

Migration, Settlement, Community and Identity: The Case of the  
British in Paris.

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VOLUME 2

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## APPENDIX 1. Britain: a Historically Fragmented Political and Cultural Entity

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Britain is one of the oldest nation-states in Europe. The 'Act of Union' between England and Wales was proclaimed in 1536, and on May 1<sup>st</sup> 1707 the union of the Parliament of Westminster between England and Scotland created: "one united kingdom by the name of Great Britain" (Colley, 1992). Following the Ireland Act of 1921 and the subsequent birth of the Republic of Ireland in 1947, Northern Ireland became a constituent of the United Kingdom. The 1948 Nationality Act followed, providing the legislative basis for contemporary citizenship. However, beyond these relatively clear physical and legal boundaries, any 'British' identity is considerably more ambiguous.

During the nation-building era of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a nascent British identity reached maturity. Factors such as war and religion were particularly important in this, helping to establish the norms that defined a globally dominant nation. As Colley (1992) asserts:

"War played a vital part in the invention of a British nation after 1707, but it could never have been so influential without other factors, and in particular without the impact of religion". (Colley 1992, p. 367)

Also crucial was the production/reproduction of an underlying us-them divide between Britain and her European neighbours. There is, as Eric Hobsbawm (1990, p. 91) notes, "no more effective way of bonding together the disparate sections of restless peoples than to unite them against outsiders".

Today, this process of maturation is over, and being 'British' is no longer so straightforward or taken-for-granted. We have what Cohen (1994, p. 1) calls, the "impenetrability of a specifically British identity", a fragmented construct made up of increasingly 'fuzzy' identity frontiers (*ibid*, p. 8). Key to this opacity has been the re-emergence of Britain's 'Celtic' fringe with Welsh and Scottish nationalism challenging the British hegemony. More recent English regionalism has added to the 'attack' from below, and from above European integration is proceeding apace. In addition, beyond European us-them rivalry, a transnational Christian/Islamic religious frontier has opened up. At the same time we have also seen increasing levels of migration and economic and cultural globalisation, with the resultant global-local dynamic challenging the hegemony of the nation-state.

All of these shifts have altered what it means to be British. Contemporary social and political commentators have begun to question the practical validity/cohesiveness of the construct (Cohen, 1994; Jacobsen, 1997; Marr, 1999), whilst from John Major<sup>166</sup> to Tony Blair<sup>167</sup>, politicians have felt equally compelled to defend it. British citizens share the same passport and belong to the same legal/physical entity, but beyond this there is diversity and change. Therefore, whilst the thesis refers to the 'British' throughout, it is accepted that the term is used differently by, and means different things to, different people. It is not, however, an aim of the present research to examine the construction and contemporary composition of British nationhood.

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<sup>166</sup> Speech given in 1993 in which the then Prime Minister referred to his vision of 'cricket, warm beer and old maids bicycling to Holy Communion'. Ironically for a Conservative leader this latter reference was borrowed from George Orwell's book 'England Your England' (1940).

<sup>167</sup> Speech given on 'Britishness' by Tony Blair (28/03/00) in the lead-up to the 2000 election. This was followed, after the election, by Robin Cook's speech 'Celebrating Britishness' (19/04/01).

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**APPENDIX 2. The World City**

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**World City** (Beaverstock *et al.*, 2000; Friedman, 1986; Friedman and Wolf, 1982; Knox and Taylor, 1995)

The world city thesis was first advanced in 1982 by John Friedman and Goetz Wolff to help explain the economic restructuring taking place at the time. It was recognised that, beyond the new international division of labour, involving the relocation of low-value manufacturing to low wage economies (Frobel *et al.*, 1980), other forms of international capital expansion were also taking place that connected the city directly to the world economy.

In essence, then, the new international division of labour was grounded by Friedman and Wolf, and as part of this, nine defining world city functions were identified: management, banking and finance, legal services, accounting, technical consulting, telecommunications and computing, international transportation, research and higher education (Friedman and Wolf 1982, p. 320). Furthermore, because the majority of world cities are located in core economies, this grounding has had long term implications in terms of where urban geographers 'look' within the world economy. At the same time, it expanded the scope of analysis, with a broader array of international patterns and processes investigated as a result. The study of skilled migration within the developed world, that only began in earnest during the 1990s, has been a belated outcome of this geographical/conceptual shift.

**Information City** (Castells, 1989, 1996)

As with Friedman and Wolf, Castells emphasises the importance of internationalisation and capital restructuring within an integrated world city system. However, he draws our attention to one specific facet of this – the production/reproduction of specialist economic knowledge within company HQ's and the producer-service sector. This process he argues is key to securing competitive advantage in an increasingly efficient economic environment. Crucially, though, the global information market is concentrated. Company HQ's and producer-services cluster and coexist within and between world cities, and the distribution of specialist knowledge and expertise reflects this geographical skew. One can, therefore, see why the study of skilled migration has become synonymous with a certain global form of contemporary urbanity, within what Castells calls our 'Information Age'.

**Global City (Sassen, 1988, 1991, 1994)**

The link between migration and the world city system was not, however, fully appreciated until Saskia Sassen's work. Although focusing upon social and economic 'polarisation' and the associated importation of low-waged workers, her core argument underlined the importance of labour as well as capital mobility. This may seem like a simple concept to grasp, but at the time migration was an undervalued feature of global city formation. Even Sassen, though, overlooked the 'professionalisation' facet of this, and has been rightly criticised for ignoring the native and migrant 'new middle class' and concentrating exclusively on the low-waged and low-skilled (Hamnett, 1994).

**Transnational City (Hannerz, 1996)**

Finally, the significance of the transnational perspective advanced in the mid to late 1990s lies in its emphasis on both the global and the local constituents of contemporary urbanity. The 'paradox of globalisation' is now a widely accepted notion, and urban geographers appreciate the real-world balance between local, regional, national, international and global influences.

