



STUDY VACATIONS

# Walking Tour of Brighton



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COUNCIL**

# BRIGHTON TOUR 1 AROUND THE ROYAL PAVILION





## Brighton walking tour questions

Throughout this tour, there will be quiz questions which are included to help you interact with the students during the walking tour. It will also link the excursion back to the lesson. Make sure you try to elicit the answers, with students guessing the answers, before you tell them. Try to get all students involved. There could even be a winner at the end of the walking tour for the student, or group of students, who answered most questions correctly.

# 1. Standing outside the Tourist Information Centre by The Indian Gateway

- The 'Indian Gateway' of the Royal Pavilion opened in 1921. It was a gift from the people of India to the people of Brighton, to thank them for looking after Indian soldiers during the 1<sup>st</sup> World War.
- The Prince of Wales built Brighton Pavilion in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The Prince was the eldest son of George 3<sup>rd</sup> and he first came to Brighton in 1783 to celebrate his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.
- Originally there was a farmhouse here. The Prince and the architect Henry Holland extended the farmhouse and built a riding school and stables. The stables were the best in the country and had a 24m wide dome. They did not think the dome would be strong enough, but 200 years later, it is still here!



# Brighton walking tour questions

## The Indian Gateway

- Why did the people of India give the Indian Gate to the people of Brighton?  
(Because they looked after the sick and wounded Indian soldiers in world war one).
- Where did the sick and wounded Indian soldiers stay?  
(at the Royal Pavilion- it became a military hospital during the world war one)
- How many of the soldiers who were sent to Belgium and France during world war one, were Indian?  
(1/3)

# Brighton Pavilion



- In 1815, the designer John Nash created the Pavilion that we can see today for the Prince. The Prince didn't live in the pavilion but used it for parties.
- The Pavilion has an Indo-Islamic design, and the inside is a Chinese and Indian design.
- There are many onion-domes which are larger on the bottom than on the top, so people say they look like onions.
- There are also minarets (the thin towers on the roof) which are usually part of mosques.



## 2. Gardens of Royal Pavilion

- Ahead of you is also Brighton Museum. This is free to enter and it describes the history of Brighton.
- There are many beautiful flowers in the gardens and it is a great place to take photos. Try to see if you can see a grey squirrel, or the 15 different types of roses in the garden.

*(Head straight over crossroad of pathways with the Dome and Museum on your right.)*



# Brighton walking tour questions

## The Royal Pavilion

- When was the Pavilion built?  
(1815)
- Who wanted the Pavilion built?  
(Prince George- the future King George 4th)
- What was originally on the land?  
(A farmhouse)
- What was the original 24m wide dome used for?  
(Stables for horses)
- What do people think the Royal Pavilion looks like?  
(The Taj Mahal, The Kremlin, a giant turnip, and a chessboard)

### 3. New Road and Theatre Royal

- The Theatre Royal is a popular theatre which has many of the London West End Shows before they go to London!
- It is one of the oldest theatres in the UK. It opened on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1807, and the first performance was Shakespeare's Hamlet.

*(Head left and walk to end of New Road. Turn right and cross the road at the pedestrian crossing.)*



## 4. Meeting House Lane

*(Walk along Meeting House Lane to where it meets Prince Albert Street.*

*Walk past flint wall on right hand side. Brighton's first Non Conformist Chapel. Dates from 1698.*

*Meeting House Lane turns sharp left and sharp right.)*

- Meeting House Lane is one of the widest lanes in Brighton. They were just houses in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The north end of Meeting House Lane meets North Street. North Street is a very busy shopping street.



## 5. At end of Meeting House Lane close to corner Black Lion Street

- Black Lion Street and Black Lion Pub both have the name Black Lion because it is the symbol of Flanders. Flanders is an area in Belgium and Northern France, and people from Flanders (Flemish people) came here in 16<sup>th</sup> Century.

