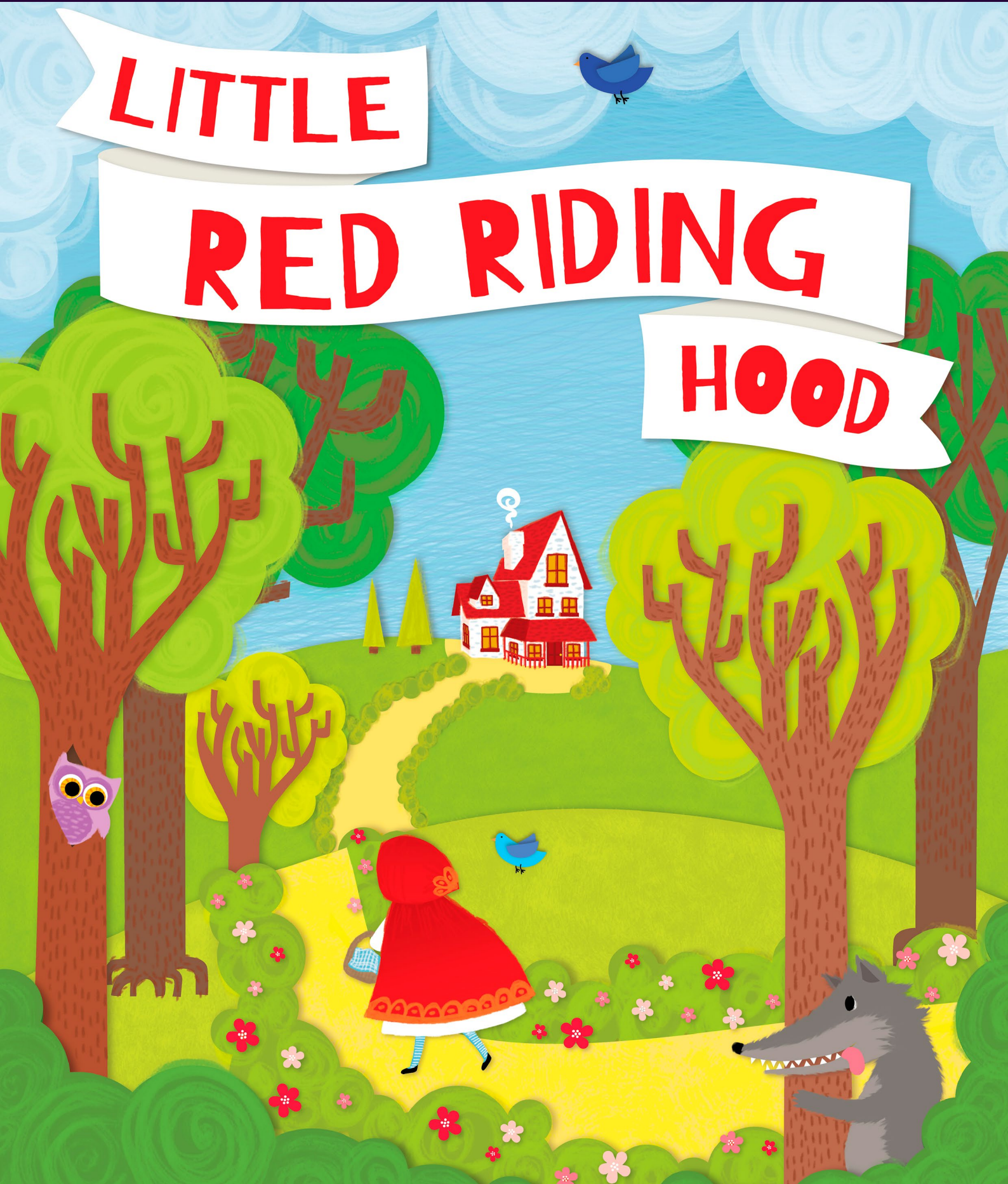


LITTLE

RED RIDING

HOOD



Introduction



Photo: Drew Baumohl

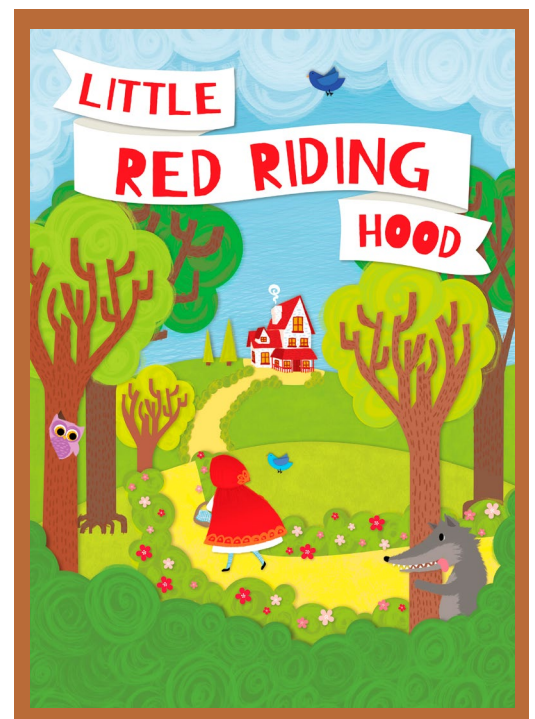
Nottingham Playhouse makes bold and thrilling theatre, proudly created in Nottingham.

Awarded Regional Theatre of the Year 2019 by The Stage, we create a range of productions throughout the year from timeless classics to innovative family shows and adventurous new commissions. Not to mention the legendary Playhouse Panto. Touring work nationally and internationally, we always remain firmly rooted in our vibrant home city, where our spacious modernist building – fronted by Anish Kapoor’s Sky Mirror – is one of the region’s most popular landmarks.

We want our theatre to be a space where everyone feels they belong, and we use our stage to tell diverse stories that reflect our city. Our wide-reaching participation programmes create life-changing experiences for our community and we also support the next generation of theatre-makers in the East Midlands through our extensive Amplify programme.

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Director's Note

Fairy tales are brilliant – people have loved their stories and characters for hundreds of years, and they all have a message hidden inside them. The best thing about fairy tales is that we can always find something new in them. In our version of Little Red Riding Hood, we've thought about how we can bring the three main characters, Lil, her Granny and the wolf, up to date.

