



LEIUCE
SSTER

The graphic features the word 'LEIUCE' in large white block letters at the top and 'SSTER' in large white block letters at the bottom. In the center, a stylized orange fox with a white-tipped tail is depicted in a leaping pose. Above the fox, a white rocket ship is shown launching upwards. The entire scene is set against a green circular background with a blue outer ring and several white starburst icons scattered throughout.

Dusemond Excursion Guidebook

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

Leicester is...

a great excursion which includes entry to the the Space centre or the King Richard III visitor centre and a walking tour, then free time. Keep an eye out for big crowds, cars, buses and unfortunately, pick pockets- who will be on the look out for tourists. Take the opportunity to explore Leicester for yourself whilst showing the students around the city. Take lots of photos and have fun!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL AL INFO

What to do if..?

If there is a problem, call your AM

Driver management...?

Make sure you take your driver's name and number, arrange a pick up time and meeting point.

Emergency number...?

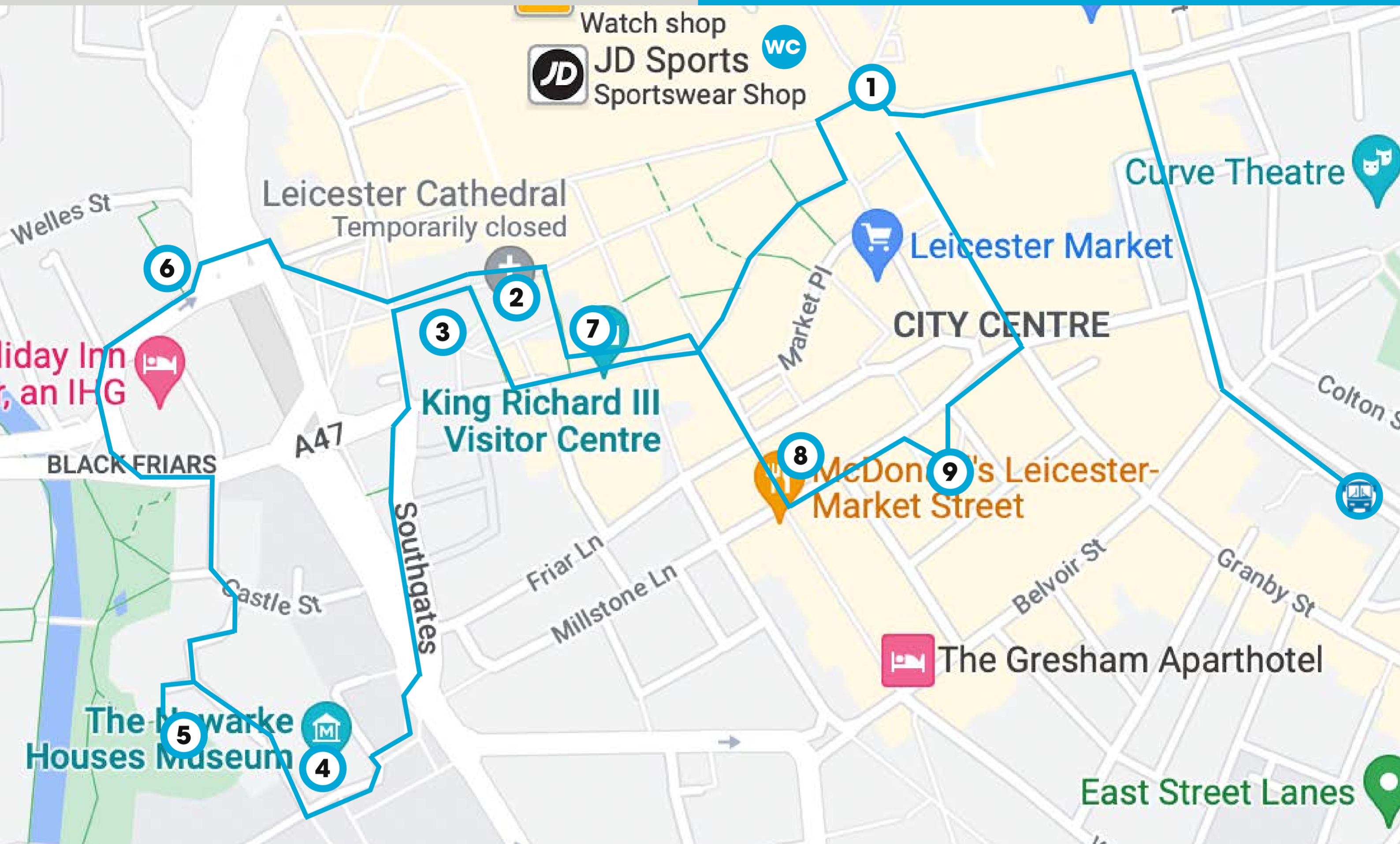
Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre

