

The relevance of FE development in England since 1945 to present concerns

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The reputation of English further education: understanding the evolution of the sector (1944-1996)

Case-study sites

Fieldwork sources

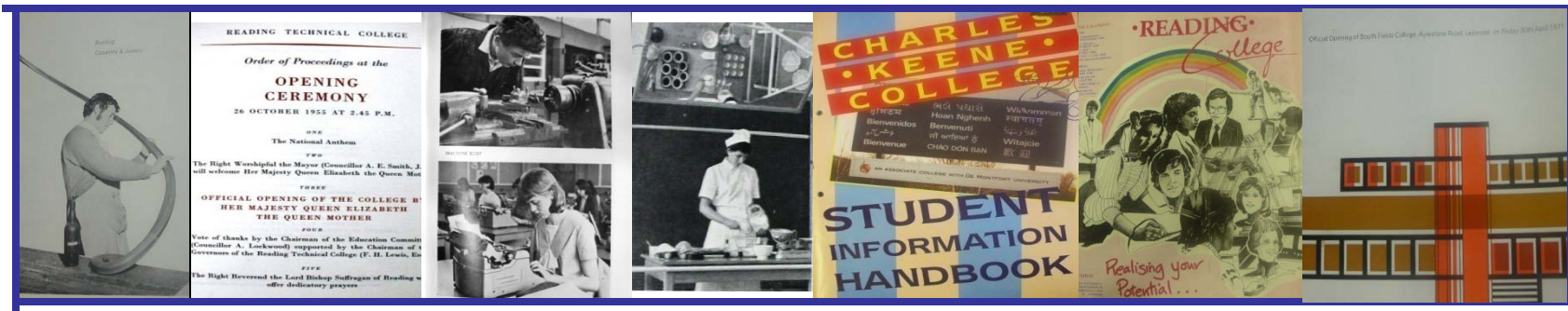


A) In the locations:

**oral history
interviews,
documentary
evidence**

B) Sector-based:

**interviews with
selected 'opinion
formers'**



Some issues and patterns emerging from the data

Colleges' roots: embeddedness in their community achieved through educational and other forms of local engagement

Widening participation: changing the composition of the body of learners to include a broader section of the community

