

Graffiti is it art or vandalism? (PSHE)

Read this extract from the Gloucestershire echo from June 2011

Obscene graffiti hits primary Monday, June 13, 2011

OBSCENE graffiti has been daubed on a primary school's gate in Stow-on-the-Wold.

Speaking out at a town council meeting, dismayed Stow primary head teacher Rebecca Scutt said the school and all of King George's Field estate was being targeted.



Grit bins outside Stow-on-the-Wold Primary School have been vandalised with graffiti – Tamara Jones aged 11, Dylan Ellis aged 11 and Megan Ellis aged 8

"Swear words were on our gates and I can't have children read that language," she said.

"I had to scrub ours off and I'll happily scrub off those by the school but it's all over the place and really does look bad."

<http://www.thisisgloucestershire.co.uk/Obscene-graffiti-hits-primary/story-12759603-detail/story.html>

How would you feel if it was your school?

Cleaning up graffiti

Who does it and what does it need to clean it?

Who pays for it?



Graffiti art

Robert Banks, or Banksy as he is known, not his real name, was thought to be born in 1974 in Bristol he has become a famous graffiti artist, but he remains very secretive so no one really knows who he is.

Look at the pictures above.

What do you think about them?

Which is your favourite?

Would you like to have one at your home?

One of these sold for £102,000 which one?

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/entertainment/6340109.stm>

Regardless of whether the pictures are good or not, many of the paintings are illegal and graffiti artists evade the police and put themselves in danger here is a newspaper extract from Jan 2007

Last Friday night, shortly after 11pm, he and his friend Daniel Elgar, a 19-year-old postman from Southend, were spotted spraying graffiti at a London Underground depot between Barking and Upney stations in east London. They had apparently scaled the 3m-high palisade security fencing, and were planning to spray-paint the side of a train. According to the British Transport police (BTP), security guards spotted them and shouted, at which point the two men dashed out across the tracks, only to be struck by a westbound District line train. The driver reported feeling a "tremendous jolt" and immediately brought the train to a halt. Both men died at the scene from massive multiple injuries.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2007/jan/20/ukcrime.prisonsandprobation>

Would you want to do Graffiti? Why or why not?

In St Andrews there are three episodes of graffiti.

One dates from 15th century and is thought to have been done by a bored altar boy

One dates from 1945 and was done by a an American airman

One was done last year. A swastika was carved onto the beautiful Norman altar which hidden under the floor in 1550 to stop it being destroyed and only found again in 1892.

Two of these are often talked about in books and are talked about as being interesting.

What do you think about the most recent graffiti?

Bells (Science / music)

Like you have the school bell to tell you when to come in from play time, or to go to assembly churches have bells to tell you when the church services are about to start, they are also rung to celebrate weddings, and really special occasions like the diamond Jubilee. They are sometime rung at sad times like funerals as a mark of respect.

How do bells work?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5RtN3urZiDk&noredirect=1>

Many churches have 6 bells.

Using the chime bars, Can you make up a tune using 6 sounds?

St Andrews only has two bells what tune can you do with just two?

[**Horrible history of Bart \(English\)**](#)

Here is a story about a man named Bart

Bartholomew Kello was a good fellow

His wife was Esther Inglis who he did like to
kiss.

Ok so what else rhymes with Inglis,

Miss,

but

she was a Mrs

which means it was ok for him to kiss her.

Maybe I had better stop the rhyming, but
watch out in case there are some more by
accident.

Bart and his parents lived in a town called Spott in Scotland,

a Spott Scot you could say.

One Sunday morning his life completely changed.

His parents got up, his dad was a minister of the church in the town and was getting ready to preach that morning, but for some reason he murdered his wife before church. He was in a bit of a pickle, murdering your wife is not a good thing and on the 24th September 1570 the punishment was not nice. So he decided to make it look like she had hanged herself.

He got everything set up at home and was able to calmly lock himself out of the house and arrive at church as normal.

The service was no different to others he did. Afterwards he talked to the congregation and mentioned that his wife had been Complaining and could they come back and talk with her. They had to break into the house and as in they went.

