.

Michel KAGAN Architecture & Associates is a structure of creation, of which the requirements are: the respect of the urban scale and the environment; careful consideration of the context; solar orientation and use of natural materials, all towards an implementation adapted to the contemporary needs and budget of the project. The quality of the spaces, linked to simplicity, use, comfort and functionality of the site, is a major preoccupation of the firm and is part of the constant dialogue between project management and the buildings' users. The firm distinguishes itself by its vast experience in the domain of housing and public facilities, along with the single-family house and renovation. Projects are designed with an approach that provides high environmental quality and creation of a harmonious relationship between the buildings and their site through a choice of available materials, construction products and procedures in addition to service and upkeep of the buildings.



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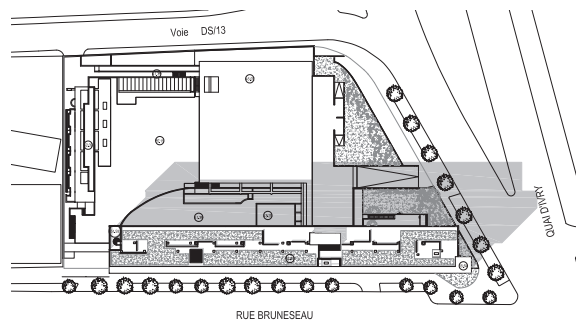


RESIDENCE FOR STUDENTS, RUE BRUNESSEAU

BUILDING EXTENSION NORTH-SOUTH

The project needed to complement the architecture of the structure executed for “the Cité Technique et Administrative de la ville de Paris”, the length of Bruneseau Street, consolidating the urban fabric and rehabilitating the street. The Seine Left Bank area is in full development, and could benefit in this way from a residential program of 100 units for students that participates in urban diversity. The edifice is a long linear structure raised more than eleven meters from the ground, and is twenty-three meters tall. This arrangement allows the structure to escape the presence of the existing building of the emergency services of the ring road. Pilotis are arranged rhythmically on the existing foundations. The rooms are spread out on the four upper floors and are orientated either towards the north with a panoramic view of Paris, or towards the south, overlooking the street, towards Ivry. These units are structured by partitions arranged according to a framework of 5,85 meters, and whose load is distributed on two monumental beams. The main part of the structure on two floors, on the corner of Bruneseau Street and the quai d'Ivry, anchors the building to the ground, and contains the entrance hall, a few offices and housing units, the cafeteria and the recreation space opening onto a sunken patio, and the study hall on the third floor. The façades are in light gray prefabricated concrete; based on the principle of the repetition of an identical module, square in proportion, the filled surfaces respond to the emptiness of the loggias. The north façade is smooth, while the south façade has sun-shading elements.

Photo by H. Abbadie



Mass Plan



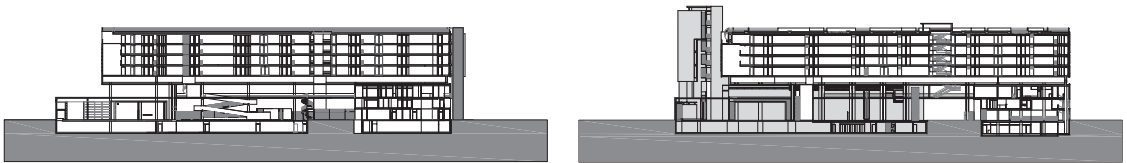
View of north-west elevation from technical and administrative center tower



