

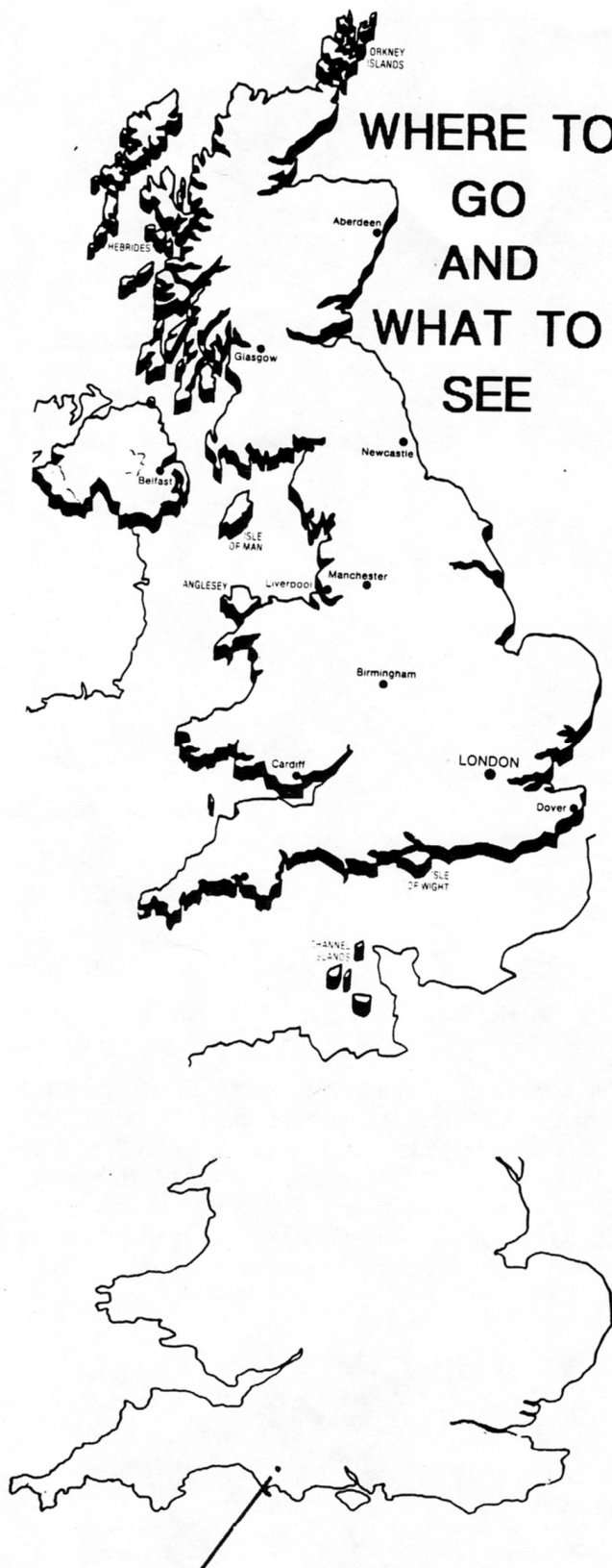


**WHERE TO  
GO  
AND  
WHAT TO  
SEE**



**AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FOR WESLEY CRICKETERS  
TOURING ENGLAND 1995**

## WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE



BRYANSTON SCHOOL &  
MILTON ABBEY SCHOOL (26/27/28 JUNE)  
DORSET

*Milton Abbey* was the home of the eccentric landowner Lord Milton who objected to having villagers living too close to his country house. In 1786 he built a new village of thatched houses known as *Milton Abbas*. His home, which is now the school, was originally built as an abbey. Surrounding buildings include a 12th.C. church and a 15th.C. Abbots Hall.