She's dead said Fred,

a gonna said Wanda.

John was thought to be such a good sort everyone felt sorry for him as his wife had killed herself, all except his neighbour who knew he had been a bit odd recently telling him about some strange dreams he had.

John felt guilty. He had done wrong.

It niggled and wriggled inside him.

He felt rotten to his bottom.

So he decided he must confess.

This is what he said –

He was tempted to strangle his wife by the suggestion of evil spirits and not from any personal dislike - oh that's ok then he liked her, I think not.

He was taken to prison in Edinburgh was tried and sentenced to be hanged. So on the 4th October 1570 he was dead. Poor Bart an orphan, can you work out how many days it was between mum and dad's death? Not many. On top of that it was in the papers and everyone talked about what had happened. They even printed his dad's confession.

Well because his dad was bad all the family money went to the King, but as his dad had done the right thing and confessed Bart and his two sisters Barbara and Besse were given an allowance. So Bart had a good education and went to the University of St Andrews in Scotland. He did very well for himself and ended up working for the King of Scotland

James VI. He must have met his wife Esther there. She looked after the Kings sons, the princes, but she was also a very expert Calligrapher and miniaturist.

Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing and as the printing press had only been invented in 1440 by Gutenberg, people still loved these hand made books, particularly when someone could do them as beautifully as Esther.

Esther and Bart fell in love and married in 1596. Bart still worked for the king but was also the publicist and business manager for Esther who was doing extremely well with her calligraphy; she continued to write under her own name not her married name. Bart also wrote poems and was obviously very proud of his wife as he wrote some very eloquent dedications in her books praising her. She was also very fond of Bart and wrote nice things about him. So a happy couple.

However, Bart was not just a clerk for King James, he was also a spy. Under the guise of delivering Esther's books he would gather information to report to King James. Esther's books were loved by many foreign courts and in particular Queen Elizabeth of England was a fan. So Bart would travel to London with a book for the Queen and return with spy stuff to King James. In 1603 after the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI of Scotland became James I of England and so he headed to London with his court which it seems included Bart and Esther. It is thought that Bart used his inside knowledge from his spying days to help manage the courts which had been the Tudor period to be Stuarts.

Finally, we come to the connection with Willingale. In 1607 just before Christmas on 21 December Bart became the Rector of St Andrews Church. So with Esther and his

family he moved in. They had 5 children, three boys Samuel, Joseph, Isaac and two girls Elizabeth and Mary. Esther carried on working on her calligraphy and miniatures. One of her books she drew was 2.5cm by 5 cm, she must have had a very steady hand to draw that small and there was no electricity, so in candle light as well. Sadly though in 1614 two of their sons died, Isaac age 9 years died first in July and then in September Joseph age 13 years died. We do not know from what they died but there were many things that killed children in those days, like a nasty illness called scarlet fever which if you get nowadays can be easily treated with antibiotics but they weren't invented until 1928 by Alexander Fleming. The two boys had memorials put in St Andrews Church in the chancel one on each side of the chancel rails. They used to have brass figures but these haven't survived.

However, I wonder if Bart and Esther wrote the poems that are on them. I don't think their rhymes are better than mine though.

This happy child adorned with grace His choice was dissolution His song with Simeon to depart in peace Unto Christ's heavenly mansion	This godly child knew his original And though right young did scorne bass cells of earth His soul doth flourish in heavens glistening hall Because it is divine plant by birth
Here lyeth Joseph Kello being XIII years Of age departed his life the last day of september 1614 He was son of Mr Bartholomew Kello minister of Christ Evangell and parson of this parish of Willingale Spayne	Here lyeth Isaac Kello being IX years Of age departed this life the 13 July 1614 He was son to Mr Bartholomew Kello minister of Christ evangel

Whoops if you compare the two it looks like the man who did the writing ran out of space and missed the end off. I wonder if he thought no one would notice and here I am

around 400 years on telling you about his mistake.

After that they moved back to Scotland and lived the rest of their lives there. I don't think much of interest happened to them then. Esther died in August 1624, and Bart lived until March 1638, he published some poems after Esther death I hope they are better than their Isaac and Joseph ones. Samuel also wrote poems and went to Oxford University and became a minister.

