

Jeremy Johns

Public Local Government

January 2023

Objectives

Public Local Government



- L'objective de ce cours est de familiarisé les étudiants avec la terminologie anglaise des gouvernements locaux...
- ... et **non** d'assurer un cours de politique comparée
- maîtriser le vocabulaire de spécialité dans ce domaine

Objectives



Public Local Government

- Maîtriser le vocabulaire de spécialité dans ce domaine
- Origins of the local governments (traditions and historical forms of development)
- Diverse and different arrangements or designs of local authorities in terms of scale, structure, tasks, as well as in terms of their relations with regional and national levels of authority

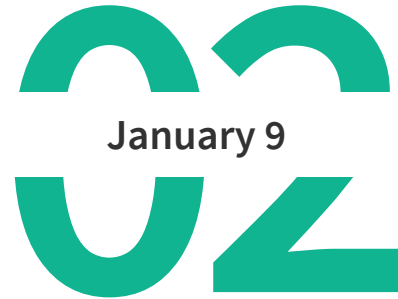
4 sessions (each of 3 hours)

General Plan



January 6

Introduction
Local Government ?
Characteristics
Comparison
(Vocabulary)



January 9

Grammar Revision
Past Simple v Present
Perfect
The Passive Voice

Research Objectives



February 6

Guided Research
Document.

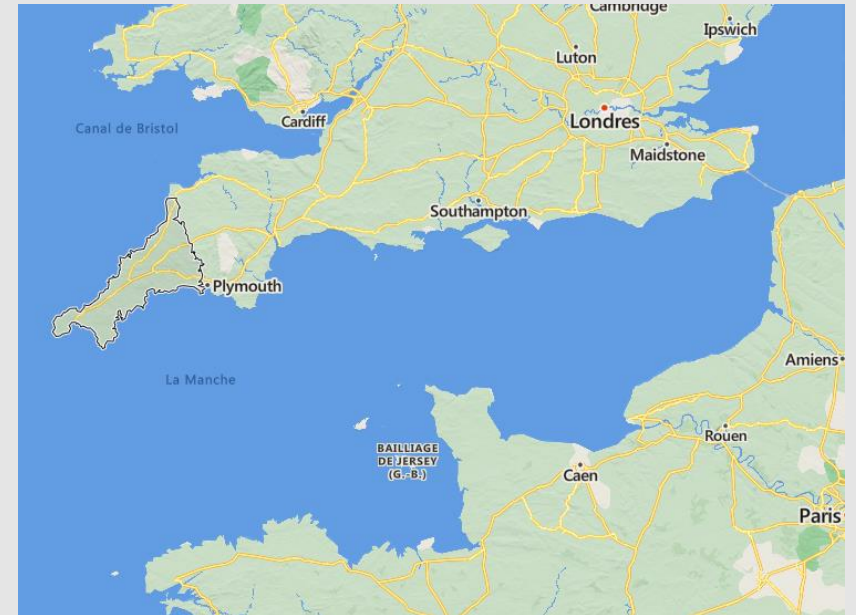


February 7

Evaluations ?
Individual
Presentations

Jeremy JOHNS

- Originally from Cornwall (England)
- Lived in Australia for 10 years
- Have lived in France since 2010
- BSc : International Relations
- MSc : Social Research Methods
- PhD : “Multi-level Elections in Western Europe”



