

Tick - tock, tick-tock
This is Big Ben.
Big Ben is a clock
Day and night
With all its might
Big Ben, the clock
Says: "Tick-tock"



WELSH

CAMBRIAN MOUNTAINS

ENGLAND

London

Snowdon
1085 m



LONDON



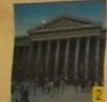
The coat of arms of the City features the shield and the dragon supporters. According to one of the legends the dragon lived in the Thames many years ago and guarded the city.



The flag of London features the red cross of St. George and the sword of St. Paul in the canton. It was adopted in 1380.



BIG BEN AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT were built after the old palace was burnt down in 1534. The building contains the House of Commons and the House of Lords. On the corner near to Westminster Bridge stands St. Stephen's Tower which houses the famous Big Ben which chimes the hours.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM is one of the world's largest and most important repositories of human beings and culture. It was established in 1753 and was based on the collection of the physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane. Now the British Museum is home to 7 million objects from all continents and has 50 exhibition galleries.



THE TOWER OF LONDON was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror to protect the city. The Tower is famous for its prisoners, such as Joan of Arc, Mary Queen of Scots and Guy Fawkes. The Crown Jewels are kept in the White Tower and it is guarded by the Beefeaters (Yeoman Warders) known as 'Porters'.



10 DOWNING STREET is named after Sir George Downing who built houses here in 1674 for the officials members of the Treasury. These houses were 1700, when King George I presented the property to Sir Robert Kneller, Britain's first Prime Minister.



THE LONDON EYE is the world's tallest Ferris wheel. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It was built in 1998 and is 135 metres high. It is the most popular attraction in London and is visited by 3 million people each year.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1709 and is considered to be London's fourth St. Paul's Cathedral. It rises 108 m to the cross at its summit, and its dome is the second biggest dome in the world, after St. Peter's in Rome. It is the seat of the Bishop of London.



PICCADILLY CIRCUS is a major traffic intersection and a busy meeting point. It is famous for its video display and neon signs mounted on the corner building on the northern side, the Shaftesbury memorial fountain and the statue known as "Eros" (sometimes called "The Angel of Christian Charity").



BUCKINGHAM PALACE is the Queen's official London residence. Built in 1705 for the Duke of Buckingham, it was sold in 1761 to George III. The 600 room palace has been used by royalty since 1837. London's most popular spectacle is Changing the Guard. It takes place in the forecourt and lasts about 30 minutes.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY was started in about 1045 by King Edward I, who consolidated Norman influences and the United Kingdom. The abbey continues as an active site of worship today. It contains many royal tombs, memorials to famous men and women.



