

A stylized graphic of a river, composed of multiple parallel lines in shades of teal and light blue, meandering across the top and sides of the page. The background is a solid dark blue.

# Joined by the River

50 Years of the London  
Borough of Richmond  
upon Thames

EDUCATION PACK



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## FOREWORD

In July 1965, during a time of Local Government restructuring, the three Municipal Boroughs of Twickenham, Barnes and Richmond were brought together to create the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, this pack has been created to accompany the exhibition entitled 'Joined by the River: 50 years of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames', to be held at Orleans House Gallery from the 16-25 October 2015. We will be working closely with the community, volunteers and people directly involved with the democratic changes in 1965 to create the exhibition.

This Education Pack follows the story of the creation of our Borough and explores the differences between modern day life and that of the 1960s.

This pack aims to connect young people with local history and inspire children to think about how the lives of Borough residents have changed since the 1960s.



Alderman and Mrs M.W. Garrett, the first Mayor and Mayoress of Richmond upon Thames. Image from Thameside Tatler, Vol 6, No 4, April 1965. From original material held at Richmond Local Studies Collection.

## HOW TO USE THIS EDUCATION PACK

This pack has been designed to help plan and teach in the classroom, to provide an introduction to the 50th Anniversary exhibition and to work in conjunction with Local Democracy Week 2015. The activities are aimed at Key Stage 2 pupils.

### This pack is divided into four key areas:

- The 'Introduction' section explains why the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames was formed and what a Mayor is.
- In 'Background' pupils can learn about the democratic roots of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames in the Magna Carta and about the wider social context of life in the 1950s and 1960s.
- In 'Creating the Borough', key issues surrounding the creation of the new Borough are explored.
- In 'The Council 50 Years On' pupils can investigate democratic life in the Borough today.

Each of the sections include key information for use in teaching; an opportunity for the class to discuss a given topic; a 'Did You Know' segment; and an 'Activity' which can be photocopied and given to a class.

The pack also contains a glossary of key terms and suggestions for further exploration of the subject.

### THE CELEBRATION CONTINUES:

Key Stage 2 pupils will have the opportunity to visit York House during Local Democracy Week 2015 (12 – 19 October). To book a place for your class on Local Democracy Week, please contact the Democratic Services Team at [Democratic.Services@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:Democratic.Services@richmond.gov.uk). The first school to register will be offered the chance to visit the National Archives for a special workshop introducing the Magna Carta and explore the history of democracy.

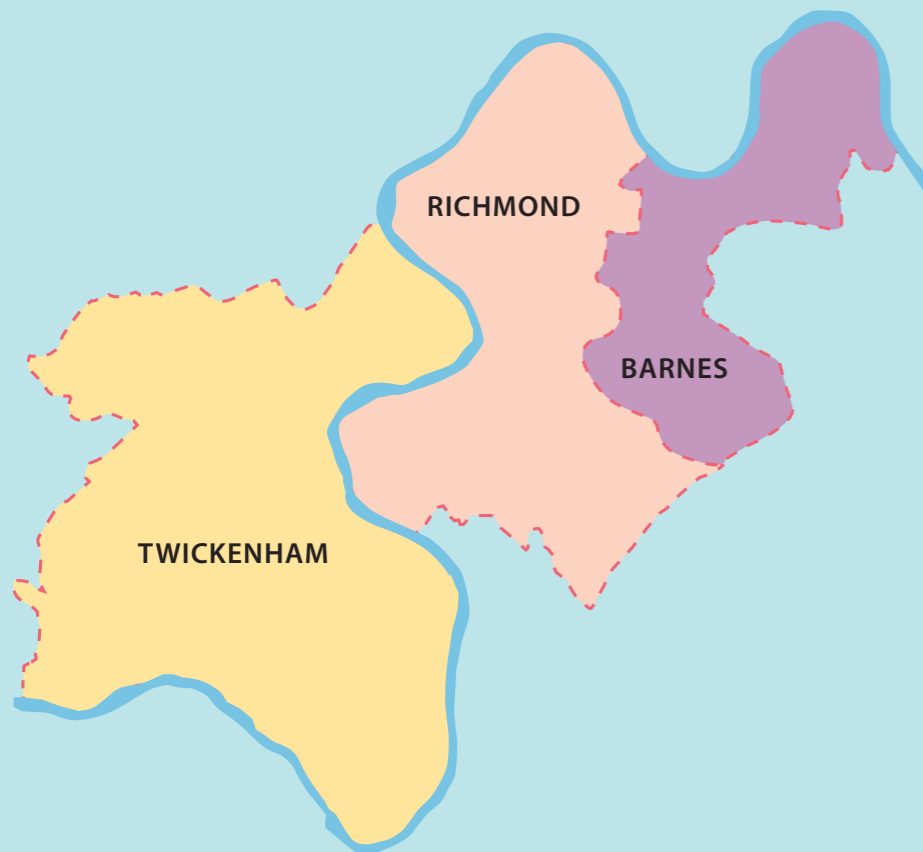
For further information about the exhibition or other educational activities available, please contact [artsinfo@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:artsinfo@richmond.gov.uk).

