

A Critical Assessment of Heritage Education in France: the private sector and associations

Francois Giligny Pr of Archaeological Methods and Theory 28th july 2021 18:30-19:00





Popular & permanent education: a key concept in France

• The concept of popular education and permanent education : to ameliorate the social context

N. de Condorcet - during the French revolution « *Rapport et projet de décret sur l'organisation générale de l'instruction publique, présentés à l'Assemblée nationale, les 20 et 21 avril 1792 »*, Paris, 1792, 94 p.

He recommands civic education : « Education establishes de facto equality and makes political equality recognized by law ».

There are two moments in education: **primary school** and **lifelong learning**.

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k3044154t/f9.item



A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE, 1792.2 Infiruction publique. Nº. 5.

- To offer to all the individuals of the human species the means to provide for their needs, to ensure their well-being, to know and to exercise their rights, to hear and to fulfill their duties; to assure to each of them the facility of perfecting his industry, to become capable of the social functions to which he is entitled to be called, to develop the full range of talents which he has received from nature, and thereby to establish a de facto equality between citizens, and to make real the political equality recognized by law. This must be the first aim of a national education; and, from this point of view, it is a duty of justice for public authorities. To direct the teaching in such a way that the perfection of the arts increases the enjoyment of the generality of the citizens and the ease of those who cultivate them, that a greater number of men become capable of performing well the functions necessary for society, and that the ever-increasing progress of the Enlightenment opens up an inexhaustible source of help for our needs, remedies for our ills, means of individual happiness and common prosperity;
- Finally, to cultivate in every generation the physical, intellectual and moral faculties, and thereby to contribute to this general and gradual improvement of the human race, the last goal to which every social institution must be directed;

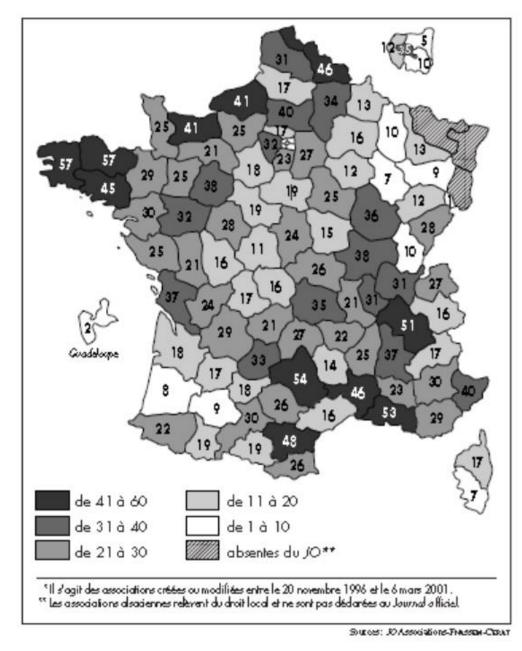
2.Associations

Associations in France

- Law 1st july 1901
- People can create freely an association and be member of an association, but if they want to have a legal status, they have to be declared to the State and become public by publication into the Official Republic Journal
- An association can receive funds from members, receive donations from people or from public organisations and the State and possess and administrate buildings for its own purpose (assembly and activities)
- An association can be declared of « public utility » by the State Council so that people can leave a legacy without inheritance taxes

A national network and strong tradition

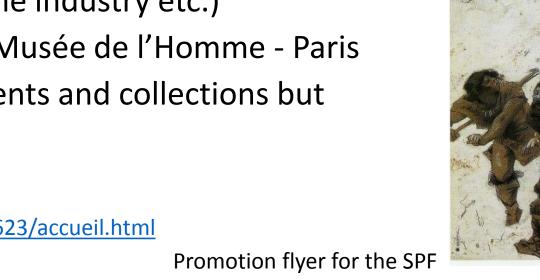
- 1,3 M associations, 170.000 do emply people,
- more frequent are cultural and sport
- More than 4 person/10 aged more than 16 are association members (21 million people)
- Heritage : 560 creations/year (1997-2000)

