

Presentation of the funded projects in 2010 for the « Espace et Territoire » Programme

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« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

AAE - Demolition in great housing estates (grands ensembles) : a paroxystic effect of the hopes and motivations from space

Abstract

Since the late 1990s, France launched a large program of demolition in public housing located at the periphery of the city. By its extent, spectacular nature and conjunction of interests, this program constitutes a good analyzer of references and institutional representations of space that guide urban policy. The authoritarian action "breaking the ghettos" and "finishing with large ensembles" by blasting them, seems a typical case where political, architectural and urban planning practice can be seen in its full extent. Indeed, these operations of "ground zero", which the equivalent is in brownfields (Graçon, 2002), show you the criteria of normal and pathological judgments in the urban area. These evaluative and praxeological framework, underlying the disqualification of the built environment, reveal, by the negative, but in a "detonating" way, the figures of acceptable and unacceptable urban. With the demolitions we can observe the system of idea of policymakers, technicians and the media. Demolitions make particularly clear the imputation system governing the action on and by space. The postulates and attributes that lead to a reading of large ensemble on the mode of disappointed expectations, failure, deficiency are also those that lead to the formulation of the expected judgments that the media refer to as "criminogenic". Therefore, the "wrecker discourse" appears as a way to capture the socio-political contemporary imagination of space and the city. We therefore consider demolition as an intervention that reveals especially social and institutional expectations vis-à-vis space and action – action being presumed efficient. Our research does not focus on the spatiality («uses of space, the arts do with the space in the everyday life by individuals and groups») but on the space in the meaning of the ecological-ethologism (how configurations of physical space could determine social relations). The demolition of housing estates represent the quintessence of the ecological-technocratic ethologism of the past and it allows to update the way whose the founding postulate of the urban action is redefined today in the system of beliefs of both public actors of urbanization and, often to a lesser degree, the private stakeholders.

Partners

Laboratoire de Recherches Interdisciplinaires Ville, Espace,
Société (RIVES)
Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat
PREFics (PREFics)
Université de Rennes2 - Haute Bretagne

Coordinator

Philippe Genestier – RIVES-ENTPE

ANR funding

107 598 €

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and duration**

Décembre 2010 – 24 mois

Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-002

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

Altérité culturelle - The technico-cultural otherness of the Asia continent : a new story of the man

Abstract

The technico-cultural otherness on the Asian continent : Towards a new Human story? The distribution of Homo erectus then Homo sapiens accession on the whole Eurasia from Africa would mainly due to its cognitive capacities which the technique would be one of the main markers. By federating international researchers, our objective is to demonstrate that by leaning on the notion of technical culture by an " ontogenealogical " approach of the objects (tools, weapons etc.), a cultural complex patchwork takes shape on the whole continental Asia. This spatio-temporal otherness was eclipsed by the dominant bio-cultural paradigm but now the contest of this reducing model of the evolution of techniques is more and more shared by the scientific community. A anthropological reconstruction of the otherness requires to think the technique as one of the constituent element of the human evolution and not only as his resultant. Our project is to approach the evolution of man and the techniques differently from the model which described a linear distribution of Homo sapiens « Out of Africa ». The former model often focus on the Africa/Europe duality only and/or on the sole biological difference between Modern human and Neandertal. The technique is the main point of our project, and will contribute to redefine the Human Story in all its meaning. The otherness of the material cultures in Asia will be treated by the acquisition of comparative data inter and intra-sites, by the determination of technical lineages and the present evolutionary stages as well as by the revealing of the evolution of the material cultures in time and space. The program articulates around two main technical periods of the prehistory which cover around one million year: the period 300 000-40 000 years which sees the appearance of the Levallois method and the period of transition 40 000-25 000 years, often considered as hinge period between the end of Neandertal and the geographical expansion of Modern human. The technical identity will be understood by the determination of spaces-identities, by the spatial discontinuities associated with the notions of border and natural barrier as well as by the factors of impact strength. Four geographical zones were selected: the North of China,

the South of China, the Central Asia and the Altai, the Near East. All the technical and spatial data will be crossed with the data of the biological-genetic anthropology and those of the physical anthropology. A anthropogenetic study, by the sampling of several populations of the Altai and their « genotypage », will serve to test various scenarios of history of the peopleing. This study will aim to describe phenomena of migration and east distribution westward contrary to the usually eastward proposed hypotheses.