Keeping your centre informed...?

Let your AM know when you have got to the Space centre or the Richard the III visitor centre. Let the AM know when you have left to return to the centre.

Managing timings...?

Once you have finished your walking tour allocate an amount of time for free time, give yourself time to get walk to the coach



1 HAYMARKET MEMORIAL

2 LEICESTER CATHEDRAL

3 GUILDHALL MUSEUM

4 NEWARKE HOUSES MUSEUM

5 CASTLE MOTTE

6 JEWRY WALL

7 STATUE OF KING RICHARD III

8 CITY ROOMS

9 TOWN HALL



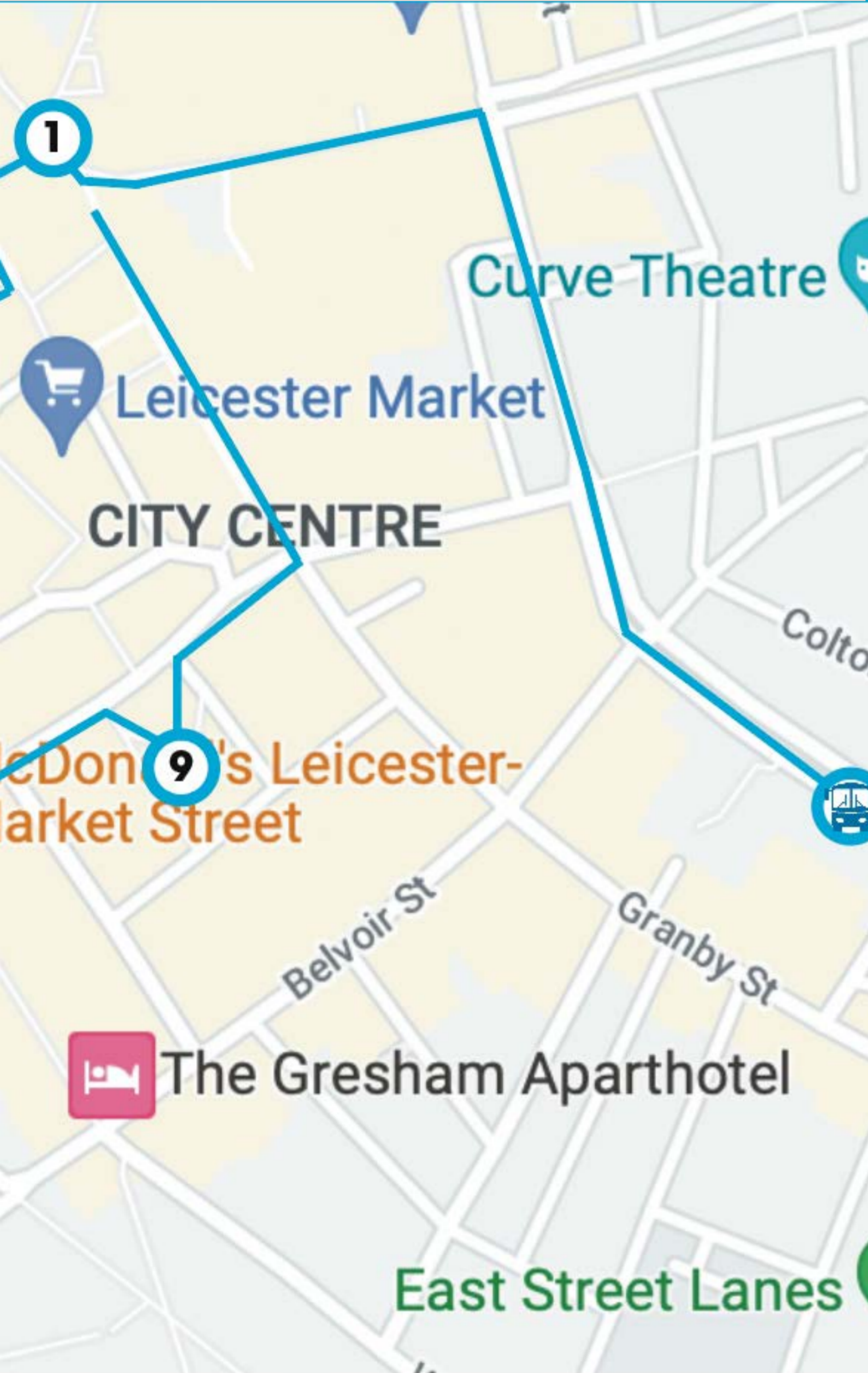
COACH DROP OFF / PICK UP



TOILET POINT

1

HAYMARKET MEMORIAL CLOCK



DIRECTIONS

Coach drop off on Charles St.

Go up Charles st. towards Humberstone Gate, then turn left onto Humberstone Gate.

Go straight then follow the street to the end, the Haymarket Memorial clock will be on your right.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

Set a meeting with your driver and group to outline the day plan and pick up point and time.

Your pick up point for the coach will be back at **Charles St.** Confirm this with your driver.

1

HAYMARKET MEMORIAL CLOCK



1. How was the money needed to build the clock tower raised?

a. The City Council paid for it; b. the local residents held a concert and used the ticket money; c. there used to be a fountain here, and all the coins thrown into it were used to pay for the new clock tower

The Clock commemorates four people – How many can you name?

CLUE – look on the monument

Simon de Montfort (6th Earl of Leicester)
Sir Thomas White (founder of St John's College Oxford a charity which makes loans to aspiring business people in Leicestershire)

William Wyggeston (twice mayor of Leicester)

Gabriel Newton (former Mayor who on his death left all his fortune to help educate the poor of Leicester)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in 1868

