

# A Guide To Applying To The Best Universities In Europe

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## Introduction

When students are looking at universities overseas it is quite common for them to want to search out the best possible university according to the global league tables. We often hear students say that they would only consider going abroad for something that is better than what is on offer at British universities. This is a natural and understandable component of the decision-making process. However, it rarely gives the full story regarding the suitability of international degrees for British students or the feasibility of their actually being able to take up a place at one of these leading institutions.

The purpose of this guide is to give an overview of what is actually available at the best universities in Europe taught in the English language. For obvious reasons we have excluded the UK from our definition of Europe for the purpose of this exercise. We have concentrated on the Top 50 universities in the world that are neither British nor non-European.

We will address issues relating to the composition of the league tables themselves, give examples of specialist universities that are not included in the overall league tables but are still world-leading in their field and also provide an overview of higher education institutions that are excellent in some of the more popular vocational fields and therefore ineligible for inclusion in global rankings.

While issues relating to entry requirements, student experience and tuition fees will be mentioned where relevant to the feasibility of a particular course at a university we will not be dwelling on these in a wider context.

The global rank of universities is taken from The [Times Higher Education World University Rankings](#) in 2013-2014. The number of courses in English is taken from our own research in August 2014 and there may have been some additions or cancellations since then. Tuition fees are quoted for courses starting in September 2015.

Rank	University	Country	Global Rank	BA/BSc in English	Tuition Fees pa
1	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	14	0	
2	Karolinska Institute	Sweden	36	1	
3	Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne	Switzerland	37	0	
4	Ludwig Maximilian Universitaet Munich	Germany	55	0	
5	KU Leuven	Belgium	61	4	€ 610
6	Georg August Universitaet Goettingen	Germany	63	1	0
7	Ecole Normale Superiere Paris	France	65	0	
8	Leiden University	Netherlands	67	6	€1,951-4,000
9	University of Heidelberg	Germany	68	0	
10	Delft University of Technology	Netherlands	69	1	€ 1,951
11	Ecole Polytechnique	France	70	0	
12	Erasmus University	Netherlands	73	8	€1,951-4,000
13	University of Basel	Switzerland	74	0	
14	University of Utrecht	Netherlands	74	3	€1,951-4,000
15	Wageningen University	Netherlands	77	0	
16	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	83	4	€1,951-4,000
17	University of Ghent	Belgium	85	0	
18	Frei Universitaet Berlin	Germany	86	0	
19	Technische Universitaet Munich	Germany	87	0	
20	Humboldt Universitaet zu Berlin	Germany	94	0	
21	University of Groningen	Netherlands	98	24	€1,951-4,000
22	Maastricht University	Netherlands	98	10	€1,951-4,000
23	University of Helsinki	Finland	100	0	
24	Stockholm University	Sweden	103	2	0
25	Eindhoven University of Technology	Netherlands	106	8	€1,951-4,000
26	Uppsala University	Sweden	111	0	
27	Universite Paris-Sud	France	114	0	
28	KTH Sweden	Sweden	117	0	
29	Technical University of Denmark	Denmark	117	0	
30	University of Zurich	Switzerland	121	0	
31	Lund University	Sweden	123	5	0
32	University of Geneva	Switzerland	124	0	
33	RWTH Aachen	Germany	129	0	
34	Trinity College Dublin	Ireland	129	all	€ 3,000
35	Radboud University Nijmegen	Netherlands	130	2	€ 1,951
36	University of Lausanne	Switzerland	132	0	
37	Aarhus University	Denmark	138	8	€ 0
38	VU University Amsterdam	Netherlands	144	2	€ 1,951
39	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	150	0	
40	University of Freiberg	Germany	152	1	€ 0
41	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Germany	154	1	€14,000
42	University of Grenoble	France	155	0	
43	ENS Lyon	France	156	0	
44	University of Bern	Switzerland	157	0	
45	University College Dublin	Ireland	161	all	€ 3,000
46	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Spain	164	1	c.€1,500
47	University of Antwerp	Belgium	164	0	
48	University of Vienna	Austria	170	0	
49	University of Twente	Netherlands	170	6	€1,951-4,000
50	Free University of Brussels	Belgium	176	3	€ 12,000

Of the world's top 176 universities 50 are located in non-UK Europe (there are 26 British universities in the same range – Liverpool and UEA are roughly equivalent to Free University of Brussels). The other 100 universities in this range are predominantly based in North America and Australia with a small but increasing number in Asia.