Partners

Laboratoire Archéologies et sciences de l'Antiquité (ArScAn)
CNRS DR05 Ile-de-France Secteur Ouest et Nord
Laboratoire Eco-Anthropologie et ethnobiologie
CNRS Délégation Ile de France Est (DR03)

Coordinator

Eric Boëda - ArScAn

ANR funding

319 999 €

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and duration**

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Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-010

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

ALTER - PROP - Sharing living spaces: towards alternative forms of ownership

Abstract

ALTER-PROP Sharing living spaces: towards alternative forms of ownership Housing and how it is lived in will be used as a way of approaching the complex issue of the right of ownership, which was recognized as a basic human right in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens of 26th August 1789 and which has recently been thrown into question. This change of concept of home ownership, from individual to shared living spaces, will be examined from the perspective of cooperatives. Housing is one of the main concerns of the general public, and thus of public policies. Up to the end of the 20th century, we can consider that economic development gave almost everyone access to housing, varying in form from country to country. But the western socio-economic model collapsed at the beginning of the 21st century, and it is highly symbolic and significant that the global awareness of these profound social changes arose from a property crisis which started in the USA. We probably need to go back to the social protests of 1968 and the community hopes of the 1970s to find the origins of the environmental and solidarity movements which currently drive the alternative approaches to social organization in response to this crisis. ALTER-PROP will examine the emergence of these new ways of living, community practices, demands for sustainability, and questioning of the dogma of constant growth, looking at them from both a social and a legal perspective, notably civil and urbanism law. It will examine new forms of shared rather than individual home ownership; the archetype of this shared ownership is the cooperative, which takes a wide range of forms. We will study its possible consequences and how these converge or clash with relative policies, in France, Europe and beyond. In Europe and elsewhere (notably North and South America, and North Africa), legislation is less restrictive than in France, and there have been many experiences, within a very wide range of contexts linked to the specific history of the country. From these examples and their variety has emerged the idea that a comparative study could be fruitful, with a view to moving towards an on-going community law. Cooperative ownership constitutes a central issue around which cross-cutting

questions can be raised at multiple levels, centered on three topics: 1) daily living arrangements (changes in concepts of intimacy, in what is personal, family organization, the sharing of household activities); 2) the relationships between private and public spaces, and between uses and responsibilities, raising questions about a third sector in the relationships between institutions and individuals; 3) innovations: a) in the law (French or Community laws on ownership and urbanism); b) in architectural possibilities, concerning both housing design and research into materials and other features ensuring building sustainability and management; and c) social innovation through the implementation of a particularly active form of participatory citizenship. The aim of ALTER-PROP is to bring together relevant cases, to analyze difficulties, and to mobilize knowledge in order to offer creative solutions at the institutional level, and also to be a source of reference for all those initiating these new and innovative projects.

Partners

Maison des Sciences de l'Homme - Villes et territoires (MSH)
Université François Rabelais
Atelier de Recherche Sociologique (ARS)
Université de Bretagne Occidentale : Brest
Laboratoire d'Etudes des Réformes Administratives et de la
Décentralisation (LERAD)
Université François Rabelais

Coordinator

Sylvette DENEFFLE - MSH

ANR funding

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and duration**

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Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-012

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

DETROIT - The Strait of Gibraltar, at the crossroads of seas and continents (classical and medieval periods)

