



The Jubilee Walkway



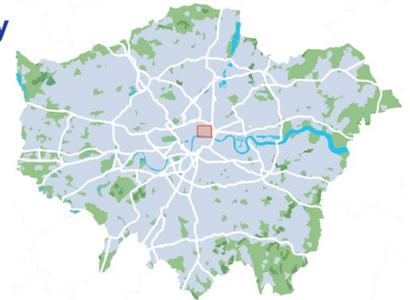
Section 3 of 5

The City Loop (anti-clockwise)

Start and finish: The Jubilee Walkway Panel outside Number 1 Poultry (by Bank Station)

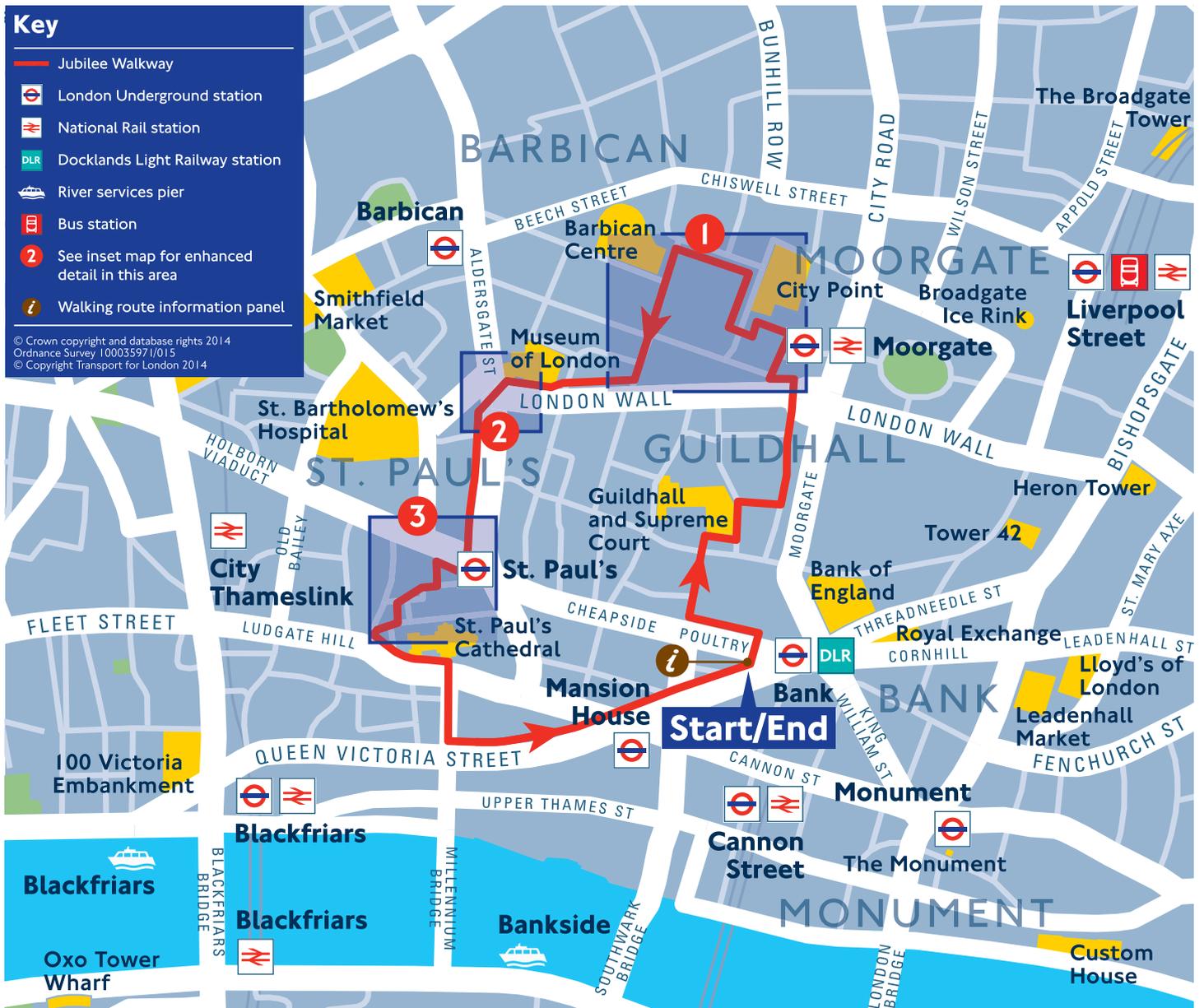
Nearest station: Bank Station

Section distance: 2 miles (3 kilometres)



