

STUDY ON THE CONSENSUS MAKING AND THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATIVE FUNCTION IN THE CASE OF BOTTOM-UP STYLED ASSOCIATIONS IN GRENOBLE, FRANCE

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ABSTRACT: This paper clarifies the activities of the bottom-up styled associations for the conservative urban reform in Grenoble, France. The Commission for the Preservation of the Old Grenoble was born in 1968 and came to have the major function of the technical consultation. In other hand, the unions of area continued acting positively and came to have the major function of the bottom-up styled consensus making. As a result, as the two organizations worked together in some cases, these two functions amplified each other. Finally, they realized the collaboration with the administration, thanks to the two functions. And this system was installed in the major cities in 1982 by the PLM law

KEYWORDS: bottom-up, association, consensus making, technical consultation

1 INTRODUCTION

Recently the need for conserving the cultural history has arisen in the cities in the world. The intermediate groups, which have a definition of the organizations acting between the inhabitants and the administrations, such as the French associations and the Japanese non-profit organizations (NPO), are now developing the bottom-up styled urban conservation¹.

2 THE HISTORICAL TENDENCY OF THE ASSOCIATIONS IN GRENOBLE

Grenoble is a city where we can find the activities of the local associations such as the unions of area since 1920s', which are one of the earliest examples in France. The Commission for the Preservation of the Old Grenoble was created in 1968, in a time of a rapid urbanization; it generated the major function of the technical consultation to fight against the urban violence led by the Olympic games. On the other hand, the unions of areas continue acting positively and generating the main function of the bottom-up styled consensus making. In 1961, the Commission of Liaison of Unions of Areas (CLUQ) was instituted and their activities became more active. Nowadays we can find 22 unions of areas in Grenoble (Tab.1 and Fig.1).

Table 1 The institution of the major commissions of area until the 1960s' (made from ref.1)

Year	Name	Year	Name
1926	The Union of the Owners and the Inhabitants in the Île-Verte Area	1959	The Union of the Inhabitants of Capuche and the Avenue
1927	The Union of the Owners and the Inhabitants in the Les Eaux Clairs Area	1960	The Union of Area of Exposition Bajatière
1930	The Commission for the Preservation of Capuche	1960	The Union of Area of Alliés Alpains

¹ We can find the detailed comparative analyze in Kolin, K., "The Associations of the Citizens: the 100 Years of the French NPO Law" Tokyo, Otashuppan, 2003.

1932	The Inhabitant Society for the Preservation of Alliés Area	1960	The Inhabitant Association of Teyssiere
1932	The Fraternal Society of Cité des Abattoirs Area	1961	The Union the Inhabitants of the Isère Right Bank
1934	Cité Jean-Macé Fraternity	1961	The Union the Inhabitants of the Libération Mistral
1937	The Preservation Society of Bajatière Area	1964	The Inhabitant Association of Léon Jouhaux Group
1942	Beauvert Free Commune	1964	The Inhabitant Union of Area of Notre-Dame Alentour
1946	Île-verte Free Commune	1965	The Union of Area of Championnet
1948	Capuche Free Commune	1965	The Union of Area of L'Abbaye
1958	The Union of the Inhabitants of Les Eaux Clairs	1966	The Inhabitant Association of Chorier Berriat Vercors
1959	The Union of the Inhabitants of the South of Grenoble	1967	The Union of Area of Jean Macé

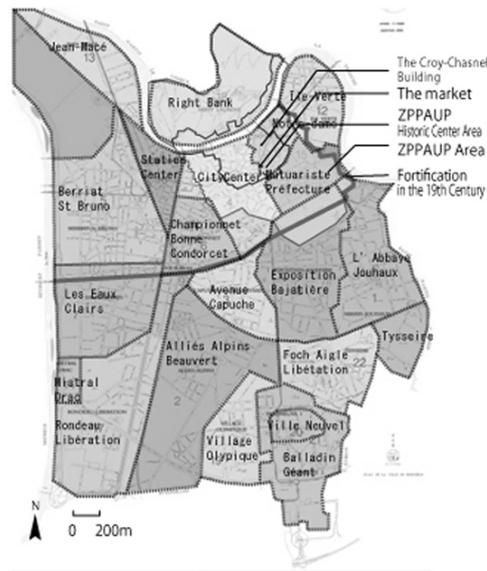


Figure 1 The principal information of recent unions of areas (source: CLUQ HP <http://www.cluq-grenoble.org> modified by the author)

3 THE FUNCTION OF THE CONSENSUS MAKING AND THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

3.1 Heritage and Development, The Commission for the preservation of the Old Grenoble

Nowadays the Commission for the Preservation of the Old Grenoble is composed of 3001 adherents and 30 central members, who are architects, contributors, professors, carpenters and so on. Its main activities are the publication of “Letter of Information” for the grand public in twice a year and the activity as the consultative organization for every union of areas when they have the problems concerning the urban heritages. Furthermore, when the administration examines the application of the renovations and the

demolitions, the commission functions as the consultative organization to answer the questions of the heritages. This process is not regulated by the code of urbanism but by the city of Grenoble uniquely. Following to these facts, we can figure out that the commission, who is the bottom-up styled association, came to have the strong effectiveness on the heritage conservation particularly by the transmissions of the professional acknowledge, the responses to the consultation, the heritage conservations through the investments in the 1980s' (Tab.2), the emissions of the information, the co-operations with the other organizations to make the basis of the function as a technical consultative organization.

Table 2 The examples of the technical consultation of the Commission for the preservation (ref.2)

Year	Object
1966	The restoration of the stone presumed as the heritage of the port in the corner square of Bérule; Madeleine street
1968	The conservation and the transformation of the Farm of Prémol, which became Social Center
1969	A long action until 1984 for the protection and the maintenance of the Astronomic Clock of Father Bonfa at Stendhal High School
1970	The removal by the Group of Restoration and Excavation, of a wing of cloister of Notre-Dame, hidden and forgotten behind the wall
1972	The protection of the powder magazine of Vauban, menaced by the extension of a parking of the Administrative Area
1974	The partial correspondence to the gate of the eighteenth century for the palustrade of the Terrasse in the public garden
1978	The Preservation of remarkable architectural elements came from the lot of Trois Dauphins, of the Saint-Laurent street
1979	The remise of the situation of its cover of the powder magazine of Vauban, damaged at the time of the event of the hill of the territory which recover it
1979	Diverse interventions concerning the City Garden, historic place which was concerning the life of citizens in Grenoble; the interventions of total order, at the time of its re-maintenance
1980	The removal of the trees overgrew over the roof of the powder magazine of Vauban, executed with the cooperation of the officer Génie
1980	The Preservation of remarkable architectural elements came from the lot of Trois Dauphins, in the Trois Dauphins street
1982	The restoration of the stone presumed as the heritage of the port in the corner square of Bérule; Madeleine street
1982	The correspondence until 1984 to the abusive advertisements over the wall of Isère side in the City Garden
1985	The investment to the statues of Bayard, which were bared surreptitiously
1987	The investment to the statues of Phlis de la Charce, which were bared surreptitiously
1987	The implantation the jardinières ornamenting the terrasse of Stendhal
1988	The correspondence to the statue "Le Torrent" in the City Garden
1991	The renovation of the market in Place Sainte-Claire
1992	The renovation of inclined glacia heading the foothills
2005	The renovation of the Cros-Chasnel building and the Pierre-Büchere

3.2 The examples of the activities of the associations

To know the more detailed effectiveness of the commission and the local associations, I would like to

deal with two particular examples of the buildings that were conserved and made most of its potentials by the local groups. Firstly, I would like to focus on the example of the Croy-Chasnel building and the Pierre-Büchere building in the Brocherie street. In the second half of 1970s', it was the area of Brocherie-Chenoise which was the place suffering from the problem with the insanitary the worst. The city designated this area as the special development area (ZAD) and executed the policy to control the price of the land by the transformation of the lots to the social residences by the acquisition of the land by the city to resolve the shortage of the residences caused by the increase of the population and the problem of the insanitary at the same time. After this acquisition, it was planned that social residences was sold again. But this project did not well considered about the conservation of the architectural heritages because it was rapidly decided. Fig.2 is the area (marked with the dot line), which had been planned to have the research on the insanitary situation. Though the Crois-Chasnel building and the Pierre-Bouchere building,(the gray building in the middle of the image) which are designated as the historic monument nowadays, the conservation for these building had not been specially proposed at that time. The city researched the opinion pole about the area including the buildings to have the consensus of the inhabitants. But the heritage value of the Croy-Chasnel building and the Pierre-Büchere building was not well recognized because this research was not objected to the conservation of the architectural heritages but to the examination of the method of the renovation of every building. Furthermore, it is decided to institute the organization composed by the councilors, engineers and local associations because of the difficulty of the consensus making with the inhabitants who were against the renovation of the area. The city instituted the special organization to discuss about the particular buildings composed of the inhabitants who hoped to express

We can focus on the other example of the market in Place Sainte-Claire (Fig.3). The market was built in 1874 and had the plan to improve the insanitary situation in 1990. But the plan by the city was aimed to only bloom the economy by destroying the architectural heritages. So the union of area and the Commission for the Preservation of the Old Grenoble made efforts and changed the plan to bring more value to the heritages.

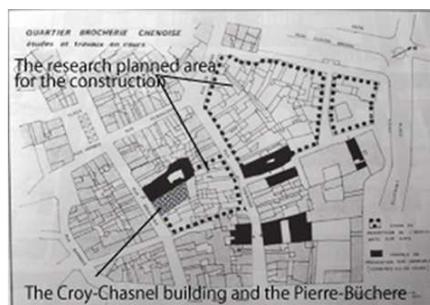


Figure 2 The research planned area (ref.5 modified by the author)



Figure 3 The market in Place Sainte Claire (04/2009)

3 CONCLUSION

As a result, the two organizations worked together in some cases; these two functions amplified each other. Finally, they realized the collaboration with the administration, thanks to the two functions. And this system was installed in the main cities in 1982 by the PLM law. I notice that at least one bottom-up styled technical consultative organization should be installed in the each area to promote the consensus making with other organizations by informing the people.

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