### APPENDIX 3. European Migration Legislation

Agreement	Key Dates	Significant Aims / Implications
TREATY OF ROME	March 25 <sup>th</sup> 1957 (treaty signed) January 1 <sup>st</sup> 1968 (full implementation)	-The Treaty refers to an 'integrated European market', a 'common market' involving the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. -Key provisions: 48(2), 48(3) a/b/c, 51, 52.
SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT	February 17 <sup>th</sup> 1986 (act signed with set period for realisation)	-Art. 8a introduced the notion of an 'internal market', replacing the well-established notion of a 'common market' in the original EEC Treaty. The main practical differences between these two notions being the setting of a definite date for the completion of the 'internal market' (December 31 <sup>st</sup> 1992). -This act, therefore, put much more impetus into realising the initial goals of the Treaty of Rome.
SOCIAL CHARTER	1989 (majority acceptance)	-Key move towards establishing a unified EU labour market
TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION, (Maastricht)	February 7 <sup>th</sup> 1992 (treaty signed) November 1 <sup>st</sup> 1993 (full implementation)	-Freedom of movement, which in the early years of the 'common market' was confined to workers in paid employment, was made a general right in 1993. -Article 8a states: "Every citizen of the Union shall have the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States" -In broader terms, this act established the EU and the notion of EU citizenship
SCHENGEN CONVENTION <sup>168</sup>	June 14 <sup>th</sup> 1985 (basic agreement signed) June 19 <sup>th</sup> 1990 (full convention signed) July 1 <sup>st</sup> 1995 (full implementation)	-The Schengen Agreement and the Convention, together with the declarations and decisions adopted by the Schengen Executive Committee, make up what is known as the Schengen <i>acquis</i> . -Article 2.1 of the convention states: "Internal borders may be crossed at any point without any checks on persons being carried out". -Schengen provided a model for the whole of the EU, as Convey and Kupiszewski observed: "There is little doubt that the Schengen 'group' is setting standards for European migration policy" (1996, p. 318).
AMSTERDAM TREATY	June 17 <sup>th</sup> 1997 (treaty signed) May 1 <sup>st</sup> 1999 (full implementation)	-As part of the Treaty of Amsterdam, it was decided to incorporate the Schengen <i>acquis</i> into the European Union from May 1 <sup>st</sup> 1999. -The Amsterdam Treaty stipulates that: "All checks on persons, whether citizens of the Union or nationals of non-member countries, at the internal borders of the Union are to end".

<sup>168</sup> The UK has not, as yet, adopted this convention.

MEETING OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL (Tampere)	October 1999	<p>-With the Treaty of Amsterdam coming into force, it was agreed that there should be a common asylum and immigration policy, and a five-year programme was outlined.</p> <p>-Containing four key dimensions related to: asylum rights, human rights, smuggling / trafficking control, and country-of-origin partnerships, this marked the beginning of concerted internal policy harmonization. The aim being to present a united political front to those outside the EU.</p>
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## APPENDIX 4. The Questionnaire

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M. Sam Scott  
39 Rue de Babylone  
75007 PARIS  
Tel. 01 45 48 79 11  
Email. samscott78@yahoo.co.uk

To Whom It May Concern:

I write to you as a second year PhD student from the University of Sheffield (Department of Geography) who has just embarked upon an nine-month period of ESRC funded research here in France. The topic concerns the British expatriate community residing within Paris/Ile-de-France and is being supervised by Dr. Catherine Rhein, Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Universite de Paris 1, 191 rue Saint Jaques, 75005 Paris, Tel. 01 44 32 14 12, email: rhein@msh-paris.fr.

Titled 'British Expatriates in Paris: A Coherent Minority Community?' I am particularly interested in the extent to which the British remain distinct from their French hosts, with organisations such as yours vital constituents in this process of community maintenance. Allied to this I also intend to explore ways in which expatriate organisations foster integration between British and French citizens and institutions, something encapsulated by this years 'Festival Franco-Britannique'.

Crucially, at the time of writing I am aware of no other research projects documenting city-based British migrant communities. The only work already existing concentrates primarily upon the movement of British retirees to areas such as the Dordogne, Northern Italy and Spain.

With the support of the British Community Committee (BCC) I intend to examine the operation of British organisations, as well as to document their undoubted diversity across the Ile-de-France region. In attempting this somewhat ambitious task your co-operation in completing the ten-minute questionnaire enclosed would be greatly appreciated. Furthermore, a number of follow-up interviews will be conducted at a later stage and I would therefore be grateful if, at the end of the survey, you could indicate your willingness to be contacted in future.

I look forward to hearing from you or one of your colleagues, and have enclosed a stamp-addressed envelope.

Respectfully yours,

Sam Scott  
Doctoral Research Student

## British Community Survey Paris 2000/2001

Thank you in advance for taking time to complete the brief survey of British community facilities in Ile-de-France. Room is provided at the end should you require extra space for answering any of the questions, and on completion the survey should be returned in the stamp addressed envelope enclosed. If any problems arise or additional copies of the questionnaire are needed please don't hesitate to contact me. Furthermore, if required I will be more than happy to make available a summary of my findings.

Sam Scott

### A. Details:

#### A1. Details of Organisation:

Name .....

Year established .....

Address (*premises or office*) .....

.....

Telephone ..... Email .....

Web site (*if applicable*) .....

#### A2. Your Details:

Name .....

Position/role within organisation .....

Length of time in organisation .....

Contact address (*if different*) .....

.....

Telephone ..... Email .....

### B. Aims and Objectives:

#### B1. Why was your organisation first established?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### B2. What are its main aims and objectives today? (do you have any literature about your organisation that I might consult/purchase?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## C. Membership:

**C1a)** Does your organisation have any kind of membership scheme/policy ?

No

Yes

→ b) If Yes:

i. How much does membership cost per annum? \_\_\_\_\_

ii. How many members are there? \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Are non-members involved in activities and events:

NEVER INVOLVED

OCCASIONALLY AS GUESTS

ACTIVELY INVOLVED

OTHER

**C2.** What is the approximate attendance at:

a) Your largest annual event (*please give brief details*)

.....  
.....

b) Three other weekly or monthly events (*please give brief details*)

i. ....

ii. ....

iii. ....

