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Great trips with Dusemond.

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

London's South Bank...

is one of the most important entertainment and commercial districts of London. This walking tour is based on the most important landmarks of this area which illustrate its growth and development. London is incredibly busy in the summer so it is important to take your time, watch out for traffic, cross at pedestrian crossings and take lots of regular headcounts. Enjoy and explore South Bank for yourself and remember to have a good time!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL INFO

What to do if..?

If there is a problem, call your AM

Time management...?

Make sure you are aware of the timings to ensure you return to the centre on time, this also means keeping your AM informed on your progress.

Emergency number...?

Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre

Be mindful...?

Be mindful that this is a tourist hotspot, especially during the holidays, keep an eye out for big crowds, traffic and unfortunately, pick pockets who will be on the look out for tourists.

Make sure...?

you take lots of photos and have fun!

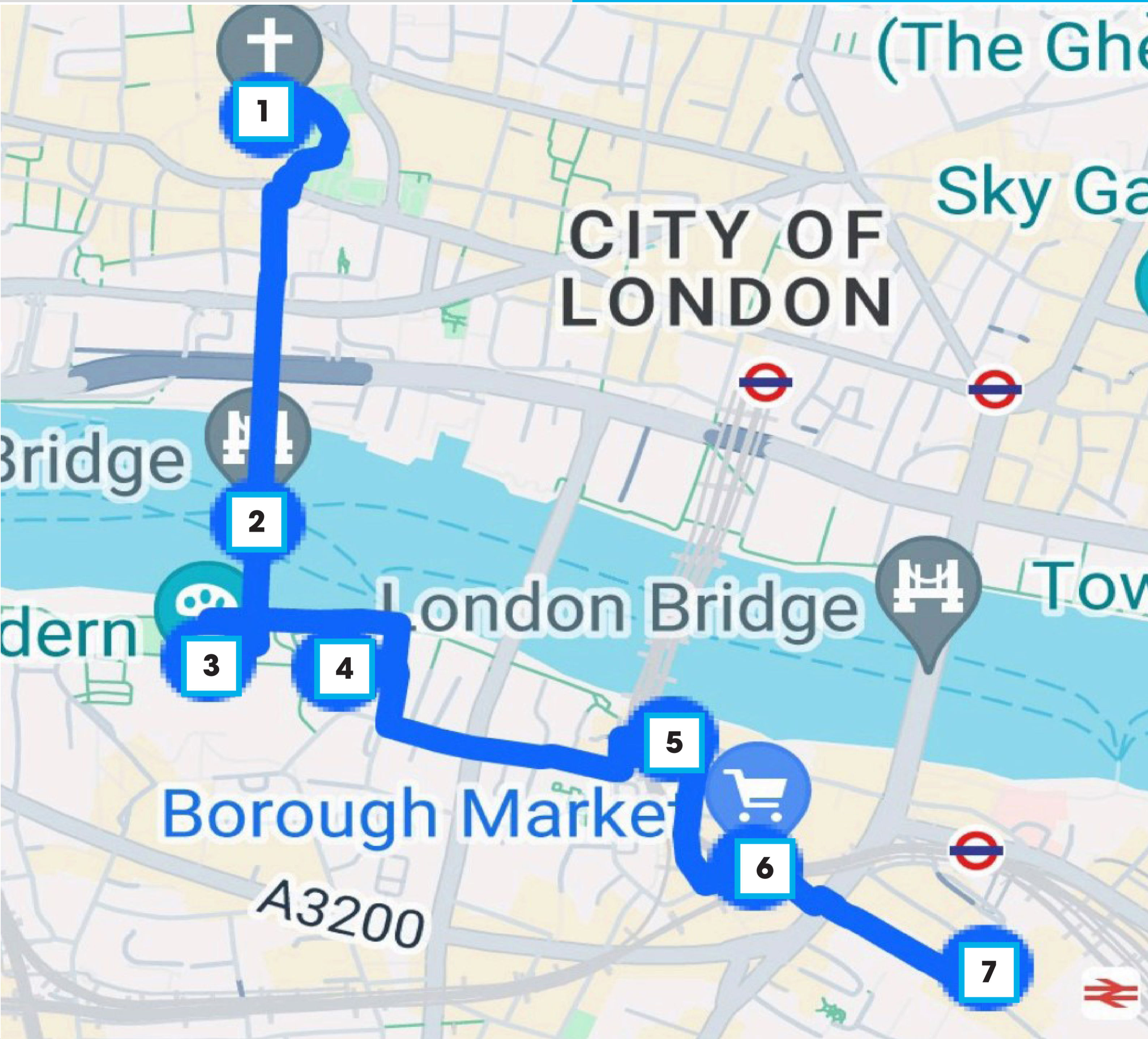
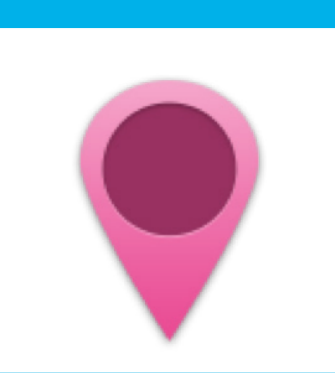


1. Over the course of the 20th century, the South Bank changed beyond recognition. In 1900, it was an industrial neighbourhood: the riverfront was dominated by blackened red-brick warehouses and the Lion Brewery, which exported ale throughout the British Empire.

2. After the First World War it began to wane as a centre of industry; then came the bombing campaign of the Second World War, which left gaping holes in the district and destroyed much of its economic capacity. Ironically, it was this destruction which led to the area's renewal.