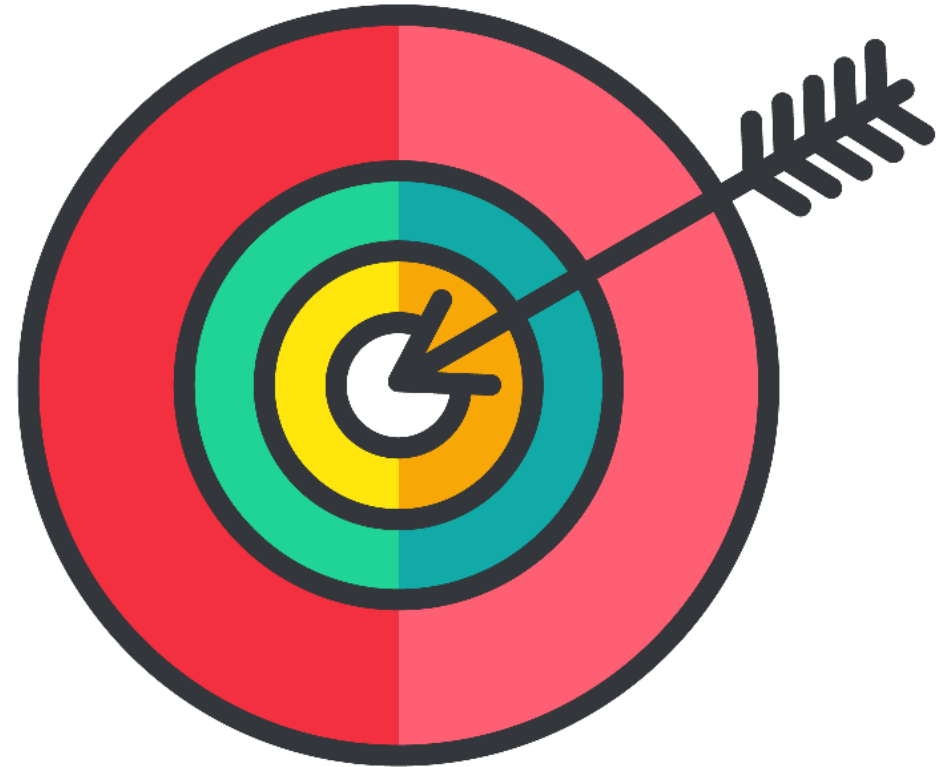
What about you ?

- Where are you from ? (Town, Region, Country)
 - What is your experience of Local Government ?
 - Have you lived in a different country ?
 - Is French your native language ?
 - etc...
-
- 10 minutes to prepare a 60 second 'presentation' (about 100 words)

Evaluations

Individual / Group ?

- Vocabulary
- Grammar
- Written
- Oral + Pronunciation
- When ? Final Session (February 7)



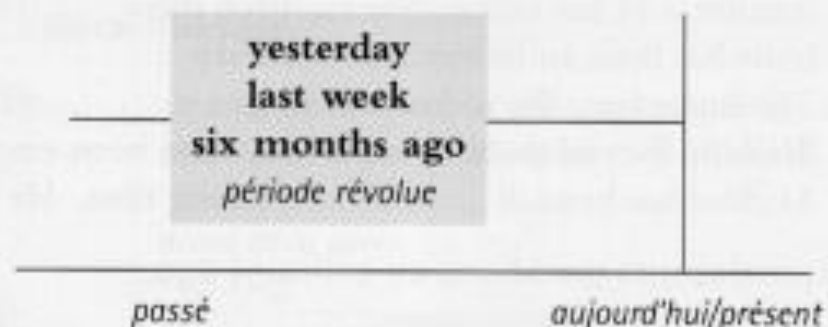
Present Perfect Or Past Simple ?

January 2023

Le PAST SIMPLE (**arrived/saw/was** etc.) s'emploie pour parler d'une période révolue (**yesterday / last week** etc.).

PAST SIMPLE + période révolue

We arrived	yesterday. last week, at 3 o'clock. in 2002. six months ago.
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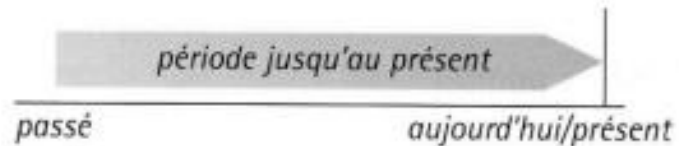


On n'emploie pas le PRESENT PERFECT (**have arrived / have done / have been** etc.) pour parler d'une période révolue:

- I **saw** Paula **yesterday**. (et non pas I have seen)
- Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (et non pas Where have you been)
- We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (et non pas We haven't had)
- 'What **did** you **do last night**?' 'I **stayed** at home.'
- William Shakespeare **lived from 1564 to 1616**. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

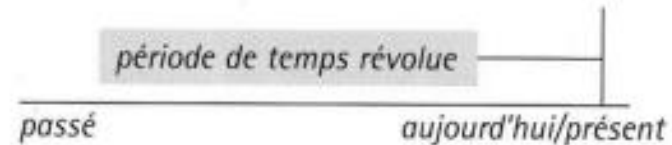
PRESENT PERFECT

- I **have lost** my key.
(je ne l'ai toujours pas retrouvée)
- Ben **has gone** home.
(il n'est pas là maintenant)
- Have you seen** Kate?
(où est-elle maintenant?)



