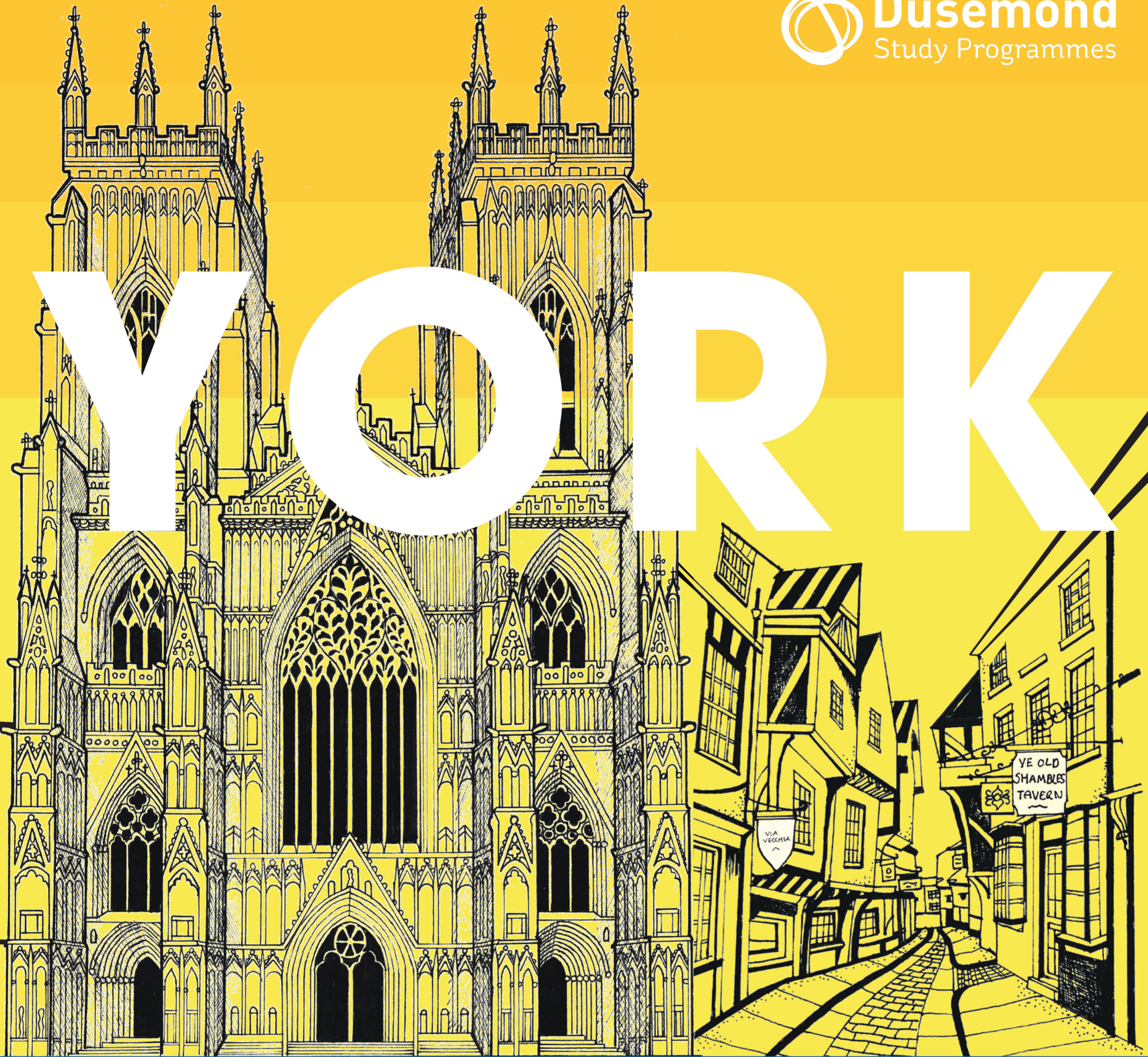


YORK



Great trips with Dusemond.

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

York is...

A great excursion. The trip normally includes entry into the Jorvik Centre followed by a walking tour. It is, of course, a tourist hotspot but the walking tour is well spaced out. We offer two different excursions for York so make sure you are following the correct one -CHECK WITH YOUR AM. As always, keep an eye out for big crowds, cars, buses and unfortunately, pick pockets. Take the opportunity to explore York for yourself whilst showing the students around the city. Take lots of photos and have fun!

Bene/Rupert



ESSENTIAL 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, then arrange a pick up point and time

Emergency number...?

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

Keeping your centre informed...?

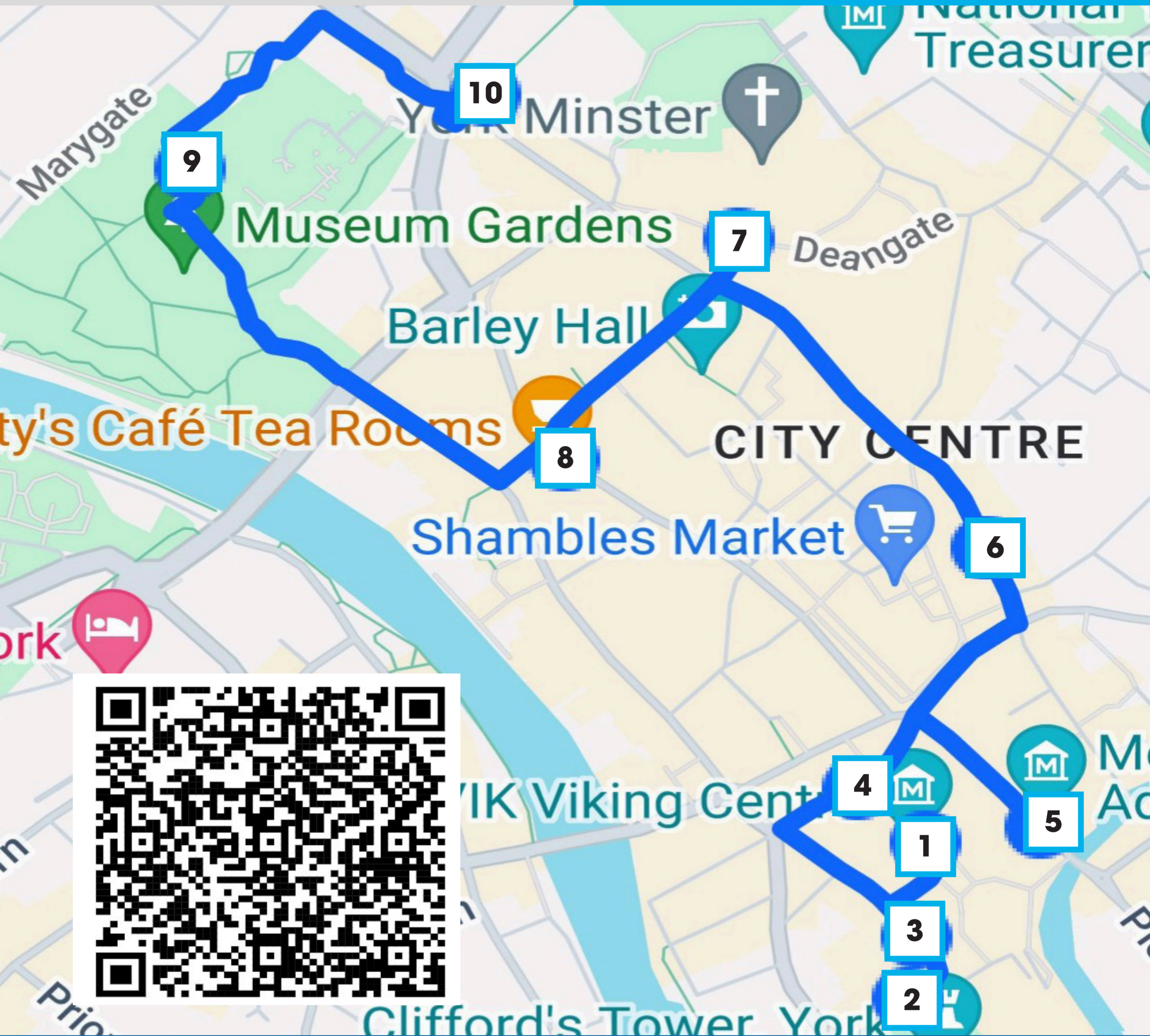
Let your AM know when you have got to the Jorvik Centre (if applicable). Let the AM know when you have left to return to the centre.