3. The newly decimated riverfront was chosen as the site for the Festival of Britain, which was intended as a tonic for a nation left bankrupt and traumatised by war. The ruins were cleared; by the time of the festival in 1951, showcasing the best of British culture, science and technology, the area had been rebuilt and reborn.

4. London's Southbank refers to an area of riverside that stretches for two miles from Westminster Bridge, which has been pivotal to the growth and evolution of the city over the past century and a half.



1 ST PAUL'S

2 THE MILLENIUM BRIDGE

3 TATE MODERN

4 THE GLOBE THEATRE

5 THE CLINK

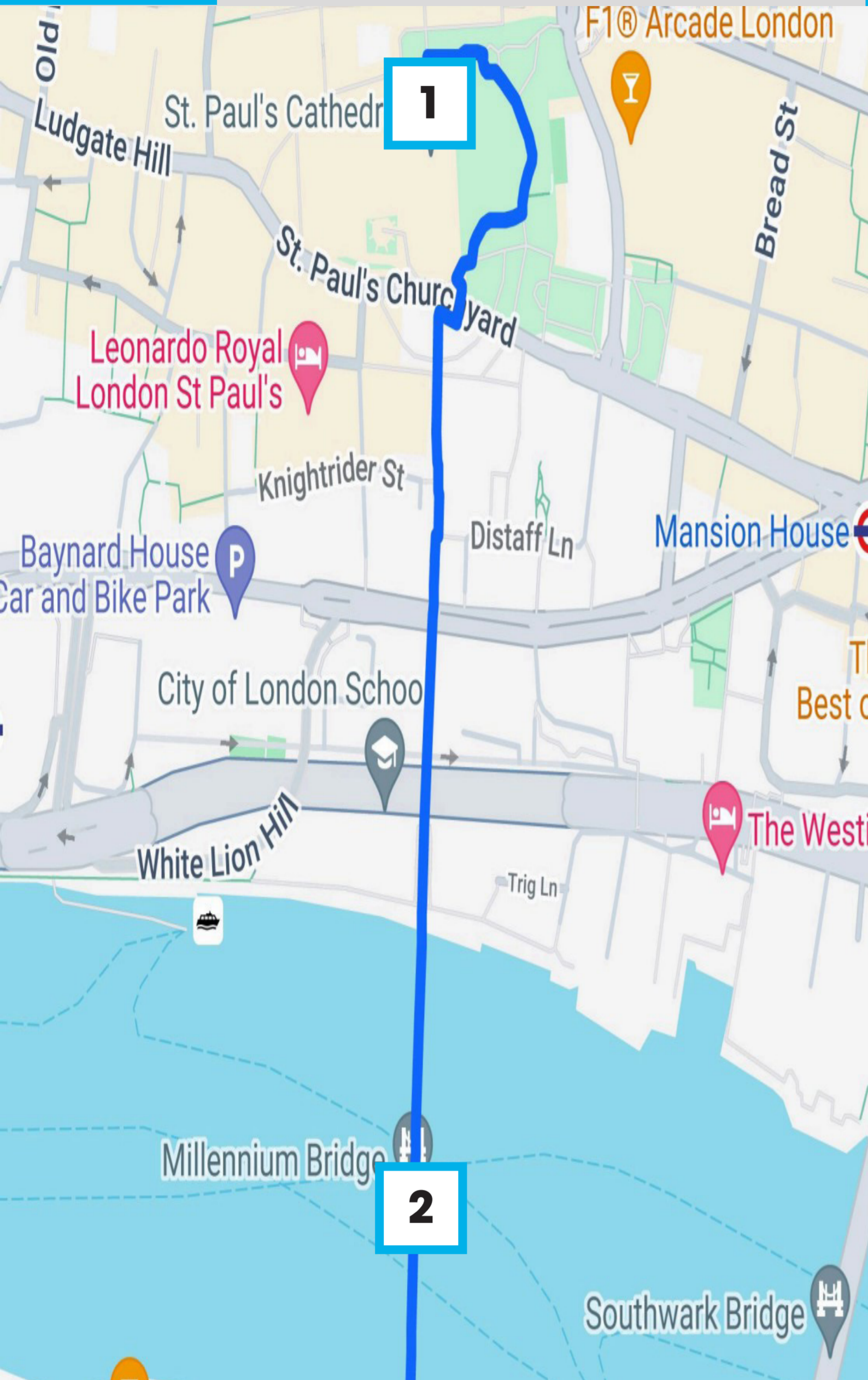
6 BOROUGH MARKET

7 THE SHARD



1

ST PAUL'S CA- THEDRAL



DIRECTIONS

Your closest station is St Pauls.

The best viewpoint is at the front of the cathedral on St Paul's Churchyard.

TAKE NOTE:

This is a great photo spot. Make sure to use your Dusemond banner!

1

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. From 1710 until the twentieth century it was the tallest building in London, but what exact year was it overtaken?

1962, it was overtaken by the BT tower.

2. The first person to be buried in the St Paul's was Sir Christopher Wren in 1723, what was his connection to St Paul's?

- a. He was the architect;**
- b. He was the first Bishop of London to use the cathedral;**
- c. He paid for the cathedral.**

The inscription on his tomb says: 'Reader if you seek his memorial, look all around you'



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The first church on the site was founded in 604 CE, but the current structure dates from 1697.