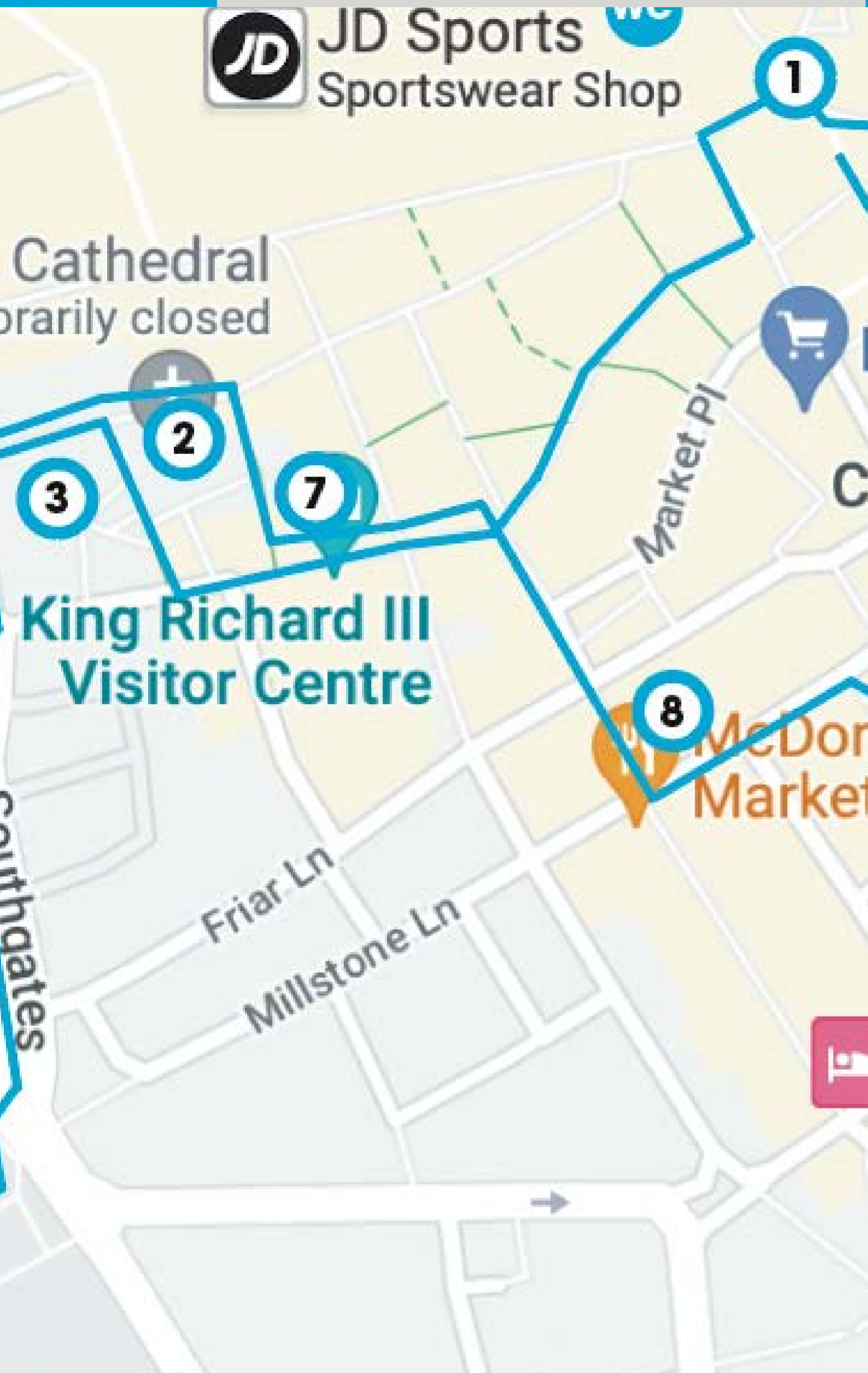
WHAT?

A clock tower in the very centre of Leicester's city centre.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The tower cost £1200 to build.

£872, 2 shillings, and nine pence. of this was given by residents of the city, with the rest coming from the city council.



DIRECTIONS

Next go straight down East Gates then take the first left down Cheapside.

Then take the first right down Cank St. Follow the street to the end then turn right onto St Martins West.

Continue straight until you see Leicester Cathedral on your right.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

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 path

This is a great spot for a Dusemond photo!



1. On the 13th April 2017 Queen Elizabeth II visited the cathedral, what did she do here?

a. smile and wave; b. gave out money to elderly residents; c. officially re-open the church after repairs

She gave out 'Maundy Money' a ceremony where the king or queen gives symbolic

2. The cathedral has strong links to Leicester Grammar School. What did the school often use the cathedral building for?

a. indoor football tournaments; b. an exam hall; c. school assemblies

The school's morning meetings for each year group were held on different days



**LEICESTER
GRAMMAR
SCHOOL**

FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The current building was begun in 1086, with the last major changes made in 1867.

WHAT?

