




Let's walk!

Use this map and the key to help you find your way around. Remember, you can pause the audio walk at any point to take a closer look at your surroundings, complete one of the activities overleaf or to stop for a rest.

This walk will take about 40 minutes plus stops and covers 2.9km (1.8 mi). This walk is suitable for pushchairs and wheelchairs.

Remember to check the opening times and admission prices of any venues before starting your walk. A list of them can be found on the final page.

Key

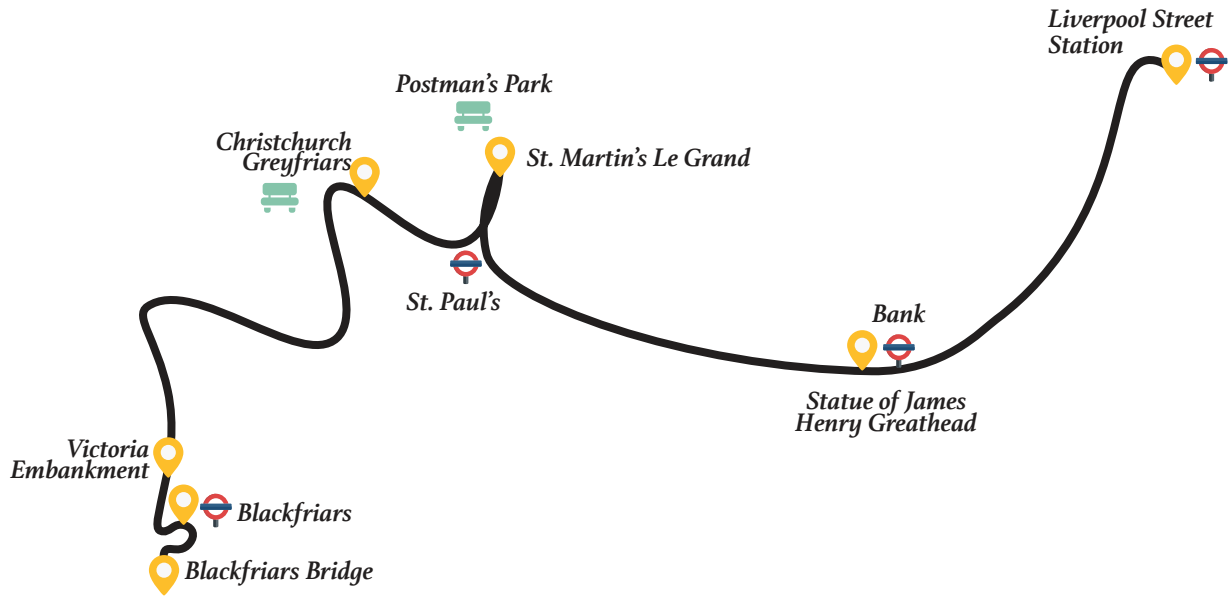
-  Point of Interest
-  Rest points
-  Restrooms



Look out for Bex! As well as your audio guide, she's also here to point out additional things and give you fun challenges to complete as you walk.



Before you begin: Liverpool Street is a big station and although there is lots to look at, we recommend you start at the war memorial near the entrance on Liverpool St. and not Broadgate.



Venues on and around the walk

Remember to always check the opening times and admission prices of venues before starting your journey.

London Transport Museum	ltmuseum.co.uk
Thames Tunnel Museum	thebrunelmuseum.com
Science Museum	sciencemuseum.org.uk

^ Fold me along the lines and read me like a book!

Fun Kids Family Walks: The City of London

Victorian Engineering

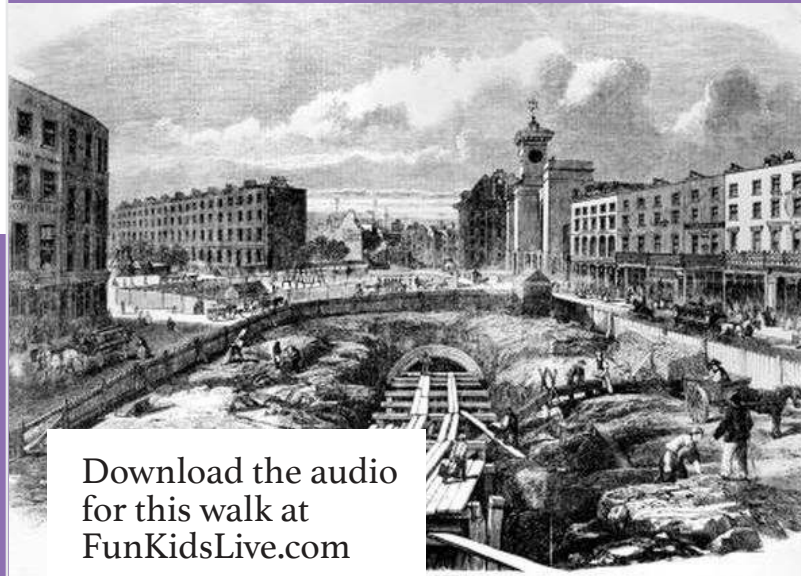
The Victorian Era lasted from 1837 to 1901 and heralded some of the biggest and greatest inventions in human history. This walk looks at some of the inventors and inventions from that era.

Thanks for walking with us!

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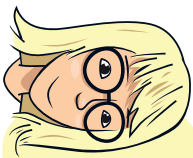
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This is Morse Code. It consists of dots and dashes which relate to short and long presses on the telegraphy key. A dash is three times longer than a dot!

Can you solve these Morse Code puzzles?

You could give this key to a friend and read out the dots and dashes as beeps, which is how Morse Code is transmitted!

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Wireless telegraphy was successfully demonstrated at St. Martin's Le Grand in 1896. This was the invention that later was used to send and receive Morse Code.

Christchurch Greyfriars

St. Martin's Le Grand

The sewers were built because of 'the great stink' in 1858. London was such a smelly place that something had to be done!

Blackfriars

Victoria Embankment

The construction consumed 318 million bricks and actually forced up the price of them in London by about 50%! The need for more bricklayers meant that wages 25 pence per day 30 pence or more and it used to much concrete that a special mill had to be made!

End
 Blackfriars Bridge

Our walk ends here but a quick stroll across the bridge reveals loads more of London's treasures! Look out for this on the south side of the bridge – it's the London, Chatham and Dover Railway badge, the logo of a company from that era!



This memorial has over 1,100 names in 11 columns but was originally in a different place. It was moved in 1990 when the station underwent renovations. The stone above the memorial reads 'Great Eastern Railway' and was originally on a nearby building that was demolished as part of the renovations.

Start
 Liverpool Street Station

How did Liverpool St. get its name?

- a) Named after Lord Liverpool
- b) After a train destination
- c) After a local swimming pool

Answer: A

Statue of James Henry Greathead

James Henry Greathead was the engineer of 'the travelling shield' that made possible the cutting of the tunnels of London's deep level tube system – something you'll find out if you read the plaque!



Can you answer these true or false questions?
 1.35 billion people ride the London Underground each year
 The busiest station on the network is London Waterloo
 Only 45% of the network is actually underground

'Mind The Gap' is actually referring to bats that used to live in the Underground

The London Underground opened in 1863 and has its origins in the Metropolitan Railway, the world's first underground railway