PAST SIMPLE

- mais* I **lost** my key **last week**.
- mais* Ben **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
- mais* **Did you see** Kate **on Saturday**?



- Have you ever been** to Spain?
(dans votre vie, jusqu'au moment où l'on parle)
- My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
(et il en écrit toujours)
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.
- We **'ve lived** in Singapore for six years.
Nous vivons à Singapour depuis six ans.

- mais* **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
Êtes-vous allé en Espagne l'année passée?
- mais* Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
(mais il est mort depuis longtemps et n'écrit plus)
- mais* The letter **didn't arrive** **yesterday**.
- mais* We **lived** in Glasgow for six years, but now we live in Singapore.
Nous avons vécu six ans à Glasgow, mais maintenant nous vivons à Singapour.

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The Passive Voice

J a n u a r y 2 0 2 3



Compare the active and passive forms :

Somebody cleans **the office** every day

(active form)

The office is cleaned every day

(passive form)

le bureau est nettoyé tous les jours

Somebody cleaned **the office** yesterday

(active form)

The office was cleaned yesterday

(passive form)

le bureau a été nettoyé hier

The Passive – MUCH more common in English than in French

The Passive is formed with

BE + Past Participle

(« exactly » as in French : être + participe passé)

PRESENT SIMPLE

am / is / are

cleaned

PAST SIMPLE

was / were

cleaned

In French, instead of the passive voice, « *on* » is often used...

- on nettoie ...
- on a construit...