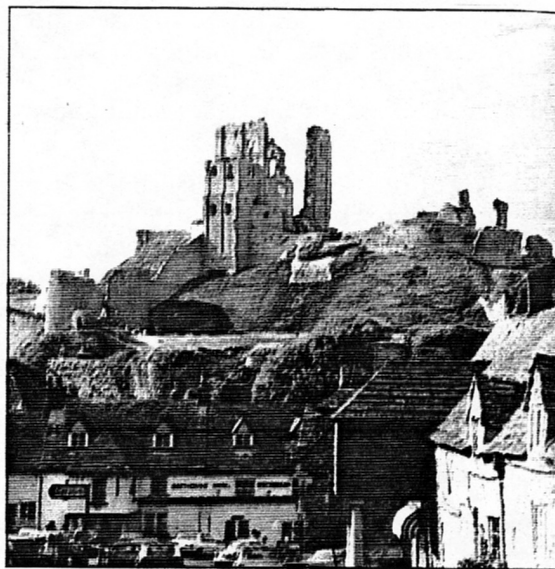
*Milton Abbas* is about 10 miles North of *Dorchester*, one of the major towns in the County of Dorset. *Dorchester* was originally founded by the Romans in AD 70. South of the town are *Maumbury Rings*, the best preserved Roman amphitheatre in England. The famous poet and novelist, *Thomas Hardy* (1840 - 1928) lived here and described the surrounding area in his writings.

*Maiden Castle* is an imposing Iron Age hill fort constructed during the 4th.C. BC.

The *Cerne Giant* is a huge figure hewn out of a chalk hillside near Cerne Abbas. Its origins and significance are unknown.

The town of *Tolpuddle* was the scene in 1834 of a landmark event in the history of Trade Unionism, when six local farm workers attempted to secure higher wages. They were deported for their efforts and came to be known as the *Tolpuddle Martyrs*.

*Corfe Castle*, a gigantic ruin of a Norman stronghold overlooks a charming village and can be seen for miles around. In 978 it was the sight of the murder of the young King Edward by his step-mother.



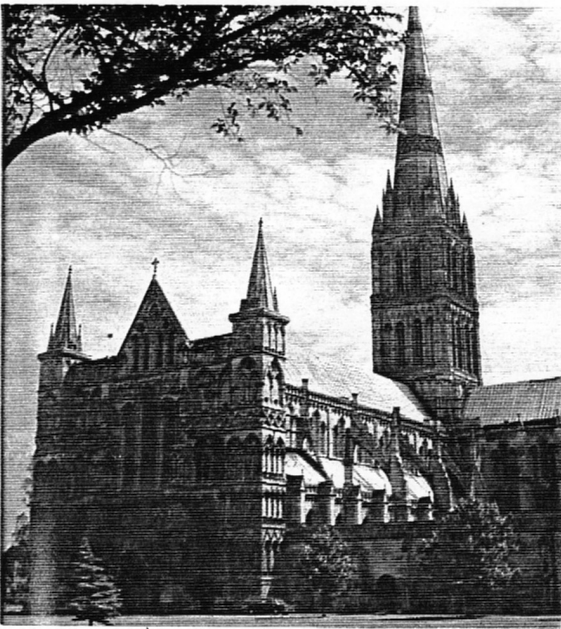
*Corfe Castle*

### FURTHER AFIELD

To the North of Milton Abbey, near the Dorset border is the picturesque little market town of *Shaftesbury*. The town is located on the edge of a sandstone plateau, on what was originally the site of a nunnery built in 880 by Alfred the Great.

A few miles North is *Longleat House*, one of Britain's great Elizabethan mansions. It is the home of the Marquess of Bath and has a magnificent park designed in the 18th.C. by Capability Brown. Part the property is now a Safari Park.

Just over the border in the neighbouring County of Wiltshire, is one of the most beautiful landscape gardens in England, *Stourhead Park*. Designed during the 18th.C., the garden includes a lake, grottoes, statues and temples, and was inspired by the paintings of Claude Lorrain.