View from bruneseau street



South facade



Section



View of the pedestrian ramp under the pilotis



View on the pedestrian ramp Bruneseau street



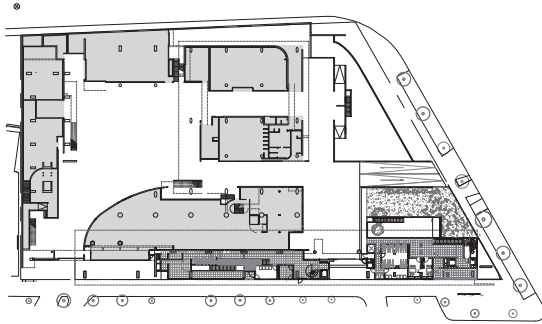
Elevation detail south facade



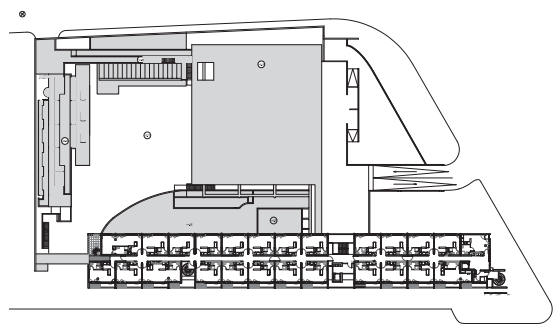
Interior of the apt on the east extremity



Interior apartment



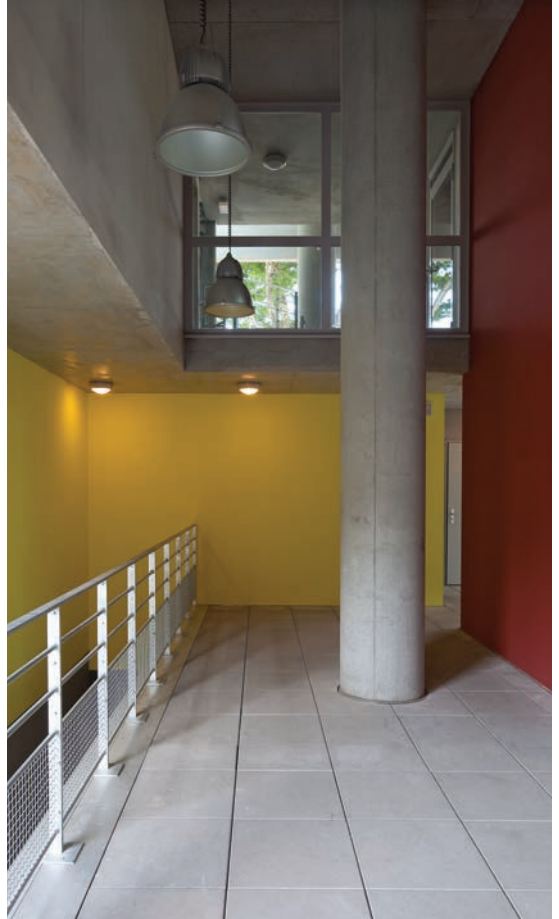
Ground floor plan



Typical floor plan



Hall entrance



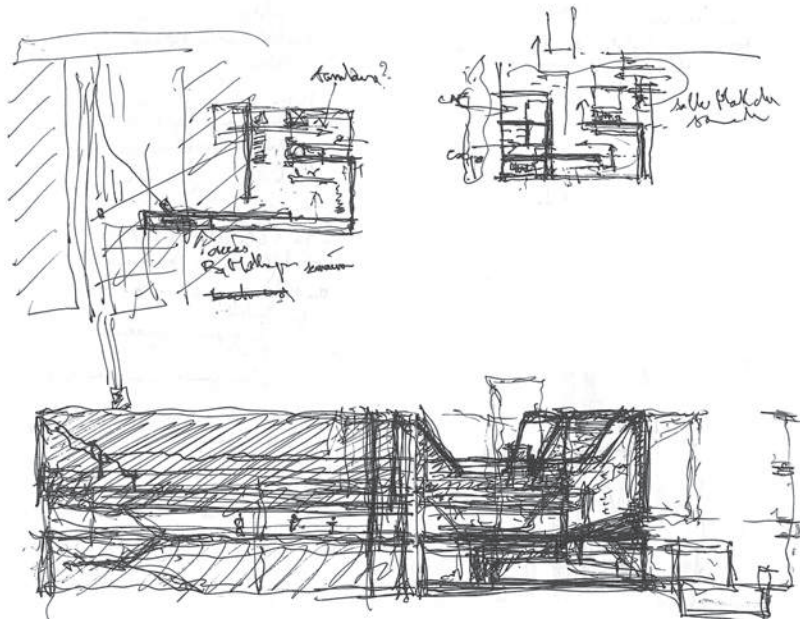
Hall entrance

SOCIAL & CULTURAL CENTER OF CHAMPS MANCEAUX RENNES (35)