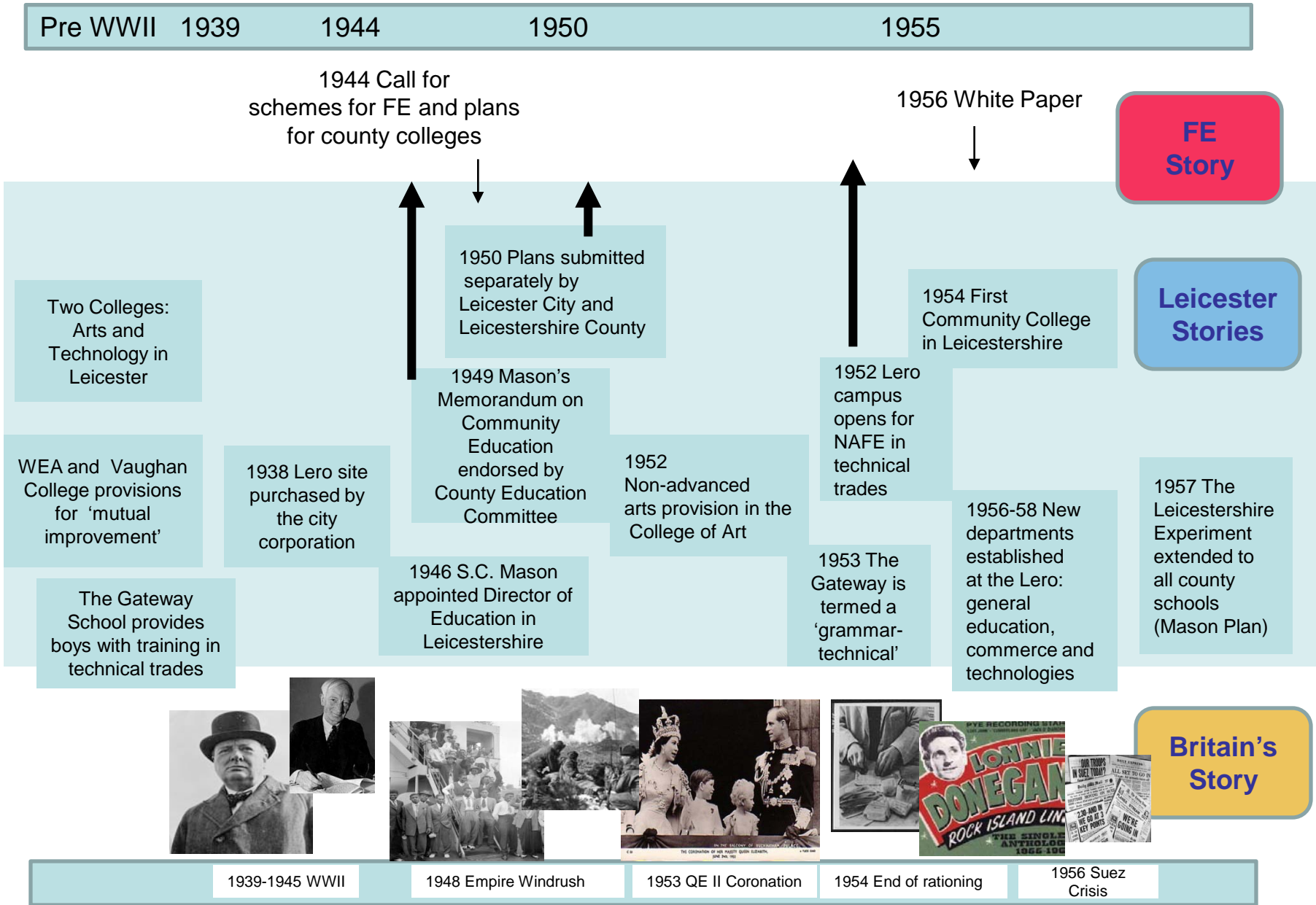
Routines and practices in colleges

Forms of governance over colleges

Professionalism and the workforce

Timelines depicting FE narratives in each locality, as seen in parallel with developments across the sector

Leicester case-study timeline from 1945~1995



1959 1960 1965 1970 1973

1959 Crowther Report



1964 Industrial Training Act (ITBs)

1963 CATS



1969 Redcliffe Maud Report on local government



1970 1st Tertiary College

1965 Comprehensive Schooling: Circular 10/65



1972 TOPS

1973 Employment & Training Act



FE Story

1961 Charles Keene campus opened (Lero site) by Sir David Eccles



1962 HMI Inspection recommended Charles Keene be split from the main College of Technology

1968 South Fields College established



1971 First principal of South Fields The new build campus opened its doors

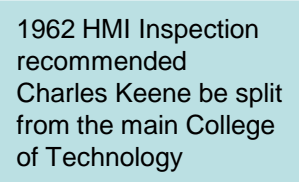


Leicester Stories

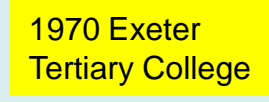
1970 Exeter Tertiary College

1973 onwards- Colleges' annexes moved to South Fields campus

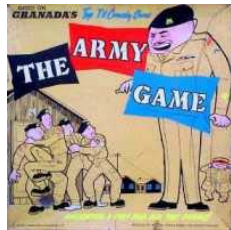
1959 Gateway School leads in developing STS



1969 City of Leicester Polytechnic established



1972 City of Leicester receives influx of migrants



Britain's Story

1960 End of National Service

1963 'The white heat of technology'

1972 Ugandan Asian Crisis

1973 OPEC Crisis

1955 1960 1965 1970 1975

1956 White Paper
1959 Crowther Report

1964 Industrial Training Act

1970 1st Tertiary College

1974 Manpower Services Commission

Migration

During the late 1940s, migrants arrived in the UK as a result of resettlement. In the case of Leicester a substantial group of Polish settled in the town along with Latvians and Ukrainians who had been 'displaced persons'. A majority of Caribbean migrants arrived in the 1950s followed by arrivals from the Indian sub-continent. This was encouraged owing to the post-war labour shortage in certain sectors of the UK economy. The Ugandan Asian Crisis occurred in 1972.