Managing timings...?

Once you have finished your tour allocate an amount of time for free time, give yourself time to walk to the bus and bear in mind that some students will be late...



- 1. Some of the UK's family favourite chocolates started in York. The Rowntree factory opened in the 1800's and can be thanked for training the founder of Cadbury.**
- 2. Guy Fawkes, famous for trying to blow up parliament in 1605, was born in York. Just metres from the Minster is The Guy Fawkes Inn and the birth place of the man who brought us Bonfire Night.**
- 3. If you were born in York and walk up to the top of Clifford's Tower on a Sunday, you can shoot at a Scotsman with a bow and Arrow. One of history's many forgotten laws, and not something we would advise but this is one of the most random little known facts about York that gives an insight into the city's past.**
- 4. York Minster is the largest medieval cathedral in Northern Europe and a true architectural masterpiece.**
- 5. York City Is One Of The Oldest Cities In United Kingdom. It is a walled and ancient city with over 2000 years of rich heritage. Once famous as an Anglo-Saxon trading port, it was occupied by the Romans in 71 CE and turned to be a fortress. Later, under the name Eboracum, the region served as the northern military headquarters of the Romans until they withdrew about 400 CE. In 867, the Danes took control of the city and made it their Northumbrian capital. The present name of the city came from the Danish Jorvik.**



1 JORVIK CENTRE

2 CLIFFORD'S TOWER

3 FAIRFAX HOUSE

4 COPPERAGTE

5 MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL

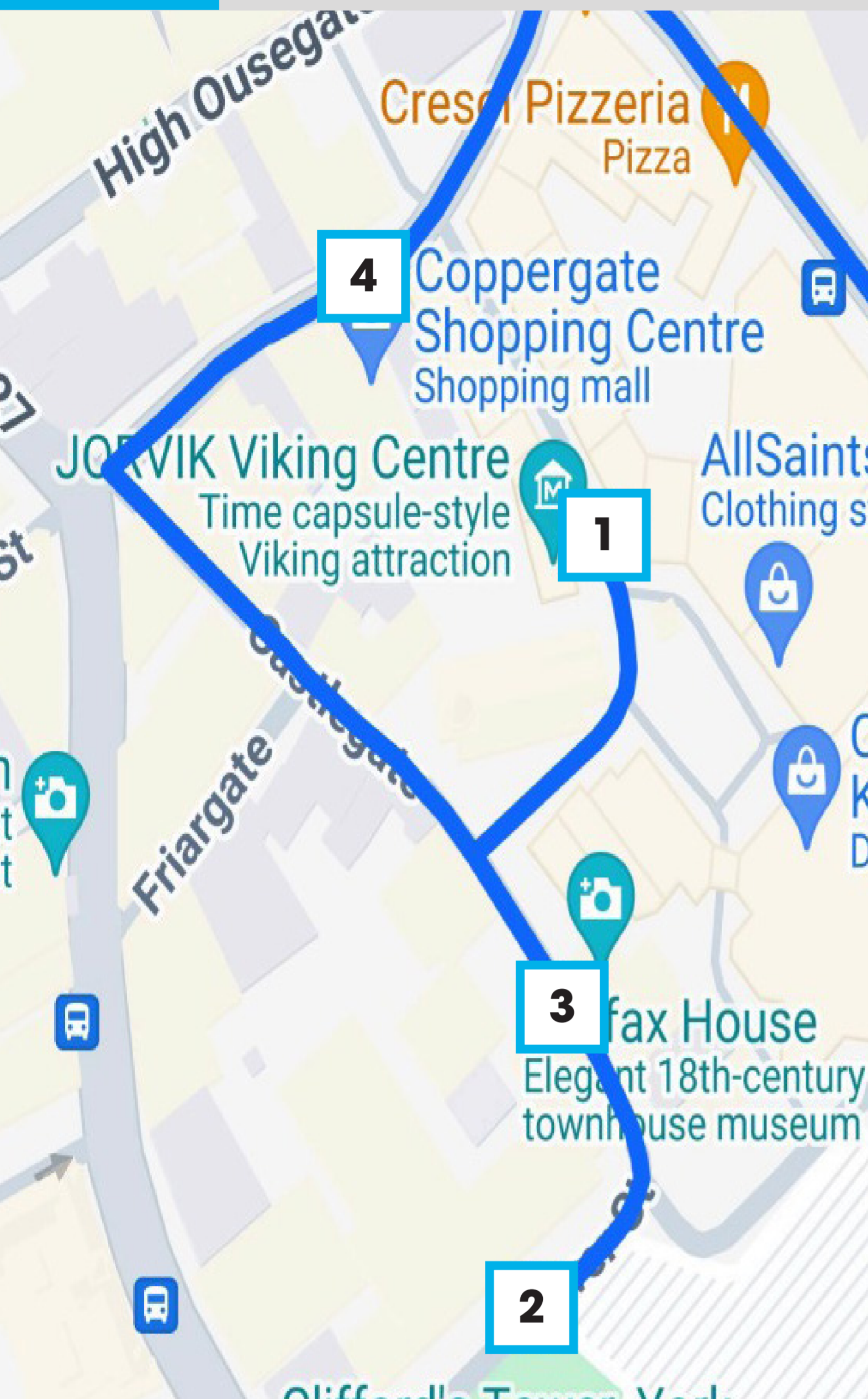
6 SHAMBLES

7 YORK MINSTER

8 BETTY'S TEA ROOM

9 ST MARRY'S ABBEY

10 CITY WALLS



DIRECTIONS

Your starting point is the Jorvik Centre where you will have an entrance. Your Activity Manager will inform you how to get there from your drop off point.

ENTRANCES INFO?

Tickets

Your AM will inform you of the timing of your entrance and if you need to change the route of your walking tour to accommodate a different entrance slot.

TAKE NOTE:

Some of York's streets are extremely narrow so if necessary make sure everyone walks in single file to let people through.