Salisbury Cathedral

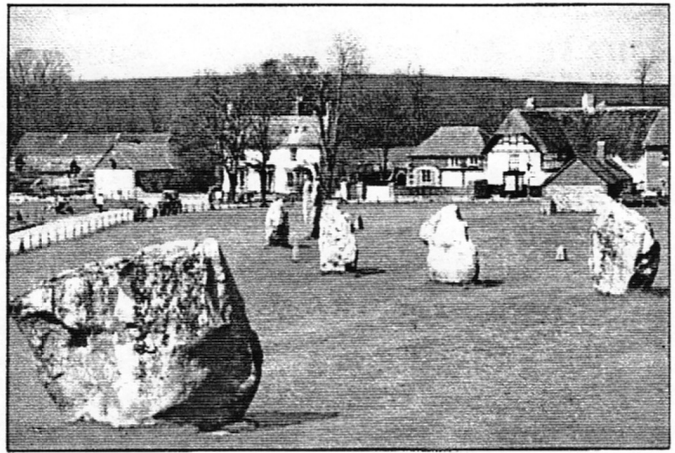
Further to the west is the major town in Wiltshire, **Salisbury**. The focus of **Salisbury** is its famous 13th.C. cathedral, but the origins of the town go back much further to Saxon and Roman times. The remains of the original Iron Age settlement and the Roman Fortress that was built on the site can be seen on the nearby hill known as **Old Sarum**.

Ten miles North of Salisbury on Salisbury Plain, is Britain's most important prehistoric monument, **Stonehenge**. This huge megalithic structure dates from between 1850 and 1400 BC. Although the exact purpose of these concentric rings of standing stones is uncertain, it is believed that they served a religious purpose in connection with sun-worship.



Stonehenge

Further North, near the town of Marlborough is another significant prehistoric monument, the **Avebury Stone Circle**. About 100 large stones still stand in a circle which rings the village of Avebury. Originating from the Neolithic period, this structure is even older than Stonehenge. Nearby **Silbury Hill** is a man-made conical hill which is the largest prehistoric construction in Europe.

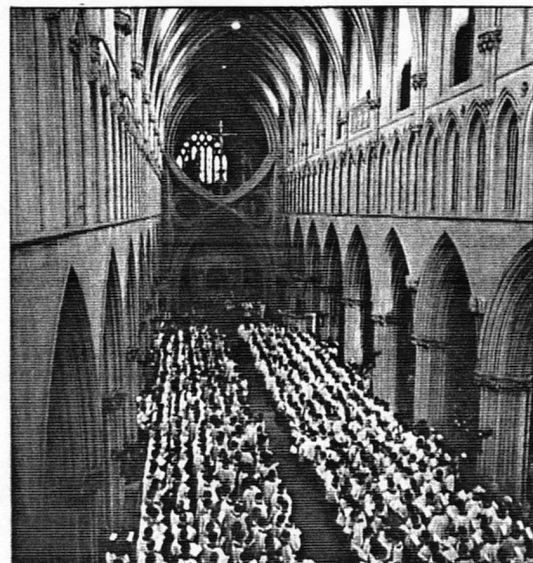


Avebury Stone Circle



WELLS CATHEDRAL SCHOOL (29 JUNE)  
SOMERSET

**Wells Cathedral** is one of Britain's most beautiful cathedrals. Constructed predominantly during the 13th.C., the cathedral is dedicated to St. Andrew, and includes several significant features; the west facade with its long rows of statues, the majestic north porch, and a huge inverted arch designed to prevent the cathedral's central tower from collapsing.



