

NORTH

BT Tower

Covent
Garden

Cleopatra's
Needle

Hungerford & Golden
Jubilee Bridges

Waterloo Bridge

St Paul's
Cathedral

OXO Tower

Southbank Centre

River
Thames



RIVER THAMES

- Longest river in England – 215 miles
- Starts in the Cotswolds and finishes at the North Sea
- Many towns and cities have been built around rivers – why do you think this is?
(Washing, cooking, transportation of goods and building materials)
- How many bridges do you think there are over the Thames in London alone? (24)

GOLDEN JUBILEE BRIDGES

- What are these bridges used for? (Pedestrians)
- 2 bridges completed in 2002 were named to honour the 50th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne
- Hungerford Bridge carries trains across the river from Charing Cross Station

WATERLOO BRIDGE

- Completed in 1945 and nicknamed The Ladies Bridge – can anyone think why? (Built by mainly women during WW2)

BT TOWER

- **Show image.** Can anyone name this building?
- Used to carry telecommunications traffic but now monitors air quality in the city
- Inside the tower, something travels at over 6 metres per second – what could it be?
(The lift - one of fastest in Europe)

COVENT GARDEN

- **Show image.** Old image of Covent Garden – what can you see?
- Today famous for shops, street performers, bars and restaurants
- A very famous snack was invented here – any ideas what it was? (The sandwich by the Earl of Sandwich)

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

- **Show image.** Where do you think this structure came from? (Egypt)
- It was a gift to Britain and is one of a pair – the other stands in NYC
- Took over half a century (how many years is this?) to get here as it got washed up in a storm on the way to London and was lost for some time
- The Victorians buried a time pod beneath it

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

- Designed by Sir Christopher Wren and completed in 1710 to replace the original medieval cathedral – Why did they need to replace it? Think about what happened in 1666? (Great Fire of London)
- Has the 2nd largest dome in the world – after St Peter's in the Vatican
- Was the tallest building in London when it was built

OXO TOWER

- Who can see the Oxo Tower? How did you spot it?
- The building was originally a power station and then got rebuilt for the owners of Oxo beef cubes. They wanted to include a tower with signs advertising their product but at the time advertising was banned along the Southbank. How did they manage it? (Included a circle and cross design into stained glass)
- Now contains shops, apartments and restaurants

SOUTHBANK CENTRE

- What is this centre well known for? (Music, theatre, dance – the arts)
- Do you think it's one of London's older or newer buildings? (Newer)
- Built in 1951 and is the largest single-run arts centre in the world



Covent Garden



St Paul's Cathedral



Southbank Centre



BT Tower



Cleopatra's Needle



OXO Tower

EAST

The Leadenhall
Building

The Walkie
Talkie

The Shard

Tower Bridge
Tower of
London

Canary Wharf

Royal Greenwich
Observatory

Strata SE1

Shakespeare's
Globe

Imperial War
Museum

Waterloo Station



TOWER OF LONDON

- William the Conqueror began The White Tower around 1078 and monarchs that followed have added to the building which we see today
- What is found in this royal palace? (The Crown Jewels)
- In the past being invited to the Towers was not a welcome invitation as many were taken here for torture or execution as traitors

CANARY WHARF

- **Show images of Canary Wharf** – ask pupils to describe what they see and what they think this area would have been like in the 1950s
- Now home to many offices and apartments – the tallest building is One Canada Square
- Area around it is called Docklands and was created as hub for cargo boats in the 18th century – the boats used to dock near to London Bridge but there was no protection from bad weather and thieves were rife so special docks were built

TOWER BRIDGE

- **Show image of Tower Bridge.** How is it different to the bridges seen on the North skyline?
- Opened in 1894 and still a working bridge – raised over 1000 times a year

THE LEADENHALL BUILDING (THE CHEESEGRATER)

- The Shard and the Leadenhall Building are two of London's tallest buildings – which is taller? (The Shard at 306m compared to Leadenhall at 225m) The Shard is the tallest building in Europe – Estimate how many storeys high? (87)
- The Leadenhall Building stands near to Pudding Lane – what is this location well-known for? (Start of the Great Fire of London). The fire raged from 2nd - 5th September in 1666 and it's estimated it destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the city's 80,000 inhabitants – Why do you think the fire spread so quickly? (Buildings had thatched roofs which spread to the wooden structure)

WALKIE TALKIE (20 FENCHURCH ST)

- An example of how designs need to be evaluated and changes made
- When first built the curved shape was causing sunlight to be reflected onto the street below, causing damage to people's cars and businesses – a journalist managed to fry an egg on the hot tiles one day
- A sunshade had to be installed to prevent this

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (STRATA SE1)

- Elephant & Castle has been a major road junction in the capital since Roman times
- Between the 1890s and 1940s the area was famous for its theatres and dance palaces
- Strata SE1 is a 147-metre high, 43 storey residential tower. It was the first building in the world with integral wind turbines