1

JORVIK CENTRE



1. In 2001, the centre was refurbished and enlarged. What was the cost of this investment?

(closest answer wins)

£5 million

2. How many Viking items were recovered during excavations.

a. 60,000; b. 40,000; c. 25,000.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

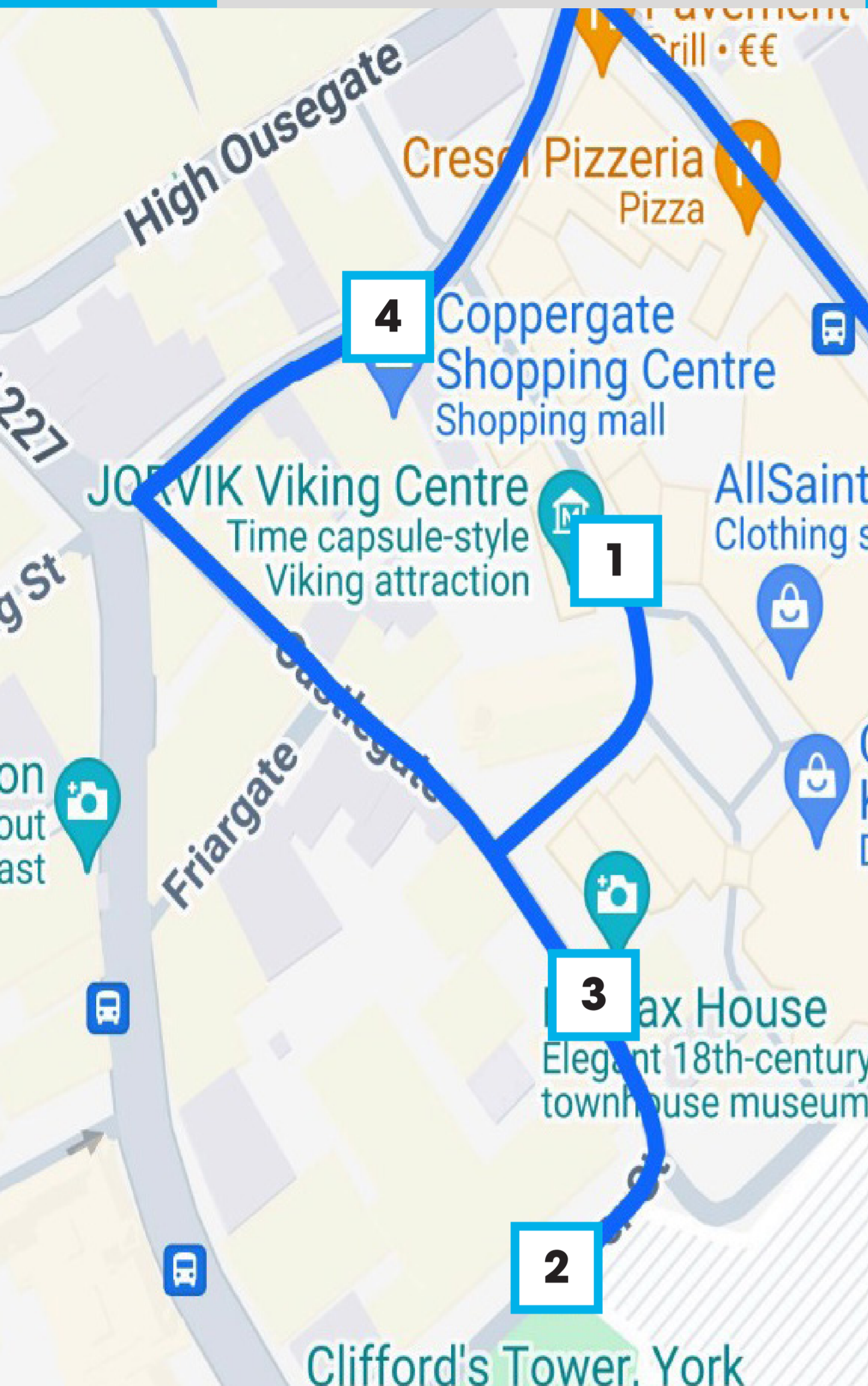
Established in 1984.

WHAT?

A museum and visitor attraction containing lifelike mannequins and life-size dioramas depicting Viking life in the city.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The centre also organises an annual Viking Festival that takes place in the second week of February. The festival is set up in tradition of an ancient Viking festival known as "Jolablot". The festival includes Combat re-enactment involving volunteers from all over the world.



DIRECTIONS

Once you have finished at the Jorvik Centre, with the centre to your right, walk down Coppergate Walk. Take a slight right and at the end turn left onto Castle Gate.

At the end of castlegate it splits into two roads. Take the right onto Tower St Clifford's Tower should be in front of you.

TAKE NOTE:

If you can stop and take a picture, this is a great spot. Make sure you are not blocking the path and remember to use the Dusemond banner.



1. William the Conqueror wanted this castle built as quickly as possible; how many days do records from the time say it took to build?

a. 8 days; b. 8 months; c. 8 years

Records from the time claim the castle was built in 8 days, but this is unlikely to be true

2. York Castle Museum was founded in 1938, but where did they get their first historical items from for the museum's exhibitions?

a. they stole them from other museums; b. they were all items lost on York's busses; c. they were all collected by a Doctor called John Kirk



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

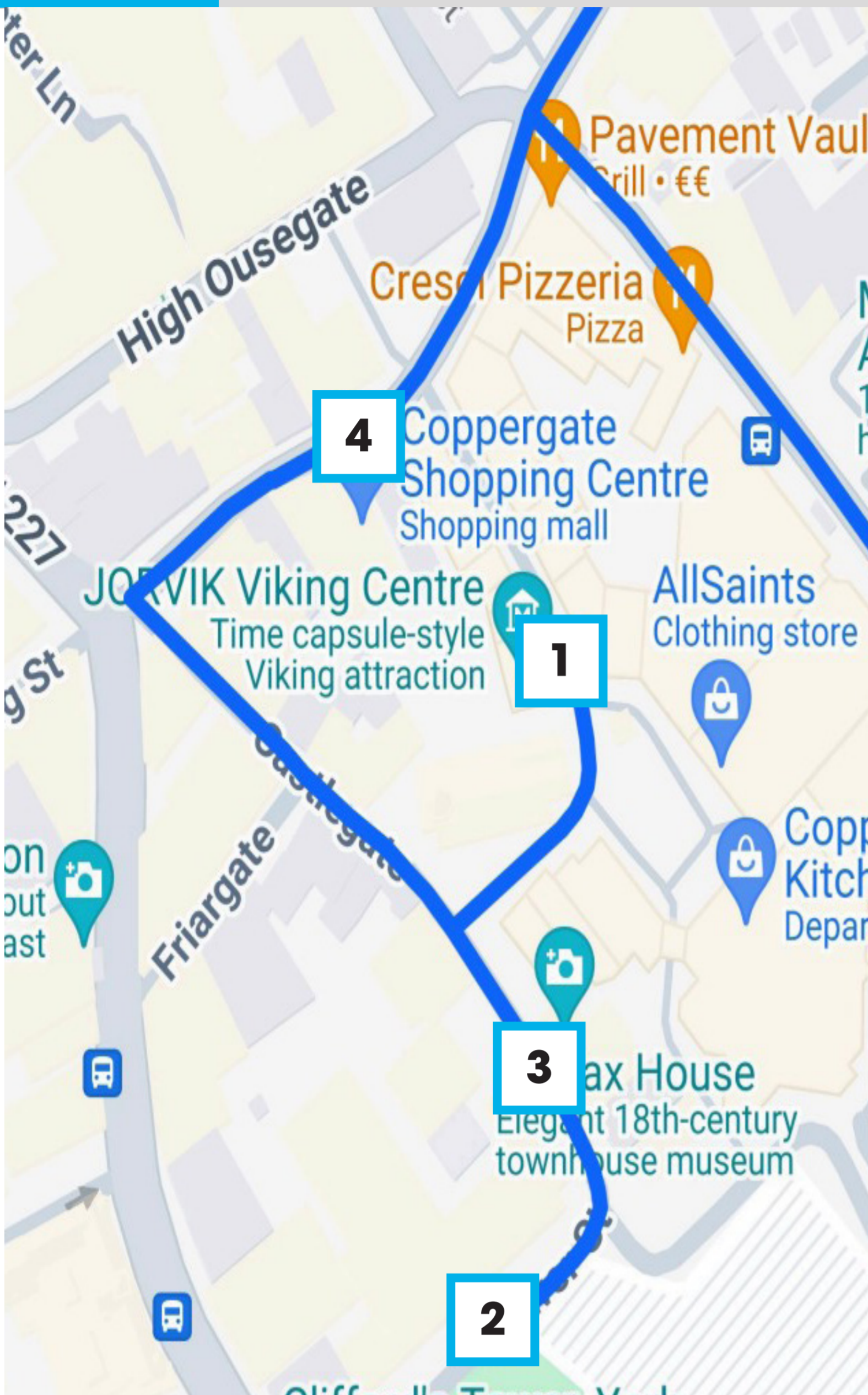
Built in 1068.