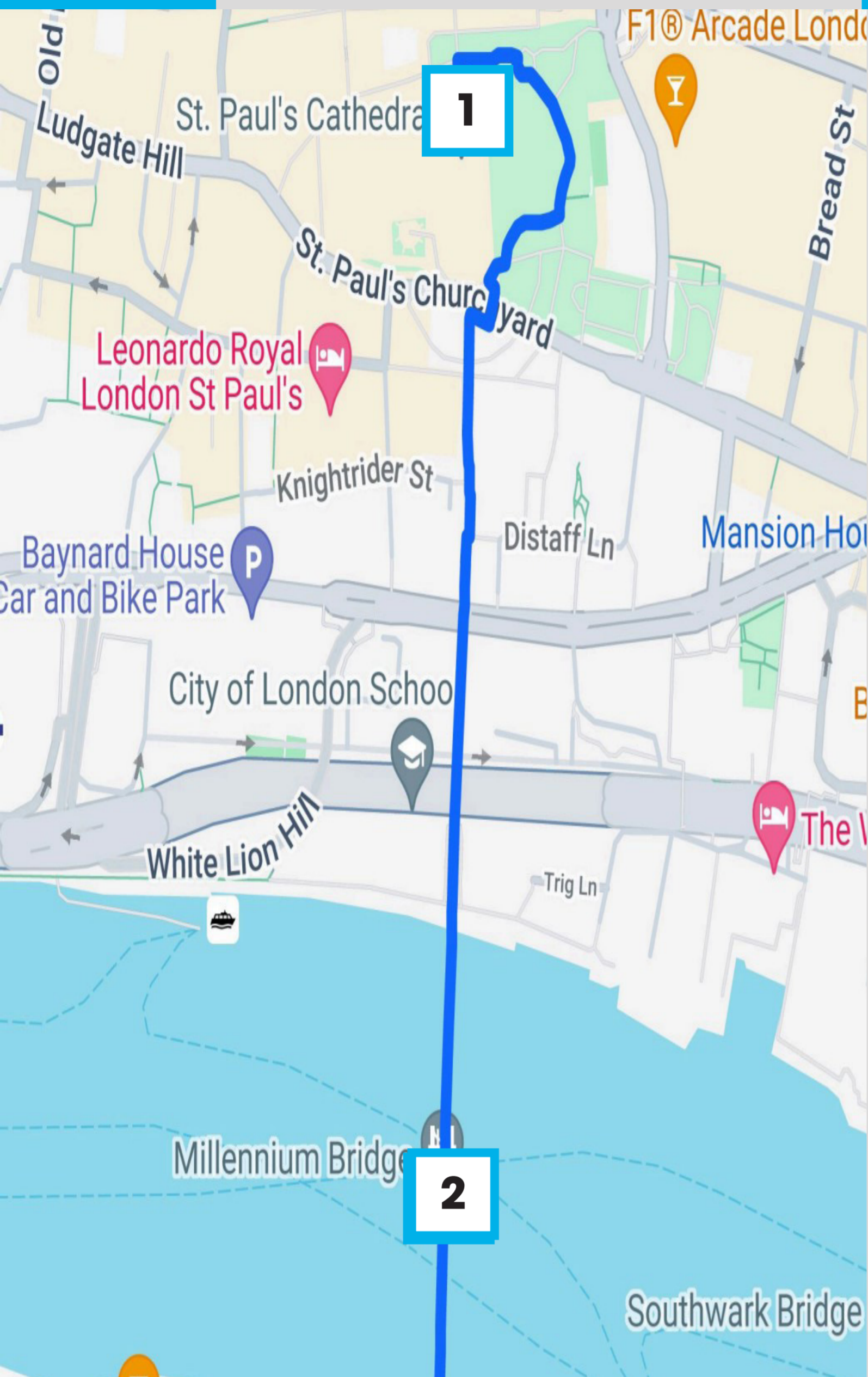
WHAT?

A large Cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London.

POINTS OF INTEREST

It is on Ludgate Hill, the highest point in London.

There are very strict regulations which ensure the view from the cathedral is not blocked by other large building in London.



DIRECTIONS

With your back to the Cathedral walk into Carter Lane Gardens and take the stairs down towards the river.

You will see Millenium Bridge infront of you.

TAKE NOTE:

When speaking to the group be mindful of the people around you, try keep the group close to you and on one side of the road or in this case the bridge.



1. The Bridge was first opened in June 2000 but was quickly closed until February 2002, why?

- a. It was too slippery;
 - b. Death Eaters destroyed the bridge chasing Harry Potter;
 - c. It was too wobbly.
- But b. does happen in Harry Potter and the Half-Blood prince

2. How long is the Bridge?

325 metres



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built between 1998 and 2000.

WHAT?

A footbridge linking the Tate Modern to St Paul's Cathedral.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The design for the bridge was found via a competition held in 1996.

It is covered in 400 tiny works of Art by an artist called The Chewing Gum Man – he gets his name from painting his art onto the used chewing gum other people have dropped on the bridge.



Walk down Millenium Bridge and veer left on the bridge to stay on the left side.

At the end of the bridge take a sharp right to stay on the bridge and then turn left to reach Tate Modern.

TAKE NOTE:

Make sure you slow down and engage with the students inbetween stops with fun facts!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. What was this building used for before it was an Art Gallery?

- a. An apartment block;
- b. A factory making footballs;
- c. A power station.

It was the Bankside power station from 1891 to 1981.

2. The original Architect of the building was called Giles Gilbert Scott – what other famous British landmark did he design?

- a. red post boxes;
- b. red telephone boxes;
- c. red double-decker buses.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Founded in 2000.

WHAT?

