



FACULTAD DE TURISMO Y FINANZAS

GRADO EN TURISMO

Guide for Erasmus students in Liverpool

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TÍTULO:

GUIDE FOR ERASMUS STUDENTS IN LIVERPOOL

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RESUMEN:

Liverpool, como ciudad estudiantil, recibe en sus universidades un gran número de estudiantes cada año, muchos de ellos Erasmus. El proceso para organizar este intercambio con otras universidades puede resultar complejo para el alumno. En esta guía Erasmus todos los aspectos relacionados con él aparecen desarrollados desde varios puntos de vista: de las universidades implicadas así como de la propia experiencia como alumna erasmus en la ciudad

PALABRAS CLAVE:

Erasmus; movilidad; LJMU; Brexit; course; module

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CAPITULO 1

INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1. INTRODUCCIÓN

La beca Erasmus es un programa educativo que nace bajo el seno de la Unión Europea en 1987, dedicado al intercambio de estudiantes entre las distintas universidades europeas por un periodo comprendido entre tres y doce meses.

La Comisión Europea es el organismo encargado de llevarla a cabo mediante la elaboración de distintos planes que contienen la financiación destinada a la movilidad. El plan de proyecto vigente recoge una financiación de 14,7 billones de euros para los años 2014-2020, bajo el término “Erasmus+”. El cambio de término se debe a que en dicho periodo no sólo se realizan intercambios de estudios, sino que también puede tratarse de prácticas, estancias relacionadas con el deporte e incluso movilidad docente para continuar su formación.

De este modo, se busca sacar el máximo provecho de un sistema universitario similar (El plan Bolonia), con el que los estudiantes pueden disfrutar de la calidad y reputación de las distintas universidades europeas. Y es que muchos son los que reconocen los múltiples beneficios del programa Erasmus+. Por un lado, los estudiantes tienen la oportunidad de aprender o mejorar un segundo idioma, así como otra cultura que les otorgará una visión globalizada del mundo. Por otro lado, a nivel personal, les ayudará a salir de su zona de confort y a obtener una mayor confianza en sí mismos y una mayor autonomía. Además, según el estudio de impactos de la beca Erasmus+ (Comisión Europea, 2014), muchas de las cualidades potenciales que se pueden obtener con la movilidad se caracterizan por ser las requeridas en el mercado laboral: “Conciencia intercultural, capacidad de adaptación, creatividad, productividad, flexibilidad, resolución de problemas, innovación y trabajo en equipo”, entre otras.

Si nos trasladamos a Gran Bretaña, la agencia nacional en el Reino Unido para la beca Erasmus+ (<https://www.erasmusplus.org.uk>) lleva a cabo numerosas estadísticas, entre las cuales se ve como en el periodo 2014-2016 Inglaterra envió 18.855 estudiantes a otras facultades europeas bajo el programa. Por el contrario, el número de estudiantes que acuden allí para estudiar es de 30.183, según una nota de prensa del año 2017 del Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte de España. Ocupa el tercer puesto por detrás de España y Alemania, y el primero si solo tenemos en cuenta países en los que la docencia es en habla inglesa.

Liverpool recibe gran parte de estos estudiantes erasmus. Con sus cuatro universidades (*University of Liverpool*, *Liverpool John Moores University*, *Hope University* y el *Liverpool institute of Performing Arts LIPA*), tiene merecida su categoría como ciudad estudiantil. Entre sus puntos fuertes, el diario inglés *The Independent* destaca que es una ciudad vibrante, con una gran vida nocturna y asequible para los estudiantes. De las universidades citadas anteriormente, Liverpool John Moores University será la universidad de referencia en esta guía erasmus, y la ciudad de Liverpool el escenario en el que se desarrollará.

1.2. OBJETIVOS

Este trabajo persigue proporcionar una guía completa en todo lo relacionado con la beca Erasmus+ para aquellos estudiantes que cursarán el semestre o año académico en la ciudad de Liverpool. Para lograr este fin, esta guía erasmus tratará de:

- Ofrecer una guía completa que cubra todos los aspectos de la preparación de la movilidad, con los pasos a seguir.
- Complementar las distintas guías erasmus ofrecidas por las dos instituciones en cuestión implicadas, aportando experiencia personal.
- Reducir la incertidumbre proporcionando datos útiles del destino.
- Acercar la ciudad de Liverpool y su cultura al futuro estudiante erasmus, para obtener una percepción lo más completa posible del estilo de vida de los locales.
- Contribuir a que el destino Liverpool sea la primera opción de los estudiantes erasmus, ensalzando sus cualidades como ciudad estudiantil.

1.3. JUSTIFICACIÓN DEL TEMA

Al serme adjudicada una plaza en el año 2016/17 para cursar un año universitario en Liverpool, concretamente en Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU), fui consciente de la necesidad de organización de los aspectos relacionados con la movilidad, así como la de compartir la propia experiencia personal para ayudar a los futuros becarios con este destino.

Esa información acerca de la movilidad Erasmus+ se encuentra en las distintas guías de cada facultad o universidad, que desarrollan desde su propio punto de vista. Es por ello que esta guía erasmus busca unir estas dos instituciones y elaborar un procedimiento único para facilitar todo el proceso al alumno. Por esta razón, el trabajo consistirá en una guía erasmus que cubra qué pasos seguir en la universidad saliente de cualquier país europeo, y qué hacer una vez esté el estudiante en Liverpool.

Además, como complemento, se tratarán aspectos sobre el estilo de vida de la ciudad y su población, para tener una visión completa de lo que Liverpool hoy día representa. A esta visión social, se adjuntará un acercamiento a la política actual del país, en estado de negociaciones por el “Brexit”. La finalidad de esta sección es informar al estudiante de cómo este acontecimiento puede afectar a la iniciativa europea Erasmus+, y si puede suponer su fin en el Reino Unido.

El idioma elegido para esta guía erasmus será el inglés, haciéndola más accesible a otros estudiantes europeos. Por otro lado, al hacerla en dicho idioma el futuro becario se familiarizará con muchos términos que pueden resultar complicados en un principio, como, por ejemplo, a la hora de reservar alojamiento o en la web de la universidad.

CAPÍTULO 2

CONTEXTO POLÍTICO Y SOCIAL

2.1. APROXIMACIÓN A LA CIUDAD DE LIVERPOOL

Al preguntar acerca de la ciudad de Liverpool, es inevitable que la imagen del grupo musical *The Beatles* o *The cavern* (Lugar en el que solían tocar) nos venga a la mente. O que, por otro lado, los aficionados al fútbol la asocien con los dos equipos de la ciudad: el Liverpool y el Everton Football Club. Es cierto que estos dos elementos forman una imagen preconcebida de lo que es la ciudad; sin embargo, una vez que se visita Liverpool queda al descubierto su gran potencial y personalidad.

Nos estamos refiriendo a una ciudad que en el año 2008 fue nombrada Capital Europea de la Cultura. Y no es de extrañar, como se destaca en la web turística *Visit Liverpool*: solo en el centro de la ciudad podemos encontrar múltiples galerías de arte, museos, teatros y edificios emblemáticos. La música juega un papel esencial en la vida de los habitantes de la ciudad; no solo por la influencia de los *Beatles* mencionados anteriormente. Al andar por las calles más concurridas se puede encontrar bandas callejeras, pubs y cafeterías con música en directo, o la “open-mic night” para los más valientes. La “Liverpool Philharmonic” acoge a la orquesta sinfónica de la ciudad y en ella tienen lugar diversos eventos del ámbito musical y del espectáculo.



Imagen 2.1. The Cavern Club, antes y actualmente.
Fuente: LonelyPlanet

Los habitantes de Liverpool son conocidos como “scousers”. El medio de comunicación *BBC* esclarece su origen: al ser una ciudad portuaria, comerciantes de todo el mundo acudían a Liverpool, además de galeses e irlandeses. Como resultado de esta mezcla surge uno de los acentos más difíciles del Reino Unido, junto con el escocés. De carácter extrovertido y trato cercano, los locales disfrutaban de su tiempo libre en la ciudad, ya sea con una pinta en un pub o de compras por el centro.