Wells Cathedral

## NEARBY PLACES OF INTEREST

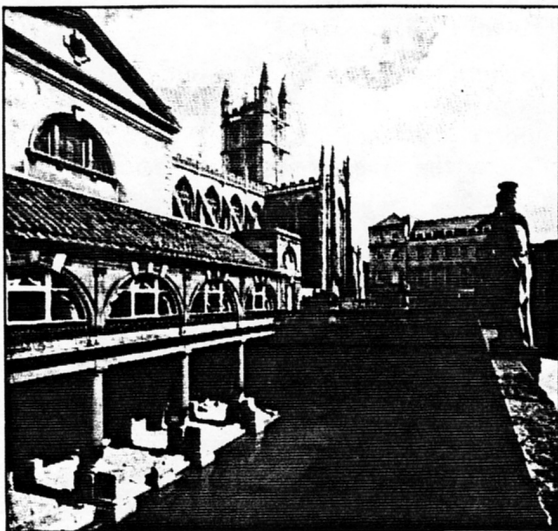
In the region around Wells there are a number of famous caves. The most interesting are those in **Cheddar Gorge**, with their fine stalactites and stalagmites. Closer to Wells is **Wookey Hole**, where traces of prehistoric occupation have been found.

To the South of Wells are the ruins of **Glastonbury Abbey**, a church that once stood on an island surrounded by marshes. It has been associated with both Christian and Arthurian legends.

## FURTHER AFIELD

Further South of Wells is **Cadbury Castle**, a massive earthwork standing on a steep hill near the village of Cadbury. The castle is believed to be the site of King Arthur's **Camelot**.

To the North of Wells is the historic town of **Bath**, the most complete and best preserved Georgian city in Britain. **Bath** was settled in AD 44 by the Romans and has been famous since that time for its warm mineral springs. The remains of the **Roman Baths** can be seen next to the 17th.C. **Bath Abbey**. The 18th.C. architect John Wood was largely responsible for the impressive architecture in the NW of the town.



*Roman baths and Bath Abbey*

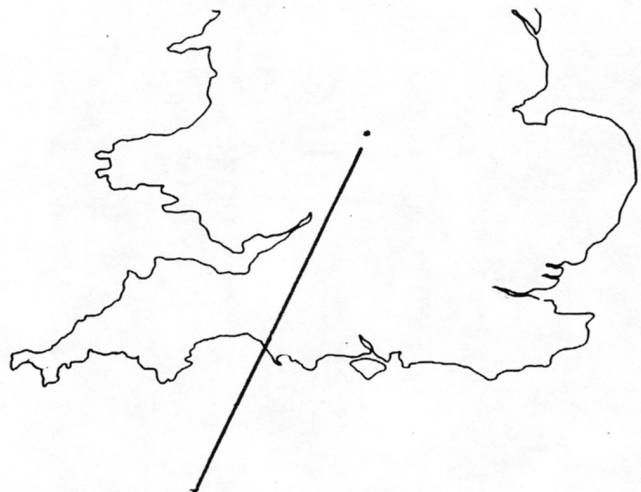
To the west lies the County of Oxfordshire and the oldest and most celebrated University town in Europe, **Oxford**. It is a town second only to London in its historical and architectural significance. Founded at least as early as the 10th.C., **Oxford** was the site of the first teaching institutions to be established independent of monasteries. There are 37 colleges including Trinity, Cathedral, Magdalen and Christ Church. The University also houses the oldest museum in England, the **Ashmolean Museum**.

The enormous Baroque mansion, **Blenheim Palace**, lies 8 miles to the North. It was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705, and was the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.



*Village in the Cotswolds*

**The Cotswolds** is a range of low limestone hills stretching North from Bath between the Severn and Thames Rivers. Situated primarily in the County of Gloucestershire, **The Cotswolds** is an area widely recognised for its natural beauty and provides splendid opportunities for country walks.



**SOLIHULL SCHOOL (30 JUNE/ 1 JULY)**  
**WEST MIDLANDS**

**Solihull School** was founded in 1560 in the County borough of Solihull. Today this large town is part of the urban sprawl of Britain's second largest city, **Birmingham**. This modern industrial city was originally a market town surrounded by forests and farm land, but expanded dramatically with the coming of the Industrial Revolution. Its surviving network of canals was once part of an elaborate transport system.

Birmingham is also the site of the **Edgbaston Cricket Ground**.