**C3.** Can you rank the significance of the different types of expatriates who attend these events:

Types of Expatriates Attending Events	Overall Significance (1= <i>insignificant</i> / 5= <i>extremely significant</i> )	Gender Balance of Participants ( <i>please tick</i> )		
		Mixed	Mainly Female	Mainly Male
RETIREES				
MIDDLE AGE PERSONS				
YOUNG ADULTS				
CHILDREN / TEENAGERS				
FAMILIES <sup>†</sup>				

<sup>†</sup> If participation is usually by one parent and his/her child (rather than both parents), please indicate the gender balance of the parents that take part in the activities i.e. 'Mainly Mothers' or 'Mainly Fathers' should replace the 'Mainly Female' and 'Mainly Male' labels respectively.

**C4.** Please indicate the importance of the Anglophone (and native French) groups listed below in terms of participation in the activities of your organisation:

Expatriate Group	Significance (1=insignificant / 5=extremely significant)
BRITISH	
<i>English</i>	
<i>Scottish</i>	
<i>Welsh</i>	
<i>Northern Irish</i>	
IRISH	
AMERICAN / CANADIAN	
AUSTRALIAN / NEW ZEALANDER / SOUTH AFRICAN	
NATIVE FRENCH	

**C5.** How has the popularity of your organisation changed over the past few years?

- IN GENERAL THE SAME NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED IN OUR ACTIVITIES
- A LARGER NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE NOW INVOLVED IN OUR ACTIVITIES
- FEWER PEOPLE NOW SEEM TO BE INVOLVED IN OUR ACTIVITIES

**C6.** Is there a committee/group responsible for the co-ordination of these activities and events?

- No
- Yes

**C7.** How are activities and events funded?

PUBLIC MONEY:

- FRENCH GOVERNMENT
- BRITISH GOVERNMENT
- EU
- MEMBERSHIP FEES
- DONATIONS

OTHER (please specify) .....

**C8.** Are you registered as a voluntary association under the French law of 1901?

- No
- Yes

**C9.** Does your organisation employ any permanent staff on a regular basis (paid or voluntary)?

- No
- Yes

(please indicate approximately how many)

-PAID \_\_\_\_\_

-VOLUNTARY \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Activities and Events:**

**D1.** Please indicate the nature of the activities and events your organisation co-ordinates (you may tick more than one):

- |                              |                          |                     |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ART, DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC  | <input type="checkbox"/> | POLITICAL           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BUSINESS                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | RELIGIOUS           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CULTURAL                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | SUPPORT/COUNSELLING | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| EDUCATIONAL                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | SOCIAL              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| EX-SERVICE                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | SPORTING            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION  | <input type="checkbox"/> | YOUTH               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MOTHERS/WOMEN'S GROUP        | <input type="checkbox"/> | CHARITABLE          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OTHER (please specify) ..... |                          |                     |                          |
| .....                        |                          |                     |                          |

**D2.** Can you list the activities and events according to whether they are:

- i. Weekly: .....
- .....
- .....
- ii. Monthly: .....
- .....
- .....
- iii. Annual: .....
- .....
- .....
- iv. One-off events: .....
- .....
- .....

**D3.** Where do the majority of these take place?

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| OWN PREMISES                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SHARE WITH OTHER EXPATRIATE ORGANISATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| RENTED PREMISES                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MEMBERS HOME                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PUB, BAR OR CAFÉ                         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OTHER (please specify) .....             |                          |
| .....                                    |                          |

**D4.** Have you any links with other organisations?

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| No                              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Yes:                            |                          |
| BRITISH EXPATRIATE ORGANISATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BRITISH-BASED ORGANISATION      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FRENCH ORGANISATION             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OTHER EXPATRIATE ORGANISATION   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(please give details where appropriate)

.....

.....

.....

**E. Issues and Futures**

**E1. What major issues confront your organisation (you may tick more than one)?**

- FUNDING
- NEED TO APPEAL TO A WIDER AUDIENCE
- MORE HELP REQUIRED IN RUNNING/COORDINATING ACTIVITIES
- DECLINING NUMBER OF BRITISH MEMBERS
- UNABLE TO ATTRACT MORE FRENCH PARTICIPANTS
- INCREASING LOSS OF BRITISH IDENTITY WITHIN THE ORGANISATION
- OVER SUBSCRIPTION (TOO MANY MEMBERS)
- GENERATIONAL CHANGE/PROBLEMS ATTRACTING YOUNGER PEOPLE
- NEED FOR RE-EVALUATION OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
- POTENTIAL CHANGE IN DIRECTION OF ORGANISATION
- LACK OF ANY PERMANENT PREMISES
- OTHER (please specify) .....
- .....

**E2. As we move into the twenty-first century what changes are being planned or envisaged, and why?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

F. Additional Comments:

Please tick if you do not want to be contacted at a later stage

## APPENDIX 5. Anglophone Infrastructure

NB. Those organisations with 'bricks and mortar' premises in Ile-de-France are indicated with a \*

### 1. Religious organisations

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*St Mark's Anglican Church – Versailles	Yes	Yes
*St Michael's Anglican Church – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	Yes
*St George's Anglican Church – Paris 16 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	Yes
*The Scots Kirk Paris – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup> (Presbyterian)	Yes	Yes
*Holy Trinity Anglican Church - Maisons-Laffitte	Yes	No
*Saint Joseph's Church – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup> (English-speaking Catholic)	Yes	No
*Lycée Saint-Aspais – Fontainebleau	Yes	No
*Emmanuel Baptist Church – Rueil Malmaison (US/Anglophone)	No	No
*The American Cathedral – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup> (US/Anglophone)	No	Yes
*The American Church – Paris 7 <sup>th</sup> (US/Anglophone)	No	No
*St Peter's – Chantilly <sup>169</sup>	Yes	Yes
		8 BCC (5 returns) 3 Non BCC (1 return)

<sup>169</sup> Although BCC members, St Peter's Church and APARC (see 'Educational institutions') are located in the Chantilly region just outside Ile-de-France.