Introduction

This short route provides a circular walk in the City of London that connects to the Barbican Centre. It provides a fascinating insight into City life. This third section of the Jubilee Walkway connects with section two at the start and finish (Number 1 Poultry), and also sections one and two via Queen Victoria Street. Look out for the Jubilee Walkway discs in the pavement as you go round.



Directions

 Start at Number 1 Poultry - a large modern dark-pink and white stone building on the corner of Poultry and Queen Victoria Street and look for the Jubilee Walkway  panel. The panel is found at the eastern tip of the building facing towards the Bank and Royal Exchange. Also look for the gold pavement disc where the Queen unveiled the panel in celebration of her Golden Jubilee in 2002.

Cross over Poultry and turn westwards (left from the panel) along Poultry for 170 metres, and just before it becomes Cheapside (opposite Queen Street) turn right along King Street. At the end of King Street, cross Gresham Street and walk through the two sets of bollards into Guildhall Yard. Guildhall is opposite and Guildhall Art Gallery to the right.

Did you know?

Guildhall Art Gallery is the home of the City of London's art collection. From its origins in the 17th century it has grown into one of the largest local authority collections, specialising in works of interest to London and is particularly strong in Victorian material.

In the Guildhall courtyard, having found another gold pavement disc, turn right down an alley marked Guildhall Buildings, lined with bollards painted with the City of London crest, with the art gallery to your left. At the end of the alley, turn left out onto Basinghall Street and cross over to find, on your right (after about 40 metres) a narrow alley called Mason's Avenue, with pubs and shops lining its passage. At the other end of Mason's Avenue, turn left along Coleman Street, and at Basinghall Avenue you will see on your left Girdlers Hall with its manicured lawn.

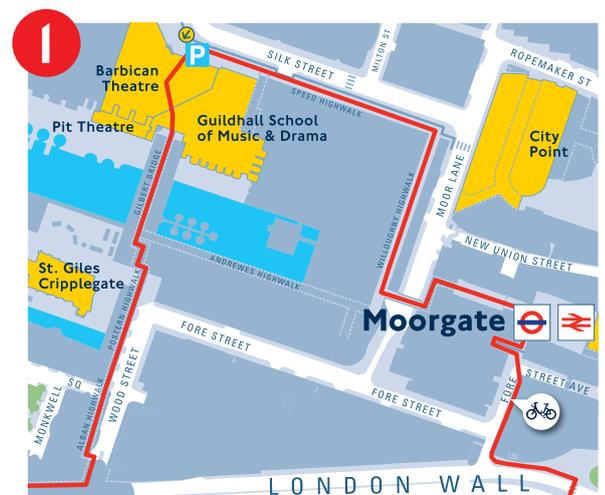
Did you know?

Girdlers' Hall is the home of the Girdlers' Company, which is just one of 109 Livery Companies of the City of London. The Company was involved with girdle and belt making and received its Letters Patent from Edward III in 1327. The Company no longer practises its craft, but does present the girdle and stole worn by the Sovereign at each Coronation. The distinctive Hall is the third to occupy the site, the first being destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and the second by enemy action in World War II. The Company is noted for its well-kept gardens.

  Continue along Coleman Street, walking ahead to London Wall. Cross London Wall in front of the curved glass building (Moor House).

Due to ongoing construction works in the area, turn immediately left, then right into Fore Street Avenue. Where Fore Street Avenue takes a sharp right, head to the left and walk up the ramp to access the high-level walkway network that connects the Barbican complex together.

Throughout the Barbican, follow the painted yellow lines on the ground, the pavement discs and signs, as navigation can be confusing in this unique environment - if in doubt, head towards the Museum of London to pick up the rest of the route.



Did you know?

