

Student Guidebook 2010/2011

Studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland



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Co-edited and set by Thorben Grosser

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**The Society of Luxembourg Students in Britain
wants to thank the CEDIES for making this
publication possible.**

The logo for CEDIES features the word "cedies" in a blue, lowercase, rounded font. The letter 'i' has a yellow dot above it. A thick yellow horizontal line is positioned below the text.

cedies

Introducing the ninth edition



Dear Readers,
Welcome to the 10th edition of the Student Guidebook for studying in the UK and Ireland! Entering the student life is one of the biggest and most exciting steps in life, accompanied by many brain-cracking questions such as: What do

students, thanks to the high reputation and teaching standards of British universities. Although the tuition fees (at around 3300€ per year) are relatively high compared to other European universities – and are probably going to be still higher in the near future, considering the results of the Browne Review –, financial matters should not discourage anyone from following their choice and experiencing the unique British university system. The CEDIES has a very effective bursary and loan system, which has been updated this year, and there are various other bursaries available to Luxembourg students. Furthermore, the high standards for entering British universities often get people worried about not having the marks to make it to the island. This is simply not true. There are many universities that do not ask “très biens” but will give reasonable offers. It is worth having a closer look at entry conditions, and making a balanced choice of universities, as to make sure that one will accept you. Always check the university websites, or even try to e-mail them, before you dismiss the likelihood of you studying there. Thanks to our guidebook editor and our current and former members, new universities are also included, but there are other good universities where we do not have members. So if you are attending a university that is not included in this guidebook, or know someone who is, please get in touch with us! Moreover, we have compiled statistics

I want to study? Which country do I want to go to? Which university will be best for me? Where can I live? etc etc. Leaving home to study in Great Britain or Ireland will be a crucial turning point in your life. It will allow you to learn lots of new things, gain new perspectives and make friends for life. In order to help prospective undergraduate and postgraduate students make the right decisions, this guidebook collects loads of useful, up-to-date information concerning the application process, university descriptions and rankings, and includes experiences of current and former SLSB members, making this guidebook an authentic and unique source of information. Studying in Great Britain is becoming increasingly popular amongst Luxembourgish

on the number of Luxembourg students in Britain and their regional allocation. Over the past two years, we have tried to make the information in this book more concise and more relevant. We have cut those bits that we believe to be out of date, and added some new information. The editor's introduction should give you a clearer image of what has been changed. I would hereby like to thank the editor and all other people involved in redesigning the guidebook for their hard and time-consuming work. We invite all Luxembourgish students on the British Isles to become a member of the SLSB. We organise many events throughout Great Britain and Luxembourg and would be delighted to meet new members. If you would like to meet some of us and see what we're up to, why not come to our traditional 'Britbal' which will take place on 27th December. Also, for the first time, this year we are organising an 'afternoon tea party' in Luxembourg-City, in which prospective students can chat with current and former students about their experiences in the UK. This should provide a rather less official and more relaxed atmosphere, and we hope to see many of you there. Visit our website on www.slsb.lu to find out more about these and other current events, how to join and who we are. Do not hesitate to contact us with any questions that remain unanswered after reading this guidebook (email to committee@slsb.lu). It fills us with pride that this is already the tenth edition of this wonderful guidebook! Therefore we would like to take this opportunity to address a huge thank you

to the CEDIES for their co-operation in providing us with information and for their kind donations to sponsoring this guidebook.

I sincerely hope the guidebook will help you make what might just be the most important decision of your life. So enjoy the read!

Best of luck,
Chris Pesch

President of the SLSB 2010/2011

A few words by the editor

Hi everyone,

This year we tried to be even better than last year. Because we got a lot of positive feedback on the last version of the guidebook, we kept the good features and eliminated the less good ones. Once more we contacted loads of universities and some of them were kindly willing to update their page. Other universities were a bit busier and we still use the old text from the previous guide. Again I got rid of some of the older texts as I could not guarantee that those are still correct. I also got in some new ones' so I think that should make up for it. However I once more want to emphasize that this guidebook does not strive to offer a complete description of all the universities. Also if a given university is missing from our guidebook, it might still be just as good or even better than those for which we provide information. If you feel your uni is missing, let me know and I will try to add it to next year's guide. Now just a personal thing I wanted to mention: Starting a new life in the UK might seem intimidating at first, but it is absolutely worth it. I enjoy my student life a lot and really do not want to miss ANY of the experiences I have had so far. Scotland by now feels like home. It is pure dead brilliant. And whatever you do, **JOIN A SOCIETY!** I personally chose the mountaineering and rock-climbing club, and I love it. I hope this guidebook is a helpful companion

to you. If there is anything in it which you think should be changed, feel free to contact me.

Thanks a lot and good luck with your application.

Annika Grosser
Guidebook editor
SLSB

SLSB - A vibrant society

The Society of Luxembourg Students in Britain was founded in December 1992 by a few Luxembourgish students who thought it was about time Luxembourgish people were encouraged to consider university education in the United Kingdom and in Ireland. Today, the club counts almost 300 members, most of whom are students, but also former students (alumni) and honorary members. The two main aims of the society are to provide information on British University courses and student life to prospective students and to represent our members and defend their interests with the Luxembourgish and British authorities.

Our information effort has two main components. Before the summer holidays, we visit secondary school classes in Luxembourg to speak to students about the British University system. In November, our society hosts a stall at the 'Foire de l'Etudiant', where prospective students are able to gather information on various British and other universities. For this occasion we edit this brochure entitled 'Studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland', which covers issues like the admissions procedure and financial assistance and it also features a range of articles on British universities as well as SLSB contact addresses at UK universities. Furthermore, we are currently working on a small brochure that will be distributed in schools, at education and job fairs, etc...

As far as our members are concerned, the

SLSB has brought Luxembourgish and British students from all over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland into contact with one another. We have been able to meet on numerous occasions in Luxembourg for activities like barbecues, dinners, cultural visits, etc. At the end of the summer holidays, we host our notorious "PubOlympigs" which is a event that is not to be missed and has always been a great success. This Christmas break, the SLSB will host a Bal as well as the traditional "Pub-Quiz" in Luxembourg. There are many other events where we participate, such as the "Tournoi de Noel" and "Summercup", organised by the LASEL. During term time, we have regular socials in the UK, too. These have in the past included anything from simple get-togethers over food and drink or theatre visits to an expedition to Ben Nevis, the highest 'mountain' in the UK. The main event though is our annual UK convention, which is usually held at the end of February / beginning of March at one of our member's universities; past locations include Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, London and Cambridge. In order to bring the UK student life closer to continental students, the SLSB hosts the European Weekend once a year in one of the UK's major cities. The European Weekend has previously been held in Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, London, Brighton and many other cities and unites around 40 Luxembourgish students from all over Europe every year! To keep in touch with

its members throughout the year, the SLSB has its own newsletter, which is published up to six times a year. Furthermore, we run an email list to keep our members up-to-date as far as our events are concerned and also to pass on information of a general concern.

For more information, please feel free to contact us on any of the addresses on the committee list. We look forward to hearing from you!

The SLSB's website (www.slsb.lu) provides information about studying in the UK and Ireland. If you are interested in becoming a student member, please fill in the member info form on the website and pay 7.00 EUR (students) or 12.00 EUR (alumni) into one of our accounts at

DEXIA IBAN LU88 0028 1942 4160 0000 or CCP
IBAN LU28 1111 1120 5823 0000 or FORTIS -
IBAN LU91 0030 3018 8858 0000

The Committee 2010/2011



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Year: 4



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Year: 4



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University: University of Glasgow
Course: Master in history
Year: Done



Claudine Bettendroffer, Events and social convenor

University: LSBF
Course: International Business (Master)
Year: 1



Alex Steinmetz, Alumni Rep

Studies in the United Kingdom

Getting Started

What strange reasons could a Luxembourger have to venture across the grim and grey Channel to an island inhabited by weird people who don't speak anything but English? What's more, the food they eat is ghastly! And above all, England is hundreds of miles away and Scotland and Ireland even further. Studying in Great Britain or Ireland also means you can't go home every weekend to get mummy to do your washing. OK, I guess that all makes sense. But before we dismiss the idea altogether, let's take a look at what university life in Great Britain has to offer, and which of the above are prejudices that might not always be true.

English is the most widely spoken language in the world. Especially in academic and business circles a perfect understanding of the English language is vital. So why not get a head start by courageously attending a university course on the other side of the Channel.

University life in Britain has a lot going for it too. It differs considerably from the continental system in many respects. Most of the universities work on a lecture-seminar-tutorial basis. Lectures are talks given by a lecturer of



the university and are usually attended by all the students taking the course. Numbers will vary, but lectures tend to gather large numbers of people. Seminars by contrast are small discussion groups, with usually 8 to 20 people attending. Seminars are meant to be well prepared and a contribution from the student is expected. Some universities also have tutorials. These consist of meetings with a lecturer of the course and they are normally held in small tutorial groups. It is here that the hard work sets in. However, tutorials can also be most rewarding.

Because of this system, students get to know the people who are teaching them and do not remain anonymous numbers on endlessly long lists. University staff is encouraged in every way to do their best to be there just for you and the best service provided by this system is the allocation of a course director (or adviser) to each student. So there is always someone to turn to, for no matter what reasons, at every moment throughout your university career.

A further important factor is the assessment system. Of course each university is quite independent in this matter, but the English are fond of the combination of continuous as-

assessment and examination. Continuous assessment can include essays, presentations, or week-by-week homework. Each piece of work thus in some way or another contributes towards your final result. As you can see, students are encouraged to keep working at a regular pace. More importantly however, as there are less course hours than in most other countries, students are expected to work independently, which means spending a considerable time at the library.

But it's not all work, for who would want to do this university-business anyway, if it wasn't for the fantastic social life. The list of societies and clubs a student can join is endless: squash club, riding club, Italian society, AIESEC, International Politics Association, Wine Appreciation Society, The Water of Life (i.e. Whisky) Society, etc. And as for the pubs, need I say more? Even in Luxembourg, the English and Irish pubs are the most crowded and exciting places in the

evenings. You can imagine what it's like in the 'proper' surroundings.

First-year students generally tend to live in so-called halls of residence. These offer an ideal opportunity for 'freshers' to meet other students and integrate easily into university life. The university accommodation office generally guarantees every first-year student a place of residence in a hall and if you're lucky you may be offered a room for the subsequent years. No need to worry about finding a flat in an unknown town before arriving in the UK.

Some statistics

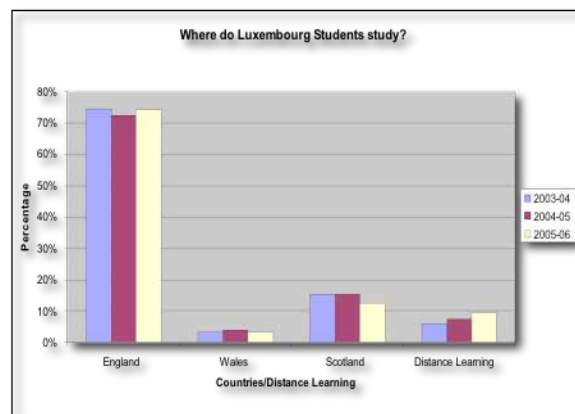
The Society of Luxembourg Students in Britain (S.L.S.B) was founded in December 1992, when the estimated number of Luxembourg students in Britain was approximately 50. A few motivated students decided to found the S.L.S.B to represent the Luxembourg students on the British Isles, to promote the British Higher Education system in Luxembourg and to offer a network for its members to socialise on the island.

Academic year	Number of Students
2000/2001	425
2001/2002	497
2002/2003	522
2003/2004	597
2004/2005	599
2005/2006	638
2009/2010	729

Number of Luxembourg citizens receiving "Aide financiere" to study in GB

Source of data: CEDIES (July 2009).

Ever since 1992, there has been an impressive upwards trend in the number of Luxembourg nationals receiving financial aid to study in Britain, with 638 students in the academic year 2005/06. A significant amount of this increase has to be credited to continuous efforts of the various S.L.S.B. members since 1992, participating at our annual promotion events.



Country allocation of Luxembourg citizens in Britain receiving "Aide financiere"

Source of data: Cedies (July 2006).

At the moment, England is a favourite, with 25% of all students from Luxembourg studying in and around London. It can be expected, however, that with the introduction of the top-up fees for undergraduate study in England and Wales, this allocation will change in the years to come.

Advice from the British Embassy and the British Council

Their roles and how they can help you

At any one time there are some 500 students from Luxembourg studying in the UK. That is why the Embassy sets up an information service dealing with basic enquiries on studying in the UK. A copy of the UCAS Directory can be consulted in their reception area during office hours (Mo-Fri 9:30 to 12:00 and by appointment only 14:00 to 17:00 hours) without appointment. Furthermore they hold a small selection of educational directories, which can be useful for getting an idea of what courses and degrees are available.

British Embassy Luxembourg

Petra Kiefer

5, Boulevard Joseph II

L-1840 Luxembourg

Tel: 22 98 64

Fax: 22 98 67

Email: petra.kiefer@fco.gov.uk

Website: www.britain.lu (portal that leads to any information on the UK)

British Council Brussels

Leopold Plaza

Rue du Trône 108

B-1050 Brussels

Tel: 0032-2 227 08 41

Fax: 0032-2 227 08 49

Email: enquiries@britishcouncil.be

Website: www.britishcouncil.org/belgium

The Embassy and the British Council participate in the Luxembourg Students' Fair that takes place in November every year. Students can obtain advice on how to apply for a place and they can also talk to representatives from British universities directly.

18 The British Council Brussels offers information on all aspects of studying in the UK. They are able to provide you with information on undergraduate and postgraduate studies, funding, English language courses and examinations (Cambridge TESOL and IELTS), and general information about Britain. They have a copy of nearly all university prospectuses. Please feel free to call or e-mail them, or visit their website:

Undergraduate Degrees

General Information

Most of the undergraduate degrees offered in the United Kingdom last three years and students are awarded a Bachelors degree (BA, BSc). In recent years, especially for sciences, courses have been introduced lasting four years, where students are awarded Masters degrees after those four years (MSc, MChem, MPhys, MMath, MEng). These are undergraduate masters and fit in most closely into the traditional BAC+4 conditions needed, if you want your degree to be recognised as a university degree in Luxembourg.

Scotland has its own, independent, higher education system and offers mostly four-year Honours degree courses designated as 'Masters'. In content, those Honours degrees, however, are not equivalent to the undergraduate Masters degrees offered elsewhere on the British Isles; they should rather be seen as similar to the Bachelors degree in England and Wales. This difference is linked to the fact that students leave secondary school one year earlier in Scotland, i.e. two years earlier than baccalaureate candidates in Luxembourg.

There is an important distinction between English undergraduate Masters degrees and the postgraduate Masters degrees described later in the postgraduate section. When it comes to classifying them in Luxembourg, the former are considered to be '2ème cycle' degrees, whereas the latter are '3ème cycle'

degrees. This is particularly important when it comes to financial support. The situation can be very confusing, especially when you return to Luxembourg and need to put your degree(s) in a BAC + something context, where the number of years studied tends to be of more importance than the actual 'value' attached to the degree. The general advice is to do a Masters degree in order to get a BAC+4 and be able to enter careers that need a university degree in Luxembourg. Most of the students from Luxembourg tend to follow that path either by doing a four-year undergraduate Masters degree or a Bachelors degree followed by a postgraduate Masters degree. A third option is to do a year at the Centre Universitaire followed by a three year Bachelors degree in the United Kingdom. And the fourth option that has recently become available is to obtain the DPCU after two years of studies at the Centre and then enter a second year in the UK to obtain a Bachelors degree. The latter two options are recognised in Luxembourg as a BAC+4 (certainly if you end up working in the state sector) although in an international environment you 'only' hold a Bachelors degree. In other words, the criteria can be different depending on your destination and career choice. Having said all that, the vast majority of British university students finish with a Bachelors degree and if you are looking towards an international career a Bachelors degree can be sufficient

within Europe and will certainly also be recognised on a more global scale than some of the other European degrees.

General Admissions Procedures

All universities in Britain are members of the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS). All applications must be sent directly to that organisation and not to individual universities. Applications to Cambridge and Oxford are exceptions and require, in addition to the UCAS application, also a separate application form.

First, it is essential to consult the UCAS Handbook, which contains a list of all universities and all courses offered in the United Kingdom. This handbook can be obtained directly from UCAS, the British Embassy in Luxembourg and the American Studies Centre at the Université du Luxembourg. You might also want to ask in your own school if there are any UCAS handbooks available. Copies are also obtainable at the CEDIES, a service under the authority of the 'Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche'. The information provided in the Handbook can also be found on the UCAS homepage (www.ucas.ac.uk) under the Courses section. The application forms need to be filled in electronically, on the UCAS website: www.ucas.ac.uk/apply

The best way to find out anything about Courses or Universities is the Internet.

Starting from the UCAS homepage, all courses available at universities throughout the UK are listed and it also features links to individual Universities' websites. The deadline for applications to reach UCAS is January 15, except for Oxford and Cambridge for which it is October 15. However, late applications are accepted up until July/August, at the discretion of individual universities, through an application system called 'Clearing'. Please do also not hesitate to get in touch with your English teacher at school, who will usually be able to give you loads of useful information on the whole application process.

On your UCAS application form you can choose up to 5 universities to apply to. Then you need to find a referee (who, in most cases, will be your English teacher) and send the form back to UCAS. The universities will reply to you through UCAS and make you an offer to attend their institution. Offers are usually either unconditional or conditional. If unconditional, you are accepted right away and won't even have to pass your baccalaureate (NOT to be recommended though). More common is it to get a conditional offer, i.e. the university expects you to get a certain result in your baccalaureate. When the last university has replied to you, you will have to decide which

university you choose, but you can make one back up choice in case you do not fulfil your favourite university's conditions.

Admissions Procedures for Arts and Design Courses

The Admission procedures for Arts and Design Courses vary slightly. Please obtain additional information from the CEDIES or the UCAS homepage.

Accommodation

Universities in the United Kingdom generally guarantee their first-year students accommodation in university halls, provided that you meet the deadlines, which are different at every university. The majority of first-year students live in these Halls of Residence where they adapt very easily to university life. The exact requirements are usually laid out very clearly in the prospectuses of the universities.

We do absolutely recommend living in university-managed accommodation

during your first year of studies, as it brings numerous advantages. Even though, for some universities, rent prices have rocketed, it can still be quite cheap compared to living on your own, considering that, in many cases, you will not have to pay any bills, be it water, electricity, internet, etc... Not to forget is the ideal location, as you will be able to walk or cycle to your courses, i.e. no annoying bus/train rides to campus in the morning.

Financial assistance

English and Welsh Universities and colleges can, unfortunately, be quite expensive. Tuition fees can and will most likely be as high as £3,170 a year for their courses. The maximum fee charged will not rise by more than the rate of inflation before 2010 at the earliest. Amounts charged may vary between courses, as well as between different universities and colleges. (source: www.ucas.ac.uk)

Luxembourgish students however have the possibility to request financial support from the CEDIES office which grants each student a maximum of 3700 EUR a year. Of these 3700 EUR, 50% are received as a loan, and the other

50% as a bursary, which means one does not have to pay back half of the 3700EUR. The remaining amount of money (which varies with the exchange rate of the EUR / £) will have to be paid by the student himself. To apply for this loan, log on to www.cedies.public.lu. CEDIES needs to receive your application before 31st October. Please note that it can take some time to get the paperwork done, because you will need official papers from your university, local council, etc..., so do not wait until the very last moment.

There is also help available from the British Authorities. Some of the LEAs (Local Education

Authorities) pay for the tuition-fees or parts of it. It really depends on the place where you are going to study. Another possibility is to contact the DFEE (Department for Education and Employment) at Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road, Darlington DL3 9BL, E-mail: info@dfee.gov.uk. They have a specific EU Tuition Fee Team (Tel: +44 1325 391199). For students studying in Scotland, please refer to the Student Award Agency for Scotland (SAAS, Gyleview House, 3 Redheughs Rigg, Edinburgh EH12 9HH, Tel.: +44 131 476 8227). They will provide you with all the information you need and send you the application forms.

In Scotland, the Luxembourg students will get their tuition fees paid by the Scottish Awards Agency from the Scottish Executive (www.saas.gov.uk).

All you need to do is fill out an online application. You will then receive an 'award letter' which you will have to take to your university when registering. The Graduate Endowment Fee (+/- £2,300), which students had to pay in April after completing their degree has been scrapped in February 2008 by the Scottish Executive. Education in Scotland is thus completely free!

Postgraduate Degrees

General Information

There are essentially two types of postgraduate degrees in the UK: research degrees and taught courses.

For a research degree, a student is required to carry out a new piece of research on a topic that has not yet been extensively covered. The individual input must generally consist of a new approach or a progression from existing material. The main degree awarded is the PhD or DPhil (Doctor of Philosophy), which takes between 3 and 4 years to complete. If the quality of the work does not meet the criteria for a PhD, then the title of MPhil (Master of Philosophy) is awarded. An MPhil can also be considered as the first year of a PhD and requires the submission of a dissertation. It can rarely be awarded for a taught postgraduate course. An MPhil takes between 9 months and 2 years. Some universities also offer the MLitt (Master of Literature), which is half way between an MPhil and a PhD. It involves the submission of a dissertation and takes between 2 and 3 years to complete.

In order to be accepted to a PhD, a student needs to have a research topic that has been approved by the respective department and a supervisor that is willing to supervise this work. After the first year of a PhD (or an MPhil in some cases), the student has to submit a first year report (MPhil/PhD transfer report) of up to 20 000 words, that will be assessed by the department. If approved, the student will then formally be admitted to the PhD.

A PhD generally requires a written thesis of up to 100 000 words and an oral assessment. Not all MPhil programs or other taught courses are counted towards a PhD. Most doctorates require a Masters degree, which can often be taken as a first year of the PhD if it is research based and in the same field as the PhD. If unsure of the exact area of research a Master of Research (MRes) can be taken, as it teaches the methods and allows completion of up to 4 research projects in one year in similar research areas, some even in conjunction with an industrial collaborator.

The Doctor of Science (DSc) or Doctor of Letters (DLitt) are conferred only upon scholars distinguished by outstanding contributions to knowledge (often after about 20 years of research) and many of these “higher doctorates” are restricted to graduates of the university concerned.

The most common postgraduate course is a taught Masters programme. This can take between 9 months and 2 years to complete, but typically lasts 12 months. The title conferred at completion is most often the MSc (Master of Science), MA (Master of Arts) or LL.M (Master of Law).

If a student does not meet the entry requirements for a Masters programme, he can often take a postgraduate diploma or certificate. This is a nine-months taught course in the same field as the Masters and provides the student with all the necessary background

to enter a Masters.

Specialised research institutions may offer research positions leading to a PhD and normally include a full cost scholarship. They are advertised in publications, on the net or in universities. These may be linked to universities, that confer the degree, but the student tends to spend all his/her time at the institute itself.

Post-doctoral research positions are advertised

by the university departments (in journals or on the net) in question. These are academic positions that may involve teaching and are paid with a regular taxable income.

Entry requirements

The entry requirements for postgraduate courses can vary substantially, but all students need to have successfully completed a first degree. The minimum is a Bachelors degree in the UK/US or a License in France. If the first degree has been completed in non-English speaking country, an English language proficiency exam has to be taken. The three most common tests are the IELTS (International English Language Testing Service), the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) and the American TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). British universities generally demand a score of 6 to 6,5 (IELTS), A, B or C (CPE), or 500 to 550 (TOEFL), however this may vary. Language tests are organised by the British Embassy or the British Council.

The grades requirement for postgraduate study can vary substantially from one university to another, and even within a university from one department to another. Admission to PhD studies generally requires a good Masters degree (Upper Second or First Class Honours in the UK), but under special circumstances it is

possible to be admitted to a PhD programme with only a Bachelors degree or a less good Masters. A Masters degree normally requires a Bachelors with a pass, although higher grades can drastically improve your chances of being accepted, especially in highly competitive courses (MPhil in Oxford and Cambridge or LLMs).

Ultimately, every student is assessed individually and the possession of a degree or other qualification does not automatically guarantee a place. Some universities or departments require the student to submit sample of his work (e.g. a dissertation), to take standardised test (e.g. GMAT) or to sit an entry examination.

Application for postgraduate degrees

Before the application process

Unlike applications to undergraduate courses in Britain, postgraduate applications do not proceed through a common national organisation. Applications must be addressed directly to the relevant university. The university admissions office decides whether to offer an applicant a place on the basis of their file. Some universities may wish to interview the candidate. The applicant's file must contain a detailed list of previous studies and degrees obtained.

Whether Masters or PhD, it is strongly advisable to gather information about the course or the university department in question well in advance. All universities have online application and information pack request forms to fill out in order to get a hardback copy sent. Not all universities specialise in the same topic areas, so a careful screening is recommended to identify the universities that match the student's personal interest best.

For PhD studies, the student generally will have to contact their future supervisor directly prior to the application process. The student should know the area he wants to do his research in and convince the potential supervisor of his research skills and enthusiasm for the subject. If the researcher in question decides to take on the student (usually after an interview), the application process becomes a mere formality, though some universities will still impose minimum entry requirements, such as a minimum honours class in a previous degree

(typically a Masters) and proof of proficiency in the English language.

Some PhD programmes will, however, involve a more formal application and interviewing process. But here too, the student should know the broad area of interest. Contacting the department or a potential PhD supervisor directly to clarify that there is a mutual interest in a topic, before filling out an application form can prove very useful, as might a personal visit.

While personal contact is not essential, it generally provides the student with a more extensive knowledge of their situation and opportunities and it tends to augment the chances of being accepted.

The application process

The application generally consists of an application form, which includes past academic experience and interests. This should generally include past grades (university transcription of grades) and expected grades if one is currently enrolled in university education. All documents must be translated into English by a certified translator, governmental institution or the university ("Copie Certifiée Conforme").

A letter of motivation or statement of purpose is the student's chance to advance his cause. This gives the personal touch that differentiates the student from all other applicants and can make the difference between being accepted or rejected.

Two or three sealed and signed academic references need to be included or sent directly

to the university. This must be filled out by people who have known the student in an academic function and who have access to the student's academic performance (Generally the tutor, course director and/or lecturers that have taught the student). These references are confidential and the student might never be able to read them. One should therefore ensure that the referees know what the student is applying for and why.

University accommodation may be provided in halls of residence, the choice of which might have to be expressed at the time of application. Accommodation varies in quality, cost and location and it might be advisable to visit the university or city before applying. While this does generally not improve the chances of being accepted by a hall of residence it allows the student to make a more balanced choice.

After the application

The university or department will inform applicants in due course and provide all additional information. A certified copy of a completed previous degree (with grade average) may have to be sent in before the application is confirmed. This does not have to be included with the application form, but may be sent at a later date. The university might also ask for a financial statement providing that the student has adequate funding for the entire duration of the degree applied for. This will have to be certified by a bank, lawyer or funding authority.

Deadlines

Application deadlines are generally around March/April for most universities and January for Cambridge and Oxford. It is very important to stick to the application deadlines stated by a university. References and official documents requested might therefore have to be arranged well in advance.

Cambridge and Oxford only: Colleges

Cambridge and Oxford have a collegiate system, which means that the student has to be accepted by a college in order to be accepted to the university. The postgraduate application is considered first by the department and upon acceptance forwarded to the first choice college. Although it is very unlikely that all of the colleges will reject the student, the final admission depends on the college's acceptance. Colleges or/and departments tend to ask for an interview, although this is not always the case. College fees have to be paid in advance and they are in addition to university fees and housing costs. These fees are variable between colleges and depend on the specific postgraduate programme entered, but tend to be around £2,000.

The colleges vary in size and age and are responsible for accommodation (especially in the first year), food and social life. Each college has a different personality, different location (close or far from the university department) and different facilities, structure and composition of students. Accommodation may not always be on the main college site, but is frequently in private houses through the

city. The choice of college is a purely personal decision in function of personal preferences and subject studied.

However, it should be noted that some colleges are more popular than others and may have a number of application that far exceeds the places available. It is generally not possible to change colleges once accepted and the order in which colleges are chosen will determine the order in which the student's application is considered. If not accepted by one of the colleges applied for, the student is placed in a pool where he can be picked out by any college interested. It might be preferable to choose a college that has a "director of studies" or a certain student percentage in the subject the student applies for.

Upon acceptance

Once accepted, the student might be asked to confirm his/her offer of acceptance and the university almost certainly asks for full payment before the start of the course,

which happens around September/October. If accommodation has not been requested, it is preferable to sort this out well before coming to university.

Financial assistance

Next to finding the right supervisor and topic for a research course, the financing of a postgraduate degree and in particular a PhD is a crucial aspect.

The overall cost per year (including tuition fees, maintenance and all other expenses) can be as high as £10,000 outside London and easily reach £15,000 in London. Generally postgraduate degrees have annual tuition fees of £3,300 (for UK/EU students), but many Masters programmes, especially in business and finance, or LLms, have tuition fees exceeding £10,000. Upon accepting an offer, the student is generally required to provide certified assurance that they can cover the full cost of the degree for the entire duration of it. Funding is available through several means.

CEDIES

The CEDIES now gives every student the same funding. To find out more about the amount of money as well as the formalities, we would suggest you have a look at the CEDIES homepage (www.cedies.lu). You will receive a bursary of roughly 6500 EUR, in addition you may take a loan on the equal value.

Chevening Scholarships

For Masters Courses and parts of PhD programmes, the Chevening Scholarships are available. They are awarded by the British Embassy on behalf of the Foreign Office

to meriting students wishing to pursue postgraduate work in the UK. Preference is usually given to students not having previously studied in the UK and wishing to pursue a career in Luxembourg. Chevening Scholarships typically cover tuition fees only. In Luxembourg, the British Embassy is in charge of interviewing candidates and awarding scholarships. The application deadline is at the end of February in the year prior to commencing the course and interviews take place in April. For more information, please visit <http://www.chevening.com/about/countries/luxembourg/index.html> or contact Petra Kiefer at the British Embassy in Luxembourg.

British Research Councils

Research Council Scholarships are available for PhDs and some taught Masters Courses. Further information can be obtained on www.research-councils.ac.uk. Different Councils exist for different subject areas:

- BBSRC: Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council
- EPSRC: Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council
- ESRC: Economic & Social Research Council
- MRC: Medical Research Council
- NERC: Natural Environment Research Council
- PPARC: Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council
- HARB: Humanities & Arts Research Board

Some of these studentships may pay tuition fees only without any maintenance. Generally, only UK and EU students are eligible for these bursaries. Studentships are awarded to supervisors or departments either for specific projects or more generally for a certain amount of students. Thus applications for these studentships are to be directed to the department, rather than the research council. For scientific studies, university departments will usually complement the studentship with a maintenance studentship from other sources such as departmental or university scholarships. These studentships increase each year to take into account the inflation rate. For studentships taken in London, a London allowance is usually added on to account for higher living costs (roughly around £2'000 -£3'000).

Industrially sponsored studentships

Another option to departmental studentships, are industrially sponsored studentships, so-called 'Industrial CASE Studentships', which are available equally to UK and EU students. These opportunities are advertised on the relevant university/departmental web pages or in science magazines, such as New Scientist (www.newscientistjobs.com).

Fonds National de la Recherche (FNR)

From 1st October 2008, the FNR is responsible for all research studentships from the Luxembourg government. (In the past, the Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche was responsible for these studentships). Under this new scheme, the former "Bourses de formation-recherche" have been replaced with "Aides à la formation-recherche" (AFR). AFR are available to both PhD and post-doctoral researchers.

The FNR will encourage work contracts between the student and the host institution. For PhD students, this has the advantage that they are already at this stage paying into a pension fund. Hence both post-doctoral researchers and PhD students are paid fully taxable incomes. The FNR will pay the host institution a contribution to the monthly salary of the researcher. Pure bursaries are available only under extraordinary circumstances.

AFR are paid for up to 3 years for PhD students and 2 years for post-docs. PhD students can apply for a 4th year's funding at the end of the initial 3 years, but reasons for extending the AFR need to be given.

There are 4 deadlines each year to submit an application (for 2008/09: the 15th of each of the following months: October, January, April and July).

For more information contact the FNR or visit www.fnr.lu . Fonds National de la Recherche, Service AFR, 6, rue Antoine de Saint-Exupéry,

L-1017 Luxembourg, afr@fnr.lu .

Other sources of funding

Other sources of funding include University and departmental scholarships and other funding bodies (Rotary Club, Alumni of the University...).

An information pack for some of the latter ones can be obtained from the British Embassy in Luxembourg. These scholarships may cover partial or full costs of study. It is up to the student to find out which funding is available for his/her course. However, competition is

fierce and applications should be handed in early. Previous academic performance is generally taken into consideration.

