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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. 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.
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.

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.

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!
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.

**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 Thames’!) the chosen Councillor also inherits several other titles. These include ‘First Citizen of the Borough’ and ‘President of Richmond in Europe’.

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.”

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. 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”.

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.

Did you know?

In 1989 and weighs about 1 kilo. 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 for more information.
BACKGROUND

THE MAGNA CARTA

The year 2015 saw the 800th anniversary of the Magna Carta – the same year as the 50th anniversary of Richmond upon Thames! The Magna Carta is an important historical document that is still seen as a sign of democracy today.

It was created in 1215 by King John to appease a group of rebel barons that had captured London. King John was an unpopular king and many people had grievances about the way he ruled. He created the Magna Carta as a document made up of 63 clauses, including reducing his powers as King and promising the protection of church rights and the customs and rules of London and other towns. Although the rules have been rewritten and altered many times, the Magna Carta is an important cornerstone of English political life.

The Magna Carta paved the way for town Councils and for representatives of other counties and areas to be heard in parliament.

**Learning Objectives**

To gain an understanding of how the Borough has its roots in the signing of the Magna Carta and to respond creatively by designing a seal.

**Discuss**

Three clauses from the Magna Carta are still used today. The one considered the most important is: “To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice”.

Discuss in groups. What do you think this means? Why is it still important now?

**Did you know?**

The Magna Carta means ‘Great Charter’ in Latin. It was called this to make it stand out from all the others charters that had already been written.

Magna Carta was written on parchment, which was made from dried sheepskin.

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**Teacher Notes**

A seal is a piece of wax, lead, or other material with an individual design stamped into it, attached to a document as a guarantee of authenticity.

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**Design a Seal**

This is a copy of the seal that was used in 1215 by King John on the first Magna Carta.

Design your own seal! You could take ideas from the one above or make your own.
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.

### Teacher’s Notes:

**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 PCs launched in 1987.
- **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 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.

**Rationing**

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!
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 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.

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
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.

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

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

Using the list below, can you find out from which old coat of arms the features came from?

- The griffins are found in the __________ 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 ‘Divided’ motto is rejected

RICHMOND UPON THAMES

The Select Committee appointed by the Council for the purpose of recommending a Corporate Coat of Arms for the Borough of Richmond has recommended a new coat of arms. The General Purposes Committee that is responsible for the Borough’s Publicity, committed to the Council that the new coat of arms should be subject to the Council’s approval. The Council’s approval of the new coat of arms is subject to the approval of the Cabinet. The Cabinet has approved the recommendation of the Select Committee.

The Select Committee has considered the matter of the coat of arms and has concluded that it is not appropriate to have a coat of arms with a motto that is not appropriate. They have also recommended that the Council should approve the new coat of arms.

The Select Committee has recommended that the new coat of arms should be approved by the Council. The Council has approved the recommendation of the Select Committee. The new coat of arms will be used to represent the Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

The Council agreed to the recommendation of the Select Committee and the new coat of arms will be used to represent the Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

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.

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.
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.

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!

Teacher’s notes:
Answers to the opposite page
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 does not: make sure trains run on time, run religious services, make local television programmes.
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.

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

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

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!

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.

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!)
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
www.richmond.gov.uk/local_studies_collection
Email: localstudies@richmond.gov.uk

Museum of Richmond:
Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue,
Richmond TW9 1TP
020 8332 1141
www.museumofrichmond.com/
Email: mor.education@btconnect.com

National Archives
Kew, Richmond TW9 4DU
020 8876 3444
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/

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

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.

GLOSSARY

Act a law made by government.
Appoint to ask someone to do a certain job or role.
Civic Event an event relating to a city or a town and the people who live there.
Clause a particular and separate article in a treaty, bill, or contract.
Council a group of people appointed or elected to make decisions.
Councillor a member of the Council.
Democracy a government where people can take part in the decisions that affect the way their community is run.
Election the act of choosing someone or something, often through a vote.
London Borough a Borough that forms part of either Inner or Outer London, as set out in the 1963 London Government Act.
Mayor the head of a town, Borough, or Council, elected by council members.
Municipal Borough a type of local government district which existed in England and Wales between 1835 and 1974, before they were organised.
Nominate to choose someone to be a candidate.
Twinned the joining of two similar cities or towns.
Ward one of the sections into which a city or town is divided for the purposes of an election.
CONTACT
Richmond Arts Service and Orleans House Gallery Riverside
Twickenham, TW1 3DJ
Telephone: 020 8831 6000
arteducation@richmond.gov.uk
www.richmond.gov.uk/arts

Orleans House Gallery
@Orleanshg on Twitter.