# INTRODUCTION

## THE FORMATION OF A NEW BOROUGH

This year, the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames celebrates its 50th birthday! It is an exciting year for London also, as all of the Boroughs celebrate the anniversary of their creation in 1965. A restructure in Local Government led to the Municipal Boroughs of Barnes, Twickenham and Richmond being brought together.

Although the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames did not come into being until April 1965, there were discussions years before about the possibility of creating new London Boroughs. In 1944, the Greater London Plan proposed the creation of 'new towns' that would make room for London's growing population. In 1957, a group of people were asked by the government to make recommendations about possible changes to London's local government. This group of people were known as a Commission. It was felt that the old system was too complicated. Their report in 1960 suggested that 'Greater London Boroughs' should be formed by bringing together the pre-existing Municipal Boroughs. The Commission thought that the new Boroughs should still be fairly small, so that Councils could better remain "in touch" with the local community and its citizens. They therefore proposed a total of 52 Greater London Boroughs.



This map shows the Borough boundaries of Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham before 1965.

### Learning Objectives

To develop an understanding of why the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames was created and the wider context.

### Discuss

How do you think a growing population can affect a city like London, and how do you think this might affect the Councils that run it?

### Did you know?

In 1961, the Commission's Report was changed, and it was proposed that the new Boroughs should be larger. They reduced the number of Greater London Boroughs from 52 to 34!

The proposals of the Commission's Report in 1960 were put into practice by the London Government Act of 1963. This Act officially recognised the area known as Greater London, and set out 32 new London Boroughs (it was reduced again from 34) – including the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames! The Act also created an 'Inner London' and an 'Outer London'. Finally, the Act brought parts of Kent, Essex, Surrey and Hertfordshire into the new boundaries of Greater London. The changes that saw the joining of the Municipal Boroughs of Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham came into effect on 1st April 1965.

Initially, the new Boroughs were given numbers, not names. It was up to each Council to choose a name for their new Borough. For Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham, this was rather difficult, as only one of the three names could be used. It was noted that; "the best name will be the place recognised as the centre of the new Borough". It was known as Borough 24 until the name 'Richmond upon Thames' was eventually chosen.



This map shows the new system of 32 London Boroughs.

### Discuss

What do you think the advantages are to having 32 London Boroughs, rather than 52?

### Did you know?

Look at the map on this page. The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is the only London Borough to occupy both sides of the River Thames!

The City of London was not affected by the 1963 Act – it didn't really change at all!

No known copyright restrictions

# INTRODUCTION

## WHAT IS A MAYOR?

The word 'Mayor' comes from the Latin word 'Magnus' - meaning 'great'. The office of the Mayor was brought to this country by the Normans in the 11th Century. The role continues to have a central part to play in modern Councils and society and part of this is a result of the tradition it inherits.

In 1964 the three Boroughs of Richmond, Twickenham and Barnes each had their own Mayor. But when the Boroughs combined into one in 1965, a new Mayor was chosen.



Montague William Garrett, Mayor of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames 1965-1966



Hyman Appelby Leon, Mayor of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames 1966-1967

### Alfred George Lawrence

Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Barnes, 1964-65

### Albert Charles McDougall

Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Richmond, 1964-65

### James E Woodward

Mayor of the Municipal Borough of Twickenham, 1964-65

The first Mayor of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames was Councillor Montague William Garrett.

Each year a new Mayor is appointed. Along with the title of 'Mayor', (the full title is 'The Worshipful Mayor of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames'!) the chosen Councillor also inherits several other titles. These include 'First Citizen of the Borough' (which also makes the Mayor 'Her Majesty the Queen's Local Representative' in the absence of royalty or their delegates); 'Chairman of the Council' and 'President of Richmond in Europe'.



