



# Our week in Newport, UK 15-20 April 2018

Erasmus + Ka2: How it is to live, study and work  
in a foreign EU country.

Learning/teaching event n°9: Newport, UK at  
Joyce Frankland Academy.



Students:

Beretta Emma

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# Participants

- Liceo Scientifico Statale Ettore Majorana Scordia Capuana 36 95048 Scordia Italy
- Joyce Frankland Academy Newport Bury Water lane CB 11 3TR Newport United Kingdom
- Liceo Statale Celio-Roccati Via Carducci, 8 45100 Rovigo Italy
- MTÜ Kool 21.sajandil Õismäe tee 16-20 13511 Tallinn Estonia
- Tornion yhteislyseon lukio Kauppakatu 29 95400 Tornio Finland
- Ies Urola Ikastola Azkoitia-Azpeitia BHI Perdillegi, 3 20730 Azpeitia (Gipuzkoa) Spain
- Zespol Szkol Ochrony Srodowiska Karola Kurpinskiego 2 64-100 Leszno - Poland
- Charlemagne College Eijkhagenlaan 31 6371 XA Landgraaf Netherlands
- I.E.S. Santa María la Real Pº Monasterio 34800 Aguilar De Campoo Spain

# The aim of the project

The principal aim is to make students learn how is it to live, study and work in in each of the visited countries by showing them how many possibilities students can find at local, regional and national level.

HOW IT IS TO LIVE...

# Important cities of the area



- Newport (where we stayed)
- London
- Cambridge



# Newport - The town

**Newport** is a large village in Essex near Saffron Walden. The village's population is just over 2,000, precisely 2,352. Located approximately 66 kilometres north of London, the village is situated amongst the arable fields of northern Essex. With a regular train service to London Liverpool Street and Cambridge from the Newport (Essex) railway station, the village is considered to be within commuting distance of the capital and as such attracts a number of workers from the City of London. Joyce Frankland Academy, a comprehensive co-educational secondary school, is also located in the village.

Newport is the centre point of the long-distance path known as "The Harcamlow Way", a figure-of-eight walk between Cambridge and Harlow. Consequently, it has a large number of walks radiating from its centre; short walks of surrounding interest include those heading towards Saffron Walden, the English Heritage property of Audley End House, or Prior Hall Barn in Widdington.



The village prospered until around 1300, after which it declined and its market ceased. Until the 20th century Newport was mostly dependent upon agriculture in addition to local trade of leather, woolcombing and malting.

There are many attractive old buildings in the village, a characteristic of the area:

- **The church, St Mary the Virgin**, dates from the late 14th century.
- **The Crown House** (mostly late 16th century)
- **Monks Barn**, a Wealden type house dating from the 15th century.

In 1588 Newport Free Grammar School was founded by Dame Joyce Frankland; the village also has its own primary school.

On the creation of a turnpike trust in 1744 the main road was greatly improved.

One hundred years ago about 900 people, largely agricultural workers, lived in some 220 dwellings. By 1971 the population had increased somewhat to over 1,200. Since then all the livestock farms have closed, fields, orchards and farm premises in the centre of the village have been built over, and more than 2,200 people now occupy over 900 houses.





The village has two public houses: **the Coach and Horses**, a large 17th century inn situated at the north end of the village, and **the White Horse**, an equally old but smaller pub in the centre of the village. There is also a social members club, **the Newport Club**.

Newport is home to a tennis club and youth organisations and benefits from the Village Hall where activities include a farmers' market, bingo, keep fit, Pilates, the Footlight Theatre Dance School, Newport Amateur Theatrical Society, Newport Art Group, and Saffron Walden Indoor Carpet Bowls Club.

Newport has a village magazine, **Newport News**, which is published twice a year and hosts a bonfire night firework display on 5 November each year.

Newport is served by a handful of small businesses, such as a small independent petrol station and garage, a chemist, an Indian restaurant, a convenience store and post office. There is also a small garden centre, beauty salon, gentleman's hairdressers and a bakery.