Lil wants to be a big, strong woodcutter, chopping down trees with her axe. She's heartbroken when she's told that she can't follow her dream because she's just a little girl. Her journey through the play helps her discover that there are lots of different ways to be strong, and that sometimes it takes more strength to protect something than it does to destroy it.

Our Granny isn't a poor little old lady, she's a fierce defender of the forest, and our wolf isn't big and bad, just lonely... and hungry! They both find what they need by working together instead of alone, which is another amazing kind of strength.

We hope that our story will make you laugh, make you feel happy, and make you think. What are your strengths? What kind of strong do you want to be?

Kitty Winter,
Director

Cast and Creatives

Cast

Granny/Wulfric

Carolyn Murray

Lil

Josie White

Creatives

Sarah Middleton

Writer

Kitty Winter

Director

Ella Barraclough

Designer

Will Welch

Lighting Designer

Wayne Walker-Allen

Composer/Sound Designer

Jill Robertshaw

Production Manager

Louise Pearson

Stage Manager

Louise Smith

Wardrobe Supervisor

Origins

The story of *Little Red Riding Hood* comes from folk tales that have existed since before the 17th century. Over time the story has been retold and reimagined in many different ways.

A folk tale is a story that has been passed down through people retelling it. This is also called an oral tradition. These stories often include a moral lesson, but as the story is retold and details are changed, the message of the story can change too. For example, in some versions of *Little Red Riding Hood*, the mother tells Little Red Riding Hood to stay on the path. So, when she disobeys her mother and gets eaten by the wolf, the message becomes to always listen to your mother.