## 2. Educational institutions

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*British School of Paris – Croissy/Bougival	Yes	Yes
British School of Paris Society	No	Yes
*College Franco-Britannique – Paris 14 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
*The British Institute – Paris 7 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
The Open University, Paris	Yes	Yes
*American School of Paris – St-Cloud	No	No
*International School of Paris – Paris 16 <sup>th</sup>	No	Yes
*The Lycée International – St-Germain-en-Laye	No	Yes
*Sections Internationales – Sevres	No	Yes
*Anglophone Section – Fontainebleau	No	No
*Ecole Internationale – Marne la Vallée	No	No
*The Irish College – Paris 5 <sup>th</sup>	No	No
APARC (Association des parents Anglophones de la Region de Chantilly)	Yes	No
Parenting Plus	No	No
		5 BCC (2 returns) 9 Non BCC (4 returns)

## 3. Charitable bodies

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*The English Language Library for the Blind – Paris 17 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
Alcoholics Anonymous	Yes	No
TOC H Association	Yes	No
The Salvation Army	Yes	No
SOS Help	Yes	Yes
The Victoria Home	Yes	No
E.N. VOL. (Equipes Nouvelles de Volontaires)	Yes	No
The British Charitable Fund	Yes	Yes
F.A.A.C.T.S.	No	Yes
*Hertford British Hospital – Levallois-Perret	Yes	No
SPAN (special needs Anglophone parents network)	No	Yes
		9 BCC (2 returns) 2 Non BCC (2 returns)

#### 4. Official representation

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*British Embassy – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
*British Council – Paris 7 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
*British Consulate – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
*British Tourist Authority – Paris 9 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	No
4 BCC (0 returns)		

#### 5. Professional/business associations

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*Franco-British Chamber of Commerce – Paris 8 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	Yes
The Association of British Accountants	Yes	No
The Institute of Electrical Engineers	Yes	No
The Institute of Management	Yes	Yes
The Institute of Directors	Yes	No
The Institution of Civil Engineers	Yes	Yes
Chartered Institute of Marketing	No	Yes
The British Luncheon (1916)	Yes	Yes
British Freemasons in France	Yes	No
International Chamber of Commerce	No	No
Foreign Press Association	No	No
8 BCC (4 returns) 3 Non BCC (1 return)		

#### 6. Umbrella organisations

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
British Community Committee (BCC)	Yes	Yes
ELSA France (The English Language Schools Association)	No	No
COBISEC (Council of British Independent Schools in the European Communities)	No	No
ECIS (European Council of International Schools)	No	No
1 BCC (1 return) 3 None BCC (0 returns)		



## 7. Clubs and societies

### 7.1 Ex-service

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*The Royal British Legion – Paris 9 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	Yes
Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve Association	Yes	Yes
The Royal Air Forces Association	Yes	No
3 BCC (2 returns)		

### 7.2 Mothers/women

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
Message	Yes	No
*The British and Commonwealth Women's Association – Paris 16 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	Yes
Le WIC de Paris - International Women's club	Yes	Yes
WICE (Women's Institute for Continuing Education)	No	No
Paris Professional Women's Network	No	No
National Women's Help Group	No	No
3 BCC (2 returns) 3 Non BCC (0 returns)		

### 7.3 Political

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
The Labour Association	Yes	No
The British Liberal Democrats	Yes	No
The British Conservative Association in France	Yes	Yes
3 BCC (1 return)		

**7.4 Children and Young Adults**

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
British Guides	Yes	No
British Scouts	Yes	No
Cardew Club	Yes	No
New to Paris	No	Yes
		3 BCC (0 returns) 1 Non BCC (1 return)

**7.5 Sport**

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
*British Cricket Club – Thoiry	Yes	No
*SAC (Standard Athletic Club) – Meudon	Yes	Yes
British Rugby Club of Paris	Yes	Yes
Paris Gaels	No	No
		3 BCC (2 returns) 1 Non BCC (0 returns)

**7.6 Cultural**

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
Royal Society of St. George	Yes	Yes
The Caledonian Society	Yes	Yes
The Paris Welsh Society	Yes	Yes
Association France-Grande-Bretagne	Yes	No
Association Franco-Ecossaise	Yes	No
The Clan Macleod Society of France	Yes	Yes
English Speaking Union	Yes	Yes
Association Linguistique et Culturelle Franco-Britannique	No	No
Pointe Culture Internationale	No	No
		7 BCC (5 returns) 2 Non BCC (0 returns)

**7.7 Alumni**

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
The Oxford Society	Yes	No
The Cambridge Society	Yes	Yes
Edinburgh Alumni	Yes	Yes
		3 BCC (2 returns)

**7.8 Theatre, Arts, Literature and Comedy**

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
Royal Scottish Country Dance Society	Yes	Yes
Royal Academy of Dancing	Yes	No
Royal Schools of Music	Yes	Yes
Paris Decorative and Fine Arts Society	Yes	Yes
The International Players	Yes	No
Dear Conjunction Theatre Company	Yes	Yes
Drama Ties Theatre Company	No	Yes
Glass House Theatre Company	No	Yes
On Stage Theatre Company	No	No
World Wide Act	No	No
Laughing Matters in Paris (LMIP)	No	Yes
Live Poets Society	No	Yes
Paris Poetry Circle	No	No
Philosophy Café in English	No	No
Paris Salon Writers Support Group	No	No
		6 BCC (4 returns)
		9 Non BCC (4 returns)

## 8. Other

NAME	BCC MEMBER?	RETURNED USABLE SURVEY?
The Paris Garden Guild	No	No
Paris Walking Tours	No	No
Les Amis du Jardin Shakespeare du pré Catalan (British garden in the <i>bois de Boulogne</i> )	Yes	No
Pont-des-Arts social/picnic club	No	No
Cercle International de l'ARC (conversation exchange)	No	No
Rotary Club of Paris	No	No
Musée-Atelier Roy Adzak (international art space)	No	No
British European Centre	No	No
		1 BCC (0 returns) 7 Non BCC (0 returns)

## 9. Expatriate Media (not part of organisational survey)

### Living in France:

A British owned magazine targeting Anglophone professionals and families new to Paris. Tends to focus on education, housing, finance, and other practical issues.

