



Mobility

2th to 9th May 2019
Sant Feliu de Llobregat- SPAIN

ERASMUS+

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO



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COUNTRIES: SPAIN,
ENGLAND, FRANCE

Thursday, May 2nd :

We arrived at Marti Dot school at 3.30 p.m. and were welcomed by the partner teachers and the Spanish students. They presented their school and the itinerary of the week in the school auditorium. Then we were all invited to share a snack prepared by the students from the vocational section of the school. The afternoon ended with the visit of Marti Dot school and ball games on the school sports ground. At 6 p.m., the Spanish families picked up the British and French students.



Sant Feliu Llobregat

Friday, May 3rd

At 8 a.m., we all gathered together in the school auditorium and were welcomed by the school Principal who gave us more information about the school, its specificities and objectives. She insisted upon the importance of Erasmus+ programmes, their benefits both in the school and outside, how they can help students gain international and intercultural competencies, new skills as well as cultural awareness and open-mindedness, increase motivation to learn and enhance self-confidence.

Mrs Esther Gil then presented in English the different activities of the week, their aims and the tasks that were to be carried out by the students during the visits.

At 9.00 a.m, we left the school and started a tour of the city of Sant Feliu de Llobregat. We first saw the cathedral, then we walked through Parc Nadal. After that, we visited Palau Falguera and the educational gourmet restaurant of Marti Dot school, which occupies part of the premises.

The students each had a booklet and had to answer some questions about the different places.

Later, we visited Casal del Joves (youth Centre) which opened in October 2018 and offers activities for young people after school (music, drama, dance, etc...)

Then we went to La Nau (part of the premises of the Local Council) where are stored cultural elements for the most important festivals in the city, for example Fiesta de tardor (festival of fire) in October.

That visit was followed by a reception at the Town Hall. The mayor of the city of Sant Feliu de Llobregat welcomed us and made a short friendly speech in three different languages. We were shown videos of the "Festes de Primavera" (annual exhibition of roses at Palau Falguera).

The lunch we were offered at the Town Hall had been prepared by the students from the vocational section of Marti Dot School.



Museu Agbar de les Aigües

In the afternoon, we took a train to get to Cornellà de Llobregat in order to visit the Museu Agbar de les Aigües (water museum).

The modernist building of the museum was erected at the beginning of the 20th century and is a fresh water pumping station and an anchor point on the [European Route of Industrial Heritage](#). The plant was designed to raise water from the Llobregat aquifer. The museum interprets water and its properties, the history of water extraction and distribution. On site there is lots of machinery including the 1909 stationary steam engines used for power generation.

The students were led to realise how water is a precious resource, especially in the Barcelona region where rainfall is irregular and the resources low for such a big conurbation. Thanks to various campaigns and actions among the population, in the last years the global consumption of water has been reduced notably (since 1999 the population have reduced 13.25 % home water consumption)

At the end of the visit, the students were given the answers to the questionnaire and could ask more questions about the place and water resources issues.

Torreblanca Park

Saturday, May 4th

Most of the the pupils went to Torreblanca Park. Divided in groups of 4 (2 French students and 2 Spanish students), they were given a map and the description of some trees, which they had to spot in the park. They were asked to take 4 to 10 selfies in front of them. The best creative selfie received a price in the end. The Torreblanca Park is located in the municipalities of Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Sant Just Desvern and Sant Joan Despí and has an area of 10 hectares. It is famous for its varieties of roses (there is an International festival of roses in Sant Feliu de Llobregat at the beginning of May). Pere Dot was the first who tried to collect roses and was invited all over the world.

Pupils explored different parts of the garden, for example the windmill which pumps the water from the land for the local city. On the square on Sundays there is a market where local productions are sold.

A temple stands at the top of a hill at the place where the Romans organized animal sacrifices to thank the gods.

After an explanation and visit of the park, the pupils enjoyed taking selfies and trying to find the different trees. It was a good relaxing time and they had the opportunity to communicate and practise their English.

The activities ended at 1p.m.

Week end in family

Sunday, May 5th

The students spent the day with the families and shared their activities. They were able to discover the Spanish way of life and the entertainment facilities in the area.

Drinkable Water Treatment

Monday, May 6th

The day started at 8 p.m. with a walk along the river Llobregat to the drinkable water treatment plant in Sant Joan Despi. The Spanish teacher gave some information about the landscape and the river that was used as an open air sewer system and where in the past all the local industries would dump their waste.