Para entender actualmente esta ciudad situada a orillas del río Mersey, debemos remontarnos hacia atrás en el tiempo. Liverpool fue un punto estratégico en el país debido a su puerto, en el que se desarrollaba el comercio, tanto de bienes, como de esclavos, tal y como reafirma la UNESCO. Sufrió graves heridas por los bombardeos

durante la Segunda Guerra mundial (claro ejemplo de ello la famosa iglesia sin techo "The Bombed Church"). Así mismo, fue protagonista del auge económico con la revolución industrial, así como de su posterior declive.

Es ante estos acontecimientos cuando los habitantes de Liverpool han aunado todos sus esfuerzos por renovar la ciudad, y devolverle la posición que merece. A partir del año 1985 comienzan nuevos proyectos de regeneración que comparten esta meta y cuyo objetivo es mejorar el modo de vida de los locales así como el paisaje urbanístico de la ciudad, que hoy día cuenta con 450.000 habitantes. Para responder a la pregunta de dónde se ven claros estos esfuerzos, pondremos dos ejemplos de los logros de la ciudad:

- Los comúnmente llamados "Docks" y su transformación en un área de ocio y cultura. Como muestra la web turística "Descubrir UK", los "Docks" fueron inaugurados en 1846 por el príncipe Alberto, sufrieron graves daños durante la II Guerra Mundial, lo que provocó su cierre total en el año 1972. Tras una transformación de los edificios portuarios en el muelle "Albert Dock", donde antiguamente se guardaban las mercancías, ahora éstos acogen una gran variedad de bares y restaurantes, además de varios de los museos más importantes de la ciudad: el museo dedicado a la esclavitud, un museo marítimo y el museo de los *Beatles*. También es posible encontrar una de las galerías de arte moderno más resonadas en el mundo: *Tate Art Gallery*. Solo es posible encontrarla en el Reino Unido en su capital, Londres, y Liverpool. Este "Albert Dock" ha sido declarado patrimonio de la humanidad por la UNESCO.



Imagen 2.2. Tate Art Gallery en el Albert Dock

Fuente: VisitLiverpool

- "Liverpool One", o la zona destinada a las compras y el ocio inaugurada en el año 2008 con motivo del nombramiento de Capital Europea de la Cultura por la UE. Este proyecto urbanístico diseñado por *BDP* (Building design partnership) que debe su nombre al código postal del centro de la ciudad, consistió en la creación de un complejo dedicado a espacios de tiendas y comercios de todo tipo. El principal objetivo era unir el centro de la ciudad con la zona portuaria o "Waterfront". Con el paso del tiempo se ha convertido en una de las zonas más animadas de la ciudad, en la que muchos locales acuden para escapar de la rutina. Contiene un cine y zonas ajardinadas donde relajarse y tomar asiento.



Imagen 2.3. Liverpool One shopping area

Fuente: <http://www.bdp.com>

Estos dos proyectos de regeneración, junto a muchos otros, han impactado de forma positiva en el número de visitantes que recibe Liverpool. Normalmente considerada como ciudad de escapada para el fin de semana para el resto de los ingleses, en la actualidad se concibe como un centro de negocios generador de empleo y de múltiples oportunidades de inversión, sobre todo de hoteles. Se prevé, por lo tanto, que el crecimiento de la ciudad continuará en los próximos años y traerá consigo grandes beneficios para los ciudadanos, con planes como el “Liverpool City Region Visitor Economy Strategy” para el año 2020 en el que se pretende aumentar el número de visitas turísticas que la ciudad (y otros puntos turísticos de la región) recibe.

2.2. EL “BREXIT” Y SUS EFECTOS SOBRE LA BECA ERASMUS

En el mes junio de 2016 tuvo lugar el referéndum que decidía si el Reino Unido permanecería en la Unión Europea (UE) o si por el contrario, la abandonaría. Ésta última opción, denominada popularmente “Brexit”, fue la elegida por los británicos con un 51,9% de los votos.

Las votaciones mostraron una tendencia más o menos definida: por un lado, la población joven y las ciudades apostaron por continuar en la unión (o “Remain”), mientras que las zonas rurales y a población más envejecida votaron a favor del Brexit. En el siguiente mapa se aprecian las respectivas zonas con su elección, de azul donde se votó: la salida de la unión y de amarillo donde salió permanecer en ella. Podemos observar como Escocia e Irlanda del Norte apostaban por seguir en la UE, y como Gales y la región más poderosa, Inglaterra, votaron lo contrario.

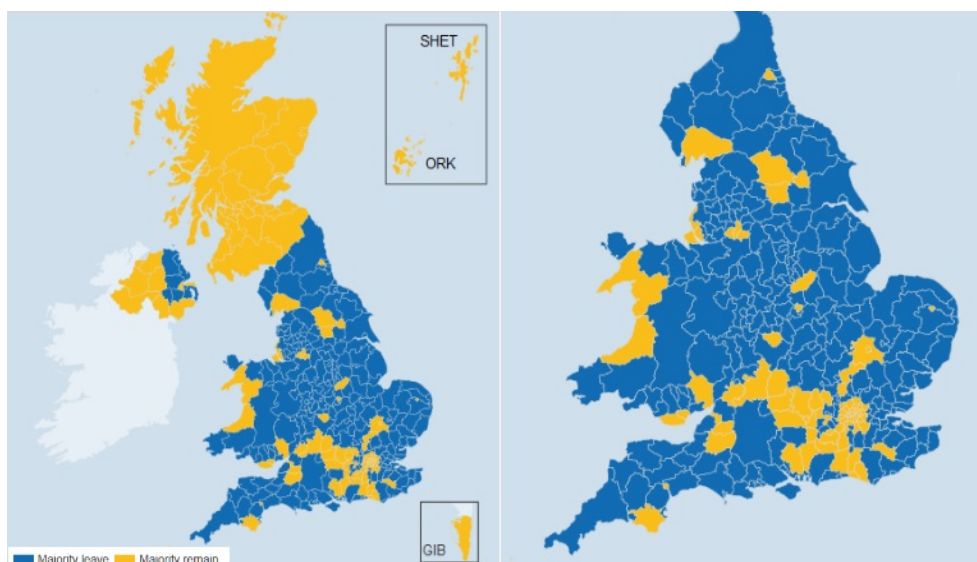


Imagen 2.3. Distribución del voto en el referéndum sobre el “Brexit” en 2016
Fuente: EcoDiario; El Economista

Consecuentemente, durante el mes de marzo de 2017 se aprobó el artículo 50 del tratado de la Unión Europea con el que se pondría en marcha el proceso de negociación para la salida de la UE por parte del Reino Unido, con fecha límite el mes de marzo del año 2020. Ante estos acontecimientos y teniendo en cuenta que el programa Erasmus+ corre a cargo de la Comisión Europea, es natural plantearse su futuro así como su continuación en el Reino Unido.

En primer lugar, la primera ministra de Gran Bretaña, Theresa May, se ha comprometido a garantizar la continuidad del programa Erasmus+ hasta el final del año 2020, según afirma la BBC. Esta fecha no solo coincide con el final de las negociaciones, también lo hace con el último proyecto de financiación de la beca aprobado por la UE de 14,7 billones de euros para el periodo 2014-2020. En la misma noticia se muestra como la primera ministra ha reconocido también el beneficio mutuo del programa, y su deseo de que el intercambio de estudiantes continúe tras la ruptura con Europa en una nueva relación con ésta.

Este tipo de decisiones a corto plazo no reducen la incertidumbre de lo que ocurrirá a partir del año 2020. Gran Bretaña es el tercer país más elegido por los estudiantes erasmus después de España y Alemania, y la primera opción si se quiere cursar el año académico en inglés. El presidente de la red de estudiantes erasmus “ESN” Joao Pinto expresó su preocupación ante la dificultad de seguir el marco de referencia europeo si Reino Unido no continúa en la UE. Si bien es cierto que el ámbito académico del proyecto Erasmus+ se basa en las relaciones entre las distintas facultades europeas, el económico depende de los estados. De ahí la inseguridad de las distintas universidades, que necesitan saber de forma transparente y clara cómo se financiaría el programa.