The seat of the Bishop of Leicester.

POINTS OF INTEREST

King Richard III is buried inside (but more on this later in the tour)

In the East Window there is a large Stained-Glass window dedicated to those who died in World War II.



After the cathedral the Guildhall museum is down the path on the left side, continue down the path and turn left onto Guildhall lane before stopping

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

To avoid blocking the path ensure the group are kept to one side when talking about the museum



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. What did the building become in 1836?

a. a police station; b. a house; c. a restaurant

The local police moved into the Guildhall in 1836 and the ground floor of the East Wing was converted to prison cells

2. Which famous English Playwright is thought to have visited the hall? (CLUE: he wrote Romeo and Juliet)

Shakespeare - he may have come across the idea for King Lear here as the legend he used to write the play is linked to Leicester



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Oldest surviving parts are from around 1390.

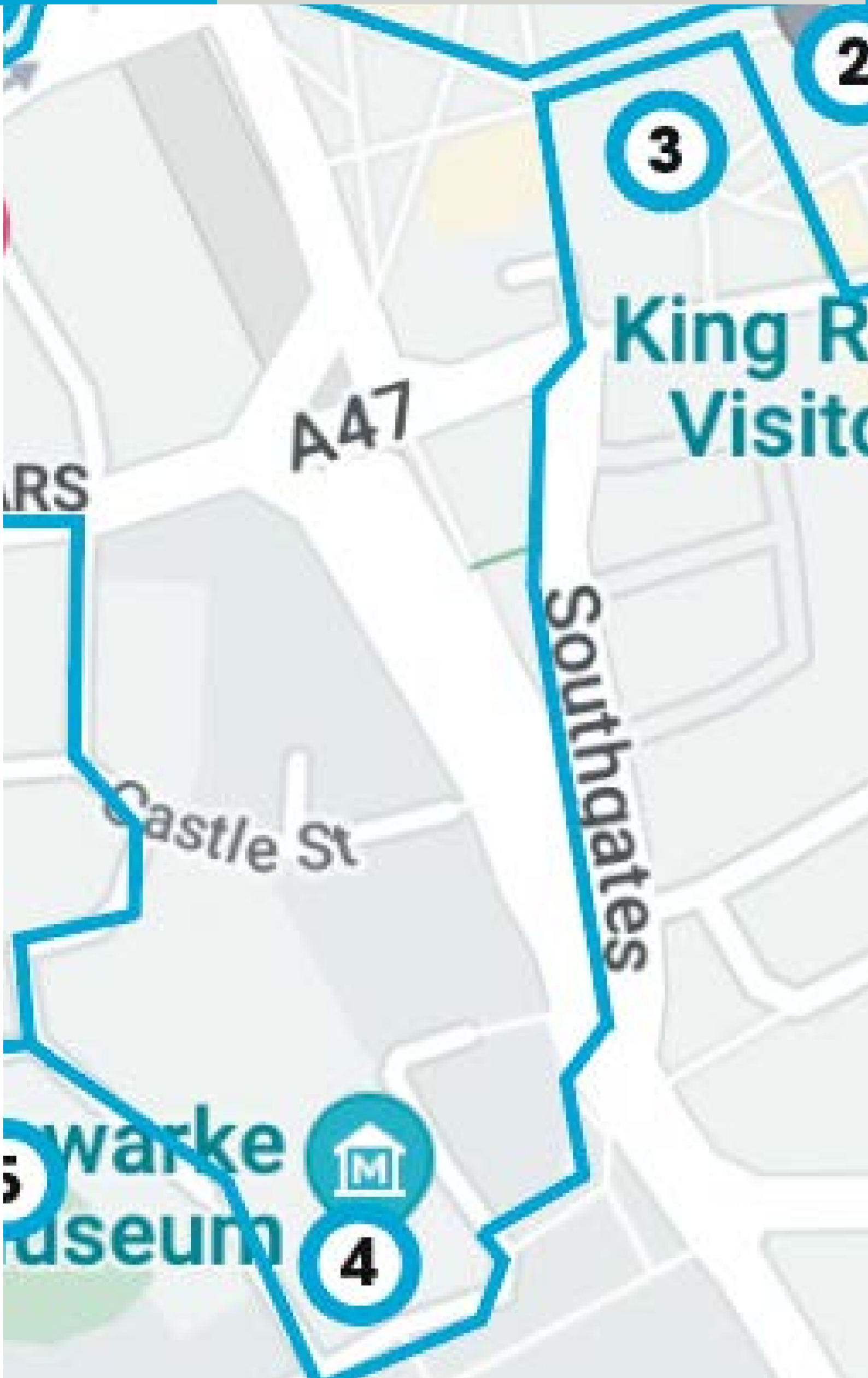
WHAT?