The 50 European universities include 12 in the Netherlands, 9 in Germany, 7 in Switzerland, 5 in France, 4 each in Sweden and Belgium and 3 in Denmark. Only one Spanish university makes it into the top 50 and no Italian university is included.

Across 48 of the top 50 (we excluded Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin from this calculation) there are currently 101 Bachelor's degrees offered in English but these are not uniformly distributed. 74 of all Bachelors in English are on offer at 11 [Dutch universities](#) and of these, 24 are offered at one university alone – the [University of Groningen](#) (21). It is perhaps easy to see why this has been the most successful university recently in expanding its UK student population.

We often receive enquiries from students wishing to study in English in Germany, Switzerland and France, in particular. There are no Bachelor's degrees taught in English at any of the Swiss universities on this list and there are none on offer at any public university in France. While there has been some concern in Germany recently about the introduction of higher education in English, so far this relates entirely to courses at Master's level. At Bachelor's level there are only a handful of full degrees taught in English and one representative on our list is a liberal arts and sciences programme offered at University College Freiberg (part of University of Freiberg-40). The others are forestry at the University of Goettingen (6) and Mechanical Engineering at Carl Benz School of Engineering, a private offshoot of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (41).

The majority of the remaining Bachelor's degrees taught in English are offered at Danish and Swedish universities.

Of the 100 Bachelor's on offer the most common subjects are engineering, arts and humanities, business and economics. Eight of the programmes are Liberal Arts and Sciences degrees that naturally include a broader range of subjects within them and could appeal to a wider range of students. We will expand on subject possibilities later in this guide.

### **What do global rankings actually tell us?**

While there are some excellent opportunities available at the “best” European universities it is fair to say that it is not possible to find something taught in English for everyone. But even if it were, are these really the best universities for young British students? It is hard to argue that these rankings don't broadly point out which are the best universities from a purely academic perspective but there are certainly many factors that are important yet completely neglected by them. It is worth taking a moment to consider the methodology behind the rankings.

The Times Higher Education World University Rankings are composed of the following elements:

- Teaching: the learning environment (worth 30 per cent of the overall ranking score)
- Research: volume, income and reputation (worth 30 per cent)
- Citations: research influence (worth 30 per cent)
- Industry income: innovation (worth 2.5 per cent)
- International outlook: staff, students and research (worth 7.5 per cent).

There is no doubt that that these rankings have become more sophisticated in recent years but it is still clear that research output both in terms of volume and influence dominates the rankings. While this is obviously a main component of a university's reputation, when students are looking for the best learning environment it may not be the most important consideration; universities that specialise in research may not have the best approach to teaching although clearly there is crossover and "trickle down" advantages to studying in a university that is at the forefront in its field. However, these broad rankings could also disguise a weak department within an otherwise excellent university.

The criteria used to compile the teaching component of the ranking score do not relate to student satisfaction. They are, amongst others, proxy measures such as staff to student ratios, the ratio of doctoral to bachelor's students and the income of the university in proportion to the number of students it has. There is merit in all of these measures but they do not say much about the day-to-day experience of students on campus and British students would be well advised to reflect on this when using these rankings.

Student experience outside the classroom, rates of graduate employment etc. are not included in the methodology at present and it is hard to see how this could be added meaningfully when comparing universities across national borders.

The International Outlook portion of a university's score is interesting in that global collaboration, recruitment of international students and links between academics around the world are all signs of a healthy university in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This factor alone is a good enough reason for British students to think seriously about becoming more international.

We have focused on [Times Higher Education Global Rankings](#) because these are generally regarded to have the most solid methodology or are not exclusively based on research performance. Other rankings include:

- [Academic Ranking of World Universities](#)
- [QS World University Rankings](#)
- [US News Best Global Universities](#) (new in 2014 but US News has ranked US universities for 30 years)

To be fair to the compilers of these rankings, none of them would argue that they are sensible tools for undergraduates choosing where to study. This is not their sole purpose; any ranking should only ever be viewed as advisory at best when investigating undergraduate study options.