Para combatir esa incertidumbre, el Reino Unido podría seguir los pasos de aquellos países que, sin formar parte de la Unión Europea, adoptan el programa Erasmus+, como Turquía, Noruega, Islandia o Suiza. Dos posibles escenarios se plantean ante esta posibilidad tras las negociaciones:

- Que los británicos opten por un “Soft Brexit”, una salida suave. Esto implicaría que, aunque Gran Bretaña saliera de la UE, seguiría formando parte del Espacio Económico Europeo (EEA), como ocurre con Noruega o Turquía. Este país continúa en el mercado único, así como con la libertad de movimiento de

sus ciudadanos en la Unión Europea, condiciones básicas para la continuación de la movilidad bajo Erasmus+.

Es conveniente aclarar que los países que se decantan por esta opción no tienen influencia en la toma de decisiones de todo lo relacionado con el proyecto Erasmus+, de lo que se encarga la Comisión Europea. Por ejemplo, no podrán decidir sobre la cantidad destinada a los fondos del proyecto, teniendo que acatar lo que se decida.

- En el otro extremo, el resultado de las negociaciones podría ser un “Hard Brexit”, una salida más fuerte. Como consecuencia, el Reino Unido no participaría en el mercado único ni aprobaría la libre circulación de ciudadanos por Europa. ¿Qué ocurriría entonces con la beca Erasmus+? La solución más aconsejable sería seguir los pasos de Suiza, que creó su propio sistema de intercambio con estudiantes mediante acuerdos bilaterales con facultades europeas. Es el propio país el que decide sobre cómo se financiaría el proyecto y comunicárselo a la facultad de destino.

Al realizarse la salida efectiva de la Unión Europea lo que sí se espera como resultado inmediato es un recorte tanto en los destinos ofertados en el Reino Unido, como de estudiantes de este mismo país estudiando en facultades europeas. Sin embargo, tanto Europa como el Reino Unido se presentan optimistas sobre la recuperación de los acuerdos entre facultades y que el intercambio de estudiantes se siga produciendo.

Como se ha mencionado anteriormente y para concluir este capítulo, las ciudades en su gran mayoría votaron por el “Remain”. Liverpool no se quedó atrás: con un 58,1% de votos los ciudadanos optaron por continuar en la UE. Se trata de una ciudad poblada en su mayoría por estudiantes, muchos de ellos internacionales, que no desean ver como el reconocimiento de su sistema educativo y de sus universidades puede verse menguado con la salida. Y no sólo la población joven ve los beneficios de un futuro en la Unión; los locales son conscientes del desarrollo que ha experimentado su ciudad en las últimas décadas y no desean que ese crecimiento social y económico se estanque. Un claro ejemplo de esto se dio en el año 2008, con el nombramiento de Liverpool como Capital Europea de la Cultura, lo que atrajo inversiones y nuevos proyectos a la ciudad.

CAPÍTULO 3

LIVERPOOL ERASMUS GUIDE

This chapter will cover the elements composing the Erasmus guide, regarding the stay in Liverpool for the next academic term:

- Mobility arrangements and paperwork that need to be submitted
- Picking the most suitable accommodation
- Preparation of the flight and quantity of luggage to bring
- What LJMU offers to students
- General recommendations

3.1. MOBILITY ARRANGEMENTS.

Once the student has been awarded with the Erasmus+ exchange programme, it is time to start preparing the first arrangements with the receiving institution, Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU).

Nevertheless, it is essential to remain calm, and in the first place, to attend to all the meetings organised at the sending institution as well as to establish a first contact with both Erasmus coordinators (at the home university and LJMU), who will be a useful guidance in the whole process. Secondly, the student must be organised when it comes to what documents need to be filled and the deadlines to submit them to either the receiving or sending institution. Next section begins with the first steps to undertake the process so as to not miss anything before the student leaves to Liverpool, based on the personal experience as an Erasmus student and the information provided by the two universities involved.

3.1.1. BEFORE MOBILITY.

As a previous start, the student should start searching information about the receiving university. Hence, the Liverpool John Moores University website contains an international students section (<https://ljmu.ac.uk/international>); exactly, all the related to the Erasmus+ programme is available at <https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/students/go-abroad/study-or-work-abroad/erasmus/study-at-ljmu>.

The student must be aware of the two main parts of the Erasmus+ programme: The related to the academic aspects and the financial ones. The latter one refers to the scholarship that the alumni will perceive as an economic help during the stay; it is given by two institutions, the EU and the government of the home university. The quantity provided by the EU ascends to generally 2100€ (the equivalent to 300€ for each month during the stay). The scholarship's amount provided by the government of the home university depends on each country, and it is usually managed by the university's international centre, in charge of the mobility. Despite this grant given to the student, it does not usually cover all the stay expenses, so a proper budget organisation is the best way to go through the year. The last section covers living standards in Liverpool and its costs.

Secondly, the academic matters regarding the mobility are undertaken by the specific faculty at the home university; the process although is the same in all of them, no matter the duration of the stay, which comprehends:

- An online “Application form” that the receiving university sends by e-mail to the student. Usually is the programme coordinator at LJMU the one who sends this file, so in case of doubt the student can ask him/her about the document. This application form asks for student personal data, language skills and a “Learning Agreement” table. Once the form has been accepted by the admission’s team, the student receives an e-mail with his/her ID Student Number.
- The completion of the “Learning Agreement”: the number of modules (term used for the different subjects) that the student selects to undertake in LJMU within the course (or Degree’s name, e.g. Law). To do so, it is important to be familiarised with the European credit transfer system (ECTS) into LJMU credits. 60 ECTS are the equivalent to 120 LJMU credits; therefore, two modules at the home university convert to one at LJMU. Furthermore, the minimum of ECTS depends of the mobility duration: 60 ECTS for a year and 45 ECTS for a semester.

When it comes to the picking of modules to validate at the receiving institution, they must have a similar content. The student must go into the LJMU website and search for his/her course and its script to have a look at the modules. Then he/she should compare it with the list of modules at the home university. The general frame of work to validate them is: if the home university module is a compulsory one then the module chosen at LJMU must be related in terms of contents; the module “English” at the home university can be validated for any in LJMU (due to the fact that lectures are given in that language); lastly, when the home university module is an optional subject, the validation is not so strict, it can be done with any module, always trying to validate those with similarity.

To clarify these statements, the appendix number 1 shows a real “Learning Agreement” for the term 2016/2017 of the home university in Tourism (Universidad de Sevilla, Spain) and the Tourism and Leisure course at LJMU. For instance, on the one hand, the tourism modules “Art and cultural tourism” and “Sociology of tourism” at the home university may be equivalent to “Tourism, heritage and culture” in the Tourism and Leisure one at LJMU. On the other hand, the compulsory module at Seville “Touristic companies’ creation” was validated with “Enterprise and Entrepreneurship” at LJMU; it is possible to observe the strong similarity between these two.

The filling of the two documents is part of the general procedure that all European universities follow and must be approved by the sending and receiving institution. There is the possibility to make some changes in the learning agreement by the time the student is already at LJMU, due to overlapping schedules, for example; to keep in touch with the home Erasmus coordinator will be helpful in this case, to resolve this kind of problems as soon as possible so the student can have the final learning agreement. Even so, other documents may be requested to the student, depending on the sending faculty. One of them is the flight ticket to Liverpool, for example.

To conclude this section, the Erasmus+ Online Linguistic Support (EOLS) sends the student a language assessment in English before the mobility, and another test at the end of it to assess his/her progression during the stay. It is an online test that should be filled before the journey to Liverpool.

3.1.2. AFTER MOBILITY

Being aware of all the necessary documents to return at the home university signed and stamped is vital, due to the difficulty that may cause the lack of them and the delay in the process of asking again at LJMU for them.