Abstract

The Strait of Gibraltar has shown itself a theater of essential stakes in recent years. The Strait appeared in the 1990s as an ideal passage for African populations forced to migrate and for those who specialized in smuggling them to their new lives. European and Spanish measures to curtail these activities have since shifted the migratory flow westwards. Nevertheless, tensions persist surrounding the Strait, and debates concerning migratory phenomena, largely played out in the media, have had a profound mobilizing effect on the social sciences. In this very particular intellectual and social context, research by specialists of earlier historical periods has been limited. This, despite the fact that the Strait's spatial singularities, as they play out in contemporary events, were understood and confronted even in Antiquity. Our program proposes a reexamination of this territory over the *longue durée*, taking into account Phoenician and Punic precedents, but concentrating in earnest on the period from the Second Punic War (third century B.C.E.) to the first waves of European expansion into North Africa (fourteenth-fifteenth centuries). The narrowness of the Strait from North to South ensures its essential role as a point of passage for regional traffic. However, although resolving the breach created by this opening from the Mediterranean onto the Ocean was not an obstacle, it did lead to certain spatial constraints that native populations had to bypass or overcome. From East to West, the Strait functions as a port, in general crossed from the Sea towards the Ocean. The ambiguity of the spatial framework once again comes through here: systems grew around the possibilities for circulation, but the difficulty of understanding what lay beyond the passage, despite ambitious early exploration of the Atlantic coast, as well as the technical difficulties presented by navigating in an unfamiliar physical setting, complicated efforts to cross this threshold. In our area of study, the relation between territory and the societies within is thus particularly complex. Natural constraints combine with psychological and technical aspects that are sometimes difficult to understand for earlier periods. The social dimensions (which include economic practices and government) also reveal particularities worthy of attention:

though integral parts of the same political and administrative space for centuries (Roman world and Berber “empires”), the shores were also seen, sometimes even simultaneously, as the limits of two opposing worlds, separated during the Middle Ages by the clash between Christianity and Islam. The ambition of our program lies in the project of collecting our knowledge concerning this zone, plentiful but segmented, and to resituate it in a broader, longue durée context, likewise innovating how we approach this information through recent advances concerning spatial analysis in the social sciences. Digital tools will also play an important role, especially since we intend to create an online atlas, built conjunctively with databases gradually augmented and enriched with archeological and textual information concerning this area. More than ever, the need to remove barriers between academic disciplines is indispensable: historians and archeologists have much to learn from geographers, anthropologists and political scientists in matters concerning population movement and the relation with territory. Finally, the research team will be international, with participating researchers from Morocco, Portugal, Spain and France.

Partners

Casa de Velazquez (CVZ)
 Centre Jacques-Berque (CJB)
 Laboratoire Orient & Méditerranée (UMR 8167)
Université Panthéon-Sorbonne : Paris I
 Equipe ITEM (EA 3002)
Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour

Coordinator

Daniel Baloup - CVZ

ANR funding

259 997 €

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Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-009

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

DIKIDA - From Diktè to Ida mountains: Territory and political organisations in Crete from the XIV to the VI century B.C.

Abstract

The DIKIDA project results out of a close collaboration between the archaeologists of the UMR CNRS 7044 – UDS (Strasbourg) and the paleo-environmentalists of CEREGE – UMR 6635 (Aix-en-Provence). It is our aim to analyse systematically and critically the political, economical, social and cultural evolution of the human communities that occupied two essential but entirely different regions in Central Crete, on the one hand the Messara plain, on the other hand the Mirabello region, and this during a critical time period covering the end of the Bronze Age up to the Archaic period (14th-6th c. BC). The diachronic study of these two regions will evidently not only treat a series of essential archaeological and historical topics but also address paleo-environmental issues and concentrate on the adaptive strategies conceived by the local communities to cope with the geomorphological and topographical constraints of their respective regions. From a historical point of view, the selected chronological period is essential to understand the transition of Mycenaean kingdoms, organised around a palace with a centralised economy, towards the organisation of Greek cities that appear on the island from the 8th c. BC onwards. The troubles and population migrations that accompanied the collapse of Mycenaean society affected both the foundations and material expressions of community life with tremendous impact on political and social institutions, economy, commercial exchange, religion, funerary customs and writing systems. The Messara forms the most important and fertile plain of the island, favored by a double hydraulic system and protected by Mont Ida to the North, the Diktè Mountains to the East and the Asterousia Mountains to the South. The Mirabello region on the North coast, on the other hand, located along the bay with the same name, is characterized by a narrow coastal plain and is bordered by a chain of mountains to the South. It is linked, however, to the south coast by the isthmus of Hierapetra and to the northwest plain of Malia by the Anavlochos valley. During the Mycenaean period, both regions were controlled by the palatial administration at Knossos. Afterwards, their