We arrived at the plant at 9.30 a.m. The drinkable water treatment plant in Sant Joan Despi was established in 1955, when the population of Barcelona started to demand more water. Its capacity was increased in 1992 for the Olympics.

The students discovered the rather complex depuration system.

First, the water is captured from the river Llobregat and transported to the silting chambers.

Then the different stages of the process are:

- decantation.
- sand filtration.
- ozonation and filtration through granular activated carbon (process A).
- Ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and remineralization (process B).
- deposits of treated water (A and B mixed again).
- stabilization and post chlorination.
- final distribution.



Barcelona

At 11.00 a.m., a coach took us to Barcelona City Centre. The first stop was at the Cuitadella Park where the students were able to have their lunch and relax. It was the first place to be specifically designed as a public park in the city of Barcelona.

Then we walked through the city to the Gothic Quarter of Barcelona, which is the centre of the old city of [Barcelona](#). It stretches from [La Rambla](#) to [Via Laietana](#), and from the [Mediterranean](#) seafront to the [Ronda de Sant Pere](#). The quarter encompasses the oldest parts of the city of Barcelona, and includes the remains of the city's [Roman](#) wall and several notable [medieval](#) landmarks. The *Barri Gòtic* retains a labyrinthine street plan, with many small streets opening out into [squares](#). We saw the Cathedral of the Holy Cross and Saint Eulalia, the Roman and Medieval walls and the Plaça de Sant Jaume, which is the administrative heart of both the city and surrounding [Catalonia](#). The [Palace](#) of the [Generalitat of Catalonia](#) and the City Hall are located on the square, facing each other.

Zone of Hope Virtual

The afternoon ended at the "Zone of Hope" in the Gothic Quarter of Barcelona (Carrer des Arcs 5). The Zone of Hope, a project created by Aigues de Barcelona, make you travel in time to the years 2038, 2068 and 2093.

This project is specifically centred on climate change. It is about raising awareness of the importance of climate change and what can happen to the world if we do not start taking care of it.

We were equipped with what is like a backpack with batteries, sensors for the hands and ankles and glasses and helmet. Suddenly we became avatars, transported into another world: the virtual world. We experienced the melting of the Arctic, a flood in Barcelona and desertification in the Baells reservoir, in the Pre-Pyrenees.

After that incredible experience, the students were asked to give their feelings and impressions about the future and were led to think of gestures they could make in their everyday life to reduce their impact on the environment.

Make my school ecological

Tuesday, May 7th

At 8.15 a.m., the students met in the school auditorium and were shown a video presenting the environmental issues in the Barcelona region and more generally on the planet. The aim of the video was to raise awareness and increase sense of responsibility in each of them.

Mrs Esther Gil explained that Marti Dot School would like to obtain a green label certification from the national authorities. She asked the students to split into groups (mixed groups), walk around the school paying attention to the positive actions already taken and also to every detail that could be altered to make the school greener. They had to imagine solutions to the possible problems. She also asked them to give examples of what is done in the French and English partner schools as far as environmental issues are concerned.

The activity started and the students took part actively in the survey.

At 9.00 a.m., the groups were given a room and with the help of other students from the school they created posters about their results. When they had finished, they showed their posters to the other groups and made an oral presentation, providing details about the problems found and suggesting solutions, comparing with what is done in their own schools abroad and also highlighting the positive actions already taken in the school.



CRAM Save Animals

At 11.00 a.m., a coach took us to the CRAM at El Prat de Llobregat. CRAM Foundation is an organization dedicated to the protection of the environment and the species that inhabit it. Its main activity is the clinic and rescue of endangered marine species, which will later be reintroduced to the wild. The Foundation also carries out different lines of work in conservation investigation and education, all accompanied by social awareness campaigns on the state of the marine environment and its problems. The clinic building is newly built and placed in the existing pool area. It consists of indoor and outdoor spaces extended on a surface of more than 10.000 m², where the task of healing and care of the turtles, dolphins and birds are performed.

The students were divided into two groups who swapped activities after about one hour.

First, the pupils visited part of the rehabilitation centre. They were given information about the staff of the centre, the animals that are rescued and the causes of their injuries.