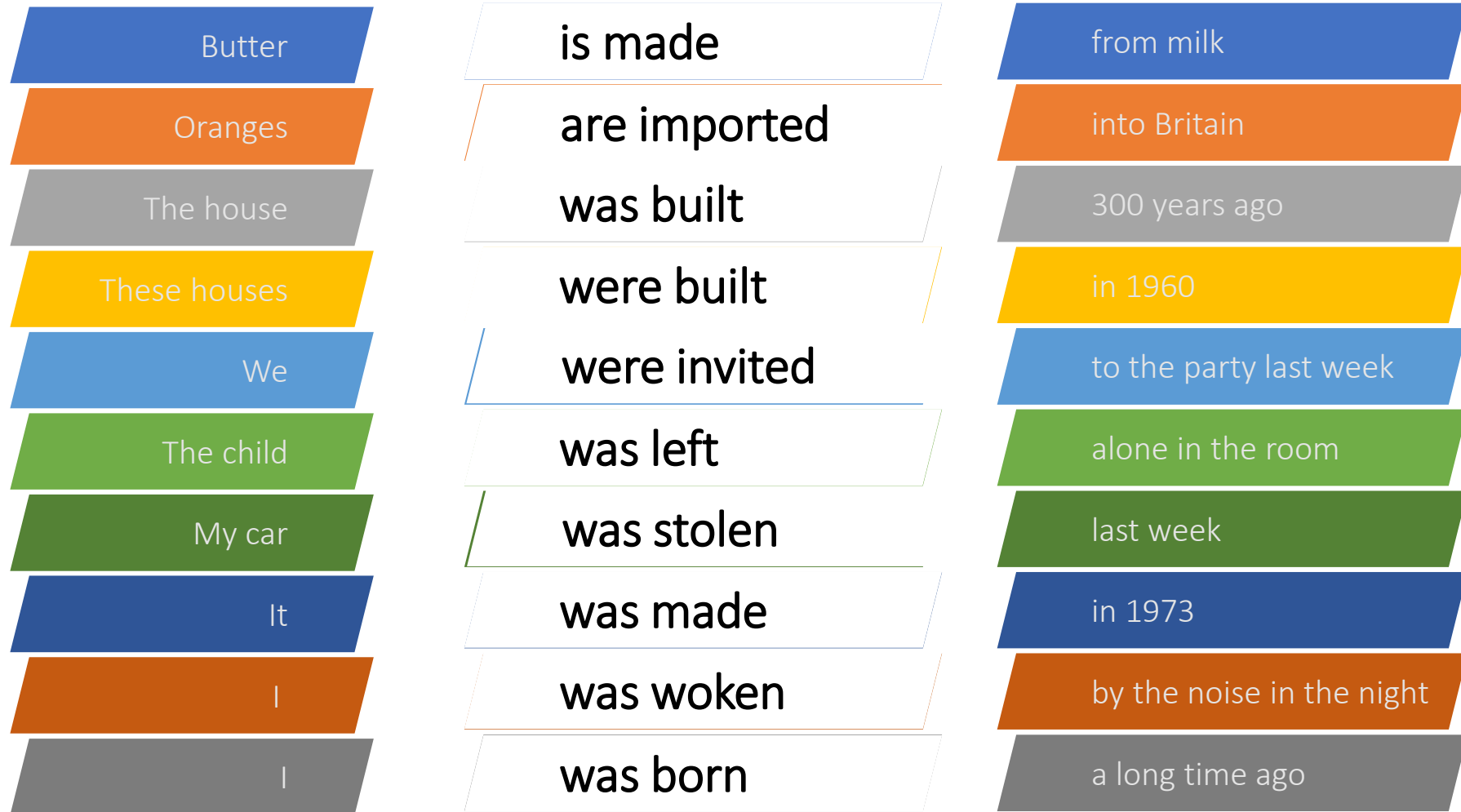
or, you use a reflexive verb

NOTE – Past Participle = -ed for regular verbs ; or « Column 3 » for irregular verbs (done / built / etc)

Some examples...

Butter	<i>(to make)</i>	from milk
Oranges	<i>(to import)</i>	into Britain
The house	<i>(to build)</i>	300 years ago
These houses	<i>(to build)</i>	in 1960
We	<i>(to invite)</i>	to the party last week
The child	<i>(to leave)</i>	alone in the room
My car	<i>(to steal)</i>	last week
It	<i>(to make)</i>	in 1973
I	<i>(to wake)</i>	by the noise in the night
I	<i>(born)</i>	a long time ago

Some examples...



Change these sentences into the Passive Voice

1 Somebody opened the Channel Tunnel in 1994

2 They have chosen the new design

3 Thousands of people visit this website every day

4 A mechanic is repairing my car at the moment

5 Somebody has found the missing file

6 Somebody made this watch in Switzerland

7 Someone invented the bicycle a long time ago

8 A postman delivered the letter this morning

1 The Channel Tunnel was opened in 1994

2 The new design has been chosen

3 This website is visited thousands of times every day

4 My car is being repaired at the moment

5 The missing file has been found

6 This watch was made in Switzerland

7 The bicycle was invented a long time ago

8 The letter was delivered this morning

Our first glass products were **launch** 30 years ago, and now, our production is **control** by computers. Some of the operations are **perform** by robots. This keeps our prices competitive, because unit costs are **reduce** as we gain from economies of scale. Today, some of our products are **manufacture** in China.

We produce a special type of glass, which is **design** to have a fire-polished finish and to be distortion-free. At the start of the process, the raw materials such as sand, soda, ash and limestone are **weigh**. Then they are **blend** and are **feed** continuously into a melting furnace. Recycled glass is **also feed** into the furnace in order to reduce costs.

The raw materials are **melt** inside the furnace. The molten glass is **cool** and then it is **test** for stress. Customer orders are **enter** into the computer, and sizes are **modify** to suit the needs of the customers. Finally, the glass is **cut** the panes of glass are **load** into lorries and then they are **distribute**.

Our new self-cleaning glass is **choose** by some of the biggest names in the building industry, and has won several awards.