CONSTRUCTED EMPTINESS

The Champs Manceaux neighborhood, built around 1960 to 1970 in the southern outskirts of Rennes, took the form of towers and blocks during a period of urban renewal. The project is in keeping with a will to unite the social services disseminated throughout the city, and to give back an attractive character to the area, to improve the quality of the environment and the public spaces. The geometry of the site imprinted its order on the building: at the junction of two squares, the edifice, by its centrality and its manner of "containing" the limits of the plot, reveals the quality of the surrounding public spaces. The choice undertaken in the project was to take up the entire plot while respecting the zoning regulation and to integrate the exterior spaces by using patios to adequately illuminate all the interior spaces. This series of interior empty spaces that fold into a nearly symphonic oneness, allow for a response to the diversity of the building program by fragmenting the structure while at the same time conserving a unitary image suited to the institution; all this with simple and economical means. This facilitates the identification of each program zone in a clear manner, while relinking all in a spatial continuum. As such, the initial concept of the project produces a porousness in the edifice and a depth to the structure which contrasts with the compactness of the surrounding buildings, their linearity and their lack of depth. These patios offer transparent views on universes of internal communal lives, creating a microcosm. The visual transparencies proposed allow for prolongations of the public exterior spaces within the internal spaces: they constitute an invitation and an ease of access for the inhabitants, making the building appropriable from outside.

Photo by H. Abbadie



Croquis, Michel Kagan



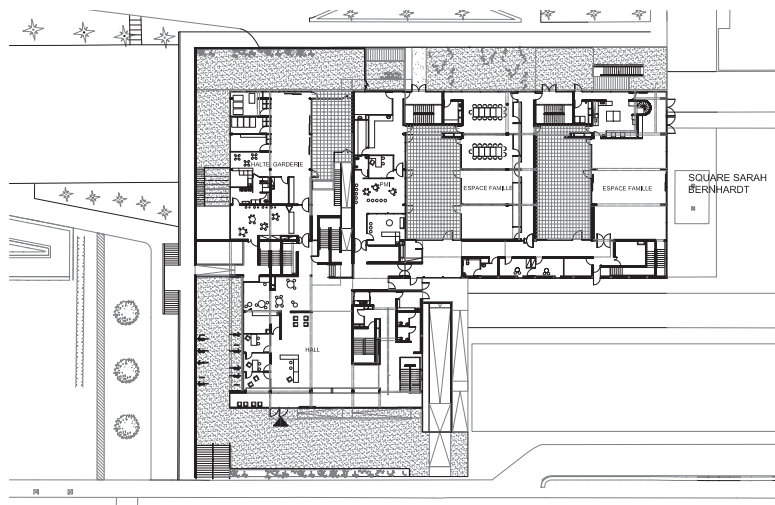
South elevation on Sarah Bernardt square



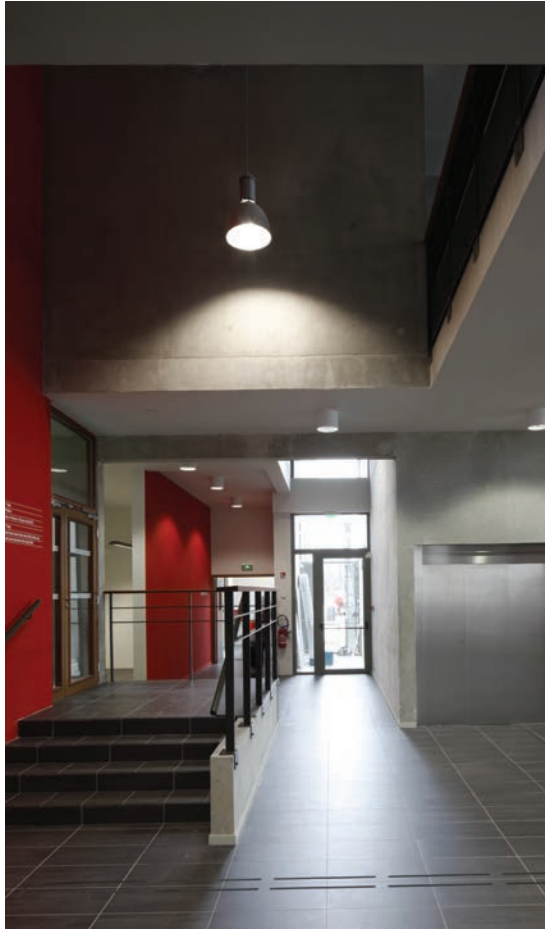
West elevation on the Louis et Rene Moine Street