Here's a quick poem I wrote, can you do better?

So smart Bart was a spy
His wife Esther was much better
Drawing and writing with skill
Remember them, we will.

Door ironwork, art

Look at the ironwork on the door. The exact age cannot be determined but it is thought to be between 1066 and 1127. The wood on the door is newer.

Who was king at that time?

What famous things can you remember happened in England at that time?

Look at the frame can you see the thin red bricks/tiles?

These are from roman times and have been recycled to make this doorway.

Can you draw the door with its ironwork?

Historical preservation 2.

Why should we preserve old buildings when so many people are homeless? (PSHE)

Think about what it would be like to be homeless.

Where would you keep your clothes and special things?

Where would you sleep?

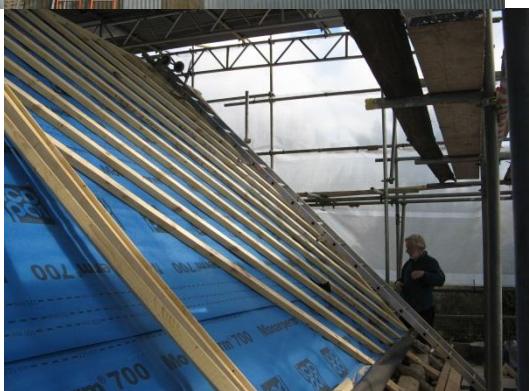
How do you get food?

How do people passing you in the street treat you?

In 2011 St Andrews had major repairs done to the roof this cost more than £50,000. What would happen to St Andrews if the roof wasn't repaired and the rain came in?

What is the point of making sure the roof on St Andrews church is waterproof when homeless people have to sleep outside?

At 2011 Christmas event donations were collected for Crisis at Christmas.



Structure of the church, Measure and draw a plan of the church and where it is in relation to the other church. Calculate area of floor space? Maths

Measure and draw a plan of St. Andrews.

The church has three main areas, the nave, the chancel and the gallery.

Calculate the floor space of each of these. Which is the biggest?

Go outside and measure the distance between the two churches, draw a diagram to show where St. Christopher's church is in relation to St. Andrews church

Uses of church building? Table of fees, can you tell me how much a burial cost in 1920 Maths

The church hasn't been used since 1928. We have a copy of the table of fees for 1920. It is written before decimalisation in 1971 and is in pounds (£) shillings(s) and pence (d).

There were twenty (20) shillings per pound.

The shilling was subdivided into twelve (12) pennies.

Look at the table of fees.

To be buried in a brick grave you have three fees to pay.

How much do you pay the minister, the clerk and the sexton?

Add thee together. Remember this is old money 12 d= 1 s, 20s =1 £

You then need to decide on a monument in the churchyard.

You choose to put up a headstone which is 4foot 3 inches high. How much do you need to pay the minister and sexton?

How much does this burial and monument cost?

Two churches in one yard Find and mark on maps where the other 2 churches are in the UK. (Geography) write a story (English)

It is rare to find two churches in one churchyard. There are seven examples in the UK. Look on the maps and find the location of the two churches you will see the OS map church symbols which look like this

1. Swaffham prior Cambridgeshire
2. Trimly –Suffolk
3. Alvingham- Lincolnshire
4. Willingale Essex
5. Reepham- Norfolk
6. South Walsham- Norfolk
7. Evesham, Worcestershire

Can you now plot the churchyards on the map of England?

The common story heard is that two sisters had an argument and one of them stormed off and built another church. This is just a story, the present day churches are 200 years different in age!

The more reasonable explanation is that Willingale was doing very well in the woollen trade and the small St. Andrews was too small so the second bigger St. Christopher's was built. But we do not know if this is true either.

Can you make up a story as to why two churches were built close together?

Origin of Willingale Spain, name. (History)

When the Normans invaded Britain they wanted to show that they had conquered the English and did so by naming places. They used three things when thinking up names.

They described the landscape features, or ‘topography’. For example ben means hill, and so Ben Nevis.