WHAT?

The last remains of York's Medieval Castle.

POINTS OF INTEREST

York Castle Museum is housed in a former prison building, and Clifford's tower was often used to hold prisoners through the middle ages. This link to legal history is maintained today as York's Crown Court is located just next to the museum.



DIRECTIONS

Head back up Tower St towards Castlegate and turn left onto Castlegate.

The house should be on your right.

TAKE NOTE:

When talking to the group, keep them on one side so that they are not blocking the path and speak slowly and loudly.



1. From 1759 to 1772 this house was the winter residence of Viscount Fairfax, but what else has this building been used for since then?

a. a cinema; b. a dance hall; c. a museum

It has been used as all three, though today it is only a museum

2. This area of York is in between the city's two main rivers. One is called the River Foss, but how do you pronounce the name of the other river, spelled O U S E ?

a. ooze as in snooze;

b. owze as in owls;

c. oh-ooo-say as in so you say



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

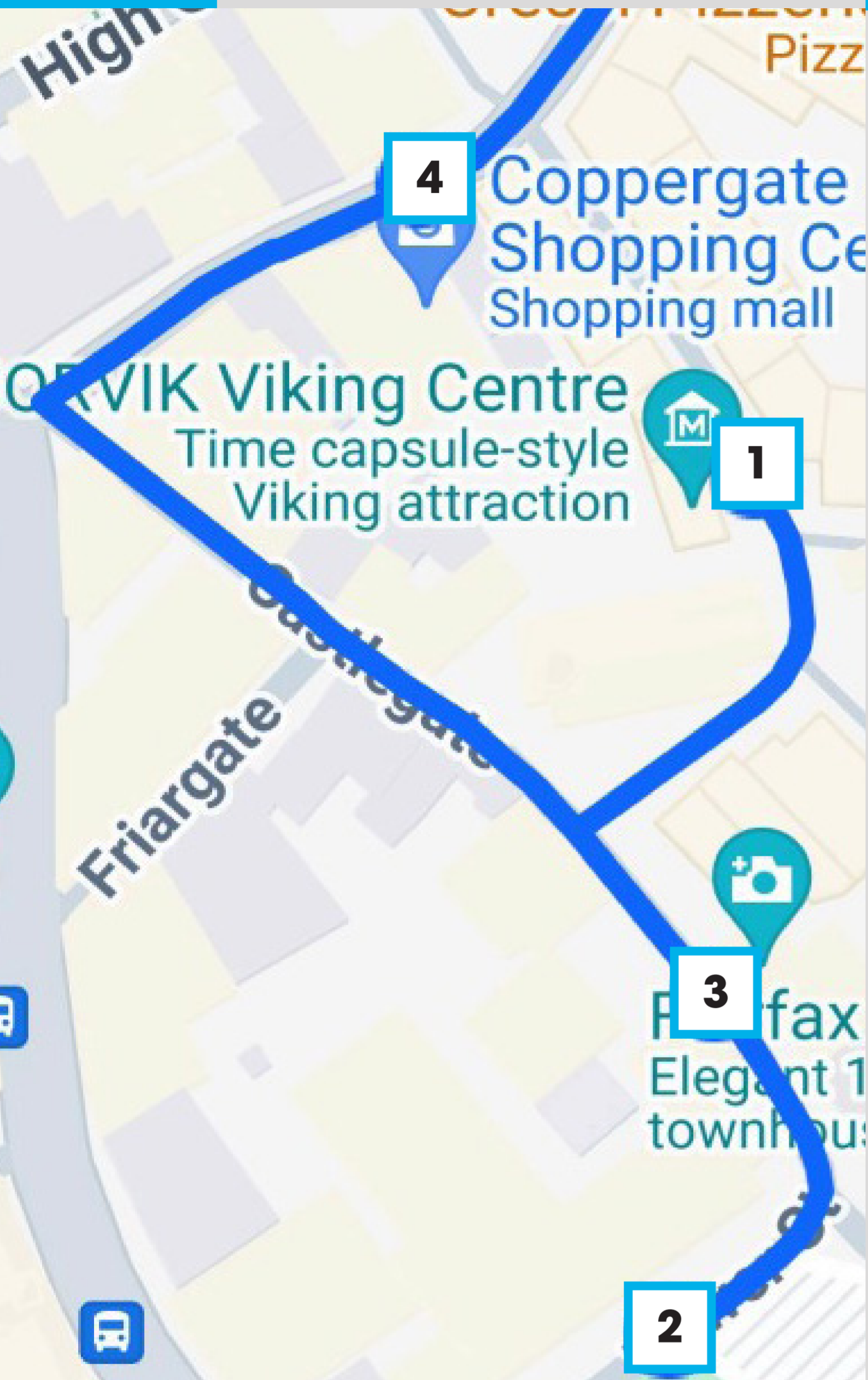
Built in the 1740s.

WHAT?

A preserved Georgian Townhouse.

POINTS OF INTEREST

This museum contains a big collection of Georgian furniture, most of this was donated by Noel Terry the owner of the Terry's Chocolate company – most famous for their chocolate orange.



DIRECTIONS

Keep walking up **Castlegate** towards **Friargate** which is on the left.

Then turn right onto **Coppergate**.

TAKE NOTE:

Use the walking time to refresh your notes and this could be a good time to update your AM with a quick message.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. York has had several names through its history: It was called Eboracum by the Romans and Eoforwic by the Anglo-Saxons, but what was it called by the Vikings?

a. Yokeham; b. Yikkle; c. Jorvik.

York was conquered by the Viking ruler Ivar the Boneless in 866.