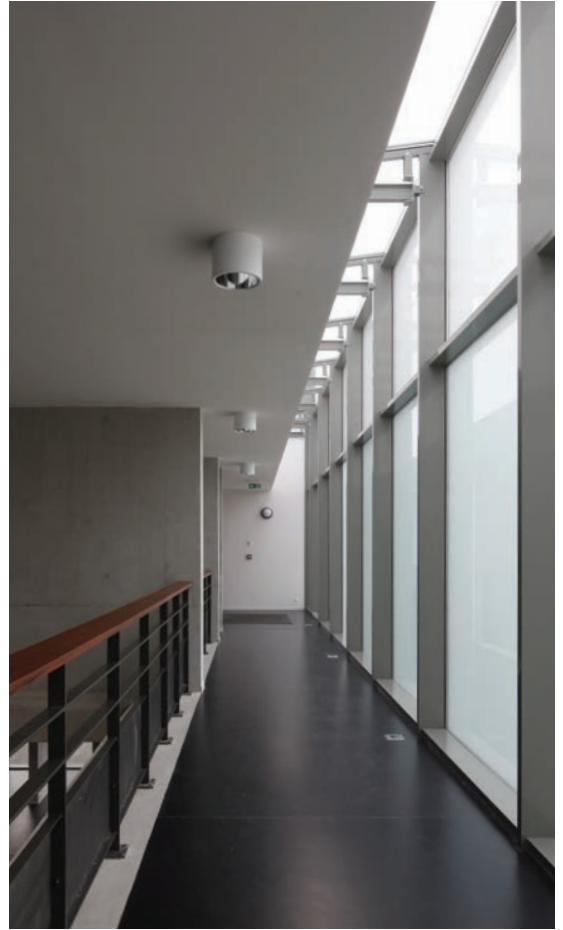
Hall entrance



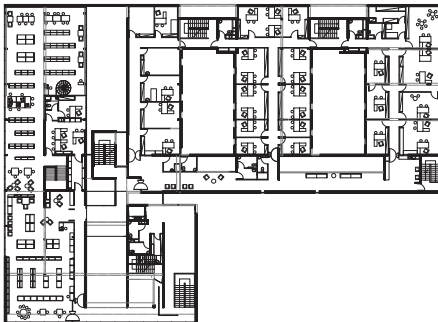
Ground floor plan



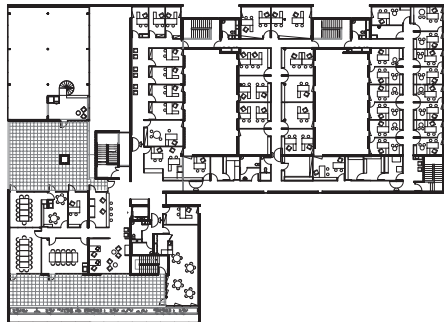
View on the circulation



Interior view on circulation



First floor plan

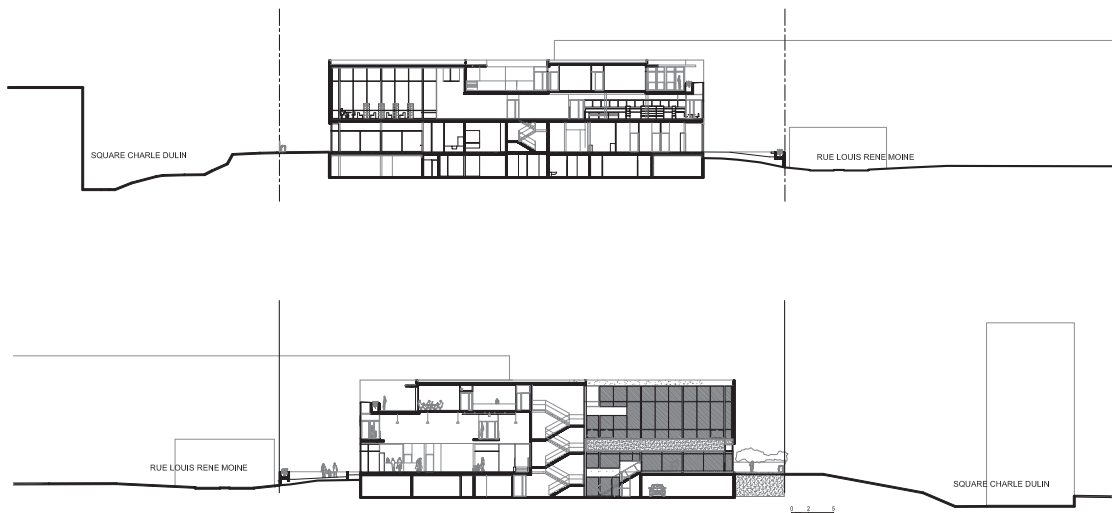


Second floor plan





Library



Section



View on one courtyard

RENOVATION AND EXTENSION OF A HOUSE

A CRITICAL ADDITION

The project concerns a house in Montrouge of yellow exposed bricks, constructed at the beginning of the twentieth century at the intersection of two streets. It consists of two parts: firstly, the renovation of the existing house which includes raising the roof by one meter thus making the attic space inhabitable; and secondly, the construction of an extension into the garden, opening up the ground floor living spaces to the garden; the creation of a second-floor bedroom, and a workshop on the third floor looking out onto an open terrace. The existing staircase was demolished for the extension therefore a new staircase was built the length of the party wall; an empty space was conserved all along the top of the construction, illuminating the central area and