respective territories will encounter serious fragmentation, a situation that would develop into the emergence of numerous cities from the 8th-7th centuries BC onwards. The general abandonment of Mycenaean sites and the displacement of their population to a series of refugee sites in the mountains, the development of a pastoral economy, the significant decrease of imports till the 10th c. BC, the increase of incineration in funerary practices are only a few of the most striking phenomena that characterise this phase. For a full comprehension of the nature and impact of these changes, a paleo-environmental approach is henceforth indispensable. The specific geomorphological conditions of the island, characterised for instance by a karstic environment, as well as the presence of landscapes in which both the sea and the mountains played a major role, forced local populations to invent specific adaptive mechanisms to cope with e.g. surface waters scarcity, hill side collapse, erosion and abrupt relief changes. Only a multidimensional analysis of the landscape, based on geomorphological and topographical research, will allow to answer specific questions such as whether intervisibility played a role rather than the type of geomorphological conditions in the establishment of settlements. This innovative type of approach has hitherto only been done for a limited area of the defined regions and will enable the creation of digital elevation models and thematic georeferenced maps, two tools that are indispensable for the analysis of phenomena linked to the human adaptation of the environment throughout the ages.

Partners

Etude des civilisations de l'Antiquité : de la Préhistoire à Byzance
CNRS Délégation Alsace
 Centre européen de recherche et d'enseignement de géosciences de l'environnement
CNRS DR12

Coordinator

Daniela LEFEVRE-NOVARO - CNRS

ANR funding

340 000 €

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Décembre 2010 – 48 mois

Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-011

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title **GéoPeuple** - Observation of the territory for the understanding of the evolution of administrative boundaries and settlements. Building Geo-Historical data bases and Ontological approach.

Abstract

History of the French population and territory since the 18th century until now is quite well known at the department's and province's level. However, it is far less explored at the scale of the smallest administrative units, the communes, where the people have their everyday life. The reason for that lies in the bulk of data to be handled: for twenty or so provinces and regions or for a hundred departments, they are more than 40 000 communes appearing during the last two centuries and a similar number of parishes before the Revolution. The number of people in each commune has to be collected in the censuses; administrative borders of the communes which no more exist has to be drawn; places of economic, military and demographic interest indicated on the ancient maps have to be taken into account, geo-referenced and followed through the time. Only a precise knowledge of these elements can help understand how administrative units, local population growth and buildings of interest interact and as a consequence, help anticipate consequences of changes of the administrative grid as actually foreseen. The GeoPeuple project is intended to afford, from one hand, a technical tool to gather geo-referenced data at the local level using ancient maps and censuses, and on the other hand, to perform an historical analysis of the population at the local level in relation to the administrative structure and the characteristic elements of the physical and human landscape (roads, forests, marshes, factories, mills, fortifications...). The project is feasible because the three teams involved join their ability and their experience in their own field. The historical demography laboratory (LDH) at the EHESS has gathered demographic data since 1791 at the commune's level and is finishing estimating the border of disappeared communes. It has also rebuilt in raster mode the Cassini maps going back to the mid 18th century with the help of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The LDH will provide this raw material together with an interpretation of the results. The LIP6 of Paris 6 University is well known in IA techniques and image processing. Its task will be to build algorithms and software

able to recognize and vectorise special items on the maps. These elaborated tools must have a degree of generality concerning the kind of maps so as to be used by the COGIT of the IGN specialized in computer geography which will follow the selected items from old map to current geo data base (RGE), elaborating rules of division of the territory and rules of change and also a system of geo-identifier taking into account the time. In this way, the COGIT will be at the center of the project, linking the software and algorithms elaborated by the LIP6, to the historical interpretation of the LDH. In this respect, the definition of the rules governing border, places, population, and their test using simulations will be strategic. Together with the LDH, the COGIT will popularize the results in an easily understandable way pointing in three directions. First, the government interested in knowing the conditions of stability of a new administrative grid will take advantage of the analysis of more than 10 000 communes' fusions and fissions which occurred in the past. Second, the historians, geographers and demographers working on the territory will find data and tools aiming at identifying and gathering any symbol on the maps and relating it by georeference to the whole administrative grid as well as to local populations and other items present at a given time. Third, the common people will find some answers on how the french population occupied its territory at a fine level since more than two centuries and also a general view of how the major changes of population and administrative centers took place during the last 220 years.