Recognition of UK Degrees

Reconnaissance des Diplômes Britanniques au Luxembourg

This article has been provided by M. Harsch of the Service d'Information sur l'Enseignement Supérieur and is meant to shed some light on the important question of recognition of British degrees in Luxembourg.

Au Luxembourg, le système de la reconnaissance des diplômes de l'enseignement supérieur est basé, d'une part, sur la législation et la réglementation nationales (loi sur la protection des titres, législation concernant les critères d'homologation des grades et titres étrangers d'enseignement supérieur) et, d'autre part, sur la réglementation européenne (première directive générale C.E.89/48 et les directives sectorielles). Ainsi, la reconnaissance des diplômes étrangers d'enseignement supérieur peut se faire suivant des bases juridiques différentes.

1. La Directive CEE 89/48

Cette première directive générale est assez complexe. Elle définit les termes de diplôme, d'Etat membre d'accueil, de profession réglementée, d'activité professionnelle réglementée, d'expérience professionnelle, de stage d'adaptation et d'épreuve d'aptitude. La définition du diplôme assure qu'il ne s'agit pas simplement d'un diplôme d'enseignement supérieur sanctionnant un cycle d'études (universitaires ou de niveau universitaire) de 3 ans, mais encore du diplôme, certificat ou titre permettant de vérifier que le titulaire possède

les qualifications requises pour accéder à une profession réglementée dans l'Etat membre où le diplôme a été délivré.

La directive s'applique à tout ressortissant d'un Etat membre qui veut exercer, à titre indépendant ou salarié une profession réglementée dans un Etat membre d'accueil. Le système général ne s'applique pas aux professions qui font l'objet d'une directive sectorielle.

Le principe général de la reconnaissance des diplômes pose qu'un migrant qui, dans un Etat membre, peut accéder à une profession réglementée sur la base d'un diplôme répondant à certains critères, ne peut se voir refuser l'accès à la même profession dans un Etat membre d'accueil pour défaut de qualification.

Cette règle s'applique du moment que la profession est également réglementée dans l'Etat membre de provenance. Si dans cet Etat, l'accès à la profession est libre, on ne peut plus parler du diplôme requis pour l'exercer. Pour trancher ce cas, le système général prévoit que le migrant doit justifier non seulement d'un diplôme d'enseignement supérieur sanctionnant un cycle d'études d'au moins 3 ans et, le cas échéant, d'une formation professionnelle complémentaire, mais encore d'une expérience professionnelle à plein temps pendant 2 ans au cours des 10 années précédentes.

La directive a également introduit des

mécanismes de compensation pour les cas où la durée de la formation acquise est inférieure à la durée de la formation requise dans le pays d'accueil ou lorsque les contenus de la formation voire le profil de la profession sont substantiellement différents dans le pays d'accueil. Les mesures de compensation prévues peuvent consister en une épreuve d'aptitude ou un stage d'adaptation (au choix du candidat).

2. Les directives sectorielles

Ces directives concernent chaque fois un secteur professionnel ou une profession spécifique (p.ex. médecins généralistes ou spécialistes, dentistes, vétérinaires, pharmaciens) et déterminent les conditions de durée des études et les diplômes nationaux reconnus pour l'exercice de la profession.

3. Protection des titres et homologation

La législation et la réglementation luxembourgeoises se basent généralement, pour la reconnaissance des diplômes, sur une période d'études supérieures d'au moins quatre années. Cette exigence est également posée par les administrations publiques voire la plupart des entreprises privées pour l'accès à la carrière supérieure.

Même si la loi communautaire prime le droit national (de ce fait: inscription plus ou moins automatique des diplômes universitaires de niveau BAC+3), il reste que le pays d'accueil (le Grand-Duché) peut maintenir sa propre législation en ce que concerne les critères d'admission à une carrière supérieure déterminée.

Ceci signifie qu'une inscription au registre des titres d'enseignement supérieur d'un diplôme universitaire de type bac +3 ne signifie pas automatiquement que le candidat remplit les conditions pour être admis à une carrière supérieure (si notre législation exige 4 années d'études au moins). D'autre part les critères d'homologation sont assez stricts et requièrent également une période d'études de 4 années. D'autre part, la reconnaissance formelle d'un diplôme d'enseignement supérieur par le Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche ne fait pas découler de droits concernant la reconnaissance effective sur le marché de l'emploi. De ce fait, il convient d'être très prudent en matière de reconnaissance (individuelle) des diplômes et grades supérieurs.

En ce qui concerne plus précisément les diplômes britanniques, il convient de noter les points suivants:

Les diplômes Bachelor of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Science (BSc)... délivrés par une institution d'enseignement britannique reconnue, peut être inscrite sans problème au registre des titres d'enseignement supérieur si la durée des études a été d'au moins 3 années. La reconnaissance pleine et entière comme 'universitaire' ne se fait cependant généralement qu'après un cycle de 4 ans.

Si un diplôme britannique 'Bachelors' a duré 4 années sans que le candidat ait dû refaire une année, une reconnaissance comme 'universitaire' est possible. Ceci vaut aussi pour les 'sandwich courses' si les périodes de stage font obligatoirement partie du programme

d'études.

Dans le cas des études en lettres anglaises commencées au Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg, il suffit de suivre 3 années d'études complémentaires en Grande-Bretagne pour la reconnaissance de la qualification en vue de l'admission au concours de recrutement de stagiaire-professeur.

Signalons toutefois que, le plupart des 'undergraduate degrees' ne durant que 3 années, il est fortement recommandé de poursuivre les études en vue d'un 'Masters degree'. Ce dernier diplôme permet en tout cas la reconnaissance de la qualification universitaire au sens de la plupart des textes législatifs et réglementaires luxembourgeois.

Renseignements complémentaires

Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

Commission des titres (pour diplômes en économie, sciences politiques, communication, psychologie, ingénierat)

Commission d'homologation (pour les diplômes de professorat, médecine (générale, dentaire et vétérinaire), de pharmacie et de droit)

Admission Equivalents

Introduction to the British Secondary School System

One question you will be asking yourself, when you are looking through brochures of the universities is going to be: these ABB and BBC are very well, but what do they mean?

To explain this let's go back a bit further and have a look at the British Secondary Education System. As you might already have guessed it is not very straightforward and on top of that it is reviewed and up-dated every other year or so. The general consensus is however that, Brits start their secondary schooling at age 11 (thus a year ahead of us). They have a similar system than us up to age 16, when they take exams in up to 10 subjects and they are awarded GCSE results. At this point they have completed their compulsory schooling; any additional education is provided within the realms of the 'Further Education System'.

This further schooling is provided in either 'Sixth Form Colleges' or as the final two years in a general comprehensive. The life of a Sixth Form Student varies widely from that of the Luxembourg Lycée pupil, as in the UK there is a different approach to learning and teaching at that level. Typically there are 5 contact hours per week per subject chosen with a tutor. The rest of the time is at the students' disposal for private research, to complete assignments, projects, prepare discussion groups, presentations. In the Lower Sixth (age 17), five subjects from GCSE level are taken

forward, which examined after the first year as AS-Levels. In the Upper Sixth (age 18), three subjects are studied and awarded as A-Levels.

In addition to these three academic subjects, students are also encouraged to take a fourth A-level: 'General Studies', which tests their knowledge with a multiple choice questionnaire! The A-Levels are awarded with a letter from A to E, with A being the highest possible grade. This system has been adopted, since learning at A-Level is not just reproducing the teachers' material and awarding exact numbers would not be very accurate.

University admissions

Since there are also other secondary schools qualifications (NVQs, A-NVQs,...), the UCAS has adopted a 'Tariff' under which all possible UK qualifications are awarded points which are added up to give a total score which gives the worth of the qualification. Under the current UCAS tariff (since 2000), for A-Levels, a grade A is worth 120 points, a B 100 and a C 80.

A-Levels	UCAS Tariff	Lycée	International Baccalaureate
ABB	320	48/60	34
BBB	300	46/60	32
BBC	280	44/60	30
BCC	260	42/60	28
CCC	240	40/60	26

In the table above an estimate has been made as to what these grades can be expected to correspond to for 'Diplômes de Fin d'Études Secondaires'. No distinction seems to be made as to whether they were obtained in a Lycée or Lycée technique. However, these estimations are very vague, varying with each university. So please do not panic if, for your preferred university, the entry requirements seem to be out of reach. What is more, with motivation, enthusiasm and visits to the university you can lower the grades asked from you substantially (cases with up to 5 points are known!). Also a letter written from your teacher explaining typical grades and percentage of pupils

obtaining these grades will be helpful. The CEDIES might also be able to give you the statistical overview of the 'Examen de Fin d' Études' results, which you could then send to UCAS with your application. If you cannot obtain the marks required from you, again, do not panic. Even though you can be refused, many universities will still accept you when there are one or two points missing, if not more. The best thing to do in this case is getting in touch with your university, as British university staff tend to be very friendly and helpful in general.

Disclaimer: No guarantee is given for grades required from you; these conversions are meant to be rough guidelines only!

The British Higher Education System

The 'New Universities'

In 1992, 39 polytechnics were granted the title of universities, in a bid to simplify the British Higher Education System, which up to that point had a 'Binary System', where the Polytechnics were offering more flexible, modular courses and vocational courses, while the universities were offering a more traditional approach to teaching. The change in law has enabled the New Universities to apply for the same funding as universities and at the same time traditional universities have adopted more flexible courses, including part-time and evening classes.

It is tradition in the UK to compare hospitals, schools and universities between one another and publicise rankings to enable selection of better services. For universities, those rankings have become very popular after 1992, as it was feared that the high level of the British Education system was being eroded by 'upgrading' those polytechnics to universities and it was intended to put in place thorough control and assessment measures to make sure that valuable government funding was directed to the right places, i.e. the most productive and effective departments and universities.

Since the mid 1990's, the British Government funds departments according to the level of their research. Though this seems logical and justifiable, it also has made it very difficult for those 'New Universities' to establish their research programmes, as funds were diverted

to successful, established departments, who in turn could attract even better researchers, who performed even better research, thus justifying even more funds. A vicious circle, in fact! In response to this, most 'New Universities' do not teach 'expensive' courses that rely on permanent up-to-date research, or those that do are in the process of closing the departments down where the research is below a certain average to concentrate funds on other departments. The courses, which are usually affected, are Sciences like Chemistry, Biology, Medicine, Physics, Veterinary Science, but there are also others. Some new universities still offering those courses, are becoming teaching-only universities; this does however not mean that the courses are necessarily worse, as good researchers are not necessarily good teachers.

Due to the funding constraints, the New Universities have created a range of different courses, which do not fit in the traditional schemes. The courses are mostly vocational, i.e. preparing directly for a job, rather than solely academic. And as the courses are tailor-made to suit business, most graduates end up with related jobs after graduation. The courses offered are considered to be more modern. Some examples are: Communication Studies, Graphic Design, Internet Technology, E-Commerce, Multi Media Communication, Forensic Science, Residential Agency Management.

So, when deciding on your university and course, do not immediately assume that the course at a university is bad, if the university overall is only rated 60th.

RAE and TQA Assessments

The university rankings are produced by different bodies according to varying criteria. The rankings were publicised in the early '90s by The Times, a popular British broadsheet. Soon afterwards most other broadsheets followed suit and these days there about 5 to 6 different rankings available from the web pages of those newspapers (The Times, The Sunday Times, The Guardian, The Independent...).

Some universities still hold reservations against those rankings and they are also not endorsed by organisations such as UCAS or the British Council. However the British Government is using similar criteria for assessing the relative performance of the universities. The responsible agency is the Higher Education Council for England (HEFCE), which assesses and then allocates funds to universities.

The British love to review their Universities and compare anything and everything between their departments, subject curricula and courses. With the same eagerness, they also assess their programmes of assessment, therefore the procedures are reviewed and reformed every couple of years and another agency is created to oversee its application. The outcome of these quality assessments is critical for the institutions, as the funding they receive from the HEFCE is directly linked

to their quality grading. The two approaches to the assessment process are the research and the teaching quality.

The Research Assessment Exercise (RAE)

The RAE is overseen by the HEFCE in England and Northern Ireland and similar institutions in Scotland and Wales. The Research is assessed on a seven-point scale of 1-5, with 3 being split into two categories, a and b. An exceptional ranking of five star indicating a world-wide reputation for excellence in research in more than half of the sub areas of research. Full results are on www.hefce.ac.uk/research/assessment/default.htm or on www.rae.ac.uk. A RAE is concluded about every five years, which reviews all the Research Departments of British universities. However in five years a lot can change and in the end the only important thing is your supervisor. The 2001 RAE assessments are reproduced in the section of the universities with the respective departments, but nevertheless use the results with care.

Teaching Quality Assessment (TQA) or since 2001, Subject Reviews

The teaching quality assessment is currently being performed by the Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) and it has undergone even more reforms. It is performed less regularly (~every 10 years) and, as courses are being modified on a yearly basis, it is hopelessly out of date before the next cycle starts. For this reasons no results are given in this guide, but you can retrieve them if you wish from: www.

qaa.ac.uk/revreps/subjrev/intro.htm.

1993-1995:

Under this system the outcome of assessment was a single grade (Excellent, Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory).

1995-2000:

Since 1995, single grade assessment has been replaced by the use of a point scoring system across six elements of provision: Curriculum Design, Content and Organisation (CDCO), Teaching, Learning and Assessment (TLA), Student Progression and Achievement (SPA), Student Support and Guidance (SSG), Learning Resources (LR), Quality Management and Enhancement (QME).

Each element is graded from 1 (Not Approved) to 4 (Aims and Objectives fully met). A '4' is the maximum score that can be attained within any one of the six aspects of provision. The total maximum score that can be obtained for any subject area is therefore 24.

The equivalence of 22/24 to 'excellent' has been made as this maps onto the criteria set by HEFCE in both methods for the award of additional funded places.

2000-2007:

New methodology using subject benchmark information will be introduced for the next subject review cycle. Further information can be found on the Quality Assurance Agency's web site. (www.qaa.gov.uk)

How to make the right choice

Just the fact that you are reading this suggests that you are thinking, more or less seriously, about studying in the UK or Ireland.

In the UK there are just over 120 institutions offering degree level courses.

In Ireland, there are 7 universities and numerous other colleges, please see the 'Studies in Ireland' section for further information.

So where to start? When deciding on your universities studies, the most important and the first decision you need to make, is what subject or what subject areas you are interested in. In some cases this will eliminate a whole range of universities, whereas virtually all institutions will offer common courses (English, History, Economics, Philosophy).

Another important decision will be whether you want to study at a Campus university or at a City University. The experiences you will make could not be any more different. A campus university is best described as village of its own. It is usually built on the outskirts of the town; all or most departments are within walking distance, as are the Halls of Residences, where the first year students are accommodated. A Campus will also have a couple of Bars, a venue, branches of banks, a book store, a grocery store, maybe a post office, a library, a couple of computer rooms (usually with 24/7 access). A campus university will make it very easy to get integrated into student life, but at the same time your contact with the local community will be less strong.

A city university however is usually split into

different sites. As a student you will be located in Halls further away from your department, probably relying on public transport. There is not such a strong university community, which can be very liberating, some times, as not everybody will feel at home with a bunch of 18 year old British first years. Your experience will be more independent from your studies, as you are less likely to go to the Student Union if it is half an hour away and you just want a quick pint.

Another factor to consider is the size of the town or city, as this will markedly influence to choice of nightlife, culture, and sports facilities the city will offer you.

And then you might also want to consider in which part of the country you want to study. Maybe you want to be in the South East next to Dover as you are planning to regularly drive home. Or you want to be as far away as possible from Luxembourg, then Scotland or Ireland might be right for you. And these are just couple of things to consider.

The UK has been split up into nine different regions, each with a map and pointing out at the start the particularities in that region. The information provided is drawn from current or recent students and as thus will be subjective and only those universities are presented in detail where somebody could be found to provide this information. Universities that are not presented may be just as good or better, than those listed in detail.

The intention of this Guidebook is to present

preliminary information that you will need to shortlist a couple of universities of which you want to seek further information from SLSB members listed at the back of this Guide and from the university prospectuses.

35 things UCAS will forget to tell you about uni











1. Pound Coins are like gold.
2. Two meals a day is standard.
3. Spontaneous nights out become every night.
4. Checking for post was never an ego booster/breaker before.
5. You will begin to nap again.
6. Your bookstore bill will almost equal tuition.
7. Squirt guns = stress relief.
8. E-mail becomes your second language.
9. University students throw paper airplanes too.
10. You never realized so many people were smarter than you.
11. Western Europe could be wiped out by a horrible plague and you'd never know, but you can recite last weeks rerun of Coronation Street (the UK equivalent to "Lindenstrasse").
12. You will never rent more movies in your life.
13. No one is too old for video games.
14. The health service nurses are there because they couldn't make it in a real hospital. Never, ever forget that!
15. Campus is only clean for open days.
16. It never sucked so much to get sick.
17. Nothing you want to register for will be open.
18. Not all your food in the dining hall will be edible.
19. Lectures: the later the better, (but you will still nap through them)
20. You are no longer thankful that fire alarms are here to protect you.
21. Disney movies are more than just classics.
22. Asleep by 2:30 AM is an early night.
23. Cereal makes a meal any time of the day.
24. New additions to food groups: Pizza.
25. Cash Machines are the devils advocate.
26. Duct tape heals all wounds.
27. Keys have never been so important, yet you seem to lose them even more.
28. Showers become less important, sleep becomes more important.
29. You will eat anywhere that is a buffet.
30. You realize university is the ideal lifestyle, except for those pesky classes.
31. Procrastination is an art form.
32. Jeans may be worn as many times as the wearer desires.
33. The only time to dress up is when all your jeans are dirty.
34. You'll eat anything if its free.
35. A cancelled lecture is almost better than Christmas.

(Although most of these statements are brutally true, this page is meant to be entertaining, more than informative. Taken from Facebook)

Symbol explanation

In order to make this guide more accessible, we introduced a unified set of signs and symbols so that you'll be able to find the most important information as fast as possible. As you will surely remember from your geography lessons in 7e, a map is worth nothing without an explanation. Same for the guidebook, so here you go:

Goldsmiths, University of London ☆

	The web address
	Postal address
	Phone number
	Contact email address
	Number of students
	Number of Luxembourgesse Students
	Annual Tuition Fee
	Estimated annual living cost
	Distance from city centre
	Ferry, air and bus links

Universities marked with a star (☆) are universities which have provided us with their own information, hence regarding them as correct.

The SLSB University Guide

Greater London

Studying in London, what an experience... if you get round to studying at all! There is so much going on in this 7-million city, half the size of our country, and 1000 times as confusing.

Now, what is it about this place? Is it the cultural attractions, with theatres, concert halls, museums, art galleries and exhibition halls spread all around the city centre? Is it the parks where you can get a break from the hectic daily life whenever you want? Is it the coffee shops and take-always where you can have everything from a short lunch-break to an extended 3-hour afternoon meal? Is it the monuments and buildings, witnesses of a great history that goes back nearly 2000 years? Is it the busy nightlife with pubs and nightclubs open until the early hours? Is it the sheer mass of people of all colours, ages and backgrounds that you can see partying in Leicester Square, shopping in Camden Market or just cramped together on the tube? It is all of these that make this place such an exciting place to live and study in.

44 But: do not expect to live on a low budget, to breathe clean air or to make your way to college in a short 5 minutes you were used to at home. Unfortunately, London also has the inconveniences of all major cities in the world: pollution, traffic chaos, urban poverty, crime. On the other hand, it is nice to be able to get home on the bus and go to the corner shop and buy a sandwich and a newspaper at 3 o'clock in the morning. Or to leave college

after a boring lecture and find yourself at a 15 minute walk from either .

St. Paul's Cathedral, Big Ben, Covent Garden or the British Museum. Or to have a pint on the Southbank while enjoying the view of Tower Bridge and the City across the River Thames. Or to have a Sunday-afternoon walk in Hyde Park, just enjoying the fact that every day there is at least one hour where it does not rain.

I could go on like this for pages. This place is just everything you can possibly imagine. And everything that you can't.



London



Population: 8'500'000

Student numbers: 378'000

Students from Luxembourg: more than 110

Universities

In the city: University of London (UL), University College, King's College, Imperial College, London School of Economics, School of Asian Studies, Queen Mary University, Royal Veterinary College, Royal Holloway and Royal Academy of Music.

In Greater London: City University, South Bank University, University of Westminster, University of East London, Brunel University, University of Greenwich, Kingston University, London Metropolitan University, Middlesex University, the University of Surrey at Roehampton and Thames Valley University.

Sightseeing

Living in London is likely to be quite different from what you are used to from Luxembourg. While you are in London, you will be able to do your fair share of sightseeing. The most famous places to see in London are: The Tower of London, Big Ben, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Oxford Street, London Eye, the Museums in South Kensington. But there are many, many more...

Rent

Rents range between £80 and £130 per week. Mostly, utilities are not included in the rent. But there are no upper limits: the only limit is your ability to pay. Keep in mind that

accommodation represents your biggest expenses while studying in London.

Living costs per week

It will vary a lot on your live style, but between £70.00 and £140.00 should be expected though (excluding rent).











How to get there

By Airplane: Quickest is Luxair to London-Heathrow or London-City Airport. VLM Airlines has cheaper fares on the London-City route. Cheapest is Ryanair from Brussels-Charleroi or Frankfurt-Hahn to London-Stansted.

By car: Ferryboat from Ostende (~300km) or Calais (~400km) to Dover, or Channel Tunnel from Calais to Folkestone. The distance from Dover/Folkestone to Central London is just over 100km. Ferry prices vary. If you stay in Britain, try to buy a day return, even if you are not coming back in a while. It's cheaper. (They might threaten you to chase you up if you fail to return, but they very rarely do, and if they do the worse that happens is that you have to pay the full price.)

By train: Luxembourg to Brussels-Midi: 3 hours, Brussels-Midi to London Waterloo (via EuroStar): 2.45 hours. Buy your ticket between Luxembourg and Brussels in Luxembourg, it's cheaper (14 EUR return fare). Euro Star from ~100 EUR return.

Goldsmiths, University of London ☆

	www.goldsmiths.ac.uk
	New Cross, London SE14
	+44 (0)20 7078 5300
	admissions@gold.ac.uk
	6540
	12
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT) PG: £3,840-£6,510 per year (FT)
	Estd. £7,800
	4 miles from central London (15 minutes by train; in London Travelcard Zone 2)
	New Cross and New Cross Gate stations. Gatwick Airport, Heathrow Airport.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths set up its Technical and Recreative Institute in 1891 to provide educational opportunities for New Cross. The University of London acquired the new institute and established it as Goldsmiths College in 1904. Since 1989, Goldsmiths has been a full College of the University with its own distinctive role as an independent university institution, while remaining committed to membership of an internationally recognised federation.

The College is made up of 15 academic departments, plus a number of smaller research centres and units, and over 6,500 students take part in undergraduate, postgraduate and adult education study opportunities. Goldsmiths aims to be at the cutting edge of teaching and research, and is a member of the prestigious 1994 Group of smaller, research-

oriented universities.

Goldsmiths' teaching and administration, and most of its residential accommodation, is located on a single campus in New Cross, South East London. It includes the award-winning Rutherford Building, three Grade II listed buildings, and the state-of-the-art Ben Pimlott Building.

Goldsmiths brings creative and unconventional approaches to the subjects it teaches, which cover the arts, social sciences, humanities, teacher training, and computing. Former students include Antony Gormley, Damien Hirst, Mary Quant, Linton Kwesi Johnson, Graham Coxon, Alex James, Malcolm McLaren, Brian Molko, Tessa Jowell (politician).

The award-winning Students' Union provides a range of services and student development opportunities including clubs, societies, volunteering opportunities, sports facilities, student media, and entertainment. The Union holds a varied selection of events, including regular quizzes, gigs, live sports and film nights, and the weekly Club Sandwich, a Goldsmiths institution. A new state-of-the-art fitness centre opened on campus in 2006.

Imperial College London

	http://www.imperial.ac.uk
	South Kensington Campus London SW7 2AZ
	+44 (0) 20 7589 5111
	admissions@imperial.ac.uk
	11,050
	10

Imperial College London was established in 1907 through the merger of the Royal College of Science, the City and Guilds College and the Royal School of Mines. In the late nineties, further mergers took place to give Imperial College London its current academic reputation of a world leading science-based university.

The Queens Tower is one of the only original buildings remaining; most buildings are 60's functional blocks, apart from the Library, the Biomedical building, the Medicine building and the Tanaka Business School building (designed by Sir Norman Foster), which were renovated or completed recently. The new Sports center, which will open in January 2006, is situated on campus and includes a swimming pool, fitness facilities, squash and badminton courts and a climbing wall.







Imperial College Union (ICU) provides a large range of services (advice on different topics) and facilities (meeting rooms) for Imperial students, who are automatically member of ICU. The ICU is located within Beit Quad and hosts club nights, comedy and quiz nights and manages three bars in Beit Quad.

ICU provides facilities and funding for about 250 clubs and societies. From Afro-Caribbean to Windsurfing: there is one society for every taste. There are around 50 sports societies ranging from archery to hockey including football, athletics, golf and basketball.

Living in London is a live-shaping experience that cannot easily be matched. Being part of the world's greatest cosmopolitan city gets you to know people from all over the world, gets you to taste the most amazing food and offers you sheer endless possibilities for entertainment. A big disadvantage of London is that it's probably the most expensive city in the UK

Especially in your Fresher's year, everyone helps you settle in. Several events in your hall of residence help you to get to know people. Small tutorials (a group of 5 students discussing problems with a lecturer) are very helpful. The transition from being taught in French to lectures in English is pretty smooth. While applying do not hesitate to contact the departmental admission tutor with your questions and if time and money are available do visit the university, because they are very likely to give you a much lower offer, after having met you personally.

King's College London ☆

	http://www.kcl.ac.uk
	The Strand London WC2R 2LS
	+44 (0) 20 78365454
	17,160
	10
	Centrally located

faculty of Nursing & Midwifery the School Of Medicine, Clinical Dentistry, the faculty of Physical Sciences: Chemistry , Physics , Mathematics, the Engineering faculty with Computing Science, Telecommunication Engineering and Mechanical Engineering and the Management faculty.

KCLSU (the students union) runs a number of bars and clubs on the different campuses with regular events (club nights, quizzes, karaoke, comedy...). KCLSU is a member of the National Union of Students and as such takes part in national campaigns.

If you are a big city person, this is the place for you to be. The University is situated in the heart of the West End with its theatres, restaurants, pubs, bars and clubs. Covent Garden, Leicester Square and Oxford Street are all within easy walking distance, so you will never get bored. On the other hand, this also means that you might have a hard time if you want quietness and peace of mind.

Student Contact Details

Robi Margue











Tel: 444592

E-mail: robimargue@hotmail.com Graduated in 2002

King's College London was established by King George IV in 1829 and became one of the founding colleges of the University of London. The College is a member of the University of London and as such an independent institution. It is composed of 10 schools (faculties), each of which is divided into different academic departments.

The main campus of the university is the Strand campus, in the centre of London, with some 7' 000 students. Other smaller campuses exist in Waterloo, Denmark Hill, De Crespigny Park, Lambeth (King's College Hospital) and Southwark (Guy's Hospital). The buildings are all relatively new, apart from the Main Building on Strand Campus, which dates from 19th century. Some departments and their courses are languages like English, French, German, Greek, Portuguese and Spanish, Film Studies, History , Geography , Philosophy, Theology and Religious Studies, Music, Education, Defence Studies, War Studies, and Law, the faculty Health & Life Sciences: Life Sciences, Nutrition And Dietetics, Biophysics, Applied Biomedical Sciences, Anatomy, Pharmacy, the Institute of Psychiatry, Gerontology, the

School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London ☆

	www.soas.ac.uk
	Russell Square, Thornhaugh Street, London, WC1H 0XG
	+44 (0)207 898 4034
	study@soas.ac.uk
	4'500
	12
	£3,225 (EU students)
	£1,000 per month
	Central
	London airports

Founded in 1916 as the School of Oriental Studies and part of the Federal University of London, SOAS took its present title in 1938 by which time it had also established itself as a centre for African Studies. It moved to its present site in 1941. SOAS continues to maintain its position as the major national centre for the study of programmes concerned with Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

There are three faculties at SOAS; Languages and Cultures, Arts and Humanities and Law and Social Sciences.

University campus (approx. 50 words)

SOAS has two main campuses, one at Russell Square and one at Vernon Square, in Islington. The Russell Square campus is located around a compact precinct in Bloomsbury. The buildings comprise a 1930s building; a later addition designed by Sir Denis Lasdun, the centrepiece of which is the library; and the Brunei Gallery, opened in 1995, which also contains a

lecture theatre and teaching rooms. The Vernon Square campus is made up of a four storey Edwardian building, which has been refurbished for teaching and administrative purposes.

Subjects the university is known are Law, Economics, Development Studies, Politics and International Studies, Anthropology, Chinese, Arabic, Japanese

Among their alumni are Aung San Suu Ky, Leader of the National League for Democracy, Burma, and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, 1991 and Ambassador Johnnie Carson, Retired US Ambassador. Some societies are: Aikido, Amnesty International, Arabic, Borderless World Volunteers, Boxing, Break Dancing, Cambodian, Capitalist, Capoeira, Chinese Cultural, Christian Union, Climbing, Debating, Drama, Film Making, Football, Friends of Africa, Good Beer, Investment Banking, or Yoga

Queen Mary University London

	http://www.qmul.ac.uk
	Mile End Road London E1 4NS
	+44 (0) 20 7882 5555
	admissions@qmul.ac.uk
	6,000
	25 minutes by tube

Queen Mary has its roots in four historic colleges: Queen Mary College, originally a philanthropic institution to provide education for London's East End, became part of the University of London in 1915; in 1882 Westfield College was established in North London as a college for higher education for women; Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and the London Hospital Medical College, England's first

Medical school, were founded in 1843 and 1785 respectively. In the early 1990s all four colleges and medical schools merged to form Queen Mary and Westfield College, an institution comprising some 40 academic institutions and federal member of the University of London. Since 2001 it is officially called Queen Mary, University of London.

Structure

Queen Mary is part of the University of London (UL). This allows students to take advantage of all other UL facilities such as University of London Union (Student Union) or all UL libraries (especially Senate House Library, the UL library) and its common services. QM is also one of the few universities in London,

which have its own campus with shops, cafes Students' Union and bank.

Fields of study are Biological Sciences, Business Management, Chemistry, Computer Science, Economics, Centre for Editing Lives and Letters, Centre for Evidence Based Policy and Practice, Centre for Renaissance and Early Modern Studies, Centre for the Study of Migration, Electronic Engineering, languages and others. as well as all major fields of medicine.

Clubs & Societies

Queen Mary is particularly proud of its sport clubs, which range from Aikido over Men's Rugby to Wu Shu Kwan. All in all there are about twenty of them. Even more numerous are the Queen Mary societies. There are all kinds of ethnic societies like Afro-Caribbean or Hellenic groups but also departmental ones like Law or Geography and those based on all sorts of other interests such as the Globalisation Resistance or the Rock societies.

Student Contact Details

Tom Becker

Tel: 790670

E-mail: tom_becker@yahoo.com

Graduated in 2002

University College London ☆

	http://www.ucl.ac.uk
	Gower Street London WC1E 6BT
	+44 (0) 20 7679 2000
	20'000
	Approx. 15
	Central, London West End

History

UCL was founded in 1826, the third university after Oxford and Cambridge to be opened in Britain. It was the first English university to offer the systematic teaching of law, architecture and medicine.

Departments

Faculty of Arts & Humanities, Faculty of the Built Environment, Faculty of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Faculty of Laws, Faculty of Life Sciences, Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Faculty of Social and Historical Sciences, Institute of Child Health, Eastman Dental Institute for Oral Health Care Sciences, Institute of Neurology, Institute of Ophthalmology, Inter-Departmental and Cross- Faculty Research Groups and Centres, Royal Free and University College Medical School, School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies.

The university has three halls of residence, all a relatively cheap solution to live close to university, close to the centre of London, close to all.

Library & computer facilities

As you would expect, the facilities are quite modern, well managed and open on week-ends. Located around different sites all over the campus, there's always a computer within easy reach.

Students' Union

The student union located in the Bloomsbury building offers a hairdresser, a mini market, several pubs and bars with food and a fitness centre at its roof. The prices are affordable. A store located at the ground floor offers several newspapers and magazines at a discount price.

There's also the University of London Union just next to the campus, which on top the services mentioned before, has a really nice gym and the biggest pool in central London for student use.







Famous People from UCL are Jeremy Bentham, David Baddiel, Alexander Graham Bell, Mahatma Gandhi, Chris Martin, Christopher Nolan.

Student Contact Details

Henry DE RON

E-mail: hderon@gmail.com Graduated in 2005-2006

University of Westminster

	http://www.wmin.ac.uk/
	Metford House 115 New Cavendish Street London W1W 6UW
	+44 (0) 20 7911 5000
	20'700
	2
	Central, Harrow campus 20 min.