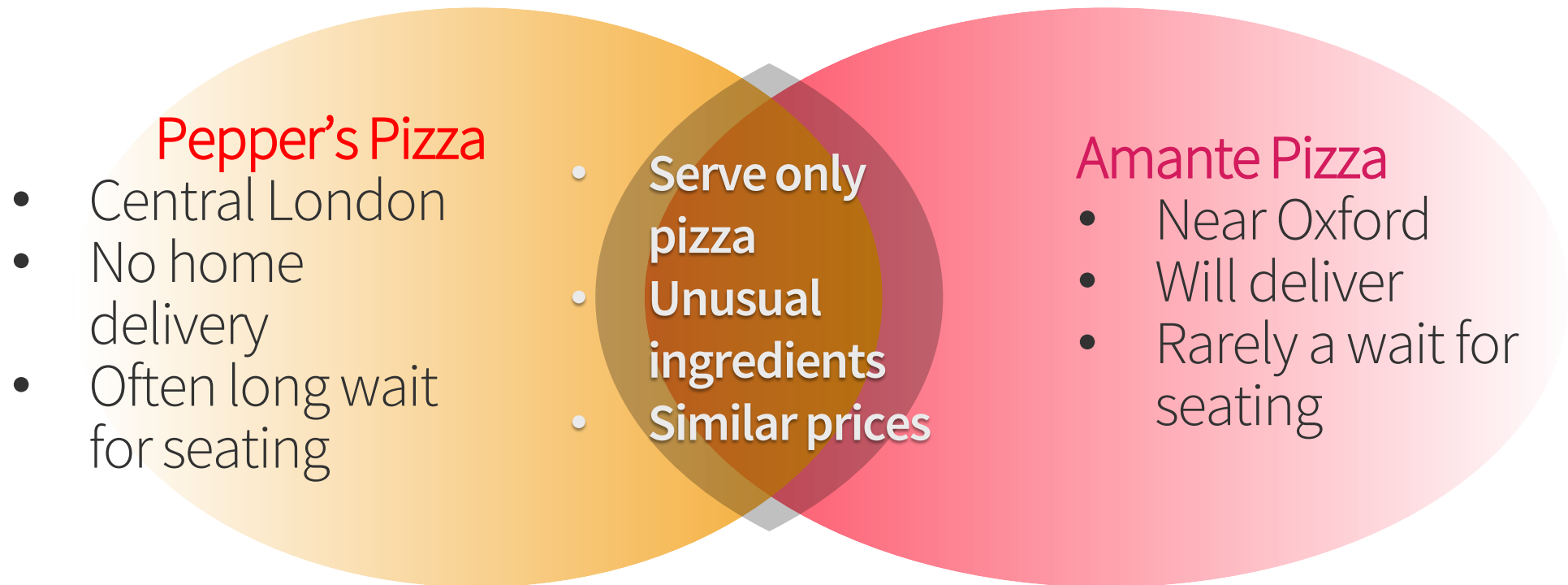
Jeremy Johns

Similarities and Differences

J a n u a r y 2 0 2 3

Compare and Contrast

Example – 2 pizza shops



Comparing and contrasting

Criteria ?

	Pepper's	Amante
Location		
Price		
Delivery		
Ingredients		
Service		
Seating/eating in		

So, if you were going to compare and contrast «Local Government» in two different countries... what criteria would you suggest ?

Differences

Some examples (www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk)

- X is different from Y in a number of respects.
- X differs from Y in a number of important ways.
- There are a number of important differences between X and Y.
- Areas where significant differences have been found include X and Y.
- In contrast to earlier findings, however, no evidence of X was detected.
- A descriptive case study differs from an exploratory study in that it uses ...
- Jones (2013) found dramatic differences in the rate of decline of X between Y and Z.
- Women and men differ not only in physical attributes but also in the way in which they ...
- The nervous systems of Xs are significantly different from those of Ys in several key respects.

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Smith (2003)	found observed	major notable distinct only slight significant considerable	differences between X and Y.
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Similarities

Some examples (www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk)

- Both X and Y share a number of key features.
- There are a number of similarities between X and Y.
- The effects of X on human health are similar to those of Y.
- Both X and Y generally take place in a 'safe environment'.
- These results are similar to those reported by (Smith et al. 1999).
- This definition is similar to that found in (Smith, 2001) who writes: ...
- The return rate is similar to that of comparable studies (e.g. Smith et al. 1999).
- The approach used in this investigation is similar to that used by other researchers.
- Studies have compared Xs in humans and animals and found that they are almost identical..

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Comparing in ONE sentence

Some examples (www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk)

Oral societies tend to be more concerned with the present	whereas while	literate societies have a very definite awareness of the past.
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Whereas While	oral societies tend to be more concerned with the present,	literate societies have a very definite awareness of the past.
------------------	--	--

This interpretation	differs from that contrasts with that is different from that	of Smith and Jones (2004) who argue that
---------------------	--	---

In contrast to oral communities,	it is very difficult to get away from calendar time in literate societies.
Compared with people in oral cultures,	people in literate cultures organise their lives around clocks and calendars.

