

Living in
Greenwich:
tales
through time

ROYAL
GREENWICH
HERITAGE
TRUST



How did we live in Greenwich during WWII?

KS 2

The heavy and frequent bombing attacks on London and other cities was known as the 'Blitz'. Night after night, from September 1940 until May 1941, German bombers attacked British cities, ports and industrial areas. This map was used by the Germans to identify which part of Woolwich to bomb.

GB 8416 b c
Nur für den Dienstgebrauch
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Aufnahme vom 25. 10. 40

London-Woolwich
Werk für Schwachstromgeräte
„Siemens Brothers & Co. Ltd.“
Genst. 5. Abt. September 1941
Karte 1:100 000
GB/E 34

Länge (ostw. Greenwich): 0° 02' 35" Breite: 51° 29' 30"
Mißweisung: - 10' 00" (Mitte 1941) Zielhöhe über NN 5 m
Maßstab etwa 1 : 16 800

The map shows an aerial view of Woolwich, London, with the River Thames flowing through it. Numerous industrial buildings and structures are visible, many of which are marked with German bomb target codes (GB) such as GB 452, GB 562, GB 563, GB 219, GB 564, GB 567, GB 451, GB 521, GB 5092, GB 781, GB 5636, GB 561, GB 562, GB 563, GB 564, GB 5638, GB 667, and GB 781. A scale bar at the top indicates a scale of 1:16,800. The map is titled 'London-Woolwich' and 'Werk für Schwachstromgeräte „Siemens Brothers & Co. Ltd.“'. It is dated 'Genst. 5. Abt. September 1941' and 'Karte 1:100 000'. The map shows the River Thames flowing through the area, with various industrial buildings and structures marked with German bomb target codes (GB). A scale bar at the top indicates a scale of 1:16,800. The map is titled 'London-Woolwich' and 'Werk für Schwachstromgeräte „Siemens Brothers & Co. Ltd.“'. It is dated 'Genst. 5. Abt. September 1941' and 'Karte 1:100 000'. The map shows the River Thames flowing through the area, with various industrial buildings and structures marked with German bomb target codes (GB). A scale bar at the top indicates a scale of 1:16,800.

1. 2 Kräfteanlagen, massiv, versch. Dacharten, hohe Schornsteine	etwa	1 300 qm	GB 219	London-Silvertown, Tanklager
2. Fabrikationsgebäude, massiv, mehrstöckig, Flachdach	etwa	9 100 qm	GB 451	London-Silvertown, R. Albert u. King George V Dock
3. Fabrikations- und Betriebsgebäude, massiv, 2 T., mehrstöckig, versch. Dacharten	etwa	47 800 qm	GB 452	London-Silvertown, R. Victoria mit Pontoon Dock
4. Lagerhallen, massiv, Satteldach	etwa	14 400 qm	GB 5092	London-Woolwich, Kraftwerk
5. Nebengebäude	etwa	18 000 qm	GB 521	London-Beckton, Gaswerk
6. Gründungshaus der Firma, ansch. jetzt Verwaltungsgebäude, massiv, Flachdach mit Reifern	etwa	100 qm	GB 561	London-Silvertown, Kühltürme-Anlage
7. Wohngebäude, massiv, einstockig, Satteldach	etwa	800 qm	GB 562	London-Silvertown, 4 Großmühlen
8. Lagerplatz			GB 563	London-Silvertown, Turmspeicher
9. Entladeeinrichtungen (mehrere Krananlagen)			GB 564	London-Silvertown, Sägmühle
			GB 5638	London, Verflieg-Sigstahl
			GB 667	London-Silvertown, Gummierwerk
			GB 781	London-Woolwich, Arsenal
Gesamtfläche etwa		91 500 qm		
Gesamtbaudeckung etwa		148 000 qm		



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KS 2

The British government was worried about the threat of cities being bombed by the Germans. Children, mothers with babies and people with disabilities were evacuated from the cities. They were moved to the countryside where it was considered to be safer. Being an evacuee must have been scary and exciting at the same time. The children had to leave their families and homes behind and try to fit in with host families in the country.

This is the content of a child's suitcase in 1939 as he was leaving for the countryside, away from the possible bombings.



Imagine you have to pack your suitcase tomorrow to leave for the countryside away from your family and everything you know. What would you bring with you? Write down a list below:

