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Colchester royal grammar school sixth form prospectus

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Colchester Royal Grammar School (CRGS) is a grammar school in Colchester, Essex, founded in AD 1206[2] and granted two Royal Charters by Henry VIII (in 1539) and by Elizabeth I (in 1584). Admissions The main school buildings are located in the Lexden area of Colchester, with the school's playing fields located nearby on Queens Road / Athelstan Road. It is situated just south of Lexden Road (A1124) in the west of Colchester near Essex County Hospital. The Colchester Garrison is not far to the south. The school has achieved high results, often ranking in the top five schools nationally in A-level and GCSE league tables.[3] The school has around 700 pupils aged 11–18,[4] with girls admitted in the two upper years only. The school features extensive gardens, incorporating Gurney Benham House (named for a former Mayor of Colchester) and Elyanore House, as well as playing fields in Lexden. The school is officially a specialist science school,[4] and has recently built a new chemistry block. In April 2009, CRGS was awarded specialist status for language.[4] Academic The school is consistently placed within the top few state schools in the country for A-level results, being top school nationally by results in 2009 and 2010, and achieves similar success at GCSE.[5] In 2004, it was named as the top state school in the country by the BBC.[6] Headmaster Ken Jenkinson[7] has explained this success by saying that "although as a grammar school the academic success of our students is our principal priority, I tend to see the results as the by-product of an ethos where we encourage students to aim high in all that they do and approach challenges with confidence." [6] The school's success was recognised by Prime Minister Tony Blair who in 1999 invited the then headmaster of CRGS, Stewart Francis, among other heads of the country's top schools, to a meeting to discuss the improvement of education in Britain.[8] The school's 'value added' score is higher than the national average.[9] Subjects Subjects studied at the school are: Astronomy (GCSE only) Ancient Greek (from Year 8, choice between Ancient Greek and German) Art Biology (from Year 8) Business Studies (optional additional A level only) Chemistry (from Year 8) Classical Civilisation (A level only) Computing (from GCSE) Critical Thinking (optional A/AS level only) ICT (only to GCSE) Design & Technology Drama (Year 7 only, merges into English after that) Economics (A level only) General Studies (A level only) Geography Geology (optional GCSE only; students taught in a partnership at another local school) German (from Year 8, choice between Ancient Greek and German) History Latin Mathematics Music Physical Education (option to take examinations in at GCSE and A level) Physics (from Year 8) Politics (optional additional A level only) Religious Studies Science (year 7 only but with a single science GCSE qualification in year 9 and Additional Science offered at GCSE as an alternative to separate sciences) Spanish (A level only, but after school GCSE sessions are also offered) Statistics (GCSE only, by set) Classics CRGS offers Ancient Greek for GCSE and A-Level. Between 1994 and 2004 the Greek government funded teaching of the subject, in an effort to halt its decline in the United Kingdom state sector. This was the result of a pupil-led campaign following a decision by the governors to cease teaching the subject following financial difficulties caused by becoming a grant maintained school.[10][11] All students take Latin lessons for their first three years, and have the option of Ancient Greek in the second. The school was also the first in the country to teach Classical Civilisation at A Level, as the subject was drawn up at CRGS, indeed "arose from a conversation between Arthur Brown Head of Classic, and the Headmaster one afternoon in 1970." [12] Intake and classes Being a selective school, in the Consortium of Selective Schools in Essex ("CSSE"), entrants are required to pass the eleven plus exam. The eleven plus exam has a variable pass rate of 3% to 20% depending on the set of students[citation needed]. The new intake in year 7 consists of 96 pupils,[13] split into three classes of 32. The three forms are given the initials of 7C, 7R and 7G. At the end of the year, when pupils are asked to choose between Greek and German as a language, the groups of pupils are changed around. This changing around of forms continues until year 10, when students are placed in permanent forms for their GCSE courses, unless an express wish of a student, his parents or a teacher cause a particular student to be moved forms. However this is extremely rare. There is also a small intake of four students at age 13 (after Year 8)[13] to make four classes of roughly 25 (the fourth class taking the initial S). The sixth form has a separate admissions policy, and its forms are not labelled C, R, G and S but instead 12Aa where Aa is the two letter teacher code of the form tutor. All applicants must achieve 3 A grades and 2 B grades at GCSE to be accepted, whilst external applicants are subject to a competitive admissions process.