



Dusemond
Study Programmes

LONDON EDINBURGH MUM

Great trips with Dusemond.

Let's



Go!



NOTES ON THIS EXCURSION

Londinium...

dates back to AD50. Roman invaders built a bridge over the Thames and created a settlement around it, named Londinium. The new settlement was well placed on the river, and traders soon flocked to Londinium to buy and sell goods, making it an important commercial centre. Today, most of the remains are 7 metres (23 feet) below you: 2,000 years of building, fire and bombs have hidden much of the Roman settlement. This trail takes you past some of the remains of Roman London that are still visible.

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 of timings.

Emergency number...?

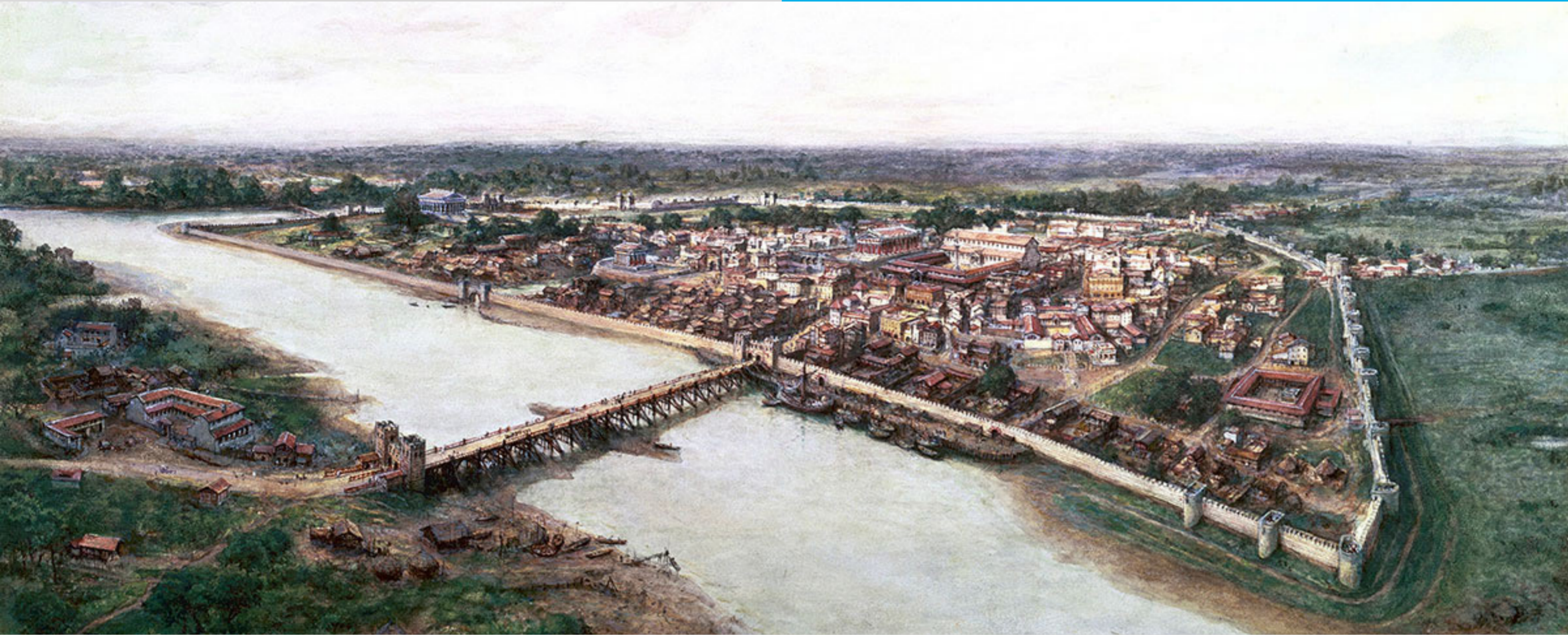
Make sure that each student has the emergency number for your centre

Be mindful...?

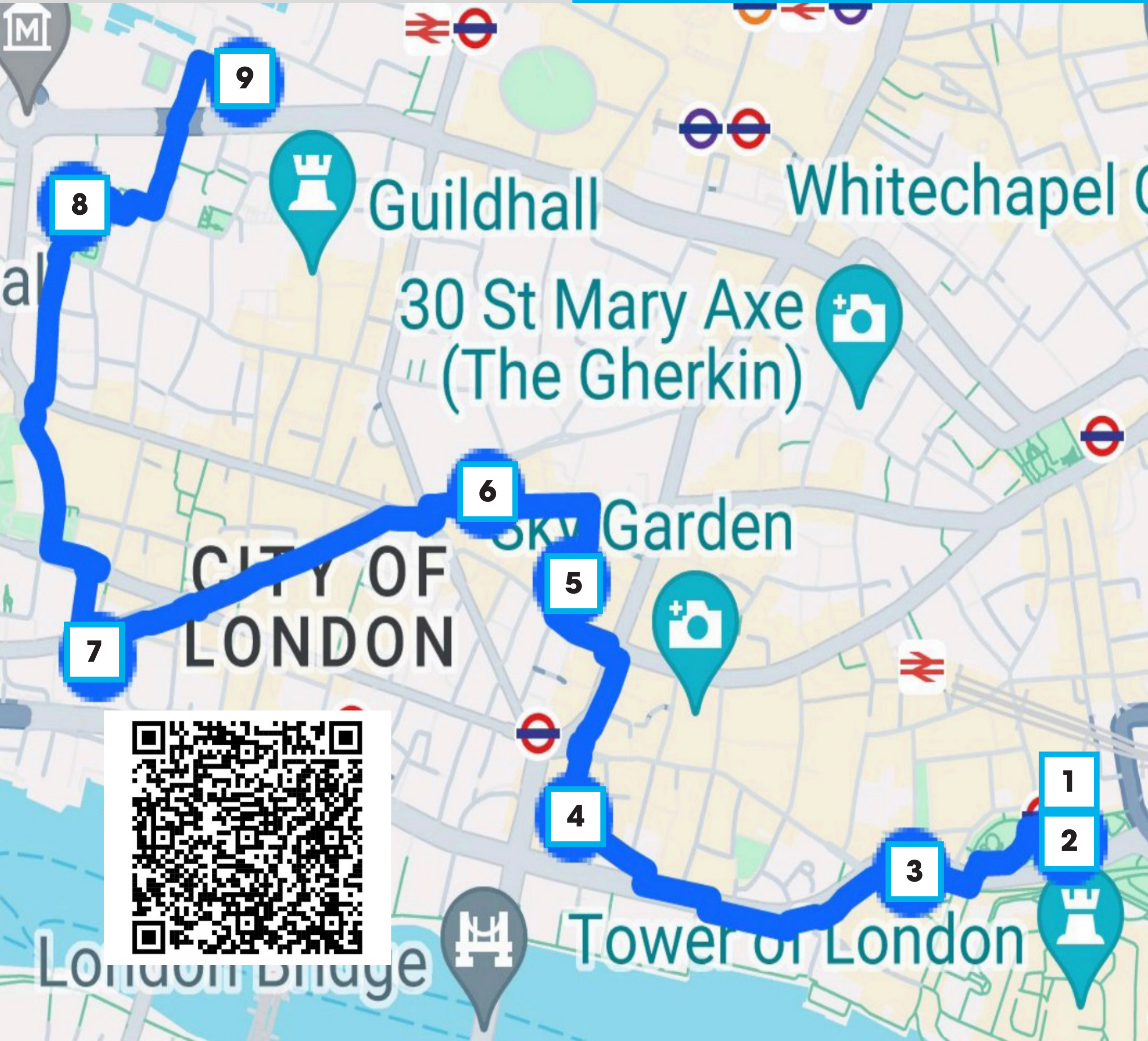
Be mindful that this is a tourist hotspot, especially during the holidays, keep an eye out for big crowds, cars, buses and unfortunately, pick pockets- who will be on the look out for tourists.