### FUSAC (French-USA Contacts):

This is an English-language classified paper, containing information on employment, housing, expatriate services and language courses. Freely available across Paris, over 60,000 copies printed each fortnight.

### Irish Eyes:

This Irish-European cultural magazine is distributed freely across Paris and contains listing for English-language events as well as articles with an French, Irish or Anglophone feel.

### Paris Voice:

The expatriate cultural magazine is freely available and claims to reach over 150,000 English-speaking Parisians. It markets itself as 'The only arts and entertainment magazine for English-speaking Paris'.

### Time Out:

Produces a free guide to Paris every quarter, with a print run of 250,000. There is also a weekly Time Out section in the back of the French listings magazine 'Pariscope'.

### Where Paris:

A US owned magazine focusing on arts, shopping and entertainment.

### This City:

US owned quarterly, looking at high fashion, art and culture

### The News:

Established in 1987 this is now France's largest English language newspaper. British-owned and orientated, it mainly caters for expatriates in central and southern France, although it is available from certain newsagents in Paris and Ile-de-France.

## 10. Expatriate Commerce (not part of organisational survey)

### **The main British Pubs in Ile-de-France are:**

- The Oval and the Frog and Rosbif in the 2<sup>nd</sup>
- The Auld Alliance and the Pure Malt in the 4<sup>th</sup>
- The Fifth, Bombardier and Long Hop in the 5<sup>th</sup>
- The Mazet and Frog and Princess in the 6<sup>th</sup>
- The Freedom, Bowler and Cricketer in the 8<sup>th</sup>.
- The Big Ben in Neuilly
- The Bitter End in St-Germain-en-Laye

### **The main Anglophone book and video shops in Ile-de-France are:**

- WH Smiths and Galignani in the 1<sup>st</sup>
- Brentano's in the 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Shakespeare and Co. and the Abbey Bookshop in the 5<sup>th</sup>
- Prime Time, Village Voice, Tea and Tattered Pages, San Francisco Book Company, and Children's English Language Learning Centre in the 6<sup>th</sup>
- Reels on Wheels in the 15<sup>th</sup>
- Prime Time in the 16<sup>th</sup>

### **The main British food shops in Ile-de-France are:**

- Pickwick's in the 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Marks and Spencer in the 4<sup>th</sup>
- Marks and Spencer in the 9<sup>th</sup>
- Castle Market in St-Germain-en-Laye

**BCC - Social Events Diary****MARCH**

Saturday 24th A U E F Regionalization in Youth Training at 16 00 14 rue de Madrid (Salle 201)

Saturday 24th R C S D S Paris Branch "Grand Bal Masqué" at the American Church 20 00 to 24 00 for Reservations : 01 39 92 01 21

Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday to the end of April Dear Conjunction Theatre Company presents - THE DINNER GAME at 19.00 at the Sudden Theatre, 14 bis rue Saint Isaure 75018 PARIS

Sunday 25th Reservations 01 42 62 35 00 Mothering Sunday

Tuesday 27th F B C C 1 - Réduire les charges sociales pour mieux motiver les salariés - from 8 30 to 10.00

Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> April MY FAIR LADY presented by The International Players at Salle de Fete l.e Pecq Reservations 01 39 76 79 92

Until Monday 16<sup>th</sup> April The British Council presents Sir John Soane Neo Classical Architect of the Bank of England at Les Archives Nationales 87 rue Vieille du Temple 75003 PARIS

Friday 30th

Saturday 31st

**APRIL**

Sunday 1st

Sunday 1st

Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup>

Wednesday 4th

Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> to Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> Saturday 7thSunday 8<sup>th</sup> - Tuesday 15th Monday 9th

Sunday 15th Monday 16th

Tuesday 17th

The Royal Society of St George, The Caledonian Society and The Welsh Society - Spring Golf Meeting	Saturday 21st	S A C - Hockey Tournament Information 01 46 26 16 09
Reservations 06 07 51 08 24	Thursday 26 <sup>th</sup>	Oxford Society - Constituency Meeting
The British Council Paris Book sale for Children	<b>MAY</b>	
	Tuesday 1st	Public Holiday : Labour Day
	Tuesday 1st	Caledonian Society Afternoon of Music and Dancing in the Shakespeare Garden Reservations 01 47 70 67 71
B C W A Charity Walk Reservations 01 47 20 50 91	Friday 4 <sup>th</sup> to Sunday 20 <sup>th</sup>	Royal Academy of Dancing Examination Session in France
Passion Sunday - St George's Church Parish A G M after the 10 30 Mass	Tuesday 8th	Public Holiday 1945 Anniversary
F B C C I - Une nouvelle profession : le salarié libéral de l'emploi vers l'activité from 8 30 to 10 00	Wednesday 9th	St George's Church Talent Night from 19 00
Reservations 01 53 30 81 31	Thursday 10th	PADFAS - City of Bath : life in 18 <sup>th</sup> century Bath presented by G Turner at Institut Polonais 31 rue Jean Goujon 75008 PARIS Reservations 01 45 03 16 19
A F E at 18.00 Monsieur Jean Berton speaking about Ian Crichton-Smith	Monday 14th	Toc H Senior Citizens - tea at St Michael's Church given by Toc H
Reservations 01 42 22 30 78 Paris School Holidays	Tuesday 15th	British Luncheon
Caledonian Society Burns Supper	Friday 16th	In aid of Scots Kirk Development Fund a concert & Reception at the Residenc Reservations 01 45 03 16 19
Reservations 01 39 58 16 18	Tuesday 24 <sup>th</sup>	Public Holiday : Ascension
St George's Church Holy Week and Easter	Monday 28th	B C C Quarterly Meeting at St Georges Church 18.30
Toc H Senior Citizens - tea at St Michael's Church given by St Joseph's Church	Thursday 31st	Oxford Society Reception
Easter Day		
Public Holiday: Easter Monday		
British luncheon		