What do you think the message of *Little Red Riding Hood* is?

One of the most well-known versions of *Little Red Riding Hood* is by the Brothers Grimm. These were two German brothers, Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm and Wilhelm Carl Grimm, who collected and published folk stories in the 19th century, which helped these tales survive until the present day. This pair also helped make other popular fairy tales such as *Cinderella*, *Rumpelstiltskin*, and *Snow White*, more well-known.

Statue of the Brothers Grimm Photo: 123rf.com





Original Plot

Nottingham Playhouse's *Little Red Riding Hood* reimagines the story in many new ways. Read the plot summary of the original tale below and think about what differences you see when you watch the show.

Little Red Riding Hood lives in a village with her mother. One day she leaves to deliver food to her grandmother who lives through the forest. While she's walking through the woods, a Big Bad Wolf sees her and thinks that both Little Red Riding Hood and her basket of food look very tasty. The wolf asks Little Red Riding Hood where she is going, and she

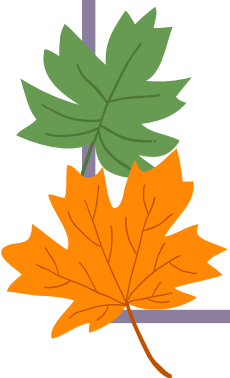
tells him that she is on her way to her grandmother's house. The Big Bad Wolf goes ahead of her and breaks into Grandma's house before Little Red Riding Hood arrives. He dresses in Grandma's clothes and waits for Little Red Riding Hood in disguise. Little Red Riding Hood arrives and sees that her grandmother looks different. When she mentions Grandma's remarkably big teeth, the wolf jumps up and tries to eat her. Luckily, a woodcutter is passing by and jumps in with his axe. He cuts open the wolf and saves both Grandma and Little Red Riding Hood.

Little Red Riding Hood's Bag

If you were walking through a forest, what useful things would you pack in your bag?
Draw them in the box below.



What food do you think *Little Red Riding Hood* would have brought to her grandmother?
Draw it in the box below.



Wolves

Wolf Fun Facts

Wolves live alone or in families with their mate and their children

Young wolves are called pups

The average wolf weighs 40 kg

Wolves are carnivores (they only eat meat)

Wolves usually have white, grey, brown, and black fur

A wolf can eat 15-19% of its body weight in one feeding

A group of wolves is called a pack

Wolves can run up to 35 miles per hour

Wolves howl to communicate with other wolves



Where do wolves like to live?



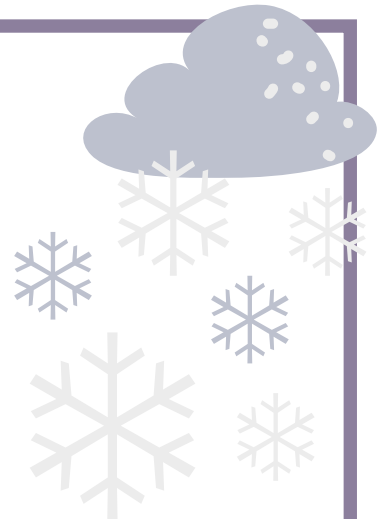
Wolves like to live in the wild, far away from humans. Why? This means that they don't have to compete with humans for food.



Wolves like to live near lots of other animals. Why? Wolves eat these animals. They use their big teeth to catch them.



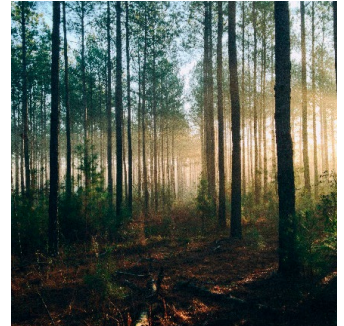
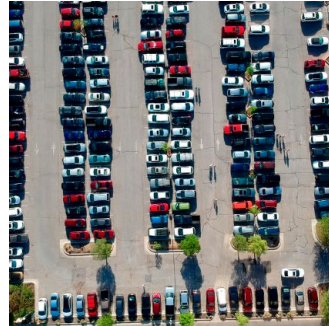
Wolves like to live around lots of trees and grass. Why? Trees and grass provide good shelter, meaning there's lots of animals living in them for wolves to hunt.