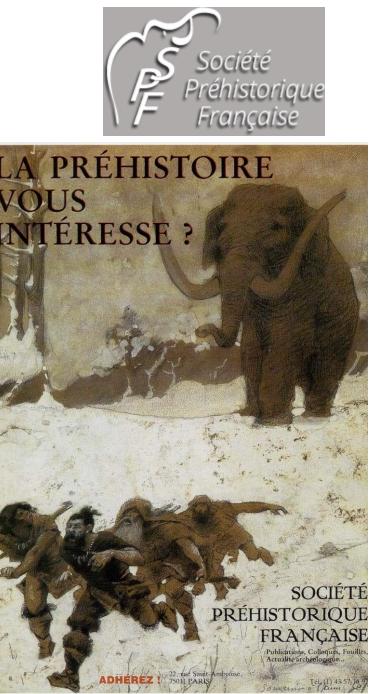


Heritage associations creations nov 1996-march 2001

Société Préhistorique Française

- « Scholarly organization » (« Société savante »)
- Since 1904, public utility since 1910
- 900 members in the whole world
- Publications : journal and books (Congress, thesis, monograph)
- Colloquium, Congress and Conferences organization
- Nomenclature works (Bone industry etc.)
- Library, deposited in the Musée de l'Homme Paris
- Owned Heritage monuments and collections but transfered it to the State

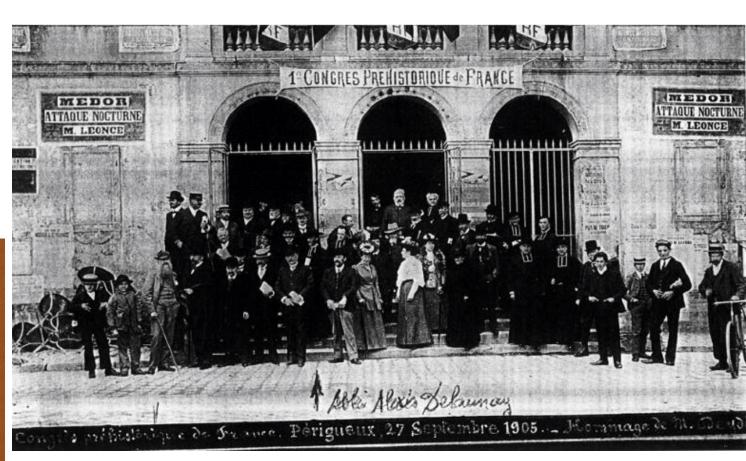




http://www.prehistoire.org/515_p_46623/accueil.html







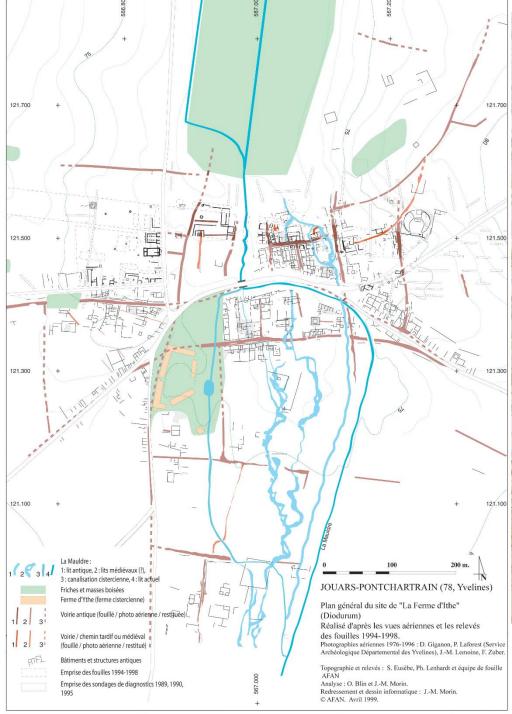
1st Congrès préhistorique de France Périgueux - septembre 1905