History:

The University of Westminster of today has formed from 11 colleges, which have merged over the years to produce the university, as it has been known since 1992.

'The Polytechnic Institution' was founded in December 1837 and it became Britain's first Polytechnic. It was renamed the Polytechnic of Central London (PCL) as the result of a merger of Regent Street Polytechnic with Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce in 1970. PCL merged with the Harrow College of Higher Education in 1990 and in 1992 the Polytechnic was formally rededicated as the University of Westminster.

Structure:

The university is divided into 4 main campuses: Cavendish, Harrow, Marylebone and Regent. All apart from Harrow are located in central London.

Each campus houses different schools, while the name of each campus indicates the street or area in which the campus is located. The architecture of each campus is different, Cavendish being the most modern one and

Regent being the oldest.

Subjects available are, among others, Psychology, Biological Sciences, Applied Mathematics, Statistics, Computer Science, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Town and Country Planning, Law, Politics and International Studies, Social Policy and Administration, Business and Management Studies, Asian Studies, English Language and Literature, French, Italian, Spanish, Linguistics, History, Art and Design, Communication, Cultural and Media Studies.

The student Union manages three bars in central London and Harrow. The Undercroft is bar on the Harrow campus, close to Area 51 nightclub. The Dragon Bar however is located in Central London.

Some societies are Ahlul Bayt Society, Amnesty International, Innovate, Islamic society, IT-society, Literature and Culture Society, Muslim Women Cultural Society, Stop the War society, Tha Ghetto...

Famous graduates

Janet Anderson: Minister of State; Vivienne Westwood: fashion designer

Student Contact Details

Betty Bisdorff

Tel: 442837

E-mail: betti_bisdorff@hotmail.com

Graduated in 2002

Brunel University London

	http://www.brunel.ac.uk
	Uxbridge Campus, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH
	+44 (0) 1895 274000
	admissions@brunel.ac.uk
	13,000
	10
	28km from London city centre

Brunel University started in 1966 as a merger of a number of London based higher educational institutions, which were mainly active in the fields of teaching, technology, health and sciences. It has been named after Isambard Kingdom Brunel (*1806), one of the most ingenious engineers of the 19th century.

Brunel University currently maintains two campuses: Uxbridge and Runnymede. From an architectural point of view, especially the Lecture 'E' building (Uxbridge) is outstanding and scenes from the movie "A Clockwork Orange" were cast there.

Brunel University splits its academic activities in eight distinct schools, namely the School of Arts, Brunel Business School, School of Engineering and Design, School of Health Sciences and Social Care, School of Information Systems, Computing and Mathematics, School of Social Sciences and Law as well as the School of Sports and Education.

Residing in campus based and university-owned halls is popular with Brunel students. The location of this type of accommodation

is convenient, and as prices remain moderate, it is also affordable. Brunel University also gives a guarantee to 1st year students for allocation of rooms in the Halls of Residence. The Uxbridge campus central library facilities have recently been enhanced and upgraded. Library Opening hours during the academic terms have been lengthened to 24 hours.

Loco's is the name of the Students' Union bar. It is located in the fully refurbished Hamilton building and is a great place where good food is served.

Brunel University has heavily invested in setting up new facilities such as the Indoor Athletics Centre (2005) additional halls of residence on campus, the refurbishment of food halls, the extension of the Library, besides generally upgrading its research facilities. Today, Brunel University – a research-led academic establishment, gives the impression not only of a modern but also an innovative university, which dynamically contributes to the coming out of the Information Age.

Student Contact Details

Marco Zeimet

e-mail: marco.zeimet@gmail.com

Graduated in 2004

South East

The South East is famous for its coastline, its cliffs, wildlife havens and unspoiled countryside as well as for its historic cities and tranquil villages. No wonder that according to a study asking UK inhabitants where they preferably want to live, the South East Region forms together with South West the desired belt of the island.

Besides the beauty of the natural vegetation and the many artificial but excellently maintained castle gardens, the region is also famous for the spectacular White Cliffs near Dover. The most well-known castle in the region is probably Leeds Castle. The history student would probably fancy a look at Hastings where one of the most famous battles of England's history took part.

Brighton is well-known for its long beaches, the fantastic Royal Pavilion and of course the famous Palace Pier, reaching about half a kilometre into the sea. Not to be missed on a South East England tour is historic Canterbury, which its most famous landmark is its impressive gothic cathedral.

The south east's close proximity to London has made it an ideal living area for commuters from the city and thus the rent prices and the general living costs have rocketed in some areas due to more affluent residents. This holds particularly true for Guildford. But don't despair; you will just have to look a bit harder to find an affordable local pub!



Brighton

Population: 248,073

Student numbers: ~30,000

Distance from London: 90 km (50 min. train ride)

Universities

University of Brighton, University of Sussex

Sightseeing

Obviously, what everyone at first goes for is the seafront. The West Pier was almost completely destroyed some years ago by storm and fires, so only the Brighton Palace Pier is left, but it is mostly a tourist attraction. The seafront has its charms as much in winter as in summer, although the ever-present wind can make it quite a chilly place. The Royal Pavillion draws your attention by its Indian architecture and its Chinese interior design and it is definitely worth a visit. The Marina village on the outskirts is Brighton's yacht harbour and has restaurants and shops.

Rent

University accommodation: £66 to £103pw, private accommodation varies from £65 to £90pw

Living costs per week

Around £100 (food, local travel, books, laundry, insurance, leisure, toiletries, clothing,

telephone)

How to get there

By plane: fly with BA to London-Gatwick, from there take the train/coach to Brighton. The cheapest is with Ryanair to Stansted but the travel from the airport to the coast is expensive (coach £30). The Luxair is quite expensive compared to BA, so it is best to avoid that route. Also, Luxair flies to Heathrow or London City, which is farther away from Brighton than Gatwick.













Safety considerations

The attitude towards students is relaxed in Brighton and the town is known for its liberal atmosphere and not only towards gays and lesbians. However, attacks happen, and this is not limited to certain areas. Best is not to be out on your own after dark.

Local Travel Information

Brighton is quite easy to get around. In the centre you can walk. You can catch the train or bus to uni, for both of which there are weekly or monthly passes available for students. Most students prefer to cycle around town and even to uni as it is the fastest and the cheapest. It is not inconvenient to have a car, although you need to look for parking spots.

University of Sussex

	www.sussex.ac.uk
	Sussex House, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH
	+44(0)1273-876787
	ug.enquiries@sussex.ac.uk
	10,793
	22
	£3,225 per year for UK/EU
	Approx. £850 per month
	4 miles
	Gatwick airport / Brighton train station / Newhaven ferry port

Founded in 1961 under Royal Charter, the University of Sussex has long been associated with undertaking teaching and research in new creative, pioneering and interdisciplinary ways, inviting flexibility of thought and the freedom to contribute to the understanding of a complex world. Sussex pioneered multi-subject honours degree courses, which cut across traditional subject boundaries to create new knowledge and new ways of thinking. For nearly 50 years, Sussex alumni have been explorers at the frontiers of knowledge. Sussex has become a world-class centre of excellence for research. It has fostered Nobel Prize winners and future leaders of vital organisations and institutions, confident communicators, creative thinkers and internationalists delivering positive change in the world.

The University of Sussex is currently in the process of creating 12 new smaller schools of

study, replacing the five larger schools. This change is designed to support the longer-term growth and development of the University. Academic departments will continue to exist, within the new school structures.

The University of Sussex is the only university in England that has its entire campus within a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and will also become part of the newly created South Downs National Park from 2010. The campus is only minutes away by train and bus from the multi-cultural, exciting city of Brighton on the South Coast, an hour's train journey from London and within easy reach of Gatwick and Heathrow airports. International students have consistently voted University of Sussex 'Best Place to Be'

Subjects the university is known for are Science, Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences and the Brighton and Sussex Medical School (BSMS).

University of Sussex has one of the most active Student Unions in the UK with over 160 different clubs and societies including representative, political, sports, cultural, academic, etc. There is entertainment on campus including two sports centres, bars, clubs, restaurants, cafes, live music venues, etc, as well as those in nearby Brighton and the surrounding areas.

Canterbury

Population: 36'500

Student numbers: 22'000

Students from Luxembourg: ~25

Distance from London: 73 km

Universities

University of Kent at Canterbury

Canterbury Christ Church College

Kent Institute of Art and Design

Sightseeing

The most prominent building of Canterbury is the Cathedral, base of the Archbishop of the Church of England. The Cathedral was built in the 12th-14th centuries and is famous for its architecture. The historic landmarks attract many tourists all throughout the year. The city centre, with narrow cobblestone streets and small half-timbered houses has the charm of a beautiful medieval town. Leftovers of the ring wall around the city and Westgate reinforce this impression. Further, there is the possibility to learn about the history of Canterbury in the Heritage Museum, while The Canterbury Tales Museum tells stories from Geoffrey Chaucer's famous work.

Rent: £60-£80 a week

Living costs per week: £50-£70

How to get there











By Train from Luxembourg to Brussels, then Eurostar to Ashford and then Ashford-Canterbury (total approx. £65).

By Car to Calais, ferry to Dover then drive to Canterbury. This is the best option if you are moving all your stuff. (total approx. £120).

By airplane works out more expensive and longer in time (getting from the airport to London, from London to Canterbury takes 3 hours)



University of Kent ☆

	www.kent.ac.uk
	European Office, University of Kent, Registry, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ
	+44 1227 827272
	eurec@kent.ac.uk
	17'000
	46
	Undergraduate: £3,225 Postgraduate: £3,670
	£6,790 - £13,790 per year
	10 minutes by bus
	Gatwick Airport, Canterbury West Train station, Dover ferry port

Since its foundation by Royal Charter in Canterbury in 1965, the University of Kent has opened the Brussels School of International Studies, its specialist graduate school in 1998 and its new, innovative, shared campus in Medway in 2005.

The University consists of three faculties: Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences, housing a total of 20 academic schools and numerous specialist research centres.

58 The Canterbury campus is built on 300 acres of parkland where residential, teaching and administrative buildings, a cinema, theatre and extensive facilities are surrounded by green open spaces, fields and woods with views of the cathedral.

The Medway campus offers a multi-million-pound campus in and around Chatham historic dockyard with brand new buildings and facili-

ties. The Brussels campus is connected to the city centre by public transport and the Paris centre is located in the historic Montparnasse area of Paris.

A number of subjects rank within the top 10: History; Metallurgy and Materials; Social Policy and Sociology; Law; French; Statistics and Operational Research.

Over 100 student clubs include sports, dance, music, cultural, games, political, religious and international societies. If you can't find a society to suit you, the Students' Union will help you to set one up! The diversity of societies reflects Kent's diverse and international student body.

Canterbury students can join the Sports Centre with gym, sports halls, climbing wall, squash courts, dance studio, tennis and netball courts, cricket and football pitches. Medway students have discounted access to the Medway Park sports centre, approved by London 2012 organisers as a pre-games training camp.

Maidstone

Population: about 90'000
Student numbers: ca 1'000
Students from Luxembourg: currently none
Distance from London: 39km

Universities

Kent Institute of Art and Design

Sightseeing

The Maidstone Bridge, built in 1879, was once known as the Great Bridge. A second bridge over the River Medway was opened in 1978. The Mote Park is a large and beautiful park in the centre of the town with a magnificent lake. Maidstone Leisure Centre!!! Freeform Leisure Pool, Wave Machine, Diving Pool, Standard Pool, Fitness Suite, Children's Play Areas. (UCCA students get an extremely interesting price to use all the facilities, including badminton, basketball and football courts to be hired, yoga, gym, swimming pool, fitness courses sauna. It used to be about £30 a year in 2001.) Maidstone Museum & Art Gallery (sometimes there are nice exhibitions inside the Town Library.) Archbishops' Palace was the resting place for the Archbishops of Canterbury and their entourage as they travelled to and from London. The Leeds Castle is a beautiful castle built on two islands in a lake, surrounded by parkland and gardens.

Rent

Around ~£55 per week

Living costs per week

Depends on what you intend to do really. I would say between £70 and £200

How to get there

By train: Eurostar from Bruxelles to Ashford, from where you get trains to Maidstone about every 30mins. (Ashford-Maidstone East: ~15 mins.

By car, it only takes half an hour to 45mins from Dover. Follow the motorway to London, and you will pass Maidstone!

A trip by car is very nice when the sun is shining. The ferry crossing in that sense is a must! Seeing the white cliffs from the boat is extremely nice, when the sky is blue! Eurotunnel is a nice experience and it only takes 20-30min, expensive!

University College for the Creative Arts (UCCA)

	http://www.ucreative.ac.uk/
	Oakwood Road Maidstone ME16 8AG
	+44 (0) 1622 757286
	2800
	0
	10 minutes walk

UCCA is based in three locations in Kent. It is the product of a merger in 1987 between three art colleges (Canterbury College of Art, Maidstone College of Art and Medway College of Design). It is now well established as a provider of creative education in the UK. Each campus offers different specialisations. Canterbury School of Architecture, Canterbury School of Fine Art (3a), Maidstone School of Media Arts and Communication Design, Rochester School of Photography, Rochester School of Fashion, Rochester School of Design (3a), School of Further Education.

The Maidstone campus houses Visual Communications as well as Further Education Studies. In Rochester, you find the Schools of Design, Fashion and Photography. And in Canterbury, there is the Fine Art and the Architecture based.

UCCA has a student bar just next to the canteen (which is open during college hours), where the Students' Union organise parties quite often. Entries and drinks are dead cheap, compared to town prices. The Students' Union organise Sports tournaments with various

campuses, parties,...

Being an art college, Kent Institute of Art & Design is quite small.

You are normally asked to come along for an interview with a portfolio, which is the personal visual work done so far. Portfolios are prepared during Foundation Courses, which prepare students for BA courses. Access to foundation courses is often done via forms from the college itself (and not UCAS). The college guarantees accommodation for all first years, which is very good to get to know people.

UCCA has a lot foreign students, which are more interesting than English mates. Erasmus exchange students are popular and very important to mix with. I found it more difficult to find English friends than international ones. Therefore I took part in an exchange programme as well, which I would recommend to anybody who is interested in getting to know new countries, cultures and people!

Student Contact Details

Joëlle Wagner,
E-mail: jowa77@yahoo.com
Graduated in 2001

Oxford

Population: 145,100 (2004 est.)
Student numbers: ~36,000
Students from Luxembourg: ?
Distance from London: 87 km – 90 minutes by bus

Universities:

University of Oxford
Oxford Brookes University

Sightseeing

Oxford is a beautiful university city. Most of the colleges are worth having a look at, with Magdalen, Christ Church, New, Worcester and Queen's standing out. Other notable University buildings include the Sheldonian Theatre, the Bodleian Library (the central University library) and the Radcliffe Camera (another library). The Covered Market, a collection of small shops in the centre of the city, is definitely worth a visit as are most of the historical pubs.

The countryside around Oxford is supposed to be the nicest in England. Bike tours in the summer are a good way to explore it. Woodstock, a village to the north of Oxford, is worth a visit as is the adjacent Blenheim Palace, where Winston Churchill was born.

Rent

£100 for university accommodation (varies a lot from college to college; one is not charged when one is away)
Private accommodation tends to be cheaper, but has to be paid for all year round. Most

students stay in college in their first and third years and move out in second year.

Living costs per week

£30 for food, provided you eat in college. There are no other necessary weekly costs I can think of, except perhaps for drinking money. To be fair, it really depends on one's lifestyle.

How to get there

Oxford is fairly close to Heathrow (1 hour by bus), which makes a Luxembourg-Heathrow flight the quickest way to get there..

The Eurotunnel is a good alternative to flying. The bus from London to Oxford is £10 and a return ticket is £11, which is much cheaper than taking the train.

Safety considerations

Oxford is not as safe as Luxembourg. Students are victims of muggings or other assaults every now and then. The Cowley area in particular can be quite dodgy.











There is some hostility towards student from residents of the city.

This being said, most students will never be victims of crime. Walking home alone after a night out is not unreasonable.

Local Travel Information

Cycling is the way to go in Oxford. The city is slightly too big to walk everywhere, but too small to justify taking the bus all the time.

University of Oxford ☆

	www.ox.ac.uk
	University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD
	+44 (0)1865 28800
	undergraduate.admissions@admin.ox.ac
	20'330
	6
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT) PG: £3,390 per year (FT)
	Estd. £6'900-9'000 per year
	Central
	Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton airports

Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167. The oldest colleges are University, Balliol and Merton, which were established between 1249 and 1264.

Oxford is a collegiate university, with 38 independent, self-governing colleges and six permanent private halls. The colleges are at the centre of student life, providing a close and friendly community for students. Colleges offer library and IT provision, accommodation and welfare support, and sports and social events. In addition, students have access to resources across the University including unrivalled libraries and museums, sports facilities, laboratories and language-learning opportunities. Most facilities are in the city centre, where beautiful and historic

architecture and green spaces sit alongside all the main high street stores, coffee shops, restaurants and bars.

Oxford University has a world-class reputation for academic excellence across its subject range, and is regularly rated top in UK university league tables. Famous Oxonians include, among many others, Oscar Wilde, JRR Tolkien, Tony Blair, Bill Clinton, David Cameron, Lawrence of Arabia, Aldous Huxley, Indira Gandhi, Baroness Thatcher, and Professor Stephen Hawking.

There are over 400 clubs and societies to choose from, for music, literature, politics, performing arts, media, faiths, and more. The most famous is the Oxford Union, a debating society with a reputation for bringing internationally known speakers to Oxford.

The Students' Union, OUSU, provides welfare advice and resources, organises events, and campaigns on issues affecting students. Oxford boasts some of the best sporting facilities in the university sector including a gym, all-weather running track, Olympic standard artificial hockey pitch, sports hall and 25-metre swimming pool. There are over 80 sports clubs, from Aikido to Yachts, for anyone from the interested dilettante to the international athlete.

Reading

Population: 143,200

Student numbers: 13,153

Students from Luxembourg: 1

Distance from London: 40 miles (25 min. via train)

Universities

University of Reading, Reading College and School of Arts and Design

Sightseeing

Reading itself is quite a small town. However, it offers some very interesting places to visit. Locally you can find several museums such as The Look Out Discovery museum which treats the theme of Science and Nature and which is



host to more than 70 exhibitions.

Secondly, we have the Museum of Reading where you get to learn about the history and the development of Reading. The museum is situated in the Town Hall, which is one of the oldest buildings in Reading.

Another fun place is the Rivermead Leisure Complex, which is a sports centre with a great Lagoon pool having a wave machine and flume. The most interesting events in Reading are its multiple festivals of arts, theatre and especially music! The Moreover Reading is very close to Windsor (20 minutes via train), Oxford (20 minutes via train) and of course the centre of London (25 minutes via train)

Rent

Most first year students get a place in a fully catered Hall where the rent is +- 100£ per week. Second and third year students usually rent a house where the rent is approximately 70 –80 £ per week (bills not always included)

Living costs per week
+- 70£ in mid-term

How to get there



The best way to get to Reading is to take a flight to Heathrow Airport. Right in front of Terminal 2, where most international flights arrive, the

RailAir Link Bus will pick you up and bring you to Reading station within twenty minutes after leaving Heathrow.








Safety considerations

Reading is a rather safe city and there are always some people around. if you haveto go home alone you can find a taxi on every corner. However you shouldn't be too careless on campus.

Local Travel Information

The best thing to get around in Reading is definitely by bike or on foot. Reading also has a very good bus system but it is quite expensive. Another great thing in Reading is that it has a Late Night Bus.

University of Reading

	www.reading.ac.uk
	PO Box 217, Reading, RG6 6AH
	+44(0)118 378 8618/9
	school.liaison@reading.ac.uk
	13'000
	2
	1.5km

The University of Reading was founded in 1892, initially as a college of Oxford University, and enabled in 1926 by Royal Charter to award its own degrees. In the first half of the century, the university was housed in a magnificent Victorian red-brick complex with gardens on London Road right near the city centre. From 1950 onwards, the university gradually moved to the beautiful grounds of Whiteknights, a 120 ha park, characterised by its large open landscape with an outstanding collection of mature trees (Arboretum), an attractive lake, a botanical garden and a couple of Victorian manor houses.

Most student halls are located on or near Whiteknights campus, except for Sibly, which is located at 20 mins walk from campus, (therefore slightly cheaper, with a higher percentage of overseas students and a great atmosphere).

The Students' Union is a buzzing place with pubs, shops, travel agent, insurance co and a main hall for concerts, fairs and weekend nights out. Snacks and small meals at lunch-time are served in the Union and Cedar Room; for a proper meal go to Blue Room or try out

the well-organised and excellent canteen in Bulmershe.

Good sports facilities on campus with cricket training ground, tennis courts, squash courts, synthetic turf pitch and, as every English university with tradition, is has its very own boat and rowing club. During the summer month, inter-departmental competitions in badminton, volleyball and rounders (English version of Baseball).

In contrast to many other English universities, which are divided into various campuses and sites, Reading University has the immense advantage that all university and student activities are concentrated on one closed campus.

There is lots to look forward to in Reading: starting at Fresher's week, with all the welcome parties for new students (don't miss the vice- chancellors reception for oversea students!) to the handshake and the 'Jolly well done' by the University Chancellor The Rt Hon. The Lord CARRINGTON at graduation day.

Student Contact Details

Marie-Claude Marx, mc.marx@internet.lu
Graduated

Southampton

Population: 215'000
Student numbers: 30'000
Students from Luxembourg: ~8
Distance from London: 105 km

Universities:

University of Southampton
Southampton Institute

Sightseeing

Southampton has the look of quite a modern town, but there is more history than meets the eye. The Romans built the first settlements. It was a strategic port, as it is located between Winchester and the coast of Normandy. In 1888, the world's first true submarine was built and in 1912, the unsinkable Titanic left for New York. In 1944, it played a major role in WWII, and thus major parts of the historic city were destroyed.

Southampton's parks make it the Greenest City in the UK and it still has a close affinity with the sea, as it has hosted the European Sailing Ryder Cup and other international boat shows and boat races. Southampton International Airport, in Eastleigh 5 to 10 minutes north of the city centre by bus, was voted 9th best airport in the world by readers of the Daily Telegraph.

Rent

University accommodation is expensive. Catered accommodation in halls is £87-94, Self-catered £48-56 and self-catered en-suite

costs £78 per week. One bedroom flats are available at £88-105.

Private accommodation is a lot cheaper. Reasonable places can be found from £38 to £50 per week.

Living costs per week

Depending on habits, but £50-60 should cover a week's socialising.

How to get there













The cheapest way to get to Southampton is flying from Frankfurt-Hahn to Bournemouth, from there it takes 45 min and £10 to get to Southampton Airport

Parkway, the local train station for the university area.

Valid alternatives are Luxembourg to London-Heathrow with Luxair), followed by a 1.5 hour busride or 2 hour train journey or Southampton-International to Brussels. Southampton airport is very conveniently located and buses run regularly to the university.

With a car your options are Calais-Dover or Portsmouth-Le Havre or Cherbourg.

University of Southampton ☆

	http://www.southampton.ac.uk
	Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ
	+44 (0) 23 8059 5000
	prospenq@southampton.ac.uk
	22'000
	14
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT) PG: £3,390 per year (FT)
	Estd. £7,200-£8'800 per year
	5km, own university bus service
	Southampton airport, London Heathrow

The University developed from the Hartley Institute, which was founded in 1862. It became the University of Southampton in 1952 when it was granted its Royal Charter. In 2002 it celebrated its Golden Jubilee. By 2008 it was ranked in the top 100 universities in the world and 12th in the UK. The University is a member of the Russell Group, an association of the top 20 research-led universities in the UK.

Structure of the university (approx. 50 words)

The University has more than 20 Academic Schools which are organised into three Faculties offering a wide range of subject areas including Engineering, Science, Mathematics, Humanities, Law, Art, Social Sciences, Medicine, Health and Life Sciences.

Subjects the university is known for are Electronics and Computer Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Modern Languages, Music, Oceanography, Optoelectronics, Sound and

Vibration Research.

The Students' Union has over 200 clubs and societies, including 20 international societies. There are also opportunities for volunteering and participating in media activities such as the student newspaper, radio and TV stations. The facilities on the Highfield campus include a nightclub, cinema, four bars, a café, a travel centre, shop, weekly market and hair salon. The indoor sports facilities comprise a swimming pool, 2 sports halls, a gym with 160 stations, squash courts, a martial arts studio, and indoor climbing wall. Outdoor facilities include several synthetic and turf pitches, tennis courts and a boat hard.

South West

South West England probably is one of the nicest parts of the Kingdom. Marvellous natural parks, mysterious moors, lovely towns, nice beaches and spectacular cliffs make it clear why the region once was a dream for roaming painters.

Idyllic port-towns are to be found in Cornwall, like the fishermen's village St. Ives. Bristol, besides being a well-known University City, also shows off with an attractive thousand year old history and with the famous overseas discoveries of Bristolian sailors.

The region is mainly flat, but beautiful hilly landscapes such as the Cotswolds and lovely valleys, forests and ponds can also be found. The natural beauty of the region lies not only in its well-shaped landscape, but also in its light green vegetation often interrupted by coloured flower patterns. The region can be quite windy and often stormy, which is especially spectacular and scary at Land's End, the very South-Western edge of the country. Small islands lie near the coast, some of them accessible by foot during low tide. The beautiful channel islands (Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney) also belong geographically to South West England and are well worth a weekend's visit.

The description of the landscape should make it clear why the region is very popular for

hiking. Lots of guides are published containing the most attractive trips. Castles are not rare either, some of them being built upon high cliffs, like King Arthur's Tintagel Castle. One of the world's most famous and mysterious monuments is situated near the lovely cathedral town Salisbury: Stonehenge, whose origin is still an enigma for archaeologists.



Bath

Population: 95'000

Distance from London: 160 km



Universities:

University of Bath
Bath Spa University
College

Sightseeing

The city of Bath is included on the UNESCO's World Heritage List. It is lively and prosperous and counts among one of the most attractive and visited cities in Europe. It is known for its famous landmarks such as Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent, the Circus including many beautiful parks and gardens scattered throughout the city.

The Romans built extensive baths around a temple, the natural healing hot springs, which you can explore and which remain one of the major attractions today. The area around Bath is well known for its mystical and magical links. King Arthur and Merlin supposedly had connections with the area, notably at Glastonbury and Marlborough.

Stonehenge is one of the most famous and ancient monuments in the area, approximately 50 miles to the south of Bath. Stone circles can also be found at nearby Avebury in Wiltshire (Avebury's henge monument is the largest in the UK measuring over 400 metres).

Rent

University accommodation is around £60-85 per week, while housing in the private sector is a bit more expensive.

Living costs per week

This depends on your lifestyle, but Bath is generally more expensive than other cities in the South.

Sports

The Bath Rugby team is an institution in the West Country and it was the first team to win the European Championships, however tickets are not that easy to come by.





How to get there

The quickest way to travel from Heathrow to Bath is the Heathrow Paddington Express. Trains depart regularly from all terminals at Heathrow and travel to Paddington Station in London. Another way of travelling from Heathrow Airport to Bath is by taking a National express Coach (cheaper with student coach card).

The most economic way of getting to Bath is flying with Ryanair from Frankfurt-Hahn to London Stansted, then taking a coach to Bath.



University of Bath

	www.bath.ac.uk
	Claverton Down Bath BA2 7AY
	+44 (0) 1225 388388
	12'000
	7 (2007)

The University's origins can be traced back to the Bristol Trade School of 1856 and through other Bristol-based institutions to the Bristol College of Science and Technology. It was granted its Charter in 1966 and moved to Bath site. In 2000, the new Oakfield Campus in Swindon opened.

to the library and computing facilities.

In 2006, The Times ranked the university 9th out of 120 universities in the UK. Bath is a science-oriented university and languages are generally only studied in conjunction with Management and Politics. Arts and Literature can be studied at the self-proclaimed rival Bath Spa University.

All full-time students automatically become members of the Student's Union. A wide range of social, recreational, educational and welfare services are provided and all students are invited to make full use of the services and facilities.

The union has its own bar and nightclub. Weekly there are at least two big events in the union club: generally on Wednesdays to celebrate the sport's achievements of the week and Fridays of course; these are always cheap

alternatives to going out in town.

Many clubs exist, from sporting clubs (hockey, volleyball, ultimate Frisbee...) to cultural and creative societies (Photography, Wine tasting, Salsa, BANTER (Entrepreneurial), International Students...).

Bath prides itself to be one of the top sport universities in the country. Indeed, recent medal winners train and/or study at the university with names such as Jason Gardener, Mark Foster and Collin Jackson. On the downside, this means that some sports clubs are not for the recreational sportsmen amongst us.

The motto "play hard, study hard" summarises what it is like to be a student at Bath quite well. With numerous dedicated sports people, serious party animals and top academics, everything in Bath is done full-heartedly.

Bath is a small place, with a segregated campus, but this is probably one of its greatest strengths. A huge metropolis will not overwhelm you. rather it feels more like coming into a community in which it seems everyone has been precisely instructed to look after you, and indeed it is so. After the first week, there are few places you could go where you will not know someone.

Student Contact:

Diane Brückler Graduated in 2006

Bristol

Population: more than 400'000

Student numbers: 33'000

Students from Luxembourg: 10-15

Distance from London: 152 km

Universities

University of Bristol

University of the West of England (UWE)

Sightseeing

Bristol is the capital of the South West of England. It is major cultural city, which is underlined by the fact that it has submitted a bid to become to European capital of Culture in 2008.

The major attractions in Bristol are: The Clifton Suspension Bridge is one of Bristol most famous landmarks built by the famous engineer Brunel. The Cabot Tower provides a panoramic view over Bristol and especially over the university with the Wills Memorial Building. The SS Great Britain is a famous ship built by Brunel and it is moored to the Docks, which are a pleasant place for a walk. Clifton is the posh part of Bristol with its houses similar



to the ones in Bath and the little shops and Restaurants in Clifton Village. Broadmead, bombed during WWII, is the big shopping centre in the heart of Bristol. More shops can be found on Park street (Designer gear), Gloucester Road (second hand and junk shops) and Cribbs Causeway (a big mall out of town).






Rent: £50-60

Living costs per week: ~£60.

How to get there

By train: Eurostar and then a train from London Paddington to Temple Meads. By plane: to London-Heathrow and then by coach to Bristol coach station (2 hrs 10 min). There is an airport in Bristol with flights to Brussels By car: ferry to Dover, then to Bristol. The journey is 8 to 9 hours long.

The University of Bristol

	www.bristol.ac.uk
	The University Bristol BS8 1TH
	+44 (0) 117 928 9000
	admissions@bristol.ac.uk
	12'867
	Approx. 10 10 minutes walk

The University of Bristol was founded in 1876 as University College, Bristol. It was the first higher education institution in England to admit women on an equal basis to men.

The university is not a campus university but its located very close to the heart of Bristol. All the departments are close to each other, but there are sites outside the city and in NHS hospitals.

There are nine halls of residence plus student houses and flats. The halls are located in Clifton (10- minute-walk) and Stoke Bishop (40-minute-walk).

Departments are the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Engineering; Faculty of Law: Law; the Faculty of Medicine; Faculty of Science; the Faculty of Social Sciences and the School for Policy Studies, Sociology.

The University is based at Bristol and surrounding areas only.

Unlike other universities, the Bristol union is not the centre of student life. It is a big ugly

building but it has lots of facilities (music rooms, dark rooms, dance rooms, theatre, bars, concert room and the swimming pool) and accommodates the numerous clubs and societies.

Altogether, there are 135 societies available in Bristol, including the Science Fiction and Fantasy Society, the Speleoloical Society, the Wine Circle, the Massage Society, the Hot Air Ballooning Society, the Curry Club, the Chocolate Society, the Debating Society, the Chess Club, the Conservation Group, Computer Gaming. In addition there are also subject based, musical, religious, campaigning and national societies.

The Bristol AU offers currently 54 active sports clubs. Some examples are the Clay Pigeon Shooting Club, Lacrosse, Jiu Jitsu, Netball, Triathlon, Squash, Skiing..

To find out more about the union and its clubs, visit <http://www.ubu.org.uk/>

The university has a great percentage of students from a higher social class and Bristol is a very expensive student city compared to other universities (except London).

Student Contact Details

Laura Baldelli

E-mail: Laura.baldelli@internet.lu

East Anglia

East Anglia can be called “the British Netherlands”. It is the flattest part of the island and victim of enormous floods during its long history of trying to channel the Great Ouse River and its tributaries as well as draining the surrounding marshlands.

This characteristic East Anglian landscape, is known as The Fens, and is the main theme in Graham Swift’s Novel Waterland. But East Anglia is more than just the Fens, which many people think of being a monotonous (but beautiful) landscape, with no forest but lots of farmed fields. The region is the home of lovely historic towns. Ely is well known for its majestic cathedral and its lovely position in the heart of the Fenlands.