Partners

Laboratoire Conception Objet et Généralisation de l'Information Topographique (COGIT)
Institut Géographique National IGN
 Laboratoire d'Informatique de Paris 6 - Equipe MALIRE (MALIRE)
Université Pierre et Marie Curie : Paris VI
 Centre de Recherches historiques (CRH-LDH)
Ecole des Hautes études en Sciences Sociales

Coordinator

Anne RUAS - COGIT

ANR funding

289 999 €

Starting date and duration

Décembre 2010 – 30 mois

Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-005

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

LILI - Spatial to social ties, space as a marker of family interactions

Abstract

The household, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof, is a key statistical category which has been used for several decades to link family and dwelling. Gradually, the dwelling has become the place that identifies the family group, with the notion of family being replaced by that of household. It was in the 1950s and 1960s that the family/dwelling equivalence became firmly grounded both in reality and in representations. A standard family, the nuclear family, necessarily corresponded to a standard dwelling – a social housing unit, followed by a first house purchase – as the nuclear family became independent of the kinship group. Yet, over the last ten years or so, a broader family group has been emerging in response to various factors, notably the rise in unemployment and the difficulties in obtaining and paying for a dwelling, its function being to mitigate the effects of an economic crisis that is affecting young people in particular. Unlike the household, the family group covers a territory with very variable boundaries. Identifying the space occupied by these potential or established links constitutes a new challenge, moving beyond the unique spatial reference whereby one household corresponds to one dwelling. With the growth in reconstituted families spread over several households, transnational families buying property in their home country, couples living together on a part-time basis because of work commitments or personal preference, older adults wishing to live independently, young people engaged in higher education and studying in several different locations, etc., there is a growing need to understand the space in which family members evolve, with a view to capturing the “meaning” of this space and its role in shaping family bonds. This space can be analysed on several levels: at the individual level, to capture the fact that some individuals move between several dwellings, not only successively but also simultaneously; at the level of the family group which occupies this space and which must be identified; and last, at the level which corresponds to the functional aspect of the territory thus defined and whose attributes can be explored, along with its influence on individual, migratory and familial behaviours. The project team has helped to introduce this

theme in the next round of the Famille survey, renamed Famille et Logements (family and housing), which will take place in 2011, in conjunction with the census, on a large national sample (400,000 individuals aged 18 and over). We aim to create and coordinate a multidisciplinary synergy for the production and analysis of these original datasets. Geographers, family sociologists, statisticians and demographers work at the crossing point between places and human relationships, and must rely on data which rarely associate these two aspects. A large-scale survey addressing both the spatial configuration of families and the functioning of family spaces will provide a unique opportunity to mobilize the energies of a large team on a shared and complex object, with a view to developing an integrated and innovative approach to the question.

Partners

Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques (INED)
Migrations internationales, espaces et sociétés (Migrinter)
CNRS - DR08

Coordinator

Eva Lelièvre - INED

ANR funding

234 999 €

**Starting date
and duration**

Décembre 2010 - 48 mois

Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-004

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title	MUSE - Sensory enigmas of contemporary urban mobilities
Abstract	<p>Urban congestion, air pollution and related diseases, social and environmental costs related to urban sprawl, security obsessions, and so on. The new environmental and public health concerns in the twenty-first century change - since few decades - mobility planning, produced space nature, and therefore, ordinary dweller's sensory experience. Moreover, the spread of urban lifestyles around the world strengthen mobility as a value and as a condition of belonging to society, particularly where spatial mobility is considered to be a prerequisite for social mobility. But, in this pivotal time of transition to the "post-carbon" city, such notorious - even paradoxical - developments, and the complexity of everyday situations in which they put dwellers in, need to be understood and discussed. Following a sensory approach as a preferred mode of describing and understanding these changes in the organization of urban mobility and in the daily lives of citizens, this project proposes to update and clarify the enigmas and issues that they contain: What do everyday mobile practices teach us about "city manufacturing"; about the confrontational nature of its spaces; about its forms of urbanity? How do those practices put into question and put in debate traffic policies and planning practices? How, at the opposite, mobility planning and the nature of the spaces created do affect the ways of being and "doing" together? Four problems - which mean four ways to organize the questioning on sensory enigmas and urban mobility issues - articulate this project: the ways of sharing public spaces; the space-times of labile mobilities; the regulatory logics of public space of connectedness; and thresholds subsequent to mobility spaces. All these problems will be put into question and analyzed from paradigmatic foreign situations, that are likely to put into perspective the French case.</p>
Partners	Ambiances Architecturales et Urbaines (CRESSON) <i>CNRS Délégation Rhône-Alpes secteur Alpes</i>
Coordinator	Rachel THOMAS - CRESSON
ANR funding	210 000 €