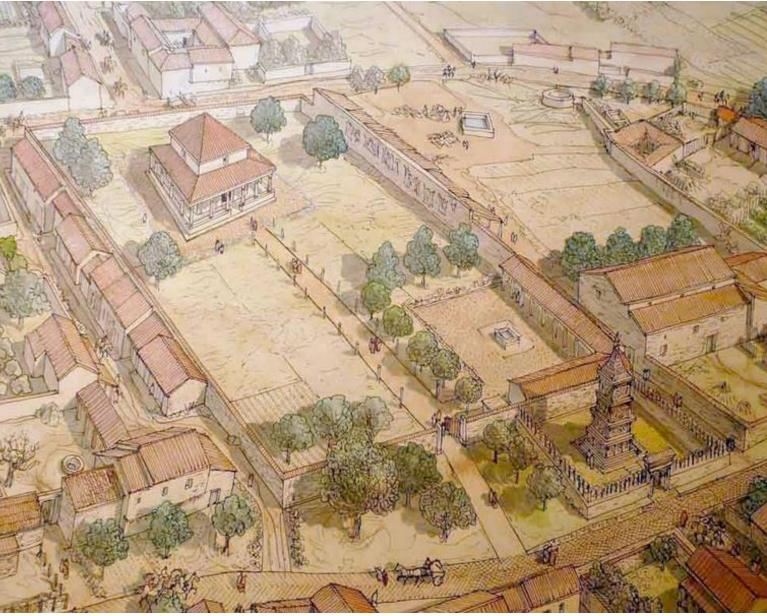
APSAD Diodurum

- A small roman town « Vicus » 15 km westward from Paris occupied between 1st BC to VIe century AD and then cistercian farm since XIIe c. AD , used for film scenes in the 1950's then abandonned
- excavated during rescue excavations 1994-1999,
- Strong investement from the local authorities
- Restauration of XVII c.chapel
- Animation and excavation
- Ongoing Site Museum project









The Fanum (J.-C. Golvin)

http://www.revue-circe.uvsq.fr/le-site-de-la-ferme-dithe-et-lagglomeration-antique-de-diodurum-le-tremblay-sur-mauldrejouars-pontchartrain-78-yvelines-sources-historiques-sources-archeologiques-et-donnees/



Field of association actions

- Information and education : Growing public awareness, lobbying on public administration
- Protection : signaling out, making safe, financial assistance for safety measures and restoration, purchase of monuments,
- Valorization : publications (flyers, books), exhibitions, creation and maintenance of visit circuits
- Animation : opening of monuments, special events, festivals, spectacles & shows
- Research : excavation, inventory, study, collecting documentation and archives

"Leaflets Time!": Introduction to Stratigraphy Workshop

- In this workshop, participants are confronted with the stratigraphic analysis of an archaeological site to determine its nature and trace its history.
- Aims :
- Experimenting with a scientific approach: stratigraphic study
- Appropriating the notion of dating (relative and absolute) in archaeology
- Discover the nature of different archaeological clues
- Becoming aware of the multiplicity of professions and specialists in archaeology
- Formulate and compare hypotheses Interpreting an archaeological site





https://echosciences.nouvelle-

aquitaine.science/communautes/la-mediation-enarcheologie/articles/atelier-d-initiation-a-la-stratigraphie

> Initiate to the scientific approach of archaeological excavation

Around 3 stratigraphic blocks, participants identify and question archaeological remains. Then, with the clues collected and noted on a study notebook, they reflect in groups on the history of the site and formulate hypotheses. Finally, they consult a team of specialists via a multimedia to validate their interpretation.



Special events :

- JEA : National/European Archaeology Days – June, 3 days (with school groups on Friday)
 JEA : National/European Archaeology DU PATRIMOINE DU PATRIMOINE 19 SEPTEMBRE 2021
- JEP : European Heritage Days September, 2 days
- Festival of Science October, 10 days
- Direct mediation or mediation with intermediaries (mediators)
- Statistics : JEA 220.000 visitors, JEP 12 million visitors, Festival of science 2400 events



38th edition JEP - Theme 2021 : Heritage for all

http://traduction.culture.gouv.fr/url/Result.aspx?to=en&url=ht tps%3A%2F%2Fjourneesdupatrimoine.culture.gouv.fr%2F¹⁵¹⁵



2. Foundations and private initiatives

Heritage in France property : mostly private or own by communes (communal districts)

Unités et %	Nombre MH	% du total
Commune ou communauté de communes	18 593	41
Département	645	1
Région	47	0
État	1 660	4
Autre propriété publique	255	1
Association	973	2
Privé	20 066	44
Propriété mixte	1 445	3
Autres	28	0
Non renseigné	1 573	3
Total	45 285	100

Repartition of historical monuments (buildings) by property type in 2017 Source : Base Mérimée/ DEPS, Ministère de la Culture, 2019

Public domain

Private

Fondation du patrimoine/ Heritage Foundation



- 1996 : creation to help to protect the « small heritage » inprotected and mostly rural (80% of the Foundation action)
- 2002 : first popular patronage and crowdfunding
- 2009 : action for natural heritage and biodiversity
- 2017 : the Foundation is commissionned by Pdt Macron for the identification of Heritage sites in danger and creates a special lottery 500 sites are selected
- 2018 « Loto du patrimoine » 217 M € in 4 years, 527 selected projects, 260 with woring in progress
- 2019 : crowdfunding for Notre-Dame de Paris after the fire (226 M € collected)



Pdt Macron Stephane Bern Tv presenter







Varenne (Orne) Iron forge Owned by an association end 15th-20th century