

Emmanuel Étienne

Biographical note

Architect and chief town planner of the State Deputy Director of Historical Monuments and Protected Areas. School of Architecture Paris-la-Seine (former National School of Fine Arts), Paris (1995-1998). Kungl Tekniska Högskolan (Royal Polytechnic School) in Stockholm, Sweden, 1998-1999; School of Architecture, City and Territory, Marne-la-Vallée (1999-2001). Architect graduated by the Government (DPLG), Paris (2001). Diploma: Château de Vincennes, Museum of Architecture, according to the program of the City of Architecture and Heritage. Graduate Architect of the Ecole de Chaillot, Paris (2003). Specialized course in History and Conservation of Architectural and Urban Heritage (2001-2003); seminar at the Ion Mincu School of Architecture in Bucharest (Romania, 2002); training of architects and urban planners (2003-2004).

Agence Frédéric DIDIER, Chief Architect of Historical Monuments in Burgundy-Franche-Comté (2001-2003). Preliminary studies and architectural and technical projects for the restoration of the abbeys of Cluny and La Ferté; the Basilica of Paray-le-Monial; churches of Chapaize, Allerey-sur-Saone, Demigny, Chaudenay, Montcenis and Saint-Sernin-du-Plain (Saone-et-Loire); castles of Digoine, Dracy-les-Couches (Saone-et-Loire) and Fléchères (Ain); of a mansion in Nuits-Saint-Georges (Côte-d'Or).

Teacher since 2007. National Heritage Institute (training of student heritage curators); National School of Ponts-et-Chaussées ParisTech (training of urban planning architects of the State students); School of Chaillot - City of Architecture and Heritage (training of heritage architects and urban planners State Architects); National School of Architecture of Nancy.

Deputy Director of Historical Monuments and Protected Areas - Ministry of Culture. Responsible for public policies relating to immovable and movable objects protected as historical monuments, near historic monuments, remarkable heritage sites and properties inscribed on the World Heritage List by Unesco. Departmental Department of Architecture and Heritage of Paris (2003). Follow-up of the study for the revision of the saved sectors of Paris: Marais and Faubourg Saint-Germain. Head of the departmental service of Architecture and Heritage of the Meuse, architect of the buildings of France (2004-2007). Responsible for the safeguarding and enhancement of protected areas (protected area of the Bar-le-Duc Renaissance district, sites of the First World War); curator of Verdun Cathedral. Head of the departmental service of Architecture and Heritage of the Moselle, architect of the buildings of France (2006-2009). Responsible for safeguarding and enhancing the protected areas of the Moselle (Metz protected area, Center Pompidou Metz district, industrial and military sites of the Moselle, candidature of the German Imperial District of Metz for the World Heritage inscription of the Unesco); charged with promoting architectural creation; in charge of the scientific and technical control of works on historical monuments; curator of historical monuments assigned to the Ministry of Culture: Metz cathedral, Gallo-Roman aqueduct of Jouy-aux-Arches and Ars-sur-Moselle, medieval fortifications of Rodemack, Porte de France in Phalsbourg; member of the regional commission of the inheritance and sites of Lorraine. Curator of National Monuments - National Monuments Center (2009-2011). Curator of twenty-seven monuments belonging to the state and assigned to the CMN.

Title

Abstract

The system of historical monuments in France was built from the early 19th century, balancing two essential concepts: that of the general interest and the right to respect for private property. Before 1789, the concept of heritage protection is not very present. It is thus without great state of mind that the castles of La Muette and Madrid, built for Francis I in the Renaissance near Paris, are demolished in the 18th century. It is the destruction associated with the French Revolution in the late 18th century and early 19th century that will give rise to awareness. The service of historical monuments was created in 1830. In 1834, the writer Prosper Mérimée was appointed Inspector General of Historical Monuments, and a Commission of Historic Monuments was created in 1837. In 1840 is published the first list of "classified" monuments which deserve "help" from the state for their conservation. The first law on historical monuments was adopted on March 30, 1887. It established the first regime of state control over historic monuments. This law is quickly considered insufficient, especially after the intervention of the law of December 9, 1905 on the separation of churches and the State, which modifies the status of millions of objects contained in the churches of France. A new law on historical monuments was thus adopted on December 31, 1913: the degradation of listed monuments was repressed by penal sanctions; automatic classification becoming possible for private property; the State might put the owner in default to carry out the work necessary for the conservation of the classified building; a property might be placed under a temporary protection regime pending its final classification. France has, in 2018, about 44.000 buildings protected as historical monuments, and about 290.000 movable objects protected as historical monuments. All works on historical monuments are subject to control by the State departments responsible for historical monuments, as part of the scientific and technical control, provided by agents of the State: conservators of historical monuments, architects of France buildings, engineers and technicians. In consideration of the obligations related to the classification or registration easement, the owner of the immovable or movable classified or registered object can benefit from financial aid. Beyond the monuments, the first protected sites in France are the natural or picturesque sites, under the law of April 21, 1906, then that of May 2, 1930, respectively inspired by the laws on historical monuments. The law of 2 May 1930 provides for the possibility of establishing punctually protection zones around certain natural sites or historic monuments. The law of February 25, 1943 creates the notion of field of visibility around a classified or inscribed historic monument. Any work done on a building located less than 500 m from a historic monument and visible from it must be authorized by the architect of the Buildings of France, agent of the State (Ministry of Culture). The destruction during the Second World War of large urban complexes, in Orleans, Le Havre, Saint-Malo, Tours or Lorient, raises awareness of the heritage interest of the old urban centers. The law of 4 October 1962, known as the Malraux law, thus creates the safeguarded sectors. In these sectors, the works are subject to the agreement of the architect of the Buildings of France. Regulations can be established: the safeguarding and enhancement plans, which determine, after detailed study, the fate to be reserved for each building: conservation, restoration, modification, demolition. In 2016, there were around 100 sectors saved in France.

In the early 1980s and then in the early 1990s it became necessary to protect larger urban or rural areas, taking into account the landscape. These were the protection zones of the architectural, urban and landscape heritage, created by the law of January 7, 1983. The agreement of the architect of the Buildings of France was also required in these protection zones. There were nearly 700 in France in 2016. The Act of 7 July 2016, for the sake of simplification, merged the safeguarded sectors, the heritage protection zones and the enhancement areas of architecture and heritage, bringing them together under the name of outstanding heritage sites. As with historical monuments, property owners located in these remarkable heritage sites can benefit from certain tax benefits for their restoration work.

The 2016 law also introduced obligations to take into account the sites listed on the World Heritage List by Unesco and their buffer zones by the protection and urban planning systems. Thus, the sites themselves are often protected by historic monuments, remarkable heritage sites or natural sites, protected by the Environment Code, and the buffer zones are protected by perimeters adapted to the surrounding area or urban planning documents adopted by the communes.