Make sure...?

you take lots of photos and have fun!



- 1. The city was laid out in a grid pattern, with major roads such as Watling Street and Ermine Street converging at Londinium. These roads facilitated trade and communication throughout the province of Britannia.**
- 2. The Roman occupation of Londinium lasted for approximately 400 years, during which the city flourished as a cultural and commercial hub. It attracted people from different parts of the Roman Empire, contributing to its diverse population.**
- 3. In AD 410, the Roman Empire began to decline, weakening Roman authority in Britain. As a result, Londinium faced challenges, including attacks by barbarian tribes. The city's decline continued after the Romans officially left Britain in the early 5th century.**
- 4. The remains of Roman London were gradually buried and forgotten as new structures were built over the centuries. The rediscovery of Roman artefacts and structures began in the 19th century during construction work and archaeological excavations.**
- 5. The original Roman settlement served as the foundation for the development and growth of London over the centuries, becoming the vibrant and cosmopolitan city it is Today.**



1 STATUE OF TRAJAN

2 CITY WALL

3 HALLOWS BY THE TOWER

4 FISH STREET HILL

5 ROMAN FORUM

6 ROYAL EXCHANGE

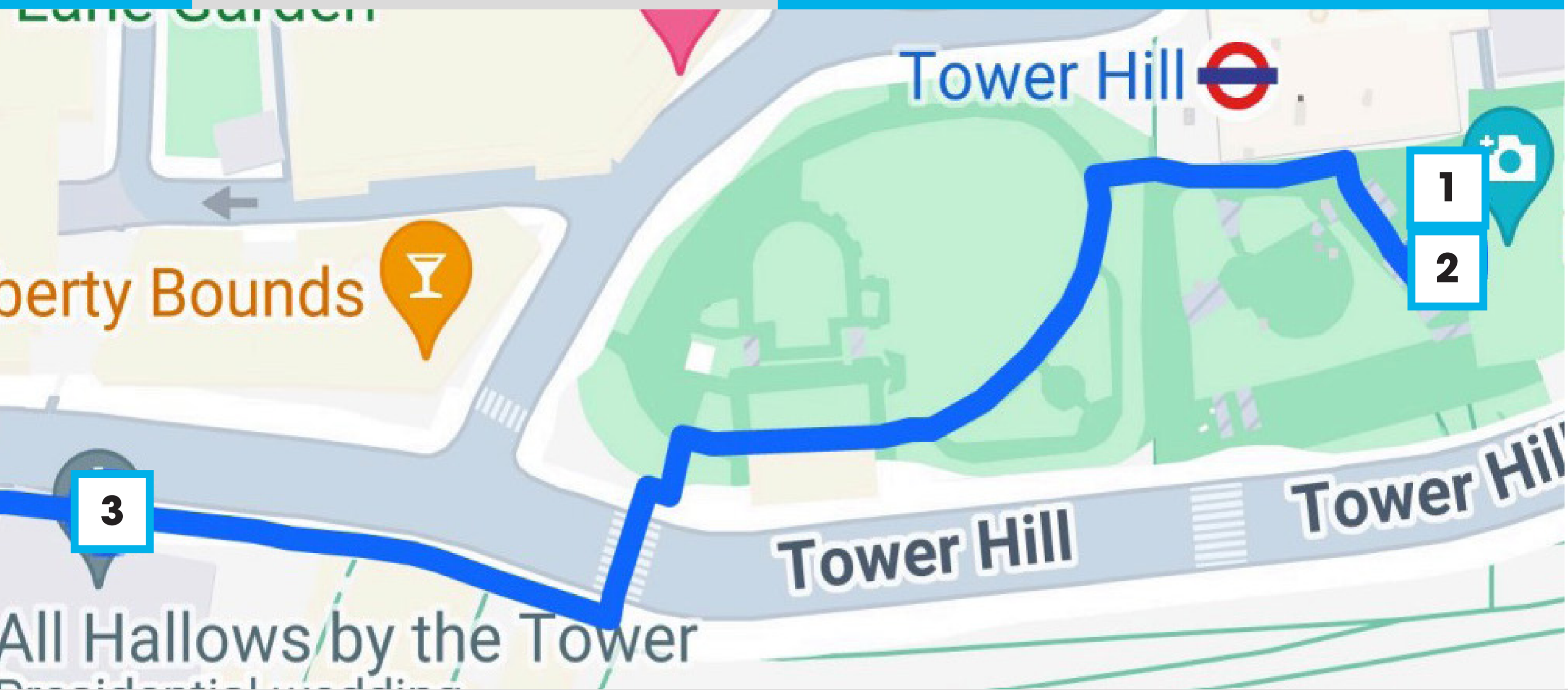
7 CLEARY GARDEN

8 NOBLE STREET

9 ST ALPHAGE GARDEN

1

STATUE OF TRAJAN



DIRECTIONS

Your closest station is Tower Hill. It will take about 30 minutes if you are coming from Goldsmiths.

TAKE NOTE:

Toilet point for those that need near Tower Pier, these are paid toilets!

1

STATUE OF TRAJAN



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. The statue was recovered from a scrapyard in 1980, where was the statue before it was brought to London?

- a. Liverpool
- b. Southampton
- c. Hastings

2. Who was Trajan?

- a. a Roman God; b. a Roman General; c a Roman Emperor.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The statue was built in the 20th century.

WHAT?