[13] Facilities These school buildings, pictured in 1920, remain largely unchanged Classrooms and other buildings The school has the following facilities: Classrooms: English: 3 (+1) Modern Foreign Languages: 4 Mathematics: 3 (+3) Geography: 2 Religious Education: 1 ICT Suites: 4 (two of which sometimes used for lessons in Mathematics and a third used as a Lecture Room for lessons which require ICT work) Science Labs: 2 for each science, plus 3 others Technology Block, split into 5 rooms with two rooms complete with ICT facilities as well as a Food Technology room. Art Block, split into 2 rooms Classics and History Block (2 history rooms, 2 classics) Music/Drama Block (Elyanore House, detached from rest of school) Elyanore has 11 rooms, three on the ground floor, two on the middle floor, and 6 smaller rooms on the top floor for lessons/rehearsing Gurney Benham House (Sixth Form) 6 classrooms (2 Economics) Connexions (computer suite & careers library) Staff Offices Sixth Form Girls' Common Room Library Restaurant Takeaway Sixth Form Common Room Boarding Houses (Gilbert House and School House) (numbers in brackets show rooms that are shared between two subjects, e.g. English and Mathematics share a room) Boarding house One of CRGS's defining characteristics is its boarding house, which is home to 30 sixth form students predominantly from the Far East (most are from Hong Kong and occasionally from elsewhere in the European Union). The school is noted for the large number of overseas students, primarily from Asian countries, who come to the school in its sixth form and stay either at the boarding house or under the care of host families. It is felt by the school that as well as offering excellent opportunities for academic progress, life in the boarding house prepares the student for the future, when he or she is separated from their family and subject to the demands of university life. School houses The four school houses, named after past headmasters, are as follows[citation needed]: Named after William Dugard Head of House: Mr A Livingston Motto: Dieu Garde ([May] God protect [us]) Named after Samuel Harsnett Head of House: Miss H McFadden Motto: Perge (Forward) Named after Samuel Parr. Head of House: Mr R Heard Motto: Tout Prêt (All Prepared) Named after Percy Shaw Jeffrey Head of House: Mr N Murray Motto: Dex Aie ([May] God help [us]) The house competition occurs each year, with the shared winners of the 2010-11 competition being Shaw Jeffrey's and Harsnett's Awarding of points There is an annual house competition, with points awarded with reference to Houses' performances in various competitions, including:[citation needed] House Quiz (Junior, Middle School and Senior) Sport (Including rugby, cross country running, football, swimming gala, year eight cricket day, sports day, tug-o-war and hockey) Commendations (awarded on behaviour and work, counted at the end of the Autumn term and the Summer term) Song Competition (a recent event that has been running for the past few years, based on various themes (including Abba, Queen, the 1960s and boybands/girlbands) 24 hour famine (a recent event which has only been running for a few years and won by the house donating the most money) Shakespeare slam (new for 2007-2008 year) Points are distributed with the winners of each contest getting 4 points, the next house with 3, the next house with 2 and the losers with 1 point. The points are doubled for the Summer commendations and the Song Competition. At the end of the year the house with the most points wins the house trophy, Uniform Pupils in the main school wear a distinctive uniform comprising a purple blazer and tie with house badge, as well as a white shirt and black trousers and socks. Various 'custom' ties are available, recognising achievement or dedication to the school. Students in the Sixth Form do not wear the uniform, but must instead wear smart clothes, typically a suit.[14] The removal of the need to wear uniform in the Sixth Form happened in 1971 after a campaign by students.[citation needed] Until 1908 the school blazer had been green - but the same colour was adopted by other schools in the area. Wanting the school to be recognisable, the then Headmaster (Shaw Jeffrey) approached the main local tailor and asked what the most expensive dye was. Having been told that it was purple, he decreed it to be the colour used in future.