Wolves can live in lots of different climates, even in cold snowy places. Why? Their thick coats of fur can keep them warm.

Little Red Riding Hood

Underneath each of these pictures, label them 'GOOD' if you think they would make a good home for a wolf, or 'BAD' if you think they would make a bad home for a wolf and say WHY.



1)

2)

3)

4)

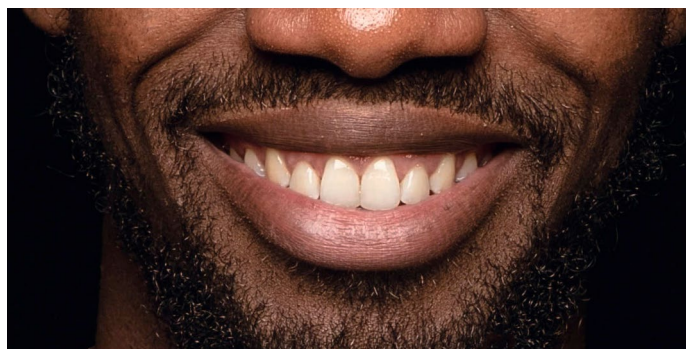
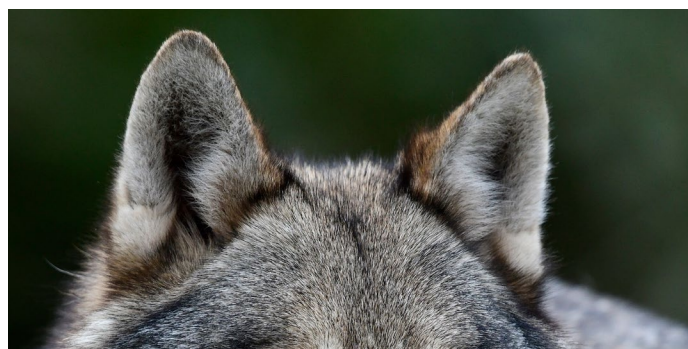
Answers: 1) Good 2) Good 3) Bad 4) Good

In the box below, draw a picture of a great home for a wolf!

Eyes, Ears, Teeth

If you were Little Red Riding Hood would you have noticed your grandmother being swapped with a wolf? Look at the pictures below and label the differences between these human and wolf body parts.

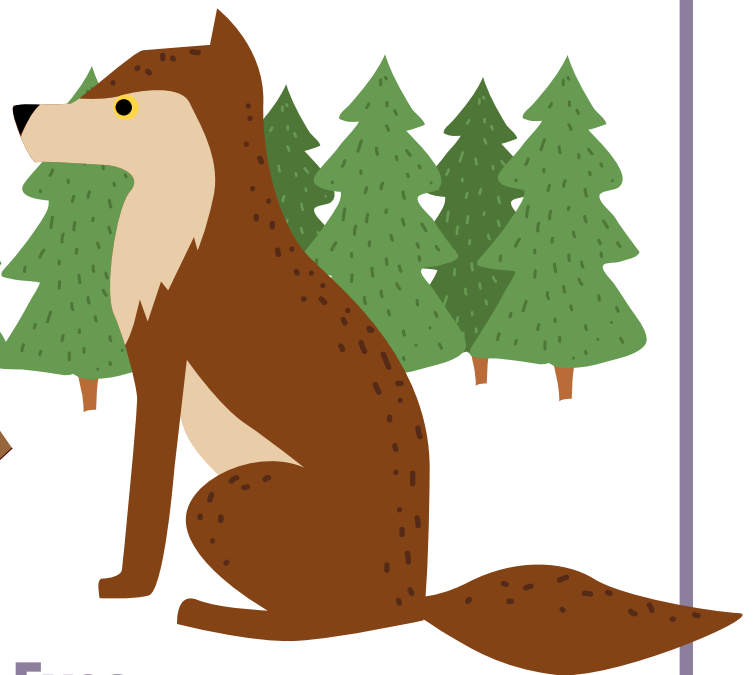
Check the next page for some extra fun facts.