Then, they took part in an environmental workshop. They were given a bag and tweezers and they were allotted a part of the beach (either near the vegetation, or near the sea, or in between). They had to pick up everything that was not natural in a 3X3 m square and collect them in their bags.

When they had finished collecting the waste on the beach, the students went back to the centre, identified, counted, analyzed the picked up samples. The results were compiled on a table for each group.

The pupils tried to figure out the origin of the waste and its impact on the sea animals and the food chain. A discussion followed on the problem of the discharge of plastic at sea, on the necessity to reduce its consumption in our everyday life.

Llobregat Delta

From 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., the students had their lunch on the beach and most of them went swimming in the sea.

Making sure we had left no rubbish on the sand, we went to the Llobregat Delta to get an overview of the fauna and flora in the area. We had a walk on the paths and were able to watch the birds either from the watch towers or from prepared bird hides. The students were given documents and they had to tick the animals and/ or plants they had spotted along the way.

The day activities ended at 6 p.m. when we came back to Marti Dot School.



Workshops

Wednesday, May 8th

In the morning, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., the students were divided into two rotating groups. There were 4 different workshops, based on the environment.

The first one was about making music with instruments made from recycled materials. The music teacher helped the students identify and reproduce some rhythms and create a small performance. In the second workshop, the pupils had to follow the instructions in English and make some soap with the help of the American assistant, Cindy.

The third workshop led us to the community gardens. The land, which used to be waste land, belongs to the municipality of Sant Feliu and is now being reclaimed. A social association is in charge of the rehabilitation programme. Part of the land is allotted to people who are experiencing social difficulties to help them grow their own food, develop new skills and boost self-esteem. They also have to give some time for the other part of garden, which is cultivated for the community. They grow organically seasonal varieties from the region and cuisine workshops are organised for the members of the association. The students then visited the gardens and had to identify the flowers and vegetables. They also prepared the soil and planted lettuce.



The next workshop was in the restaurant and its kitchens. We had the opportunity to see the students who are on a vocational course in the school training to be waiters or waitresses or cooks. For hygiene reasons, we had to don a special outfit to visit the restaurant kitchens. The students were very interested in the visit.

Finally, we visited the school gardens where volunteers try to grow vegetables and flowers.

The teacher asked the group if they had any ideas on how to improve the garden and make the school more environmentally friendly.



Camp Nou Barça

In the afternoon, after lunch, we went to Barcelona by bus to visit **Camp Nou**, the home stadium of [FC Barcelona](#) since its completion in 1957. With a seating capacity of 99,354, it is the [largest stadium in Spain](#) and [Europe](#), and the [third largest football stadium in the world](#) in capacity. It has hosted two [European Cup/Champions League finals](#) in [1989](#) and [1999](#), two [UEFA Cup Winners' Cup](#) finals, four [Inter-Cities Fairs Cup](#) final games, five [UEFA Super Cup](#) final games, four [Copa del Rey](#) finals, two [Copa de la Liga](#) final games, twenty-one [Supercopa de España](#) final games, five matches including the opening game of the [1982 FIFA World Cup](#), two out of four matches at the [1964 European Nations' Cup](#) and the [football competition final](#) at the [1992 Summer Olympics](#).

Camp Nou has been used for various purposes other than football, often hosting major concerts.



The museum was inaugurated on 24 September 1984. The first section includes a collection of photos, documents and trophies detailing the club's history on an interactive glass wall, allowing visitors to touch the screens and see information wall. The second section is a private art collection on permanent display at the museum which exhibits works by local artists such as [Dalí](#), [Miró](#) and [Tàpies](#). In the third section, the *Futbolart Collection* displays football memorabilia from the club including a trophy-room with every trophy, or a replica, that the club has won.

The pupils and especially football fans were very excited and impressed by that visit.

From 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m., a farewell party was organised in the school. The students had fun, under the supervision of their parents and teachers. We all shared the food brought by the parents and had the opportunity to talk with the families.

Thursday, May 9th

The students had to say goodbye to their Spanish correspondents now become friends.

At 7 a.m., we left Marti Dot school for Barcelona airport. This week was a great experience for everybody. The itinerary was very rich and the activities both educational and varied. General knowledge was improved and a great number of skills were developed during the stay, including language skills. We all had the opportunity to meet committed, dedicated and generous people, totally in keeping with the spirit of Erasmus+ programmes.



Erasmus+

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