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**APPENDIX 7. Interviewee Profiles**

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**TYPE 1: Established British Families (8)****Cecil Hobbs**

Now in his early 70's Cecil has lived in the western suburbs of Ile-de-France for the past forty years. He is married to a British woman and has three children: one lives in Paris, one in America and the other in the UK. Cecil was born in India, educated in Britain and was moved to Paris with his company at an early stage of his architectural career.

**Mary Hobbs**

Mary is also in her 70's and was quite happy to follow Cecil overseas. She was also born outside the UK, in Singapore.

**Angela Prenderville**

Angela is a housewife in her late 50's married to a successful British businessman. They have two grown up children: one still lives in Paris, and the other is at university in the UK. She has lived in the 7<sup>th</sup> arrondissement for the past twenty-five years, and sent her children to a nearby bi-lingual school.

**Jane Hartley**

Jane has spent two substantial periods of time in Ile-de-France, interrupted by her husband's international career-path. This latest move was his last, and they have been living in a large house in Le Vésinet for over ten years. The Hartleys have two grown-up children, educated at the British School in Croissy and at a combination of UK boarding schools.

**Edward Ellis**

Edward is retired, but does some consultancy for the international organisation he used to work for. He moved to the western suburbs from Strasbourg over thirty years ago following a job offer, and has four grown-up children.

**Rose Ellis**

Rose 'followed' Edward first to Strasbourg and then to Paris. She looked after the children whilst he was at work, and the four of them went to a mixture of French and bi-lingual schools because of the restricted choice in the 1960s. Two now live and work in Britain, one in France and the other in Africa. Rose was born in China, but received a British education.

**Harold Lloyd**

Now retired, Harold moved to Paris in the 1960s because of his job as an accountant, and has lived in the western suburbs ever since. He met and married an American woman and their four children have been to various international, British and bi-lingual schools. Two are now working, one in the USA and one in South America, and two are at UK universities.

**Francis Jenkins**

Francis is in his mid-80's and is married to a British woman; they have no children. He was sent to Paris by his company before the second world war and returned there to work shortly afterwards. He lived in central Paris but moved to a larger house in the suburbs upon retirement.



**TYPE 2: Young British Families (3)****Rupert Burgess**

Rupert is in his 40's and married to a British woman; they have three children. He was sent to Ile-de-France over five years ago by his company, and is now self-employed, working from his home in Croissy. Rupert took this decision to become self-employed in order to avoid uprooting his children. All went to the British school at Croissy: one is still there, one is at university in the UK and the other works in Paris, but lives at home. When his youngest child leaves school, Rupert is undecided as to whether he and his wife will remain in Ile-de-France.

**Nick Giles**

Nick is in his late 40's and has lived in the western suburbs for just over a year, having been transferred by the British army. Prior to this he spent 14 years in Germany, and comes originally from a working class neighbourhood of Birmingham.

**Laura Giles**

Nick's wife Laura does not work, she looks after their three children instead. All are at the British school. Both Nick and Laura see their stay in Paris as short to medium-term.

**TYPE 3: Professionals (6)****Hannah Williams**

Hannah is in her early 30's, has lived in central Paris for three years, and expects to move again within two. She was sent there as part of her diplomatic career with the British foreign office, and works at the Paris embassy. Hannah is married and is expecting her first child, her husband followed her to France and does not work.

**Sarah Young**

Sarah is in her 40's and has lived in Paris for five years in a large prestigious apartment. With a father in the British forces, she grew up abroad and went to a combination of international and boarding schools. She met her British husband whilst working in the Far East, and they moved to London shortly afterwards. He was asked to establish an office for his company in Paris, and they hope to return to London once the office is fully operational. Sarah had to sacrifice her own career to make the move possible, but has since set up a consultancy firm.

**Mathew Cullen**

Matt is a lawyer in his late 20's and has a fiancé in London; they meet up every fortnight via Eurostar. He was transferred to Paris by his law firm in order to acquire essential European experience and has been there for two years. This is Mathew's second spell in the city, and he has also worked in Singapore. He intends to return to London within the year to live with his partner, as she refuses to sacrifice her own career.

**Greg Dawson**

Greg is in his early 30's, and is living in the 16<sup>th</sup> arrondissement with his Siberian partner and work colleague. He is an economic consultant at the OECD, and before this worked for the UN in Vienna. Having been in Paris

for four years he has no real commitment to the city, and although he loves France would be happy to move elsewhere if his career dictated.

**Kirsty Carter**

Kirsty is in her early 30's and single. She has lived in Paris for two years and works as a European financial advisor for a British company based in London. The hours are long, but Kirsty finds the work rewarding and enjoys the lifestyle that this affords her. For the time being Kirsty is happy in France, but believes that she will eventually move on.

**Duncan Stevenson**

Duncan runs his own business from his large and prestigious apartment in the 8<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, and has been living and working there for eight years. He moved originally because of his employer, first to London, then Luxembourg, before eventually settling in Paris. As a child, Duncan was always moving, and spent time in Paris, Nigeria, Greece, the USA and Canada. He is divorced and has no children.