2. While they were digging to build the shopping centre here today, many Viking era remains were found by archaeologists. Which of these was NOT found by the archaeologists?

a. a warrior's helmet; b. a toilet and its contents; c. a fully preserved ship



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The Vikings invaded York in 866..

WHAT?

A street from Viking era York.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In total, over 40,000 Viking objects were discovered here, following this a museum was built here called the Jorvik Viking centre.



DIRECTIONS

Keep walking up Coppergate and turn tight onto Piccadilly. The Hall is at the end of this road.

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.



1. A guild was a group of people who all had a similar job, so what did the Merchant Adventurers do?

a. travelled long distances to buy and sell things; b. made items for people going on adventures; c. designed buildings

2. The Hall has two main spaces – the upstairs is a big meeting hall so the guild members can all come to meetings together, and the ground floor was a medieval hospital. But what was a hospital for in the Middle Ages?

a. storing food; b. caring for sick and elderly people; c. selling medicines



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

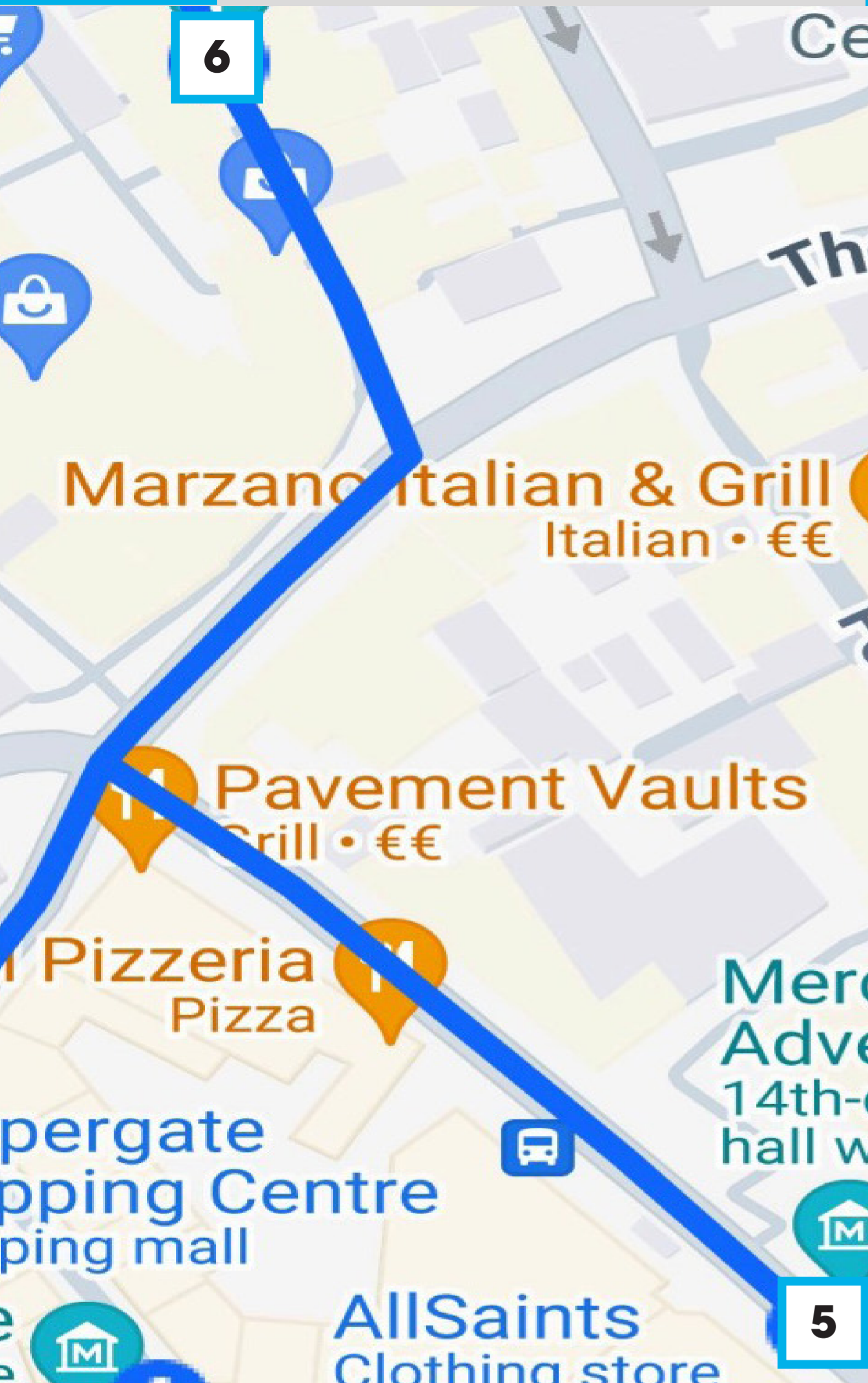
Built in 1357.

WHAT?

A medieval Guildhall and the largest wooden-framed building still standing in the UK.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The Merchant Adventurer's Guild still exists today as a charitable institution and has around 160 members.



DIRECTIONS

With the Hall on your right, walk back up Piccadilly and turn right at the crossroads onto the Pavement.

At the second turning on the left, walk into Shambles.

TAKE NOTE:

Cross at zebra crossings and wait for the green man, even if you need to take a slightly longer route, it is important for health and safety reasons!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The name Shambles comes from the Anglo-Saxon fleshammels meaning flesh-shelves, this refers to the jobs of the people who lived here, what was their job?