They looked at the type of settlement, habitat, chester means fort or walled town and so Colchester

The people or tribes that lived in the area, willingale was a nook of the willas people. There were two big estates in willingale, one owned by the Hervey de Ispania in 1086 and the other by the Hugh de Ou. The two parishes became Willingale Spain and Willingale doe.

Below is a list of name parts. Can you split them into the three types topographic, habitat and people tribes.

barrow	Wood
Ham	Homestead
worths	People of wurth
haesta	Followers of haesta
Woccs	Woccs people
ford	River crossing
Tun	Enclosure ,fence
Mer	Lake
port	Market town
Ley/ly	Forest clearing
stow	meeting place/ holy place
Thorpe	Farm
by	Village
Burn	Stream
Der	Deer
mael	Monument
don	hill
cot	cottage

Using this list can you make up names for the places described?

1. A monument sits on a hill in this place
2. River crossing for oxen is at this place
3. There is a cottage by a wood
4. There are deer by this village
5. There is a holy place where Saint Petroc (known as Pad) lives
6. There is a farm to the west

Visiting and reflection (English and PSHE) Decorate a card around your word of description of this church (art)

The church has a visitor's book and the churches conservation trust need to know how many visitors come into the church. Those who look after the church enjoy reading the comments. Words like

Peaceful,

Historic

Relaxing,

Restful

Quiet.

You have spent time in this old church.

What three words would you use to describe the church?

Can you write a reflection on your time here explaining why you chose those words.

Can you design a card around one of the words you have chosen?

Why did the Americans get involved?

History WW2

Drama

This church was used as the parish church for the American airmen when they were based at Willingale airfield.

The airmen recorded a radio programme and we have a copy of the radio script that was recorded at BBC with ABC radio station in America.

Working in a group can you read the radio show as if you are the pilots.

Victorian design by E. Geldart

language art

A man called Ernest Geldart, trained as an architect before he took holy orders and was rector of little Braxted church where he did lots of renovations of that church and you can see from the photos that his style was very ornate. He felt that the church should be the finest place in the parish.



In 1891-1892 he did some work at St Andrews Church.

Look in the Chancel

The reredos is the screen behind the altar. You can see the writing which is old English for the name of Jesus and it is written 7 times, this is a special number in the bible.

You will also notice the roses. The rector of the church who died in 1889 was called rev parker and he was well loved by the congregation, and he grew roses and that is why Ernest Geldart included them, there is also a stained glass window in honour of rev parker and if you look in the nave you will see the font cover. Can you find out how many years Rev Parker was rector at the church by looking for his name on the list of incumbents?

Around the ceiling area there is some Latin phrases taken from the Te Deum. Try and work out what the words mean by writing down what you see on the ceiling which is in Latin and comparing it to the English.

Finally Ernest Geldart also designed the pattern of the tiles on the floor. Whilst doing the work on the chancel the floor was dug up and they were a surprise waiting. The solid stone altar was buried there. In 1550's all churches were ordered to destroy their stone altars and replace them with tables. The people of Willingale must have decided to hide theirs instead of destroying it. During the works in 1891-1892 it was put back as the altar.

Can you design a pattern which could be put in your school hall?

Church The meanings behind words.

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When looking at an old church there are several words which may not be ones you know.

Nave – the main body of the church where worshippers sit.

Chancel- the part of the church where the altar is placed. It is sometimes separated off by screens or rails and the area is reserved for clergy and choir.

Altar - this is the flat topped area used in many religions for making offerings to God. The one in St Andrews is made of stone and is very special.

Piscinia – this is a small basin used to wash religious cups. There is one in the chancel and there was another in the chancel you can still see the drainage holes by the window.

Reredos – a pretty screen on the wall behind the altar.

Font – a bowl which holds Holy Water used for baptisms

Clergy - people who perform the religious services.

Vestry – a room where the official gowns are kept and the clergy and choristers get ready in there, like a dressing room.

Vault – this is a space underneath the church where people were buried. St Andrews has one and twelve members of the Brockett Family are buried there and you can see the memorials to them on the wall. The vault is underneath the chancel.

Here is a plan of St. Andrews. Can you label it?