**TYPE 4: Graduates (4)**

**Michael Cook**

Michael is in his mid-twenties, and moved to Paris immediately after graduating from his French degree. Without any prior employment, he used contacts from his year abroad to get work in a British pub. Michael is single and lives in a small shared apartment in the 18<sup>th</sup> arrondissement. Recently he has changed jobs, and is looking to progress career-wise, either in Paris or London.

**Peter Staunton**

Peter is in his early 20's, and moved to Paris with his Scottish girlfriend after they both graduated with language degrees. They met in their year abroad in southern France, and this was when they decided that they would return. Peter enrolled on a postgraduate course in Paris and having completed this, is now looking to begin a career in international journalism or business.

**Louise Hudson**

Louise moved to Paris after completing a French degree, and was enticed by the 'taster' she received whilst on a university year abroad. She lives with her British boyfriend in a small rented apartment east of Bastille, and works as a bi-lingual secretary for an international law firm. Having been in Paris for 18 months, she intends to return to London in the near future. This is not her first time in France, she lived there for a few years as a child because of her father's career.

**Ian Lawrence**

Ian, like Louise, is a language graduate in his mid 20's. He works as an office junior in a large transnational company, having completed a French postgraduate business degree. The job he is in is seen as a temporary stop-gap, and Ian is prepared to return to the UK to begin a professional career.

**TYPE 5: Bohemians (6)****Alexander Evans**

Alexander is single, in his late 40's, and owns an apartment in Paris where he has lived for the past twenty five years. He moved because of his love of France, having graduated with a language degree from Oxford. A teacher at first, Alexander is now a self-employed translator and freelance journalist. He is committed to Paris, loves the city and has no intention to return.

**Oliver Jackson**

Oliver is single, in his 50's and part of the Anglophone clergy in Paris. He had always wanted to live in the city, and a move was made possible through a church-related research post. Like Alexander, he speaks good French and has a mixed circle of friends.

**Brian Wayne**

Brian is single, in his 50's and an actor/writer. He also does some translation work, and in his spare time organises a regular Anglophone event. Having graduated in French, Brian spent time in London before moving to Paris. He has lived in the city for 35 years.

**Gary Kelly**

Gary is single, in his early 30's and teaches English to French businessmen and women. He lives alone in a small rented apartment and has been in Paris for the last decade. In his spare time he is a musician and writer, although he hasn't as yet found fame, and so is unable to pursue these activities on a full time basis. Gary intends to stay indefinitely in Paris.

**Rosalyn Payne**

Rosalyn is an artist in her mid-40's and has been living in Paris for 18 years. She came initially as a postgraduate with the intention of returning but met an American man and has stayed ever since. She works part-time at the British embassy as a locally-employed member of staff.

**Deborah White**

Deborah is in her late 50's and has a British partner, they have no children. She is a bi-lingual secretary, and before this was a French teacher in the UK. She moved initially to Lyon and then eventually to Paris, where she has lived for the past 21 years.

**TYPE 6: Mixed Relationship Movers (9)****Marie Mackenzie**

Marie is in her mid 40's and has lived in Paris for the past 20 years with her French husband. She arrived in the city via the Cote d'Azur as a tri-lingual secretary, and now has her own successful PR company. Her children go to a French school and French is spoken at home.

**Sian Davies**

Sian is 27 and has a long term French partner, whom she met whilst living in Fontainebleau. There she worked as a secretary at the international business school, but when her temporary contract ended returned to her native Wales. Shortly afterwards, Sian made the decision to move permanently to Paris to give the relationship a chance. She has lived in the

city for the past two years, and works as a secretary in an international research institute. Her partner has a child from a previous marriage.

### **Steven Morley**

Steven met his French partner whilst teaching English in Helsinki. After spending five years there, they decided to move to Paris where his wife's family live. He is an English teacher, in his mid 30's, and although they have lived in France for two and a half years, he struggles with the language. They have two very young children.

### **Rebecca Coleman**

Rebecca has lived in Paris for 23 years, working as a bi-lingual secretary at the OECD. Before this she lived in Geneva, and it was here that she met her French husband. They are both in their late 40s, and their children went to French schools.

### **Charlotte Mills**

Charlotte is 51 and came to Paris originally on a university year abroad. During this time she met her French-Moroccan partner, and they married a year later after her graduation. She then moved in with him and began her thirty-year career as an English language teacher. They have one son who went to the local French school and lives in Paris.

### **Richard King**

Richard is in his 50's and has lived in Paris with his French wife for the past 22 years. He works as a university lecturer and is a writer in his spare time, publishing in both English and French. He has one daughter, who went to the local *lycée*, and although a committed Francophile, Richard believes that it is important she experiences university life in the UK.

### **Elizabeth Barrett**

Elizabeth is in her late 30's and moved to Paris as a tri-lingual secretary 14 years ago. Soon after her arrival she met her French husband, and they now have two children, who go to French state schools in their local suburban neighbourhood west of Paris. Her husband speaks only limited English.

### **Fred Owen**

Fred is now retired from his job as a sales assistant, and is able to devote all of his free time to art. In fact he met his (now estranged) French wife whilst at art school in London, and after graduating they decided to move to Paris. He has lived in the city for 42 years, but will shortly be moving permanently to his *résidence secondaire* in Normandy.

### **Wendy Morgan**

Wendy is 56, and has lived in Paris with her French husband for 35 years. They met whilst she was at university in France and married within the year. She works as a government translator, and they have one son who speaks only very basic English, having been educated and socialised entirely in a French milieu.

