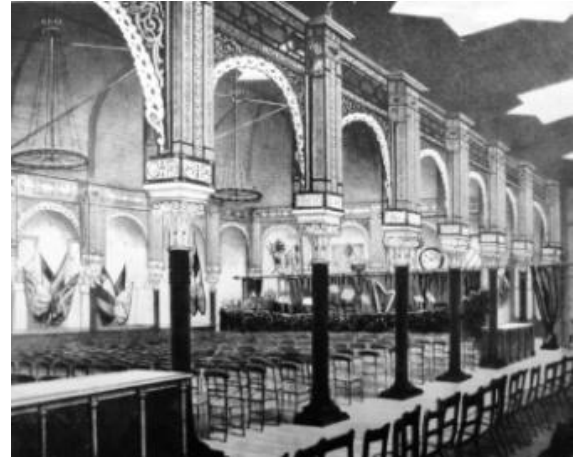
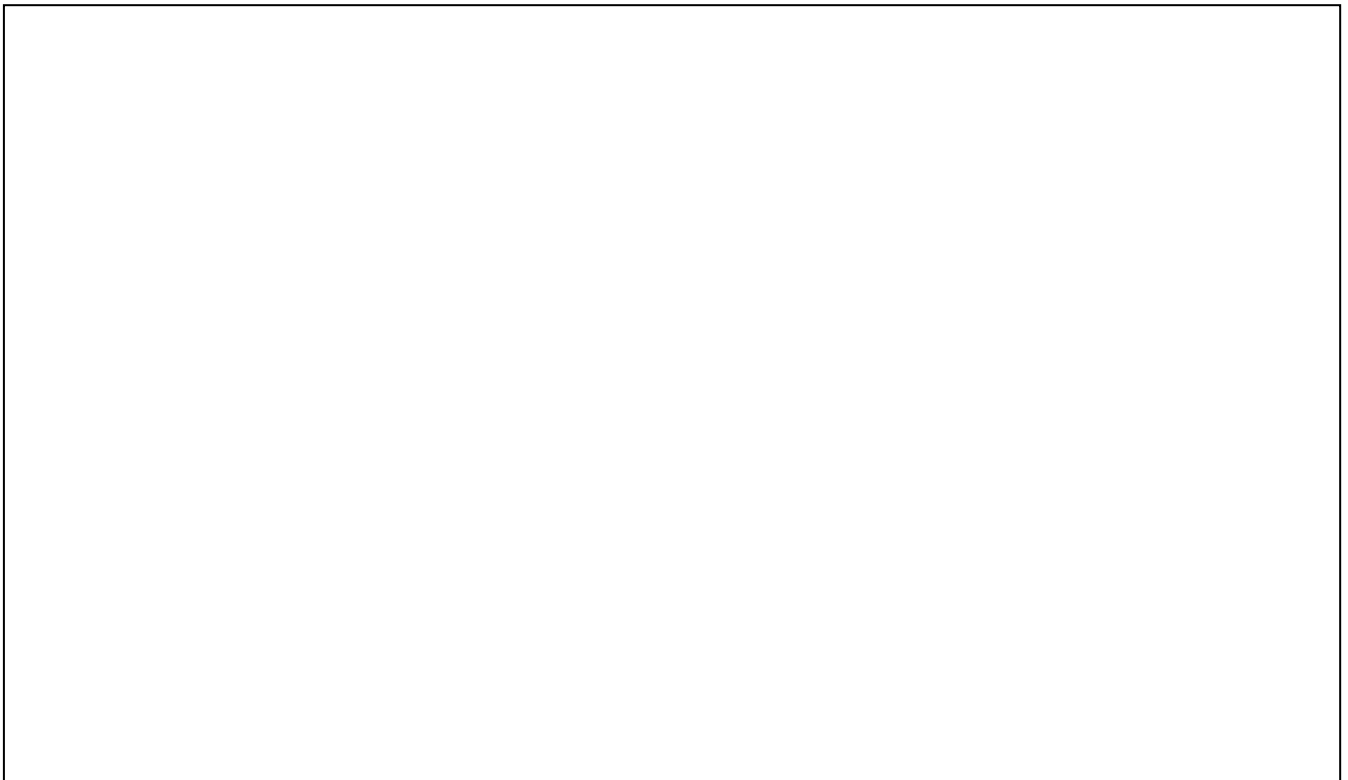


Hastings Pier was opened in 1872. It was the first pier designed for entertainment.