The east coast is sometimes cliffy, but mostly a system of channels as well as marshlands. The famous Imperial War Museum near Duxford is a must for students and tourists who have only got the slightest interest in airplanes, as you can find the most amazing machines ever seen in the sky.

The university city Cambridge is also an attraction for many tourists who want to see its famous medieval colleges, as well as later institutions constructed between the 17th and 20th centuries, each having its own particular architecture and decorative elements. Worth seeing are also the pompous college chapels and the beautiful, well-maintained gardens.

East Anglia is a rich area to explore, and the more you travel around, the more idyllic places you will find.



Cambridge

Population: 120'000
Student numbers: 20'000
Students from Luxembourg: ~10
Distance from London: 80km

Universities

University of Cambridge
Anglia Ruskin University (formerly Anglia Polytechnic University)

Sightseeing



The city centre is dominated by the old colleges and churches dating back to the 13th century. Cambridge retains a medieval atmosphere, with narrow winding lanes and church spires. The colleges in the centre present an impressive architecture and most of them have been shaped over hundreds of years. The Backs are landscaped lawns extending to the West of the River Cam. You usually

find punting boats on the Cam, floating under the beautiful college bridges (Queens', Clare, Trinity, St Johns'). Parker's Piece, a 25 ha large lawn where people relax is only a 10 minute walk from the central market square. A number of parks extend to the North, along the picturesque college boathouses. In addition to the colleges, a must see is King's College chapel, one of the most beautiful chapels of

England. Most colleges charge visitors a small entrance fee, while Cambridge students get free entry.

Rent

University: £65-80 per week, but rising (college rooms and en suite accommodation; students usually spend their undergraduate years in college).

Private: £75-100 per week

Living costs per week: £100-130











How to get there

From London: Direct Bus (from Victoria station) or train (King's Cross, 45min).

Direct busses are available from all London airports. London-Stansted is closest to Cambridge (40 min) and accessible by Ryanair from Frankfurt-Hahn.



University of Cambridge ☆

	www.cam.ac.uk
	Cambridge Admissions Office, Fitzwilliam House, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QY
	+44 (0)1223 333308
	admissions@cam.ac.uk
	17'800
	17
	£3,225 per year (FT)
	Estd. £5'000-£7'500 per academic year
	Central
	London Stansted, London Luton, London Heathrow, Cambridge Train Station

The University of Cambridge is one of the world's oldest universities. Founded in 1209 and officially recognised by Pope John XXII in 1318, the University grew from an association of scholars who moved to the city from Oxford. During its 800 year history, the University has developed and expanded to become the leading academic centre it is today.

74 Cambridge is a collegiate university, with the 31 Colleges (2 of which are only for postgraduate students; 3 of which are exclusively for women; and 4 are for mature students only). At undergraduate level, Colleges are responsible for admitting students to the University and providing them with a place to live, eat and socialise. The Colleges are also where the students receive supervisions (small group teaching sessions). The University (through its

faculties and departments) is responsible for deciding course content; organising lectures, classes and practicals; setting and marking examinations; and awarding degrees.

Famous alumni are Charles Darwin, John Milton, Simon Schama, Francis Crick, James Watson, David Attenborough, Siegfried Sassoon, Christopher Marlowe, John Cleese, Thandie Newton, Fred Hoyle, John Harvard, Lee Kuan Yew, Isaac Newton, Stephen Hawking.

There are currently over 550 University and College clubs and societies to choose from. These range from sports, music, and theatre; to cultural, regional and religious; to journalism, politics, charity and volunteer work; as well as plenty of other more unusual options. For example: darts, cricket, magic, science fiction, first aid, Footlights Dramatic Club, cheerleading, diplomacy, Amnesty International, conservation volunteers, chamber orchestra, athletics, brass band, current affairs, Fire Troupe, Vegan Society, Tractor Club, football, rugby, spaceflight, photography, literature, Quiz Society and computer preservation.

Colchester

Population: 90'000
Student numbers: 7'000
Students from Luxembourg: 25
Distance from London: 65 km (50 minutes train)

Universities:

University of Essex



Sightseeing

Highlights are: the Colchester Castle, the Roman Wall, the Leisure Centre, the Colchester Zoo and the Essex sunshine coast (10 km away)

with Clacton-on-Sea as the most famous sea-side resort.

Rent

Ranging from £70 to £90 per week if you want to live in the University's student accommodation on the University Campus. If you want to live off campus rent depends on your financial capabilities.

Living costs per week

Depending on your lifestyle, but up to £100-£130

How to get there

By Car: Ferry from Rotterdam to Harwich (10 min from Colchester) or Eurotunnel if you prefer to avoid ships.

By Train: Eurostar from Brussels to London then train to Colchester (50 mins on the Intercity)

By Plane: Stansted Airport is 1 hour away and there is a direct coach service to the University running hourly. Ryanair is serving Stansted

Safety considerations

I consider the town as pretty safe, there are a couple of pubs on the other side of town which are frequented by soldiers but students are usually left alone.

Some students live in a 'Working Class Council Estate' where there might be some trouble from time to time, but nothing compared to life in the bigger cities.



Local Travel Information

In your first year you live on campus in the Colleges

and you are not given any space to park a car. You won't need your car that often anyway, since busses to town are available and Stansted Airport is also easily reached by coach. And a big supermarket (TESCO Megastore) for food shopping, is only 5 minutes away.

Later, in your second year and onwards, when you live off campus, you might consider getting a bike or car depending on where you live.

The University of Essex

	www.essex.ac.uk
	Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ
	+44 (0)1206 873666
	admit@essex.ac.uk
	9'000
	10
	UG: £3,290 per year (FT)
	Approx. £6'000-£8'000
	2 miles
	Colchester Airport, London Stansted

The University of Essex received its Royal Charter in 1965. The parkland campus on the edge of Colchester now has 9,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students. In September 2000, East 15 Acting School became part of the University and in September 2007 the Southend Campus opened in the seaside town of Southend-on-Sea.

The Colchester Campus has four faculties: Arts and Humanities, Science and Engineering, Social Sciences and Law and Management. The Southend Campus offers courses in Business, Nursing, Health and Performing Arts and the Loughton Campus offers specialised facilities for students seeking professional training in acting and theatre.

The Colchester Campus is based in Wivenhoe Park: a beautiful green campus spanning 200 acres and three lakes. The University is an internationally diverse environment, over 130

countries represented among our students, the highest of any UK campus university.

In the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), published in 2008, the University was ranked top in the UK for Politics, joint top for Sociology, second for History and Accounting, third for Economics and fourth for English Language and Linguistics. Essex was ranked ninth in the UK overall.

The University of Essex has over 100 clubs and societies spanning sports, music, hobbies, religion, politics and cultural interests. Many of our sports clubs have won regional and national trophies.

The University of Essex Students' Union is thriving and very active. The SU provides support through the Advice Centre and runs a campus shop, international food shop, post office, bakery, three bars and a large nightclub (Sub-Zero).

The SU Media Guild manage the Rabbit newspaper, RED Radio station and the SX:TV station. These are independently run and managed by students and publish/broadcast across campus.

Cranfield

Population: approx. 1500
Student numbers: 1539 (2003)
Students from Luxembourg: 2 (2003)
Distance from London: 80km

Universities:

Cranfield University

Sightseeing

Strictly speaking Cranfield University is situated in Wharley End across the airfield from Cranfield village. It is a former RAF base, which is now a busy general aviation airport, and is surrounded by fields. It follows that sightseeing is limited to visiting nearby towns. The campus is close to Milton Keynes, a new town with one of the largest covered shopping centres in Europe, and the historic riverside town of Bedford. Both have coach and train stations from where London can be reached in less than an hour. Cranfield is located mid-way between Oxford and Cambridge, which can be reached in an hour. Woburn Abbey and Bletchley Park, where the German armed forces top secret codes were broken during WW2, are also worth a visit and within 20 minutes driving distance from the campus.

Rent

Self catered hall: £233-315 per month
Catered hall: £61.11 per week
Houses: £250-350 per month

Living costs per week
£50 per week

How to get there

Flight: Stansted or Heathrow with Luxair or Ryanair from Bruxelles.
Car: ferry Calais-Dover

Safety considerations

Due to its isolated location Cranfield is very safe.

Local Travel Information

There is a local bus service that runs from Cranfield to Bedford and Milton Keynes. In addition the university runs a free bus shuttle to the Milton Keynes bus and train stations at specific times during the day. Nevertheless, it is of great advantage to have a car or to know somebody who has a car.

Cranfield University

	www.cranfield.ac.uk
	Cranfield Bedfordshire MK43 0AL
	+44 (0) 1234 750111
	info@cranfield.ac.uk
	3'200
	2
	3km Cranfield, 13km Milton Keynes

In 1943, Dr Roxbee Cox, a Vice-resident of the Royal Aeronautical Society, chaired a two-day meeting of the Society, which decided that the aeronautical education in the United Kingdom needed to be revitalised, and its scale increased. One of the leaders in the discussion was Sir Roy Fedden, who reported back to the Ministry to persuade it of the need to establish an elite school. He was successful; and this led to the creation in 1946 of the forerunner of Cranfield University, the College of Aeronautics.

The location was the then Royal Air Force Station, Cranfield, near the village of the same name. Through the 1950s and 1960s, development of the many aspects of aircraft research and design led to considerable growth and diversification into other technologies and into manufacturing and management. It integrates the resources of the MoD and Cranfield University to deliver a wide range of postgraduate courses in science, engineering and management related to the defence sector, most of which are open to military and non-military students alike.

Departments are the School of Engineering with Aerospace Sciences, Human factors & air transport, Automotive, mechanical and structural engineering, Power, propulsion and aerospace engineering, Process & systems engineering, Engineering mechanics and structures, the School of industrial and manufacturing science with Advanced materials, Enterprise integration, Manufacturing management development, Manufacturing systems, Water, offshore & welding, the School

of Management with MBA, Logistics & supply management MSc, Finance & management MSc, Strategic marketing MSc, PhD programmes.

There are two university halls on the Cranfield campus. Lanchester hall is a self-catered hall, offering both suite and en suite rooms. Typically around 6 to 10 people share a flat with a common kitchen. Mitchell hall is catered and both halls are in easy walking distance of the university. Although the campus lies in the middle of nowhere, the rents are quite high varying from £233-315 per month for Lanchester and around £60 per week for Mitchell hall.

In addition the university also administers a range of shared and family houses, as well as flats for couples. Library & computer facilities.











The library is arguably the most modern building on the campus and has received numerous awards for its design by architect Sir Norman Foster. Although, it might seem quite small compared to other university libraries it is very specialised. The library houses a large collection of books, technical papers and journals relevant to the courses taught on the campus. In addition, the library is subscribed to a wide range of electronic databases and journals.

The computer facilities on the campus are excellent. A wide portfolio of leading software packages is available on the networked computers and the hardware is also top of the range.

The students union, or CSA as it is commonly known, organises a variety of events throughout the year to make the stay at Cranfield as pleasant as possible. The calendar of social events includes live bands, theme nights, party nights and the Olympics.

Cranfield University is special in the way that it only offers postgraduate courses (Cranfield campus). This results in a rather special student mix with over 40% of the students being non-UK citizens and an average age above 25.

The University of East Anglia ☆

	www.uea.ac.uk
	Norwich NR4 7TJ
	+44 (0)20 7078 5300
	admissions@uea.ac.uk
	14'000
	7
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT) PG: £3,390 per year (FT)
	Approx. £600-£650 per month
	4.5km
	New Cross and New Cross Gate stations. Gatwick Airport, Heathrow Airport.

The university started off in 1963 with 87 undergraduates enrolled in two schools: English Studies and Biological Sciences. The slogan of the university was 'do different' and they did so by being one of the first universities to offer joint degrees, giving you the opportunity to combine subjects in your studies.

The University of East Anglia is a campus university which includes the four Faculties of Arts and Humanities, Health, Science and Social Sciences.

The University of East Anglia will also be opening a new Study Centre in London in the near future.

Most of the student residences are located on campus as well as a city centre option. The campus also offers shops, catering outlets, the Sportspark, East Anglia's biggest Swimming and Sports Centre and the Sainsbury's Centre for Visual Arts, the University's very own Museum. The campus is set in 300 acres which includes The Broad, a huge area of wood and parkland as well as the Student Union venues.

The Students Union is located in Union House in the centre of the campus. The Union bar includes seating facilities, pool tables, jukeboxes, TV screens and serves drinks and some snacks. The Grad's Bar is open to postgraduates plus 2 guests only. The Hive is located in Union House and serves coffees, sandwiches and snacks.

The Student Union is very active. There are a wide choice of Clubs and Societies. The Societies offered include Drama, Photography, Conservation, Politics and Literature. There are just as many sports clubs such as Football, Rugby, Hockey Yoga, Windsurfing, Martial Arts, Horse Riding, Rock Climbing, Archery and Cheerleading.










The results of the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise have confirmed the University of East Anglia as one of the leading research institutions in the UK. Outstanding performances have placed History of Art, Film Studies, American Studies and International Development in the top three in the country, with Environmental Sciences and Pharmacy in the top ten. Over 50 per cent of the University's research activity was deemed to be world leading or internationally excellent with 87% in total being of international standing.

The University of East Anglia is very pleased that their accommodation was rated 'No. 1 for accommodation, quality and cost in terms of satisfied students' in the Student Barometer in 2008.

The University has 13 student halls on campus and one in the city centre. All University residences are self-catering and provide over 3500 fully furnished centrally-heated study bedrooms grouped around a shared kitchen. Over two thirds of our rooms are en-suite, with own shower, toilet and washbasin. All study rooms are connected to the UEA computer network for free and fast access to the internet.

The UEA library provides good facilities and holds information resources for all departments. The library also has audio/video material and electronic resources. Opening hours are very good and extended during exam periods. The library also hosts a 24-hour access computer centre with over 250 computers. The Library is currently undergoing some refurbishment; the aim is to provide more group study spaces, improved audiovisual viewing facilities and more open study areas where students can use their laptops.

Ipswich - University Campus Suffolk ☆

	www.ucs.ac.uk
	Waterfront Building, Neptune Quay, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 1QJ
	+44 (0) 1473 338000
	info@ucs.ac.uk
	3'500
	<i>"a couple at present"</i>
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT)
	Approx. £65-£90 pw
	Central
	London Stanstead

University Campus Suffolk opened in August 2007 and welcomed its first cohort of students in September 2007. It is also one of the newest universities in the UK. The waterfront building at the main Ipswich Campus opened September 2008 where students could study in the brand new learning environment.

University Campus Suffolk offers a modern approach to higher education with centres throughout Suffolk at Suffolk New College, Bury St. Edmunds, Lowestoft, Otley and Great Yarmouth. University Campus Suffolk is a joint collaboration between University of Essex and East Anglia. The degrees are validated by both universities.

The Ipswich Campus is situated on the Waterfront Quay just minutes away from the town centre. A range of bars and restaurants are located along the waterfront area, which provide a contemporary and vibrant atmosphere.

Ipswich also has other facilities for students including the Cardinal's Park leisure complex, bars and restaurants in the town centre, country walks and the medieval streets.

University Campus Suffolk offers higher education courses ranging from Arts, Business, Health, Science, Social Care and Social Sciences. This includes Bachelor degrees in Design, Business Management, Health and Wellbeing, Radiography, Social Work, Psychology and Sociology, English and Film and Media.

All the sports clubs and societies available at University Campus Suffolk are structured by the Student's Union. The student's union represent the voice of all UCS Students, whether academic or non-academic. The union is organised by a student-elected Executive Committee.

There are a wide range of sports clubs at UCS including Badminton, Basketball, Kickboxing, Football, Rugby, Paintball and Tennis. UCS has also its own gym, which is attached to the Union bar.

There are also other great societies that you can join including the Christian Union, History Society, Islamic Society, Media and Dance Society. If you would like to set up a new society, just ask the Union's President, Andy Speed.

East Midlands

The East Midlands, at the heart of Britain, is made up of the counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

The southernmost county, Northamptonshire, is just 50 miles from the heart of London; from there the region stretches 100 miles to the north, where it joins up with Yorkshire. Landscapes vary, from the flat fens of southern Lincolnshire, which has a coastline of more than 80 miles, to the Peak District national park in Derbyshire.

The world famous Sherwood Forest is in Nottinghamshire and a new National Forest is being planted in Leicestershire, while Rutland Water has an international reputation for sailing, angling and wildlife. The historic legends of Robin Hood, one of the most popular bandits of all time, and the Sheriff of Nottingham are still being kept alive in the Sherwood Forest.

The East Midlands also has got some cities which are worth a visit anytime. Nottingham's two local universities have turned it into one of the best places to be a student in the UK. Leicester, further to the south, matches is regarding student numbers and atmosphere. However it is the city, farthest from a UK beach. Loughborough, the sporting university, is famous for the high level at which their sports teams perform and thus they have attracted a substantial part of the British sporting talent.



West Midlands

The West Midlands constitute a metropolitan county of central England and covers about 900 km². The county capital is Birmingham. The landscape is not particular but there are some attractions which might appeal to the interested student or visitor: Birmingham itself is the home of the Birmingham Botanical Gardens opened in 1832 and designed by the J.C. Loudon. The gardens offer an ideal opportunity to relax and enjoy nature in the heart of the metropolis.

Birmingham also has got some attractive architectural achievements and museums. Stourbridge houses a big glass industry which dates back to the 17th century when French Lorraine refugees settled here because they found vast amounts of coal and clay for their melting pots. Dudley is the seat of a lovely zoo and a nice castle.

Heritage parks can be found near Stratford-

upon-Avon (The Henley-in-Arden Heritage Centre). Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare and is well worth a day trip as the Royal Shakespeare Company host regular plays.

Another town to be seen is Wolverhampton, "the high town or town on the hill", with a history of a thousand years of architecture and townscape and unique character.



The University of Birmingham

	www.bham.ac.uk
	Edgbaston Birmingham B15 2TT
	+44 121 414 3344
	25'000
	5
	3 miles

The University was founded by the industrialist Joseph Chamberlain in 1900. Most of its buildings hence date from the early 20th century, which accounts for the typical red-brick appearance of the university's main campus in Edgbaston. The University was the first civic university in the UK, with every student having equal rights regardless of their religious or ethnic backgrounds. The University's Business School was also the first of its kind, and Birmingham is the UK's first campus university.

Birmingham is a campus university. The walk to uni takes less than 25 minutes, no matter whether you live in private or campus accommodation. Birmingham is a big university, so there's plenty of on-campus accommodation available, most of it within 20 minutes walking distance from campus. Accommodation ranges from quite nice to quite shabby, so if you're considering that option you should definitely inform yourself before filling in the application form. Generally speaking, university accommodation is quite expensive (+- £80 per week) compared to accommodation in the private sector, but it's

also easier and often safer.

The student's union (the 'Guild') puts a lot of effort into keeping the students happy and entertained. There's a ridiculous number of clubs and societies that students can join at the beginning of the year.

The most likeable thing about Birmingham is definitely its campus structure – the university and the area around it is like a proper little village with a very tight-knit community. Moreover, the Orientation Program for International Students at the beginning of the year is well-organised and extremely extensive compared to most other universities. And one more thing that deserves to get mentioned is 'Woodstock' – the best sandwich bar EVER and Erasmus meeting point just off campus! Try the Mexican Special, it's everyone's personal favourite!

Contact Details

Carole Kremer
datklegt@msn.com
graduated in 2007

Stafford

Population: 70'000

Student numbers: ~6'000

Students from Luxembourg: 1

Distance from London: 193 km

Universities

Staffordshire University

Sightseeing

Stafford was once a centre of major shoe and leather manufacture and is the heart of an ancient rural borough. Quite famous is the Stafford knot. It was used in ancient times to hang three persons at the same time with one single rod.

Rent

The rent in Stafford is normally about £40-£140 per week - £165 per month.

Living costs per week

This really depends on your lifestyle, on average about: £125

How to get there

The fastest way to get to Stafford is definitely to take the plane Luxembourg-Manchester and than the train to Stafford The cheapest way is to take the train Stafford-London-Brussels-Luxembourg.



Staffordshire University

	http://www.staffs.ac.uk
	Staffordshire University College Road, Stoke ST4 2DE
	+44 (0) 1782 294000
	admissions@staffs.ac.uk
	14'600
	1
	2km, bus link

The University is divided into three campuses. The main campus is in Stoke-on-Trent and two sub-campuses in Stafford and Shrewsbury.

Departments at the Stafford Campus are School of Engineering and Advanced Technology, School of Computing, School of Health. Sub-campuses

The Stoke Campus offers the Business School, School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Law School, School of Sciences and the Research and Graduate School.

Students' Union

The Union Bar (Sleepers) has been rebuilt last year due to renovations of the main buildings. It has a very good atmosphere and it is always crowded. In the bar you can find pool tables, fruit machines, a Play Station II and a big screen with MTV, QMusic or similar channels on it. It also shows each Sport event on any channel (Sky Digital!)

The Student's Union is organising a lot of activities like trips to Alton Towers (famous Theme Park) or major European Cities. Clubs

& Societies

There is no particular curious or strange society, however the Rugby Team has been voted best social University club by NUS a couple of years ago. Also if you cannot find what you are looking for just create a new society!

Personal Comments

All my comments refer to the Stafford based campus. My personal opinion is that Stoke is worse than Stafford! Stoke-on-Trent was voted "Worst City to live in" last year. This keeps students away from Staffordshire.

Student Contact Details

Sacha Oberweis

E-mail: sacha_oberweis@hotmail.com

Graduated in 2004

Wolverhampton

Population: 240,500

Student numbers: 24'000

Students from Luxembourg: ?

Distance from London: 186 km

Universities: University of Wolverhampton

Sightseeing

Wolverhampton Museum and Art Gallery manages, with limited funds, to organise very interesting and 'different' exhibitions, which last about 2 to 4 months. Well worth a visit a term. The Black Country Museum in Dudley is a fun day out (take your parents) and a good way to learn more about the Black Country. In the summer, if the weather allows, 'pick-nick' with your friends along the canals.



Rent

Cheap

Living costs per week

Min £50, max... that's up to you. It is very easy to get part time jobs. The University is the leading in taking people 'from disadvantaged background' (=poor), so you'll find plenty of help and advice if the finances worry you. Always remember: If you want to study, there is a way of doing so.

Safety considerations

Wolverhampton is mainly a working class

town, with many ethnic minorities. You might want to consider taking a cab in the evening if you have to walk through dodgy areas.




Local Travel Information

Unless you need to travel to one of the 4 outside campuses (where the University provides transport to and from but which takes fairly long), transport is easy in Wolverhampton: you walk. If that is not physically possible you take a cab, they're very cheap. If you live a bit outside, busses are OK, since the area is fairly densely populated. And for £3.20 will get you a return to Birmingham.

How to get there

Easiest is Luxair to London-Heathrow, then the 'Railbus' to Reading, and from there the train to Wolverhampton. If you take the Midday flight you arrive between around 6 pm. More expensive is flying over Amsterdam or Bruxelles to Birmingham and then taking the train. I never tried Manchester. Cheapest is probably flying from Brussels-Charleroi to London-Stansted and taking a direct train (which takes 4 hours) or bus (even longer but cheaper). Do not take the tube through London to get a train, it is a nightmare with luggage.

University of Wolverhampton

	http://www.wlv.ac.uk
	Wolverhampton WV1 1SB
	+44 (0) 1902 322222
	admissions@wlv.ac.uk
	24'000
	0
	Central

The University of Wolverhampton is only about 8 years old. A former polytechnic, it has neither come to great fame as a polytechnic nor as University. However it is leader in league tables such as 'most students from disadvantaged background'. It also excels in a number of very specific subjects. Some biological technology was developed here; the Multimedia department was the first in the country (under Steven Molineux). The Disabled Studies and BSL (British Sign Language) Interpretation Department are among the biggest in the UK, which means for deaf students the University offers excellent support. If you are looking at a traditional degree, Wolverhampton is at the bottom of the league table. If you look for something out of the ordinary, this very 'non-typical' University might be able to offer you the flexibility and knowledge to do a degree in something for which the job description/ title has not yet been written.

The University, with its different schools, makes up a quarter of Wolverhampton City. Some of the buildings are old, but a lot of development is happening right now, which, when finished, will make for an extraordinary mix of turn

of the century hotel architecture meets new millennium. The University has 4 campuses – the main site at Wolverhampton, then Telford, Dudley, Compton plus a Medical department at the City hospital, 10 min outside town.

Regarding the number of students the University has, it is clear that the SU is huge. Even so, few people get involved in politics. Nevertheless, the SU is brilliant for sport, and it's where the piss-ups start at 8pm. Be there! Every year, clubs are born and die in the SU. What currently goes on and is fashionable, you'll have to find out in your fresher's week. One thing is certain; the Football society will be the biggest... Personal Comments
If you want name and prestige, forget Wolverhampton. What you will get is a hands-on education that prepares you for the real world. This is the University for you if you want a vocational course, where you'll walk out of the course ready for the world of work.

Student Contact Details

Nadine Hengen

Tel: 23 66 01 48

E-mail: nhengen@hermesnet.com

Graduated in 2002

University of Warwick

	http://www.warwick.ac.uk
	Gibbet Hill Road, Coventry CV4 7AL
	+44 (0)2476 523723
	ugadmissions@admin.warwick.ac.uk
	18'000
	5 3 minutes

The University of Warwick is one of the newer universities in the UK: it was founded in the early sixties. It is situated on a large 700 acre campus which straddles the boundary between the City of Coventry and the County of Warwickshire. Warwick Uni is a Campus university. The campus is located in between Coventry and Warwickshire. The campus is very self-sufficient – it has everything you want: restaurants, shops, post office, theatre, cinema, bars etc.

Subject areas are Economics, Law, Philosophy, Politics and International Studies, Health and Social Studies, Sociology, Warwick Institute of Education, Warwick Business School, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Computer Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology, Statistics, Postgraduate Medical Education, Medicine, Comparative American Studies, Classics, English, Film and TV, French, German, History, History of Art, Italian, Theatre Studies

University offers guaranteed on-campus accommodation for all 1st year students. Most

halls are on the main site and hence close to departments, library, shops and union. Many rooms have been recently refurbished, so they are quite decent.

University has a good library on main site. It has very long opening hours, so it is a good place for long revision. On top of that many departments have their own library.

There are plenty of computer rooms on campus, some of which are accessible 24/7. Warwick has one of the largest Students' Unions in the country - so you definitely won't get bored. It is at the heart of campus, providing facilities for clubs, societies, sports, advice and of course plenty of entertainment. There is a society for nearly everything you can think of. Special is the Bear Rock climbing wall, which offers indoor climbing of a regional status and has hosted national championships.

The most famous student was probably Sting, but he was only here for 1/2 year.

Student Contact Details

Caroline Poos
line_poos@hotmail.com
Graduated in 2004

Yorkshire and Humberside

Situated in Northern England, the region is easily accessible by ferry from Hull or by plane from Manchester. Prominent features are the major cities Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Bradford and York and the Yorkshire Dales, the Moors, the Pennines and the coast line, famous for having the old English holiday resorts Scarborough and Whitby. Rumours say that the coffin of Dracula was swept on land near Whitby cemetery and the place is thus haunted.

The solid, industrial base at the core of the region has supported the rapid growth of Leeds to become the UK's largest financial and legal centre outside London. No single industry dominates the region. Leeds, famous for its nightlife and unrivalled shopping facilities, is the core centre of the region.

Sheffield has struggled to overcome the decline of its steel industry, as shown in the film 'The Full Monty', but now it is a vibrant

city in the heart of Northern England with a high student population and exiting nightlife. Hull is a maritime city; its major sights are its impressive harbour and a few museums.

Bradford, despite its Victorian heritage, is most famous for its Curry Houses due to its high Indian population, while York is an old medieval city, with its famous Minster, well preserved city walls and museums: the Yorvik Viking Centre or the National Railway Museum.



Population: 715,404
 Student numbers: approx. 65,000
 Students from Luxembourg: 6
 Distance from London: 300km

Universities

Leeds Metropolitan University
 University of Leeds

Sightseeing

Abbey House Museum: Museum housed in the former gatehouse to Kirkstall Abbey.

Kirkstall Abbey: with a visitor centre telling the history of the Abbey.

Leeds Industrial Museum at Armley Mills: Tells the history of textiles, clothing, engine and locomotive manufacturing in Leeds.

Leeds City Art Gallery: Collections of 20th Century British art with a varied exhibitions programme and a museum shop.

Henry Moore Institute: Collections and temporary exhibitions of sculptures.

Royal Armouries Museum: Home for the Royal Armouries' national collection of arms and armour.

Thackray Medical Museum: One of Europe's largest medical museums

Tropical World in Roundhay Park: Looks at different climates and animals from around the world.

Millenium Square: Near the Leeds Met Civic Quarter. There are a lot of events being held there, i.e. German Christmas Market in December, Ice Rink in January/February,

broadcasting of major sports events, open air gigs and festivals.

Rent

£48-£68

Living costs per week

£60-£90

How to get there

By bus: With Eurolines from Brussels to London, London to Leeds, takes 11-15 hours, but costs only £70 (return)

By train: With Eurostar from Brussels to London, then train from London to Leeds, By plane: With Ryanair from Hahn to Standsted, then train to Leeds

Or: With Luxair to Manchester, then train to Leeds.

Safety considerations

Some dodgy areas in the city, i.e. Little London, Chapeltown and some parts of the Hyde Park area. Not advisably to walk alone at night. Quite a few burglaries in student accommodations.

Local Travel Information

From most student accommodations it is possible to walk to both Universities. Buses are quite expensive if you buy single tickets, but you can get day passes which you can use to travel all over the city. There are week, month and term passes as well, but they're only worth buying if you use buses almost daily.

Leeds Metropolitan University

	http://www.leedsmet.ac.uk
	Civic Quarter Leeds United Kingdom LS1 3HE
	+44 (0) 113 283 2600
	enquiries@leedsmet.ac.uk
	41'000
	2
	Central

The Leeds Mechanics Institute was founded in 1824, Leeds College of Art in 1846, Leeds College of Commerce in 1845. The Yorkshire Training School of Cookery was founded in 1874 and was renamed later on to the Yorkshire College of Education and Home Economics. In the 1950s the Leeds LEA decided to house the four colleges on the present City Campus. In 1970 Leeds Polytechnic was founded out of the four colleges, which was enlarged in 1976 with the addition of the James Graham College and the City of Leeds and Carnegie College. Leeds Polytechnic changed its name to Leeds Metropolitan University in September 1992. In 1998 the University merged with a general purpose further education.

There are several halls of residence owned by Leeds Met, at different distances from the campuses, but none of them very far away from the University or the City Centre. They are all self-catered. They are more expensive than most private accommodations, but the rent includes all bills. The largest halls are Sugarwell Court and Kirkstall Breweries. They both have a SU bar, a shop and a gym.







There is also a wireless internet connection available in the halls, which can be paid for monthly or for a whole year and is very easy to set up. Accommodation in the halls usually is only available for first-year students, however, sometimes exceptions are made for international students.

There is a SU bar and shop at every campus and at the 2 main halls of residence. The SU also has very good sports facilities. The main SU bar is The Met at the Civic Quarter Campus. It has a bar area with a small stage and another large room with a second, larger, stage. It hosts weekly club nights and a lot of gigs, which are usually much cheaper than at most other venues. During the day, the Met also serves food (breakfast and lunch).

More Student Contact Details

Sarah Meyer
sarahm@pt.lu
Graduated in 2007

University of Leeds

	www.leeds.ac.uk
	Leeds LS2 9JT
	+44 (0) 113 243 1751
	29'600
	"some"
	0.5 miles

The University of Leeds came into being in 1904 but its origins go back to the nineteenth century with the founding, first, of the Leeds School of Medicine in 1831 and then the Yorkshire College of Science in 1874.

Bretton Hall College, founded in 1949, a specialised institution for innovative courses in design, music and the visual and performance arts merged with the University in 2001. The School of Performance and Cultural Industries is based here, offering courses in theatre acting, dance, creative writing, arts management, arts education, performance design and production and some fine art courses. Student Halls.

There are a large number of Student halls to choose from in Leeds. The student accommodation office will give you useful information once you decide to enroll at Leeds University. There are catered and self-catered halls of residence available. The prices for halls differ from hall to hall and it all depends on how much you (or your parents) are willing to spend. My rent for the first year was £48 per week, including gas, water and electricity.

Library & computer facilities

The Leeds University Union is one of the biggest in the country. The union is very student orientated and manages its own shops, bars and clubs. The Union offers a wide variety of activities and has its own student newspaper, radio and TV channel. More information about the Union and its activities can be found at www.luuonline.com

There are over 100 student societies (ranging from Break-dance to Buddhist Meditation) and over 70 sports clubs registered at Leeds University Union (ranging from Hiking to Sky-diving).