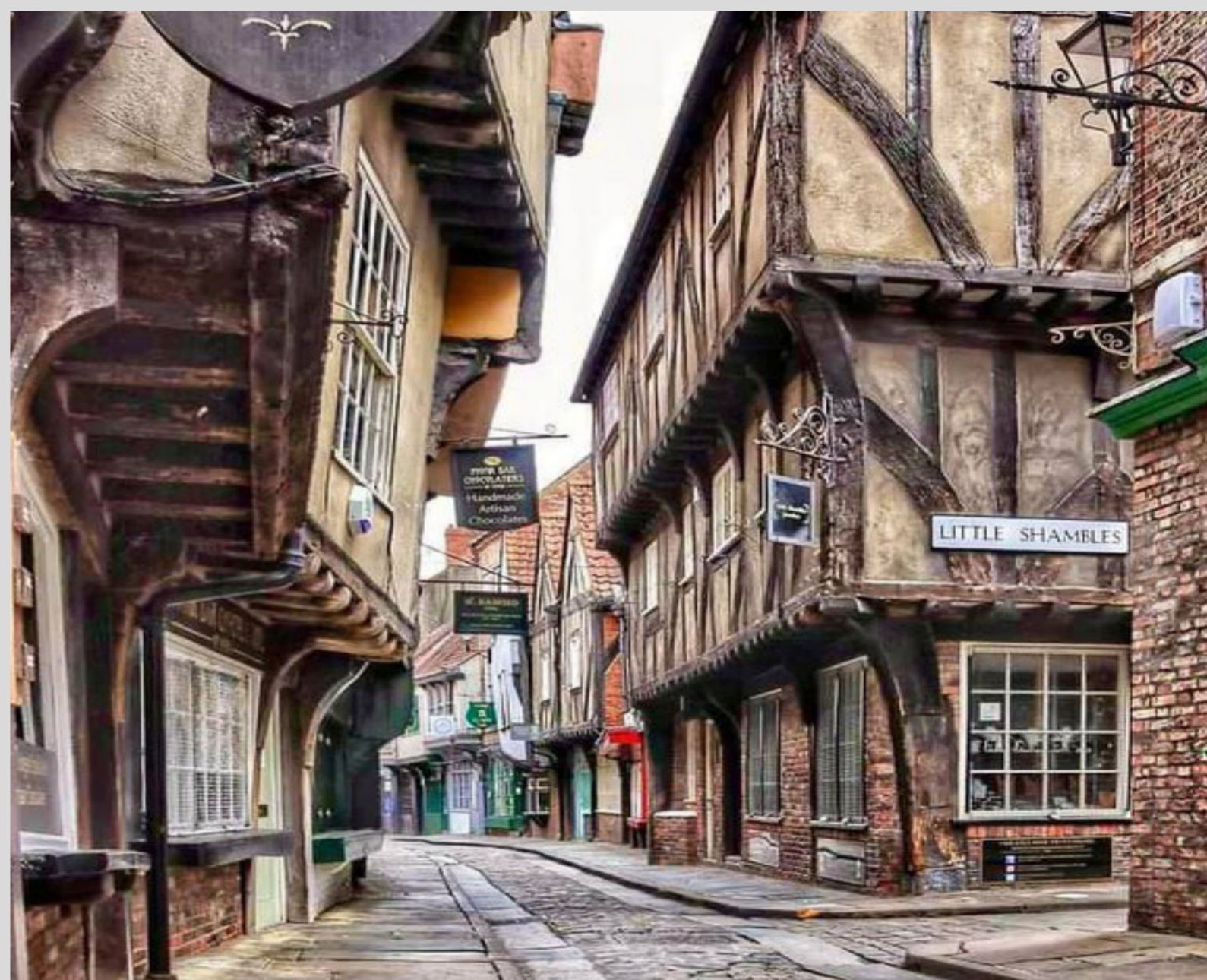
a. baker; b. butcher; c. candle-stick-maker

Many of the shops still have hooks outside for displaying meat to sell.

2. The Shambles has 5 Snickelways, but what is a Snickelway?

- a. a chocolate shop;
- b. a very narrow path/street;
- c. a set of steps

snickelways can be found all over the city centre – keep an eye out for them as you explore the city



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

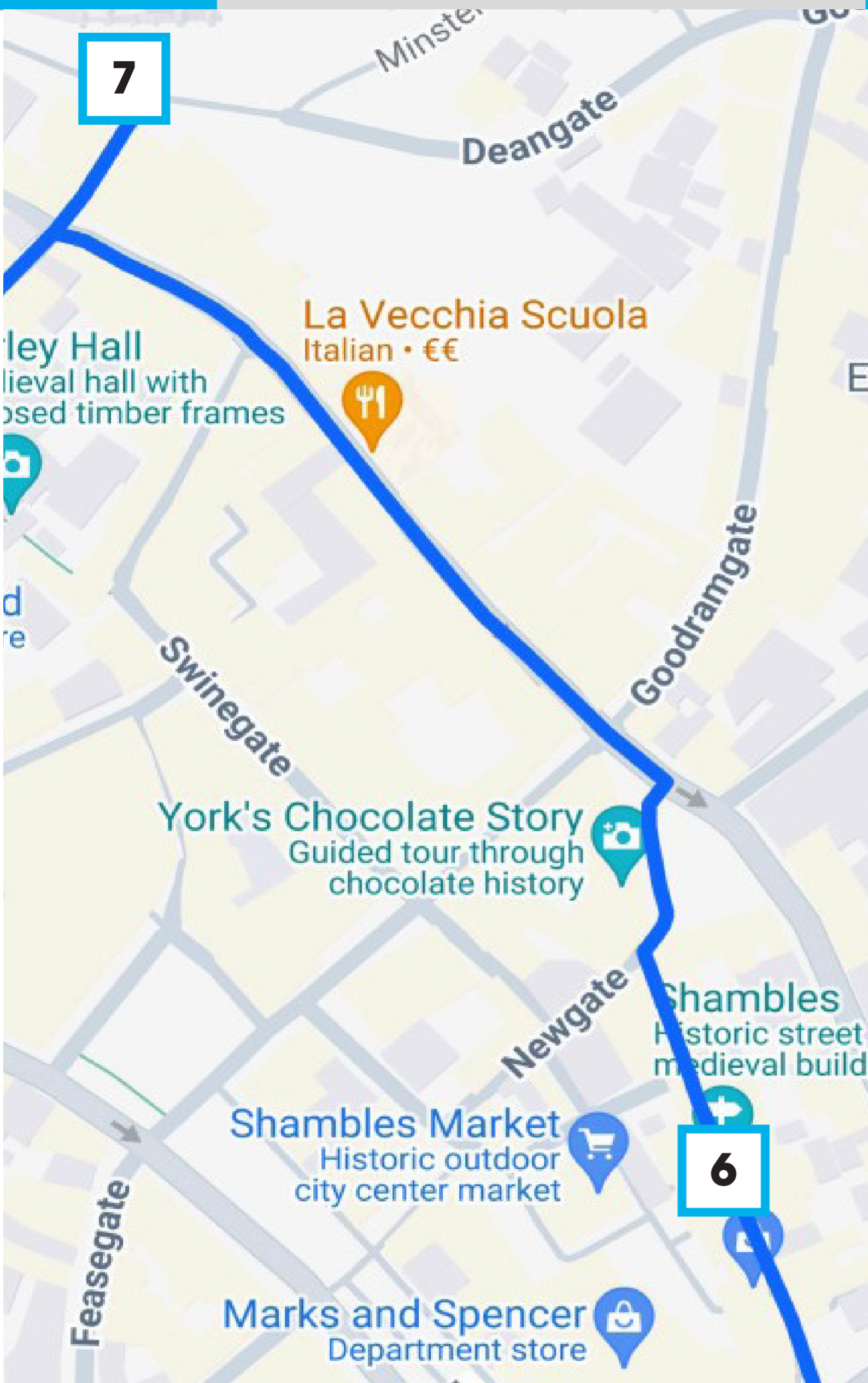
The current buildings are from between 1350-1475.

WHAT?

One of York's medieval streets.

POINTS OF INTEREST

This is one of several streets that inspired Diagon Alley in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter books.



DIRECTIONS

Keep walking up Shambles and when you reach King's Square turn left to walk down Low Petergate.

At the end of Low Petergate turn right onto Minster Gates, the Minster will be in front of you there.