Hence, checking once more at the sending and receiving institutions' website which these documents are is advisable. The student should not hesitate to contact again by e-mail to the home university Erasmus coordinator or to ask directly to the LJMU coordinator. The documents bellow are generally the ones required:

- The last modification copy of the "Learning Agreement" signed by LJMU. If as it is the case, there has not been any changes at the learning agreement and the student had it already signed and stamped by his Erasmus coordinator at LJMU it can be used at the home university.
- The "Transcript of Records", specifically named the "Liverpool John Moores University Progress Transcript". The document contains the different modules, the total mark obtained and whether the student pass the grade or not, as well as the assessment method. An example of a real transcript of records from de module "Tourism and Leisure management" is provided at the appendix number 2.

It is also recommended to bring back the letter confirming the student has successfully passed the specific programme of study, provided by the module Erasmus coordinator at LJMU. Furthermore, some sending institutions demand their Erasmus students a "Stay Certificate" signed by the university, LJMU, to sustain that the stay period has been completed.

Lastly, the process concludes with the e-mail from the Online Erasmus+ Linguistic Support containing the second test to assess the student's evolution in the English Language from the first test done before the mobility.

3.2. ACCOMMODATION

The right choice of accommodation may be one of the most significant worries among Erasmus students, because they are deciding what their future home will look like for the next semester or year. Fortunately, Liverpool, as a student city, has a wide range of options when it comes to it. As it is said in a Liverpool Echo article: "from the 50.000 students in Liverpool, 34.000 of them need a student accommodation".

Generally, students in Liverpool choose halls of residence to live in for the next term. The atmosphere is livelier and you can meet other university students, national or international. Universities provide students with accommodation halls on-campus, except for Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU). LJMU has an agreement with many private halls of residence to secure flats to its students. Most of them are allocated in Liverpool city centre, which is very convenient due to the proximity to the main streets, city attractions, and university buildings by foot.

These private halls are buildings with the following common facilities: a reception (in most cases a 24h front desk with security) and an area of couches, television and mailboxes. The latter is usually a Hub where the students can spend their spare time, and they may have a video-games room or a study room, for example. This spaces are beneficial for oneself to meet new people and to feel like home. Plus, they always provide a laundry room, with washing machines and dryers that can work with a card or a phone application, by charging money. It is necessary to buy the washing capsules at the supermarket (They are not provided by the accommodation). The cost of each service varies from 1,5 to 3,5£.



Image 3.1. Hall's front Desk



Image 3.2. Laundry room



Image 3.3. Student's HUB in Vita accommodation private hall.

Source: Unite Students Liverpool

Regarding the different kinds of room available at the private halls, the student's options are many. Firstly, there are flats for 4-6 people with a common kitchen and an en-suite or shared bathroom. Within these rooms it is possible to choose between a single and double bed which may change the price per week.



Image 3.4. Standard room at *The Arch* accommodation
Source: Downing Students website; The Arch

Secondly, it is possible to pick a studio for one person, with a small kitchen and a private bathroom. All types of rooms feature a desk and chair, a broad closet and some shelves. Among the two options, sometimes it is possible to upgrade the status of the room obtaining some features; it usually appears a “deluxe/luxury” option.



Image 3.5 Studio at *The Arch* accommodation
Source: Downing Students website; The Arch

3.2.1. HALLS PROVIDED BY LJMU

At the accommodation section in Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU) website, a list of private halls or residences is provided for the student to pick as their next home for the coming term or semester.

As it is mentioned before, the university has an agreement with these accommodation halls spread through the city centre to book a certain number of rooms for their students, giving preference to choose to first year students and international ones, where the Erasmus category is included. As it is the case, the best thing to do is to book the accommodation with the university's given options due to the difficulty of

searching elsewhere from the home country. The check-in date to the accommodation tends to be the 15th September, a week before the beginning of the academic term at LJMU.

As it was said at the beginning of this accommodation section, walking in the centre of Liverpool is a factual option, due to the proximity of the main attractions. LJMU university buildings are situated at the very heart of this city centre, except for IM Marsh campus. The best accommodation choices regarding the distance to the three campus are:

- City campus, in Byrom Street. The most recommended option by students would be the luxury hall “Vita Student”. Marybone buildings, with 3 residences are close to the campus library, Avril Robarts. “Liberty Atlantic Point” is the residence most remote to the heart of the city centre, although is close to this campus.
- Mount Pleasant Campus counts with the most options. First year students tend to pick “Grand Central” hall next to Lime St Station, and it is famous for its parties and vibrant atmosphere. “St Luke’s view” is the newest accommodation, alongside with “The Arch”. In London Road it is possible to book at “Europa” accommodation and “My Student Village”
- IM Marsh campus is the only LJMU campus outside the city centre. The university is aware of this, and therefore provides to its students a public transport card to use at the bus. The line 82 goes to Aigburth Road, 5 minutes away from campus, in a 20 minute journey. This public transport card must be asked at the campus library. The accommodation team at LJMU thus advises its alumni accommodation halls next or close to the line 82 bus stops. These could be “The Arch” or “Grand Central”, for instance.

The appendix number 3 shows the complete list of halls proposed by LJMU, with its features and types of room, the contract length as well as the price per week and per year.

3.2.2. HOW TO APPLY FOR A PRIVATE HALL

Applying online for an accommodation through the LJMU website is an easy process, convenient to do at the time the student receives the e-mail with his/her ID Student number and the application form previously mentioned is approved. This is due to the “first come, first serve” basis that the LJMU accommodation team follows; therefore, the most requested halls may not have flats left at the hall by time the student wants to book them.

To start the booking process at the accommodation section in LJMU website, the first step is to click in “apply online” and to write the ID Student Number given by the admission’s team. Most probably, the university may have sent an e-mail with an invitation to choose an accommodation from the website; verifying the incoming e-mails as much as the spam folder is important to not miss any LJMU e-mail. In case of doubt the university accommodation team provides an e-mail address to help in the booking of residences: accommodation@ljmu.ac.uk.

In this online application of residence, personal student details will be asked as well as a list of the halls preferred. The student must fill this list with three halls of residence from the list provided by LJMU, ordered by preference. Once the form is completed, the specific accommodation office will contact the student again, confirming a place at a requested hall of the student's preferences list. In this second e-mail, all the information regarding the hall will be displayed, along with a tenancy letter attached.

The tenancy letter is a document that includes:

- The accommodation contract. Within the contract there is a terms and conditions form, with safety recommendations, student obligations and code of conduct, and the tenant obligations, among others. This information is vital for the Erasmus student to read carefully, because when it comes to a foreign country, there are many things taken for granted or that we do not realize about its importance at the future destination.
- The payment schedule. At this document appear the number of instalments that we chose (usually there are two instalments for the academic year), with the dates in which they are charged, and the student's payment details to confront these payments.
- The deposit payment details. By the time the booking of the residence is done, the accommodation team contacts the student to communicate that a booking deposit must be paid: it depends on the specific hall of residence, but the amount may be either 100 or 150£. When filling this deposit form, it may demand the presence of a witness and his/her signature as well. Nevertheless, it is a booking deposit that later is transformed into a damage deposit, refundable at the end of the stay as long as the flat remains in the same condition compared to the beginning of it.

By sending this tenancy letter back to the accommodation office they will be able to assess that the details are correct and send a confirmation e-mail with the check-in date for the student, and the confirmation of the deposit payment.

3.3. HOW TO GET TO LIVERPOOL

Liverpool John Lennon Airport is located at the south of Liverpool, 7 miles away from the city centre. This international airport owes its name to *The Beatles'* member John Lennon; once outside the airport, a yellow submarine is welcoming travellers, honouring the famous group's song. With one terminal, there are plenty of shops and food and beverage establishments of all kind (Fast food chains, restaurants and coffee shops). Five is the number of Airlines flying to and from Europe in Liverpool John Lennon Airport: EasyJet, Ryanair, Blue Air, Wizz Air and TUI.

Liverpool John Lennon Airport (LJLA) is characterised by its accessibility, located at the outskirts of the city in a quarter called "Speke". It is well linked to the city centre through the public means of transport: by bus there are stops for lines "500 Airport flyer bus", "86A" and lastly "80A" which usually takes between 30 and 50 minutes to get to the main locations at Liverpool city centre. The bus company operating them is *Arriva*, whose working operators usually are available at the bus stops helping those passengers to get the best bus depending on their destination. The cost for a single journey is 2.20£, amount that can be paid in cash at the time to get on the bus (it is better if the passenger has spare change and not notes to give to the bus driver).