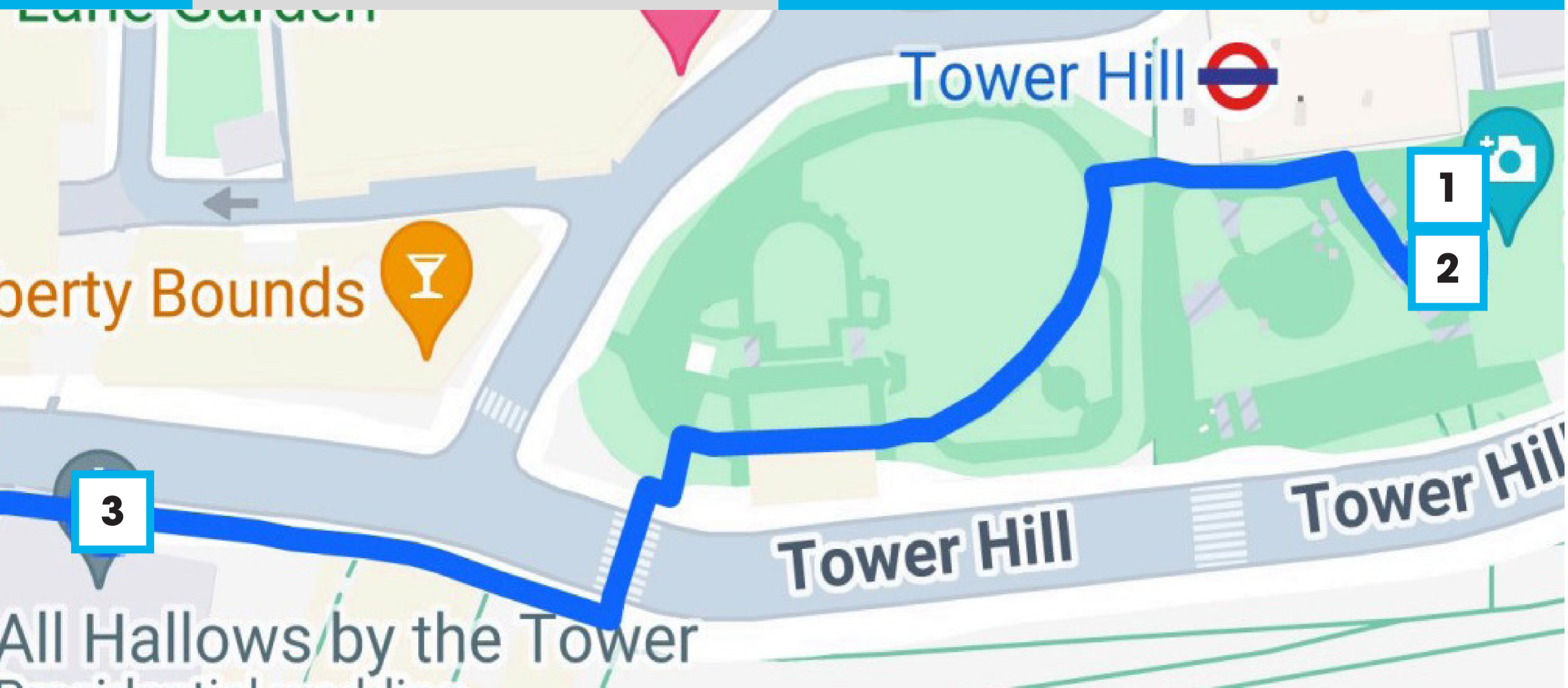
A statue of the Roman Emperor Trajan. The head of the statue does not match the body as the original is in Rome!

POINTS OF INTEREST

Trajan as emperor held the second-greatest military expansion in Roman history, after Augustus (who the rest of the body belongs to), leading the empire to attain its maximum territorial extent by the time of his death.

He never himself visited Britain.

This is a great spot for a group photo!



DIRECTIONS

The wall is in the same location.

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. How tall is the highest section of the wall?

- a. 10.6 metres;
- b. 8.2 metres;
- c. 15.3 metres

2. In the lower part you can see the careful Roman construction of squared stone blocks and regular triple rows of red Roman tiles. In what age was the rest of the wall rebuilt?

- a. The Classical Era
- b. The Early Modern Era
- c. The Middle Ages...



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The wall was built roughly in the year 200.

WHAT?

This is the best surviving section of the old City wall that is still above ground.

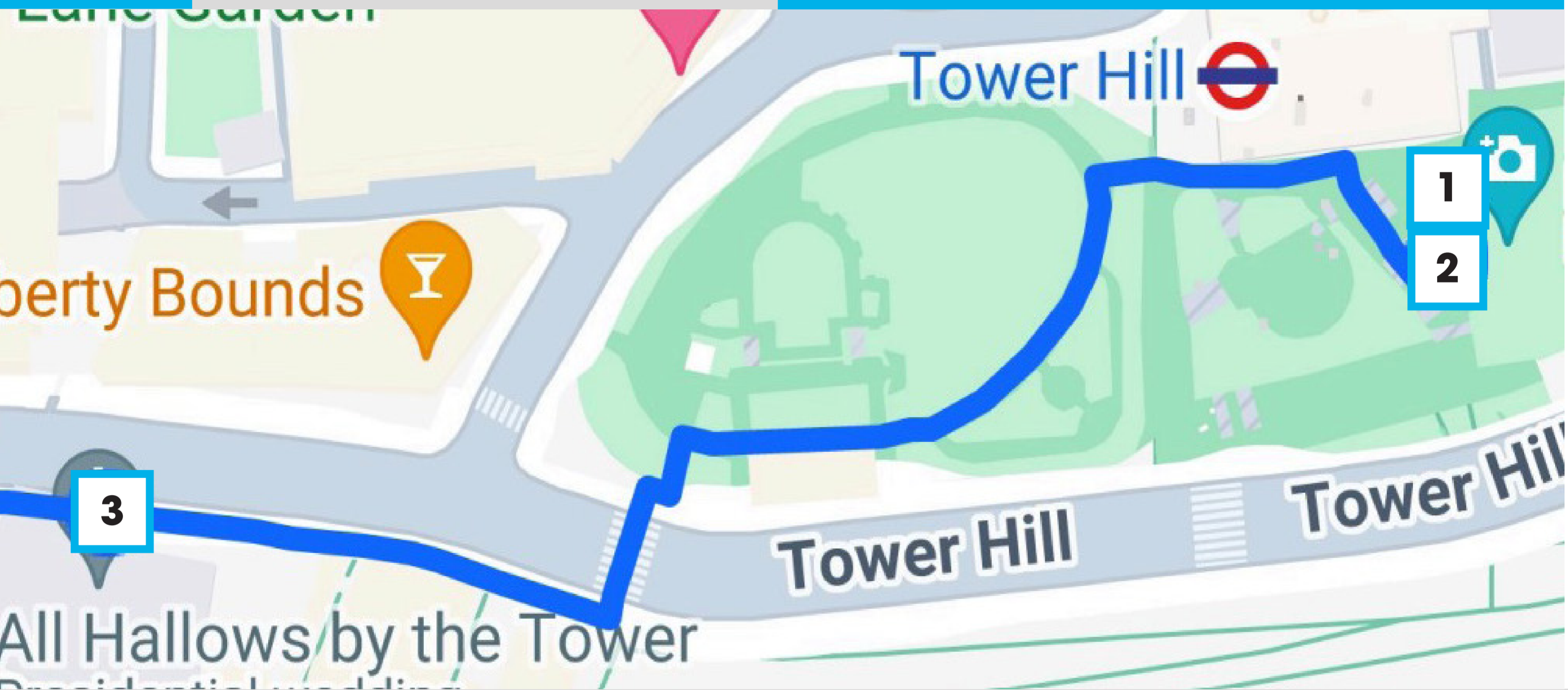
POINTS OF INTEREST

Here you can also see the remaining fragments of two walls of a small internal tower.

The Roman part can be seen up to the level of where guards used to walk (the sentry walk).

3

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER



DIRECTIONS

Walk down Tower Hill Road, with the Tower of London to your Left. Continue down onto Byward Street. All Hallows by The Tower will be on your left.

TAKE NOTE:

The tower is on the left hand side of the road so you will want to cross when you can. Make sure you aren't blocking the path for other people when talking to the group!



QU



2. Many parts of this church have been restored, but there are still parts of this church which make some of it the oldest standing in London. When were these sections built?