The entertainment took place in the grand Oriental Pavilion.



The design was inspired by Eugenius Birch's travels to Spain and India.



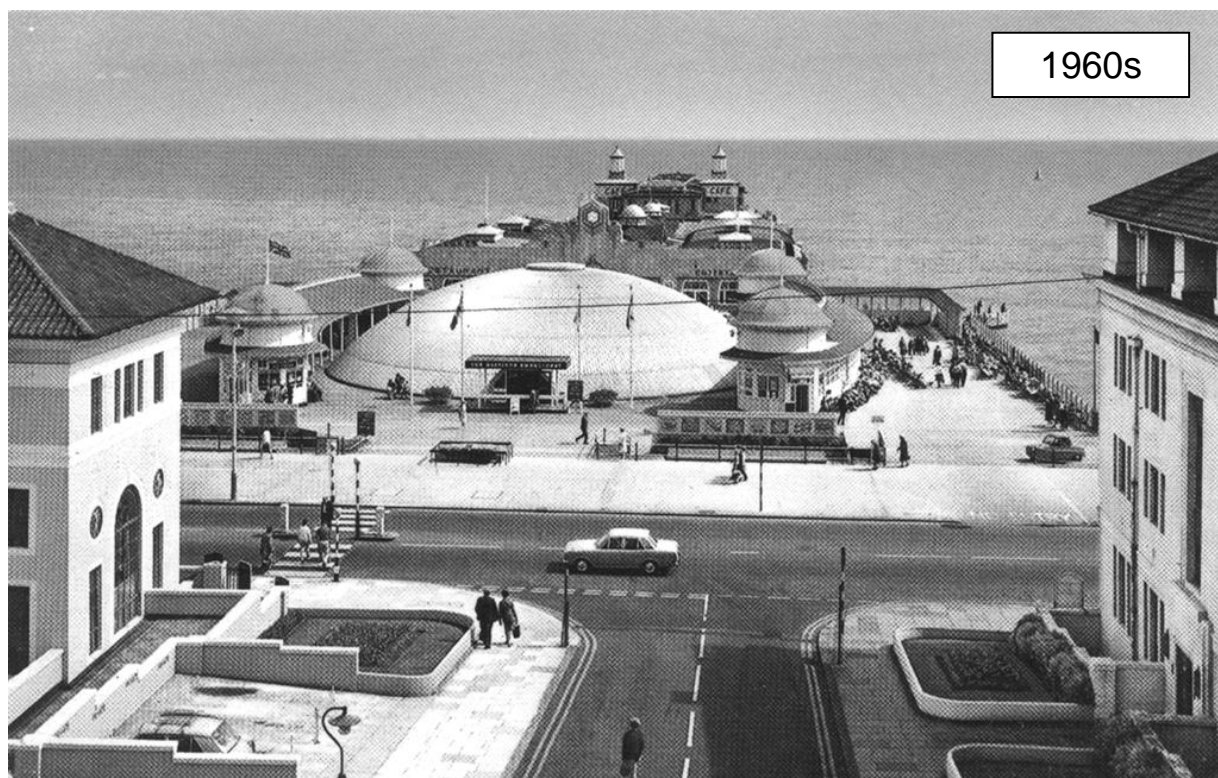
**Draw your own entertainments pavilion. Add patterns and colour.**

Find the place on the deck where the pavilion once stood.

Look at the pictures above. Imagine being inside.

What happened to the Oriental Pavilion?