[15] History Past headmaster Shaw Jeffrey attributed the founding of the school to two key people prior to the granting of its charters: Master John, Burgess of Colchester and later rector of Tendring, who founded the chantry of St Helen's Chapel in Colchester, in 1322, and Joseph Elianore, MP for Colchester in 1312 and later Bailiff of Colchester, who founded the chantry of St Mary's, Colchester, in 1348. With the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII, the Royal Charter of 1539 ensured revenues were granted to the bailiffs and commonality of Colchester on the condition that they founded a school; this was then enacted by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1585, on condition that at least £13 6s 8d be set aside annually for the schoolmaster. Revenue from other property was also granted, but this was later challenged in court during the reign of King William III, and the arrangements were legally reconfirmed. By 1750, under the stewardship of Philip Morant, these revenues were worth £45 per annum, as well as providing scholarships for two boys to go up to Cambridge University. The school was small and run mainly out of the headmaster's house for most of its early life, with only minor changes until 1852 when the "Big School" was built. At this time there was very little secondary education in this part of Essex, and difficulties were exacerbated through friction between the then headmaster of the school and the town's Corporation. Pupils numbers dropped although the school took in a few "parlour boarders" to prepare for Army or University entry. This changed with the appointment of Shaw Jeffrey to become headmaster in 1900.[16] He took over a school with 29 boarders, and barely any staff. Shaw Jeffrey's reforms rapidly turned the school about; he introduced day boys and a prep school, a cadet corps, orchestra, bugle band, school entertainments and theatrical performances. He was a national pioneer of the teaching of modern European languages through phonetics, employed language teachers from Germany and France, and set up arrangements for foreign study during holidays. He also founded the Old Colcestrian Society to reconnect the school with its old boys, with Councillor William Gurney Benham chairing its inaugural meeting on 23 June 1901. Acquisition of main school buildings The existing schoolhouse, circa 1908 The resulting academic success, scholarships and local goodwill that followed thus enabled Shaw Jeffrey to expand the school buildings, inspired by the designs of rival Ipswich and Earls Colne Grammar Schools. Firstly Mansfield House was bought in 1903 and renamed Gilbert House. In 1908 he convinced the Governors and local Education Board to expand the Big School and build a New School building for £4000 on land that was previously the kitchen gardens. This was designed by architects Newman, Jaques and Round, and was opened by Lord Rosebery with Colchester Corporation dignitaries in May 1910. In 1911 the school was gifted 12 acres (49,000 m²) of playing field, and opened tennis courts and a small rifle range. By 1912 numbers had grown to 144 pupils in the main school, split into four houses (School House, Parr's House - formerly North Town - Harsnett's House - formerly South Town - and Dugard's House[16]), and 169 younger boys in an attached preparatory school that the headmaster also started as a private venture. Pupils wore different colours on their house, until Shaw Jeffrey noted that the other local elementary schools were copying the colours. To confront this, he asked the local hotelier "what was the most expensive colour and most hard to get", and hence chose purple and gold, which established the colour of the school uniform. New buildings and expansion in the 1960s This growth continued through the world wars until, in 1947, under headmaster A S Mason, there were 700 boys, and five scholarships for pupils to pursue university education. An outdoor swimming pool was constructed in the 1920s[16] and remains in use. In 1966 Labour-controlled Colchester Borough Council put forward proposals to close the school and Colchester County High School and move to a comprehensive system[17] but this was rejected by Essex County Council.