



Activities



Activity one

Time

Bexleyheath is famous for its Coronation Memorial Clock Tower. Below you will find some times that you could see if you looked at the clock tower throughout the day.

This activity is in two parts.

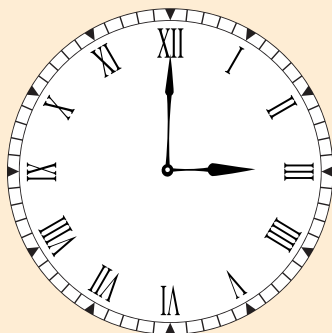
1. Write the correct time on the line beneath the clock face.
2. Convert this analogue time into a digital time using the 24 hour clock.

Here is an example:

Answer:

The clock tower is showing the time is three o'clock in the afternoon. The digital time is 15:00.

Afternoon (pm)



Time

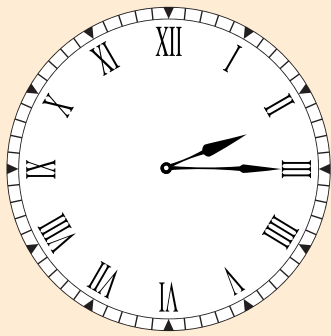
3pm

15:00

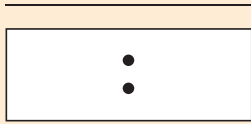
Digital 24hr Clock



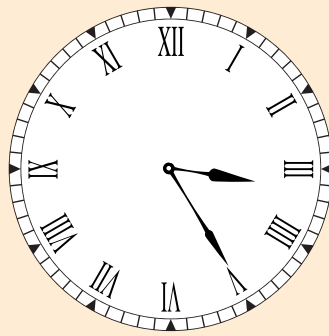
Morning (am)



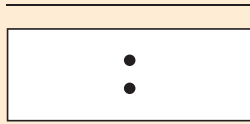
Time



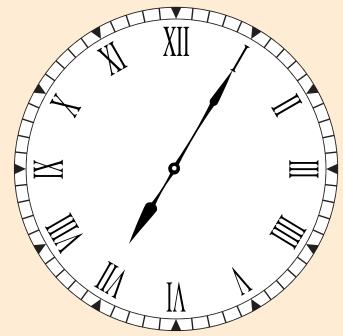
Digital 24hr Clock



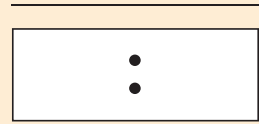
Time



Digital 24hr Clock

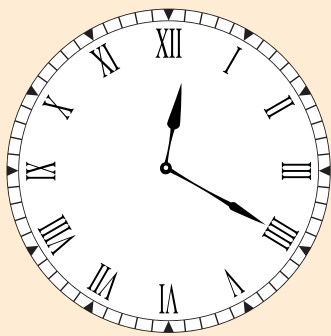


Time



Digital 24hr Clock

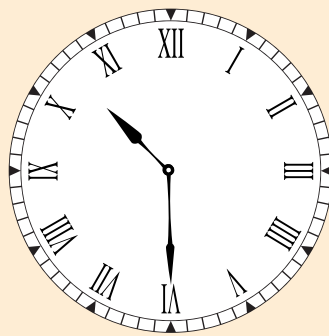
Afternoon (pm)



Time



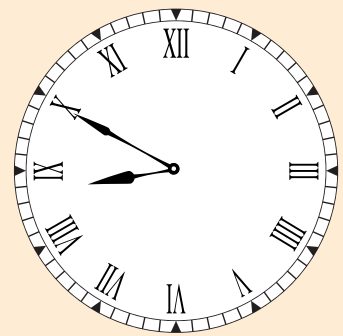
Digital 24hr Clock



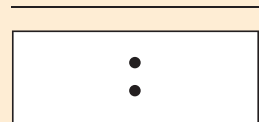
Time



Digital 24hr Clock



Time



Digital 24hr Clock

Activity Two

Coat of Arms

Did you know that the London Borough of Bexley has its own Coat of Arms?

Each part of a coat of arms has a special meaning. The meaning behind the London Borough of Bexley Coat of Arms can be seen below.