Other well-known weaknesses of such rankings are their inability to take small, specialist universities into consideration and their failure to include universities or colleges that may have excellent reputations for teaching standards but little if any research output. Examples of specialist universities that fall into this category are Universita Bocconi and Sciences Po. Higher education

institutions (HEI) that offer excellent teaching environments could include Dutch Universities of Applied Sciences or Swiss hotel schools. An example of an HEI that might fit into both of these categories would be Digipen Institute of Technology in Bilbao for computer game design (#3 in Princeton Review).

### **How likely are British students to gain a place at these top universities?**

Naturally every university and in some cases every degree will have their own entry requirements. We will address some of the peculiarities relating to particular subjects in the next sections. Here, I will attempt to summarise what I believe to be some good starting points when looking at good universities in general.

The 23 universities offering Bachelor's degrees in English are able to accept students with the same minimum academic standards necessary in the UK. In principle this is three A' level passes or 24 points on the International Baccalaureate. BTEC Level 3s are not equivalent to A' levels and would not be regarded as suitable for entry to any of the universities in this list. If students are capable of studying in the local language, these entry requirements are usually accurate for such courses as well.

While the minimum standard of entry is extremely low by the standards of offers made by equivalent British universities, most of the universities on this list will operate some form of selection over and above the minimum requirement. (Not every university does this for all courses meaning that there genuinely are courses at these universities that are accessible with EEE at A' level.)

There may be requirements for students to have A' levels in certain subjects. The German universities will require maths at A' or AS level depending on the subject to be studied. Swiss universities will insist on maths and a science. It is not unheard of for universities to require combinations of subjects that are unlikely and/or impossible for British students to have studied. One example of a university on this list is from Lund University (31), whose BSc in Physical Geography requires students to have A' levels in maths, physics, chemistry and biology but not geography.

The breadth of the International Baccalaureate means that it is more likely to satisfy the entry requirements of universities in all countries. The relatively narrow focus of A' levels can place British students at a disadvantage. The IB Organisation is also quite active in intervening whenever a university's entrance requirements seem to be impossible to achieve with the IB diploma.

Danish universities have very limited places for international students particularly in the arts, humanities and social sciences owing to government cutbacks. Students wishing to study here will need to have very good grades indeed.

Swedish universities can be difficult for A' level students to access without taking a gap year because A' level results are announced after the deadline for students starting university the following September. This can also present a theoretical problem in the Netherlands but in recent years most

universities have managed to find a way around this issue. It can still arise with admissions staff who are only familiar with Dutch government guidelines.

The Irish system is perhaps closest to the British way of using grades to determine access to university. However, there is one very big difference. Irish universities do not make offers in advance of results being announced. All that students will be given is an indication of the points required for access to a particular course but these can vary, particularly if there is a change in interest from one year to the next or students do better or worse than expected on the Irish Leaving Certificate. In our experience this makes subjects such as English at Trinity College Dublin (34) perhaps harder to access than UK equivalents but most other subjects (except medicine) should be accessible to suitably talented students.

The Dutch system contains an increasing amount of variety in its selection procedures. Until recently almost all courses were accessible with EEE without any additional scrutiny of a student's academic background. Increasingly, universities are being given the freedom to select their own students resulting in a sometimes bewildering array of assessment methods, including online tests, assessment centres and exams that must be taken at the university itself. Different courses at the same university can rely on different methods so it is difficult even to generalise about one institution. For courses where decentralised (ie. not controlled by the Dutch government) selection is possible the university has complete freedom to choose the most capable students to fill the limited number of places they have available. In general terms this would mean that students would be expected to have BBB or better for most degrees. Some will be higher. Often the most important part of a student's application will be their motivation letter (roughly equivalent to personal statement). Dutch universities are keen to see evidence that an applicant has thought about the implications of studying abroad and how they expect to benefit from the experience.

University Colleges at Dutch universities operate selection processes that are usually separate from those used by other courses. These are the most likely to include an interview as part of the process. Interviews are not common at any of the universities in the Top 50 that we know personally.

Personal statements are usually of no importance, prior work experience is rarely taken into consideration and I am not aware of any universities placing any explicit value on music exams etc.