How many differences can you spot between these two old postcards of the pier? (There are at least 10)



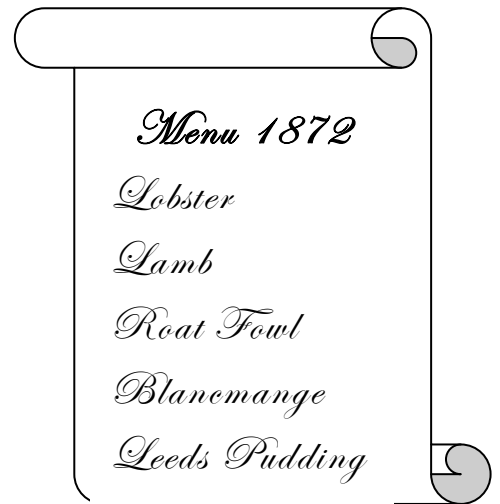


When the Pier opened in 1872 there was a grand breakfast banquet.

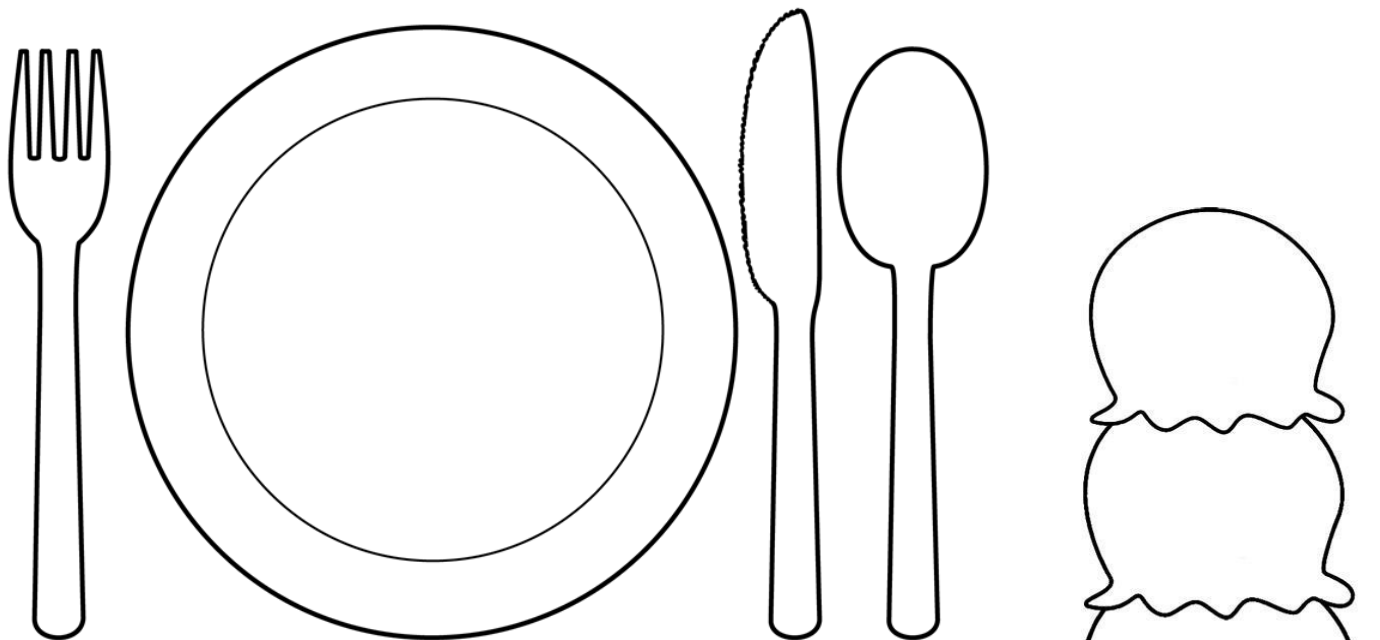
Many important people came, including 2 princes from Turkey and Tonga.

These were some of the things they ate.

The first tea room also opened on the Pier during Victorian times.



**What meal would you like to eat on the Pier?**



**Design an ice cream.**

What flavours and topping will you choose?