# Where we've been..

- Newport



- **London:** the capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom. Standing on the River Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain, London has been a major settlement for two millennia.





- **Cambridge:** it is a university city and the county town of Cambridgeshire, England, on the River Cam approximately 50 miles (80 km) north of London. At the United Kingdom Census 2011, its population was 123,867 including 24,506 students.



HOW IT IS TO STUDY...





# Education in England



## **Compulsory education**

Full-time education is compulsory for all children aged 5 to 18, either at school or otherwise. The "**leaving age**" for compulsory education is 18 since 2008.


The school year begins on 1 September (or 1 August if a term starts in August) and ends the last Friday of June.

The Compulsory stages of education are broken into a Foundation Stage (actually covering the last part of optional and first part of compulsory education), 4 Key Stages, and post-16 education.

# The UK education system explained

\*With some Scottish differences

AGE	YEAR	KEY STAGE	FINAL EXAM	STATE FUNDED SCHOOLS			FEE PAYING PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
3-4	Nursery	Early Years	None. Some schools may set their own tests.	Primary			Pre-preparatory			
4-5	Reception									
5-6	Year 1	KS1						Lower	Infant	
6-7	Year 2									
7-8	Year 3	KS2					Middle	Junior		Preparatory
8-9	Year 4									
9-10	Year 5									
10-11	Year 6		SATS							
11-12	Year 7	KS3	None. Some schools may set their own tests.	Secondary	Lower School	High School	Grammar schools (Selective grammar schools – in some areas only. Pupils are required to take an entrance exam, usually the 11 plus, in year 6.)			
12-13	Year 8									
13-14	Year 9	KS4			Upper School	Upper		Senior **		
14-15	Year 10									
15-16	Year 11				GCSE					
16-17	Year 12	KS5			None. Some schools may set their own tests.	College	Sixth Form			
17-18	Year 13		A levels							

-  Education in Scotland follows a broadly similar pattern to the rest of the UK, although the **Curriculum for Excellence** is followed, rather than the **National Curriculum**, and whereas in the rest of the UK there are several exam boards, the system of exams in Scotland (Higher School and Advanced Certificates, rather than GCSEs and A Levels) is more centralized and set by the Scottish Department for Education.

Some children in England attend privately run, fee-paying independent schools. Some schools offer scholarships for those with particular skills or aptitudes, or bursaries to allow students from less financially well-off families to attend. Independent schools do not have to follow the National Curriculum.

Some other children are in education in state-funded schools without charge (other than for activities such as swimming, theatre visits and field trips).

Since 1998, there have been six main types of maintained (state-funded) school in England:

Academy schools

Community schools

Foundation schools

Voluntary Aided schools

Voluntary controlled schools

## **Post-16 education**

Students at both state schools and independent schools typically take GCSE examinations, which mark the end of compulsory education in school. Above school-leaving age, the independent and state sectors are similarly structured.

In the 16–18 age group, sixth form education is not compulsory, but mandatory education or training until the age of 18 was phased in under the Education and Skills Act 2008, with 16-year-olds in 2013 and for 17-year-olds in September 2015.



## **Apprenticeships and traineeships**

The National Apprenticeship Service helps people 16 or more years of age enter apprenticeships in order to learn a skilled trade. Apprenticeships in the UK are offered from basic training at secondary level to advanced courses at higher education level .

Traineeships are also overseen by the National Apprenticeship Service, and are education and a training programme that are combined with work experience to give trainees the skills needed to get an apprenticeship.

Apprenticeships come in four levels:

Intermediate, Advanced, Higher and Degree.

## VET in the education and training system in the UK



There is a large variety of Vocational education and training (VET) qualifications in the UK.

VET is available at secondary and higher education levels in the UK; most VET qualifications are taken at secondary level within the further education sector.

Formal VET in the UK is organised within several national qualifications frameworks.