The town hall of the city until 1876.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The guildhall is rumoured to be the most haunted building in the city with 5 ghosts living here.

During the English Civil War, the guildhall was attacked by Prince Rupert after the Mayor and city council refused to loan him £2000.



DIRECTIONS

Then continue down Guildhall Lane past the museum. When you reach an open square turn left immediately onto Applegate. At the end of the street continue straight onto Southgates. As you go down Southgates use the crossing point to cross to the right-hand side of the road. Then use the crossing at the end on your right to cross the road. Next continue to your left, the Newark Houses Museum is set back from the road on your right.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

When walking along busy roads ensure the group is sticking to the paths and leaving space for other people



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The museum was founded in 1953 to celebrate a special event, what was the event?

a. the 1500-year anniversary of the founding of Leicester; b. the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II; c. Leicester City Football Club winning the Premier League

2. Which one of these is NOT an exhibit in the museum?

a. the possessions of Daniel Lambert (at 320kg he was Britain's largest man in the 1800s); b. a model street from 1950s Leicester; c. a warship sunk in the river during the English civil war



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Opened in 1953.

WHAT?

A museum inside two historic buildings.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The museum is made up of two old houses:

Wyggeston's Chantry House built around 1511 and Skeffington House built in the 1600s.



DIRECTIONS

Continue past the museum and take the first right into Castle View. The entry to the Castle Motte is in the left corner of the green in front of Leicester Castle business school.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

When walking along paths ensure the group is leaving space for other people and keeping up



QUIZ QUESTIONS

2. In 1173 a royal army laid siege to the castle, the town surrendered after three weeks, how long later did the people in the castle surrender?

a. 11 days; b. 11 weeks; c. 11 months

This means a group of soldiers and nobles spent nearly a year on top of this small hill!



1. Which famous British institution met here in 1426?

a. Parliament; b. The Royal Society; c. The King's Council

This parliament was called the Parliament of Bats

FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in 1070.