We will cover some particular quirks for individual courses in later sections but in summary, we would suggest that students who would struggle to get into a "Russell Group" university would be best advised not to consider applying to the Top 50 universities. Their chances of being successful might be improved but the question of "What grades do I need?" should really be replaced with "Is this a good idea?" Entry requirements are only one factor in choosing a university; students need also to think about how they will cope with the academic workload and standard once they arrive at a university abroad.

### **What subjects are available in English at the best universities in Europe?**

In the remainder of this guide we will evaluate some of the options available at Top 50 universities but also give examples from universities that could be considered as equally good in their particular

fields of expertise. Wherever possible we will endeavour to use examples where we can actually assist with the application process.

### **Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine**

These subjects are by far the most popular choices for students looking abroad. We receive roughly 3,000 requests for information about medical courses abroad every year and in excess of 50,000 people per annum view our page on [studying medicine abroad](#). Is there any possibility for students denied a place in the UK to find one at the Top 50 universities abroad? The short answer is no, but then the excellence or otherwise of a university's medical teaching is not a significant component of global rankings (medical research on the other hand is one of the single most important factors). Universities with excellent medical faculties that fall just outside the top 50 and teach in English include Charles University in Prague and Università di Milano. Both universities are ranked between 250 and 300 according to the Times Higher Education Global Rankings. Entry requirements for each of these universities currently involves an entrance examination and competition means that students will have to perform very well to get a place.

There are two universities in the Netherlands where medicine is taught partly in English. Both [University of Groningen](#) (21) and [Maastricht University](#) (22) have BSc qualifications taught in English but these must be followed by 3-year MSc qualifications taught in Dutch. Places on these courses do exist for British students but there are very few who are successful.

Irish medical schools are almost impossible for British students to access as entry requirements are exceedingly high and students usually need a minimum of 4 A' levels with excellent grades.

Dentistry and Veterinary Medicine are not offered in English at any of the Top 50 universities. There are excellent opportunities in Europe but they are not to be found at these universities.

### **Arts & Humanities, Modern Foreign Languages**

There are a number of universities that offer courses in arts and humanities subjects, most notable KU Leuven in Belgium (4). This university offers Bachelor's degrees in philosophy and theology. Leiden University (8) has a number of humanities degrees and is introducing the only archaeology degree offered in English in continental Europe in 2015. Fine Arts is offered at Lund University (31) in Sweden. Several Dutch universities including Maastricht (22) and [Erasmus University](#) (12) offer courses in Arts, Culture and Media, which often enable students to develop their own bespoke curriculum.

The university with the most courses in the arts and humanities is [University of Groningen](#) (21) with degrees in [English Language & Culture](#), [American Studies](#) and [European Languages](#) amongst others.

History is not offered in English anywhere in Europe except at American Universities where it may be offered as a major. For students interested in European history, [Tilburg University](#) (just outside the Top 50) offers this a main focus within its [Liberal Arts & Sciences](#) degree. For students interested in British history, the best advice we can give is don't travel.

## Philosophy, Politics & Economics

A recent trend has seen continental European universities develop programmes that could be seen as similar to PPE degrees. In 2015 the University of Amsterdam (16) will introduce a BA in PPLE (politics, psychology, law and economics) and this is already proving attractive with British students.

PPE is an area where there are other suitable opportunities at universities that do not feature in the Top 50 because they are not comprehensive universities and only specialise in a narrow range of disciplines. The best example in this instance is [Sciences Po](#) in France. This university has an excellent reputation in the social sciences and now offers a number of English-taught degrees that include PPE within them. These degrees are based on particular regions of the world and we have seen a great deal of interest in their [Europe-North America programme](#) which can include a year studying in the USA as part of a three-year Bachelor's degree. Other programmes focus on [Africa](#), the [Middle East](#), [Latin American](#) and [Southeast Asia](#). The entry requirements for Sciences Po are a little opaque and all students will be interviewed prior to acceptance.

Also new in 2015 is a degree in [International Politics and Government](#) offered at [Universita Bocconi](#) in Milan, Italy. Bocconi has been teaching economics and finance in English since 2001 but this latest degree offers a slightly different focus for students looking to go into public administration or international relations.