Starting date and duration Décembre 2010 – 42 mois

Reference ANR-10-ESVS-013

Cluster label -

Project title

REC-STCI - LEGALIZING SPACE IN CHINA: THE STRUCTURATION OF THE CHINESE IMPERIAL TERRITORY THROUGH A LAYERED LEGAL SYSTEM

Abstract

China has been a World-empire for two millenniums, and this imperial dimension remains a key for understanding modern China, as well as the surrounding East-Asian countries: Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Taiwan. East-Asia can be accurately defined as the extension area of Chinese law. East-Asian countries still share a common conception of law, which constitutes the originality of this region and explains much of its evolution. The Chinese territory is in itself a skilled legal construct. For centuries, its administrative structure combined fundamental laws of general application, with regulations particular to provinces, or local areas of variable sizes. Under the Qing, the Chinese 18 provinces were but a part of a broader ensemble, including the Manchurian, Mongolian, Turkistan, and Tibetan areas. Each of them was governed according to its own rules, under the supervision of a bureaucratic service whose main function was to ensure connection with the general legal system. Our project is to understand space as a major dimension of the Chinese and Pan-Chinese legal order. How did this original conception of law articulate the global— “all under heaven”— and the local, the narrowly Han-Chinese with the broader margins ethnic extensions? How did legal and administrative divisions of the Chinese and East-Asian space give birth to local or national identities? Project members share a common interest in, and have a good knowledge of, Chinese law, though each of them acquired it through focus on particular areas, such as Mongol law, urban administration, local customs and clan rules in rural areas, customs of “ethnic minorities” including Tibetan populations in the Chinese Sichuan province, Korean and Japanese colonial legislation, etc. We intend to put online the main texts of the Chinese legal tradition, starting with various editions of the Ming and Qing imperial codes. We plan to organize links that will allow us to understand how this dynastic code interrelated with normative texts ruling particular areas, and to translate a selection of these legal texts, administrative practices, legal decisions that ensured law and order at the various levels of the Chinese imperial space. China not only produced models for codes and

regulations in other East Asian countries but also produced the skilled jurisprudence that allowed their application. Until the last two decades, the Western specialist of China have commonly neglected or even despised the Chinese legal tradition. The common prejudice, spread by lawyers-historians like Jean Escarra, was that China had "laws but no law and jurisprudence" ("des lois mais pas de droit"). This kind of view fomented the belief that Chinese law and its East-Asian siblings could be approached only through Western modes of reasoning, which serves as a main source of misunderstanding and prejudice concerning East Asian law. Time has come to investigate the Chinese legal tradition to its roots. Chinese law has exhibited, in administrative skills as well as learned jurisprudence, the ability to keep legal cohesion while allowing considerable discrepancies at the local level. This project aims at highlighting the role of law in the building and maintaining of the Chinese empire. It aims to understand how different rules could be conciliated in a unified legal system, by focusing on the Qing period (1644-1911) and using the Qing code (Da Qing lüli) as a leading thread. We intend 1) to survey and collect a great variety of laws and regulation which ensured at various levels the application of the imperial code; 2) to show how these rules were connected with the imperial code; and 3) how these connection were articulated through a skilled jurisprudence, as presented in a specialized literature of handbooks, casebooks, etc.