The church has parts which were built in the 11-th century.

1. You are standing on top of an ancient Roman Crypt. What is a Crypt?
 - a. An area that contains coffins and caskets
 - b. An area where treasure was hidden
 - c. A workspace for gladiators



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

The origins of this church are unknown, dating as far back as the Roman Era!

WHAT?

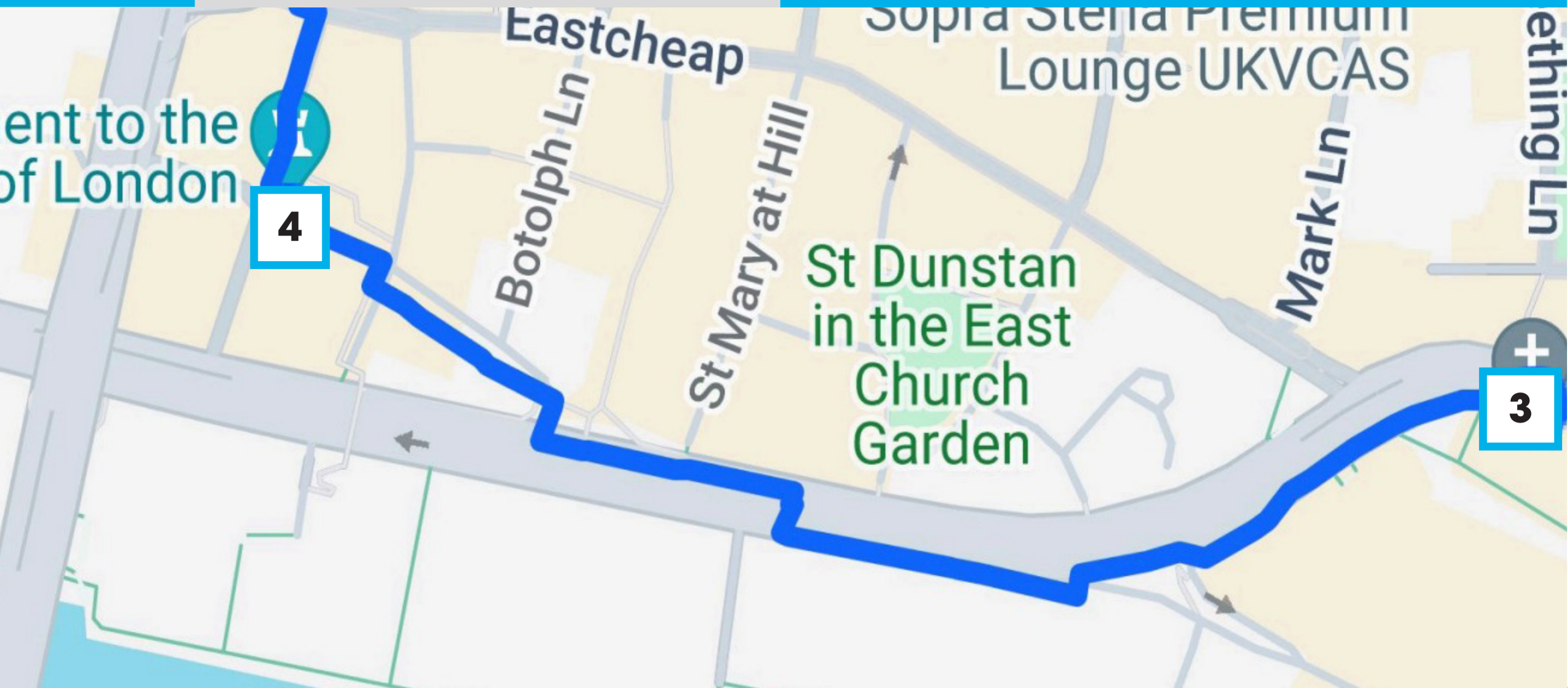
An old church which has an archway built of reused Roman tiles and stonework.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The church narrowly survived despite, an explosion in 1650 caused when some barrels of gunpowder being stored in a warehouse adjacent to the church exploded. The Great Fire of London in 1666 and the bombing during the Blitz in World War Two.

4

FISH STREET HILL



DIRECTIONS

Carry on walking down Bayward Street which veers left.

Cross the road when you reach Lower Thames Street after the parking lot.

Then turn right into Monument Street and follow the road until you reach Fish Street Hill

TAKE NOTE:

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



QUIZ QUESTIONS

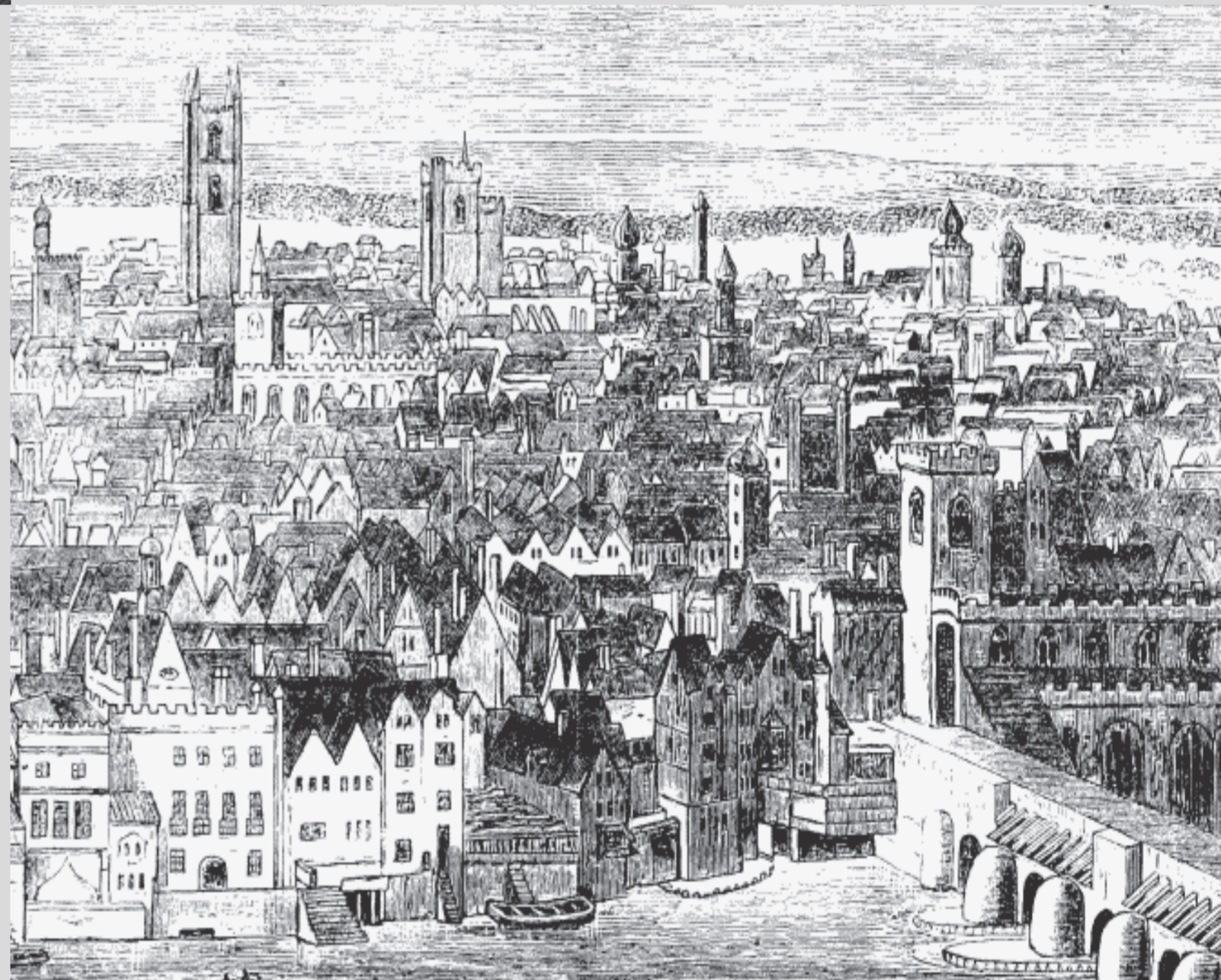


1. One of the most important thoroughfares in Londinium. What is a thoroughfare?

- a. A main road in a Town
- b. A market road
- c. The road which led to Rome

2. The street is named after the main items which were regularly sold in this area. What was that?

- a. Vegetables
- b. Meat
- c. Fish



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Same age of the Wall!

WHAT?

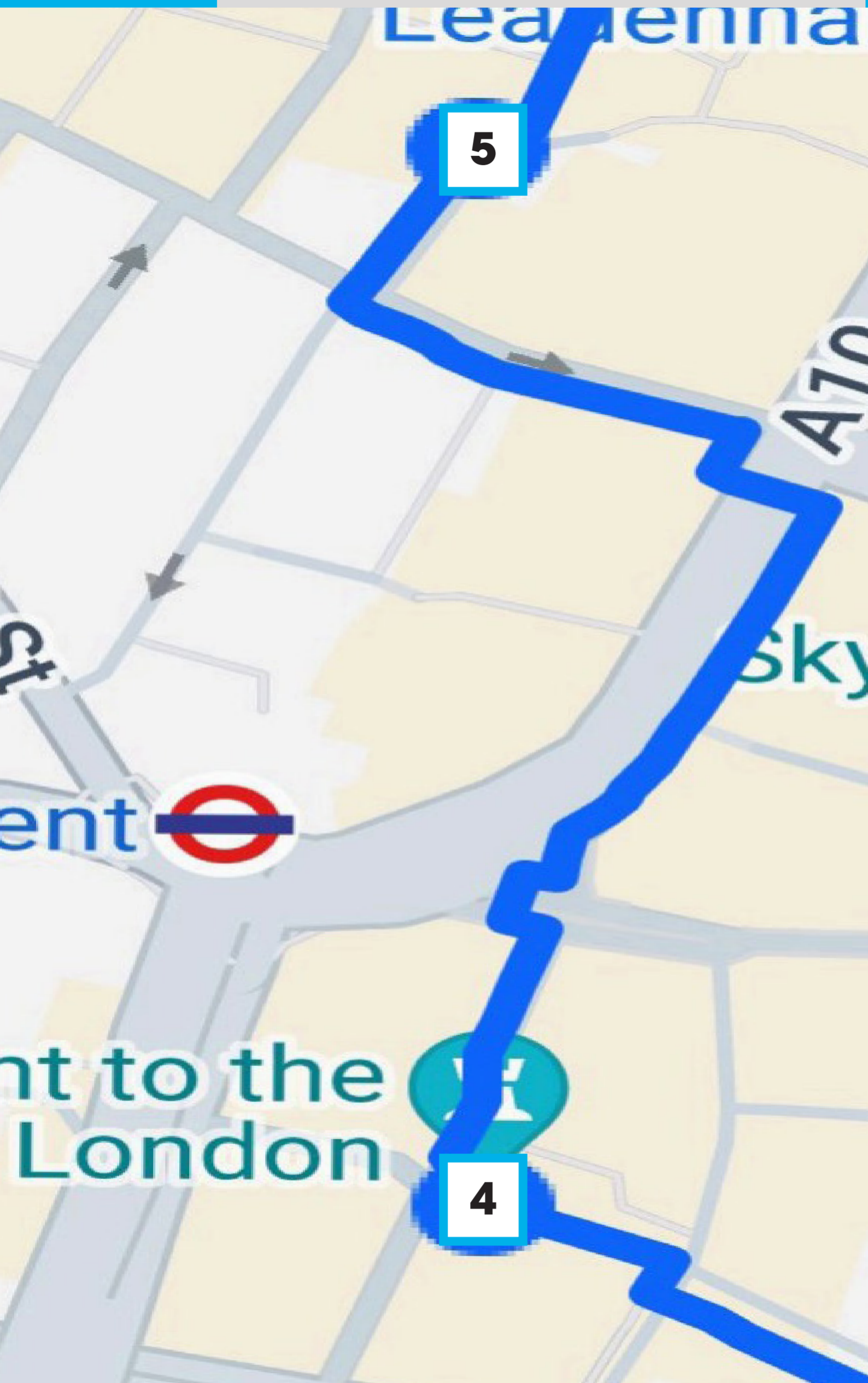
It was probably the first street in Roman London. It led to the Roman bridge over the Thames.

POINTS OF INTEREST

To the left, the street led up to the forum and basilica, the monumental Roman administration centre, on Cornhill and Leadenhall Street.

5

ROMAN FORUM



DIRECTIONS

Turn right down Fish Street Hill.
Take the zebra crossing and continue down A10.

Continue down the A10 crossing Fenchurch Street.

Turn right into Bull head's Passage and then left onto Lime Street Passage.

The remains of the forum are underneath this market at the end of the passage.

TAKE NOTE:

The Market may be busy and as you can not see the remains it may be worth finding a quieter spot outside to talk to your group before going in.



QUIZ QUESTIONS



1. This was the ancient forum of Londinium, but what is a forum?

- a. a kind of restaurant
- b. a kind of theatre
- c. a market

2. The building here was originally larger than St Paul's Cathedral, and how many storeys and hectares?

- a. 3 Storeys and 2 Hectares
- b. 4 Storeys and 4 Hectares
- c. it wasn't larger than ST Paul's