Comparing in one sentence

Using COMPARATIVE FORMS (www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk)

- In the trial, women made more/fewer errors than men.
- Women tend to have greater/less verbal fluency than men.
- Women are more/less likely than men to perform well in tests.
- Women are more/less accurate in tests of target-directed motor skills.
- Women tend to perform better/worse than men on tests of perceptual speed.
Women are faster/slower than men at certain precision manual tasks, such as ...
- Women are more/less likely to suffer from X when the front part of the brain is damaged.
- The part of the brain connecting the two hemispheres may be more/less extensive in women.

— Indicating difference across two sentences

It is very difficult to get away from calendar time in literate societies.

By contrast,
In contrast,
On the other hand,

many people in oral communities have little idea of the calendar year of their birth.

— Indicating similarity across two sentences

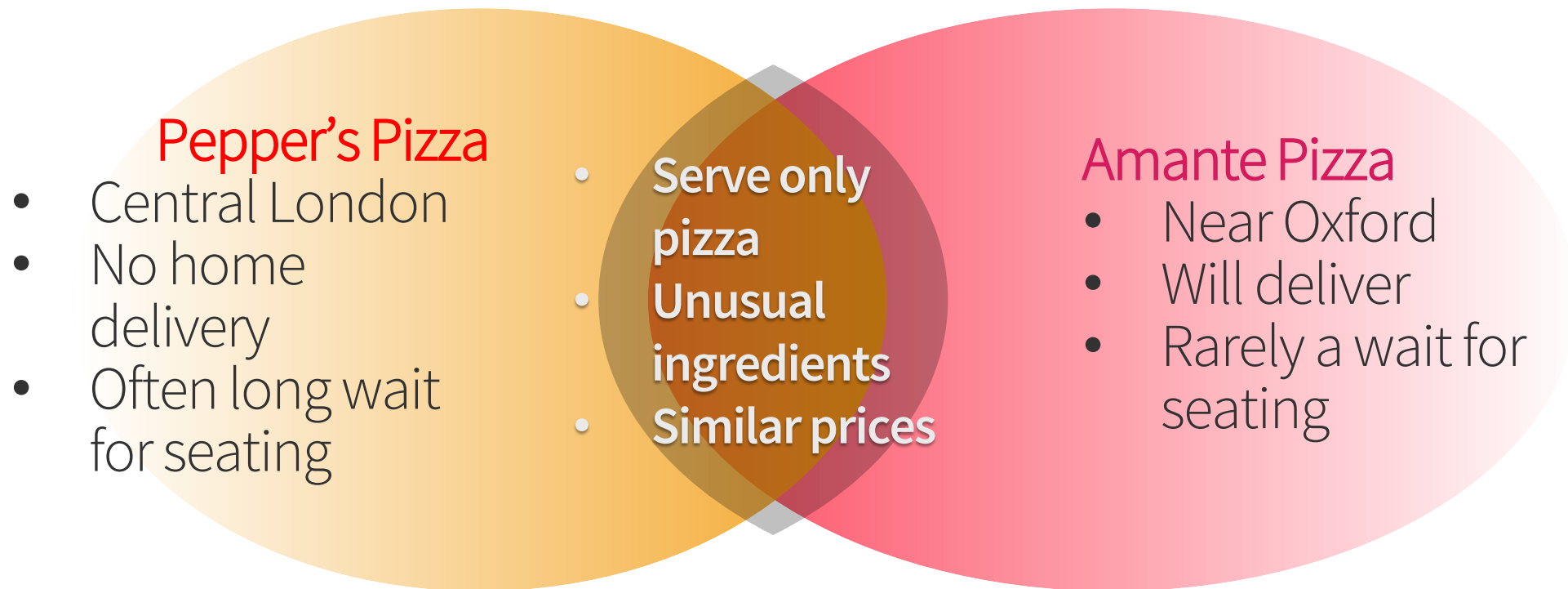
Young children learning their first language need simplified input.

Similarly,
Likewise,
In the same way,

low level adult L2 learners need graded input supplied in most cases by a teacher.

Compare and Contrast

Example – 2 pizza shops



Comparing and contrasting

Criteria ?

	Pepper's	Amante
Location		
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Service		
Seating/eating in		

So, if you were going to compare and contrast «Local Government» in two different countries... what criteria would you suggest ?

Some ideas of culture...

If you spend time in another country, how long does it take to « see » or « understand » some of these aspects of culture ?

Where on the cultural iceberg would you place « Local Government » ?!



Surrey, England

Mole Valley and Tandridge are both governed by district councils.