TAKE NOTE:

Some parts of the walk may take longer, so make sure you keep engaging with your group by taking photos and saying some fun facts to the kids!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The current Minster building was started in 1230, how many years do you think it took to finish?

a. 50 years; b. 100 years; c. 242 years

it was finished in 1472

2. In 1916 and again in 1939 the Minster's large colourful stained-glass windows were removed to prevent damage during the wars – but where were they put to keep them safe?

a. buried in the park nextdoor; b. in a museum; c. locked in a local bank (109 of the 311 windows were put in secret underground bunkers)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

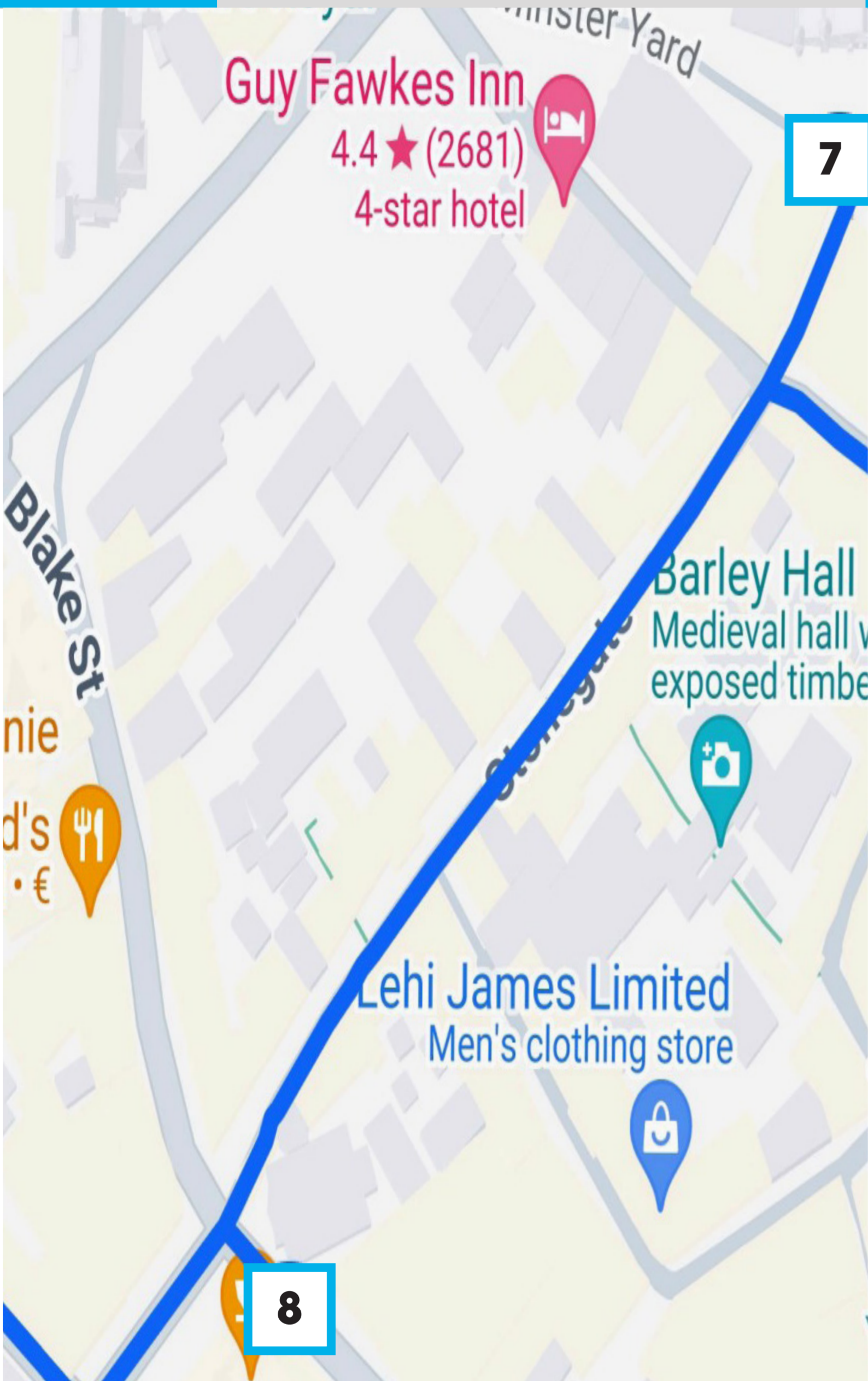
The first record of a church here is from 627.

WHAT?

The 2nd largest gothic cathedral in Europe.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In the 19th century British Clipper ships It is called a 'Minster' and not a Cathedral because it was used as a teaching church for missionaries in the Anglo-Saxon era.



DIRECTIONS

Walk back down Minster Gates and cross over to continue on the road which becomes Stonegate.

At the end of Stonegate, before St Helen's Square turn left onto Davygate.

TAKE NOTE:

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



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. In 1962 Bettys joined with a popular British tea brand, but which one? hint: think of where you are

a. PG Tips; b. Lipton; c. Yorkshire Tea

Bettys is so dedicated to Yorkshire they refuse to open any branches outside the county.

2. The first Bettys was opened by Swiss confectioner Frederick Belmont in 1919 in Harrogate, but where does the name Bettys come from?

a. it was named after Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (Queen Elizabeth II's mother);
b. it was named after a small girl who interrupted the meeting about what to call the café; c. nobody knows for sure



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

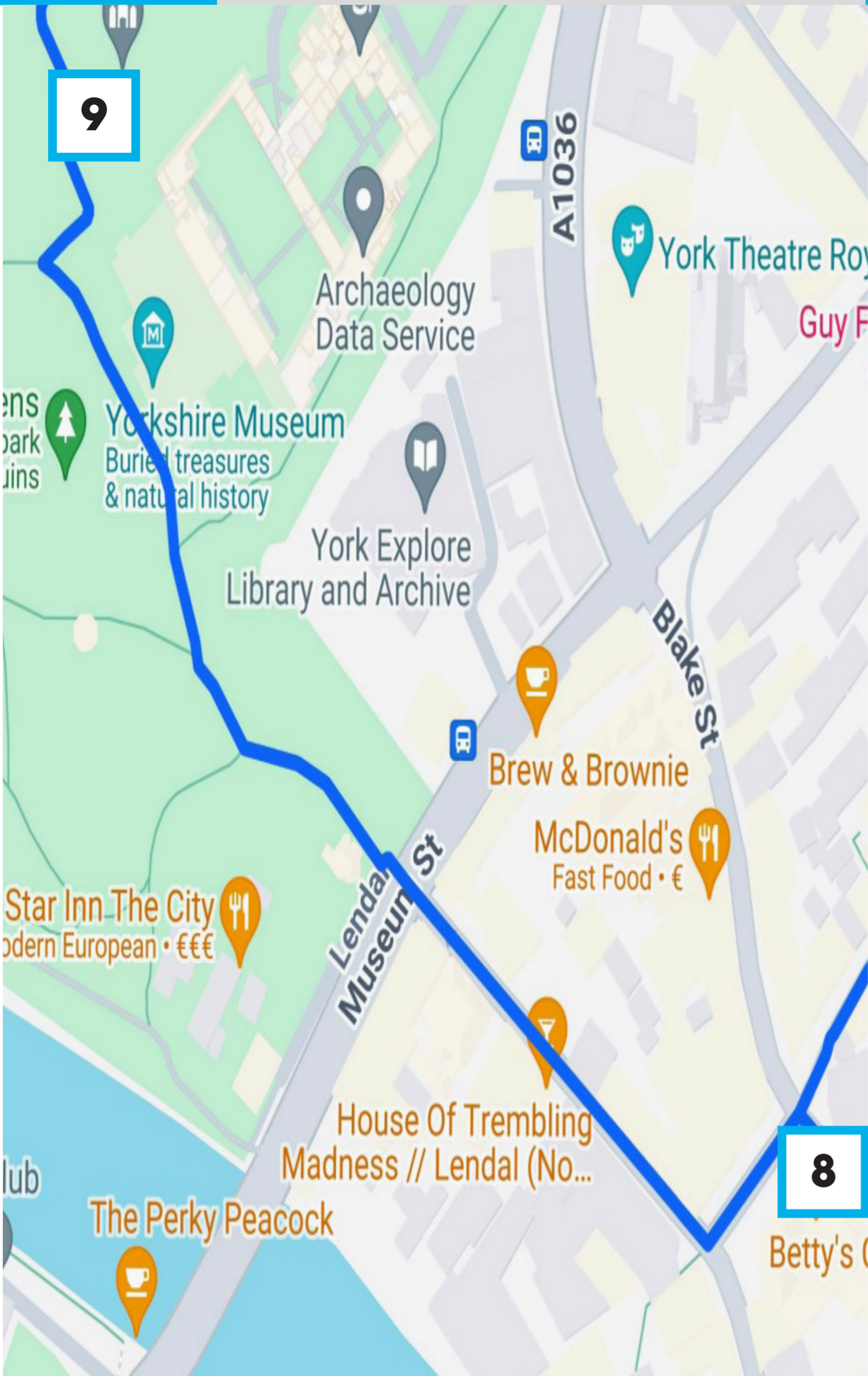
York's Betty's Café and Tea Rooms was opened in 1937.