Imagine that as part of the birthday celebrations for the Bexleyheath clock tower, you have been asked to design a coat of arms for the Broadway. The coat of arms should reflect the history of the Broadway and Bexleyheath. It should include the dates 1912 and 2012 and the words "Bexleyheath" and "Broadway".



London Borough of Bexley coat of arms

The Story of our Coat of Arms

The Coat of Arms of London Borough of Bexley was drawn up by the College of Arms on the amalgamation of the old Boroughs of Bexley and Erith and the Urban District Councils of Crayford and part of Chislehurst and Sidcup in 1965

The design includes components from the arms of the constituent authorities and represents various aspects of borough life, geography and history.

The College of Arms

The College of Arms or Heralds College was instituted in 1483 and is empowered to make grants of arms. The College of Arms describes a coat of arms in heraldic terms which are often difficult to understand. The colours used are described as:- Argent-white, Gules-red, Or-gold, Azure-blue, Sable-black and Vert-green. The Arms are split up into various sections as follows:

The Shield

Described by the College of Arms as:

"Per Saltire Or and Barry Wavy Argent and Azure and Saltire Gules between in Chief an Oak Tree eradicated proper fructed Or and in base a Cog Wheel Gules".

This means that the wavy lines which are coloured alternatively blue and white symbolise the Rivers Thames, Cray and Shuttle which flow through the four constituents. This theme is also repeated on the collar around the stags' necks.

The oak tree is taken from the Arms of Bexley and is coloured green with a brown trunk. The cog wheel refers to the industrial side of the Borough and is red. The tree and the wheel have a gold background referring to the agricultural and mineral wealth of the Borough. A 'saltire' is a St Andrews cross, it has no significance except to divide the shield. Although it is described as being red it is often left white.

The Crest

Described as:

"On a Wreath Or and Gules on the Battlements of a Port between two Towers Argent masoned Sable a Horse forecane Argent".

The turreted gateway refers to the Borough being the gateway to Kent and the South and the White Horse, the emblem of the County of Kent, was common to Bexley, Erith and Crayford. Both are coloured white, the wreath is gold and red.

The Supporters

Described as:

"On either side a stag Gules attired and unguled Or gorged with a Collar Wavy Argent thereon a Bar Wavy Azure".

The red stags with the golden antlers come from the Crest of Erith where they were a connection with Lord Eardley of Belvedere House.

The motto on the Coat of Arms "Boldly and Rightly" was taken from that adopted by the former authority of Crayford.

The Coat of Arms may be seen on the Councils' buildings, vehicles and publications and may only be reproduced by permission of the Council.