Image 3.6. Bus stops at Liverpool John Lennon Airport
Source: The Sun Newspaper

In case the student wishes to travel from their city and there are no air connections to Liverpool, the Manchester International Airport may be another option. The journey's duration is generally an hour, by train or by coach/bus leaving from Manchester Airport itself frequently (The ticket for both means of transport has the price of 10£ generally, and can be purchased at the ticket machine on-site or online through websites like <https://www.thetrainline.com/>). In addition to this, the airport is bigger than John Lennon Airport with two more terminals, and hence, with more flights to European cities.

Moreover, a semester or year living abroad requires to check-in at least two pieces of luggage plus a carry-on luggage in cabin, this depending always on the preferences of each person. The best thing to do is to take with oneself the essentials: for instance, not to bring any bed linen or towels inside the suitcase because it is possible to acquire them at an affordable price in shops like Primark. When it comes to clothes, consider the ones that for sure you wear on a daily basis, comfortable footwear and mainly clothes suitable for Liverpool's weather. Among the things to bring for sure is the plug adapter, along with an extension socket to connect more devices. If it is not possible to buy them before the journey it can be bought in Liverpool in establishments like Poundland.

Organising the contents of the luggage is essential to avoid baggage excess at the airport. It is important to weight the suitcases once they are full at home and to make sure the dimensions are the appropriate ones for the Airline. Consequently, the appendix number 4 shows a comparison between the airlines offering more connections to Europe in John Lennon Airport, Easyjet and Ryanair. It contains the baggage allowance policy, in the hold or at the cabin, and the overweight expenses.

It is important to highlight the new agreement between Ryanair and the Erasmus Student Network (ESN). This benefits the Erasmus through advantages shown at ESN website, such as "15% discount on 8 single flights or 4 return flights, free check-in luggage of 20kg with each flight, weekly travel offers for Erasmus students and tailored Ryanair in-journey offers on the mobile app". Getting the ESN card can be done online through "ESNcard.org". Later on the Ryanair website there is an Erasmus tab where the student can introduce the ESN card details.

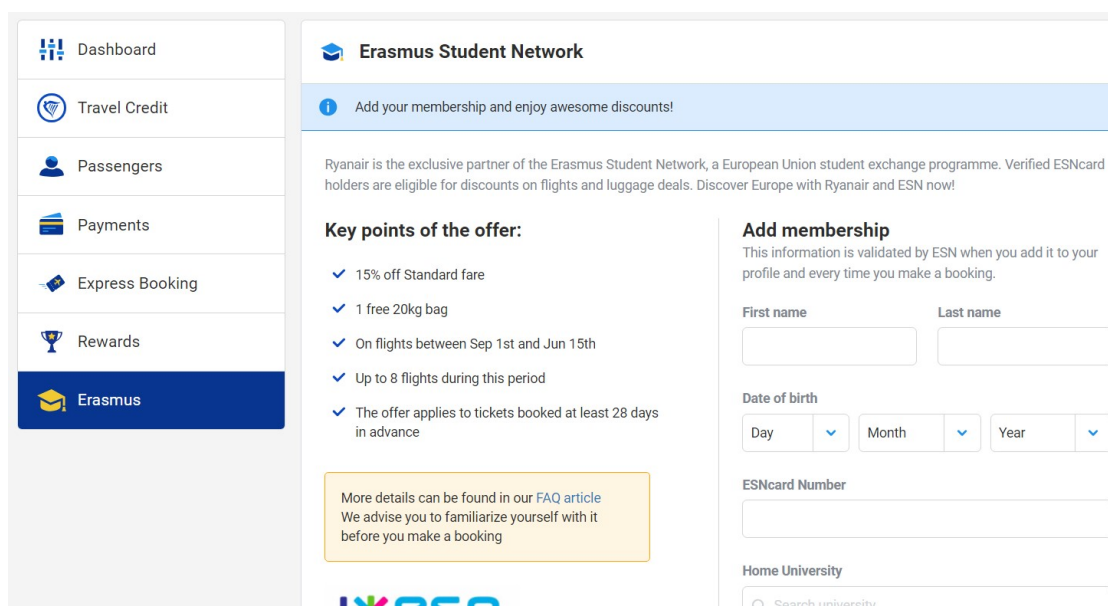


Image 3.7. Ryanair website and the Erasmus Student Network membership
Source: Ryanair.com

If the student travels alone must be aware that he/she has to be able to carry all the luggage until they get to their accommodation by themselves from the airport. A recent alternative to this that is becoming popular is to send the luggage directly from the home country to the future accommodation through a company, like *send my Bag* (<https://www.sendmybag.com/>). The price depends of the suitcase's weight: 45€ up to 20kg, 47€ up to 30kg, and three euros more for each additional kg. Checking the list of items not allowed in the suitcases is advisable to avoid trouble. It can take two working days for the collection of the bags and one is able to check where the luggage is at every moment, until it arrives at the reception of the accommodation hall where they will keep it for you.

To continue the preparation of the journey to Liverpool, the student must be certain about what are the right documents that are asked at the U.K. airports: a valid passport and an identity card issued at an EEA country (The European Economic Area). The expiration date of the documents must be always check a few months before in order to ask for a new document before the Erasmus mobility. Thus, it is recommended to take as well the European Sanitary card, the use of which will be discussed in the following sections.

3.4. AT LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

By the time the Erasmus student has settled at the accommodation and has had a first walk around the city centre it is time to wonder what to do next, especially with the aspects related to the beginning at Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU).

The good thing is, that LJMU (and generally all universities in the U.K.) has a fine reputation due to their close contact with the alumni. Most surely when the student was preparing the mobility and paperwork at the sending institution, the faculty Erasmus coordinator at LJMU had already established initial contacts with him/her through e-mail. Thus, with the arrival to Liverpool, the student should receive a new e-mail with the events to come at the presentation week, or commonly called by the students as "Fresher's week".

During the presentation week, LJMU also organises fairs in locations like St George's Hall or the Liverpool Echo Arena. In this fairs volunteers help the students with issues of all kind, like how to access to the insurance health for example. There is too a fair dedicated to the society clubs at LJMU for the students to join: sports like rugby or football, musical and theatre society, law society, etc. The student can join none or more than one; in this case, the international society would be the best choice: many international students join this society and organise daily trips to other English locations.

Different welcoming events will take place at the faculty for the students to meet each other. In particular for the Erasmus students, there will be for sure an encounter with other international students at one of the faculty's cafeteria, usually at the *Starbucks* inside Redmond's building in the city centre. Following this course of action, the Erasmus student should be active in social media, mostly at Facebook, where it is advisable to join Erasmus and international groups and all the different events are displayed. Furthermore, the Erasmus Student Network (ESN) team is present in Liverpool organising some meetings and social events between the Erasmus.

The academic term tends to begin the week of the 23 or 24th September, after the presentation week mentioned before. At the appendix number 5 there is an example of a real academic calendar for the term 2017/18. The Erasmus coordinator at LJMU will communicate when the presentation of the course is. The programme structure involves three levels which correspond to the course's three years duration: level 4, level 5, and level 6. The different subjects of each level are called modules, mentioned at the chapter's first section; generally there are six modules per level. Probably the Erasmus student will have modules of a specific level, although modules from different levels can be an option too, depending of the module choices at the "Learning Agreement".

At the presentation week the module leader is introduced, and he/she explains its contents, the module lecturers and the different assessments. Classes consist of "lectures" of no more than fifty students (in most cases), where the lecturer does a presentation with the theory aspects, associating them with many real and practical case studies. Assessments are generally the completion of an exam, an essay to submit and presentations (in groups or individually). Sometimes it may be an essay under exam conditions: an essay that the student does about a chosen topic from the proposed ones by the lecturer regarding the module, and writes down at the exam. Marks vary from 0 to 100%, being 40% the minimum one to pass the module successfully. Hence, the students can obtain the following average mark for the whole course:

- 40-49%, or third class degree.
- 50-59%, or second class degree (2.2)
- 60-69%, or upper second class degree (2.1)
- 70% or more. The so called first class degree.