**Solihull** is also the site of the Land Rover factory which produced the first Range Rover in 1970.



*Range*

#### NEARBY PLACES OF INTEREST

South of Solihull, in Warwickshire, is the birthplace of the playwright, William Shakespeare (1564-1616). The town of **Stratford-upon-Avon** is a place of pilgrimage for lovers of the bard, and contains many significant sites from Shakespeare's life. Performances of his plays are performed regularly at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

To the SE of Solihull are the ruins of **Kenilworth Castle**. Originally built in the 12th.C. it was enlarged by the Earl of Leicester during the reign of Elizabeth I, and provided the setting for one of Sir Walter Scott's historical novels.



*Shakespeare's birthplace*

#### FURTHER AFIELD

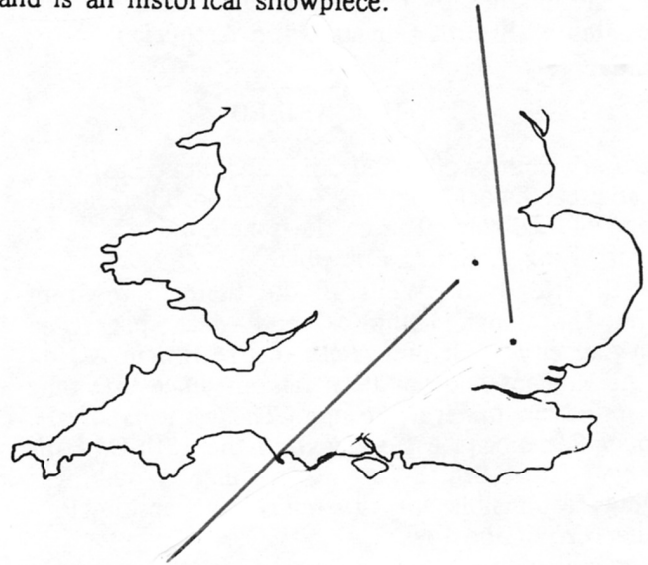
East of Solihull is the city of **Coventry**, which suffered devastating damage from air-raids during WWII. In the 11th.C. it was the scene of the famous protest by Lady Godiva, who rode naked through the streets as a protest against her hard-hearted husband the Earl of Mercia.

To the East lies the town of **Rugby**, and the 16th.C. school that invented the game.

#### BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE (2 JULY) HERTFORDSHIRE

The school is located a short distance from **Hertford**, a major town whose location away from main roads has protected it from development. **Hertford** has been occupied since Saxon times.

The nearby village of **Much Hadham** was for centuries the country seat of the Bishops of London and is an historical showpiece.



#### OUNDLE SCHOOL (3/4/5 JULY) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

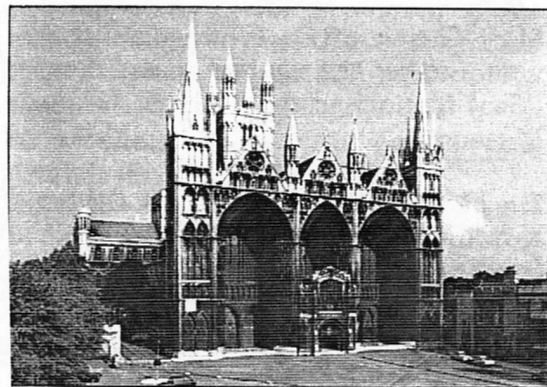
**Oundle School** is a famous public school with buildings grouped around a 14th.C. church. The small country town of **Oundle** is surrounded on three sides by the river Nene and has many picturesque houses and inns.

#### NEARBY PLACES OF INTEREST

To the East is what remains of the once vast Rockingham Forest. **Rockingham Castle**, built in the 11th.C. by William the Conqueror still stands on a hill overlooking the village of Rockingham.

A little to the North is the site of **Fotheringhay Castle** where Mary, Queen of Scots was executed in 1587 for conspiring against the English throne.