Within the Top 50 in Europe, the Free University of Brussels' (50) private offshoot, [Vesalius College](#), also specialises in [international affairs](#).

All three of these universities are private and fees can be higher than at public universities. However, means testing and/or scholarships are available at all three. Within the public sector the [University of Groningen](#) (21) offers a degree in [International Relations & Organisation](#) and the [University of Twente](#) (49) offers [European Public Administration](#).

## Liberal Arts & Sciences

As European universities have started to develop courses taught in English, several of them have adopted the American model of the liberal arts rather than translate their existing qualifications into English. This offers British students something that they are unlikely to find at their home universities. It also offers them the chance to access US-style higher education at a much lower cost and a lot closer to home.

While the very nature of the liberal arts and sciences means that these degrees should be broad and include a wide range of subjects, there are still some very clear differences in their institutional focus. For example, [ATLAS](#) (Academy of Technology of Liberal Arts and Sciences) at [University of Twente](#) (49) is very much focussed on technology but is not a pure engineering degree. The aim of the course is to develop technologically able students with an appreciation of the social science, design and business dimensions of innovation. Entry requirements are maths, physics A' level and whatever else students happen to be interested in.



The liberal arts and sciences degrees offered at University College Utrecht and University College Roosevelt (both part of Utrecht University) are perhaps more focussed on the arts and social sciences. Leiden University College is also a strong contender for students interested in the social sciences, law etc.

The nature of these degrees mean that they will not be suitable for British students expecting to study only one subject at university. However, for students with a genuine interest in broadening their knowledge before going on to specialise at postgraduate level, degrees in the liberal arts and sciences might very well be the best option.

University Colleges offering degrees in LAS are the most likely to invite students to interview and the most selective will certainly be looking for AAB or above at A' level or 36+ on the IB.

There is one option to study liberal arts and sciences in Germany at University College Freiberg. At this time we do not have a great deal of experience of this programme but it has been developed in conjunction with University College Maastricht.

## **Engineering**

Engineering is one of the easiest subjects to find taught in English at Top 50 universities in Europe. Many of the best universities in the world specialise in this area and as an increasingly international profession, engineering is often offered in English. While leading German and Swiss universities do not teach anything in English at undergraduate level just yet (with the exception of the private Carl Benz School of Engineering, part of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology), there are countless opportunities for postgraduate study in these countries.

Options for Bachelor's degrees in engineering are most likely to be found in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. Aarhus University (37) and Lund University (31) have engineering degrees taught in English. In the Netherlands there are three specialist technical universities and all of them have some courses taught in English: Delft University of Technology (10) offers aeronautical engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology (21) specialises in computer science and industrial design engineering, and University of Twente (49) teaches electrical engineering and a number of other degrees that are multidisciplinary, such as creative technology and advanced technology.

More comprehensive Dutch universities also offer courses in engineering. These include [University of Groningen](#) (21) ([Chemical Engineering](#)), Maastricht University (22) (Knowledge Engineering) and [VU University Amsterdam](#) (38) (Computer Science).

Entry requirements for engineering will usually specify good A' level grades required in maths and physics and we have heard some universities suggest that British students struggle when they first arrive at Dutch universities.

## **Business & Economics**

Business and economics are also relatively easy to find at leading universities. If a university only offers one course in English there is a very high chance that it will be in international business.

Most of the leading universities will require maths A' level for economics degrees and either A' level or AS level for business degrees. Students who only have maths GCSE will find that their options are unlikely to include the best universities in Europe.

For business we would recommend [Rotterdam School of Management](#) at Erasmus University (12). Their [International Business Administration](#) degree has an excellent reputation but it is not suitable for all students. It is the only degree of which we are aware that includes no elective elements at all. Students are required to study all areas of business and not specialise in marketing, finance, HR etc. as might ordinarily be the case. RSM's philosophy is that specialisation takes place when students start their Master's degree.

There are opportunities to study both business and economics at University of Amsterdam, Erasmus University, [University of Groningen](#) (21), Maastricht University (22), University of Utrecht (14) and [Radboud University](#) (35). [Business](#) can be studied at [VU University Amsterdam](#) (38).