[18] The educational expansion of the 1960s allowed the construction of new classrooms and gym; but the scholarships were no longer required with the introduction of free university education. The 1960s buildings have mainly been replaced; a new art building was opened in 2003 and the technology block was upgraded. In 2006 a new extension to the science building was completed and two new chemistry laboratories were opened. In the late 1970s, under legal pressure from the Secretary of State for Education Shirley Williams, all counties with selective schools were made to submit plans to turn them into comprehensives or remove them from the state system. School pupils marched through the town centre in protest. The Labour Party led the 1979 election, Shirley Williams lost her seat and the relevant part of the Education Act was repealed. Essex County Council's plans were said to have been designed to delay the requirement until a change of government could remove the threat.[19] The school became grant maintained in the 1980s. Headmaster's house Until 2000[citation needed] the headmaster was entitled to a residence in the school grounds, but this has since been converted into extra classrooms and boarding facilities. As a result of this change, in 2001 the school was able to sell Lessenden House in Lexden Road (previously the residence of the boarding master).[20] Old Colcestrians An Old Colcestrian is a person who formerly attended the school. They are also known as "Old Boys". The Old Colcestrian Society of the School has over 1,200 members. Its objectives are to help members to stay in touch with each other and the school through a variety of events, to support the school and to support past and present students of the school with their studies and their careers. The society was founded during Shaw Jeffrey's term as headmaster. The society raises a cricket team who annually plays against the school's 1st XI. Some notable OCs include (by order of surname): James Acheson, Oscar-winning costume designer George Biddell Airy (1801–92), Astronomer Royal[21] Mike Baker, BBC journalist and BBCi Education Correspondent[22] William Gurney Benham (1859–1944), mayor of Colchester, author, and local notable Charles Benham (1860–1929), inventor of Benham's disc and published amateur scientist Dr Laurie Bristow, Ambassador to Azerbaijan from 2004-7 Peter Currell Brown, novelist David Clary, theoretical chemist and President of Magdalen College, Oxford,[23] and President from 2006-9 of the Royal Society of Chemistry Tim Congdon, economist and former member of the Treasury Panel of Independent Forecasters (the so-called "wise men") which advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer on economic policy[24] Nick Elam CMG, Ambassador to Luxembourg from 1994-8 John Eldred MP, an early MP for Harwich Edward Campbell Fisk (1924–77), principal trombonist in the Moscow State Orchestra[citation needed] Rev. Canon Prof. Leslie Francis, Professor of Religions and Education at the University of Warwick and Canon Theologian of Bangor Cathedral[25] Benjamin Furley, an early Quaker and founder of Towamencin Township, Pennsylvania in 1703 William Gilbert (1544–1603), physician to Queen Elizabeth I and King James I of England and natural philosopher Charles Gray (MP) (1696–1782), lawyer, antiquary, and MP for Colchester Paul Handley, Editor since 1995 of Church Times Francis Hauksbee (1660–1713), natural philosopher and scientist Robin Hewes, Finance Director (2000-2001) and then Chief Executive (2001) of the New Millennium Experience Company, worked as a civil servant and then for Lloyd's of London (nominated member of the Lloyd's of London#Council of Lloyd's (1993–1994); awarded Lloyds Silver Medal in 1996)[26] Sir Tom Hickenbotham (1903–1983), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Aden (1951–1956)[27] Nick Hodges, Chief Executive from 1993-9 of London International Group (became SSL International in 1999) Philip Jones, television sales executive - sold The Muppet Show to Australia[28] William St Lawrence, 12th Baron Howth, enrolled 1639. Colonel Richard Kemp CBE, best-selling author of "Attack State Red", an account of combat in Afghanistan, and former commander of British forces in Afghanistan Dr. Samuel Kinns (1826–1903), astronomer, Highbury New Park College and anti-evolutionary author[29] Prof Geoffrey Martin CBE, Keeper of Public Records at the Public Record Office William Miller, Courtauld Professor of Animal Husbandry from 1935-46 at the Royal Veterinary College Dr Jeremy Mynott, Chief Executive from 1999-2002 of Cambridge University Press, ornithologist, author. John Napier, Chairman since 2003 of RSA Insurance Group, and Aegis Group since 2008[30] Matthew Newcomen, nonconformist churchman [31] Philip Norrey, Chief Executive since 2006 of Devon County Council, and its Director of Education from 2003-6[32] Ven. Leonard Olyott (1926–2005), Archdeacon of Taunton (1977–1992), then Archdeacon Emeritus[33] Prof Robin Osborne, Professor of Ancient History since 2001 at the University of Cambridge Louis Pegler (1852–1927), surgeon and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Vice-President of Laryngological Section of that organisation; collection of fossil plants donated to the Natural History Museum[34] Prof John Percival OBE (1937–2007), Professor and Head of School of History from 1988-96 at Cardiff University Maj-Gen Sir Farndale Phillips CBE CB (1905–1961), Commander from 1951-2 of 3 Commando Brigade, and Chief of Amphibious Warfare from 1954-7 Jan Pinkava, film director and writer[35] John Pluthero, Executive Chairman since 2006 of Cable & Wireless, Chief Executive from 2002-5 of Energis, and founder of Freeserve plc and its Chief Executive from 1998–2002 William Samuel Powell (1717–75), Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay RN (1883–1945), commanded the 1940 evacuation from Dunkirk Kenneth Riches (1908–1999), Anglican Bishop Andrew Sanger, travel writer P.E.G. 