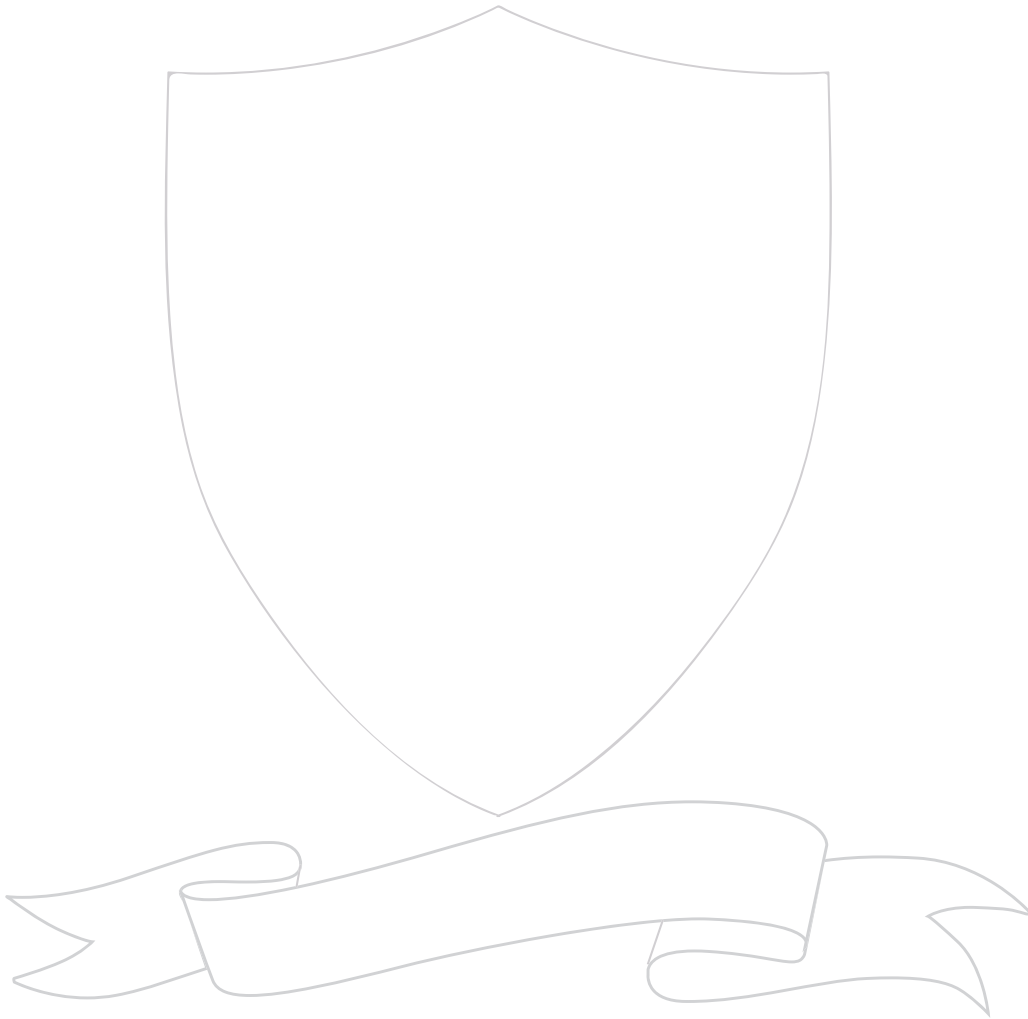
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Below is a template for you use when designing your coat of arms. Once you have created your coat of arms write a few sentences that explain

the meaning behind your coat of arms. Think about what you have included in the coat of arms. Why have you included it?



Activity Three

Omnibus Timetable

The Bexleyheath and Woolwich Omnibus Service.

In the 1850s travel between Bexleyheath and London was by a variety of methods of transport. A passenger would have to get an omnibus from Bexleyheath to a railway station like Plumstead and from there they would get a train to London.

Passengers needed to make sure that they got the omnibus at the correct time in order to catch the correct train.



Below is a copy of an actual timetable of the Bexleyheath and Woolwich omnibus from 1903.

Use the timetable to answer the questions below:

- How long does it take the omnibus to travel from the Bexley Arms to King's Highway?
- What time omnibus should I catch from the Bexley Arms if I need to be at Plumstead Station for 12.25?
- If I miss the omnibus from Bexley Arms at 1.30, how long will I have to wait for the next omnibus?
- How much is the fare between Bexleyheath and Woolwich?

d = pence

| BEXLEYHEATH & WOOLWICH OMNIBUS SERVICE | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| TIMES | | | | | |
| - OMNIBUSES LEAVE DAILY. - | | | | | |
| BEXLEY HEATH. | | | WOOLWICH. | | |
| Bexley Arms. | Nag's Head. | King's Highway. | Beresford Square. | Plumstead Station. | King's Highway. |
| 8.50 | 9.5 | 9.15 | 9.40 | 9.45 | 9.55 |
| 9.50 | 9.45 | 9.55 | 10.20 | 10.25 | 10.35 |
| 10.10 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.15 |
| 10.50 | 11.5 | 11.15 | 11.40 | 11.45 | 11.55 |
| 11.30 | 11.45 | 11.55 | 12.20 | 12.25 | 12.35 |
| 12.10 | 12.25 | 12.35 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.15 |
| 12.50 | 1.5 | 1.15 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| 1.30 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 2.35 |
| 2.10 | 2.25 | 2.35 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.15 |
| 2.50 | 3.5 | 3.15 | 3.40 | 3.45 | 3.55 |
| 3.30 | 3.45 | 3.55 | 4.20 | 4.25 | 4.35 |
| 4.10 | 4.25 | 4.35 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.15 |
| 4.50 | 5.5 | 5.15 | 5.40 | 5.45 | 5.55 |
| 5.30 | 5.45 | 5.55 | 6.20 | 6.25 | 6.35 |
| 6.10 | 6.25 | 6.35 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.15 |
| 6.50 | 7.5 | 7.15 | 7.40 | 7.45 | 7.55 |
| 7.30 | 7.45 | 7.55 | 8.20 | 8.25 | 8.35 |
| 8.10 | 8.25 | 8.35 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.15 |
| 8.50 | 9.5 | 9.15 | 9.40 | 9.45 | 9.55 |
| 9.30 | 9.45 | 9.55 | 10.20 | 10.25 | 10.35 |