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

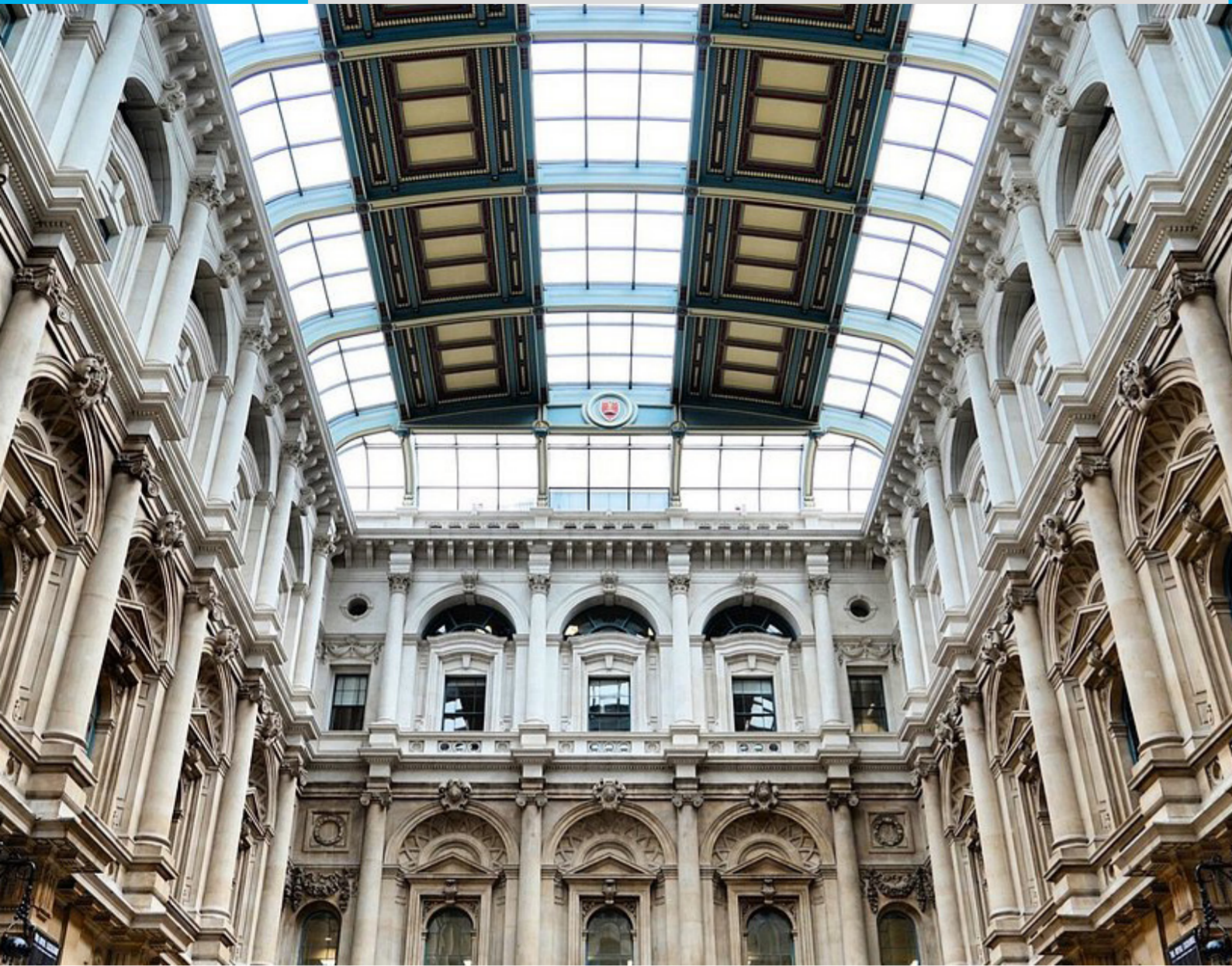
Built around AD70 but discovered during the 19th and 20th centuries.

WHAT?

The basilica (city hall) and forum of Londinium lie beneath what is now Cornhill and Leadenhall Street.

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.



1. All the major buildings here are in a Roman style, even though they were erected later, when were they built?

a. 1700

b. 1900

c. 1800

2. The buildings have frontages based on Roman temples, similar to a famous temple in Rome.

Does anyone know what it is called?

A. The Pantheon



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built in the 20th century, but the surrounding buildings were built in 1840.

WHAT?

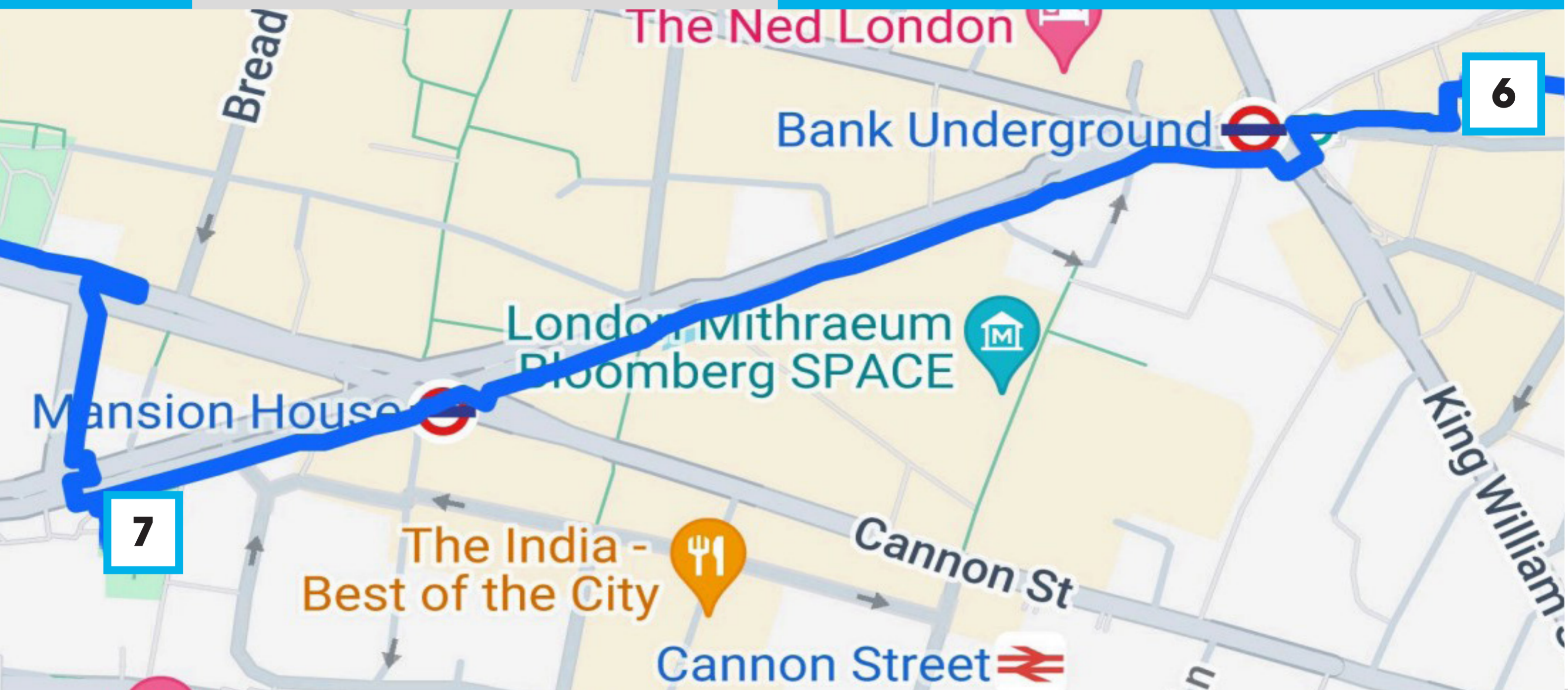
A complex of shops and restaurants.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Further down Bank junction to your left you'll see the official accommodation for the Lord Mayor, the Mansion House, built between 1739-52. Both have frontages based on Roman temples, similar to the Pantheon in Rome. Adjacent to the Royal Exchange is the Bank of England; its south side (which you're facing) was largely built during 1823-37.