'Gerry' Sayer, first British person to fly a jet aircraft[citation needed] David Sexton, Literary Editor since 1997 of the Evening Standard[36] William Ashwell Shenstone (1850–1908), chemist and schoolmaster David Smith, rugby player for Northampton Saints Giles Smith, Guardian writer[citation needed] Paul Smith, Chief Executive since 2006 of Swansea Council, and Gloucester City Council from 2001-6 Albert Charles Sparrow (1925–2005), leading member of the Chancery Bar with a strong interest in archaeology which led to his campaign for reform of Treasure Trove [37] Andrew Strathern, Andrew Mellon Professor of Anthropology since 1987 at the University of Pittsburgh[38] John Sutherland (author), Emeritus Lord Northcliffe Professor of Modern English Literature at University College London Derek Murray Wyatt, Labour MP for Sittingbourne and Sheppey[39] from 1997 to 2010 Peter Snow (1940 -), President, The Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport in New Zealand (2007–2009)and Chair Mission to Seafarers, Wellington, Melvin Jones Fellow (Lions Clubs International Foundation). School song The school song greatly resembles that of The Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells, with Shaw Jeffrey writing the lyrics to both. It was introduced within his first year at the school and remains sung today, though infrequently, picking up on themes such as the Tudor history of the school and the popularity of the Old Colcestrian (OC) society. Carmen Colcestrisene by Shaw Jeffrey First Verse: Now hands about for Colchester And sing a rousing chorus In praise of all our comrades here And those who went before us. For to this lay all hearts beat true; The loyal hearts that love us; So fortune fend each absent friend While there's a sun above us. Chorus: Sing! boys, sing! Floreat Sodalitas Little matter, well or ill, Sentiment is more than skill; Sing together with a will Floreat Sodalitas 'as Colcestrisensis Second Verse: By mullioned panes the ivy climbs, On Tudor masks and faces. So memory adds an evergreen To well remembered places. And grave OC's still dream besides Of days long since departed; And some have expiated crimes For which their backs have smarted! Chorus Third Verse: Tradition gives us pride of birth, Brave hearts and gentle manners. For we are sons of men who marched Beneath the Tudor banners! So as we pass the torch along Aglow with high endeavour, One kindly mother we acclaim That she may stand for ever. An alternative chorus and third verse were provided in the first issue of the old series of The Colcestrian which also explained that the "Tudor masks and faces" referred to the busts of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I in the mullions of the entrance to Big School (now the Library). The chorus had "Vivat Academia/Demia Majorum" in place of the "Floreat Sodalitas" refrain. The third verse was almost entirely different and was closer to that of The Skinners' School. Then here's a toast before we part, To Henry's old Foundation And may its friends be stout of heart To win your approbation. So we will pledge our noble selves To use our best endeavour That, as the merry world goes round, Our school may stand for ever. See also List of headmasters at Colchester Royal Grammar School References ^ Colchester Royal Grammar School website Staff ^ Colchester School Publication (1897). Register of the Scholars Admitted to Colchester School, 1637-1740. ^ Top A-level results 2007 (One case!), BBC. Retrieved 3 July 2009. ^ a b c Colchester Royal Grammar School. Ofsted. Retrieved 29 July 2009. ^ Colchester Royal Grammar School. BBC tables 2004. ^ a b The best and worst results. BBC. 15 January 2004. Retrieved 29 July 2009. ^ Interview with Ken Jenkinson, Guardian, September 2003 ^ Blair learns from headteachers. BBC. 9 February 1999. ^ BBC School League Tables. Retrieved December 14, 2008. ^ Ben Preston (Feb 05, 1966). "Budget cut forces Gred off timetable". The Times (London): p. 5. Retrieved 02 Jun 2011. ^ Ben Preston (Sep 19, 1966). 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