The appendix number 2, "Transcript of records" shows examples of all these kinds of assessments and their weight in the total or final module's mark.

3.4.2. FACILITIES AT LJMU

Every Liverpool John Moores building offers to its students facilities like a cafeteria, vending machines, study areas, etc. Each campus has a library, with silent zones, rooms designated to teamwork assessments, as well as areas with computers. This computers provided by the University log in using the ID student number and the specific password.

As it was said in the accommodation section, LJMU does not have a campus where all the faculty buildings are reunited in a certain area, but it is spread all over the city centre. Hereafter are the three different areas where we can find LJMU's buildings: City campus, in Byrom St. (its library is *Avril Roberts*), Mount Pleasant and the library *Aldham Roberts*, and IM Marsh campus. Sports, drama, dancing and events are some of the modules lectured in this campus, which is allocated in Aigburth, 20-30 minutes away from the city centre by bus. This campus has a library as well, where the Erasmus student can apply for the free bus card to use, so they can get to the university easily without an extra expense.

The access to most of the buildings and to all the libraries is limited, and the entrance is permitted only using the ID Student Card. This card can also be used at the printers in the libraries: first year students and international ones have a complimentary 50£ available for copies, they only have to swipe the card on the printer's sensor

Inside each library there is a "Careers zone" with a professional team helping and giving advice to those students seeking for a job in Liverpool, displaying job offers suitable for the students. Whether the Erasmus students decides to search for a job or not during the mobility, it is highly recommended to get guidance when it comes to writing an English CV. In the future it may be quite helpful to know its basic guidelines and its writing style, which probably is very different to the CV style at the home country.



Images 3.8 and 3.9. Redmond's building on the left and the faculty of arts on the right in Mount Pleasant campus



Image 3.10. LJM Aldham Roberts library in Mount Pleasant campus

Source: ljmu.co.uk

Liverpool John Moores University also cares about the alumni's welfare, through services that aim to provide assistance: study skills, support by a wellbeing advisor, and specially, international students support. This can consist of English language support, international student advisor or personal support. At this link are all this support services offered by the university <https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/discover/student-support>

To conclude this section, other advantage of being a LJM student is the free membership at the different lifestyle gyms all over Liverpool. The student only needs to look for the closest gym and enquire at its front desk. At the website <https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/microsite/before-you-arrive/free-gym-membership> all the information is displayed about this agreement between LJM and the Liverpool City Council. Lastly, LJM offers to its students many advantages regarding culture. For instance, discounts for plays at the different city theatres, as well as deals to attend to the Philharmonic, and free tickets to visit Liverpool Anglican Cathedral.

3.5. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

By the time students are granted with an Erasmus+ scholarship they do not need to pay fees related to the enrolment at the destination's university, and in addition they receive a quantity of money to cover the living expenses.

Nevertheless, there are some aspects to be considered. First of all, the student will not get this quantity of money from the scholarship before going to his/her destination: most of times the European grant is transferred to the student in December, and the grant given by the home government will be received at the end of mobility. Thus, a proper budget organisation is important in order to endure the academic year in Liverpool. Secondly, during the first month at the destination it is usual to spend more money due to the purchasing of necessary items, like kitchen utensils.

Great Britain enjoys a high living standard compared to other countries in Europe. However, according to an article published in the journal "Liverpool Echo", Liverpool is the second most affordable city for students to live in, just behind Portsmouth. The journal also includes a statement by The Royal of Scotland head of student accounts, Dan Jones, who affirms: "Making the most of university can be expensive and there is massive difference in the costs students face depending on where they choose to study". The University of Liverpool has published a list with the main costs students

have monthly: 300-540£ in accommodation, 0-20£ in laundry, 50-200£ in groceries and about 30-100£ in entertainment and leisure.

Regarding Liverpool's weather, the Meteorology office in the U.K. provides this chart with the annual view of Liverpool's weather:

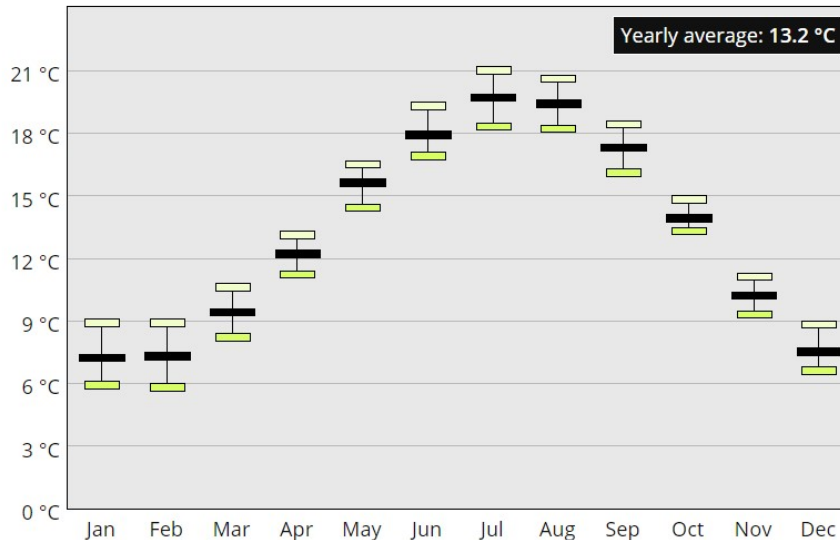


Image 3.11. Annual weather in Liverpool

Source: www.metoffice.gov.uk

Observing this chart, the average temperature in the city is 13.2°C, and the maximum and minimum one per month. As a maritime city, strong winds will be present during the year. Regarding the rain forecast, it is frequently a slight drizzle. Hence, clothes that include a hoodie or hats should be included in the luggage.

The first days in Liverpool will be busy, not only due to the fact that previous arrangements need to be done at the university, but because of all the things to do to settle down at the future home. It is convenient then to make a list of these tasks and try to do them in the first weeks. This list may include:

- Go shopping for necessary home items. For instance, bed linen (duvet, pillow and its cover, sheets, cushions, etc.) and towels can be bought at affordable shops like *Primark* or *Argos* in Liverpool One shopping area. Kitchen items can be found at Home Bargains. Bathroom products and cosmetics are available at *Boots*, shop with a fidelity card with points that can be exchanged later for products with a price equivalent to the number of points accumulated.
- Buying groceries. The best (and cheapest) establishment is *Aldi*. Other options are Tesco and Sainsbury's. Furthermore, At St John's market, it is possible to find fresh meat, fruits and fish.
- Getting an English phone card. It may happen that you need an English phone number when searching for a job, for instance. There are a couple of O2 shops in the centre where you can get a sim phone card for a minimum of 10£. Nevertheless, at Liverpool one there are shops like Vodafone, Samsung and an Apple store.
- Creating a bank account. Before flying to Liverpool it is advisable to change some money to pounds for the first days, and create a bank account to withdraw cash during our stay in Liverpool. In Lloyds' Bank offices workers will

explain the student the steps to create an account and the necessary documents: Passport or ID issued in the home country, and proof that the student is actually in the city (with a copy of the tenancy contract, and of the admission letter at LJMU).

3.5.1 Health and Wellbeing.

European universities taking part in Erasmus+ insist on hiring a medical and travel insurance to those who are going abroad to complete their studies. Furthermore, they require to carry the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) with them.

There are many companies providing medical and travel insurance. As an example, ESN (Erasmus Student Network) recommends to do it through the insurance company “Mapfre”. In the light of unforeseen events or accidents it covers medical care and assistance, as well as benefits to make sure everything goes well during the flight to the Erasmus destination. The specific services are displayed in the ESN website <https://esn.org/news/erasmus-travel-insurance-through-mapfre>, and for instance, it covers “the costs of a relative’s transfer and accommodation in the event of hospitalization of the insured”.