7

CLEARY GARDEN



DIRECTIONS

Continue down Cornhill Street.

Cross the street and stay on the left hand side of Victoria Street.

The Garden will appear about a mile down the road on your left.

TAKE NOTE:

Be wary of pedestrians and blocking the pavement.

This is a 9 minute walk, warn your group and check if they still want to go!



1. In 1980's it was remodelled and named after Fred Cleary who remodelled a lot of London making it greener. Who was Fred Cleary?

- a. Gardener
- b. A Chartered Surveyor**
- c. Architect

(They check how much properties and areas are worth/cost)

2. 1987-9. Cleary Garden is very cleverly designed: although the bathhouse can't be seen, it is echoed in the Roman feel. How is this possible?

A. the trellises and pillars of the garden are modelled after the Romans.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

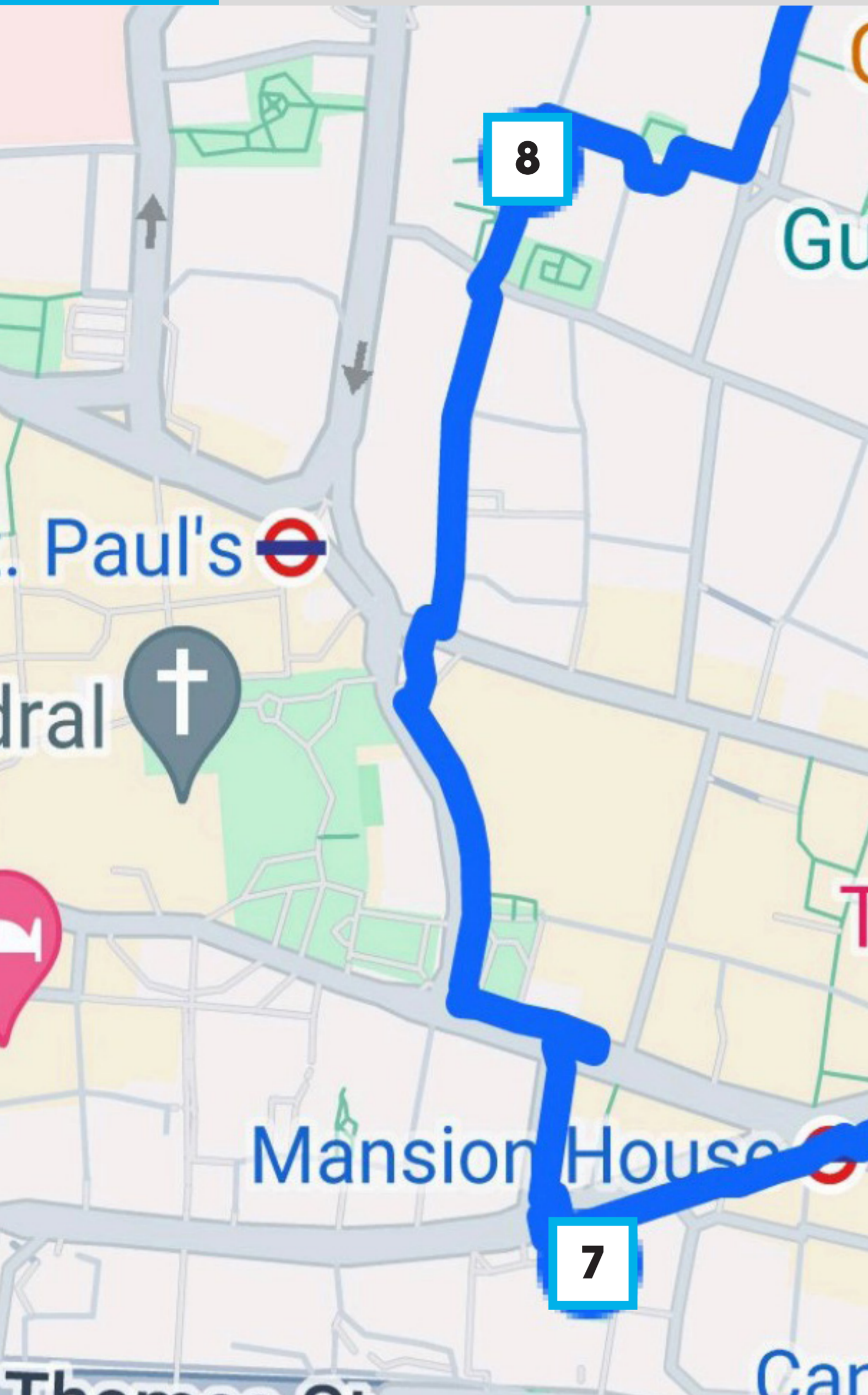
It was excavated between 1987-9.

WHAT?

A garden designed to remind of the Roman bathhouses.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Beneath the garden are the foundations of a large Roman building complex, part of which is a second-century Roman bathhouse that would, at the time, have been on the banks of the Thames.



DIRECTIONS

Cross the road onto Friday Street all the way down to Cannon Street where you will cross the road and turn left.

Turn right onto New Change and follow the road up to Cheapside.

Cross the road, turn right into Cheapside and then immediately left onto Foster Lane.

At the end of Foster Lane, cross over Gresham St onto Nobel Street

TAKE NOTE:

When crossing the road, it is best to cross at crossings to ensure the group gets across safely, especially on the busier roads.

This is a 9 minute walk, warn your group and check that they still want to go!



1. The street used to be originally curved. Can anyone guess why?

It followed the Roman Wall which was originally curved.

2. Parts of the original Roman wall are dispersed all over London, does anyone know why?

The bricks were taken to help build houses.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Here is a line of ruined 19th-century buildings destroyed in the Blitz during World War II.

WHAT?