Partners

Institut d'Asie Orientale (IAO)
ENS de Lyon
 Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient (EFEO)
 Institut des Sciences de l'Homme (ISH)
CNRS Délégation Rhône-Alpes

Coordinator

Jérôme Bourgon - IAO

ANR funding

260 000 €

Starting date and duration

Décembre 2010 – 48 mois

Reference

ANR-10-ESVS-003

Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

SpaceControl - The logics and dynamics of social and spatial control over lower-class youths

Abstract

The logics and dynamics of social and spatial control over lower-class youths Abstract Our project is entitled "The logics and dynamics of social and spatial control over lower-class youths". Its originality lies in three innovative elements. First, it relies on the work of an interdisciplinary and international team from four disciplines (sociology, geography, political science, and history) and five countries since it will benefit from established scientific collaborations with Brazilian colleagues and specialists from Belgium and the Netherlands, with the aim of systemising comparative approaches. Our research programme also aims at renewing the description and the analysis of the social issue seen through the two complementary questions of the urban issue and the penal process issue. More precisely, it intends to study the logics and changes that underlie social control over the lower classes through the situations of teenagers and by focusing on the conditions and on the methods of their territorial administration in an urban (open) context on the one hand and in an institutional (closed) prison context on the other. The crux of the matter is to start an analysis of the social issue based on two contrasting spaces, namely the city and its deprived areas, and prisons and youths detention centres. We will be studying the contemporary problems of (social) exclusion and spatial seclusion as well as the related public policies in two distinct configurations in terms of institutional setting: the first configuration is defined by the exertion of direct physical constraint in closed contexts such as prisons or detention centres for juvenile offenders and the other one is defined by more indirect, more diffuse and more fragmented social control mechanisms in open contexts such as the city. The research project also intends to look at the issue of their respective "frontiers" and to analyse the ways those two spaces interlock. Thirdly, this research programme suggests a new combination of several methods of investigation with a view to creating original quantitative and qualitative data. It will resort to direct observations (urban and prison ethnography), to in-depth interviews (individual and group life stories), to a confrontation of documentary analysis and statistical analysis (we will establish corpuses

drawn from the examination of penal records in France and Brazil, from a comparison of the variations of juvenile justice in both countries, and from individual penitentiary records, from the analysis of architectural plans), and to the examination of archives from the institutions in charge of setting up and implementing urban renewal policies in Brussels, Lille, and Montreal. We expect results at three different levels: - First, we will seek to publish articles in national and international high-quality academic journals – we will put the emphasis on international and general journals, and on journals which specialise in urban or prison issues, not forgetting popular media outside academia. - Second, we hope to generate an interdisciplinary and an international synergy in research on the urban issue and on deviance which would reinforce the investment of our team in the European group of research on normativities (EGRN, GRD-E CNRS).- Third, we wish to strengthen the links between academic research and university training such as “Political science and public action” masters programme (which has an “urban policies” speciality) at the University of Lille2, the new masters programme which focuses on “the city: social anthropology of spaces and territories” at the University of Lille1, and the formation programmes of the Roubaix Higher institute of juvenile judicial protection managerial staff.

Partners

Centre Lillois d'Etudes et de Recherches Sociologiques et Economiques (CLERSE - MESHS)
CNRS Délégation Nord-Pas de Calais - Picardie

Coordinator

Dominique DUPREZ - MESHS - CLERSE

ANR funding

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Starting date and duration

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Cluster label

-

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

TerrHab - From habitability to territoriality (and back) : of urban peripheries, individuals and collective bodies in interaction

Abstract

The TerrHab research project (From habitability to territoriality, and back: of urban peripheries, individuals and collective bodies in interaction) is based on the following current spatial conundrum: why are the major peripheries of cities and metropolises decried as being so inhabitable and condemned for being the worst possible way of land occupancy according to the dominant social, functional, economic and environmental values even as they become increasingly inhabited ? We are going to revisit this topic with three objectives: - link the understanding of habitability of space to the analysis of the territorialisation of individuals and the collective bodies who appropriate the space and then build on it; - show that it is not a question of the defeat of collective bodies by triumphal individuals, as is often argued, but rather a question of the intense social interaction between individuals and the collective bodies, which makes the territories habitable and territorialises the dwelling; - contribute to the development of a general theory of territoriality and territorialisation, driven by our strong conviction that it can still provide us with answers to the spatial conundrums of life in society. To do this, we have organised our interdisciplinary research group (geography, sociology, sociolinguistics, architecture, town planning, history, ethnology, etc.) into three research phases, involving four laboratories around the PACTE of Grenoble. The first phase, which is a collective one, will define the scope of the issue and methodology. It will consist in forging the bases of a heuristic culture common to the researchers involved in the project, sharing the initial major assumptions, and in particular providing the team with a range of common methods that are as innovative and ground-breaking as possible. These will be tested before being adopted, in order to bring us new means of apprehending the real nature of urban peripheries with a reputation of poor habitability and territoriality. The second phase will open four parallel study areas, initiated by each one of the partner laboratories in a combined range of fields: "movements" (CITERES, Tours), "civilities" (ART-Dév, Montpellier), "recreations" (SET, Pau),