| BEXLEY HEATH & WOOLWICH. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| FARES To or From. | |
| "Rods Inn" and Danson Road | 1d. |
| Danson Road and "Duchess" | 1d. |
| "Duchess" and King's Highway | 1d. |
| King's Highway and Lakeside Road | 1d. |
| Lakeside Road and Burrage Road | 1d. |
| Market Place and "Duchess" | 1d. |
| "Lion" Hotel and Foresters | 1d. |
| Danson Road and King's Highway | 1d. |
| "Nag's Head" and Plumstead Church | 1d. |
| "Duchess" and Lakeside Road | 1d. |
| "Foresters" and Burrage Road | 1d. |
| Market Place and King's Highway | 1d. |
| "Lion Hotel" and Plumstead Church | 1d. |
| "Nag's Head" and Burrage Road | 1d. |
| "Duchess" and Beresford Square | 1d. |
| Bexley Heath and Woolwich | 2d. |

| | |
|----------------|----|
| FROM | TO |
| King's Highway | 1d |
| Beresford Sq. | |

All Children (except infants in arms) must be paid for. Time Tables Gratis.

Activity Four

Newspaper Article

Harry Pease, a local filmmaker, recorded the opening ceremony on film.

You can watch this film on YouTube by entering www.youtube.com/watch?v=oVQPLkuEcUg into your browser or enter "Clock Tower, Bexleyheath 1912" into the YouTube search box.

Read the pages in this pack about the clock tower. Imagine what it was like to have been at the opening ceremony.

Write a newspaper article about the ceremony. You can also draw a picture of the opening ceremony which would be used with the newspaper article.

You could photocopy the template page to allow you to write a draft of your article before writing it up in best.

How to write a newspaper article.

Writing a newspaper article is usually carried out by journalists. Journalists reverse normal narrative writing so that newspaper articles have all the important information



at the beginning. This is because most people read just the first few paragraphs of an article.

You will need to think of a headline for your article. This should be a short, catchy sentence which grabs a reader's attention and tells them what the article is about.

The first paragraph of a newspaper article will provide answers to the following questions, which are called the five Ws of journalism.

These are:

WHO (or what) is the story about?

WHAT happened?

WHERE did it happen?

WHEN did it take place?