London's main Modern Art Gallery, showing works from the early 20th century onwards.

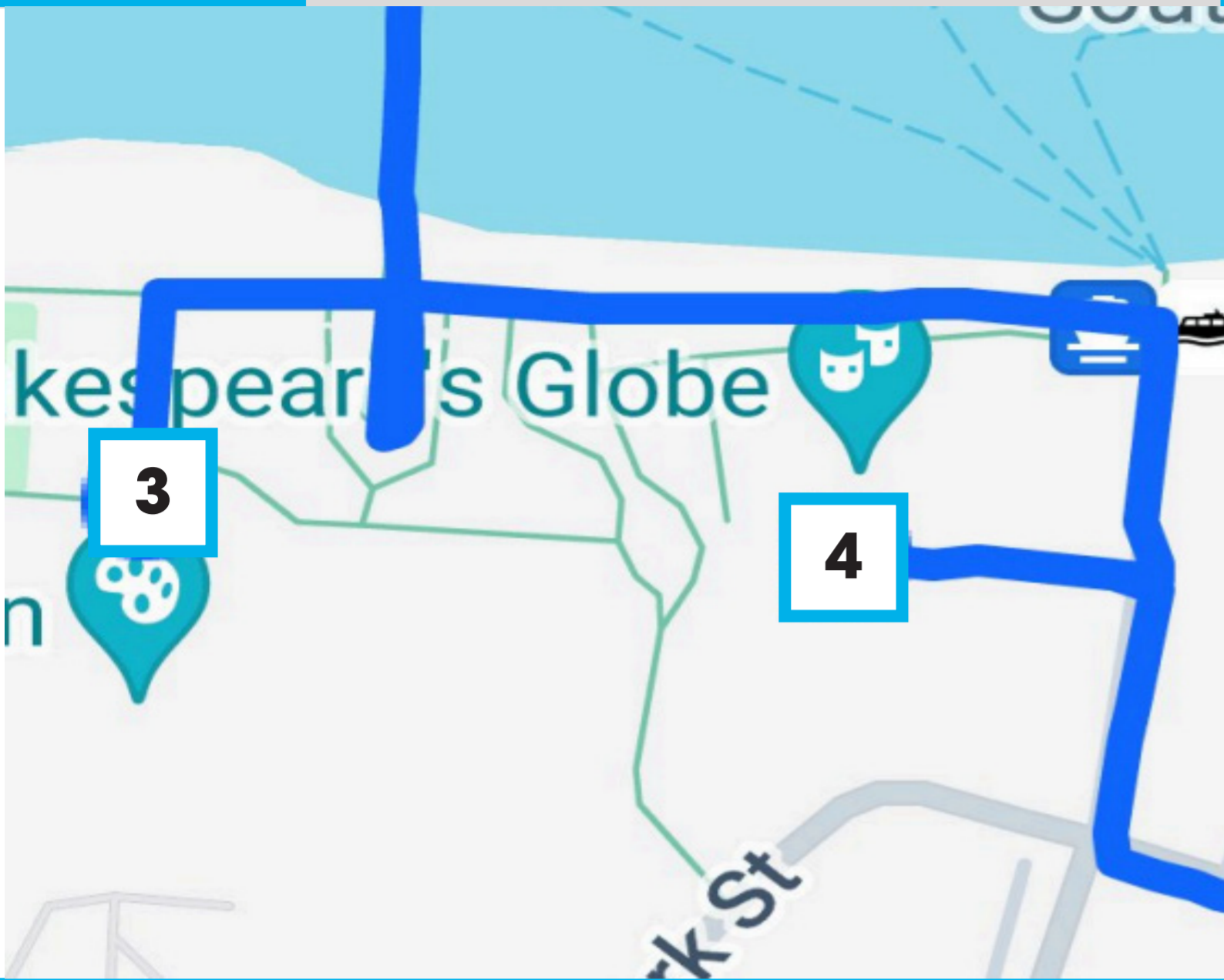
POINTS OF INTEREST

The name Tate comes from Henry Tate, a 19th century sugar merchant from Liverpool whose donation of 80 000 pounds and his private art collection founded the Tate Galleries.

Under the gallery are a series of massive oil tanks which have now been converted and contains space for live performances and film displays.

4

GLOBE THEATRE



DIRECTIONS

With the Cathedral on your left, across the river, walk up the bank of the river Thames.

The Globe is about 200 metres up the river.

TAKE NOTE:

This is a busy area of London so be aware of pickpockets and tourists.

Another great spot for a photo!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. Shakespeare's Playing Company, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, owned the theatre, but what percentage of the theatre was owned by Shakespeare himself?

(between 12.5 and 7 percent, the amount decreased over his lifetime as shares were sold to more people)