In addition to this, another recommendation is that Erasmus students should bring their European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) with them to the destination. As the U.K. National Health Service defines: “A valid European Health Insurance Card gives you the right to access state-provided healthcare during a temporary stay in another European Economic Area (EEA) country or Switzerland”. Hence, it is important to highlight the fact that this public medical assistance the U.K. citizens receive, as it is the case, is the kind of free assistance Europeans will receive with the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). For example, odontology services work under a co-payment system, and therefore, it does not offer free assistance.



Figure 3.12 the EHIC

Source: National Health Service (NHS) webpage

With this European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) European citizens are allowed to go to the emergency services at a public hospital (A&E Department), the Minor Injury units, and the walk-in centres for medical assistance. Other option when it comes to medical assistance is to apply for a primary care doctor (meaning a general practitioner or GP) during a specific period of time. If the student feels discomforted or ill they would know where to go and receive general medical care. Thus, the following link enables students to join the closest GP to the LJMU Mount Pleasant campus, in

Brownlow hill, by filling an application form with their personal details:
<https://www.campusdoctor.org.uk/liverpool/reg.html>.



Figure 3.13 Brownlow Hill General Practice (GP) at Mount Pleasant.
Source: Brownlowhealth.co.uk

As the European Commission establishes, the European Health Insurance Card is not an alternative to the medical and travel insurance and does not cover the medical expenses if the specific reason for travelling is to receive medical assistance. It is possible to apply for the card online, and it is valid for two years; therefore, if the student possesses one already, he/she should check the expiration date to verify that it is still valid.

Lastly, at the Liverpool City Council website, there is a list of useful contacts to phone in case of emergency:

- 999 for general emergencies (police, fire and ambulance services)
- 101 to contact Merseyside police, for less urgent situations

4. CONCLUSIÓN

A través de este trabajo se ha conseguido realizar una guía que sirva como recurso extra al futuro alumno erasmus, poniendo en común no solo la perspectiva de la propia universidad y la universidad de destino, Liverpool John Moores (LJMU) en este caso; sino también la visión de mi propia experiencia como erasmus 2016/17 en Liverpool.

En este marco de referencia, la guía erasmus de la ciudad de Liverpool partía de los siguientes objetivos en un principio:

- Ofrecer una única guía completa que cubra todos los aspectos de la preparación de la movilidad, con los pasos a seguir por el estudiante.
- Complementar las distintas guías erasmus ofrecidas por las dos instituciones implicadas sumando la propia experiencia personal.
- Reducir la incertidumbre proporcionando datos útiles del destino.
- Acercar la ciudad de Liverpool y su cultura al futuro estudiante erasmus, para obtener una percepción lo más completa posible del estilo de vida de los locales.
- Contribuir a que el destino Liverpool sea la primera opción de los estudiantes erasmus, ensalzando sus cualidades como ciudad estudiantil.

Como alumna erasmus en Liverpool, fui consciente de la cantidad de recursos e información que hay sobre el programa Erasmus+, y que a su vez proporcionan ambas universidades implicadas en la movilidad. Sin embargo, esta información es muy amplia y se encuentra dispersa: es el caso de la web de la LJMU, con secciones para cada aspecto que pueden resultar complicado para el estudiante erasmus de encontrar sin ser el inglés su lengua materna. La guía erasmus aquí presentada cubre de este modo la necesidad de un solo medio al que acudir ante cualquier dificultad o duda. Anteriormente el alumno debía documentarse primero en la web de su propia universidad, y luego dirigirse a la de la web de destino para descubrir más cosas sobre su próximo lugar de estancia.

Además, y en esta línea de argumentación, al tratarse de un estudiante extranjero cuestiones como contratar alojamiento para el semestre o año en un país distinto puede conllevar cierta inseguridad. Así mismo, se puede encontrar con términos que no comprenda del todo a la hora de organizar el papeleo necesario para la movilidad. Es por este motivo por el que la guía hace hincapié en los pasos precisos a seguir por el alumno en cada procedimiento con objeto de reducir la incertidumbre. Este trabajo, por otro lado, cubre aspectos que a veces no se incluye en la guía erasmus de la propia ciudad de destino; por ejemplo, cómo ir del aeropuerto al centro o qué se debe hacer los primeros días para instalarse en la ciudad.

Así mismo, la guía erasmus es acompañada por el capítulo dos, que se encarga de poner al estudiante en contexto con su próxima ciudad de destino, Liverpool. Si bien es cierto que lo más recomendable es que el futuro erasmus descubra por sí mismo la ciudad y todo lo que tiene que ofrecer, buscar información o documentarse sobre Liverpool le puede ayudar a tener una visión previa que posiblemente cambiará una vez allí. Es conveniente aclarar que esta guía se constituye como una ayuda con respecto a las gestiones que implican la movilidad, así como consejos para los primeros días. El resto corre a cuenta del estudiante y de sus ganas de explotar el potencial de Liverpool como ciudad estudiantil.

Por otro lado, en ese mismo capítulo dos, se ha profundizado sobre el “Brexit” y sus probables consecuencias sobre la beca Erasmus+, en un momento en que las negociaciones para llevar a cabo la salida de la UE están llegando a su fin. En primer lugar, para tranquilizar al futuro alumnado que tenga como destino una universidad inglesa; y, en segundo lugar, para mostrar la intención tanto de las universidades inglesas y europeas como del gobierno del país para continuar con el intercambio de estudiantes, con o sin la beca Erasmus+. Si se diera el caso de que el país no participara en el programa solo cambiaría el modo en que se financiaría un intercambio, mientras que los procedimientos se mantendrían por lo general. Es por ello por lo que la guía erasmus expuesta seguiría teniendo vigencia y podría ser utilizada como ayuda e información extra para el estudiante en el intercambio

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Anexos

- **ANEXO 1:** Ejemplo de acuerdo de estudios o “Learning Agreement” entre la Universidad de Sevilla y la de destino: Liverpool John Moores University, con las asignaturas convalidadas entre sí. Se corresponde con el grado en turismo en ambas instituciones.

Liverpool John Moores University		
ECTS - EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM		
LEARNING AGREEMENT		
ACADEMIC YEAR 2016/2017 - FIELD OF STUDY:.....		
Name of student: María Teresa García Fernández		
Sending institution: Universidad de Sevilla (facultad de turismo y finanzas)		Country: Spain
DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED STUDY PROGRAMME ABROAD/LEARNING AGREEMENT		
Receiving institution: Liverpool John Moores University		
Country: United Kingdom		
Course unit code	Course unit title	Number of ECTS credits *
(and page no. of the Information Pack) 6081TEF INTERNATIONAL MARKETING (24 credits)	(as indicated in the Information Pack) 1790044 Inglés III para Turismo (6) 1790046 Publicidad y Promoción Comercial del Turismo (6)	12
6079TEF TOURISM, HERITAGE AND CULTURE (24 credits)	1790037 Arte y Turismo Cultural (6) 1790050 Sociología del Turismo (6)	12
6078TEF CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN TOURISM & LEISURE (24 credits)	1790036 Antropología del Turismo y Gestión del Patrimonio Cultural Etnológico (6) 1790042 Gestión Integrada de la Calidad en el Turismo (6)	12
6080TEF ENTERPRISE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TOURISM (24 credits)	1790038 Control de Costes y Control Presupuestario en el Sector Turístico (6) 1790039 Creación de Empresas Turísticas (6)	12
6077TEF WORK RELATED LEARNING IN TOURISM (24 credits)	1790040 Derecho del Trabajo y Relaciones Laborales en las Empresas Turísticas (6) 1790041 Finanzas a Corto Plazo (6)	12
		60 ECTS credits
if necessary, continue the list on a separate sheet		
The courses are offered subject to their availability at the receiving institution		
* To convert JMU credit values to ECTS credit values, you must divide the JMU credits by 2 (e.g. 120 JMU credits = 60 ECTS credits)		

- **ANEXO 2:** ejemplo de un “Transcript of records”, concretamente del grado en *Tourism and Leisure management* por la LJMU.