Mayor Hyman Appelby Leon and Mayoress Annette Waldman attend a Civic Service at St Mary's Church, Twickenham 1966. Photographer unknown. Courtesy of private collection

### Learning Objectives

To explore the day in the life of a Mayor, and to gain an understanding of the role of a Mayor.

### Discuss

Has the Mayor of Richmond upon Thames ever been to your school? Perhaps you have even met the Mayor at an event or celebration!

### Did you know?

In 1971 the first female Mayor of the new Borough was appointed - Mrs H Champion, though there had previously been female mayors in the Municipal Boroughs.

Hyman Appelby Leon was the second Mayor of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames from 1966-67. This was his third time as Mayor, having previously represented the Municipal Borough of Richmond between 1959 and 1961.

# A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE MAYOR

The Mayor for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames for 2015-16 is Councillor Martin Seymour. Read about his day below:

### 7.30am

#### Richmond upon Thames Chamber of Commerce Breakfast Meeting

"The car picked me up from home at 7am and off we went. The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has over 500 members reaching over 5000 local businesses. These are weekly meetings which I try to attend, because this is where future jobs will be created for people who live in the Borough."

### 10am - 1pm

#### Charity Fundraising Brunch

"We are very lucky that some Richmond upon Thames residents allow us to use their homes for fundraising events for the Mayors charities. Lots of other Mayors from London and Surrey attend too. The events are really good and this particular one raised £1,500."



Councillor Martin Seymour, Mayor of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, 2015/16



Mayor of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Councillor Martin Seymour, takes a tour of Richmond's Poppy Factory

### 2 - 3pm

#### Award Medals at a Junior School's Sports Day

"We had to travel most of the way across the Borough to get to the next event and I wore the full Mayoral Robes. Although the Robes are strictly speaking for major civic events I am always happy to wear them if they are asked for. When we arrived the day was in full swing and I was soon handing out medals to all the school teams. Lots of hand shaking and photographs followed which was great fun. Photos of the event are posted on the Mayor's Twitter account".

### 4 - 10pm

#### Chair a Full Council Meeting

"I then had a private meeting with the Council's Chief Executive and the Head of Democratic Services to plan. I put my Robes back on and then at 7pm the very formal Full Council meeting starts. The Mace Bearer shouts to the chamber "Councillors, Ladies and Gentlemen be upstanding for His Worship the Mayor of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Cllr Martin Seymour." The meeting finished at a quarter to ten. Then I am driven back home and to bed - after a quick check to see what time I will be picked up the next day".

### Discuss

What do you think is the most important part of a Mayor's day? Why do you think this?

### Did you know?

The Mayor's Chain of Office is made of solid gold, dates from 1890 and weighs about 1kilo. It gets quite heavy by the end of the day!

The picture on the opposite page shows the Mace Bearer carrying the Mace in front of the Mayor. The Mace is a large decorative ornament and this is a traditional part of Mayoral protocol.

The Mayor's Twitter account is: @LBRUT Mayor. Go to [www.richmond.gov.uk/mayor](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/mayor) for more information.



## BACKGROUND LIFE IN THE 1950s and 60s

The 1950s and 1960s were a time of change in Britain. After the end of the Second World War in 1945 and years of austerity, Britain saw a period of growing affluence. There were plenty of jobs and lots of houses were built. Life was very different to how it is today. In the 1950s fewer women went to work, as they stayed at home as housewives. Homes did not have central heating, and in winter people lit fires to heat their houses. Most families did not have washing machines and had to wash clothes by hand! Although televisions had been used since the 1930s, it was only in the 1950s that they became popular. With all these changes and prosperity came spending. The term 'teenager' was used for the first time in the 1950s – as young people had more money and spare time, they would buy things like clothes and records, or go to the cinema with friends. Music and popular culture became an important leisure activity.



A Family watching television, 1950s  
Photographer unknown

### Teacher's Notes:

#### Answers to the opposite page

#### Uncommon items in the home in the

**1950s and 60s:** *Disposable Cameras* – First invented in 1949, though the current format was not used until 1986. *Video Games* – The first game was developed in 1950, though it wasn't until the 1970s and 80s that it became popular. *Sticky notes* – sticky notes, or "post-its", were launched in stores in 1977. *Home Computers* – Though the first computers are much older, home PC's launched in 1977. *Microwave* – Invented in 1946, though they were too big and expensive for use in homes. They became popular in the 1970s.