*(Walk along very narrow passage between 2 pubs called Black Lion Lane.)*



# **Brighton walking tour questions**

## **The Lanes**

- What are lanes?  
(small, narrow streets)
- What is the old local dialect spelling of lanes?  
(Laines)
- What is the other name for lanes?  
(Twittens)
- What can you find in the lanes?  
(shops, cafes, restaurants, clothes and jewellery shops)
- What can you find in North Laine?  
(ethnic shops and vintage fashion)

# **Brighton walking tour questions**

## **Black Lion Street/Black Lion Pub**

- A black lion is the symbol of which place?  
(Belgium and Northern France)
- Why is this street and the pub called 'Black Lion'?  
(because many people from Flanders came here in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century)
- What does the Flemish flag look like?  
(it's a black lion on yellow background)

## 6. Black Lion Lane crosses Ship Street

- Before King Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> became King he had to escape Oliver Cromwell and leave England and go to France. Stories say that he hid in Black Lion Lane before he travelled with fishermen on their boat to France.
- Narrow lanes in Brighton are known as 'twittens'.  
(Cross Ship Street and enter Ship Street Gardens)
- Ship Street has 19<sup>th</sup> century shops and cottages. Fig Tree Cottage on the left has this name because of the fig tree hanging over the wall.



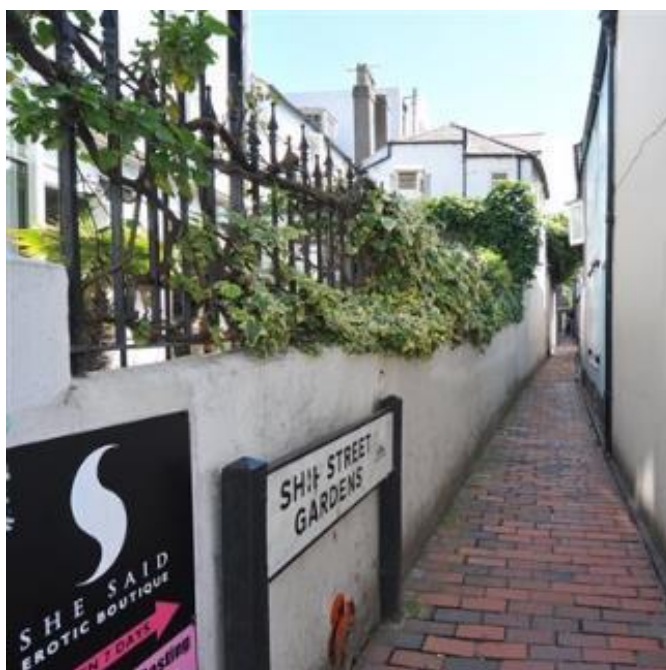
# **Brighton walking tour questions**

## **Black Lion Lane**

- Who hid in Black Lion Lane in 1651?  
(King Charles 2<sup>nd</sup>)
- Why did King Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> have to hide?  
(because Oliver Cromwell wanted to kill him)
- Why did he come here to the coast?  
(to get a boat to France)
- What kind of boat did he catch to France?  
(a fishing boat)

*(Turn left and head towards Kings Road overlooking the seafront.)*

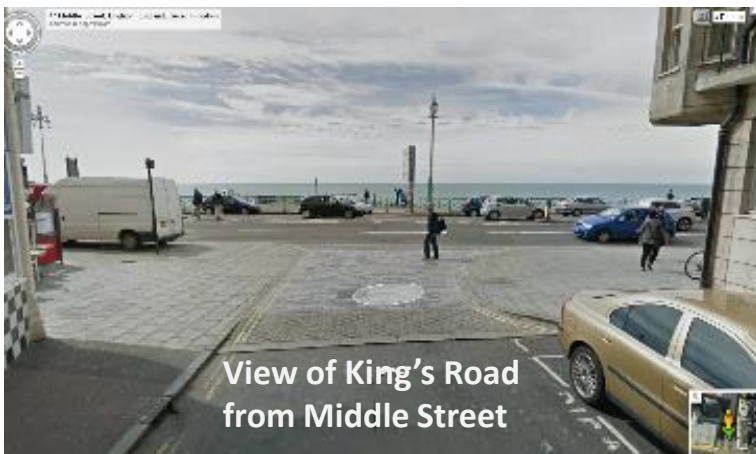
A satellite map view of an urban area. A red location pin with the letter 'A' is placed on a road. To the right of the pin, the text 'Ship Street Surgery' is visible. The map shows various buildings, streets, and green spaces.