The rest, including Guildford, Woking and Elmbridge, are all boroughs



In Surrey there is a two-tier system of local government - Surrey County Council and 11 district and borough councils.

The county council is responsible for services such as education, social care, highways, fire, recreation, waste disposal and strategic planning.

The borough and district councils look after the collection of council tax, environmental health, housing, leisure centres, waste collection and planning applications.

(On an even more local level the county has numerous parish and town councils, elected bodies that can take over the management of particular services in an area.)

Boroughs and districts have the same powers.

The difference reflects the fact that the areas covered by boroughs are more urban in nature, usually with one or two large towns, while districts tend to cover several smaller towns and villages.

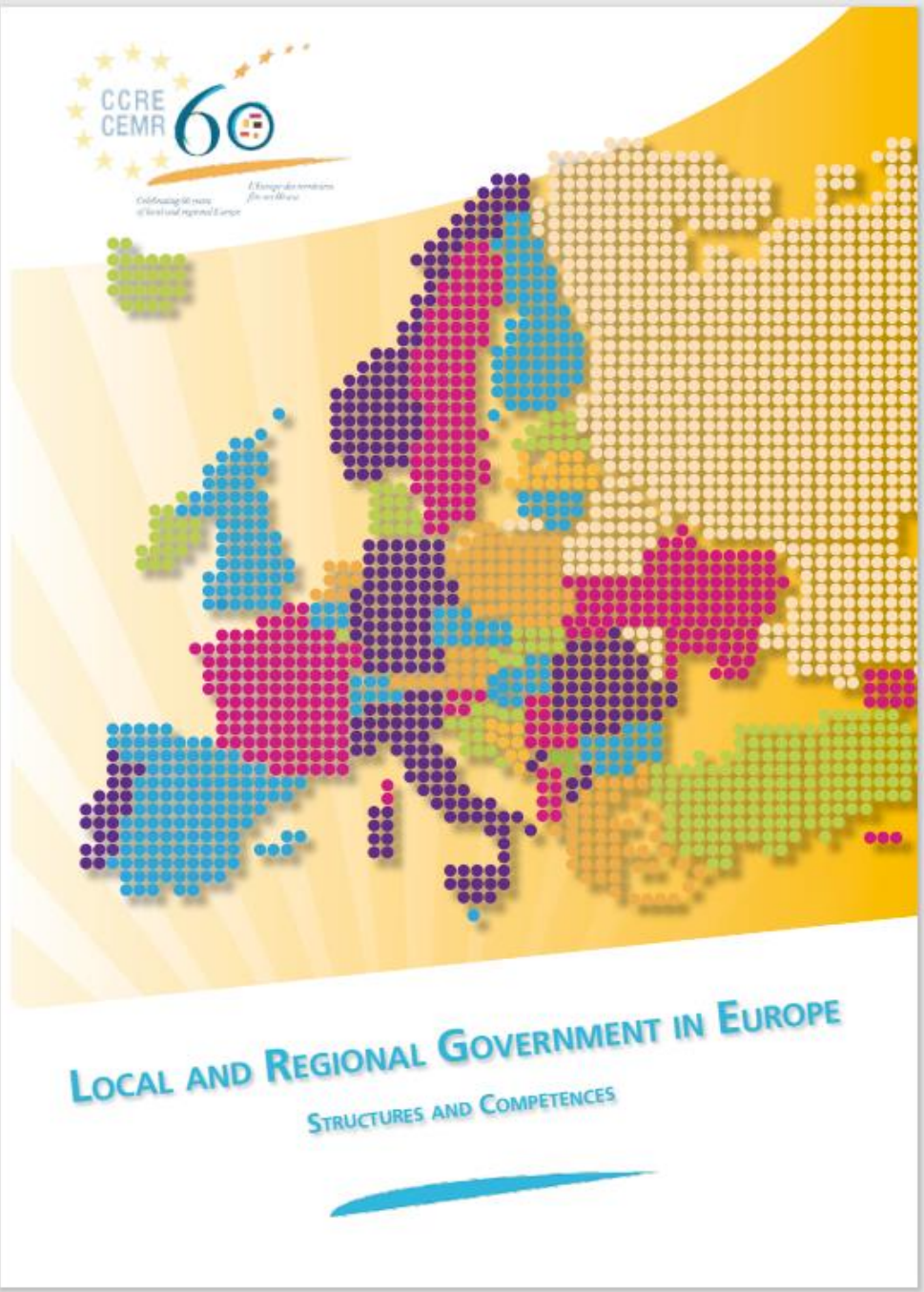
However, as the populations of towns and villages have grown since the 1970s, perhaps the distinction is less obvious today in certain areas.