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**APPENDIX 8. Interview Schedule**


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<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Name, where from originally, university, family over here, occupation, length of time in Paris, ability to speak French...</p> <p>Attraction v Escape</p>	<p><b>Personal</b></p> <p><b>A or E</b></p>
<p><b>HISTORY OF MIGRATION</b></p> <p>How did you come to be living in Paris- other countries/Holidays in France...?</p> <p>On arrival did you find you settled in quite easily, or was it difficult at first? If so was there any support available?</p> <p>Have you and most British people you know integrated well into Parisian life? Has living in Paris changed much over the years?</p> <p>How did you find your house in Paris when you arrived? Have you moved since then, and if so why?</p> <p>Possibly returning home to Britain/what would you miss about Paris?</p>	<p><b>Migration Biography</b></p>
	<p><b>Settling in</b></p>
	<p><b>Integrating</b></p>
	<p><b>Housing</b></p>
	<p><b>Return Home</b></p>

<p><b>IDENTITY/BELONGING</b></p> <p>Do you see yourself as French/Parisian? Has this changed at all over the course of your stay?</p> <p>Would you still label yourself as a British or an Expatriate? Has this changed in any way?</p> <p>What about the debate about the rise in the number of people who see themselves as European or International, would you count yourself as one of these?</p> <p>With the same language and in many respects culture, do you see the Americans, Irish etc... as similar/easier to get on with?</p> <p>Where do you refer to as Home?</p>	<p><b>French/Parisian</b></p> <p><b>British EXPATRIATE</b></p> <p><b>New Identities</b></p> <p><b>Home</b></p>
<p><b>PUBLIC BRITISH COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>Do you belong to any specifically British organisation here in Paris? How did you come to be a member? Did you find you fitted in immediately.</p> <p>In what ways are these organisations important to you-support/friendship/integrate... What do you do there, what do you talk about, who do you meet?</p> <p>Before coming to Paris were you a member of any organisations, do you think there's any difference between one's in France and Britain? What about Francophone societies, have you considered joining any of these?</p> <p>Do you think there's more scope for co-operation between British and French organisations?</p>	<p><b>Membership</b></p> <p><b>Performing Britishness</b></p> <p><b>Universal phenomenon?</b></p> <p><b>Franco-British co-op</b></p>

<p><b>SECOND GENERATION ISSUE</b></p> <p>If children are evident discuss the need to ensure that some aspect of Britishness is retained – particularly the role of schooling (different scales of English education), language at home, holidays back to UK, university in UK...</p> <p>Why does all this matter? Would you have been happy to see your children sent to a French university?</p> <p>Has where you lived been influenced in anyway by the schooling on offer in the area?</p>	
<p><b>PRIVATE BRITISHNESS</b></p> <p>In terms of your work environment, what is the language you work in, do you have any British colleagues, do you socialise after work...</p> <p>Is English the main language spoken at home, is this important? What about when friends come around? How significant are French contacts to you?</p> <p>In terms of the media (TV/paper/radio) you consult are French or British sources the most significant. Are you aware of/do you use any expatriate publications?</p> <p>What about British commerce such as the bookshops, video stores and pubs.</p> <p>Do you place significant importance on national sporting events? When does being British in France become most important to you.</p>	<b>Work</b>
	<b>Home/friends</b>
	<b>Media and commerce</b>
	<b>SPORT – an instantiation</b>

<p><b>TRANSNATIONAL LINKS</b></p> <p>Do you still keep in contact with friend and relatives in the UK? (email/telephone/write)  How often do you go back, why do you back?  How often do they come here to visit?</p> <p>Are you still eligible to vote in the UK, is this important?  Do you still own property in the UK.  Do you miss anything about Britain?</p>	<p><b>Friends/Return</b></p> <p><b>Vote and Property</b></p>
<p><b>CONCLUDE</b></p> <p>What would you say to those people who argue that the French and British are to all intent and purpose the same?</p> <p>What about those who feel that the French are completely alien, and that there's no way in which they will ever fit in?</p> <p>Are there any times when you genuinely feel French?, what about the times that you feel most patriotic towards Britain?  What are the worst things about Britain and what are the worst things about France?/May want to ask about best as well.</p> <p>On balance question  Change over time question</p>	<p><b>Differences</b></p> <p><b>Feelings of French/British</b></p> <p><b>Balance of British/French</b></p>

Thanks for you time.  
Use of pseudonym.  
END.



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**APPENDIX 9. International Passenger Survey, 1990 to 2000**


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Country of last or next residence

United Kingdom  
Thousands

	All Countries		European Union		France	
	Grossed	St err %	Grossed	St err %	Grossed	St err %
<b>INFLOW</b>						
1990	266.8	4	70.6	12	19.2	25
1991	266.5	5	75.6	12	14.8	27
1992	215.9	5	72.2	12	14.6	27
1993	213.4	5	56.2	11	4.7	35
1994	253.2	5	78.1	11	10.9	31
1995	245.5	5	71.3	11	19.1	22
1996	272.2	5	82.3	11	11.0	25
1997	284.6	5	91.9	12	26.3	28
1998	332.4	4	96.2	10	16.8	25
1999	354.1	5	90.5	12	22.9	22
2000	364.4	4	90.2	11	23.7	26
<b>OUTFLOW</b>						
1990	230.8	5	60.0	12	16.4	25
1991	238.9	5	71.7	11	20.4	25
1992	227.0	5	50.8	11	10.5	32
1993	215.9	5	67.4	11	14.8	23
1994	190.8	5	55.2	12	11.9	25
1995	191.6	5	54.8	12	12.5	27
1996	216.1	6	71.8	16	14.6	25
1997	224.5	5	69.6	13	17.5	32
1998	198.9	6	60.0	14	11.7	30
1999	245.3	5	80.0	11	19.8	27
2000	277.6	5	83.3	11	18.9	25
<b>BALANCE</b>						
1990	+36.0		+10.6		+2.8	
1991	+27.6		+3.9		-5.6	
1992	-11.1		+12.5		+4.1	
1993	-2.5		-11.2		-10.1	
1994	+62.4		+22.9		-1.0	
1995	+53.9		+16.4		+6.6	
1996	+56.0		+10.5		-3.7	
1997	+60.1		+22.4		+8.8	
1998	+133.5		+36.2		+5.1	
1999	+108.7		+10.4		+3.1	
2000	+86.8		+6.9		+4.9	

Source: National Statistics, 2002