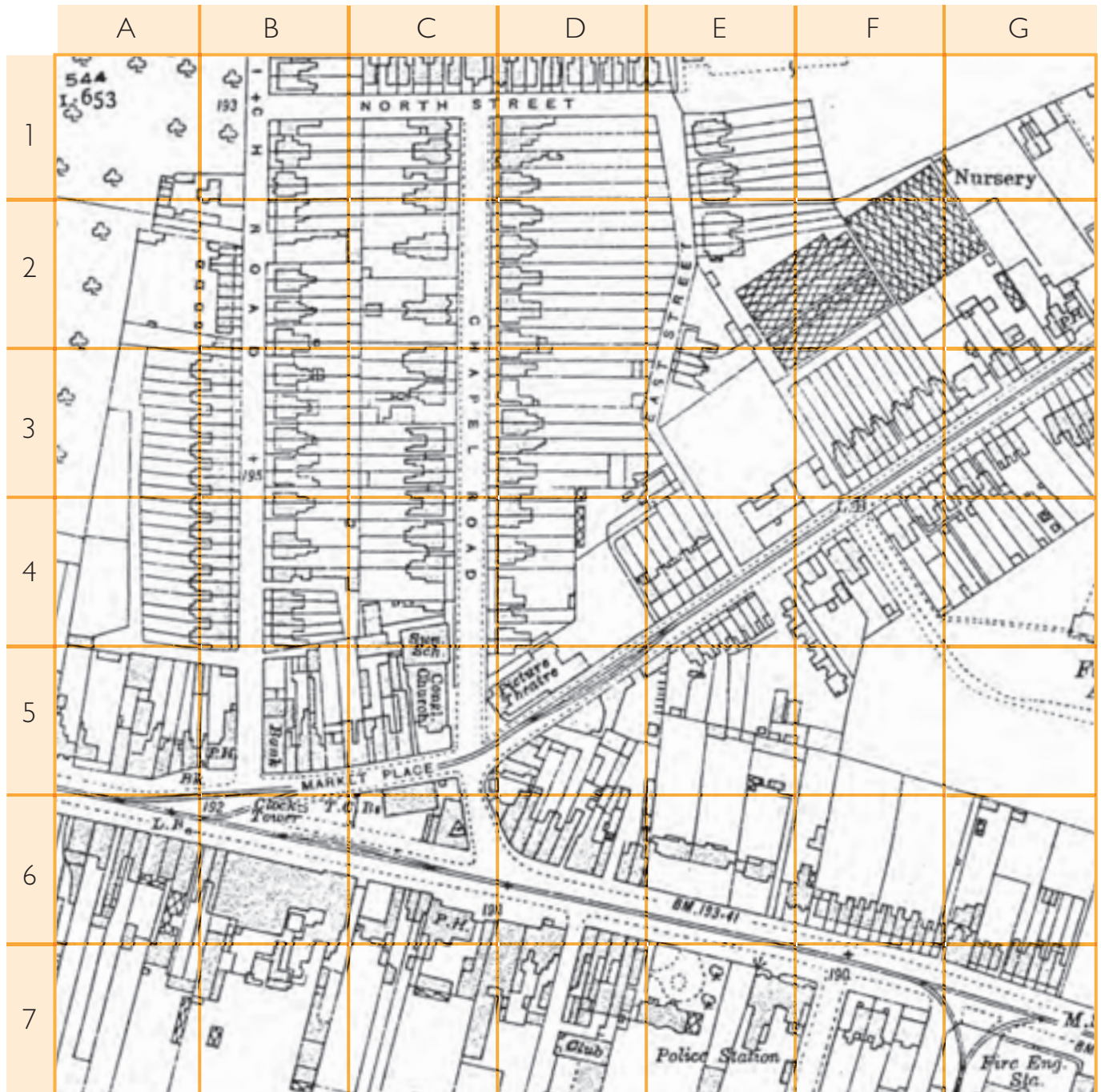
WHY did it happen?



Activity Five

Map

This is a map of Bexleyheath from 1933.



Look at the map and see if you can recognise the area and anything that still exists today.

There are eight historic Bexleyheath landmarks on the map, they are:

1. Orchard (trees)
2. Where Chapel Road meets North Street
3. Clock Tower
4. Picture Theatre
5. Public House
6. Police Station
7. Fire Engine Station
8. Nursery

Using the map fill in the gaps below to show where on the map each landmark can be found.

Here are some clues to help you:

An orchard was symbolised by lots of little tree symbols



The abbreviation P.H. is short for Public House, which is commonly known as a pub today.

The is in A1

The is in D5

The is in G7

The is in C1

The clock tower is in

The nursery is in

Where Chapel Road meets North Street is in

The Police Station is in



Activity Six

Bexleyheath Heritage Trail

Enclosed in this pack is a leaflet for a self-guided walk around Bexleyheath. You can use the map and information in this leaflet to learn about some

of the old buildings and important monuments which are located around the Broadway. With your parents, or with your teacher and

school class, go on the walk and answer the following questions. Some of the answers may be found in this education pack.



1 Market Place

This was the name given both to a one-storey merchants' premises built for John Smith of Blendon Hall in 1830 and to the area immediately surrounding it. The building was destroyed by fire in 1989 but the busy shopping and transport hub of Bexleyheath remains centred on Market Place.