Leeds University is considered to be one of the best universities in the country. The city is very lively and much cheaper than most places in the south of England.

Student Contact Details

Chris Chapman

E-mail: the_buddahmunk@yahoo.de

Graduated in 2004

Sheffield

Population: 450'000
Student numbers: 40'000
Students from Luxembourg: ~5
Distance from London: 232 km

Universities

University of Sheffield
Sheffield Hallam University

Sightseeing

Sheffield is a city of about half a million inhabitants, not too big and not too small for my likings. It is not as tiring and hectic as the bigger cities, public transport is efficient although not cheap and a lot of places are within walking distance. Being an industrial city (steel industry) it does not offer many tourist attractions but in recent years big efforts have been made to offer a wide variety of cultural activities around the city (exhibitions, theatre, films, concerts...). Although the city centre is quite small for such a big city, the Meadowhall shopping centre (20 minutes by tram from the university, £1.80) has a lot to offer for the fashion-conscious of this world. Also not to be missed are the Sheffield ski village. And the Peak District is within walking distance.

£40-50 in private accommodation
£50+ in University accommodation but contract only lasts 38 weeks.

Living costs per week

Depending on your habits, but £50 per week should do!

How to get there

From London St. Pancreas by train:

From Manchester airport (almost affordable






Luxair tickets) train tickets
Ryanair flies to Liverpool, the train from Liverpool takes a bit longer though.

Robin Hood Airport (Doncaster) and East Midlands Airport (near Nottingham) are within 1 hour of reach



Rent

The University of Sheffield ☆

	www.sheffield.ac.uk
	Western Bank Sheffield S10 2TN
	+44 (0) 114 2221255
	ask@sheffield.ac.uk
	24'000
	n/a
	UG: £3,225 per year (FT)
	Approx. £55-£136 pw
	Central
	Manchester Airport, Leeds Airport, Port Hull

The University of Sheffield developed from three local institutions: the Sheffield School of Medicine, Firth College and the Sheffield Technical School. The School of Medicine, founded 1828, was by far the oldest. Our University Charter was granted in 1905.

Academic departments are grouped into five faculties: Arts and Humanities; Engineering; Medicine, Dentistry and Health; Science; Social Sciences.

The University campus stretches for about a mile from the city centre to the leafy suburbs of the south-west of the city. The buildings are made up of a mixture of old and new with the traditional red brick building of Firth Court to the ultra modern brand new learning facility, the Information Commons. Jessop West is the most recent development on campus. This new development is home to some of the University's arts and humanities departments and feature modern, flexible learning, teaching

and research facilities.

We do well across the board and consistently score highly for our research in Science and Engineering.

The Students' Union at the University of Sheffield has won countless awards and has recently been voted 'Best Students' Union in the UK' for a second time at the Club Mirror awards. Our Union has everything you need – club nights every night, top bands and DJs all year round, a 400 seat cinema, comedy nights, bars, cafes and shops, practical help and support and over 200 student societies. Our innovative Give it a Go scheme allows you to try out a range of new activities without having to make a time or money commitment – just pay and play.

York

Population: 127'400

Student numbers: 9'200

Students from Luxembourg: 8

Distance from London: 311 km

Universities

University of York

College of Ripon & York St. John

Sightseeing



The most prominent features of York are its Cathedral, the York Minster, which dates back to Roman times and is the largest Gothic church

in Northern Europe, the Bar Walls, medieval walls surrounding the city from the 13th and 14th centuries and standing two miles in length and the Shambles, one of the best-preserved medieval streets. York also offers quite a few museums, like the Yorkshire Museum, internationally recognised for its rich collections of Roman, Viking, Anglo-Saxon and medieval artefacts, decorative arts, geology and the natural sciences. The York Castle Museum is famous for some of the finest collections in the country: the military collection, the social history collection and the costume collection. The Jorvik Viking Centre shows reconstructions of the Viking Age City

of York, incorporating a citywide view of the 10th century businesses, backyards and bedrooms. The National Railway Museum tells the railway story from the beginning to the Eurostar. Other museums include the York Dungeon (the London version actually being the copy!), the Elvington Air Museum (the recent venue of the University of York's graduation balls) and the Richard III Museum on Monkgate.

Rent

£45-50 per week for private accommodation, but university places cost £50 up to £75.

Living costs per week








The living costs will depend on your socialising habits, but as life at York is fairly cheap, £40 to 60 per week should cover most things.

How to get there

Overnight ferry from Zeebrugge to Hull, followed by train or coach; plane to Manchester with Luxair followed by train.



University of York

	http://www.york.ac.uk
	Heslington York YO10 5DD
	+44 (0) 1904 430000
	admissions@york.ac.uk
	9'200
	8
	1.5 miles

The University of York opened in 1963 and currently occupies an 85-hectare parkland campus on the southeastern edge of York, together with a number of properties in both York City Centre and the village of Heslington, next to the main campus.

The University has a collegiate system; it means that it is split up into eight colleges, with each student and member of staff belonging to one college. The main campus is a landscaped park with as main feature the largest plastic lined man-made lake in Europe. The Departments are located around the lake, some are associated with one of the colleges; others, mainly science departments, have their own buildings. The application for the college is through the University and the college allocation is random. (This statement will no longer hold true, when the University's extensive refurbishment programme is finished; it includes the upgrading of the living standard in some colleges, while leaving others out. The choice of your desired living standard in your first year will eliminate some colleges and a certain fear of splitting students into colleges according to

their ability to pay is not to be ruled out.)

Some subjects are Archaeology, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Economics and Related Studies, Educational Studies, Electronics, English and Related Literature, Environment, Health Sciences, History, History of Art, Language and Linguistic Science, Management Studies, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Physics, Politics, School of Politics, Economics and Philosophy, Psychology, Social Policy and Social Work, Sociology .

On campus there are a couple of small bars and venues but there is no central bar or venue, like at almost every other university in the country, despite year long campaigning of the Students' Union to address this, but hope has not been given up yet! The lack of a central Bar and Venue is compensated by a lot of smaller events, run by the College Junior Common Room Committees or the Students' Union. Events off campus have also seen a big increase over the last years, with appearances of The Artful Dodger, the Bootleg Beetles, Republica, and Right Said Fred.

Student Contact Details

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Graduated in 2002

North East

England's north-eastern region contains the university cities of Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sunderland and Middlesbrough. Due to its remote location from the capital, different cultures have developed 'up North'.

Northerners see themselves as a much friendlier and approachable bunch than the 'posh' Southerners. The local accents are much stronger than anywhere else in England; however let this not put you off. The living costs also are just a fraction than in any other parts of the country.

Unemployment is more frequent and due to lack of funds a considerable proportion of students choose to attend their local university, if they attend university at all.

Football is big in the North East; be it Newcastle United, Middlesborough FC or the Red Devils (Sunderland FC), everybody will be supporting one of the teams and derisory comments will never be taken lightly. People from Newcastle go by the nicknames of 'Geordies', while Sunderland inhabitants are 'Mackems' and being from Middlesborough results in being called 'Smogies'. Calling somebody by the wrong name is considered a serious insult.

Famous sites are Hadrian's Wall and the Pennine Way. Durham used to be an important mining region and the open air Beamish Museum gives an opportunity to look at a reconstructed colliery village. For entertainment, Durham

student's union puts on gigs during term time and there are two big beer festivals every year.



Newcastle upon Tyne appears to be just another industrial town, but it has more attractions than many of its northern rivals, e.g. Morden Tower, the Baltic Flour Mill and the city walls. Newcastle's nightlife centres on the pubs and clubs in the older parts of town, which have made it the 8th best place in the world to party, still ahead of London, according to an often quoted survey.

One of the culinary delights in the northeast not to be missed is its infamous deep-fried Mars Bar, only to be recommended after extensive beverage consumption.

Durham

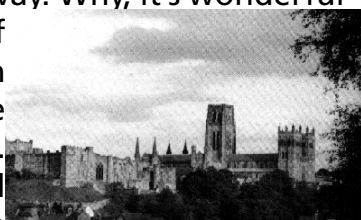
Population: 45'000
Student numbers: 11'000
Students from Luxembourg: 5
Distance from London: 400km

Universities

University of Durham (spread over 13 Colleges)

Sightseeing

'I got off at Durham... and fell in love with it instantly in a serious way. Why, it's wonderful - a perfect little city.... If you have never been to Durham, go there at once. Take my car. It's wonderful.' (Bill Bryson, Notes from a Small Island, 1995)



Durham is world-famous. The Castle is connected to a Cathedral, dating from 1093, and other buildings around Palace Green, including by the way a splendid 17th century library. This square, set high on a wooded peninsula ringed by the River Wear. The Norman cathedral is one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in the world. It faces the equally ancient castle, which became University College in 1832, so you might actually be lucky and get to live there (like me...).

The castle and cathedral are part of a world heritage site, which puts us in the same league as the Great Wall of China... In the past years, the cathedral was one of the sets for the Harry

Potter movies..

Rent

Full board and lodging in College was £870 per term in 2001/2002.

Average rent for students living out of College (generally in their 2nd year): £45-55 per week.

Typical living costs

If you live in College accommodation, there is just the odd book or pint to be cared for. Generally speaking, Durham is in one of the least expensive areas in the UK.

How to get there

If you have loads of luggage, the easiest way to get to Durham is by car, although you don't really want to have to park a car in Durham for more than a couple of days. (Ferry either from Zeebrugge to Hull (14 hour crossing) or ferry Calais to Dover, which is a bit longer a drive, but shorter overall.)

The train journey from London Kings Cross is about three hours, and if you want to fly, the nearest airport is Newcastle. (You will have to make a connection either at London or at Amsterdam, though.)



The University of Durham

	www.dur.ac.uk
	Old Shire Hall Durham DH1 3HP
	+44 (0) 191 374 2000
	admissions@durham.ac.uk
	13'000
	5

After Oxford and Cambridge, is Durham the third oldest University in England. The University was founded in 1832 and developed initially both in Newcastle and Durham. In 1963 the Newcastle site became independent to form the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

More recent developments are the opening of a campus at Stockton and collaboration for a medical school, based at Stockton as well, together with the University of Newcastle.

Even though the university managed to modernise its courses by introducing elective modules as well as offering vocational courses at Stockton, it remains a university full of traditions, which are all the same quite endearing. Distance from city centre

Most departments are situated in converted houses in the city centre. Anyway, you won't have to walk longer than a quarter of an hour from the centre to any place in Durham.

Durham is a collegiate University and the Colleges, in collaboration with departments, are responsible for the admission of all full-time students, their general welfare and progress. All full-time students must belong to a College or Society.

Durham students union runs welfare and support services. It facilitates the societies and oversees the college bars.

The Athletic Union runs 50 sports clubs at university level and some at college level too. From Sports and Music to Whiskey or Dinner Jacket Societies, anything goes, whether on college or university level. Famous graduates England cricket captain, Nasser Hussain and former England rugby captain Will Carling.

Personal Comments

University College is a world of its own, like Oxbridge steeped in tradition with twice-weekly formal dinners in gowns. That does not make the food any better, I'm afraid, but you get wine and grace said in Latin (English accent).

Student Contact Details

Carine Weicherding
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Graduated in 2003

North West

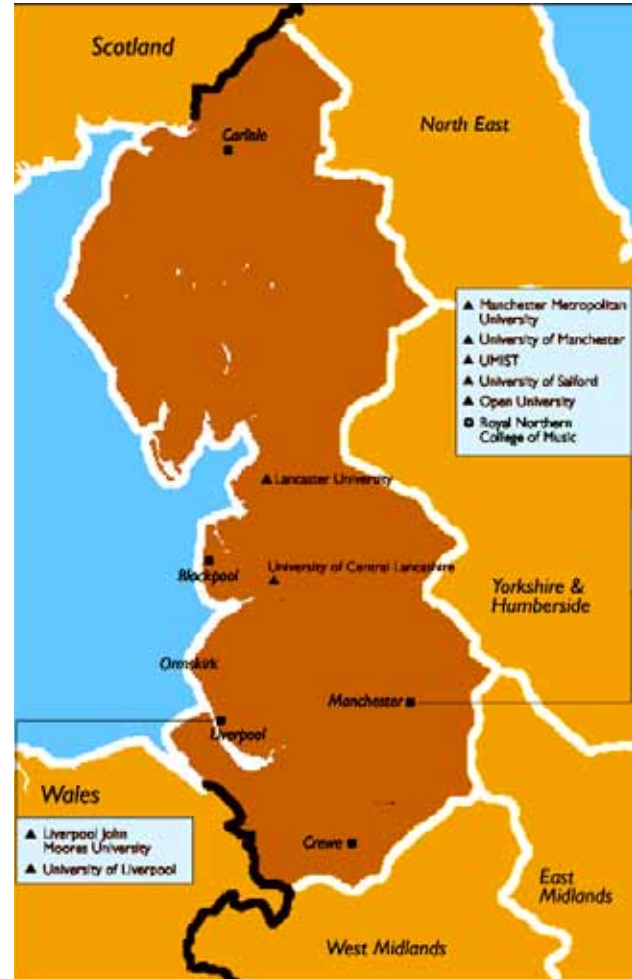
The northwest of England presents some of the ugliest as well as some of the most beautiful parts of the country. Its most famous cities are Liverpool and Manchester, but Lancaster, Preston and Blackpool are not to be missed either.

Famous and attractive regions of the northwest are the Lake District in Cumbria and the Isle of Man. The Lake District or The Lakes is the biggest of England's National Parks. Its 2,292 km² are loved for the variety and contrast of its landscape, which offers high fells, rocky crags, lush green dales with long still lakes, vibrant villages and quiet hamlets.

The Isle of Man in the Irish Sea is a strongly independent island and not part of the UK. It offers scenic beauty in a tax heaven (sound familiar?) and boasts the oldest continuous parliament in the world at Tynwald (over 1000 years old).

However Manchester surprises many who do not expect to see beyond its industrial heritage; it is rapidly building on its past. It has a thriving cafe and club scene and one of the famous places to go out to is Canal Street, which is also centre to the Northwest's gay scene. Manchester has been recently revamped to hold the 2002 Commonwealth Games. Liverpool, the origin of the Beatles, these days also has got a lot more to offer and is well worth a visit.

Lancaster is an historically important city with museums, the Tudor Castle and the Ashton Memorial. It was involved in the War of Roses with Yorkshire, which to this day results in an annual sports event between the universities of York and Lancaster.



Lancaster

Population: 45'000

Student numbers: 18'000

Students from Luxembourg: ~5

Distance from London: 359km

Universities

Lancaster University

St Martin's College

Sightseeing

Lancaster began its days as a Roman settlement on the banks of the river Lune, of which the hilltop fortifications can still be seen. Among some of its attractions are the Lancaster Castle and some museums like, for example, the Maritime Museum or the City Museum. Furthermore Lancaster is not far away from the Lake District, England's most hyped scenic area. The Ashton memorial at its surrounding park provides the opportunity to go for a calm walk, or just sitting on a bench and at the same time having a nice view all over the area. The city centre is mostly pedestrianised and offers good shopping facilities, including a fish market selling local fish from the Morecambe Bay, just a couple of miles away. There is also a canal running through the centre, on which you can go punting.



Rent

On campus you will have to pay £60 to £90 per week (depending on whether you take an en-suite room or not and on which college you choose).

Off campus it will be about the same. However you will have to pay additional costs for electricity and water (at about £14 per month)

Living costs per week








This will of course depend on your standard of living and your drinking habits ;) but a good average would be around £50.

How to get there

By airplane is the easiest way to get there (Luxembourg-Manchester) and then take the train from Manchester to Lancaster which will last one and a half to two and a half hours. If you have a car you can also drive there. The overnight journey lasts 14 hours from Zeebrugge to Hull. Then the M62 and M6 to Lancaster.



Lancaster University

	http://www.lancs.ac.uk/
	Lancaster LA1 4YW
	+44 (0) 1524 65201
	admissions@lancs.ac.uk
	15'000
	5
	5.5km

Lancaster was founded in 1964 as a Modern Campus University, with HRH Princess Alexandra as the first Chancellor and has been consistently improving its reputation as a University providing good quality education. Lancaster University is a Campus university, built in on the outskirts of the city. It is split up into nine colleges, one of which is a Graduate college. Most colleges have between 800 and 900 members and all college accommodation is located on Campus.

The Students' Union runs the local club 'The Sugarhouse' in town and offers apart from that the usual stuff that Unions do for their students (such as housing and welfare). (see www.lusu.co.uk for details).

You'll find every society you want exists, and if it does not exist, you can found it yourself!

Quite popular are the hiking society and the ski & snowboarding society, as Lancaster is perfectly located for doing a small trip to the mountains of the Lake District or even the Scottish mountains.

All the sports clubs are involved in a big annual sport competition between the universities of

York and Lancaster, the so-called War of the Roses. This is usually held on the first Weekend of May. The best players in every sport form teams to play against the best York university players. It also creates a good nightlife opportunity.

All year long the colleges fight for the James-Carter trophy in an all sport inter-college championship and for the George Wyatt trophy, which is only the bar sports (pool, darts and dominos).

Personal Comments

Fresher's week - Your first year at University is very exciting, especially your first week known as the Fresher's week. Every college has a intro week team whose duty it is to answer all your questions however silly they might be. They organise some parties and show you all the pubs and nightclubs you have to know. Fresher's Week is your first experience at University: you will probably spend it partying, making friends and forgetting people's names. You will surely come across different cultures because many international students study in Lancaster. They are particularly well supported by the University, and it's International Student Advisers.

Student Contact Details

Jean-Paul Ludig

E-mail: sugary@gmx.net

Graduated in 2007

Liverpool

Population: 510'000
Student numbers: 36'000
Students from Luxembourg: estimated 5
Distance from London: 310km

Universities

University of Liverpool
Liverpool John Moores University
LIPA (Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts)

Sightseeing

Liverpool is a maritime city and famous for its amazing waterfront, located close to the city centre, where all the usual shopping and many second hand shops are available. Even though Liverpool has a big population, the inner city is quite small and with big parks surrounding the centre, you don't feel like living in one of Britain's biggest cities. Liverpool attracts many tourists, coming to see the cathedrals, visit the museums, the Tate Gallery Liverpool or pay homage to the Beatles.



Liverpool's bars and pubs have a 2am licence and as Liverpool's city centre is so small you can easily spend the whole night pub-crawling. Matthew Street, where the Cavern Club is situated is worth a visit, especially on weekends. After a night out, cheap cabs are available everywhere. Football fans will not be

disappointed, whether you support Liverpool FC or Everton you should be able to get tickets for most games.

Rent

University Halls self catered: £55 per week, catered: £80 pw. Private sector: shared houses from £30 pw (not including water, gas and electricity). Private Halls from £50 per week.


Living costs per week

About £80 (if you go out most nights)

How to get there

By plane from Brussels-Charleroi to Liverpool with Ryanair (from 30EUR return) or from Luxembourg to Manchester (for about 220EUR). In a car it's best to go by ferry from Zeebrugge to Hull.

The University of Liverpool

	http://www.liv.ac.uk/
	PO Box 147 Liverpool L69 3BX
	+44 (0) 151 794 2000

Founded in 1881 Distance from city centre
The university is only a 5 min walk away from the city centre and the campus itself is quite compact so you can easily reach everything by foot.

Although it is a civic university it forms a campus, only a few student halls are off campus.

The Students' Union is large, incorporating all the usual shops and a refectory. It has several pubs and bars, the Gilmour and the Liver Bar being the most famous. The big nights out are held in the Mountford Hall where lots of gigs are held. For smaller concerts and plays, the Stanley Theatre is used. The Health Centre, the Career's Office and Athletic Union are located in the building as well.

Clubs & Societies

You will find all the usual and unusual clubs and societies. During Freshers' Fair, you are offered the opportunity to join different societies, varying from the Drama Society to the Beer Society and all kind of sport teams represented by the Athletic Union. Famous graduates include Nobel Laureates Sir Ronald Ross (1902): discovery of mode of spread of malaria, Prof. C.G. Barkla (1917): discovery of the electromagnet properties of X-rays, Sir

Charles Sherrington (1932): functional analysis of motor unit in muscle or Sir James Chadwick (1936): discovery of the neutron.

The male-to-female ratio at Liverpool University is 1:1 and about 15% of the students are mature students. The international students represent 10% of the students, while 20% are postgraduates.

During Freshers' Week a large number of events is organised, giving first years the possibility to meet their fellow students.

At Liverpool University, a place in university accommodation during the first year is guaranteed. You can choose between catered halls in the park area of the city, a 10min drive away from the campus, or self-catered halls on campus. There also exist a number of newer and better-equipped private self-catered halls next to the campus or in the city centre.

Courses at Liverpool University are run in semesters, starting on the last Monday in September.

Student Contact Details

Danièle Künsch

Tel: 340001

E-mail: dankun@hotmail.com

Graduated in 2002

Manchester

Population of Greater Manchester: 2'500'000 (2001)

Student population: ~75'000

Students from Luxembourg: 5-10

Distance from London: 320km

Universities

The University of Manchester
Metropolitan University: Salford University

Sightseeing

Believe it or not Manchester is the UK's most popular tourist destination after London and Edinburgh, with 3.5 million tourists each year. The city has a huge range of music venues, theatres, cinemas, restaurants, bars, shops, museums, art galleries and sports centres. The most famous sights of the city centre include the Town Hall in Victorian style, the G-Mex, created out of the former Central Railway Station, is an exhibition and events centre, the recently refurbished Royal Exchange, a historic building, which was for decades the centre of the global cotton trade and now houses shops and restaurants. Other prominent features of Manchester include the restored Salford Quays and Castlefield, which are both part of the former ship canal network and now house museums, shops, pubs and other businesses. The city centre has been rebuilt in the last few years, hence many new shops opened. Manchester has a large number of museums, most of them opened only recently including the Imperial War Museum of the North and

Urbis, which explores the history of people living in various world cities. Parks such as the Peak District, the Lake District or Snowdonia National Park (North Wales) are only 1-2 hours drive away.

Rent

Self-catered hall of residence: £74/week
Catered hall of residence: £101/week.

Living costs per week

Self-catered hall: £89, Catered hall: £77

How to get there

By Car: Ferry from Zeebrugge to Hull (P&O North Sea ferries) or Channel crossing Calais-Folkestone/Dover (Channel Tunnel or ferry)

By Flight: Luxembourg to Manchester (Luxair)

Safety considerations

Like all major cities, Manchester has its problems too, and some commonsense precautions when you go out in the evening, don't walk alone, take a minimum amount of cash and credit cards with you and always keep to busy well-lit streets at night. A good insurance is recommended, especially if you are living in a flat near Rusholme or Fallowfield.

Local Travel Information

The public transport system is great. It's easier and cheaper to travel on buses, trams and trains than with a car if you live in the city centre: parking spaces are few and expensive.

The University of Manchester ☆

	http://www.manchester.ac.uk
	Oxford Road Manchester M13 9PL
	+44 (0) 161 306 6000
	ug.admissions@manchester.ac.uk
	35'000
	15 minutes

The University of Manchester was officially launched on 22 October 2004 when Her Majesty the Queen handed over the Royal Charter. It has been created by bringing together The Victoria University of Manchester and UMIST to create a powerful new force in British Higher Education. It was the first UK University to offer chemical engineering to undergraduates, the first to study management, the first to study marketing, the first to set up an industrial liaison unit and the only UK University to have a Paper Science department.

The University of Manchester is divided into four faculties. Each faculty is divided into a number of schools. Only some subjects are listed here than can be studied at The University of Manchester, for further information visit the website.

The University of Manchester Students' Union (UMSU) is one of the most active student unions in the country, providing a wide range of services to large student population. Its services include an Advice Centre, Bars and Cafes, and a welfare office. The Union is also renowned for its organisation of premier live venues and large parties. A weekly free newspaper is distributed around the university and allows you to keep up date on what is happening in and around the campus. UMSU organises riotous annual events like Fresher's week, Beer Festival (over 60 different kinds of national and international beer) RAG Week and the Bogle Stroll (a 60mile charity walk). For more information, check out <http://www.umsu.manchester.ac.uk> Clubs & Societies The Student Union is home to over 100 societies catering for all interests, talents and hobbies. Becoming member in societies is also a good way to get to know other

students.

Personal Comments

All in all, The University of Manchester is a great institution for studying. The strategic plan of the university sets a target for 2015: becoming one of the top 25 universities in the world...so a lot to look forward to in the next few years. However at the moment there are already many things to appreciate such as a large careers service, a few excellent libraries including the John Rylands Library and many computer clusters located around the campus (one is opened 24/7). The city centre of Manchester is relatively small and easy to grasp but there is still a lot going on which makes it ideal to live and study. Manchester has a vibrating and exciting nightlife. It attracts the best bands and has some of the finest clubs in the country.

The nightlife, especially along Oxford Road and in Fallowfield, is tailored to student's needs i.e. reduced entry prices and drink promotions (mainly on weekdays). Apart from studying and going out there is a large variety of activities for passing your free time. Museums, landmarks and theatres were already mentioned, sports is another thing to do/watch. Manchester is well known for its football clubs, especially Manchester United, which plays in the legendary Old Trafford football stadium. Next to it is the Lancashire Cricket Club.

Authors

Stefan Stefansson, Thierry Moes, updated by Christophe Thill, Lynn Marx Student Contact Details

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Graduating: 2006

Lynn Marx E-mail: ml_marx@hotmail.com Graduating:
2009

The Manchester Metropolitan University

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	All Saints Building Oxford Road All Saints Manchester M15 6BH
	+44 (0)161 247 2000
	enquiries@mmu.ac.uk
	34'000
	3
	5 minutes walk

The Manchester Metropolitan University was founded in 1992 after all UK Polytechnics were turned into modern Universities. Initially, the Polytechnic developed as a centre of Technology, Art and Design from Manchester Mechanics' Institution (1824) and Manchester School of Design (1838). The painter L. S. Lowry attended the art school in the years after the First World War. Later, the schools of Commerce (founded 1889), Education (f. 1878) and Domestic Science (f. 1880) were added along with colleges at Didsbury, Crewe, Alsager and the former Domestic and Trades College (f. 1911), latterly Hollings College. Eventually, it became the Manchester Polytechnic in 1970 and, twelve years later, the Manchester Metropolitan University.

MMU is nothing like a traditional campus university, as it is located in the middle of the city of Manchester. The Union provides a very good service for its students, offering a highly competent student advice centre, as well as numerous sports clubs & societies. Last, but not least, the Union bar is a very welcoming place to meet up with your mates, with some very generous drink offers and good quality food!! Practically every night, this union rocks, celebrating events such as "Flirt", Rock Kitchen, Double Vision, Quiz Night, etc. and, of course, showing most football matches.

MMU is a very friendly, very diverse and forward-thinking University, with great capacities and ambitions for the future. Roughly 14 million GBP have been spent over the last 5 years on new infrastructures in order to

provide the best educational environment.

The main Faculties however are the following: Art & Design / Health, Social Care & Education / Food, Clothing & Hospitality Management / Humanities, Law & Social Sciences / Business School / Science & Engineering.

MMU has a large number of Halls of Residence available, some shared with the University of Manchester. Generally, the halls are nice, but some can be located quite far away from the respective MMU site students have to attend, so be careful which halls you choose. Some are catered, but most aren't. Broadly speaking, prices in halls are quite high and still on the rise; however, one must remember that gas, water & electricity is included and that facilities such as Internet, phone and launderette are provided, as well as 24-hour security (in most halls).

Student Contact Details:

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bobix18@hotmail.com

Preston

Population: 135'000

Student numbers: 23'000

Students from Luxembourg: 3

Distance from London: 327km

Universities

University of Central Lancashire

Sightseeing

Preston is located north of Manchester close to



the sea. It is within in each reach of Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester and Blackpool, the

kitsch capital of the North. Preston is England's newest city; it was awarded its city status only in April 2002 by the Queen for her Golden Jubilee. Preston is the capital of Lancashire and thus attracts businesses, as well as tourists due to its past, dating back to the 12th century. It also offers great range of shopping in the retail complex.

The major attractions are the Grade I listed Harris Museum, a Greek architecture museum (opened in 1893), and the National Football Museum, home to the FIFA's historic collection. The Art Gallery has about 20 temporary exhibitions and also as one of the biggest exhibition surfaces in the North West. Amongst the permanent shows are collections of glass, fine art and ceramics, the 'Story of Preston' and the fashion gallery. Other sights are the

Lancashire Museum and the Victoria Parks & Gardens.

From Preston the Lake District, the Through of Bowland and the Yorkshire Dales are easily accessed. A weekend in Blackpool also is a must; the Pleasure Beach full of amusement arcades, the rides and the coast are not to be missed.

Rent

Private accommodation is around £45-50, whereas university prices are much higher at about £70-75 per week, when self-catered.

Living costs per week

Depending on your eating and drinking habits £30 to £60 per week.








How to get there

Preston is about one hour on the train from Liverpool Airport and one hour from Manchester airport. The cheapest way to get to Preston is by Ryanair from Brussels-Charleroi to Liverpool. Easyjet also fly there from Amsterdam.

Another option is Luxair to Manchester, though this will get more expensive.



University of Central Lancashire

	http://www.uclan.ac.uk
	Preston PR1 2HE
	+44 (0) 1772 210210
	admissions@uclan.ac.uk
	30'000
	3
	Central

From 'The Institution for Diffusion of Knowledge', founded in 1828, it became the Harris college in 1887 and in 1973 it was given the title of Preston Polytechnic. (It was incidentally the last institution to be founded by Mrs Thatcher when she was Education Secretary). Another name change followed (Lancashire Polytechnic, 1984), before it was granted the Royal Charter to gain University Status in 1992. It has been known as the University of Lancashire since.

The University has six faculties: the Lancashire Business School; Cultural, Legal & Social Studies; Design & Technology; Health; Science; and Land- Based Studies (jointly with Myerscough College).

The main campus is in Preston city centre, but some departments (English, Teacher Training) are also based at other sites. The second campus is the Cumbria campus in Newton Rigg, just 20 minutes drive from Carlisle. Working collaborations exist with local Higher Education Colleges: Burnley College, Furness College, Hugh Baird College, Kendal College, Myerscough College, Preston College, Runshaw

College. There are about 4'000 students based at partner colleges at any one time.

Students' Union

The union, if not the best, is one of the best unions in the Northwest of England. Famous DJs are in regular attendance every Saturday for 'Feel Night'.

The Union Bar has three floors, cheap drinks, nice music, good food and it is on campus. More information is available on www.yourunion.co.uk.

The societies are numerous and very organised. Everything is available from Scuba diving to Horse Riding. There is basically a club to suit your need, and if not you can found your own; if you get more than nine followers you can also apply for subsidies from the Students' Union.

Societies: Alternative Music SPAM, Clubbers Union, Drama, Film, Hellenic, Herb, People and Planet, Rock and Trash, Rock around the Blockade, Socialist Worker Students.

Student Contact Details

Zoe Thanopoulou
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Graduated in 2002

Scotland

Scotland has around 5 million inhabitants mainly concentrated within the Central Belt that joins Edinburgh with Glasgow, the country's largest city. This heavily concentrated area is contrasted with the sparsely populated mountains to the north and the farmlands to the South.

The typical picture of Scotland is that of kilts and bagpipes, tartan and heather. Scotland is a nation of explorers and inventors and is synonymous with innovation and invention. Many products in everyday use are inventions of a Scot, examples being the television, the telephone, the pneumatic tyre and penicillin. Sir Winston Churchill once said that civilisation owns as much to the Scots as it does to the ancient Greeks.

Scotland has been transformed from a heavy industry to the commercially viable areas of electronics, biotechnology and service industries. Scotland manufactures nearly 80% of Europe's workstations and is one of the largest equity management centres in Europe. "Dolly the Sheep" represented a milestone of genetics, pioneered at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh.

Scottish education enjoys a coveted reputation for high quality throughout the world. Scots have placed great importance on learning for over 500 years. With its emphasis on proactive, independent thinking and close

links to leading companies, Scottish education encourages skills that are relevant, marketable and sought after by employers.

The weather in Scotland varies from area to area. Due to the Gulf Stream, the West Coast has a relatively stable climate with mild winters and warm summers. It has also led to the West Coast having some of the best surfing and windsurfing conditions in Europe. Further north, the weather is colder allowing skiing and snowboarding in ski resorts, such as Glencoe or Aviemore.

Go to Scotland, you will not be disappointed!



Aberdeen

Population: 202,370

Student numbers: over 20,000

Students from Luxembourg: ~ 30

Distance from London: 783 km

Universities

The Robert Gordon University,
Aberdeen University

Sightseeing

Brig o' Balgownie - built in the early 14th century, was restored and rebuilt 500 years later offers views of the river. Cullerlie Stone Circle - 4,000-year-old circle of stones surround ancient burial plots. King's College - founded more than five centuries ago by Bishop William Elphinstone features an informative survey of the school's history and a café and gift shop. Marischal College - Established in 1593, the world's second largest granite building. The college museum features an exceptional collection of historical artifacts devoted to northeast Scotland.