Outside the Netherlands there are options for business and/or economics at Stockholm University (22), Universitat Pompeu Fabru (46) and University of Copenhagen (39).

Other options that do not appear at Top 50 universities but are generally recognised to be of excellent quality include Tilburg University (often ranked #1 in the Netherlands for economics but not in the Top 50 European universities as a whole), [Universita Bocconi](#) (see PPE above) and Copenhagen Business School (currently very difficult to gain admission and excellent grades necessary).

We are also seeing an increase in double or even triple degrees offered in business that allow students to study not only in Europe but in other continents too. Perhaps the best example of this is the World Business Bachelor offered at Universita Bocconi, University of Southern California and Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

## **Law**

This is perhaps the most country-specific subject offered at leading universities; students of the law abroad will not be studying English law. We would still recommend an international legal degree to students who are planning to work in an international field. In a crowded marketplace for law graduates, differentiation from one's peers is perhaps more important here than in any other profession.

Because of the national nature of most law schools, there are very few options for studying law abroad at the Top 50 universities. [University of Groningen](#) (21) offers an LLB in [International & European Law](#), Maastricht University (22) an LLB in European Law and [Vesalius College](#) offers a [BA in International Law](#).

Elsewhere in Europe the only options for studying English in Europe are on offer in [Czech Republic](#), [Spain](#) and [Ireland](#), of course. The biggest law school in Ireland is at the private Griffith College Dublin.

### **Science and Mathematics**

In comparison with engineering or business, there are relatively few degrees offered in scientific subjects at Top 50 European universities.

Lund University in Sweden offers physics and mathematics in English, but this is the only university on our list with anything suitable except [University of Groningen](#) (21) and Maastricht University (22).

Groningen has the widest range of degrees in the sciences but even here it is not currently possible to study biology. [Maths](#), [physics](#), [chemistry](#), [astronomy](#), [artificial intelligence](#) are some of the BSc degrees currently on offer.

There are degrees available in Europe at universities that are not amongst the Top 50 but even here, students choices are likely to be limited in comparison with other subjects.

### **Hospitality & Tourism**

We include hospitality and tourism in this guide precisely because they are not subjects that one would expect to find at leading academic universities. How then should students find the best education without global rankings to fall back on? It is my intention to use hospitality and tourism as an example of where students should be looking if they are more interested in vocational education with a particular career goal in mind.

In the absence of academic rankings we believe students should consider factors such as wider industry reputation (there are industry rankings of hospitality programmes), opportunities to study internationally and work experience of real value.

There are a number of private institutions offering high quality, high cost education in this field, particularly in Switzerland. Perhaps the best-known examples are Glion and Les Roches and Ecole Hoteliere Lausanne. While these options are very well respected and can provide excellent connections into the hotel industry, tuition fees can be somewhat unaffordable.

We are seeing more students choosing Dutch Universities of Applied Sciences for the study of hospitality and tourism. [NHTV Breda](#) is generally recognised to be the best university for [hotel management](#) in the Netherlands and entry is extremely competitive. Assessment of students' aptitudes is used more than academic record, however. Another excellent example is [Stenden University of Applied Sciences](#) in Leeuwarden. They have their own 4\* hotel on campus and students are expected to spend at least 18 months of a 4 year degree studying or working overseas.

## Conclusion

We hope that this guide has provided you with a better overview of the reality of studying at leading European universities in the English language. While there are some excellent opportunities for many students we believe it is likely that in some fields, students will have to look beyond these particular universities and that this is by no means a bad idea.

Quality and reputation, not to mention recognition of European degrees, means that studying abroad is unlikely to be an inferior choice to staying at home. We believe students should consider international options as dispassionately as their British options but if they can see their way to a better education abroad, they should be encouraged to broaden their horizons. The benefits of studying abroad can certainly repay the investment in time taken to explore this growing world of possibility.

### For further information:

A Star Future provides an advisory and support service to British careers professionals. We can assist you with information about international higher education not only in Europe but around the world. Every year we visit approximately 250 schools and colleges, speaking to groups of Year 12 students and/or parents.

Please contact us at [info@astarfuture.co.uk](mailto:info@astarfuture.co.uk) if you would like to schedule a visit or if you have any queries with which we may be able to help you.

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