Area: 1,579 sq km
Population (2005): 7.5 million

View of London



View of London



St. Paul's Cathedral

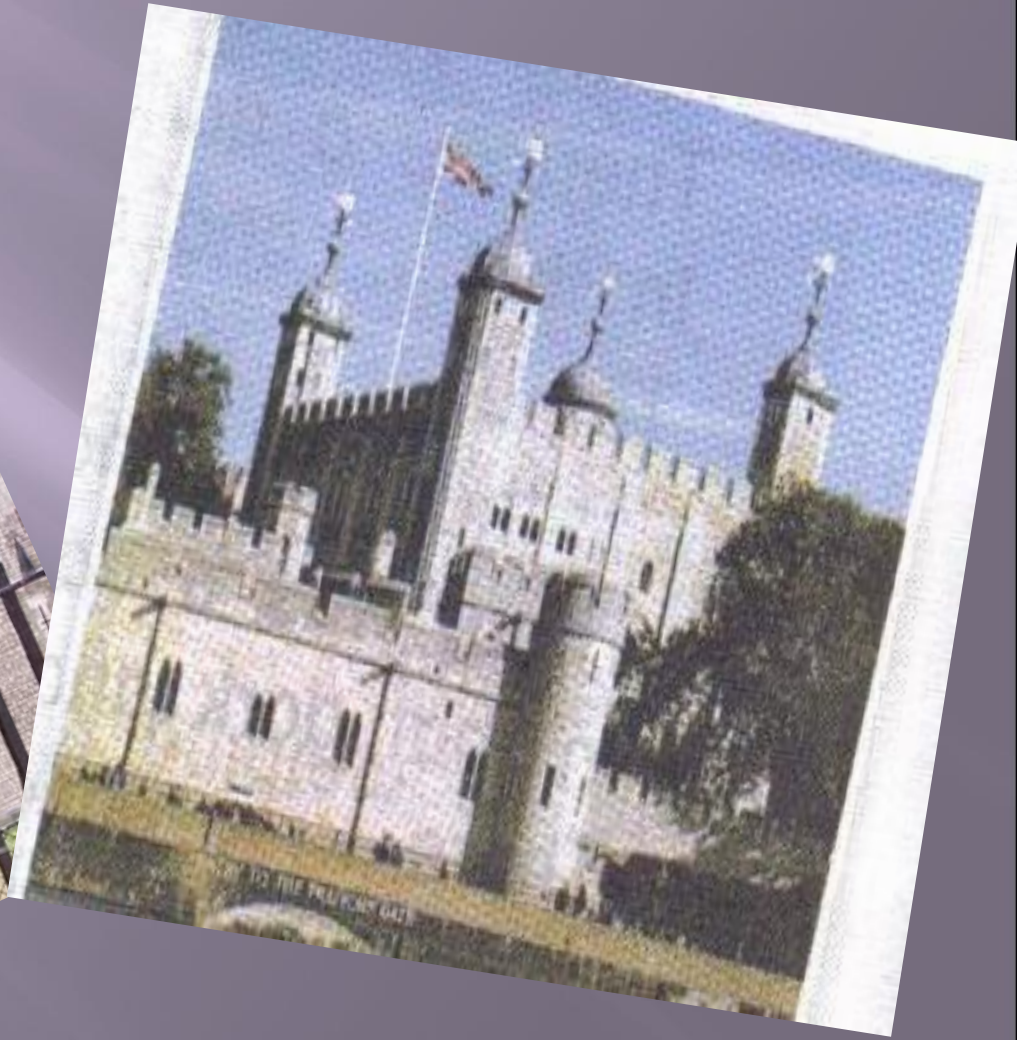


The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben





The Tower of London



•
Buckingham Palace
Tower Bridge
Hyde Park
Trafalgar Square
Thames
Hamleys
Madam Tussauds's
wheel
The London Eye
Tower of London

**The Houses of Parliament
Westminster Abbey
St. Paul's Cathedral
The National Gallery
The British Museum**







The Tower Bridge











Westminster Abbey





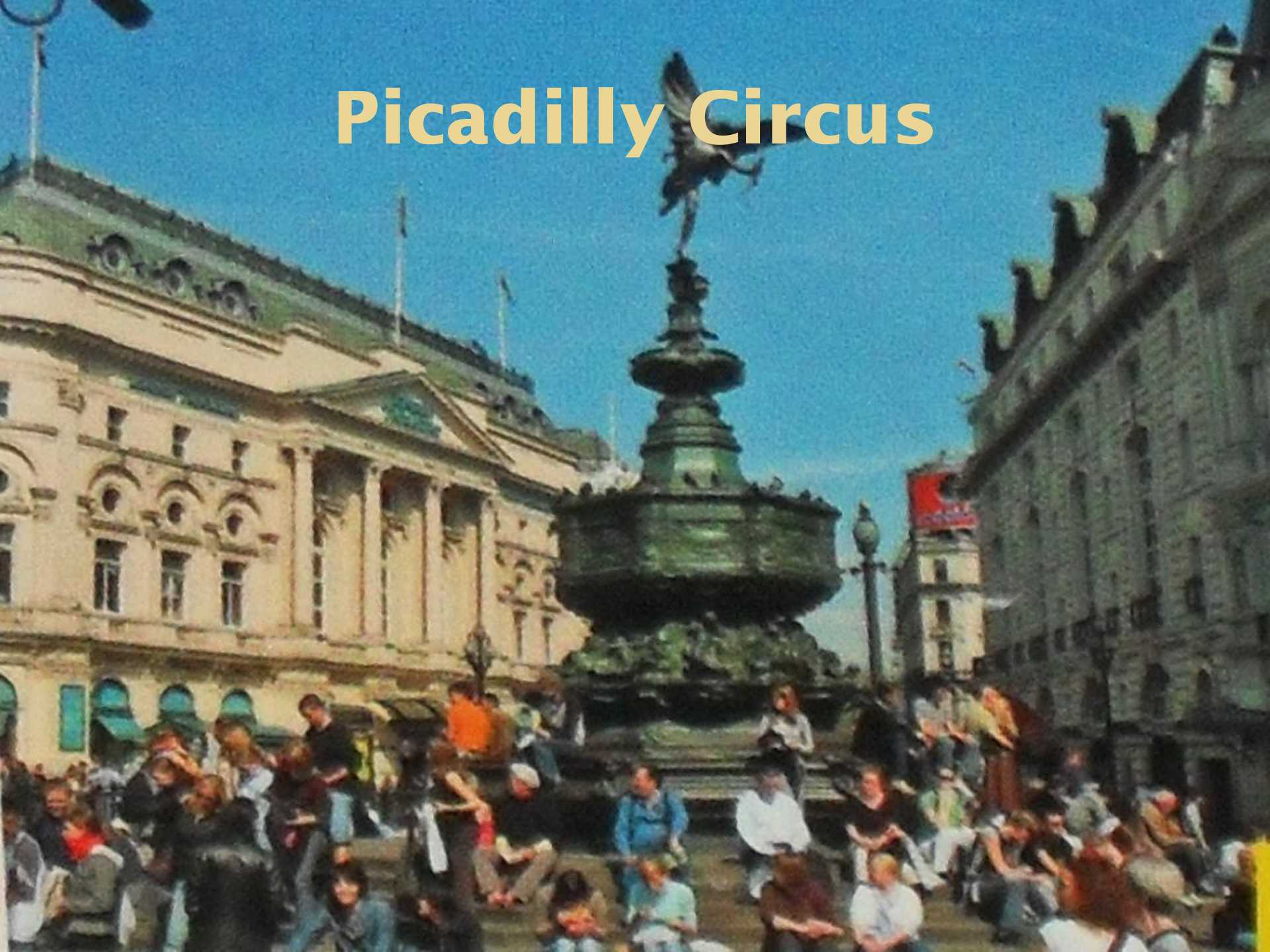
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London Eye



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