Ice cream was popular in Victorian times. It was served in small cheap glasses called ‘penny licks’– because you paid 1 penny for a small a lick of ice cream. Once you’d eaten your ice cream you gave the glass back – they often didn’t get washed between customers and so could easily spread diseases. Luckily ice cream cones were invented around 1904.



**Draw yourself on the Pier today**

From Victorian times people enjoyed promenading on the Pier and breathing in the healthy sea air.

In the past people could buy lots of different things on the Pier and along the seafront. In Victorian times there was seaweed shop and shell stand (find out more by looking at the Digital Memory).

What would you sell in a kiosk on the Pier today?

e	u	g	e	n	i	u	s	p	b
m	d	r	s	a	v	e	r	i	a
o	e	a	l	l	o	t	r	e	l
d	c	w	n	s	h	c	t	r	l
o	k	l	e	e	h	w	y	i	r
i	b	a	a	n	m	o	e	f	o
r	c	t	e	a	j	o	l	p	o
t	r	a	i	n	n	d	l	o	m
e	n	o	i	l	i	v	a	p	s
n	a	i	r	o	t	c	i	v	e

## Find the words written in bold

Hastings **Pier** was constructed in the **Victorian** era when **train** travel had made it popular to visit the **sea**.

It was designed by **Eugenius Birch** and opened in 1872.

People had to pay 2d (£3.50) at the **toll** houses to **promenade** on the pier and to visit the oriental **pavilion** at the end.

In 1910 a bowling **alley** was added and a year later the **joy wheel** was opened.

During World War 1 the pavilion was destroyed by **fire**.

Many changes were made to the pier in the 1920's. It was widened and many **new** buildings were added including **tea rooms** and the new **theatre** at the **sea end**.

The Second World **War** started in 1939 and in 1940 a section of the **deck** was removed to prevent the pier being used for an invasion.

The pier continued to be popular after the war and the **ballroom** attracted many major **pop** stars.

In 1966 the **triodome** was built to house a tapestry celebrating 900 years since the battle of Hastings.

The Pier was closed in August 2008 after years of poor maintenance and was virtually destroyed by **fire** on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2010.

A **Save** Our Pier campaign was started and funding was obtained from the Heritage Lottery Fund and a community share offer to rebuild the Pier. The renovated Pier reopened in May 2016.

## Pier Past Times Trail - Spot the difference answers

There are lots of differences. Here are some of them but there may be a few more!

1. Bandstand replaced by Triodome.  
The bandstand was opened in April 1916, the seating enclosures were added a few months later. The bandstand was demolished in 1961, and a smaller temporary bandstand was used until 1966, positioned a short way out from its original position.  
The Triodome was opened in 1966, originally to house the Hastings Embroidery which was made for the 900 year anniversary of the Battle of Hastings. It was later used for other exhibitions including a zoo, and stayed on the pier for 20years.
2. The Pavilion at the end of the pier in the 1930's picture was opened in 1922, after the first pavilion was destroyed in a fire in 1917. This originally looked like an aircraft hangar. The 1960's picture shows the pavilion as it was from the mid-sixties until the fire in 2010.
3. In the earlier picture, on the west side of the area known as the Parade Extension, you can see a row of high level lights. These looked like castle battlements and were supposed to resemble Battle Abbey.
4. The domes roofs of the bandstand and seating enclosures have changed colours over the years as the metal has been affected by the weather.
5. The gardens of the White Rock Theatre were made smaller to provide parking spaces for the theatre. The theatre was opened in 1926.
6. The 1960's picture has a Zebra crossing near the theatre, with Belisha beacons. Zebra crossings were first used in the UK from 1951.
7. There is a double dash line across the side road on the 1960's picture.
8. And there's a centre line on the same side road in the 1960's picture.
9. Street lights on the side road have changed.
10. There is a telephone line across the newer picture.
11. There are more flag poles in the later picture
12. The White Rock Theatre flower beds have changed shape
13. The vehicles on the road are different!