#### Common items in the home in the

**1950s and 60s:** *Paper dress* – A novelty item from the 1960s, though paper clothes were available as early as the 19th Century. *Home phone* – Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. They were common in homes after the Second World War. *Credit Card* – Invented by Frank X McNamara in 1950. *Tape* – Sellotape is a British brand of sticky tape that has been around since 1937. *Fridge* – The first refrigerator for home use was invented in 1913, though it was not until the 1950s and 60s that they became common in family homes.

### Learning Objectives

To explore life in the local area at the time of the reorganisation and to gain a basic understanding of a wider social context.

### Discuss

Imagine you have travelled back in time to Richmond upon Thames in the 1950s and 1960s. What would you tell people about life today in 2015? Discuss with a friend.

### Did you know?

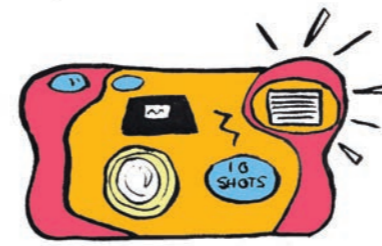
In the 1950s the only flavour of crisps was Ready Salted.

Rationing (used during Second World War to make sure that there was enough food and products for everyone by limiting how much a person could buy) only fully ended in 1954. It wasn't until the 1950s that rationing of sweets ended!

The Queen's coronation was in 1953, though she has been queen since 1952. That means that this year she has been Queen for 63 years!

## HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS

Circle the things that weren't common in the 1950s and 1960s.



DISPOSABLE CAMERA



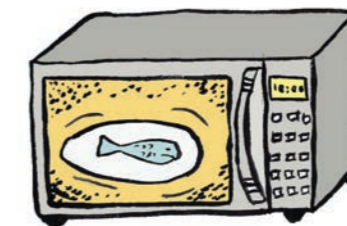
HOME COMPUTERS



CREDIT CARD



FRIDGE



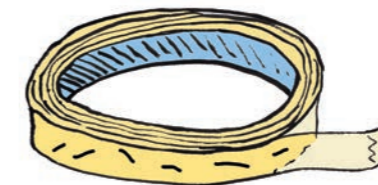
MICROWAVE



PAPER DRESS



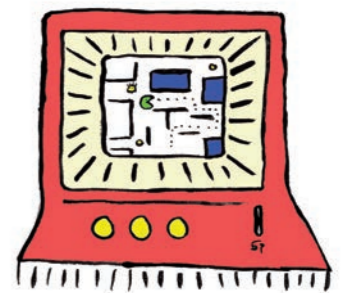
HOME TELEPHONE



TAPE



STICKY NOTES



VIDEO GAME


## CREATING THE BOROUGH 1962-67

In 1965 when the municipal Boroughs of Barnes, Twickenham and Richmond were finally joined to create the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, there were many issues that needed to be decided on and resolved. The minutes (or notes) from the Council Meetings between 1962-1967 show us that the Councils had a variety of concerns, including:

- How to combine the three separate libraries
- What the design of the new Borough's street signs should be
- Having to vote in only one Mayor rather than three

Newspapers at the time followed the developments in the reorganisation of the Borough. Some articles referred to opposition towards the creation of a new Borough – there was even a petition against it

The year 1965 was an exciting time for the Borough, and some companies used this fervent atmosphere to promote their products!



“ . . . how gorgeous, darling, living in a new Borough!

Why not celebrate by having a new gas cooker? . . . of course pet, a new water heater for that bathroom would be a rather good idea . . .

tell you what, I'll meet you at the gas showrooms and we'll spend the morning there . . . splendid . . . ”



**North Thames Gas**

North Thames Gas Advert, *Thameside Tatler*, 1965  
From original material held at Richmond Local Studies Collection.

### Learning Objectives

To explore some of the arguments for and against the reorganisation of the Borough and to consider some of the key decisions made.

### Discuss

Imagine your school is going to be reorganised, and joined with another school. What kind of decisions would need to be made? How would you make them?

### Did you know?

Before names were decided upon, all of the London Boroughs were given a number to distinguish them. Richmond upon Thames was known as Borough 24!

The first Mayor of Richmond upon Thames, Montague William Garrett, would wear the specific robes and chains from the Municipal Boroughs depending on where he was travelling to. This was considered a sign of respect.

## DEBATING THE BOROUGH

In three groups, you will each represent either the Municipal Borough of Twickenham, Barnes and Richmond. Look at the arguments below and decide whether they are for and against the creation of a new Borough. Think about the Municipal Borough that you represent. Does this change whether some of the statements are positive or negative?

1. Richmond might become the more dominant Borough
2. Some Councillors will have to retire, as they will no longer need as many staff
3. Combining Council services will make them stronger
4. The people of Barnes will lose their voice
5. It's an exciting opportunity to be part of London
6. The heritage of Twickenham will be forgotten
7. A new Borough will bring people together
8. The three Municipal Boroughs will be better recognised as one

FOR

AGAINST



# CREATING THE BOROUGH A NEW COAT OF ARMS

A coat of arms is a unique design used to represent a person or family – like a logo. It originates from medieval times, but is also used by Councils and other institutions. The three Municipal Boroughs of Barnes, Twickenham and Richmond all had their own character and identity, which was illustrated by their coat of arms. After the creation of the Borough of Richmond upon Thames, a new coat of arms was designed in 1966.

Various parts of the new coat of arms represent particular aspects of the Borough:

The oars are inspired by the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which ends in Mortlake (in the Municipal Borough of Barnes).

The portcullis refers to the Borough's rich royal history

The swan represents the river Thames

## 'Divided' motto is rejected

RICHMOND UPON THAMES still has no motto for its coat of arms. A recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that it should be 'The Thames does not Divide' met with opposition from the Council and the whole question of a motto has been shelved.

A debate started when **Coun. W. F. Nation** moved an amendment to the recommendation. He said he appreciated all the work that had been done by the General Purposes Committee but he thought their suggestion was inappropriate.

He explained: 'At this stage our unity is not complete but in time it may well be.'

His amendment, seconded by **Coun. D. K. Winslow**, was that the motto be 'The Thames Unites'.

'Unity,' he said, 'should be our goal and our motto.'

**Coun. G. H. Loman**, opposing the amendment, considered the Council had wasted a lot of time on this matter. He said the Thames would always physically divide the Borough, and would probably continue to divide it long after the present Corporation had been replaced.

He said: 'I support the recommended motto because it offers a challenge. It will express the fact that we are moving towards a corporate entity.'

**Coun. B. Bligh** said that his original motto—from which the recommended one had been derived—had been in Latin. Freely translated it had been 'Not even the river divides' (Nec Flumen dividit).

The Mayor, **Ald. M. W. Garrett**, said that he personally thought it better to leave the choice of motto until a later date when everyone could see how the Borough was progressing and then an appropriate motto could be chosen.

As the Mayor would not move this from the Chair, **Ald. E. Bos-tock** offered to do so if the Council rejected the amendment and recommendation. The Council agreed and so the coat of arms will carry the name Richmond upon Thames, but no motto.



Boat race by Richmond Bridge by Guilherme Zuhlke O'Connor  
Image free to share under Creative Commons licensing



### Teacher's notes

A portcullis is a strong and heavy gate often found on castles. A griffin is a mythical creature with the head and wings of an eagle, and the body of a lion. The griffin usually represents bravery.

Article from *Thameside Tatler*, January 1966  
From original material held at Richmond Local Studies Collection.

### Learning Objectives

To develop an understanding of the significance of a coat of arms and to identify the origin of some of the elements of the Richmond upon Thames coat of arms.

### Discuss

Below are the mottos for the three Municipal Boroughs:

- *Not for Ourselves Alone* – Barnes
- *Looking Backward, Looking Forward* – Twickenham
- *A Deo et Rege (For God and King)* – Richmond

Looking at the mottos above, what new motto would you create for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames? What makes the Borough important to you?

### Did you know?

A new motto for Richmond upon Thames couldn't be agreed on – so there isn't one!

Medieval knights wore their family crests, or coats of arms stitched onto their tunics when they went to battle. They literally wore 'coats' of arms.

# ONE COAT OF ARMS

Below are the coats of arms for the three Municipal Boroughs of Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham.



Municipal Borough of Richmond Coat of Arms



Municipal Borough of Twickenham Coat of Arms



Municipal Borough of Barnes Coat of Arms

No known copyright restrictions



London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Coat of Arms

Here is the new coat of arms, for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames:

Look very carefully at the new coat of arms. It used features of the old Municipal Boroughs' coats of arms. Using the list below, can you find out from which old coat of arms the features came from?

Example: The griffins are found in the BARNES coat of arms.

The helmet is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ coat of arms.

The portcullis is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ coat of arms.

The oars are found in the \_\_\_\_\_ coat of arms.

The swan is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ coat of arms.

# THE COUNCIL 50 YEARS ON LOCAL DEMOCRACY NOW

This year, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is fifty years old! In that time, it has seen almost as many Mayors, more than ten local elections, a new civic centre and countless developments in science, technology and medicine. In many ways, life in Richmond upon Thames is very different today than it was in 1965.

There are some things however that have remained the same. Richmond upon Thames continues to use the coat of arms that was designed in 1966, and Council Meetings are still held at York House, where the Richmond upon Thames Council offices and mayor's parlour were moved to in 1965. Today, the Richmond upon Thames Council makes decisions about the services in the Borough. A key part of the Council's job is to listen to the people who live and work in the Borough about what they want, and the things that are important to them. Residents can complete surveys, attend meetings and get in touch with their local Councillor.



York House, Twickenham  
Photographer Des Blenkinsopp



Lord True, Leader of the Council

### Teacher's notes:

#### Answers to the opposite page

*The Council:* builds playgrounds, conducts wedding services, collects waste, promotes local tourist attractions, looks after libraries, fixes holes in the roads, runs art clubs

*The Council does not:* make sure trains run on time, run religious services, make local television programmes.

### Learning Objectives

To develop an understanding of the role of the Council and how it is organised.

### Discuss

Every four years, local elections are held to decide on who will represent the local area. It is an opportunity for people to choose the person they feel best represents their interests. Once all the Councillors have been chosen, they have regular Council Meetings to discuss important issues.

Think about the things that matter most to you. What would you put forward to discuss?

### Did you know?

A Leader of the Council is elected and will attend Council Meetings. Lord True is the current Leader of the Council.

To vote in a local election you must be aged 18 or over!

# WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL DO?

Below is a list of services.

Some of them are the responsibility of the Council.

Put a tick next to the services which you think the Council provides for the residents of Richmond upon Thames.

### Discuss

Discuss your answers with a friend. What do your classmates think it is the Council's job to do? Can you think of any more services that the Council might look after?

BUILD PLAYGROUNDS

CONDUCT WEDDING SERVICES

MAKE SURE TRAINS RUN ON TIME

COLLECT WASTE

PROMOTE LOCAL TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

RUN RELIGIOUS SERVICES

LOOK AFTER LIBRARIES

MAKE LOCAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

FIX HOLES IN THE ROADS

# THE COUNCIL 50 YEARS ON RICHMOND YOUTH COUNCIL

Youth Councils are a popular way to get more young people involved in solving local problems and being engaged in the community. Richmond Youth Council is an elected group of under 18's who represent the interests of young people living in the Borough. Richmond Youth Council has the ability to influence important decisions that affect the lives of young people in Richmond.

Once elected, members of the Richmond Youth Council have a similar role to the Council and meet up regularly to discuss what issues are affecting young people and how they can make a difference. They divide into working groups, which meet weekly, to plan work, visit other youth provisions and of course have fun! They strive to hear and respond to young people's views, learn new skills, work with partners and get involved in the community. It is an excellent opportunity for young people to build up vocational skills for future employability and to meet other people in the Borough.



Youth Parliament  
Photographer unknown



**Teacher's notes:**

**For opposite page**

Ask each group to present their idea to the class and explain why it is a good idea. Write the ideas on a piece of A4 paper and place them around the room. Each pupil will have a vote. They should vote with their feet and stand next to the idea they wish to vote for, which they think will improve their local area, but they cannot vote for their own groups idea!

**Learning Objectives**

To develop an understanding of the role of Richmond Youth Council.

**Discuss**

Young people are the least likely group in society to vote in a general election. Why do you think that is? Can you think of any ways to help encourage young people to vote?

**Did you know?**

The last Richmond Youth Council election was in March 2015 and over 13,200 young people turned out to vote for their favourite candidate.

As well as Richmond Youth Council (who represents the views of young people in Richmond) there are also UK Youth Parliament representatives for Richmond upon Thames who represent the views of young people on a national level.

To find out more about Richmond Youth Council visit: [www.richmond.gov.uk/richmond\\_youth\\_council](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/richmond_youth_council)

# HAVE YOUR SAY!

Imagine you have been asked to join a Youth Council made up of children in your local area. Work in groups of 5 or 6 to answer the following questions:

What qualities do you think are important for a Youth Council member to have?

Circle your answers.

- FRIENDLY
- GOOD LISTENER
- BOSSY
- RICH
- TALL
- CREATIVE
- CONFIDENT
- HAVE LOTS OF IDEAS
- MOTIVATED
- ABLE TO WORK IN A TEAM
- LAZY

In your group, think of one idea that you think would make your local area better.

Write or draw your idea below:



Each group will present their idea to the class and vote on their favourite (but you can't vote for your own!)

**Discuss**

Which idea won?  
Why do you think it won?

## GLOSSARY

<b>Act</b>	a law made by government.
<b>Appoint</b>	to ask someone to do a certain job or role.
<b>Civic Event</b>	an event relating to a city or a town and the people who live there.
<b>Clause</b>	a particular and separate article in a treaty, bill, or contract.
<b>Council</b>	a group of people appointed or elected to make decisions.
<b>Councillor</b>	a member of the Council.
<b>Democracy</b>	a government where people can take part in the decisions that affect the way their community is run.
<b>Election</b>	the act of choosing someone or something, often through a vote.
<b>London Borough</b>	a Borough that forms part of either Inner or Outer London, as set out in the 1963 London Government Act.
<b>Mayor</b>	the head of a town, Borough, or Council, elected by council members.
<b>Municipal Borough</b>	a type of local government district which existed in England and Wales between 1835 and 1974, before they were organised.
<b>Nominate</b>	to choose someone to be a candidate.
<b>Twinned</b>	the joining of two similar cities or towns.
<b>Ward</b>	one of the sections into which a city or town is divided for the purposes of an election.

## WHAT NEXT?

In order to further explore democracy in Richmond upon Thames, you may wish to visit some important local organisations! The Museum of Richmond and Richmond Local Studies Collection (both housed in the Old Town Hall) and Twickenham Museum will provide you with more information on the history of the local area. An exhibition exploring the Borough's 50th Anniversary will be on display at Orleans House Gallery in October. There are also opportunities to visit York House, where Richmond upon Thames council is based, or the National Archives, which is running a programme of activity dedicated to the 800th anniversary of the Magna Carta.

### Other places to visit to find out more about the 50th Anniversary



#### Richmond Local Studies Collection:

Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue,  
Richmond TW9 1TP  
020 8734 3309  
[www.richmond.gov.uk/local\\_studies\\_collection](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/local_studies_collection)  
Email: [localstudies@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:localstudies@richmond.gov.uk)



#### Museum of Richmond:

Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue,  
Richmond TW9 1TP  
020 8332 1141  
[www.museumofrichmond.com/](http://www.museumofrichmond.com/)  
Email: [mor.education@btconnect.com](mailto:mor.education@btconnect.com)



The National Archives

#### National Archives

Kew, Richmond TW9 4DU  
020 8876 3444  
[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/)



Twickenham Museum:  
25 The Embankment,  
Twickenham TW1 3DU  
020 8408 0070  
[www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/index.asp](http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/index.asp)  
Email: [mail@twickenham-museum.org.uk](mailto:mail@twickenham-museum.org.uk)

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### TAKE PART IN OUR COMPETITION

Design and make your own birthday card celebrating the boroughs 50th Birthday! Our judges will choose the card most relevant to the themes discussed in this pack and selected entries will be displayed.

You can enter the competition by posting your school's entries (there is no limit for submissions) to Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham TW1 3DJ and you can also enter by sharing your designs on the Orleans House Gallery Facebook page – don't forget to add #boroughs50.

Entries must be submitted by Monday 12 October 2015.

## CONTACT

Richmond Arts Service  
and Orleans House Gallery Riverside  
Twickenham, TW1 3DJ  
Telephone: 020 8831 6000  
[artseducation@richmond.gov.uk](mailto:artseducation@richmond.gov.uk)  
[www.richmond.gov.uk/arts](http://www.richmond.gov.uk/arts)



Orleans House Gallery'



@Orleanshg on Twitter.