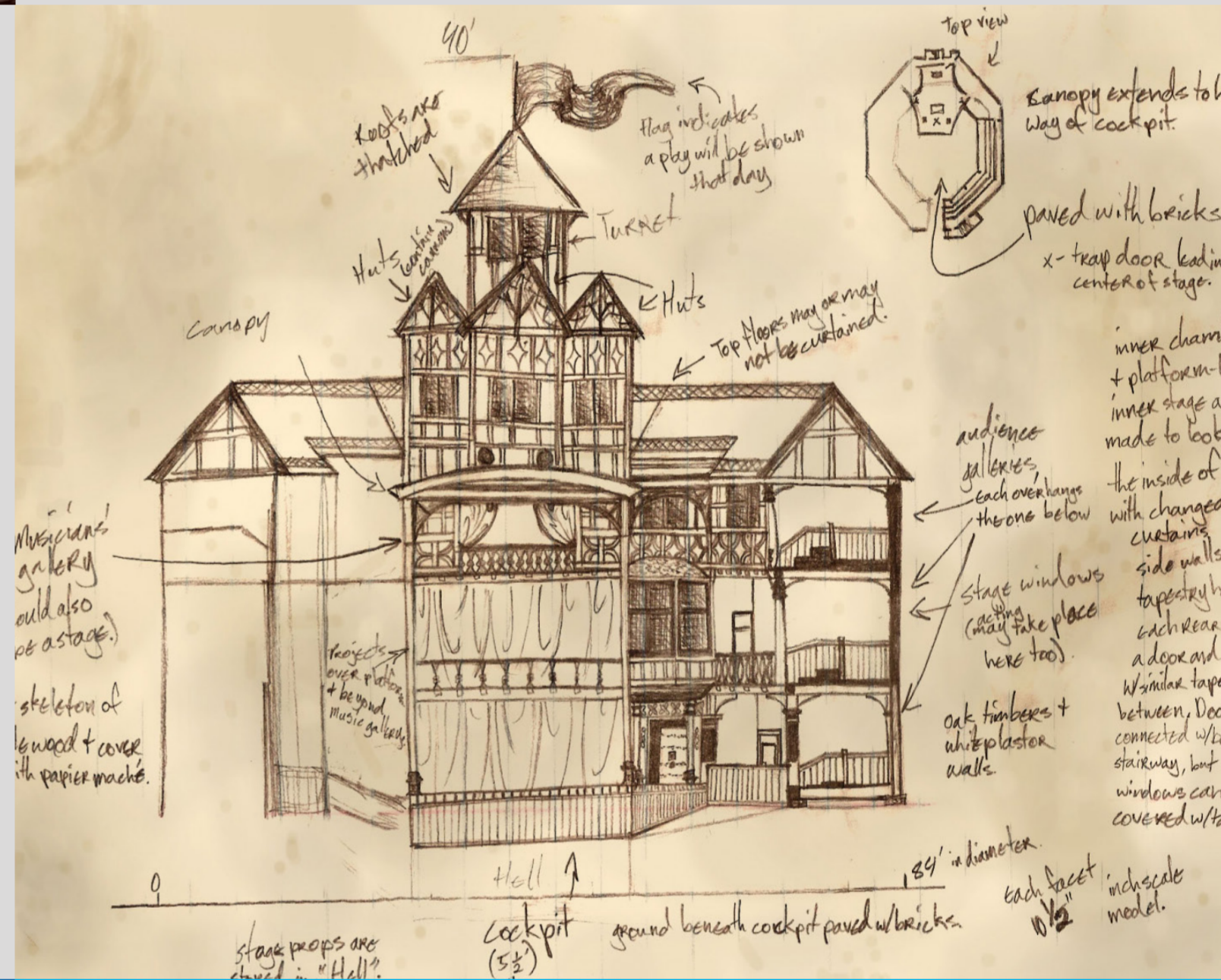
2. There were 3000 seats in the theatre, how many standing spaces were there for poorer audience members?

a. 1000

b. 3000

c. 0

1000 standing spaces were available in an area called the Yard.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The original globe theatre was built in 1599, but the one you see today was opened in 1997.

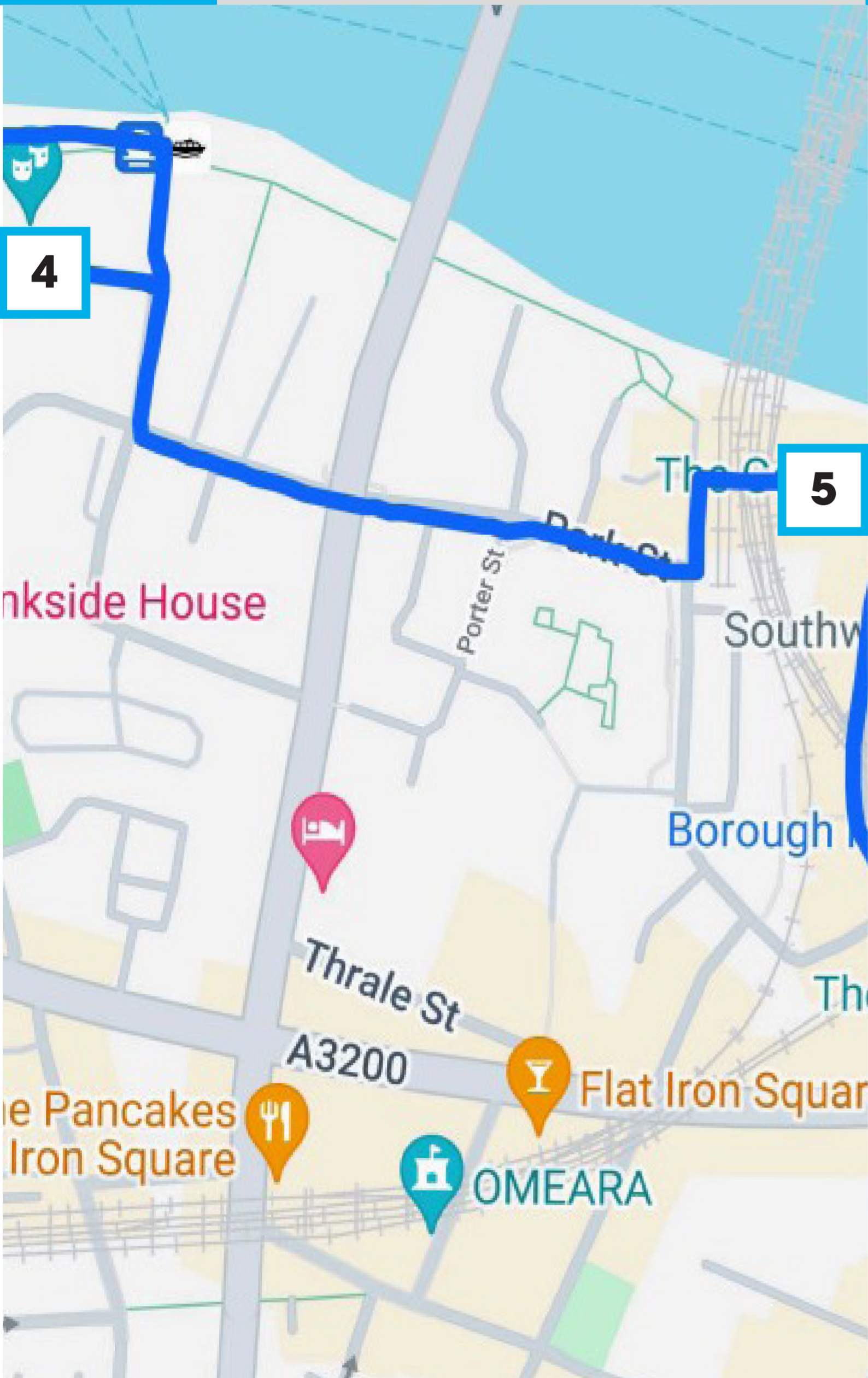
WHAT?