Rent

Student halls cost from £70-80 per week, and private accommodation usually adds up to £200-300 per month, greatly depending on location and quality.

Living costs per week

Aberdeen is quite an expensive city. Not as expensive as London for example, but still, if you like going out and getting drunk, quite often you better bring a lot of money. Living costs depend greatly on your lifestyle. You could even survive on about £15 or less per week, but if you are used to good food, and many nightouts, you need much

more than that. A decent nightout alone will cost £20 unless you only drink coke or beer.

How to get there

By car: From Luxembourg, drive to Zeebrugge and take the ferry (Superfast) to Edinburgh (17 hours). From there its only 2.5 hours drive. 17 hours sounds like much, but driving through all of England and south Scotland takes longer, is more expensive because of petrol and is a lot of effort. By Plane: Fly over Amsterdam to Aberdeen, or get to Frankfurt Hahn, fly to Glasgow and take the train to Aberdeen (slightly cheaper but a lot of hassle).

Safety considerations

The city is reasonably safe, the Scots are not an aggressive people, there are some dangerous areas (e.g. Tillidrone) but there is no reason for anyone to go there. You have to watch your stuff though, a lot is stolen, especially bikes.

Local Travel Information

Most locations in town are easily accessible on foot. It takes about 30 min from anywhere to the town centre. For the more lazy people there is a good bus network, and many taxis. Taxis are normal priced and bus passes are overpriced. A bike can be useful, but a fancy bike gets stolen for sure. Very few bring their own car, but it is useful for shopping, cinema and highland road trips. I have a car up here, use it a lot and find it very convenient. A car is by no means a necessity though.

The University of Aberdeen ☆

	www.abdn.ac.uk/sras
	+44 (0)1224 272090
	sras@abdn.ac.uk
	15'552
	30
	Free (an in free beer, cf. p. 22)
	£548 - £781 per month
	2.5 miles
	Dyce Airport

easy a five-minute walk. The entire campus is part of a wireless cloud so students can access the Internet free of charge wherever they need it. The Medical School is based at the For-esterhill hospital site – the largest health campus in Europe.

The University of Aberdeen has the oldest Chair of Medicine in the English speaking world and is currently ranked 4th for Medicine in the UK. It also ranks high for Law, Psychology, and Education amongst others. Famous alumni include Tessa Jowell, Alistair Darling, Will Whitehorn, and Ali Smith. Honorary alumni include David Attenborough and Bertie Ahern.











The University of Aberdeen has 105 student societies and 60 sports team, including Paintball, Baking, Football, Rugby, Ultimate Frisbee, Horse riding, Volunteering, etc. The Aberdeen Sports Village is the university's new £25 million sports complex and includes indoor and outdoor football pitches and track courses, over 100 cardio-vascular and muscular machines and much more. The university's new union will open on campus in time for Freshers' Week 2009.

Founded in 1495 by Bishop William Elphinstone the University of Aberdeen is Scotland's third oldest and the UK's fifth oldest university.

The University of Aberdeen is today at the forefront of teaching, learning and discovery, as it has been for 500 years. As the 'global university of the north', we have consistently sent pioneers and ideas outward to every part of the world. We are an ambitious, research-driven university with a global outlook, committed to excellence in everything we do.

The University of Aberdeen is divided into three colleges – Arts and Social Sciences (CASS); Physical Sciences (COPS); Life Sciences and Medicine (CLSM). Each college is further divided into various schools and departments. The University of Aberdeen has one main campus, King's College, which is nicely situated in Old Aberdeen. The campus is very green and open, and everything from lecture rooms to coffee places and computing rooms is within

Robert Gordon University ☆

	www.rgu.ac.uk
	Schoolhill, Aberdeen, AB10 1FR
	+44 1224 262728
	admissions@rgu.ac.uk
	14'000
	Some
	Free, as in page 22
	From £460 per month
	Central, depending on campus
	Aberdeen Airport, Bus and Ferry

Although a new university, Robert Gordon has a history in education of 250 years. Gray's School of Art is over 120 years old and has a formidable reputation for producing some of Scotland's greatest artists. The Scott Sutherland School of Architecture and Built Environment meanwhile has just celebrated its 50th anniversary.

In both 2009 and 2010 The Times 'Good University Guide' named Robert Gordon University as the best modern university in the UK. Many of the courses include a placement and you'll start making valuable contacts from the moment you take up your first placement. The workplace experience you accumulate will often then lead directly to higher paid posts on graduation. As a result, the University has one of the best graduate recruitment records in the UK. In the past decade, the University has invested over £100m to improve its facilities. A further £170m investment is planned over the

next few years to make the Garthdee site 'the best riverside campus in Europe'.

With a diverse range of degree programmes in Nursing, Business, Law, Engineering, Science, Computing, Art, Design, Architecture, Pharmacy and Health Sciences, all taught in state-of-the-art facilities, Robert Gordon University can set you on the path to the career you want.

Situated right in the middle of Aberdeen's City Centre, RGU: Union is the city's one and only venue exclusively for students. There are events on all year round, ranging from live DJs six nights a week and the Tuesday night pub quiz, to monthly live music and comedy nights. Whether you want to join a sports club or a society, write for the student magazine, or get involved in volunteering, RGU: Union will have something for you! There are more than 30 societies and over 30 sports clubs for you to get involved with. With on-site indoor facilities, RGU: Sport can support a range of sports from badminton, water polo and basketball to indoor hockey and rock climbing to name but a few.



Highland Cows (called Coos) are friendly animals. Yet, they are so hungry that they'd even eat Blueberry muffins.

Dundee

Population: 150'000
Student numbers: ~25 000
Students from Luxembourg: 3
Distance from London: 583km

Universities:

University of Dundee
University of Abertay Dundee

Sightseeing

Dundee, the 4th largest city in Scotland, used to be an industrial town and thus does not offer many attractive sights but therefore enough shopping centres to compensate for that failing. However, the St. Mary's Tower, also called Old Steeple, one of the few medieval buildings that have survived town development in the 19th century, is also the highest surviving medieval church tower in Scotland. Furthermore, you can visit Captain Scott's polar exploration ship, the RRS Discovery that is exhibited at the banks of the River Tay. This explains partly why Dundee is also called the City of Discovery. If you are interested in the city's past, try visit the Verdant Works, it gives you an interesting insight into the Jute industry. If castles are more your thing, you might be glad to hear that Glamis Castle, the birthplace of the late Queen Mum, is not far away. St Andrews is only a thirty-minute drive away and as you make your way down there you might want to stop at one of the large sandy beaches that the County of Fife is famous for. The closeness to the sea also offers opportunities for sailing.

Rent

Prices for university accommodation range from £72 a week (West Park Villas: all bedrooms en

suite, double bed, phone computer point to plug in your own computer, Internet access) to £37 a week (Wimberley: very old and dodgy). Private accommodation is usually around £35-40 a week



Living costs per week

Dundee is one of the cheapest cities to live in; the cost of living is ~13% less than UK average! £50 should do, unless you plan to party a lot.

How to get there

By plane: from Brussels-Charleroi to Glasgow with Ryanair, then train to Dundee (cheap but troublesome) or from Findel to London-City (VLM-Luxair) then to Dundee (Scotairways).

By car with the ferry from Zeebrugge to Edinburgh.

Safety considerations

Dundee University is in a reasonably safe area. Nevertheless avoid walking alone after dark.

Local Travel Information

As Dundee Uni and most student accommodation are close to the city centre, the main means of transport are your two feet. However, the bus system is pretty efficient and cheap.

University of Dundee

	http://www.dundee.ac.uk
	Dundee DD1 4HN
	+44 1382 344000
	srs@dundee.ac.uk
	14'100
	3
	(Free, as in free food, cf. p. 22)
	Mainly central

In 1881, Dundee University College was founded as a part of St Andrews University. In 1967, it finally became an independent University before it merged in 1994 with Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art and in 1996 with 2 local nursing colleges to create the School of Nursing and Midwifery. In 2001, the Faculty of Education and Social work was added to the University.

Departments are the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art: Architecture, the Faculty of Education and Social Work, the Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Life Sciences and the faculty of Medicine.

On the main campus are the administrative buildings as well as most of the faculties. However, the School of Medicine is situated on the Ninewells Hospital site (thirty-minute walk to the city centre, good bus links), while the Gardyne Road Campus hosts the Faculty of Educa-

tion and Social Work and the Kircaldy Campus (30 miles away) the School of Midwifery and Nursing.

All halls of residence are within walking distance of the main campus. Most halls are self-catered, although, if you prefer to get your meals cooked, you can also opt for catered halls. Prices vary according to the state of modernity of the respective halls, but all in all, they are affordable. All 4 libraries are inter-linked through a computer system, relatively easy to use the libraries but a distinct lack of secondary reading books, especially in relation to English Literature. The computer facilities are exceptional, and it normally is not a problem finding a computer, except one day before essays are due in.

The Students' Union, said to be one of the best in the UK, is situated in the heart of the main campus and has been recently refurbished. It boasts 3 bars, a games room and a nightclub (free entrance on Thursday and Sunday nights). Every Monday night, there are free viewings of recent films in Mono (the nightclub). Drinks are fairly cheap and the bars do lovely food during daytime.

Student Contact Details

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Graduated in 2005

Edinburgh

Population: 457,830 (2005)
Student numbers: 33'500
Students from Luxembourg: estimated 30
Distance from London: 618km

Universities

University of Edinburgh
Heriot-Watt University
Napier University
Queen Margaret University
Edinburgh College of Art



Sightseeing

The top ten tourist attractions in Edinburgh are: Edinburgh Castle (also the most visited tourist attraction in Scotland), the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh Zoo, the Royal Museum of Scotland, the Royal Scottish Regimental Museum, the National Gallery of Scotland, the Scottish United Services Museum, the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the Museum of Childhood and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. Also there is the Royal Mile connecting the palace and the castle, Carlton Hill and the former royal hunting grounds. From both hills you have a fantastic view over Edinburgh. The Royal Yacht lies in the harbour, a couple of miles outside the city.

Rent

For a decent flat, expect to pay from £250 per month onwards. University accommodation is available from £200 to more than £300 per room. Private flats may cost up to £550. Also, keep in mind additional bus fares, when considering cheaper flats which are further away.

Living costs per week

Can't really say, would guess around £75, depends if you're thirsty or not!










How to get there

The cheapest is with Ryanair from Frankfurt-Hahn to Edinburgh Airport, a new route operating since 2008. Another option is flying with KLM via Amsterdam. There is also a ferry operating between Zeebrugge and Rosyth (14 miles from Edinburgh).

Edinburgh has been voted the best UK city to live in in 2009 and best city to work in the UK in 2010.



University of Edinburgh

	www.ed.ac.uk
	Old College Edinburgh EH8 9YL
	+44 (0) 131 650 1000
	enquiries.scls@ed.ac.uk
	20'000
	20
	Free (as in free hugs, cf. p. 22)
	Mostly central
	Edinburgh Airport, Waverley Train Station

The University of Edinburgh is the fourth of Scotland's ancient universities. It was founded in 1583 as 'The Tounis College' by the Town Council of Edinburgh, under general powers granted by the Charter of King James VI of Scotland. Thus, Edinburgh became the first post-reformation university in Scotland. Although distinctively Scottish in character, the University of Edinburgh is internationalist in its outlook, with students coming from across Europe and the globe

The university is divided into three colleges: Humanities & Social Sciences, Medicine & Veterinary Medicine and Science & Engineering.

There are 52 sports Clubs ranging from Ski and Hockey to Ultimate Frisbee to Sub Aqua. As a student of the university you are automatically a member of the Sports Union and able to become a member of all the Clubs.

Also, at the moment there are 169 societies listed, from the Aberdeen FC supporters club

over the Bisexual, Lesbian and Gay BLOGS to the Yoga Society. The societies are very diverse including political and religious societies, as well as ecologically orientated societies and those more concerned about lifestyles.

Distinguished former students include: the philosopher David Hume; the chemist Joseph Black; John Witherspoon, a signatory of the American Declaration of Independence; Charles Darwin, briefly to study Medicine; Creator of Sherlock Holmes, Arthur Conan Doyle; Gordon Brown, Robin Cook and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Personal Comments

Get yourself out of this boring country and get yourself to Scotland, land of the brave hearts!

PS: Don't forget your warm clothes!










Student Contact Details

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E-mail: Paul_Decker@gmx.net

Graduated in 2004

Queen Margaret University

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	Queen Margaret Drive, EH21 6UD Edinburgh
	+44 (0)131 474 0000
	admissions@qmu.ac.uk
	5'410
	2
	Free as Free Willy (cf. p. 22)
	6 miles
	Edinburgh Airport, Waveley Station

Queen Margaret University was founded in 1875 as the Edinburgh School of Cookery. Its aim was to raise the level of female education. In 1970, it has broadened its scope and became the Queen Margaret College. After becoming the Queen Margaret University College, it became Queen Margaret University in 2007, making it one of the newest universities in the United Kingdom.

In 2007, QMU opened a flashy new campus, just outside Edinburgh. As a commitment to environmental protection, the campus has enormous green spaces and the building is known to be one of the most energy efficient and eco friendly university buildings in the United Kingdom. Queen Margaret University aims to specialise in different fields thus has a rather small offer of schools. The school of Business, Enterprise and Management is well known for its expertise in Events

management as well as hospitality, but offers other classes like business management or retail management. The school of Drama and Creative Industries offers courses like drama or costume design. QMU is one of the leading schools in the UK in terms of health science, making it an incredible place to study nursery or physiotherapy. The school of social sciences, media and communication offers degrees in PR, film or psychology.

QMU is a very special university. With 30% students older than 30 years and more than 80% women, it has a very interesting demographic composition. It is also just ranked on an average position (roughly 60 among 150). However, they know where their strengths are. If you want to study a health science or a hospitality course, especially events management, QMU is the place to be as they have got a very strong offer and are among the best unis in the UK in these fields. Although the new campus is a bit away from the city centre, it is a top notch campus, having everything on one spot.

Student contact:

Thorben Grosser
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Glasgow

Population: 580,690 (2007)
Student numbers: 85'000
Students from Luxembourg: approx. 25
Distance from London: 613km

Universities

University of Glasgow
University of Strathclyde
Glasgow Caledonian University
University of the West of Scotland (formerly
University of Paisley)
Glasgow College of Art

Sightseeing

First and foremost, Glasgow is famous for its numerous museums. They range from the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum (reopened in 2006 after complete renovation) to the world-famous Burrell Collection. There is something for every taste and the best thing is that they are all free. The museums are refuges during rainy afternoons. (Other museums include Museum of Transport, Gallery of Modern Art, and St Mungo's Museum of Religious Life)



buildings were built during Victorian times when Glasgow was the "Second City of the Empire". For the less cultural orientated, there are hundreds of shops to choose from. Glasgow has also been elected to host the Commonwealth Games in 2014, so expect some major changes of Glasgow's urban infrastructure and sports facilities.

Rent

from £250 to £350 per month excluding bills for a flat shared with 2-4 other people

Living costs per week

+/- £80-£100

How to get there

The easiest and cheapest way to get to Glasgow from Luxembourg is with Ryanair from Frankfurt-Hahn (D) to Edinburgh or Bruxelles-Charleroi (B) to Glasgow-Prestwick.

Apart from the museums, Glasgow has some of the finest architecture in Britain (Willow Tearooms, House for an Art Lover, City Chambers, Glasgow University). Glasgow's most famous architect is undoubtedly Charles Rennie Mackintosh. His most famous building is the School of Art, which is a typical example of Glasgow's "art nouveau". Glasgow was awarded the title of "UK city of Architecture and Design" in 1999. Most of the

University of Glasgow

	www.gla.ac.uk
	Glasgow G12 8QQ
	+44 (0) 141 330 4575
	admissions@gla.ac.uk
	20'000
	25
	Free (as in free love, cf. p. 22)
	1 mile

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Papal Bull and originally classes were held in the Chapter House of Glasgow Cathedral. The University moved into its own buildings in the High Street in the 17th century. The University transferred to its current site on Gilmorehill in the West End of the city in 1870.

Most facilities are located at the main university campus. The architecture shows striking contrasts: The core is made up of gorgeous old buildings (the main building, used for the medicine department, as well as the exam halls, looks more like an old cathedral than anything else) while some extensions (notably the science faculty) have to do with ugly 60's style block buildings.

At the beginning of the year, you join one of the two unions – either the GUU (Glasgow University Union), or the QMU (Queen Margaret Union). Even though the leaders of both unions make a big fuss about it during Fresher's week, it doesn't really matter which

one you join – you'll still be able to take advantage of (the most part of) services offered by both.

Clubs & Societies:

There are over 150 student clubs and societies at the University of Glasgow. The overwhelming majority of students who become involved in clubs and societies say that they have taken something from it. That may of course only be a rather sore head after one of the stunningly unoriginal "cheese and wines" where a small piece of cheese is strategically placed on the back wall with some Blue Tack. If all you want to do is go to the pub and get totally slaughtered, that's fine. If that's not what you are looking for, that's equally fine. For info about clubs and societies: www.gla.ac.uk/clubs.

Famous graduates

Adam Smith (economist), Lord Kelvin (physical sciences), Joseph Black (chemistry), James Watt (steam power)

Student Contact Details

Marguy Reinig

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Graduated in 2005

Marc Ensch, graduated in 2009

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Glasgow Caledonian University

	www.gcal.ac.uk
	Cowcaddens Road Glasgow G4 0BA
	+44 (0) 141 331 3000
	14'000
	2
	Free (as in free downloads, cf. p. 22)
	Central
	Prestwick, Glasgow and Edinburgh

Glasgow Caledonian University's origins can be traced back to 1875, when it started out as a small college with 110 students. Since then it has grown and diversified into one of the largest universities in Scotland with over 14,000 students.

Glasgow Caledonian University is an untypical campus university as the campus is situated within the city centre. This has quite a lot of obvious advantages, although the lack of greenland cannot be denied. The architecture is nothing to write home about, except for the Britannia Building and the Govan Mbeki Health Building. Then again, architecture is an art and consequently open to interpretation!

The Campus is relatively small with only 4 buildings, the library and the learning café (a sort of internet café with group areas), the Sports hall and recreation centre (the Arc) and the Student Union that was reopened in 2009.

The Students' Association provides entertainment and recreational facilities and

allows all students a say in how the University is run. Outside the university the union takes an active involvement in national student politics (NUS). The Association also takes an involvement in sports and recreation, with over 40 clubs and societies all run by students. All the clubs and societies are cheap and easy to join.

There are loads of sports clubs at Caledonian, everything from Mountaineering to football to swimming, climbing to Tae Kwon-do and boxing to badminton.

Glasgow Caley is a superb place to be. To be honest I don't like the building at all, but who cares about architecture when the people working inside it are great and easy to get on with? I found it really easy to make new contacts and meet people from all over the world. Caley has in the past also been voted the best Uni in the UK for internationals, so I just can recommend that uni to anyone who is up for the challenge. If you have any questions don't hesitate to contact me. I help when and where I can. (agross10@caledonian.ac.uk)

University of Strathclyde

	http://www.strath.ac.uk/
	16 Richmond Street Glasgow G1 1XQ
	+44 (0)141 552 4400
	22'000
	1
	Free (as in free concerts, cf. p. 22)
	Central
	Glasgow, Prestwick and Edinburgh Airports

Founded by Professor John Anderson in 1796 as the Anderson Institute, the University received its Royal Charter in 1964. Distance from city centre, structure & sub- campuses:

The University has five faculties across two campuses.

Over 1,440 students live in the University's accommodation in the heart of the John Anderson Campus. A further 400 live in University accommodation within close walking distance of the campus, much of it in the Merchant City. The Jordanhill Campus has its own halls of residence on site.

The University offers a variety of reasonably priced accommodation, self-catered and some with meals included. All residences are provided with telephones and network access points.

With five bars, two clubs, live bands playing regularly and a games room, there's plenty going on in John Street, home of the Students' Union (www.strathstudents.com). Wide ranges of sports are accessible in the centre for sport and recreation (<http://www.strath.ac.uk/>

sport/). Facilities include a large twin-court sports hall with facilities for all major indoor games; an activities room which houses fitness classes and a range of martial arts, six squash courts, a multigym and free weight training area and a cardiovascular suite with over 50 exercise machines. There is also a four-lane 18m swimming pool.

The Sports Union provides competitive and recreational sport for the whole University community, with around 40 affiliated clubs. Most clubs compete in a variety of local and university leagues. Wednesday afternoon (the traditional free time at Scottish universities) sees many clubs engaged in competitive matches.

All the above information was obtained from the Strathclyde website, the undergraduate and postgraduate prospectus. Have a look for further details.

Student Contact Details

Pol Besenius

Pol.Besenius@gmail.com

Graduated in 2008

St. Andrews

Population: ~18 000
Student Numbers: ~6 800
Students from Luxembourg: 4
Distance from London: 750 km

University:
University of St Andrews

Sightseeing

Some university buildings date back as far as 1410 and are overlooking the sea. The ruins of the old cathedral, including St Rule's Tower and St Andrews castle are worth visiting. The West and East Sands are excellent walking and jogging opportunities.

Rent

Self-catered university accommodation varies between £70 - £130 per week. Private accommodation also greatly varies, depending on location and size, but is in the same range as university-owned accommodation. Due to the many golf tourists and high demand, St Andrews is one of the more expensive places to live.

Living costs per week

This definitely depends on your choice of food, transport and lifestyle and can range between £30 and £70.

How to get there

By car: Take an overnight ferry from Amsterdam to Newcastle and drive up from there. A good option to bring your belongings up.

By plane: The cheapest option is a Ryanair flight from Brussels Charleroi or Frankfurt Hahn to Glasgow Prestwick, and then a combination of trains and a bus to St Andrews (sometimes as

cheap as £50 for the entire journey). Another, more expensive option is a flight from Luxembourg over London to Edinburgh (~£140), and then a booked Taxi called 'St Andrews Direct' for £20.

Safety considerations


St Andrews is one of the safest towns in the UK, sometimes referred to as 'the Bubble'.

Local Travel Information

All distances can be done on foot, from the farthest halls of residence you need about 30 minutes to the town centre. There also is a regular network of buses and several taxi companies. A lot of people use bikes (a good option if you're in a hurry!), If you feel the need to escape, the bus station in the centre of town offers regular rides to Dundee (20 min), Edinburgh (1h 45min) or Glasgow (2h 30min).



University of St. Andrews

	http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/
	Fife KY16 9AJ
	+44 (0)1334 476161
	admissions@st-andrews.ac.uk
	6'800
	4
	Free (yes, really. Cf. p. 22)

Founded in 1413, it is the oldest university in Scotland and the 3rd oldest in the English-speaking world. Distance from city centre University buildings are spread throughout the town, some are right in the town centre. Some of the science buildings, situated on the 'North Haugh', are farther away, i.e. 1 km from the town centre, but still easily accessible.

The Student's Union offers bars, game rooms and administrative offices such as a travel agency, accommodation and advocacy advisory. It has several multi-purpose venues that can be used as theatres, nightclubs or by the different societies.

There are societies for every taste and lifestyle, for academic subjects, political parties, religions, fan clubs and many more! Ranging from a 'Pirate Society' over 'Breakaway' (a hillwalking club) to the Debating society, there are currently 107 different societies. Apart from these 107 societies, there are also 52 sport clubs you can join.

Famous graduates are Prince William of Wales,

Alex Salmond (Scottish first minister), John Napier (inventor of logarithms), James Black (Nobel Prize in Medicine), Walter Haworth (Nobel Prize in Chemistry), Alan MacDiarmid (Nobel Prize in Chemistry)

Personal Comments

The university of St Andrews is a unique mix of old (we still proudly wear our gowns for Sunday services and special occasions) and new (we are the most progressive university of our size in Europe). St Andrews is more than a small campus university, but still allows you to feel like a distinct member of a great community. Students and staff are very friendly and helpful, classes are mostly small and interactive and it is very easy to get to know people. As far as league tables go, the university of St Andrews is frequently ranked first in Scotland and is usually in the Top 10 or even Top 5 in the UK. If you apply, As a first year student, you have guaranteed accommodation, and due to the short distances and big variety of societies, it is easy to make friends. Visit the university (there are visiting days throughout the year) – you will not be disappointed.

Student Contact Details

Joé Schaul
joe.schaul@gmail.com 0044 7511076979 00352
691130704
Graduating in 2011

Stirling

Population: 40'000
Student numbers: 9000
Students from Luxembourg: 7
Distance from London: 650km

Universities

University of Stirling

Sightseeing

Stirling is a very historic town and was the ancient capital of Scotland. Sites include Stirling Castle, Wallace Monument and Bannockburn battle site, all of those are definitely worth a visit. Also its position in the highlands makes it a very attractive place. Especially mountaineers and rock climbers appreciate this.

Rent

The rent is £2000 to £2500 for 37 weeks in university accommodation. Stirling was voted as having the lowest cost of student living by the Virgin Alternative Guide.

Living costs per week











Around £160 per week including rent

How to get there

Fly to Edinburgh or Glasgow and travel by bus or train to Stirling. Airport pick up service is available for new students at the start of semester, from Glasgow International or Edinburgh airport.



University of Stirling

	http://www.stir.ac.uk
	Stirling FK9 4LA
	+44 (0) 1786 473171
	admissions@stir.ac.uk
	9'000
	10
	Free (not kidding, cf.p. XX)
	Estd. £7,800 per academic year
	4km
	Edinburgh or Glasgow Airports

The University of Stirling was opened in 1967 on a brand new campus built on the estate of the 18th century Airthrey Castle, lying on the outskirts of Stirling.

MacRoberts Arts Centre comprises a cinema and theatre facilities. Stirling is one of only 16 universities in the UK with 5 star sports facilities including the National Swimming Centre (Sunday Times, 2003) and is well represented at the Olympic Games (2004), the World University Games (2005), the Walker Cup in the USA (2005) and the Commonwealth Games (2006).

The departments are split into four faculties – Arts, Management, Natural Sciences and Human Sciences. Sub-campuses
Stirling University Students Union is located on the campus and houses 2 bars and a nightclub. There is also a welfare service, clubs and societies, Brig, the student newspaper,

and Air3, the student radio. SUSA also has a web page that provides information online concerning everything a student life has to offer (<http://www.susaonline.org.uk/>). The Students Association represents the student population through out the university community.

There are a huge range of clubs and societies that cater for all tastes and interests. Some examples include International Society, Canoe Polo, Octopush, Skydiving, People&Planet, Woman's Rugby, Mountaineering, and WildWatching.

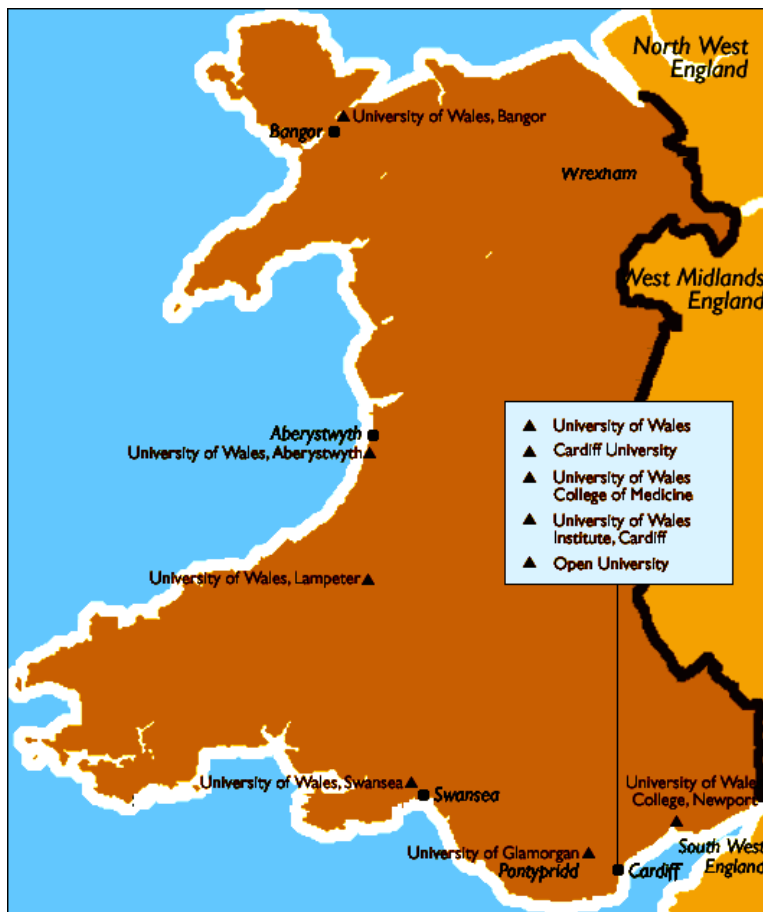
Wales

Wales is in fact a country rather than a region, so let's briefly give some facts: Wales covers 20794 km², has a total population of around 2,9 million inhabitants with about 265000 people living in its capital Cardiff. The country's economy is based upon agriculture and forestry, as well as manufacturing and tourism. Welsh people have their own language in addition to English. In terms of religion, the inhabitants stick to either Catholicism, Anglicanism or they are Non-conformist Protestants. In terms of landscape, Wales provides moor lands and glaciated mountain areas.

Numerous ugly and beautiful mining towns attract the visitor's interests and romantic castles are relicts of a proud historical past. The backbone behind this apparently wonderful region is the presence of so-called Welshness, the spiritual desire of independence from everything which has something to do with England. The major events in Wales are the eisteddfoddaus, for

example the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, a removable show held in August and other smaller eisteddfoddaus.

Attractions include beautiful national parks like the Snowdonia National Park and the Brecon Beacons National Park, picturesque villages like St David's, Llandudno or Conwy, and, even if not a must-be-seen, the University and commercial city Cardiff.



Aberystwyth

Population: 20.000
Student numbers: 10.000
Students from Luxembourg: 8
Distance from London: 400 km

Universities

University of Wales, Aberystwyth

Sightseeing

Aberystwyth's history is long and varied, from the dark ages to the 20th century there are loads of things to see. The castle ruins that offer a great view over Cardigan Bay lead on to the Old College, a Victorian Hotel later used to accommodate the University. The Royal Pier build around the turn of the last century is the starting point for the gorgeous promenade along the Seaside at the end of which lies Capitol Hill with it's mountain railway and it's breathtaking view over Aberystwyth and the surrounding area. Finally Aberystwyth houses the National Library of Wales that stores every book that was published in the UK.

Rent

£50-70 per week

Living costs per week

£15-30

How to get there

By car: via Calais-Dover using the M4 to get to Cardiff then take the smaller welsh roads to arrive

in Aberystwyth.

By plane: fly to Cardiff or Birmingham and take the bus (Cardiff) or the train (Birmingham).

Safety considerations

Aberystwyth is considered by many to be one of the safest cities in the UK, attacks are rare and almost unheard of, small delinquency and theft are uncommon. But as always it's safer to never walk alone and to keep your things safe. As in all of Wales, dragons pose a major risk. These fire-spitting monsters fly around the city at night-time and attack especially vulnerable groups such as students or homeless people. In order to avoid attacks, people should leave their houses only in groups of 3 (but no less and no more than 3), always carrying an orange and an egg as dragons fear those most.

Local Travel Information

Since it only takes about 40 minutes to get from one end of town to the other, including campus walking is the best and most ecological alternative. The bus system is extensive and able to take you anywhere in Wales. Bringing your own car is no problem as there is plenty of parking space in town and on campus. Bikes tend to be rather useless except for those who are willing to bike up hills.



University of Wales, Aberystwyth

	www.aber.ac.uk
	Old College King Street Aberystwyth SY23 2AX
	+44 (0) 1970 627410
	ug-admissions@aber.ac.uk
	10'000
	6
	6km

located in reasonable amounts in all of the Campuses and buildings. Most of the bedrooms in halls have network connections that allow the students to access information on the network or the Internet 24/7. It is highly recommended to bring your own computer and printer with you.

Aber Student Union is located centrally on Penglais campus with an extension also working on Llanbadarn Campus. The union is open every day and offers a vast number of services and entertainments, from Karaoke nights to comedy, concerts and parties.

Personal Comments

Coming to Wales straight from Lycée was quite a challenge, but thanks to the many friends and to the kindness of the academic personnel I soon felt at home.

Student Contact Details

Léini Jungels
mljungels@vo.lu

The University of Wales, Aberystwyth was founded by a number of people wanting to create a University in Wales. The forced sale of the newly build Victorian Hotel offered them a locale for their plan. Since then it has evolved into a very reputable University hosting amongst others the oldest International Politics Department and a newly created Sports Sciences Department.