ROYAL GREENWICH OBSERVATORY

- Founded in Charles II reign, this observatory was Britain's first state-funded scientific institution. John Flamsteed was named 'astronomical observatory' and held this post for 42 years
- The Royal Observatory is the historic source of the Prime Meridian of the world, Longitude 0° 0' 0" and marks the divide between the eastern and western hemispheres

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

- One of a family of five museums in London that uncovers the causes, course and consequences of war, from the First World War



The Leadenhall Building



20 Fenchurch Street



Tower of London



Tower Bridge



Canary Wharf



Royal Greenwich Observatory

SOUTH

Crystal
Palace

St Thomas'
Hospital

M16

Vauxhall &
Nine Elms

Battersea
Power Station

Lambeth
Bridge

The Houses
of Parliament

Big Ben

Westminster
Abbey

Westminster Bridge

County Hall



CRYSTAL PALACE TRANSMITTER

- Look for a building which looks like the Eiffel Tower
- Once the tallest structure in London and is a giant TV and radio aerial
- World's first colour TV pictures broadcast from here – Which year do you think this was: 1751, 1851 or 1951? (1851)
- Name comes from the huge glass exhibition hall used for the 1851 'Great Exhibition' in Hyde Park during the Victorian era – first exhibition of manufactured products to which people flocked from all over
- The glass palace was moved after the exhibition but was destroyed by fire in 1936

MI6

- Home of British Secret Intelligence Service – protects the country and gathers intelligence outside the UK
- Bomb and bullet-proof walls, triple-glazed windows and two moats
- Much of building below ground
- Architect Terry Farrell was inspired by 1930s industrial modernist architecture as well as Aztec and Mayan temples

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

- Ask pupils what this vast and ornate building is?
- Made up of the House of Commons (green awnings and green leather benches inside) and the House of Lords (red awnings and red leather benches inside)
- Rebuilt in 1860 following a fire

LAMBETH BRIDGE AND WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

- Ask pupils what they notice about these bridges? (Red paint representing House of Lords and green paint like the House of Commons)
- Westminster bridge is the oldest bridge across the Thames in London
- Lambeth bridge featured in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

BATTERSEA POWER STATION

- **Show image of Battersea Power Station** – this was once a swampy area known for pigeon shooting, country fairs and duelling in the 1800s
- The large brick building built in an Art Deco style was designed by an architect called Sir Giles Gilbert Scott who designed something else which is now quite an iconic image of Britain – Tell pupils it's a small structure, about two metres high, which has a door and is painted red. **(Red phone box - show image)**

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

- Since 1066, all English Kings and Queens have been crowned here
- Which members of the royal family married here in 2011? (Prince William and Kate Middleton)

BIG BEN

- Ask pupils where Big Ben is and what it is? (Nickname for the 14 tonne bell in the clock tower)
- Clock tower is part of the Palace of Westminster

ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL

- Florence Nightingale recommended the hospital be moved to where we see it currently in 1871
- She founded the Nightingale School for nurses and the hospital is a major teaching hospital today

COUNTY HALL

- Used to be headquarters of local government for London – Ask pupils what it's used for today? (Hotels, restaurants, apartments, SEA LIFE, etc.)



MI6



Westminster Abbey



Houses of Parliament



St Thomas' Hospital



Red Telephone Box



Big Ben



Battersea Power Station

WEST

Natural History
Museum

Windsor
Castle

Buckingham
Palace

Hyde
Park

Green
Park

St James's Park
HM Treasury

Ministry of
Defence

Scotland Yard

Horse Guards
Parade

Whitehall
Court

Wembley
Stadium

Trafalgar Square

Charing
Cross Station



HM TREASURY

- What do you think happens at the Treasury? (Where the nation's finances are administered)
- Underground at the back of the building is where Churchill and his Cabinet met during WW2 to avoid the bombs falling on London – Cabinet War Rooms

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

- This was the monarch's official London residence since the start of the Victorian era (1837). How many rooms do you think there are? (775)
- What does it mean when the flag is flying? (The King is in residence)
- Tourists gather outside the palace at 11:30am – what do they want to see? (The Changing of the Guard)

GREEN PARK, ST JAMES' PARK AND HYDE PARK

- Three of London's parks make up two miles of green space – can you name any of these parks?
- Green Park was created by the King who had 6 wives – who was this? (Henry VIII)
- It was popular for duels (which was banned in St. James'), ballooning and fireworks
- He also created St. James' but as a hunting ground by draining the marsh land
- This park has a population of famous birds, originally given to Charles II – which bird species is this? (Pelicans)
- Hyde Park was originally a private hunting ground but then opened to the public in 1637 by Charles I
- The Great Exhibition of 1851 in the Crystal Palace was held here to showcase Victorian inventions

WEMBLEY STADIUM

- How many seats do you think it has? (90,000)
- England's national stadium, opened in 2007
- Why did the designers choose the shape and structure we see today?
- Aim of the project was to design and build a state-of-the-art stadium unlike no other in the world



Buckingham Palace



Wembley Stadium