diffusing light into the house's interior spaces. The height of the extension is ten meters from ground level. Its masonry walls finished with bricks of a black facing, alternate with a façade of the "curtain wall" type in metallic joinery of a "weathered steel" color, with entire sections in metallic panels and sliding shutters of the same colors, creating the possibility to modulate the views and the light while insuring the privacy of these rooms. A part of the façade in glass bricks is set back, indicating the access to the house, and differentiates the new construction from the existing construction by a "sunken joint."

Photo by H. Abbadie



View on east facade garden side



View on Perrier street



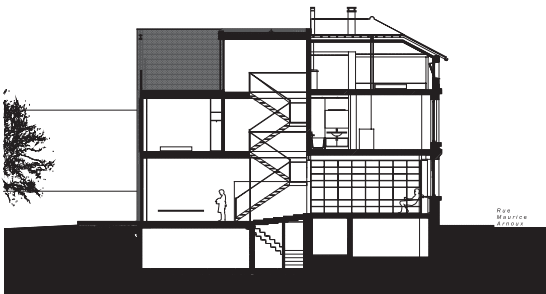
View from the intersection Perrier street and Maurice Arnoux street



View from the bathroom first floorplan



View from the atelier



Section



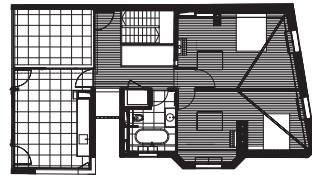
Section



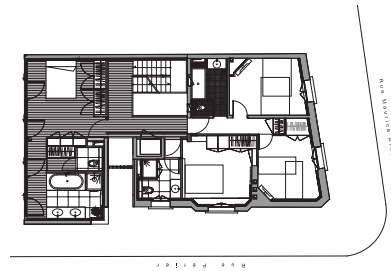
View of the kitchen



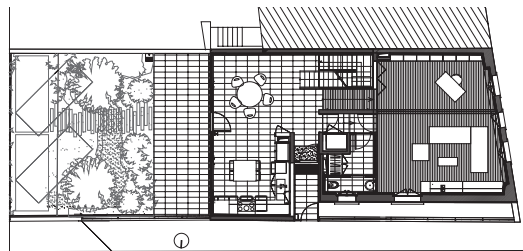
View on circulation



Second floor plan



First floor plan



Ground floor plan



View of the central stairs