A theatre in London where Shakespeare's Play company performed the playwright's plays.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The original theatre burnt down on 29th of June 1613. It reopened the next year, but did eventually close in 1642.

The theatre advertised the type of play showing using coloured flags - a black flag meant a tragedy and a red flag meant a historical play.



DIRECTIONS

Turn right onto New Globe Walk and then left onto Park St.

At the end of Park Street turn left onto Bank St and under the bridge onto the right which leads into Clink St

TAKE NOTE:

This part of the walk will take around 6 minutes, so inform the group so that they are aware and if necessary stop for a picture and some fun facts to break up the walk.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The gaolers (prison guards) were very badly paid, what did they do to make more money?

- a. make the prisoners pay for what they needed (food, clothes etc);
- b. sell tickets for people to come and look at the prisoners;
- c. steal the prisoners belongings and sell them.

2. Where does the name 'The Clink' come from?

- a. the Bishop of Winchester who founded the prison was called Clink;
- b. the sound made by the poorer prisoners' chains on the metal bars as they begged for food;
- c. the sound made by the prison guards' armour as they walked around the prison.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in the mid-twelfth century as a place for the Bishop of Winchester to send prisoners.

WHAT?

A historic prison, possibly the oldest in England

POINTS OF INTEREST

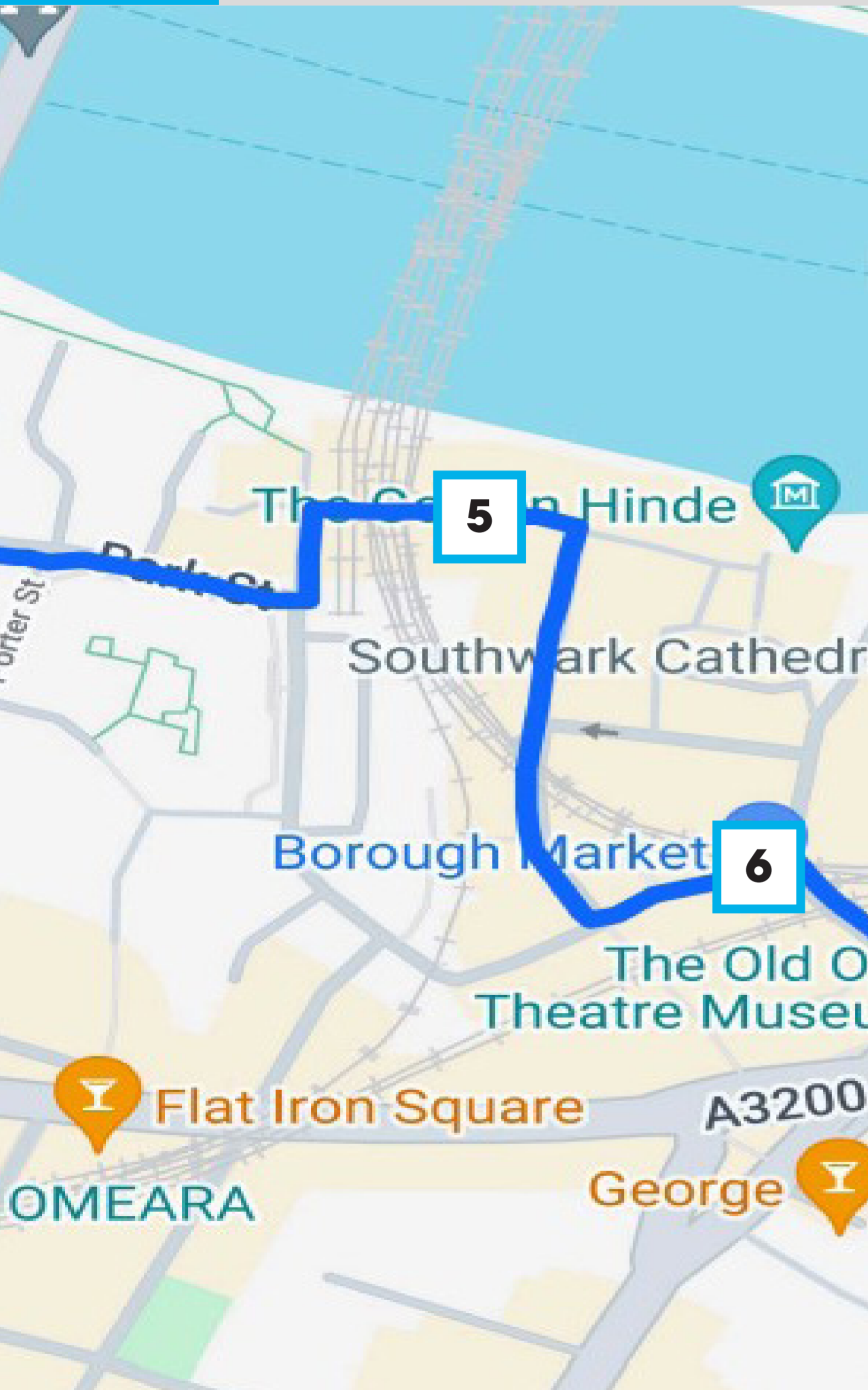
As a large public building, where merchants used to gather, it would have been rather like the lively Leadenhall Market you can see today. Parts of the much larger underlying Roman complex were found on various sites during building works.