"inter-spaces" (ACS, Paris), each with very specific corpuses that all fall within the scope of micro-analyses. The third and last phase, which is once again a collective phase, will bring together all the results of surveys, observations and field analyses into two products. The first one, which is an unusual one, will consist in producing together, the paradoxical dictionary of neologisms of the peri-urban dwelling, in order to show just how necessary it is to shake up the semantic codifications and the representations that claim to sum up the subject today. All in all, if there is indeed a conundrum, it is most probably because there is a dearth of expressions and words to describe this new current urban space that has lost its meaning because it has been defined with the words of the former urban space. The second product will be an international conference where we will present our results to a panel of top-level foreign speakers and researchers to give our work the comparability and international scope that we deliberately chose to remove from the field phase in order not to risk dispersing our work. It still remains, however, that the information that we have collected and the interpretations made of it fall largely outside the domestic scope, and that the ultimate objective of further developing a theory of territoriality and territorialisation cannot be reached if there is no external input. In the longer term, TerrHab will provide the innovative research network that it will have created on five sites, covering about half a dozen disciplines, with the means to continue with the cross-analysis of modern-day habitability and territoriality at an international level.

Partners

Laboratoire Politiques publiques, Action politique, Territoires (PACTE)

Université Joseph-Fourier: Grenoble I

Laboratoire CItés, TERritoires, Environnement, Sociétés (CITERES)

Université François Rabelais

Laboratoire Identité Culturelle, Textes et Théâtralité (ICTT)

Université d'Avignon et des pays du Vaucluse

Laboratoire Société Environnement Territoire (SET)

Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour

Laboratoire Architecture, Culture, Société XIXe-XXIe s. (ACS)

Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris-Malaquais

Coordinator

Martin Vanier - Laboratoire PACTE-UJF

ANR funding

279 999 €

Starting date and duration

Décembre 2010 – 48 mois

Reference

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Cluster label -

« Espace et Territoire » programme

YEAR 2010

Project title

TERRIAT - Societies, mobility and movement: the territories of waiting (the case of the Americas past and present).

Abstract

The phenomena of mobility and movement are among the major features of our contemporary societies. And yet, far from being fluid, consistent or linear, these movements are punctuated by "holding" times of varying length. Whether for technical, administrative or political reasons, such moments often have a spatial expression in the territories used to accommodate these societies "on hold". This project aims to examine these holding areas and their many forms, establish their size and gain an understanding of their legal status, how they fit in with the surrounding space, the specific ways in which time is spent here and the variety of economic and social interactions that take place. For such a survey, the American societies, which originated in the (voluntary or forced) movement of populations of diverse origins that left their mark on the territories that they took over, appear to be a particularly appropriate subject for study. The project will be based on a comparatist approach, incorporating the American continent and its surrounding Atlantic regions. It will place emphasis on the observation of those moments of crisis that prompt certain people to flee or seek exile (legal or illegal) in the search for a better life elsewhere. We will focus in particular on four key periods: America, land of refuge and mission (17th to early 20th Centuries); America, land of immigration (mid-19th to early 20th Centuries); America, land of migrants (20th Century) and America at the time of globalisation. Holding times and places take shape between old and new forms of mobility: the question is to find out whether we are observing new social forms within these old conditions. The comparison will consist of establishing permanence and change in social forms within these holding territories – history and literature on the one hand and geography and sociology on the other will be used to support this analytical approach.

Partners	Centre de Recherche en Histoire Internationale et Atlantique (CRHIA) <i>Université de la Rochelle</i> Centre de Recherches Historique (CRH / GGH-TERres) <i>Ecole des Hautes études en Sciences Sociales</i>
Coordinator	Laurent VIDAL- CRHIA
ANR funding	159 999 €
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Cluster label	-