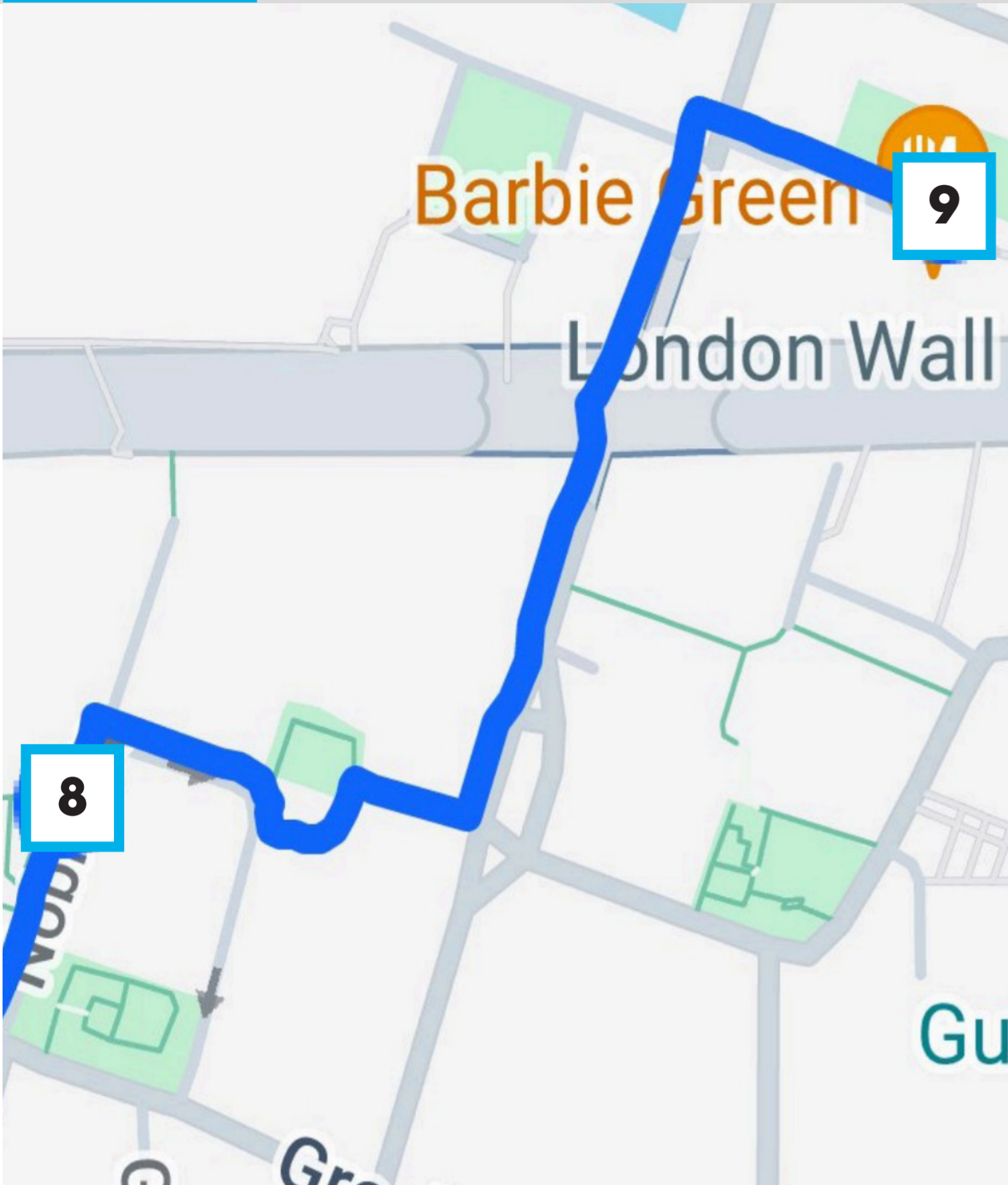
They are based on the Roman City wall which you can see at the base of what stands today.

POINTS OF INTEREST

At the south end of the site are the remains of a small rectangular stone building – this was the corner tower at the south - west part of the second-century Roman fort discovered in 1950.

9

ST ALPHAGE GARDENS



DIRECTIONS

Turn right onto Oat Lane and then left onto St Alban's ct.

Turn right to stay on St Alban's ct and then left onto Wood Street.

Stay on the path for 2 miles and turn right into St Alphage Gardnes.

TAKE NOTE:

This is a good time to update your AM!

Your closest tube station is Liverpool Street.

Follow the City Wall Street and turn left onto Bloomfield St for the station.

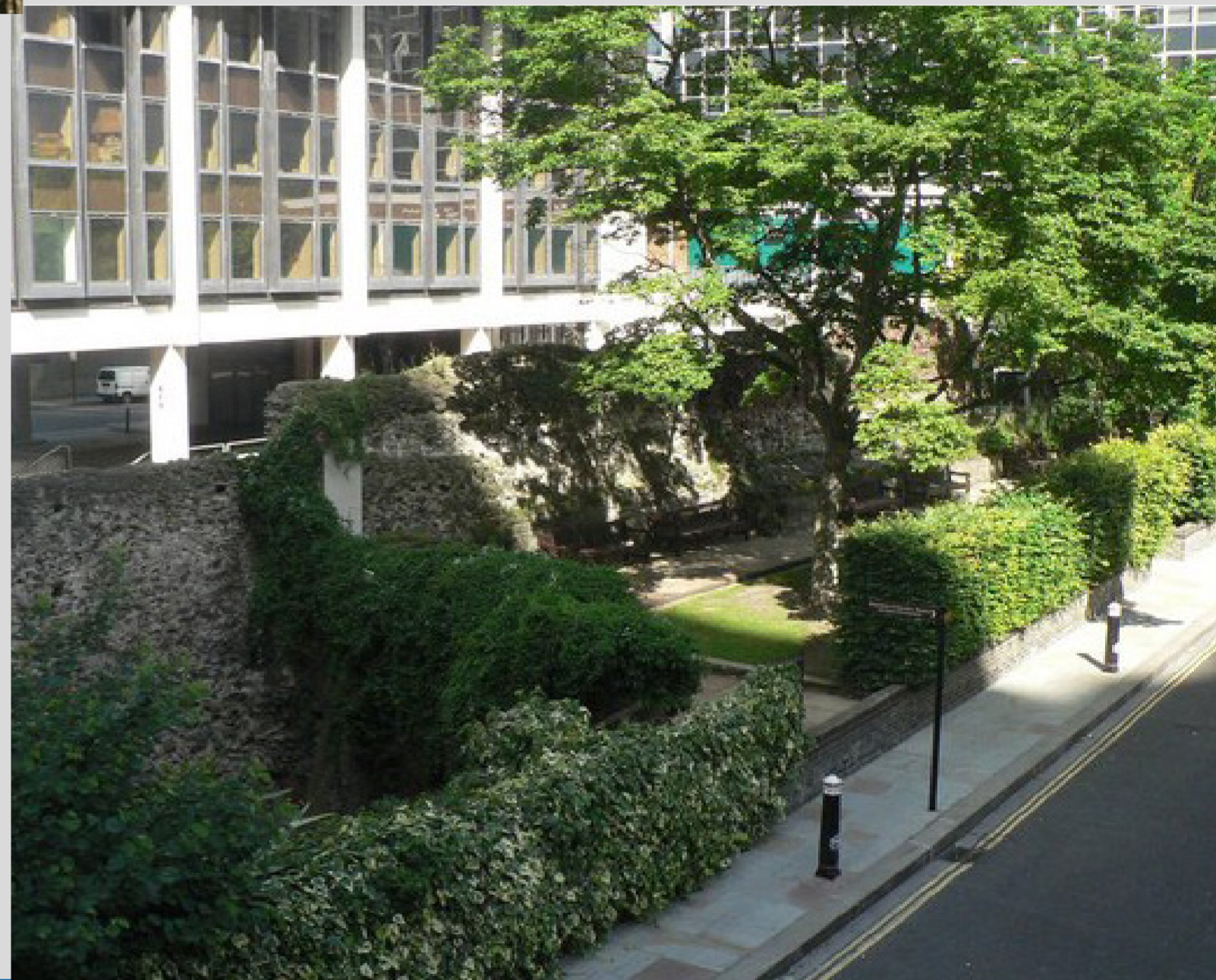


1. This wall marked the Northwest corner of the wall and held a fort. What is a fort?

a. fortified base

2. Why was there a fort here?

A. It marked the boundaries of the wall and acted as a garrison for guards.



FAST FACTS

WHEN?

Built AD120

WHAT?

A Roman Fort

POINTS OF INTEREST

The imposing section of City wall in this garden originally formed the northern wall of the fort and was later incorporated into the Roman City wall