DIRECTIONS

Keep walking up Clink St and at the first turning walk up Stoney St on the right.

Keep following Stoney street as it bends to the left and turn right into Middle Rd. The Market is in this area.



TAKE NOTE:

The market is likely to be very busy, so walk through to the next stop and talk about it afterwards if need be.

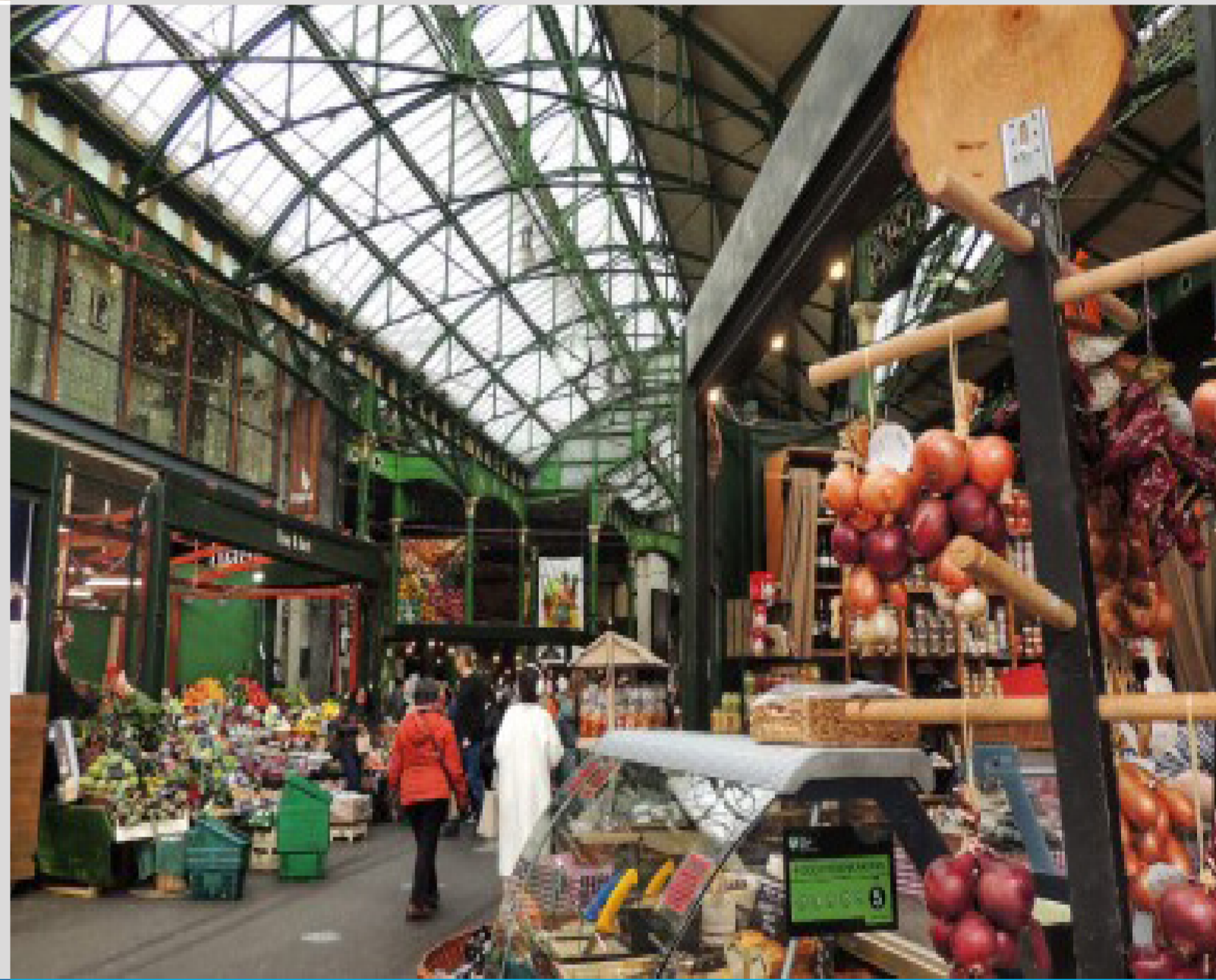


1. In the 1700s the market caused traffic chaos, why?

- a. people kept stopping to buy food causing queues;
- b. Some people placed their stalls in the middle of the street;
- c. There were no fridges and the old food after the market smelt so bad people refused to use the road.