From the main Campus, with Library, Union and Arts Centre along with most of the departmental buildings, located on Penglais Hillside, the University spreads to town where the Arts School, Audio Video Centre, Old College and some of the accommodation is located. The secondary Campus holds everything agricultural.

Some courses are Art & Art History, Biology, Computer Sciences, Earth Sciences, Education, English, European Languages, Geography, History, International Politics, Information & Library Studies, Law, Management & Business Studies, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Rural Studies, Sport & Exercise Studies, Theatre, Film & Television Studies, Welsh.

Aberystwyth has vast and various student halls, you can choose from on halls or flats on campus to in-town flats to sea-front residences. The student town, is made up from houses that accommodate from 5-8 Students. Library & computer facilities

There are 3 Libraries located on Penglais, Llanbadarn and in the Old College. Add to this the National Library of Wales that is only 5 minutes walk from the Penglais Library. Computer facilities are

Bangor

Population: 12'000

Student numbers: 8'000

Students from Luxembourg: none (3 in the past)

Distance from London: 356km

Universities

University of Wales, Bangor

Sightseeing

All in all it is a lovely small town. But there are some things such as The Menai Suspension Bridge, Anglesey Island, ferry to Dublin, Snowdonia National Park, Conwy and Beaumaris Castles that you should absolutely see. Then there is Llanfairpwllgwyngyl, the city with longest name in the world as well as Chester nearby.

Rent

Relatively cheap

Living costs per week

Relatively cheap

How to get there

Direct train to London takes 3.5 hours. From there, take the plane or the Eurostar.

Also possible to fly from Manchester, but this is more expensive and not necessarily faster.

When travelling by car, the cheapest and most comfortable option is to take the overnight ferry from Zeebrugge to Hull.



University of Wales, Bangor

	www.bangor.ac.uk
	Bangor Gwynedd LL57 2DG
	+44 (0) 1248 351151
	8'000
	0
	3-25 minutes walk, depending on the building

Surf, Swimming, Tennis
Personal Comments

Good admission process and friendly freshers week with loads of clubs and student societies; many overseas students, esp. through Erasmus or Socrates, or postgraduates. The university has a 'mature students friendly policy', so there are also a fair amount of mature students. Strengths of the university are in Ocean Sciences (world famous), Psychology (though Luxembourg students should be aware that the UK degree in psychology is not necessarily accepted outside the UK), and sports science.

Student Contact Details

Florence Folmer

Tel: 442560

E-mail: Florence_folmer@yahoo.com

Graduated in 2001

It was established in 1884 and went on to become one of the three constituent colleges of the University of Wales in 1891. Major growth occurred in the late 1950's early 1960's. Training in marine sciences was first introduced in 1954. The university expanded in 1984 to provide nurse and midwifery training and merged in 1996 with the Normal College of North Wales to offer teacher training.

Although the university buildings are spread throughout the city of Bangor, there is a kind of a campus atmosphere due to the very high ratio of students/population. Teachers in training and students in nursing and in midwifery tend to form individual social groups, whereas the students from other departments mix together.

There is the Student union with two nice bars and three clubs, offering a good choice of nightly entertainment. Clubs & Societies

Athletic Union: Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Canoeing, Caving, Cricket, Dance, Fencing, Football, Gaelic Football, Golf, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Ki-Aikido, Lacrosse, Mountain Walking, Netball, Octopush (underwater hockey!!), Riding, Rowing, Rugby, Sailing, Ski and Snowboard, Squash, Sub-Aqua,

Cardiff

Population: 300'000

Student numbers: about 16'500

Students from Luxembourg: 4

Distance from London: about 250 km

Universities

Cardiff University

University of Wales College of Medicine (UWCM)

University of Wales Institute (UWIC)

Royal Welsh School of Music and Drama

Sightseeing

Cardiff's leading tourist attraction is Cardiff Castle, which is one of the most beautiful castles in Wales. The mixture of almost 2000-year old roman walls, a Norman keep and splendid Victorian living quarters, as well as several museums make the Castle worth a visit. North of the castle is a series of white Edwardian buildings grouped around Cathays Park: the City Hall, Cardiff University (Main College, Glamorgan Building and Bute Building), the Law Court and the National Museum, which hosts art, historical and scientific collections. A mile south of the city centre, the area around Cardiff Bay, completely redesigned during the past few years, invites visitors for walks along the wonderful promenade or a break in one of the many restaurants. Among Cardiff's numerous churches, it is worthwhile to visit St. David's Cathedral and Llandaff Cathedral.

Rent

Between £55 and £75 a week

Living costs per week

About £65 (depends on how much you are going out)

How to get there

By plane to London Heathrow, then by coach (from Heathrow) or by train (from London Paddington); By plane from Luxembourg to Amsterdam and then Amsterdam to Cardiff.

With Ryanair: Charleroi – Dublin, Dublin – Cardiff.

By car: Luxembourg-Calais-Dover-Cardiff






Safety considerations

Cardiff is a relatively safe city. Most of the city centre is under CCTV surveillance and there is usually a strong police presence. Nevertheless, it is advisable to avoid certain areas like Butetown, the darker corners behind the Student's Union or the cycle path behind Talybont Student Residences. As most dragons in Cardiff are well trained, dragon attacks are not as common as in Aberystwyth for example.

Local Travel Information

Cardiff does not have a very good public transport system, and there are no offers like bus passes. It is good to have a bike, especially if you are living in Uni Hall or Talybont, unless you want to do quite a lot of walking. Bringing your own car is not advisable depending on where you are living because parking space is limited.

Cardiff University

	http://www.cf.ac.uk/
	CF10 3XQ, Wales
	+ 44 (0)29 2087 4000
	admissions@cf.ac.uk
	15'000
	5

shop, satellite TV, full banking and insurance services, a laundrette, a travel advice centre and, the students' local, the Tafarn Bar, Solus night-club and a concert hall.

Personal Comment

My first year in Cardiff has been enriching and fun. You have to think away from the Belgian, French or German system and tell yourself that the first year in the UK is mainly to provide everybody with the same knowledge and basis.

Student Contact Details

Fanny Arendt
27, avenue Guillaume,
L-1651 Luxembourg;
Tel: 443172
farendt@mailcity.com
Graduated in 2006

The University dates from the establishment of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in 1883. It has its own Royal Charter and is the largest of the institutions that make up the federal University of Wales.

There is a wide range of choices to make when choosing accommodation: catered, self-catered, part-catered, internet access and so on. Most options are available in one of the 11 halls of residences, if you apply early. Talybont and University Hall Residences are located within 30- 45 minutes from the city centre and the academic buildings. All other residences are within 5-15 minutes walking distance. Typically, a room in a catered hall costs between 55-67 GBP a week. A room in self-catered hall costs 39-58 GBP a week.

Cardiff's Student Union is one of the biggest in the UK. It is next to the main University buildings and has a wide range of facilities including: the University bookshop, seven different types of restaurant and fast-food (including vegetarian) outlets, a general shop, a games room with video arcade, full-size snooker tables, and seven pool tables, a print

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is known for its ongoing problems between Protestant and Catholic fractions in the Belfast city centre.

However, if this cannot put you off, northern Ireland is a lovely place offering a spectacular countryside, cosy pubs, folk festivals, cycling and walking roads, just like the republic of Ireland.

Belfast has an increasingly cosmopolitan outlook, which is emphasised by the bid to become European Capital of Culture 2008.

At the heart of Northern Ireland lies unspoilt nature, with a beautiful landscape, quality local produce where people are spontaneous in their humour, genuine, hospitable, welcoming and not tourist weary. To the north is the dramatic coastline of the Causeway Coast & Glens, with its many myths and legends, its landscape which inspires visitors and unlocks the imagination. To the west is Londonderry, the capital of creative energy with its poets, storytellers, festivals and music.

In the South East of Northern Ireland is the Kingdoms of Down where the Mountains of Mourne, Strangford Lough, fishing villages, gardens, and historic houses can be visited. To the South West, Fermanagh Lakeland offers an inviting haven to refresh and amuse, the lakes provide relaxation whether you choose to use them or not.



Studies in the Republic of Ireland

Getting Started

If studies in the United Kingdom have been regarded as an exotic destination in previous years, then the Republic of Ireland still is. According to data from the MCESR (Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche), in the academic year 2001/2002, only 7 Luxembourgish students were claiming financial assistance for studies in the Republic of Ireland. However, this is not doing the Irish education system justice and the absence of more students from Luxembourg is mostly due to lack of information provided to prospective students. As the SLSB does not currently

have any active student members in Ireland, the following information has been taken from the web pages of the Irish Education Ministry.

Prospective students should get in contact with the Irish Embassy in Luxembourg for further information:

Embassy of the Republic of Ireland
28, route d'Arlon
L-1140 Luxembourg
Tel: +352 45 06 10

The Irish education system

The third level education system in Ireland is broad in scope and encompasses the university sector, the technological sector, the colleges of education and private, independent colleges. The first three groupings, which comprise 34 institutions, are autonomous and self-governing, but are substantially state funded.

The Republic of Ireland boasts seven universities: The University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1592, is the oldest university in Ireland. The National University of Ireland, founded in 1908 is based on a federal model and has four constituent universities, which are the teaching and research organs of the National University. Individually they enjoy a large degree of autonomy. The constituent universities are: **University College Dublin (UCD); University College Cork (UCC); National University of Ireland, Galway; National University of Ireland, Maynooth (NUI-Maynooth).** The **University of Limerick (UL) and Dublin City University (DCU)** are Ireland's newest universities, established in 1989.

Entre requirements

Entry requirements for overseas students are determined individually by each institution and are generally based on national examination performance and English language aptitude.

The Universities in Ireland and the Dublin Institute of Technology confer academic awards on successful students in their own colleges. Most non-university colleges receive academic qualifications from the Higher Education and Training Awards Council (HETAC), which was established by the Government in June 2001. HETAC awards qualifications and sets and monitors standards at all levels of higher education and training up to PhD level. The quality and standard of Irish educational awards is fully recognized globally. (Note: non-university colleges are not listed in this guide, however they can still be considered for degree courses.)

Academic awards

The following academic awards can be achieved at Irish third level institutions:

- One-Year Certificate: One year full-time course
- National Certificate: Two year full time course
- National Diploma: One year after National Certificate/ 3 years in total
- Bachelors Degree: Normally a three or four year course
- Graduate Diploma: Designed for graduates seeking a vocational reorientation - usually a one year course
- Masters degree: Either by research or through a taught program. Normally one to two years duration
- Doctorate (PhD): Usually takes a minimum of three years of original research

(In the BAC + something context, only Bachelors, Masters or Doctorate degrees can be recommended.)

The academic year typically runs from September to June and is divided into either two semesters or three terms with holidays in December for Christmas and April for Easter.

Most universities run a semesterised system and modularization have been introduced to allow greater flexibility for students. Teaching at undergraduate level generally involves a program of lectures supplemented by tutorials, practical demonstrations and laboratory work, where relevant.

Application procedure

For universities in the Republic of Ireland, application for most full-time undergraduate courses is made through a Central Application Office (CAO). The CAO provides an applications pack with a handbook which lists all the courses on offer and gives information on how to apply. The CAO can be contacted at:

Central Applications Office (CAO)
Tower House
Eglinton Street
Galway
Ireland
Tel: +353 91 509800
Fax: +353 91 562344
E-mail: info@cao.ie
<http://www.cao.ie>

The final closing date for E.U. nationals is the 1st February. Application fees apply for EU students and a Late Application between the 1st February and the 1st May attracts a extra fee.

For postgraduate programs, students should apply directly to the institutions of their choice.

Access to third-level education is highly competitive in Ireland. Students compete for entry based on results achieved in the Irish Leaving Certificate Examination. Students are graded on their six best subjects scores. Entry requirements for courses may vary from year to year, depending on the number of places available and the number of applicants. Overseas students wishing to study in Ireland have two options:

a) Attend upper secondary school in Ireland and complete the Leaving Certificate Examination with Irish students. This route is chosen by a number of

students who commonly take the examination in conjunction with English language tuition.

b) Undertake recognized public examinations in their own countries. This is a more common route and it is essential that every applicant check that the educational qualifications they are presenting are adequate to satisfy entry requirements. To have a realistic prospect these results should be very good, e.g. for medicine 3 good 'A' Level passes (grades A/B) or the equivalent, in relevant subjects are required. The minimum requirement for most degree level programs is 3 grade 'C's at A level or equivalent. If there is any doubt about the acceptability of an applicant's qualifications, clarification should be sought in good time from the particular third level institution.

As English is the language of instruction at all Irish Institutions of higher education, students must demonstrate a proficiency in English to be accepted for a third level program. Generally, the required minimum score in TOEFL is 550. Many universities and colleges provide English Language training programs for intending students.

Fees

Fees for undergraduate degrees are composed of tuition fees and fees covering administration costs, as well other small levies. Students, who are EU nationals and who have been ordinarily resident in a EU country for 3 out of the 5 years preceding Third Level Education in Ireland and not having obtained Third Level Education in another country are entitled to 'Free Tuition'. This means that they qualify to have the tuition fee element of the annual fee paid on their behalf by the Irish Ministry for Education and Science.

This does however not mean that matriculation is entirely free. The universities can still claim up to €70 (in 2002/03) from EU students towards the cost of registration, examinations and student services and some universities even claim further small fees for other services.

For postgraduate education however, tuition fees apply. They vary with the programme chosen and information should be obtained directly from the chosen university. Typically the fees range from €500 per year for a Masters of Arts up to €8'000 for an MBA.

The Republic of Ireland

Ireland is located in North Western Europe. It has a population of almost 4 million people in an area measuring 70,282 km².

The warming influence of the Gulf stream ensures a uniform and moderate climate throughout the country. Average air temperatures in January and February, the coldest months, are roughly between 4°C and 7°C. The two warmest months are July and August and have average temperatures between 14°C and 16°C, but occasionally reaching as high as 25°C.

Ireland is a parliamentary democracy. It has two houses of Parliament, an elected President who is head of State and a Prime Minister (Taoiseach) who is Head of Government. Ireland gained independence from Great Britain in 1922, and in 1949 Ireland became a Republic. Ireland joined the European Economic Community in 1973 and has played an important role in the affairs of the Community since then.

numbers of students from abroad. Irish monks later travelled throughout Europe establishing monasteries and centres of learning. Today the tradition of higher learning is preserved in the Irish Universities, the oldest of which was established as far back as 1592. As a result, Universities are attracting growing numbers of students from overseas in pursuit of higher level studies.

Ireland is famous for its writers having given to the world of literature the likes of James Joyce, George Bernard Shaw, Sean O'Casey and Seamus Heaney.

Today Ireland proudly takes its place among the nations of the developed world. It has a sophisticated modern economy providing highly skilled employment for its people. Above all it is a uniquely pleasant place to live, with friendly people and a great range of outdoor and cultural activity.



The Irish people are descended from the Celts who may have arrived in Ireland from Central Europe as early as the 6th Century B.C. Christianity was introduced into Ireland in the fifth Century. The organisation of the early Church in Ireland was based on monasteries, and some of these such as Clonmacnoise and Glendalough later became famous centres of learning attracting large

Dublin

Population: 505,739 greater Dublin area:1,186,159
Student numbers: approx. 38,000 (in state funded universities)

Students from Luxembourg: unknown (I know 4)
Distance from London: 469 km (291 miles)

Universities

The main universities in Dublin are:

Trinity College Dublin (TCD)
University College Dublin (UCD)
Dublin City University (DCU)
Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT)
National College of Art and Design
Royal College of Surgeons Ireland
There are many other, smaller 3rd level schools in Dublin, most of them private.

Sightseeing

At very centre of Dublin is the extremely busy O'Connell bridge. Walk south from here and you'll arrive at the Trinity College front gate, which will lead into the front square, site of many historic moments and historic buildings. Just around the corner you will find the Dublin tours Bus stop. From here hop into the bright red bus (This is the only red bus in Dublin) and it will take you to the most famous sites all around the city. These include the National Gallery, Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Guinness Storehouse, the General Post Office, the Old Jameson Distillery and the James Joyce Centre.

Rent

120-180 EUR per week

Living costs per week

100-150 EUR per week

How to get there

From Luxembourg, Ryanair will soon be the only affordable way to get to Dublin as Luxair will stop servicing the city any time. Cheap direct flights are available from both the Frankfurt Hahn and the Bruxelles Charleroi airports multiple times a day. At the moment you can still get Luxair flight from the Findel.







Safety considerations

Dublin is a safe city. Nevertheless as it is the case for any big city you should always be careful and follow the basic rules. Do not walk home alone after dark and take care of your belongings in crowded places like the public transport system.

Local Travel Information

Travelling around in Dublin is very chaotic. There is a multitude of different transportation systems; most of them are chronically late. Try to walk as much as possible; it is often the fastest, the most reliable and the healthiest way of getting from A to B. Bringing your car is probably not a good idea if you are studying at any university close to the city centre. You will be stuck in traffic forever and will never find a parking spot. The newly build LUAS is very effective tram system, but it is very small for the moment. The bus network is wide but the buses are not very reliable.

Trinity College Dublin

	www.tcd.ie
	College Green, Dublin 2, Ireland
	+353 (0)1 896 1000
	12'700
	3
	Central

Trinity was founded by a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1592. The Corporation of Dublin granted the new university the lands of All Hallows monastery, a mile to the south east of the city walls. Trinity is today in the very centre of Dublin, as the city has moved eastwards. Trinity's campus contains many buildings of architectural merit, especially from the 18th and 19th centuries. These include the Chapel and Examination Hall designed by Sir William Chambers and the Museum Building designed by the Irish architects Deane and Woodward.

On-Campus accommodation is very limited and mostly reserved for SS and graduate students. Most rooms are en-suite, sharing a kitchen with 3 to 7 other people. Trinity College owns a very extensive library. Many course books are available for extended periods in the library and research can be done on almost any topic. The opening times of the library are till late at night and there are thoughts about a 24-hour access. The different faculties also have their own specialized libraries. A wide range of computers is also available in most buildings. The hard and software is up-to-date and usually trouble-free. Waiting times are usually under 10 minutes.

There is a very active students' union in Trinity College that organizes many different events around the year. These range from Frenchman parties to health awareness events. Every student in Ireland is automatically part of the Union and can therefore make use of its extensive services, from the on-campus shop to its own

travel agency to the law advice office.

Trinity College has all the usual societies also present in most UK universities. From AIESEC to the Zoological Society, you have the choice. During Fresher's week all clubs and societies have a stand in the front square where you can get more information and decide which ones you want to join. College rules state that you are free to join any society and club you want, but you certainly don't have to.

Famous graduates Samuel Becket, Nobel price winner, Courtney Love, American actress and rock musician, Oscar Wilde, famous Irish or Michael O'Leary, CEO of Ryanair

Personal Comments

One of the great traditions that has been on the Dublin social calendar for years is the famous Trinity Ball. It is Europe's biggest private party and attracts year after year over 6000 students and staff members (Yes, you might even meet your Economics professor!!!). It is set on the Trinity Campus, an incredible location itself and famous bands play every year. If you have the opportunity to go, do go, it is a night that you will never forget!

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 Graduated in 2007

Course Feedback

Architecture

Esther Everett
University of Cambridge

Architecture at Cambridge is possibly one of the best architecture courses in the UK. The annual intake is about 35 with 7 applications for every place. A broad background is essential - academic experience in all sciences, arts and languages is very helpful. Nobody has studied architecture at school so everyone starts at an equivalent level although some artistic experience is necessary. At interview you will be asked to show a portfolio of 2D and 3D work but this can be very small. Interviewers are not looking to see what you have done but what potential you have. Once accepted you will probably be asked to prepare a project for the start of term, which you present on day one. The course itself is mostly studio-based with continuous design projects. Teaching is one-to-one basis with supporting lectures in structures, environment, construction and history. In the 3rd year you complete a 10'000 word dissertation.

Job prospects at the end of the 3rd year are good but pay is dismal as employers consider you to be doing work experience. Architecture is an expensive course and very difficult to finance yourself through if you have no parental help or other funds.

Area studies

Asian Studies
Laurent Frideres
SOAS

SOAS offers a range of postgraduate area studies courses that leaves you the choice of either focusing on one country or looking at a region as a whole. I chose the MA in Pacific Asian Studies because it offers a very broad range of courses related to East Asia and it allowed me to study an East Asian language (i.e. Chinese) along with South East Asian history and International Politics of Asia.

The first thing that struck me when I started the MA was that in most of my courses I was by far the youngest student around. Area studies courses offer a fantastic opportunity to broaden your overall knowledge of certain parts of the world, in more or less detail depending on your course. On the other hand, a knowledge of Religious Art in Korea, South East Asian Colonial History, Chinese Ceramics from the 10th to the 17th Century or Intermediate Burmese might turn out not to be too useful when returning to Luxembourg. But who knows, you might pick up a fascination for a small minority in rural China and spend the next few years of your life out there.

European Studies

Brigitte Engel

Royal Holloway

European Studies is a course that is taught all over the UK - but the subjects that are offered within the programme widen considerably.

The European Studies course at Royal Holloway is very flexible, as you have the opportunity to combine many different subjects.

There are about 60 students per year who are selected for this course, which means that the relationship between the students and the European Studies Department is very close.

Be aware if you chose this course that you will study at least 3 different subjects: the core course (European Studies), one language, one science. Consider if three subjects or more will be an advantage for your future or not, as you might wish to specialize in only one subject.

Biology and biological sciences

Biochemistry

Matthew Ewles

University of York

Biochemistry at York integrates its biology and chemistry degrees to help develop an understanding of cellular and molecular Biology, genetics, physiology and metabolism, microbiology and immunology and the fundamentals of all areas of chemistry.

Further advanced chemistry modules focus on areas of chemistry particularly relevant to biochemists[...] In addition, extra courses specifically for Biochemists highlight the overlap between chemistry and biology. A module of particular importance develops Biochemical techniques. The course accommodates approximately 30 people, and hence York Biochemists are a very friendly, close group. York prides itself on its Biochemistry course, in particular for its emphasis on the importance of chemistry and molecular genetics, and area in which it carries out a lot of valuable research.

Upon arrival at York you meet your supervisors, one in biology and one in chemistry. The Biochemistry course is well-structured, interesting and hard work but extremely rewarding and if you are dedicated to studying the subject, I would highly recommend York.

Biological sciences

Michèle Weber

University of East Anglia

My course was very general in the first year, in order to give people from different backgrounds a common background. This can be useful to refresh your memories. All units were compulsory in the first year, afterwards you can choose your units or transfer to a specialist's degree (e.g. Biochemistry or Molecular Biology). As you go along, you develop areas of interest and can tailor your degree accordingly by choosing options and projects yourself.

I personally had a few problems to follow the practical classes in the beginning (maybe because of a lack of practical classes at secondary school...?) but you get used to everything very quickly. Assessment is on essays and practical reports handed in during the year as well as on exams taken at the end of the year. In general, my course was very well organized; you always get informed by e-mail about what's going on or what has been cancelled!

My course goes over 3 years but there is also the possibility to do a 4 year course with the 3rd abroad, either in North America or in Europe (exchanges with universities in France, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain, Finland). A lot of people graduating with a BSc in Biological Sciences go on to higher degrees and apparently most people find work related to sciences

Marine Biology and Biochemistry

Florence Folmer

University of Wales, Bangor

The combination of Marine Biology & Biochemistry is unique to Bangor, so if that's what you want to do, go for it! I definitely recommend the degree, [...] To me, it's a perfect combination, leading to a very broad range of postgraduate studies and jobs in the fields of marine biotechnology, biochemistry, biomedicine...

To get most out of a degree in marine biology and biochemistry, you have to be willing to continue your studies and potentially get a job abroad, due to the land-locked location of Luxembourg.

One draw-back of the degree though is that only very few students do it, which causes clashes in the timetable and other minor administrative problems. I recommend any degree in Ocean Sciences at Bangor, but I would not recommend, at the moment, a single degree in Biological Sciences at Bangor. I feel that, with my combination, I did not miss any part of the single Marine Biology or Biochemistry degrees. I'd say that the degree in Bangor has helped me a lot to get to where I'm now, it's not a problem to catch up with chemistry during your graduate studies, but be aware that the degree in biochemistry (single or joint) at UWB is slightly more "bio" than "chemistry"

Virology

Jean-Marie Zimmer
University of Edinburgh

Biological Sciences [in Scotland] are three years of general study (cell biology, chemistry, physics, microbiology, etc...) with one year of specialised study in one particular area of biology called Honours (4th year). Because this degree is so wide, the university offers a wide range of 'modules' (subjects) you can choose from. Therefore, you are able to go from more generalised 'biological sciences' subjects to more specialised ones from year to year till you reach your 4th year (Honours class). This system is seen as very a very efficient one because you can specialise in whatever you wish as long as you take the modules, which form the basis of your specialisation.

My course - virology - is a very new and specialised course. Roughly 10 students take it as their Honours choice. Being a small class of honours, 10 students, it is very easy to organise debating and discussion groups and of course each student will be known to the IDG and paid enough attention in case of project supervision etc. The career prospects of this course are indicating one direction: postgraduate course and research of course. Being so specialised, virology honours offers good opportunities to do a PhD in one particular area of virology. Otherwise, by offering excellent lab experience, it will offer lots of prospects in active biomedical research.

Business, Management and Marketing

European Business Programm

Einar Arnarsson
University of Portsmouth

My course is called European Business Program and takes place in Portsmouth/England and Bordeaux /France. Very interesting about the course is that it involves a lot of travelling which makes the experience very diverse. It's international too since students from 4 other European partner universities are involved. In consequence it improves language capabilities a lot, since the course is taught in the national language of the respective country I'm studying in. The work placement gives the chance to get some professional experience in the field of business. I would definitely recommend this course for somebody who loves to travel, who wants to meet many different European nationalities

EBP is quite popular in Europe, it's normally very hard to get accepted for it in Germany or France (it involves a very tough selection process) but in England it's not that hard at all (my UCAS requirements were to pass my A-levels only!). The French lessons in England in the first semester are too easy because the Brits are crap in French but the second semester is spent in France anyway, so that's not too important. The second year is much harder but still manageable.

Management

Jessica Koeune
Lancaster University

Lancaster University was ranked 14th in The Times 1999 Good University Guide. It has a pioneering force in degree course flexibility. That means that even if you have chosen a degree in your first year that does not satisfy you at all, you will not have to graduate in this particular subject. All students study up to 3 subjects in the first year and you have to pass in all of them in order to carry on with your degree course. Lancaster has an excellent reputation for management. It is one of the three UK Business Schools to have achieved both maximum '5' ranking by the Higher Education Funding Council, for research of international quality, and also to have been rated 'excellent' for the teaching of Business and Management. The Management teaching methods are varied and innovative. Group work, case studies and the more traditional lectures and tutorials are the mode of teaching. I would definitely recommend the course 'BBA Management'. It provides the opportunity to spend a year gaining paid work experience in a responsible managerial job which will be recognized when you apply for a job afterwards. In addition to that you can spend part of your degree studying abroad, in either Europe or North America.

Management and Psychology

Yasmine Goudenbourg
University of Aberdeen

I'm doing two rather different courses: Management and Psychology and I intend to do a joint degree for those 2 courses. So far, I find Psychology courses more interesting because it was split up into 3 different subjects so you could get a global view on the course. The Management was more theoretical in the 1st year but the forthcoming years will certainly be more interesting. After all, I enjoyed both courses because they were taught quite well, especially the Psychology course

Marketing and Japanese

Mike Wickler

University of Stirling

Hhmm, why choose Stirling? The most obvious reason: the marvellous campus. One of the most beautiful in the whole UK, and probably Europe, Stirling offers one of the most relaxing atmospheres to study in. Accommodation on this fabulous campus is either in halls where you share kitchen and bathroom with about 12 other people, in 6-person-flats or small chalets (usually for final year students).

But academically as well, Stirling is well worth a look.

But now the most important part for any student: the social life! With a community of around 8000 students from all over the world, there are a lot of friends to be made (always good if you can visit them!!). On Campus, there are four venues run by the Students Union, offering drinks at cheap prices. In town, several pubs, ranging from more traditional ones (Hogshead) to Sports Bars (Sportster) are the main meeting points for students. However, if you like the smell of the big city, Edinburgh and Glasgow are only half an hour away, offering hundreds of other possibilities to turn the night into day.

So, even though Stirling may be a rather small university and town, it still has lots to offer for students (and let's be honest, it's not hard to top Luxembourg night life).

Chemistry and Spanish

Catherine Bodé

University of Sheffield

Studying chemistry in the UK is similar in most British universities, with variations in the emphasis put on theoretical or practical work. Having finished my first year, I much appreciated the fact that the first year does not count towards the final grade, giving me time to settle in and adapt to the new system and language.

The big advantage of the British system is that lectures are complemented by tutorials in small groups, which makes you go through your course and understand it earlier than just a few days before the exam. Overall I would say that teaching methods in the UK might be a bit more relaxed than in other countries with fewer hours and perhaps even slightly easier exams or more lenient marking (difficult to admit!). But I think the overall outcome is equivalent to any other foreign degree if not even superior, because a lot of emphasis is put on reasoning, thinking and producing own theories rather than learning.

I have also chosen to study abroad for a year in my 3rd year, which is why I have to study a language (Spanish) in the neighbouring department. Also, try and find a university in another country, which lets you study such a combination of subjects.

Chemistry (MChem)

Carole Brückler
University of York

York offers a four-year course (MChem) along with its three-year BSc course. The department offers four different courses within the realm of chemistry, but the decision as to which course you study can be delayed until the end of the first year, when you choose your modules.

The four-year MChem course is the better option, unless you complete a postgraduate Masters Course at the end of your bachelors. In the 4th year of the MChem course, there is a choice to undertake an industrial placement of 10-12 months in the UK or Europe, during which you will have to complete your own research project (otherwise your research project is based in the department) or spending one academic year at a European University. The BSc course requires only a three month project and thus provides less depth. Possibilities also exist to spend the second year at a partner university in North America and this applies to all courses at York.

The practical sessions are held on two days each week and you are free to leave soon as your experiment is finished (but you will obviously have to write it up for the next week). Practical sessions are only assessed from the second year onwards. Overall, the expected workload is around 40 hours per week; this includes contact hours as well as preparation work in the library and at home.

Chemistry (BSc)

Maud Reiter
Imperial College

Like most courses on offer in the U.K., I have also tutorials three times a week, as well as problem classes and team work projects, which enable you to work efficiently in a group. The course is quite harsh as I have 6 weeks of lab each term, which means 6 hours non-stop each day (except Wednesday) from 11am to 5pm and which then also implies write-up in the evenings and which usually keep you quite busy over the 6 weeks. The other half of the term we usually have maths projects to do or web pages to create, which is like a holiday compared to the weeks spent in the lab and quite enjoyable. Please note though that the chemistry-lab session is quite different to other courses at Imperial College as well as harsher than lab sessions at other universities. So if you don't really fancy lab-work, I do not recommend you my course.

Computing and IT

Computing science

Charel Foetz

University of Glasgow (2003)

Computing Science is composed of four modules, being Introductory Programming, Further Programming, Human-Computer Interaction, and Computing Fundamentals. In general, I was really happy with most of them. The Computing Department deserves its reputation as one of the best in the UK. In second year I decided to continue with Computing. Along Computing I did Central & Eastern European Studies, which I can recommend if you're interested in a course covering the historical, social, cultural, and political aspects of Central Europe and the Soviet Union/Third year sees the Computing course (usually you only take 1 subject after third year) getting very intense. In fourth year you'll have to do an individual project throughout the year (which you can define yourself). All in all, the Computing Science course so far has been really interesting and I feel that I have learned a lot and would be able to work in the software development field with my current knowledge. BUT while the first two years were really a walkthrough compared to what I had expected, third year was very, very intense, and needed a lot of motivation and stamina. Good luck!

Computing

Cathia Lahure

University of Kent at Canterbury

Students can choose between a Bachelor (3 years) or a Master (4 years) degree in Computer Science, Computer Systems Engineering, Applied Computer Science or Computer Science combined with any of Management Science or Business Administration. There is always the possibility to take your third year as a year working in industry (i.e. for Sun in California) or as a year abroad placement. Students do not need to have any previous computing experience. The first and second year of Computer Science consist of compulsory courses to teach the basics combined with seminars to work on details of the lectures in smaller groups. The Computing units are all very practical: students start programming within a few weeks. In the following year(s) students can choose the units they take from a choice of interesting topics. The second year involves a set software development group project; the final year project can be either a group or individual project in any area that you find most interesting, that means you can set it yourself. My opinion: I enjoy this course so much, knowing all about new developments in industry as well as the background and history of computing. I can also only recommend taking a year abroad during your studies, as I did, it gives you so much more experience, a different view on the subject.