WHAT?

One of York's historic cafés.

POINTS OF INTEREST

This café was very popular with American and Canadian soldiers during WWII and many of them have signed their names on a mirror inside using a diamond pen.



DIRECTIONS

Go back up Davygate and turn left onto St Helen's Square.

Walk down the square and turn right onto Lendal, keep on Lendal and take the stairs which are to a slight left.

Once you are on the stairs turn right towards the Abbey.

TAKE NOTE:

Make sure you take regular headcounts!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. In the 1400s the Abbey's library had over 750 books – how many do you think still exist today?
(closest guess wins)

answer 35 – 5 printed books, and 30 manuscripts (hand written by the monks)

2. Today the North and West walls of the abbey make up most of the remains, what happened to the rest of the stone walls?

a. they were buried underground; b. they were recycled; c. nobody knows as they disappeared

in the 1700s a lot of the stone was taken away to build other Churches.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

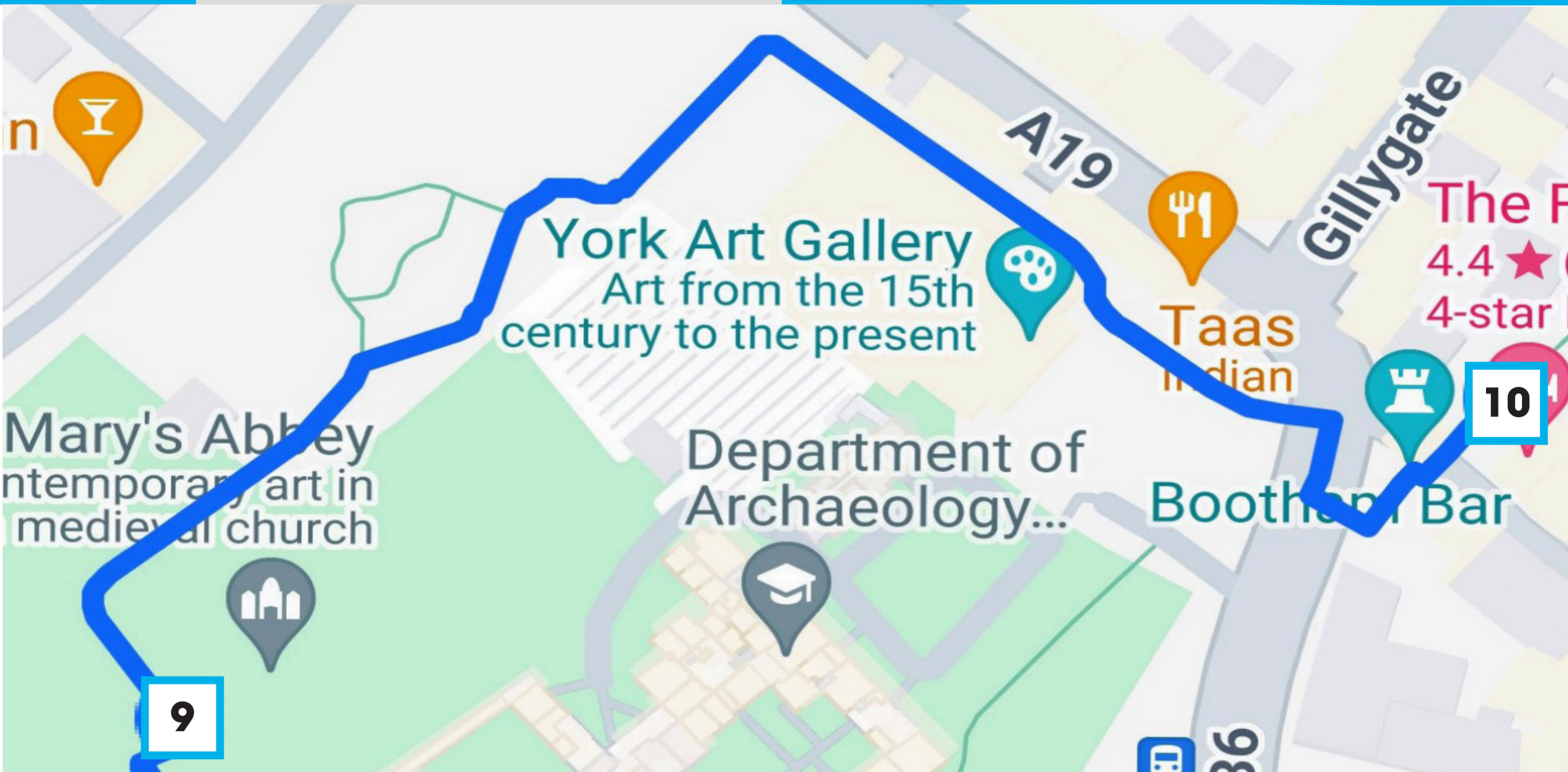
Founded in 1088.

WHAT?

A ruined Abbey.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The Abbot's (head of the Abbey) house is still standing – it is known as King's Manor and is used by the University of York's Medieval Studies, Archaeology and 18th Century Studies departments.



From the Abbey turn right onto St Leonard's PI for about 150 m before turning right onto St Leonard's PL.

The City Wall Walk is available if it is not too busy.

TAKE NOTE:

Check with the group if they want to go and see the walls as they may have already been!



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. Certain parts of York's city walls are called Bars such as Monk Bar and Bootham Bar. But what are the 'bars' in York's city wall?

a. places to buy a drink; b. the gates in the wall; c. bits of wall to hang flags
the city gates are called 'bars' in York, and confusingly the streets are called Gates.

2. Parts of the walls have been destroyed and rebuilt over the centuries, when do you think the walls were last built on?

a. over 1500 years ago (in Roman times); b. 500 years ago (in Medieval times); c. 150 years ago (in Victorian times)



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

There have been walls here since around 71 AD.

WHAT?

Ancient walls protecting the city of York.

POINTS OF INTEREST

It is still possible to walk nearly all the way around the city on the walls – it would take you about 2 hrs.