The Barbican was built on the bomb-devastated site of a medieval community and later overcrowded residential area. It takes its name from the medieval fortifications that were once here. It includes the largest performing arts centre in Europe, right in the heart of the Barbican Estate.

The Barbican Housing Estate has a complex and controversial multi-level layout with numerous entrances. It was officially opened in 1969 and is now home to around 4,000 people living in 2,014 flats.

As well as the high-level walkway network, it has many outdoor areas, including gardens, water features and benches.

 Following the painted yellow line, cross over Moor Lane on the Highwalk bridge, and once at the front of Willoughby House, turn right. The painted yellow line disappears here for a short distance, but look out for the rare concrete Jubilee Walkway pavement disc at the base of Willoughby House.

After 100 metres, go left along Speed Highwalk, picking up the yellow line again. Look out for the remains of another high-level walkway (opposite the new Heron residential skyscraper), now gated off where it once connected.

After another 100 metres stay left to enter the building, still following the yellow painted line (ignore the wide steps going up on the right and keep straight ahead on the same level).

 After a further 60 metres, turn left to go over Gilbert Bridge, effectively circling the central atrium, with fabulous views of the lakeside gardens below. Half way across there are signs for the Barbican cafes on the right, otherwise stay ahead on Gilbert Bridge.

At the end of Gilbert Bridge, zig zag left and right, slightly diagonally, turning into Postern Highwalk, following signs now for the Museum of London. The church of St Giles Cripplegate is below on the right. Keep going ahead at the end of the Postern, onto Alban Highwalk, leaving the original Barbican complex. Alban Highwalk leads to a small, modern shopping plaza. Turn immediately to the first right here onto Bastion Highwalk, passing more shops and cafes, to emerge onto a bridge.

 Walking ahead, take note of the ancient city walls which date back to Roman times, contrasting against the Barbican complex and modern skyscrapers. Continue to follow Bastion Highwalk straight ahead to the Museum of London.

 **2** Keep left round the semi-circle green space called Nettleton Court at the Museum of London, and take the second bridge (with painted white handrails) over the road below then drop back down to street level by using the lift or steps.

Did you know?

The Museum of London is the world's largest urban history museum with over a million objects. It tells the story of London from pre-history to the present.

One of the highlights is the Lord Mayor's Coach built in 1757.



 Back on street level, turn to the right and go round the corner into Aldersgate Street, which continues ahead as St Martin le Grand. Walk down the right-hand side of the St Martin le Grand street, passing an old blue policebox.

 At the end cross over Newgate Street (the dome of St Paul's Cathedral is now ahead) and turn to the right. Walk up Newgate Street, past the entrance to St. Paul's tube station on your left. St Paul's Cathedral is now directly ahead of you.

Did you know?

The Cathedral (the fourth to occupy this site) was designed by the court architect Sir Christopher Wren and built between 1675 and 1710 after its predecessor was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. This magnificent building, considered as Wren's masterpiece, is a noted landmark in London.

 About 60 metres along Newgate Street, turn left down the shopping alley known as Queen's Head Passage and continue down here until it opens out into the modern Paternoster Square which has benches. If you miss the passage, take the next left, another 30 metres or so, known as Rose Street.

In Paternoster Square, walk diagonally towards the left across the square, to the large stone archway of Temple Bar. Through this you reach another alleyway called St Paul's Churchyard, and one of the entrances to St Paul's Cathedral itself. Bear right into another plaza with the famous steps to the western cathedral entrance.

 **3** From here continue round St Paul's Cathedral (keeping it on your left) until you reach the south entrance. Cross over St Paul's Churchyard and walk between two triangle-shaped grassy areas with mature trees known as Carter Lane Gardens. The City of London information centre is located here.

 From Carter Lane Gardens head downhill to the river, crossing Carter Lane into St Peter's Hill pedestrianised area. Here you have a great view over to the Tate Modern across the Millennium Bridge.

Sections one and two of the Jubilee Walkway continue over the Millennium Bridge.



Where St Peter's Hill meets Queen Victoria Street, turn left along the pavement, and cross at the zebra crossings at the junction with Friday Street. Continue up Queen Victoria Street on the right-hand side, past Mansion House tube station, and back to Number 1 Poultry and Bank Tube station.