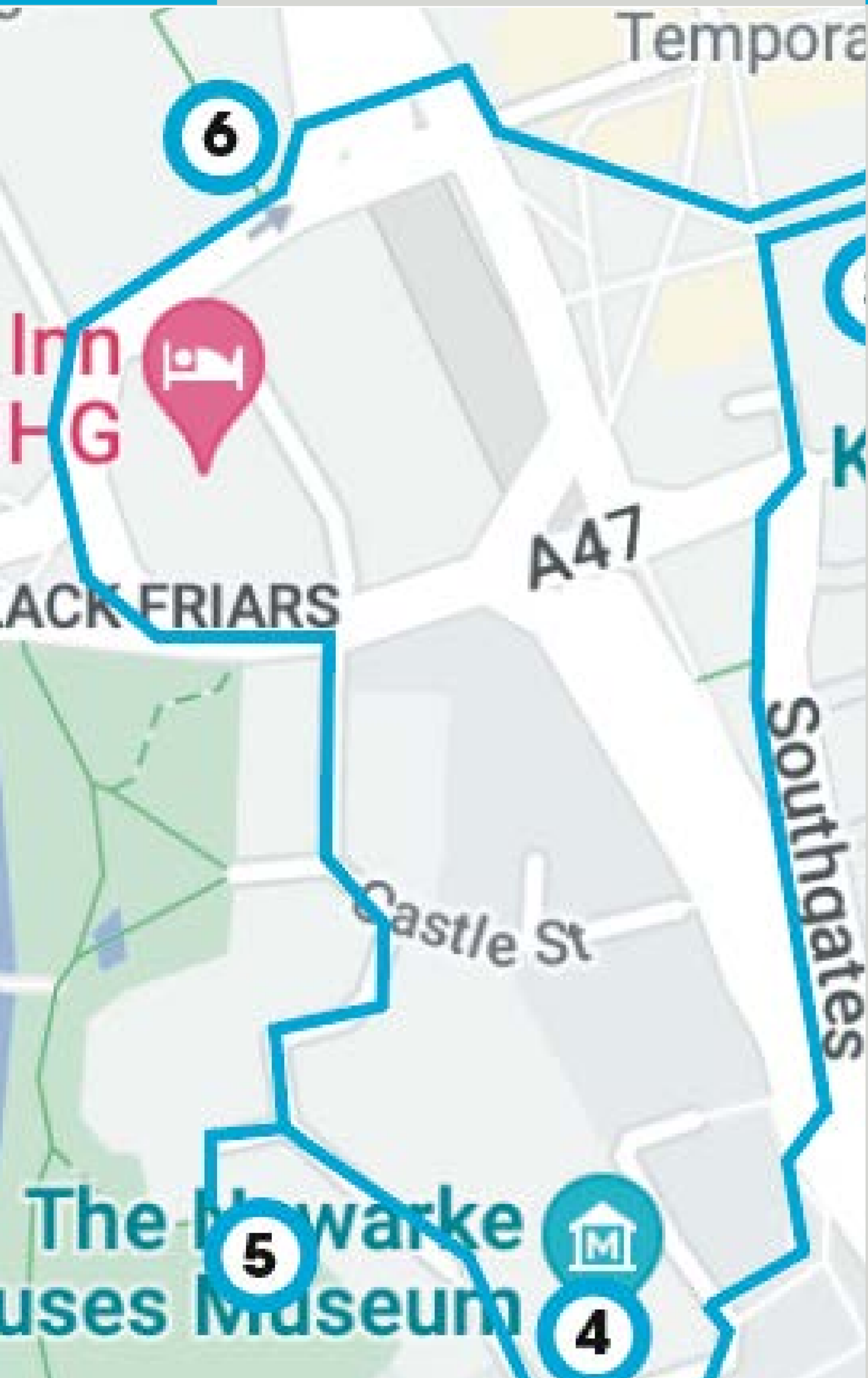
WHAT?

The remains of Leicester's Norman castle.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The motte was originally 18m high – today it is only 9m, in the 19th century it was reduced to make space for a bowling green.

When the castle was first built there were only 350 houses in Leicester. Today there are over 80,000 houses for nearly 330,000 people.



DIRECTIONS

Exit the motte and cross the area in front of you diagonally to go through the arch under the building. Walk to the end of Castle View, then turn left onto Castle St. At the end of the street turn left. Then cross the road to your right and follow the path right to the next crossing. Cross here and turn right. Follow the road round to the right until the Jewry Wall is down on your left.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

When crossing the road it is best to find a crossing point

When crossing it is best to have one AL stand in the middle as the groups crosses



1. The ruins to the left of the wall are also Roman in origin, what are they the remains of?

- a. a Roman military base;
- b. a Roman market;
- c. a Roman Baths

2. Which of these was the Roman name for Leicester?

- a. Ratae Coritanorum;
- b. Citae Lestorum;
- c. Ricardomortus



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built at some point between 125 BC and 30 AD.