NE of Oundle in the County of Cambridgeshire, is the industrial town of **Peterborough**, which boasts one of the finest Norman cathedrals in England.



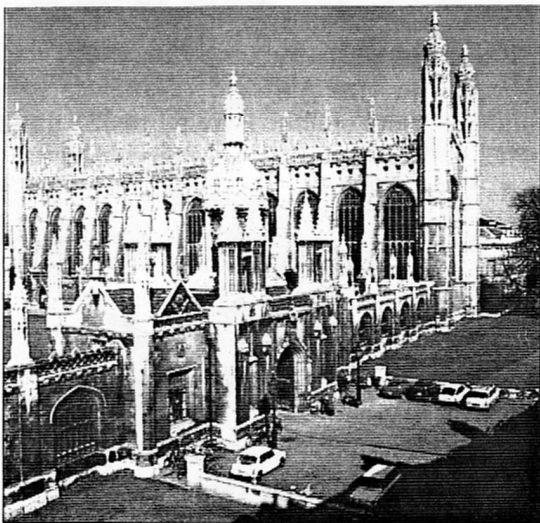
*Peterborough Cathedral*

## FURTHER AFIELD

To the East of Oundle are the vast, hedgeless fields of *The Fens*. This flat expanse of alluvial land was settled by the Romans and used for agricultural purposes. Today much of it has been drained and reclaimed as farmland, but some areas have been retained as nature reserves.

Rising out of the flat fenland is *Ely Cathedral*, a distinctive structure which once stood on an island. In 1322 its tower collapsed and was replaced by a unique octagonal lantern.

South of Ely is the other great University town of *Cambridge*. Its history stretches back to Roman and Saxon times and it continues to be a place of great historical and architectural interest. There are 22 colleges, including St. John's and King's - both famous for their choirs. Amongst the old boys of the University were Charles Darwin and John Milton. There is also a large Botanic Garden and an extensive museum.

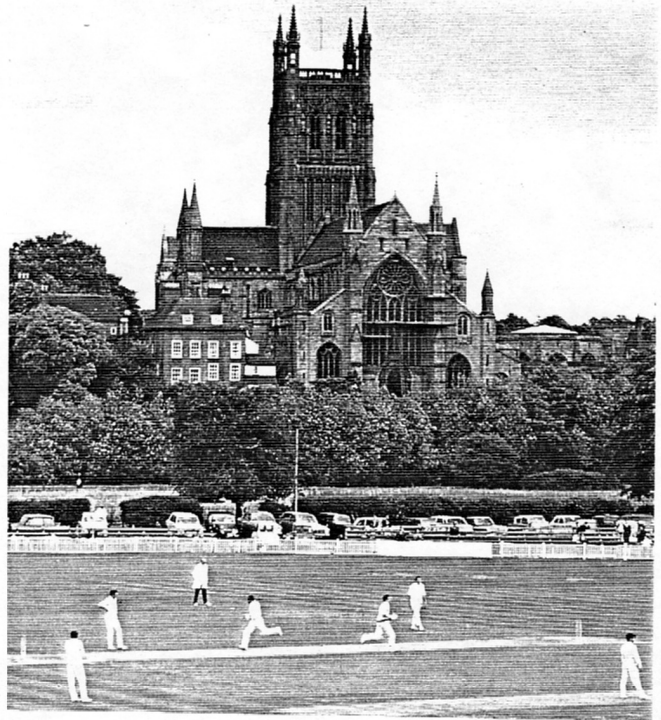


*King's College, Cambridge*



### ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL (6/7 JULY) WORCESTER

Founded in 1541, the *Royal Grammar School* is connected with *Worcester Cathedral*, a building which was begun in 1084. The Cathedral is situated away from the centre of the ancient city of *Worcester*, on the banks of the River Severn. It overlooks one of the most beautiful cricket grounds in England.