2 Congregational, later United Reformed Church

The original Congregational Chapel, which stood on Market Place, opened in 1854 and the Rev. James Geddes was minister from 1868 to 1920. The church was demolished in 1988 and a new United Reformed Church was built in Geddes Place.



3 Coronation Memorial Clock Tower

Erected by public subscription to commemorate the coronation in 1911 of King George V, it was designed by Walter Maxted Epps and unveiled on Bexleyheath Gala Day, 17 July 1912. The bust of George V was joined by one of artist William Morris in 1997, both sculpted by John Ravera.



4 Hides Department Store

H. & G. Hides acquired the drapery business Collier's Emporium in 1861. While it remained a family business, Hides steadily grew until in 1936 a modern store was built, selling a wide variety of goods. It was closed in 1979 to make way for the Broadway Shopping Centre.



5 ASDA: site of The Chestnuts and Regal cinema

Mount Pleasant, later called The Chestnuts, one of the earliest and largest houses in the Broadway, was demolished for the Regal 'super cinema' which opened in 1934 and seated over 2000 people. The cinema organ was played by Robinson Cleaver and featured in radio broadcasts. It was renamed the ABC in 1962 and closed in 1987.



6 Christ Church

The English Gothic design by William Knight originally included a steeple but this was never built. The foundation stone was laid on 16 September 1872 and the new church was consecrated in 1877.



7 Pincott Memorial

A memorial to the first vicar of Christ Church, the Rev. W.H. Pincott, was erected in Market Place in 1879. Originally consisting of a drinking fountain in the form of an obelisk and a cattle trough, the Pincott Memorial was moved to its position outside Christ Church not long after the Clock Tower was built.



8 Former Broadway Cinema

The first purpose-built cinema in Bexleyheath opened in 1913. It was enlarged and altered in the 1920s and 1930s. It closed in 1956 and has since been used as a supermarket, public house and restaurant, but its distinctive facade remains.



9 Trinity Baptist Church

Built in 1868 in a striking Grecian architectural style, a school was later erected at the back of the chapel. The first Baptist Chapel had been built in 1823 on the south side of the Broadway (this remained standing until 1956).



10 Golden Lion

First opened in 1731, the Golden Lion became an important coaching and posting inn on the London to Dover road. Opposite was the main route to Bexley village and nearby was a pond for cattle and horses. The present building dates from 1901.



11 Site of Chapel-of-Ease

Built in 1835 to serve the new residents on the Heath, a steeple was added in 1851. It was soon inadequate for the parish's needs, and the chapel was demolished in 1878 after the new Christ Church was built. The Steeple remained until 1926 (not 1928 as stated on memorial stone). Some of the gravestones from the burial ground can still be seen today.



12 Garden of Remembrance and War Memorial

The Borough of Bexley suffered a great deal of damage in the Second World War, and these gardens were laid out in memory of the civilians who lost their lives. The War Memorial (moved from its original position) remembers Bexleyheath's servicemen who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars.



Images from Bexley Local Studies and Archive Centre

1. Market Place

When was the Market Place built?

2. Congregational, later, United Reformed Church

Who was the minister between 1868 and 1920?

3. Coronation Memorial Clock Tower

Whose coronation was the clock tower built to commemorate?

4. Hides Department Store

When did Hides Department Store close?

5. ASDA: Site of The Chestnuts and Regal Cinema

How many people did the Regal Cinema seat when it opened in 1934?

6. Christ Church

Who was the first Vicar of Christ Church?

7. Pincott Memorial

Where did the Pincott Memorial used to be located?

8. Former Broadway Cinema

In which year did the first purpose-built cinema open in Bexleyheath?

9. Trinity Baptist Church

When was the first Baptist Chapel built?