WHAT?

The remains of a Roman building.

POINTS OF INTEREST

There are several theories as to where the name comes from – one is that it comes from the name of the city's 'jurats' or swornmen – early medieval town councillors. It is very unlikely the name has anything to do with Leicester's Jewish community, as they did not live in this part of the city.

Originally archaeologists thought the Jewry Wall was one of the Roman city gates due to its arches, however it is nowhere near the edges of the Roman city. The current theory is that it's the entry to the Gymnasium area of the Roman Baths.



DIRECTIONS

Continue past the Jewry Wall and cross the road at the crossing on the right. Follow the path, use the next crossing then go right diagonally across the square and back down Guildhall lane. Continue just past the cathedral then turn right down St Martins' East.

The Statue of King Richard III is at the end of the path on the right.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

This is a great spot for a Dusemond photo with the Statue!



1. After his body was discovered and officially identified in 2013, there was a debate about where the remains would be re-buried: York Minster, Westminster Abbey, or in Leicester. Where in Leicester were Richard's remains eventually reburied in 2015?

(CLUE- you can see it from here)

Leicester Cathedral - the archaeologists were only allowed to dig up Richard III's remains after agreeing he would be reburied in Leicester

2. How did scientists and archaeologists confirm the bones discovered in Leicester really were those of Richard III?

a. it looked a bit like him; b. he was found alongside jewellery seen in portraits of the king; c. tests showed it shared DNA with living relatives of the long-dead King

- The King suffered from scoliosis (a curved spine) and this was seen in the skeleton.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Richard III died in the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, his body was found buried under a car park in Leicester in 2012

WHAT?

A statue to commemorate King Richard III.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Richard III's skeleton is missing the feet. No-one knows exactly what happened to them but it is thought Victorian building work may have destroyed them.

On the other side of the street of the statue is now a visitor's centre with an exhibit about Richard III and his burial place.

Some of the objects on display are the hard



DIRECTIONS

Turn left onto St Martin's then take the second right onto Hotel Street and continue straight, cross Friar Lane and the City Rooms are immediately on your left.



ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

Ensure the students are within earshot when talking to them in order to avoid distractions!



1. The original plan for this building was for it to be the first ____ in Leicester. Which word should fill in the blank?
a. hotel; b. aquarium; c. school

2. Today, the building is often used for weddings and other celebrations due to its large ballroom.

What is a ballroom for?

a. indoor football; b. theatre performances; c. dancing



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in 1800.

WHAT?

A Georgian building in Leicester which has hosted many big banquets balls and other events.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The building has been used for many different purposes, including auctions, a coffeeshop and a courtroom



DIRECTIONS

Then continue down Hotel St. and turn left onto Horsefaine St. Continue until you reach Town Hall Square on your right.

The Town Hall is on your right .

After this From here go back onto Horsefaine St. And turn right, then continue straight and take the second left up Gallowtree Gate until you're back at the Haymarket memorial clock - use this as your meeting point.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

N/A

TAKE NOTE:

- Make sure you know the way from this meeting point to your coach pick up.
- They must be in groups of **2 minimum** for free time.
- If students need the toilet, there are toilets in the highcross shopping centre .
- Ensure the students know the meeting time by making them repeat the time back to you



1. The city council spent £80 000 on making the Town Hall energy efficient in 1994 – how much money did they save on their heating bill between 1994 and 2004?

(closest guess wins)

£13,000

2. It is thought the architect of the square was inspired by a fountain in Porto, Portugal, why can't this be true?

- a. the architect never visited Porto
- b. the Porto fountain was built after the Leicester one
- c. there are no fountains in Port



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built between 1874 and 1876.

WHAT?

The home of Leicester City Council.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The town hall is quite large – covering 7000square meters.

Every first Wednesday of the month, a tour is given of the town hall by an official guide, ending with tea and biscuits in the Lord Mayor's Tea Room.