## 8. Middle Street meets Kings Road

- The Pier was extremely popular in Victorian Britain (1837-1901). People enjoyed walking out to sea on the pier.
- To the right, you can see the remains of West Pier. It opened in 1866 and closed in 1975.
- Brighton Pier, to the left, is still a popular attraction today. It opened in 1899 and is 525 metres long. It has a funfair at the end, restaurants and arcade halls.

*(Go back along Middle Street.)*



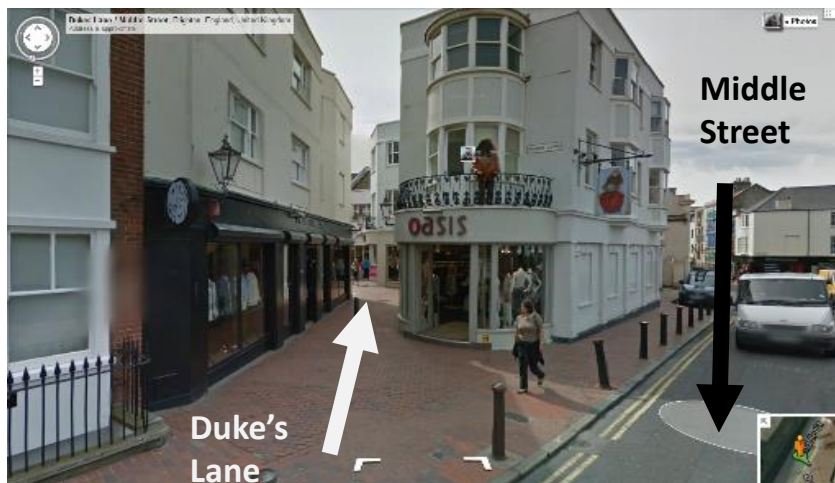
# Brighton walking tour questions

## Brighton Pier

- How was Brighton Pier original used in 1823?  
(as a landing platform for passengers who came off the ships arriving from Dieppe, France)
- What did the pier owners do to start making money at that time?  
(They charged an entry fee, and had kiosks selling souvenirs and sweets, and entertainment stalls)
- Why was Brighton Pier rebuilt many times during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?  
(because of the storms. One storm completely destroyed the pier in 1889)
- What can you find at the end of Brighton Pier?  
(a fairground with a rollercoaster and 'The Booster' ride)

## 9. Corner of Middle Street and Dukes Lane

(Follow Dukes Lane. This narrow lane (Twitten) was built in 1970's.)



# 10. Dukes Lane meets Ship Street

*(Walk into Prince Albert Street. At the end, turn left into Market Street. Walk along the left hand side until you reach a pub called the Pump House.)*



The entrance to Dukes lane from Ship Street.



# 11. The Pump House Pub

- The Pump House Pub is one of the oldest buildings in Brighton. The name of the pub comes from the town well which used to be here. You can see a picture of the pump on the sign of the pub.
- A sea pump took water from the sea to indoor baths in the city. They became popular in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The black tiles on the Pump House Pub upper walls were popular in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The black tiles are very weather proof and provide protection against sea air.

*(Turn right and head for a narrow passageway with Sussex Tavern on your left.)*



## 12. Pedestrian Area of East Street

- People say that The Sussex Tavern was popular with smugglers in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- It was a 'coaching inn' called 'The Spread Eagle' until 1816. A 'coaching inn' was a place where travellers had dinner and stayed for one night.
- Some historians say that at that time, the pub was on the edge of a small harbour

*(Cross East Street, turn left, and then right into lane.)*



# 13. Outside the YMCA

- This building 'Stein house' has strong royal connections. It was built in 1804 for Maria Fitzherbert, who died in 1837.
- Prince George (who became King George 4<sup>th</sup>) married Maria Fitzherbert in 1785, but because she was Catholic, the marriage was not legal. Maria was not allowed to live in the Royal Pavilion with her 'husband' so this house was built for her.
- People say that there were once underground passageways from the building to the Pavilion.

*(To complete the tour, turn with your back to the YMCA and head left, away from the green, on the right hand side of Castle Square. Take the next right. You will soon see the Indian Gateway which marks the end of the tour.)*



# Brighton walking tour questions

## Stein House

- What was the name of King George's true love who lived here?  
(Maria Fitzherbert)
- Why was their marriage not legal?  
(because she was Catholic and he was Protestant)
- Some people say that there was a special way for King George to get here from the Pavilion. What was it?  
(secret underground passageways)