Links to:

- BBC 'On this day'
- New Statesman commentary

Discussion points:

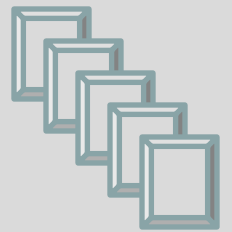
- Community focus
- Regional population change & migration

[Link to discussion](#)

[External link](#)

1957 Leicester Experiment
1957 Ugandan Asian Crisis
1957 provision in the Colleges of Art & Technology

1974 Manpower Services Commission re-organised



1956 Suez Crisis



1963 The Beatles



1966 World Cup



1972 Ugandan Asians crisis

1955 1960 1965 1970 1975

1974 1980 1985 1990 1996

1974 Manpower Services Commission 1976 WEP and YES 1983 YTS 1990 YT 1995 aMAs

1974 Leicestershire county re-organised

1978 YOP and STEP

1987 MSC re-branded the Training Agency

1992 H & FE Act
1993 Incorporation

FE Story

1974 ROSLA

1982 TVEI announced

1988 LMS

1990 TECs opened

1993 FEFC

1978 Industrial Language Unit and Access programmes at Charles Keene

1986 First Equal Opportunities Policy at CKC

Leicester Stories

1974 Both colleges, CKC and SF fall under Leicestershire LEA

1977 First principal at Charles Keene retires.
1978 Second appointed

1984 Third principal appointed to CKC

1990 Third principal appointed to South Fields

1996 Merger discussions between the two FE colleges

1977 Gateway School becomes a sixth form college

1980 Wyvern Centre Inner Cities Renewal Programme CKC

1983 Second principal appointed to South Fields

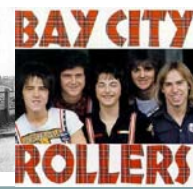
1993 Following incorporation fierce competition between the two GFECs and city sixth forms

1974 City of Leicester keeps its 6th Form provision

1979- Matrix management structure introduced to CKC

1982/3 Colleges respond to MSC programmes working with LEA

Britain's Story



1974 3 Day Week

1978-79 Winter of Discontent

1984 Miners' Strike

1990 Poll Tax

1997 New Labour

Post war FE in Leicester: why does it matter now?(1)

How the local impacts on the national FE story: the case of Leicester

- 1949 Leicestershire's Director of Education submits plans for reforming schooling >18 years (The Mason Plan)
- 1950 The Plan for FE and county colleges submitted by the local education authority
- 1952 The Leicester College of Technology separates AFE from NAFE and opens the new Lero site
- 1950s Collaboration between FE and a strong Technical Grammar School
- 1960-62 Major study of young school leavers in Leicester
- 1968-69 AFE accorded tertiary status as Leicester Polytechnic; remaining NAFE transferred to a purpose-built second FE college
- 1972 Ugandan Asian crisis: onset of major social and spatial change
- 1980s Increase in inter-college competition; blurring of former vocational delineation
- 1986 The first equal opportunities policy is developed and issued by the principal (CKC)
- 1988 & 1993 Incorporation of the polytechnic and the local colleges

Post war FE in Leicester: why does it matter now? (2)

Eras:

- Austerity and planning (1939-1956)
- 'Golden age' (1956-72): local autonomy; local responsiveness; developing ideals of service; economic growth; enhanced local traditions /relationships; arduous and complex ladder of attainment
- Dislocation and change (1972-83): economic decline; demographic change; new social realities; onset of 'access' (shorter ladder of attainment)
- Nationalisation and commodification of FE (1983-2010): 'schemes'; national skills planning; quagocracy
- Austerity and a new localism (2010)? Fewer larger colleges? increased local responsiveness? some limited experimentation within market structures?

Post war FE in Leicester: why does it matter now?(3)

The emerging policy climate, professionalism and austerity: opportunities under 'new localism?'

- Which, if any, elements apparent in the Golden Age or Dislocation and Change eras may re-emerge, alongside forces of nationalisation and commodification that have been operating since the 1980s?

Eg. Practice set in the context of factors such as: economic stringency; responsiveness to the needs of local communities; continuing demands for accountability and flexibility