2. What time does the market open in the morning?

2am - it is open for wholesale trade from 2am until 8am



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

It has been in its current location since 756, but the market has existed for over 1000 years.

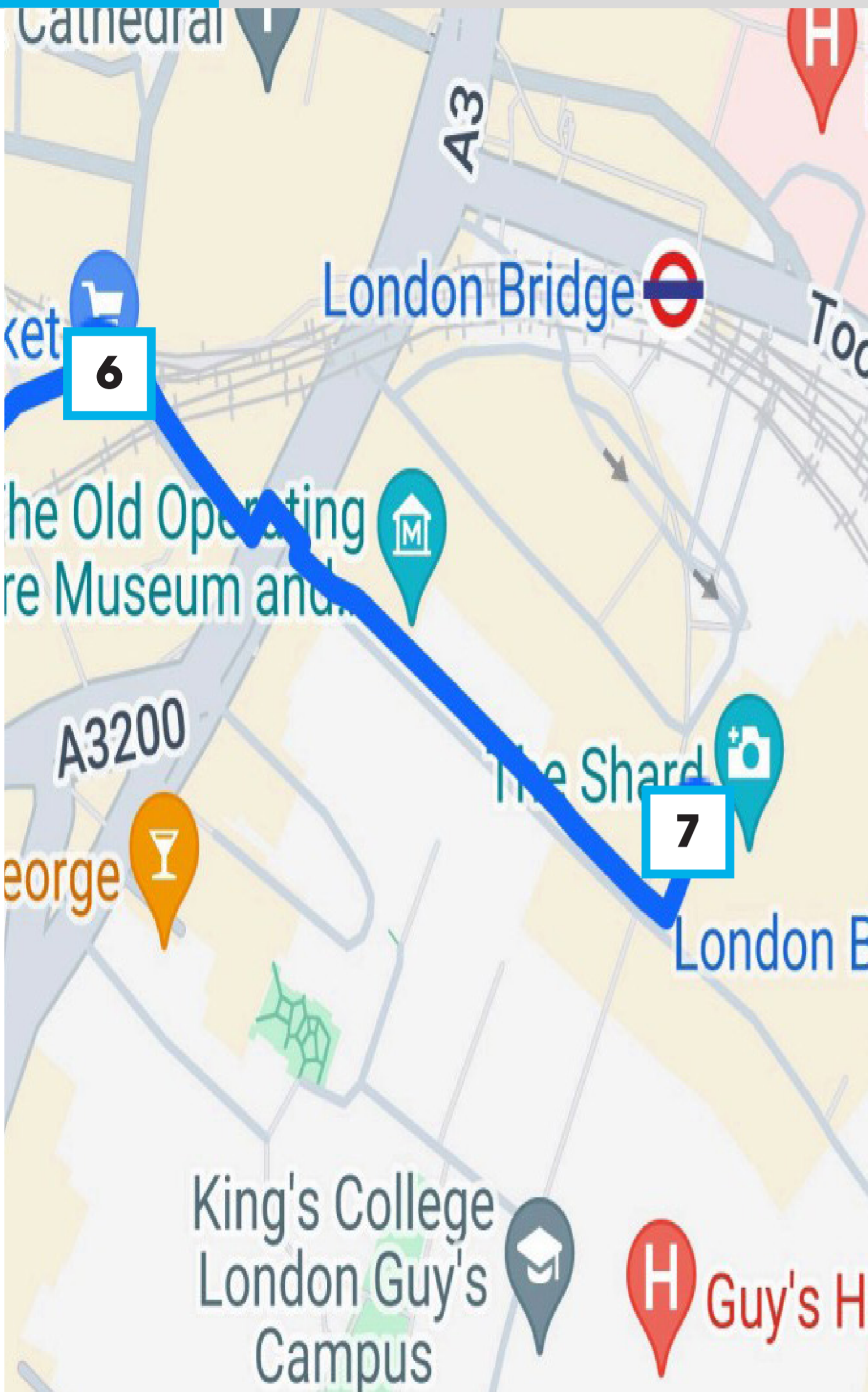
WHAT?

The oldest food market in London.

POINTS OF INTEREST

A lot of the buildings around the market were built in 1851.

The first written reference to the market is from 1014 in a collection of Scandinavian sagas called the Heimskringla by Snorr Sturluson.



DIRECTIONS

Walk through the Market and turn right onto Bedale St.

Walk to the left hand side and cross Borough High to walk down St Thomas St.

The Shard is on the left of St Thomas St but you will probably be able to see it before.

TAKE NOTE:

Be wary of pedestrians and blocking the pavement.



1. 1. How many floors does The Shard have?
(closest guess wins)

96 floors, 72 of them are habitable.

2. The shard was designed by Renzo Piano, an Italian architect, but what inspired him to make it this shape?

- a. a very cold British winter where he saw icicles;
- b. a historic picture of London's skyline with many church steeples;
- c. a broken mirror.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built between 2009 and 2012.

WHAT?

The tallest building in the UK and Europe.

POINTS OF INTEREST

95 percent of The Shard is made of recycled materials.

It is 309.6 metres tall.

The tower has been climbed several times, most recently in July 2013 – most of the climbers were later arrested for trespassing.