Liverpool John Moores University Progress Transcript								
Date of Report issue: 02 June 2017								
Name	Maria Teresa Garcia Fernandez			Home School	Sports Studies, Leisure and Nutrition			
Date of Birth				Programme Title	Sports Studies, Leisure and Nutrition			
Student Number				Attendance Mode	Full Time			
Exchange Erasmus, progress to next level								
FHEQ Level Mixed : 120c attained (55%)								
Module Title	Mark	Grade	Cred	Atmpt	Assess Date	Component	Weight %	Comp Mark
WORK RELATED LEARNING IN TOURISM(6077TEF)	47	PASS	24	1st	JUN-2017	Portfolio	100	47
CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN TOURISM & LEISURE(6078TEF)	60	PASS	24	1st	JUN-2017	Essay under exam conditions	80	61
						Presentation	20	57
TOURISM, HERITAGE AND CULTURE(6079TEF)	50	PASS	24	1st	JUN-2017	Case Study (3000 Words)	100	50
ENTERPRISE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TOURISM(6080TEF)	57	PASS	24	1st	JUN-2017	Presentation	30	57
						Business Plan with Statement	70	57
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING(6081TEF)	60	PASS	24	1st	JUN-2017	Exam	70	60
						Group Presentation	30	60

- **ANEXO 3:** Listado de residencias o “Private halls” que propone la LJMU, a través de su página web. Contiene las características detalladas de cada una, como por ejemplo su precio por semana o por año.

10

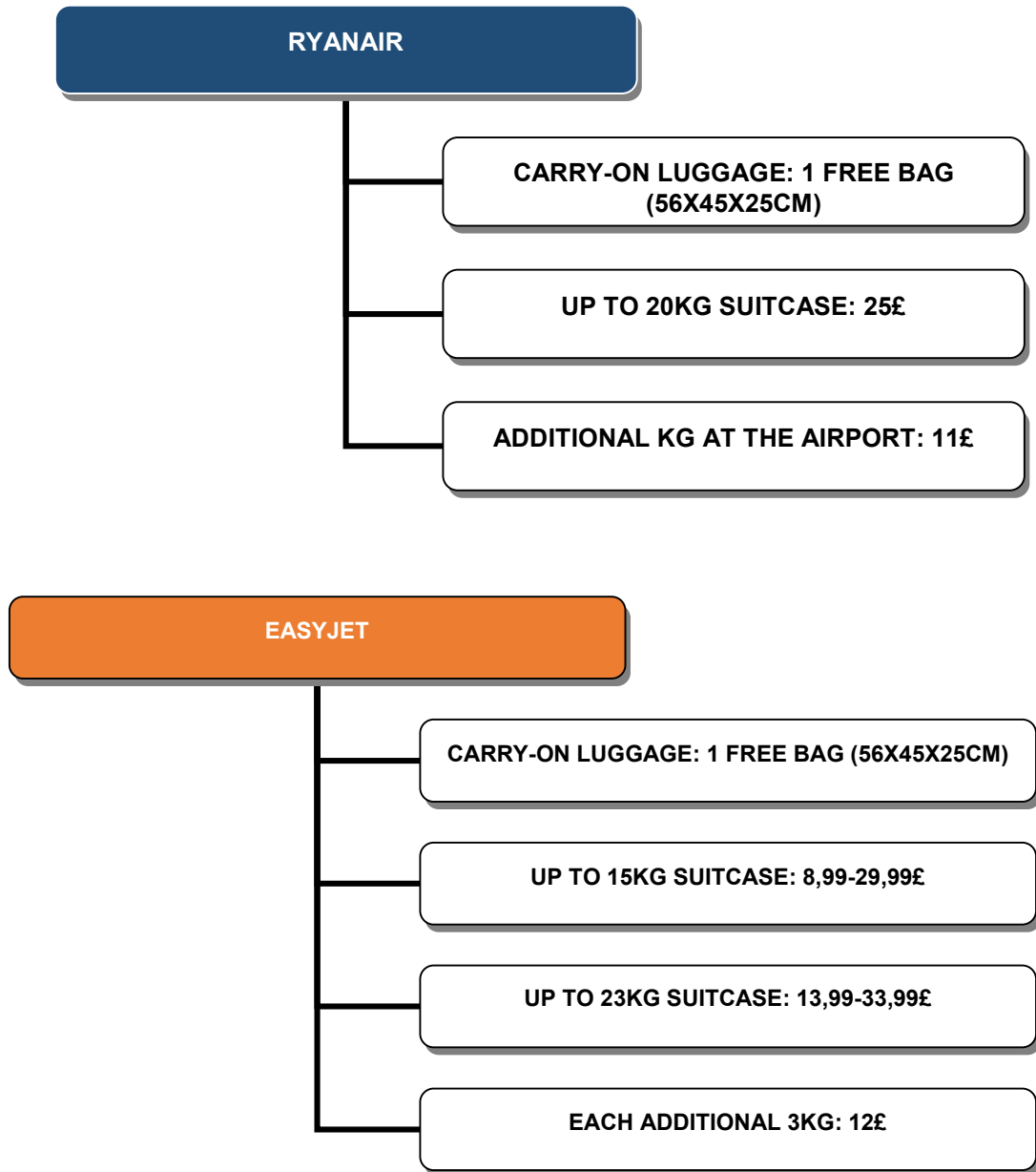
LJMU STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

	Vita Student	St. Luke's View	St. Andrew's Gardens	Marybone 1	Marybone 2 & 3	Liberty Gardens	Liberty Atlantic Point	Grenville Street
Postcode	L1 6DQ	L1 2SU	L3 5XA	L3 2BT	L3 2BT	L3 2EZ	L3 6LS	L1 5JR
Standard Contract (weeks)	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Weekly charge (£)	135.00 - 190.00	138.00	100.00 / 103.00 / 105.00 / 112.00	94.00	117.50	99.00 / 109.00	99.00	130.00
Annual charge (£)	5,670 - 7,980	5,796	4,200 / 4,326 / 4,410 / 4,704	3,948	4,935	4,158 / 4,578	4,158	5,460
Initial payment type	Deposit	Pre-payment	Deposit	Pre-payment	Pre-payment	Deposit	Deposit	Pre-payment
Initial payment (£)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Bathroom facilities	Studio	En-suite	Shared	Shared	En-suite	En-suite	En-suite	En-suite
TV provided in living area?	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Launderette on site?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gym facilities?	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Parking available?	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Annual cost of parking (£)	N/A	N/A	180	N/A	N/A	420	420	N/A

All information is correct at 29 January 2018. Please see website for most up to date information.

	Grand Central	The Glassworks	Europa	Cambridge Court	Byrom Point	The Arch	Albert Court	Agnes Jones House
Postcode	L3 5GA	L3 6DN	L6 1AH	L7 7JB	L3 2BE	L1 5DR	L3 8JD	L8 7JZ
Standard Contract (weeks)	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Weekly charge (£)	132.00 / 139.00 / 117.00 (*)	130.50 - 152.00 / 140.00 (*)	132.00	130.00	138.00	140.50 / 155.50 / 161.00 / 174.00 (*)	122.00 / 129.50 / 134.00	98.00
Annual charge (£)	5,544 / 5,838 / 4,914 (*)	5,481 - 6,384 / 5,880 (*)	5,544	5,460	5,796	5,901 / 6,510 / 6,762 / 7,308 (*)	5,124 / 5,439 / 5,628	4,116
Initial payment type	Pre-payment	Deposit	Deposit	Pre-payment	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit
Initial payment (£)	150	150	100	150	100	150	150	150
Bathroom facilities	En-suite & Shared (*)	En-suite & Studio (*)	En-suite	En-suite	En-suite	En-suite & Studio (*)	En-suite	Shared
TV provided in living area?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Launderette on site?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gym facilities?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Parking available?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Annual cost of parking (£)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	180

- **ANEXO 4:** Comparativa de elaboración propia entre las compañías aéreas Ryanair y Easyjet sobre sus respectivas políticas de equipaje online al reservar el billete. En el aeropuerto estas tarifas pueden cambiar.



- **ANEXO 5: Calendario académico para el curso 2017/18 en la Liverpool John Moores University.**

Year	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE									
2017	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2018	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2017																																
2018																																