10. Golden Lion

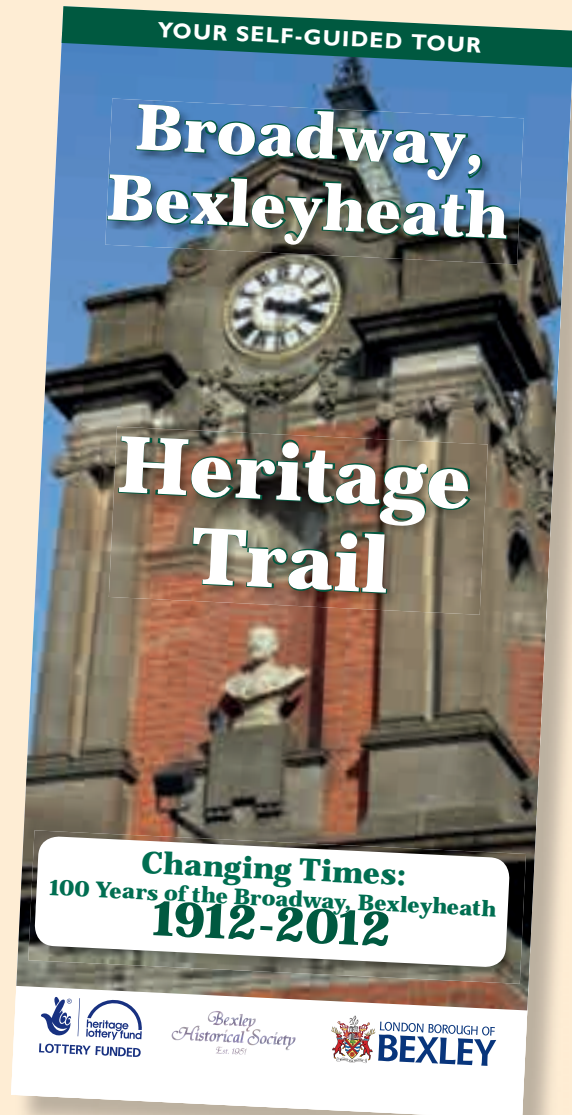
When did the Golden Lion first open?

11. Site of Chapel-of-Ease

For how many years did the steeple remain for after the chapel was demolished?

12. Garden of Remembrance and War Memorial

Who does the Garden of Remembrance remember?



Activity Seven

Bexleyheath Timeline

Below is a blank Bexleyheath timeline from 1812 to 1912.

There are six important events in Bexleyheath's history that need to be put on the timetable. There is a picture that represents each event.

First match the event to the picture, by drawing a line between the event and the picture. Once you have matched all the events to all the pictures you will need to place the

events in chronological order along the timeline. The earliest event should go on the left hand side and the most recent event should go on the right hand side.

An example is shown below.

Instructions:

Use paper and scissors to cut out the dates and images before sticking them onto the timeline.

Example

Building of the
Market House



1810

1825

1830

1835

1840

1845

Photocopy this page



Building of the
Market House



First Police
Station in
Bexleyheath



Establishment
of the
Fire Brigade

Opening of the
Coronation Memorial
Clock Tower



Queen Victoria's
Diamond Jubilee



First Trams



Activity Eight

Your Clock Tower Plinth

The Bexleyheath clock tower currently has the busts of two people: King George V and William Morris. The bust of King George V was the first bust to be unveiled when the clock tower was opened in 1912 and the bust of William Morris was added in 1997. However, there is space for a further two busts to be added to the clock tower. The designer of the clock tower Walter Epps gave a speech in which he said, "I hope to see all the niches filled with busts of members of the Royal Family". The busts that exist already are of people who have been important to the country and also to the area of Bexleyheath.