Computer Science (BSc)

François Wirion
University of Exeter

My course was a BSc in Computer Science. In my opinion the English way of teaching is the best. The classes that I attended were relatively small compared to what you have got in other countries like Belgium or France. After some while the lecturers know you personally and they are very helpful in answering any questions that you still might have after the course. Usually we get the notes off the web so you only need to write down the lecturer's specific comments during the course and can concentrate on the rest instead of madly copying. Right from the first year on we had to work in teams, do presentations, and work to deadlines, things that you will definitely need in today's jobs and thus look good on your CV too.

Environmental Sciences

Environmental Sciences & Business
Management

Betty Bisdorff
University of Westminster

The University of Westminster in London is one of the few universities in the U.K. offering this course

The lectures are together with other course classes (up to 150 people in a lecture). A science module class is made up of 5 -10 people, which, I consider being a positive thing as the lectures are very personnal and you have the opportunity to participate actively. The course is made up of 6 to 8 different modules per year, which, I don't appreciate that much as you only get to know the basics of each module as it is only taught for one semester.

I would recommend this course only to people who have an equal interest in both science and business modules, because if you prefer one to the other you certainly won't enjoy this course. The career prospects are very broad here in the U.K., they vary from working in industry, in an environmental agency, in a consulting firm, in teaching, in research. However in Luxembourg job offers are quite limited, so if you plan your future there, I would not recommend my course, if you want to get a job back home.

Economics

European Economics

John Holden

University of Kent at Canterbury

I enjoyed the course I was doing, although spending one year abroad as part of the course can be very demanding. The course was taught very well and the groups were small. I learnt a lot but the course was a bit too theoretical for a practical career. The professors and lecturers as well as tutors were excellent though. The library contains most essential books and articles.

Engineering

Aerospace Engineering

Stefan Stefansson & Thierry Moes

University of Manchester & UMIST

In general an engineering course in England lasts up to 4 years. If you finished the "lycée" in Luxembourg from a "B" or a "C" section, you are well prepared and the first year should not be too difficult if you are willing to spend some time studying. you don't spend the first two years just solving mathematical problems like in Germany or France, but you are encouraged to think .

Manchester is an ideal place to study engineering, as the engineering departments of the University of Manchester and UMIST are one of the best in the UK. The career prospects for specialised engineers are bright in nearly every technical branch. Many qualified engineers are wanted by the aerospace industry as it is expanding by over 5% annually and the technology involved is getting more and more complex.

The excellence of the departments should ensure that the current degree programs are nevertheless of a high standard.

Civil & Environmental Engineering

Paul Decker

University of Edinburgh

I am currently entering the fourth year in my degree of Civil & Environmental Engineering. I don't know how the course compares to similar courses in the rest of the UK, but I would think that there are not too many differences.

It is however different from the ones in France, Germany and Belgium, as it is not as theoretical. The professors are doing their best by showing a lot of pictures and films. Also, you have personal contact with your lecturers during tutorial sessions.

If you are studying Civil Engineering in the UK, make sure to register for a master degree (MEng), as it is highly recognised worldwide. Universities in Germany are now also offering Masters Degrees at their universities, suggesting that they consider the British and American university systems to be superior. For other information on my course, check out the website under www.civ.ed.ac.uk or contact me for specific questions.

Mechanical Engineering

Sacha Oberweis

Staffordshire University

Mechanical engineering is a progression that has changed and shaped the world. It is concerned with the design and manufacture of machines from spacecraft to vacuum cleaners. Today's mechanical engineers have to possess a broad range of analytical and heuristic knowledge encompassing techniques varying from computerised stress analysis to business finance. Learning a foreign language is also encouraged, as many opportunities exist for engineers overseas. This award will give you access to interesting and regarding careers in manufacturing or design engineering in many industries. It could lead to a role in finance, business management, sales or health technologies. In all sectors of industry and commerce there is a great demand for qualified mechanical engineers to provide technical solutions in the 21st century. As everywhere across Europe there is a great lack in engineering students and therefore you will find yourself in a course with only a couple of students.

Personally I can only recommend this course because I think it is taught at a very high level and that this fact allows you a lot of opportunities for future studies or jobs.

English

English Language & Literature

Michel Gieres
University of Leeds

The UK is a very attractive place for studying English literature and/or linguistics. The English department of the University of Leeds is one of the best in the country. More than 95% of the academic staff are involved in extensive research covering many areas of English literature.

You can take three different modules per semester.

I have enjoyed the course a lot. From Beowulf to Shakespeare's plays, Tony Harrison to Toni Morrison, a lot of variety makes it interesting. As it is very different from the Centre Universitaire, some people might struggle a bit at first. The workload is harder and the expected level of understanding is much higher than at the Centre Universitaire. However, once people are used to it, they usually start enjoying it.

The teachers are excellent and they are above all very friendly and helpful.

I strongly recommend the University of Leeds to anyone who considers doing English. It is an excellent academic institution with great staff. Campus life is great, Leeds is cool and the prospect of graduating from one of the UK's best English departments is certainly a very strong point to take into consideration.

English

Danièle Künsch
University of Liverpool

At most institutions English is a three-year course leading to a BA, including Liverpool, although there are a few universities that offer four-year MA courses in English. While choosing a three-year course one has to be aware that only a four-year course leads to work permission in Luxembourg.

Before applying for a place to read English at a specific university it is recommended to have a look at what sort of course the different institutions offer.

Liverpool University accepts every year about 80 students into their English course and another 80 who are studying English in a joint or combined course.

During your first year in Liverpool all your English courses are fixed: you have to do two Language courses (Grammar and Linguistics), two Literary Criticism Courses ('Close reading' and 'Critical Reading') and two Literature ones ('Wandering and Exile' and a Shakespeare course).

You also have to choose two other courses offered by the Faculty of Arts. In years 2 and 3 then you only concentrate on English. List B offers courses covering special interests.

Be prepared that while studying English you have very few hours but lots of reading and essays.

English (BA(Hons.))

Xynthia Langers
University of Stirling

You want to study on the most beautiful campus of the U.K. (of the world!?), then come to Stirling. Yes, there is a price to pay: the cost of living is quite high and the transport to the university is quite unnerving, the more so with heavy baggage. However, those of you Bravehearts who arrive will be rewarded by the breathtaking views of the Highlands, the National Wallace Monument and Stirling Castle.

The Campus set in a 330 acre park with a large loch at its centre (where during Fresher's week a monster has occasionally been spotted by students after having tested the local whiskey) instantly makes you forget the ugly school buildings[...]. A lot of parties (with cheap drinks) are organised by the numerous sports clubs and societies where new members are always welcome. Though you have to work for yourselves a lot and try to manage your time accordingly, you will have a lot of free time, as normally your timetable shouldn't be too packed. Concerning admission I can only tell you that I was directly accepted into the 2nd year with an exam grade of 'bien' in English at the Centre Universitaire.

English (BA)

Martine Mangen
Royal Holloway

My course was BA English. No choice of subjects in the 1st year but then a very large choice in the 2nd and 3rd years. Well organized. Only around 12 hours of teaching a week, the rest of the time's for reading and writing essays. I personally enjoyed every minute of my degree because the teachers are very competent to direct you in the right direction but you are alone to decide what and how to revise. You're free to follow your personal interests and not forced to follow a specific course description. Career prospects: teacher, librarian, manager, translator...

English Literature & Film & Television Studies

Gérard Kraus

University of Wales, Aberystwyth

The course I followed was a Joint Honours English and Film & Television Studies Degree. Both are arts department subjects and nicely fit together. The course was taught in weekly lectures and seminars. The ideas that are expressed to the 200+ students during the lectures are more purposely pursued in the seminars to 4 to 12 students. Arts Studies require the student to do most of the work on his own, researching in the Library or on the Internet. As opposed to friends who study in France, Germany or Austria, the British system is more concerned with its students, their welfare and their performance.

Besides this, the fact that British Universities accommodate a great number of international students allows the students to live the student experience more fully. Being immersed and having to come to grips with a foreign culture is but one challenge that makes going to a British University worthwhile.

English Literature & International Relations

Yves Arend

University of Aberdeen

Studying at a Scottish university is a wee bit different from the education institutions south of the border. Most degrees are 4 years and during the first two years you try something else, next to your major. So I chose international relations (IR) After the second year, you can decide to continue with one subject or do a joint honours degree with your two subjects. The latter is what I did and I am in my fourth year (senior honours) now, studying IR and English literature. It might sound weird but I applied to Aberdeen university in order to study English literature. However, I enjoy my IR courses much more than my English literature ones

I have an average of 8 hours of classes per week consisting of lectures and seminars. Teaching staff is there to help and guide you and not to tell you what to do. Assessment usually consists of 1 or 2 essays per course and 1 exam at the end of the term.

So if you are not completely sure what subject you want to study you should consider going to a Scottish university and try several subjects but please make sure the university you choose allows you to try the courses you have in mind. I found my favourite subject by trying something new, that would not have happened if I had not come to Aberdeen university.

English Literature & Spanish

Lisi Dostert

University of Sussex

English Literature at Sussex means set introductory courses in your first year, mainly on literary theory and criticism. As useful as this is, after one year you are looking forward to choosing your own preferences in year 2. This proved much better, but still you get to do one course per term, for which they expect you to work quite a lot (~20 hours per week, since Sussex is a 'Learning not a Teaching University'). I would have preferred to have more different courses on a variety of subjects, but if you choose the courses you like you will do very well because you are immersed in your subject and do not have to change between courses. This meant for me, that I ended up with courses on European History and Economics, which were not exactly close to my major, but nevertheless proved interesting.

The Spanish part of my degree has been good in that respect that it has enabled me to go on a year abroad to Spain. The Spanish at Sussex however, was not what I expected and did not demand very much effort apart from one exam in June, so that people tend to skip classes and just not do anything. So, unless you want to start with Spanish at Sussex, because then you do intensive courses, which are better, I wouldn't particularly recommend it. I would however do the English degree again given a second choice.

Geography

François Leesch

University of Cambridge

I came into geography from a scientific and mathematical background so I was not quite sure whether I was going to enjoy it.

The subject of Geography has become an extremely wide-ranging discipline both to its advantage and disadvantage. The disadvantage is that it may lack academic rigour.

The advantage is that undergraduates can select from a number of topics and get really into them. Your first year is kind of introduction it is YOUR job to broaden your knowledge about various topics – of course the teaching staff gives help and advice. One of the many exciting things about geography is its taste for fieldtrips. The way Geography is taught and the papers available depend a lot on who is in the faculty. As a physical geographer I am glad to find volcanologists, glaciologists and hydrologists in my department who are keen on a rigorous scientific approach and the application of geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing software.

Geography in Britain encourages people to do individual research and provides students with a number of transferable skills. It is therefore a useful preparation for jobs like management, environmental consultancy, research and teaching.

Geographic Information Science

Patrick Weber

University College London

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) is a growing science that combines geographical knowledge and problems with IT to help bring better, spatially aware solutions to various problems. These can be as diverse as deciding on the best way to deliver pizzas to customers to the production of maps showing the pollution of groundwater. The course itself is divided into three terms, first two consisting of classes and assessed by coursework and exams, and the final summer-term where you have to decide on a project to write your dissertation. The workload was quite intense right from the beginning. The lectures can be dull at times, but that's mostly only the case the first term, where the theoretical basics of GIS are taught and where the main assessment factor are exams, the second term is more focused on coursework and teamwork, which makes it more interesting and motivating. In general the workload was very demanding especially the second. But the third term in general is less time consuming, as you have over 3 months to finish your dissertation. I can say that I didn't regret taking this course, because I feel like I really learned a lot as far and I am proud to be studying for one of the top rated MSc courses for GIS. If you want a quality degree in GIS then don't hesitate to apply to UCL.

Health Related Sciences

Cancer Research

Isabelle Baustert

Institute of Cancer Research

I did a PhD in Medical Physics on Magnetic Resonance Imaging at the Institute of Cancer Research and the Royal Marsden NHS Trust.

The research staff is highly motivated. Supervision is good. Your supervisor motivates, explains, congratulates, criticises but will not be abusive. Talks by important scientist of well-known labs are organised regularly. Interdisciplinary lectures (physics, biology, genetics, chemistry, and pharmacology) are organised for first year PhD students. Each department organised talks every week, where the latest results are presented. You will be sent to conferences. And let me tell you, conferences is like a sweet desert after a steak and kidney pie. I can truly recommend a PhD at the Institute. Having been at a centre of excellence has helped me a lot for my current job requirements. Lucky me!

Before going ahead though, THINK: You will be a student for another 3-4 years (more 4 than 3). Depending on the studentship this means:

- no pension
- no real mortgage chances
- no paid maternity leave
- no pay

History

Tom Becker
Queen Mary

Right from the start teachers encourage students to express their own opinions and come up with new and interesting ideas. Classes are usually quite small, between 10 and 50 people. This is due to two reasons: first universities offer a large variety of history courses to enable students to choose their courses according to their main interests and second they attach great importance to close student-tutor relations. It is in general easy for students to get to talk to and get help from their tutors. Reading writing essays and at a more advanced stage doing research in libraries and archives are essential parts for studying a subject like History.

The History department at QM answers exactly those descriptions. According to new assessments the department is among the best ones in whole Britain mainly due to its excellent teaching staff. Above all QM lecturers for British, European and Russian History are known for their outstanding academic achievements and research. The History Department also cooperates with other departments in order to offer joint degrees of great value such as Be in History and Politics, History and Journalism, History and economics or History in combination with a modern language.

History

Claude Faber
University of Glasgow

In my first year, I studied History, Politics and English Literature. Most subjects in the first year are introductory, but go into more detail as time passes. The main aim of the first year is to give the students the basic knowledge they need for further study and graduation. Every subject has one lecture (+/- 300-500 people depending on the subject) at one hour of the day from Monday to Friday mostly, and one tutorial (15 students) per subject per week. The lectures give you background information that you "process" on your own after the lecture. This way of teaching allows you to spend your time more freely as if you had 30+ lectures and tutorials per week, as it is generally the case in other European countries. Most work is done on your own, so there is the possibility to focus more on a specific subject and do just the necessary for a less interesting subject. I personally enjoyed my first year quite a lot and am really looking forward to my second one. I would strongly recommend my course to anybody who is interested in Politics and History. As career prospects, there is the traditional "Geschichtsproff" of course, but there are also possibilities in journalism, political advisor, etc.

Human Nutrition

Sarah Meyer

Leeds Metropolitan University

I really like the structure of the course, which includes a lot of practical sessions and group work. Essays, practical write-ups, workfiles, presentations and group projects make up most of the assignments, The content of the course is very interesting. The first year was very scientific, in the second year this gets slightly less, but these subjects are still an important part of the course. It is a small course, with only up to 30 students. I really enjoy my course and would recommend Leeds Met to anybody who wants to study nutrition. The only thing I don't like is that some of the staff are very unorganised, you don't know your timetable until the first day of the semester and it takes very long to get the results from your coursework and things like that, but other than that the course is very good. It is also one of the courses which are accredited by the British Nutrition Society, so you can register with them as a nutritionist after having worked in the area for 2 years after graduation. There also is a possibility of doing a sandwich year between level 1 and 2. After graduation, work can be found in the areas of:

Research, Food industry, As a dietician Public health nutrition, Nutrition education, sports and exercise nutrition

Law

Philip Mundy

University of Leicester

The Law degree is very different from the law degree you're likely to obtain in France as English Law is fundamentally different from French law. One thing everybody must be aware of is that one does not qualify to become a lawyer in Luxembourg if you have a law degree from an English or Welsh university. English law is quite fascinating (for those who are into that kind of thing) and surely manages to confer a different perspective on the way people live their lives. Leicester has one of the 10 best law departments in England and is renowned for its international and varied atmosphere. With tutors from places as far as Australia and South Africa, international students are quickly made to feel at home in a friendly yet competitive environment.

Mathematics

Mathematics

Mathematics with a sandwich year in the Industry

Diane Brückler
University of Bath

A question I get asked regularly is: why study Mathematics in Britain? Well if you want to hear my opinion, the British system allows you to get exposed to new relevant material from day one

In my first year, I had compulsory components in Statistics, Computing, applied and pure Maths.

The second year allowed students to specialise in a particular field,

The final year was quite different from previous years. Everyone returned from placement a little older and wiser, eager to make the most out of their last year of university freedom.

To summarize, studying Mathematics in Britain means that you come out of university with a Mathematics degree (obviously), that you have proficiency in the most important business language and maybe some real industry exposure. British education system is much better, more effective and teaches you more than just textbooks. I shall therefore stop at this point.

Mathematics & Computation

Andrew McDonald
University of Oxford

The Oxford courses of Mathematics, Mathematics and Computation, and Computation are consistently rated internationally excellent by the reviewing bodies, and are very enjoyable. Your first year's syllabus is fixed, and gives you basic grounding in the various subjects, and the following 2/3 years allow you to tailor most of your course. A typical week's work involves 10 (hour-long) lectures, 4-5 hours of tutorials/classes, 2-4 hours of practical computing work for the Comp courses, and many, many hours of working at your desk or in the library, in general totalling up to 30-50 hours a week.

Officially the terms last 8 weeks. All in all you end up with about 26 weeks in Oxford, and 26 weeks at home. When it comes to career, the UK is very open minded concerning degrees and career choices - you needn't stay in Computing or Maths, but will benefit from the logical thinking, and clear concise reasoning the courses teach you. I'm starting to sound like a prospectus here, so I'd better stop, but I can honestly say the courses are interesting (doing Mathematics and Computing, I have a good overview of both single subject courses, and choose my options from both) and as long as you can cope with maths, it's great fun!

Communication Studies

Interactive Multimedia Communication

Nadine Hengen

University of Wolverhampton

Multimedia is a fairly new subject, and when I started to look for a course, the UK was the only country to offer serious courses in it.

Wolverhampton claims to be the first University to offer IMC as a specialised subject, and the course has a very good and well respected reputation within the Multimedia industry. However, due to recent internal politics and upheavals, I would not recommend the course, which has now been renamed 'Multimedia Communication' as readily. - It is still a very good course depending on what exactly you want to do; so if you want to get into Multimedia programming or design, Electronic Media and Graphic Design, contact me, and we can discuss it based on more specific factors.

Media and Communications

Ayshea Halliwell

Goldsmiths, University of London

Media and Communication at Goldsmiths is relatively unique in comparison to other universities in the UK. The course is comprised of two parts: theory and practice. You can choose between Television, Film, Radio, Journalism, Illustration, Animation and Scriptwriting and a practical option and during the first term of the first year, you get to try each one before making a decision. In the second year, you study two practical options more closely, then in your final year, you specialise in one option. This was very helpful for me, because before I arrived at university, I was sure I would choose Photography and Television, but I ended up choosing Illustration and Animation, specializing in Animation.

The teaching staff for both theory and practice is excellent. In most subjects, you work with distinguished players in the media industry and most are helpful and can offer good guidance about careers in the industry.

I would strongly recommend Media and Communications at Goldsmiths to anyone who is interested in working in the media or culture industry, such as advertising, television, film, public relations, broadcasting, press, and many more.

Visual Communication

Joëlle Wagner

Kent Institute of Art & Design

Facility-wise, KIAD is really good. You can use all the facilities, even if they are not directly linked to your pathway. You can also use the libraries from the other campuses from KIAD: Rochester and Canterbury.

If you are dedicated to work, you will always find people that encourage you to do so. You are treated as an individual, and people will recognise you after a while,

KIAD also gives you the opportunity to participate in an exchange programme. I did a 4-months-exchange to Barcelona in Spain, which was unforgettable. Prior to my exchange, KIAD

The course itself could have been much better, but by the time I was doing the BA in Graphic Design, Teachers were about to leave the course and my class was exceptionally big. For these reasons I don't want to say too much about the course, because I think that the situation will be completely different now!

In general I would say that the course is very practical and theory is kept to its minimal. No exams, only projects to be handed in and essays to be written. The last year (out of 3 in all) is very much up to yourself, as you can choose a subject for your big final written work of semester one

Physics

Jean-Luc Lehnars

Imperial College

My undergraduate degree was mainly about variety: you learn about electronics as much as about lasers, materials or the motion of planets and pendula. Lectures and problem classes take up the best part of 20 hours a week the first two years. Additionally you have lab work to please those who prefer a more hands on approach to the subject. Probably the most beneficial part however are the tutorials: in a group of 4 students you get to chat to your tutor for 2 hours a week and you can ask anything you want (as long as it's vaguely physics related). The third and fourth years are all about options: choose anything you like from the biophysics of nerve cells to communication technology via elementary particle physics or adaptive optics. I chose theoretical physics, which is where you get to know the real stuff: quantum mechanics and general relativity. The fourth year is mostly devoted to a big project, which you can choose yourself. This gives you the opportunity to do actual research for the first time and tends to be quite rewarding.

After your degree, you can pretty much do whatever you want: physics teaches you how to solve problems, and these skills are always in demand, be it in academia, IT, computer modelling, quantitative finance or industry.

Politics

International Relations

Sasha Baillie

University of St Andrews

The courses in International Relations and Mediaeval History were both highly interesting and very well presented. The teaching staff were excellent, and many of the professors were quite famous in their areas of specialization.

The Mediaeval History Department is one of the most specialized in the UK. Unlike most other British universities, it is not merged with the Modern and Ancient History Departments. For those who wish to specialize in Mediaeval History, I would highly recommend it. But also for those who are interested in studying mediaeval history as a side subject, the course taught in St Andrews is most enjoyable and interesting.

Career prospects in International Relations lie mainly in the areas of international organizations and diplomacy, yet I have known of many fellow students who ended up with careers in finance and marketing. It's a course that leaves all opportunities open.

The Mediaeval history course obviously prepares students for an academic career, yet as an arts subjects it may lead to job opportunities in areas like publishing, museum work, etc.

Politics & International Relations

Laure Wagener

University of Kent at Canterbury

Politics is a very interesting subject, as it considers the world of today, where we live in right now, analysing contemporary issues and trying to understand the present through the past 50 years. Professors are very helpful and passionate about their subject. They are really interested in putting across their knowledge in a very original way differing a lot from what you are used to in Luxembourg. Seminars are the most important part, where you can discuss each issue with your fellow classmates. This is particularly exciting when you are taking classes with students from different nationalities and discussing issues like the attacks on New York (9-11) both with Americans and Arab nationals. Taking politics as your main subject allows you to get an insight into a number of other disciplines such as history, sociology, economics, philosophy and law while acquiring a comprehensive view of the whole. The English teaching system is very different from that in many other European countries, and thus a lot more effective ... it's fun to work.

PPE (Philosophy, Politics and Economics)

Hervé Hansen

University of Oxford

PPE was established in Oxford in the 1920s as a modern alternative to Classics (known as Greats) because it was thought that a course in Philosophy and Ancient History was no longer sufficient for those entering the civil service. The course is based on the idea that social sciences require an interdisciplinary approach. It aims at sharpening one's reasoning skills. A substantial proportion of PPEists choose to remain academia after their degree.

Teaching is done mostly through tutorials, where you spend one hour discussing the week's work with your tutor and a maximum of two other students. The quality of teaching is high and one occasionally comes across fascinating individuals, who are both leaders in their field and fantastic teachers.

PPE can seem peculiar to Continentals as it consists of three subjects that are normally done individually. However, the fact that it may appear slightly exotic should not put you off. All three subjects are worth doing on their own, but put together they become a unique intellectual experience

Politics & Sociology

Robert Steinmetz

Manchester Metropolitan University

At Manchester Metropolitan University, I was given the opportunity to combine two different fields of study, Political Science and Sociology, which were of particular interest to me, after having spent 1 year studying law in Montpellier (France)

MMU, a young but very modern and dynamic institution, offers a massive breadth of choice of various courses

The teaching staff are highly qualified, open to new ideas and very friendly. It's a common picture to find yourself sitting in one of your teacher's office for a couple of hours, enjoying a cup of tea and debating not just issues relating to your course, but matters of general interest as well.

The Department of Humanities, Law and Social Sciences is very well

The course "Politics & Sociology" touches on various issues: In seminars, teachers often require students to be prepared by reading newspapers and selected texts. Moreover, the use of video sessions is common too.

I can only recommend this course, as I enjoyed it very much myself and loved my time at MMU. People who enjoy working in a more independent and flexible manner will certainly agree that this course holds several interesting challenges, but also many opportunities for your own personal development

Social Work

Nathalie Becker
University of Bath

The department of Social and Policy Sciences (SPS) is part of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, one of the largest in the University.

The Department has a current annual intake of 120 students.

It is responsible for degrees in the Social Sciences, including Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work.

I chose to do a degree in Social Work and Applied Social Studies as it offered me a comprehensive and varied course content. My course covers a range of subjects and topics and is strongly committed to providing me an education, which is both theoretical and applied.

Indeed, one of the distinctive features of my degree is the opportunity to spend time on placement, to apply what I have learnt in real contexts and to develop knowledge and skills.

The university offers excellent computer facilities, and has very good nationally recognised lecturers, which are very supportive.

Tourism

Caroline Alva
Bournemouth University

Bournemouth University is probably the best place to study tourism as it was the first to invent this course, has a good international reputation and is also well placed to teach it.

There are 2 fieldtrips during the four years. One to Liverpool and the second is abroad. The course lasts 4 years and during the third year one spends 10-12 months on placements either in Britain or abroad.

The year is divided into three terms where exams take place at the end of the year in May/June. My course (in particular) has 12 hours per week and is interdisciplinary. Tourism is one of the most popular courses and in my year alone there were 80 people on the course.

Telemedicine and e-Health systems

Marco Zeimet
Brunel University

e-Health generates electronic processes to support a new way of delivering health care. The three-year long research study course (PhD) in this field at Brunel University is first of all focused at an in-depth research study of specific aspects of telemedicine and e-Health systems and the training in research methodologies applied to these same fields. This is truly pioneering work in many respects, and it certainly needs in the future the active involvement of many more enthusiasts. The understanding today is that e-Health systems research needs its own experts; it chiefly requires skilled and competent specialists. The career prospects in e-Health seem to be very good in the medium to long-term. Recent mergers or agreements for collaborations involving specialised ICT driven companies and organisations in health care are encouraging signs, which might forebode the forthcoming up-take on a large scale of e-health as a new and groundbreaking way of delivering health care. It is hoped that the e-health specialists job market will be one of the first winners in this development.

Physiotherapy

Annika Grosser
Glasgow Caledonian University

Physiotherapy or as the Luxembourgish would say “kinésithérapie” is a great subject. It combines anatomy with medicine, psychology with manual handling and physics with everyday tasks. The way it is taught is completely different from the Belgian approach. From day one on, the work is “hands on”. To be honest in the beginning it feels a bit weird to take off your shirt or joggie pants and palpate your classmates, but you get used to it and will soon find out that it is a great crowd you are working with.

I do love my subject. (Even though the dress code isn't that great... white polo, navy jogging bottoms and white trainers...)

We are 25 people in the class and actually a very strong community. No one is left out and class nights-out happen regularly. Glasgow Caley is a good uni. Yeah, the campus isn't that nice, but the facilities are great. Everything is pretty much up to date and the staff is marvellous.

But I should say right away that this course is pretty hard. Whereas in other subjects you can easily take off a couple of days, in this, that isn't possible. The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy that approved this course puts pretty high standards. That is sometimes annoying, but makes sense since you are going to need all your knowledge on placement. But if you are interested... Just do it!

Appendices

Once you've been accepted

Firstly, well done!

Before you set off to university though, a couple of things. Fill in the questionnaire on the SLSB website (www.slsb.lu), so we can keep you updated with socials in the UK and at home and pass on any communication from the Ministry of Education.

When you pack, take at least 6 passport sized pictures of yourself and bring a school uniform for those school discos (dark skirt/trousers, white shirt, stripy tie!).

Also, don't forget to register with the

Luxembourg Embassy in London, once you have settled in. This will make things easier in case of an emergency (e.g. you lost your passport). Additionally, you will be invited to receptions in honour of the National Day!

Luxembourg Embassy (in the UK)
Wilton Crescent 27
London SW1
Tel: +44 171 235 6963
Fax: +44 171 235 9734

Useful contact addresses

Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS)

Fulton House, Jessop Avenue
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire GL50 3SH,
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0) 1242 227788
Fax: +44 (0) 1242 221622
<http://www.ucas.ac.uk/>

Fax: +352 45 45 44
Association Luxembourgeoise des Enseignants

The British Council (Brussels)

Mme Pascale Laurent
15, rue de la Charité
B-1210 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 227 08 41
Fax: +32 2 227 08 49

American Studies Centre

Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg
162, avenue de la Faïencerie
L-1511 Luxembourg
Tel: +352 46 66 44 - 216

British Embassy (in Luxembourg)

5, Boulevard Joseph II
L-1840 Luxembourg
Tel: +352 22 98 64

Centre de Documentation et d'Information sur l'Enseignement Supérieur (CEDIES)

Mr Raymond Harsch
211, rte d'Esch
L-1471 Luxembourg-Gasperich
Tel: +352 478-8664

Department of Education and Science

Elizabeth House
York Road
London SE1 7PH

Useful Books

The Times Good University Guide 2010

Edited by John O’Leary, published by Times Books, Price £16.99

ISBN: 0007313489

The Virgin Guide to British Universities 2010

by Piers Dudgeon, published by Virgin Books, Price £15.99

ISBN: 0753519518

Choosing Your Degree Course & University

By Brian Heap, published by Trotman, Price £22.99

ISBN: 1844551571

Internet Links

BBC Online – One life Education (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/switch/surgery/advice/>)

Provides an index of UK universities .

BUBL Information Service (<http://www.bubl.ac.uk/>)

Resource presents higher education-focused news, jobs, journals and mailing lists.

The British Council (<http://www.britcoun.org/>)

International promotion of British education, accredited English courses and a guide to studying in Britain

Department for Employment and Learning (<http://www.delni.gov.uk/>)

Helpful categories with information for par-

ents, schools, employers, equal opportunity and job seekers. With press.

Map to UK Universities (<http://scitsc.wlv.ac.uk/ukinfo/uk.map.html>)

Colour-coded active map locating and linking to colleges and universities in England, Scotland and Wales.

On Course (<http://www.oncourse.co.uk/>)

With Britain’s biggest on-line course guide for higher education you can search by subject area for the right course for you.

(<http://www.prospects.ac.uk/>)

A guide to graduate careers and postgraduate study in the UK

Push (<http://www.push.co.uk/>)

The ultimate guide to student life!

SAAS (<http://www.student-support-saas.gov.uk>)

The Student Awards Agency for Scotland processes applications for the payment or reimbursement of tuition fees for students from EU member states (except English, Welsh and Northern Irish nationals).

Student zone (<http://www.studentzone.org.uk/>)

Covers the wide and varied life and interests of students on and off campus. Good for subject related listings!

Times Online: The Good University Guide

(http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/education/good_university_guide/)

The online version of The Good University Guide, which can also be obtained as paperback. Includes universities league table and subject ratings.

UCAS (<http://www.ucas.ac.uk/>)

Universities and Colleges Admission Services process applications for enrolment in UK universities. The site provides for students and staff.

www.unionview.com this is a really good link where lots of the british unis and cities are listed and briefly introduced with a short clip.

Further Information and anything else

This guide is made to give you the opportunity to gather as much information as possible before considering a move to the British Isles. We have done our best to gather as much information as possible. However, it is not possible to fit every piece of information into one little book. For this reason The Society of Luxembourg Students in Britain would be pleased to help you with any queries. If you are interested in a particular university, please contact the SLSB at committee@slsb.lu. We will then do our best to put you in contact with a current or former student who can help you with any questions you might have. Don't hesitate to ask. That's what we are there for.

If you are interested in a university or a subject that is not listed, please contact the SLSB committee at **committee@slsb.lu** we will be able to find more information for you.

All information provided in this guide, is thought to be correct at this moment in time. We cannot guarantee that every piece of information is exactly correct. Therefore it is in your best interest to check up on important issues like finances an entry dates with the institutions concerned. We will gladly help you to get in contact with these institutions and search for information that may be of interest to you.

Acknowledgements

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Fanny Arendt, Laura Baldelli, Tom Becker, Pol Besenius, Annick Biver, Betty Bisdorff, Catherine Bodé, Carole Brückler, Diane Brückler, Chris Chapman, Paul Decker, Henry de Ron, Lisi Dostert, Anne Faber, Christine Faber, Claude Faber, Thomas Foerster, Florence Folmer, Claude Frantzen, Laurent Frideres, Ayshea Halliwell, Christine Hansen, Hervé Hansen, Nadine Hengen, David Heyman, Judith Hoffmann, Sandra Jost, Jessica Koeune, Gérard Kraus, Carole Kremer, Danièle Künsch, Cathia Lahure, Francois Leesch, JeanPaul Ludig, Thierry Mamer, Robi Margue, Lynn Marx, Marie-Claude Marx, Michel Marx, Sarah Meyer, Yves Modert, Thierry Moes, Sacha

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Thank you so much guys!

Annika Grosser

SLSB