The new Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF), decided in 2015, gives awarding organisations increased freedom and flexibility to develop qualifications that meet specific labour market needs.

Qualifications are now expected to be validated and supported directly by employers.

New level descriptors are being developed, but the same eight framework levels (plus entry levels) remain from the previous Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF).

## Types of VET

Entrance requirements and further study or work pathways are mentioned within the description of qualifications within the UK qualifications registers and other formal qualifications.

VET is available across most levels of the qualifications frameworks in the UK, ranging from

introductory initial VET courses in **secondary schools** and **colleges** through to programmes at higher education level.

It can be found in the shape of school-based programmes which **combine general academic study with vocational elements**,

broad vocational programmes and specialist occupational programmes.

VET is offered on a **full-time and part-time** basis and students may attend school or college on a blockrelease or day-release basis from employers, or attend evening or weekend learning sessions. Moreover, a large number of qualifications exist within the qualifications frameworks in the UK, offering a **broad choice of programmes**.

# Where we've been...

**Cambridge Regional College:** it is one of the best Further Education colleges in the country for 16-18 year-old level 3 student achievement and a leading apprenticeship provider, with 3,000 full-time students and more than 3,800 apprentices currently in training.





**Anglia Ruskin University:** Anglia Ruskin University is a public university in East Anglia, United Kingdom. It has 39,400 students worldwide and has campuses in Cambridge, Chelmsford, Peterborough and London. It also shares campuses with the College of West Anglia in King's Lynn, Wisbech and Cambridge.





**Cambridge University:** The University of Cambridge (informally Cambridge University) is a collegiate public research university in Cambridge, England. Founded in 1209 and granted a Royal Charter by King Henry III in 1231, Cambridge is the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's fourth-oldest surviving university.



HOW IT IS TO WORK...

**Stansted Airport:** London Stansted Airport (IATA: STN, ICAO: EGSS) is an international airport located at Stansted Mountfitchet in the district of Uttlesford in Essex, 42 mi (68 km) northeast of Central London and 0.9 mi (1.4 km) from the Hertfordshire border.

London Stansted currently serves over 170 destinations across Europe, North Africa, Central and North America and more scheduled European destinations than any other airport in the UK. Stansted is a base for a number of major European low-cost carriers, being the largest base for low-cost airline Ryanair, with over 130 destinations served by the airline.



**Astra Zeneca: AstraZeneca plc** is an Anglo–Swedish multinational pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical company. In 2013, it moved its headquarters to Cambridge, UK, and concentrated its R&D in three sites: Cambridge; Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA for work on biopharmaceuticals; and Mölndal in Sweden, for research on traditional chemical drugs. AstraZeneca has a portfolio of products for major disease areas including cancer, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, infection, neuroscience, respiratory and inflammation.



# Practical information: addresses and telephone numbers

- Joyce Frankland academy Newport
- Astra Zeneca
- Town hall, Saffron Walden
- Cambridge university
- Cambridge Regional College
- Anglia Ruskin University



- **Joyce Frankland academy Newport:**

Principal: Gordon Farquhar

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Newport, Saffron Walden,

Essex, CB11 3TR

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- Astra Zeneca: 1 Francis Crick Ave, Cambridge CB2 0RE, Regno Unito

+ 44 2076048000

<http://www.astrazeneca.com/>

- **Cambridge university:**

Academic affairs

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(Academic Division)

Accommodation

338099

(Accommodation Service)

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Adult Education

(01223) 746222

(Institute of Continuing Education)

[enquiries@ice.cam.ac.uk](mailto:enquiries@ice.cam.ac.uk)

Alumni

332288

(Cambridge Alumni Relations Office)

[contact@alumni.cam.ac.uk](mailto:contact@alumni.cam.ac.uk)

- **Town hall, Saffron Walden:**

Saffron Walden Town Council, 11 Emson Close, Saffron Walden,  
Essex CB10 1HL

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- **Cambridge Regional College:**

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