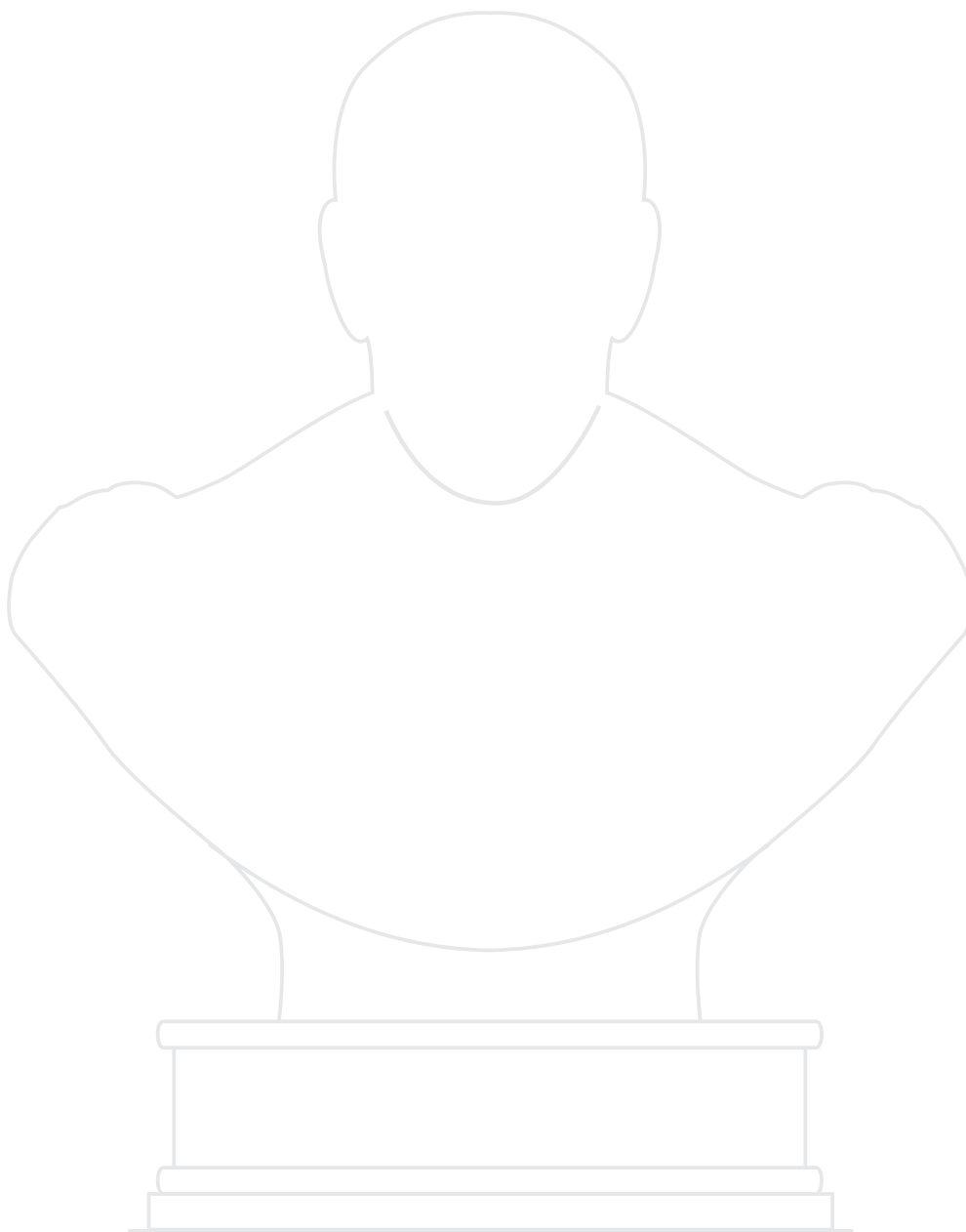
If you were to design a bust of someone which would be added to the clock tower who would it be? It could be, someone important to Bexleyheath, like Mr Alfred Bean, or maybe somebody who is important to you, such as a family member or friend.

Draw a picture of the person you have chosen and write a few sentences explaining why you think they would be a good person to have made into a bust to go on the clock tower.



Sculptor: Frances Segelman

Photocopy this page





Look at the census and answer the following questions:

How many people lived in the Morris household?

Who was the oldest member of the household?

Who was the youngest member of the household?

What was the profession of Charlotte Cooper?

Who did William Morris live with?

Activity Ten

Spot the Difference

Below are some pictures of the Broadway, Bexleyheath.

The picture on the left was taken in 1904 and the picture on the right was taken very recently in 2012.
The pictures are of the same spot.

*Can you name 6 differences between the two photographs?
For each difference think about why that change has occurred.
Changes could occur due to developments in transport or new buildings.*



Market Place Then

1.

2.

3.



Market Place Now

4.

5.

6.