District councils could, in theory, pursue measures to get themselves reclassified as boroughs, this would involve petitioning the King for royal charter to make the change under Section 245 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Neither Mole Valley or Tandridge have considered it necessary to do this.

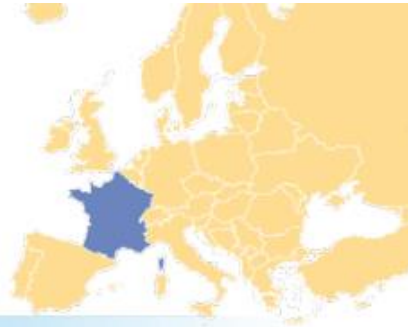
The other difference is that a borough council has a mayor while a district council has a chairman. This distinction is only ceremonial in nature.

Guildford Borough Council, for example, was formed on April 1 1974 as an amalgamation of the municipal borough of Guildford and Guildford rural district.





France is a unitary state composed of municipalities, departments and regions.



LOCAL LEVEL: 36 682 MUNICIPALITIES

The **municipal council** is composed of councillors elected by direct universal suffrage for a six-year term. This deliberative assembly is headed by the mayor.

The **mayor** and his/her deputies represent the municipality's executive branch. The mayor is elected by and from within the municipal council for a six-year mandate. He/she is in charge of the municipal administration and is assisted by his/her deputies.

Traditional competences:

- ▶ Registry office functions
- ▶ Electoral functions
- ▶ Social work
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Maintenance of municipal roads
- ▶ Land development and planning
- ▶ Local public order

Decentralised competences:

- ▶ Urban planning
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Economic development
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Social work
- ▶ Culture

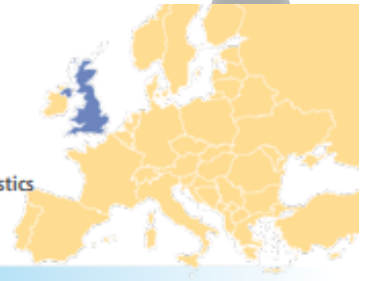
Note: Municipalities benefit from a general competences clause: they can intervene over and above their competences in all fields of local interest.

It is foreseen for 2014 that all municipalities will be a part of an inter-municipal structure. These structures have limited competences allocated to them by the municipalities.

The City of Paris is both a department and a municipality.



The United Kingdom is a unitary state with certain characteristics of a federal state, following the implementation of the 1997 devolution agenda in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



LOCAL LEVEL: 466 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In general, councillors are elected for a four year term, based on either a first-past-the-post voting system or a proportional system.

England has 34 county councils, 238 non-metropolitan district councils (local authorities outside of big cities) and 82 unitary authorities (a one tier local authority). In the United Kingdom's capital city of London, there are 32 boroughs as well as the Corporation of the City of London, which is the city's financial district. The Greater London Authority, set up in 2000, is considered a regional authority.

Wales has 22 single tier unitary authorities (county and county borough councils). These authorities deliver a wide range of services, such as housing, social services, transport and highways, environmental health, libraries, leisure and tourism. The 22 existing single-tier unitary authorities were established in 1996.

Scotland has 32 single tier unitary authorities.

Northern Ireland has 26 district councils whose competences are more limited than elsewhere in the UK, mainly covering local services such as leisure and environmental health.

Local competences:

Local competences are not uniform throughout the United Kingdom as they are wholly transferred (devolved) to Scotland, while other arrangements are applied to Wales and Northern Ireland. English local governments remain directly accountable to the UK government and parliament.

There are two tiers of local government in parts of England (counties and districts) and a single tier in other parts of England and all of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (councils).

Counties

- ▶ Education
- ▶ Social services
- ▶ Highways and transport
- ▶ Strategic planning advice
- ▶ Fire
- ▶ Waste disposal
- ▶ Libraries

Districts

- ▶ Local planning
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Licensing
- ▶ Building control
- ▶ Environmental health
- ▶ Waste collection
- ▶ Park and leisure services

Note: Unitary authorities have the competences of both counties and districts.

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