*Cricket at Worcester*

### NEARBY PLACES OF INTEREST

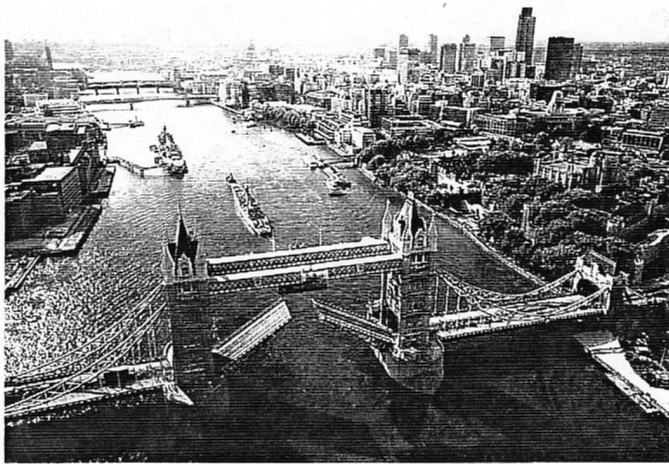
South of Worcester are the *Malvern Hills*, a range which offers magnificent views of the surrounding countryside. It is said that on a clear day you can see 14 Counties from here.

### WATFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (8/9/10/11 JULY) HERTFORDSHIRE

Situated just outside the County of Greater London, *Watford Grammar School* is conveniently situated for your exploration of the great city.

*London* is one of the largest cities in the world with a population of over 7 million, and is one of Europe's leading commercial, financial, cultural and communication centres. The origins of London go back to the Bronze and Iron Ages, and it was on this site at the mouth of the River Thames that the Romans built their city of Londinium. Following the departure of the Romans, London became the capital of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom. During the 12th.C. the town was first governed by a mayor and council. In 1666 the Great Fire destroyed much of the central area of the town, and large sections were rebuilt. During the 19th.C. London developed rapidly and expansion has continued in this Century despite the German air raids of 1940 and 1941.

The Thames divides London into two parts, with the major tourist attractions being situated on the northern bank. A guide book is a must, but over are listed a few of the major sights.



*Tower Bridge and the Thames*

### WESTMINSTER

The governmental and administrative nerve centre of Britain is located in this historic district.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE - NATIONAL GALLERY - COVENT GARDEN - BUCKINGHAM PALACE - WHITEHALL - DOWNING STREET - HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT - BIG BEN - WESTMINSTER ABBEY - TATE GALLERY

### CITY OF LONDON

The famous "Square Mile" of the City of London is the original Roman settlement. Dominated by St. Paul's Cathedral, it is the modern business and banking centre.

FLEET STREET - ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL - MUSEUM OF LONDON - GUILDHALL - BANK OF ENGLAND - LONDON BRIDGE - TOWER OF LONDON - TOWER BRIDGE



*Trafalgar Square*

### MAYFAIR, SOHO & BLOOMSBURY

Adjacent, but contrasting areas of London with plenty of shopping, eating and entertainment possibilities.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS - OXFORD STREET - REGENT STREET - CARNABY STREET - BRITISH MUSEUM



*Lords - The Home of Cricket*

### REGENT'S PARK

A landscaped park surrounded by terraces of elegant houses.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S - PLANETARIUM - LONDON ZOO - LORD'S CRICKET GROUND

### HYDE PARK & KENSINGTON

SPEAKER'S CORNER - ROYAL ALBERT HALL - VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM - SCIENCE MUSEUM - NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM - EARL'S COURT

### SOUTH OF THE THAMES

A less popular haunt for tourists but worth a look.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM - NATIONAL THEATRE - SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL - THE OVAL

### OUTSIDE LONDON

There are many possibilities for half-day or day trips from London. Some suggestions follow:

KEW GARDENS & KEW PALACE - HAMPTON COURT PALACE - ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE & NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM - WINDSOR CASTLE - ASCOT RACECOURSE - WIMBLEDON