Human



Wolf



Eyes

- Humans have eyelashes and eyebrows to protect our eyeballs
- Human eyes vary in colour
- Human eyes develop more than eight months before they're born

Ears:

- Human ears help us to stay balanced
- Humans have ear lobes that can be attached or free
- Human ears have three tiny bones in them

Teeth:

- Humans have 32 adult teeth
- Humans only have four sharp teeth (canines) for tearing up food

Eyes

- Wolf pups have blue eyes that turn yellow as they grow up
- Wolves have a light-reflecting layer in their eyes that make them glow in the dark
- Wolf pups are blind when they are born and begin to see after 9-12 days

Ears:

- Wolves can move their ears from side to side to find out where a sound is coming from
- Wolves' ears grow up to 110 mm
- Wolves' ears are covered in hair

Teeth:

- Wolves have 42 sharp teeth
- Wolves' teeth are heavy and large so that they can crush bones

Forest

Label the species of animals that live in forests underneath their pictures.



On the lines below, name any other animals you can think of that live in forests.

Answers: 1) Badger 2) Squirrel 3) Deer 4) Owl 5) Fox 6) Butterfly 7) Frog 8) Rabbit 9) Bat 10) Snake

Grandma and the Wolf

What do grandmas wear?

Draw Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother in her best grandma clothes in the box below.

How do you think a wolf would style those clothes?

Draw the Big Bad Wolf wearing Grandma's clothes in the box below.

Woodcutters, Deforestation & Conservation

Deforestation is when people purposely clear forested land – so what woodcutters do! People do this for many reasons, for example to get wood or to make space for houses and shops. Now more than half of the world's tropical forests have been cut down since the 1960s!

Forests and trees are very important to both humans and animals. Not only are forests home to lots of lovely creatures, but also to trees and plants, which suck up a gas called Carbon Dioxide that is harmful to our planet. They also create a gas called oxygen, which we humans need to breathe! This means that when we cut down forests, we destroy animals' homes (their habitats) and we take away our oxygen.

Lots of people are trying to save forests from being cut down and this is called conservation. Conservation is a way to make sure future generations get to enjoy nature just like we do. Here's some fun ideas of how to do some conservation:



Conservation Ideas



Use a plant pot or your garden to plant your own vegetables, fruits, herbs, and flowers.



Pile up lots of sticks and moss and leaves in your garden to create your own woodlouse house, where it's safe for woodlice to live.



Ask your parent or guardian to help you make a hedgehog house. Find a plan online and build a safe place for hedgehogs to sleep.



See if you can walk or cycle to school – cars create much more carbon dioxide.

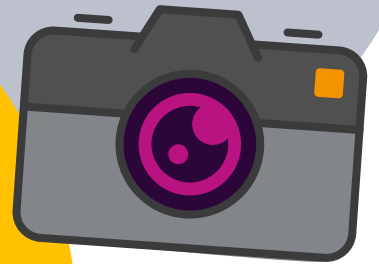
Extra Activities

Here are some more Little Red Riding Hood activities you can complete at home or in class.

Map Skills: Draw a map based on the journey Little Red Riding Hood takes in the story. Highlight the key points in her journey. Use the map to recall and retell the story. Use Google Maps to map out the journey to your grandparents' house.



Freeze Frame: Work in groups to create a still photograph or drama freeze frame of part of the story. Take a photo with a digital camera and upload it to the computer. On an interactive white board or an individual computer, add bubbles to each character and write in their thoughts or speech.



Grandma's House: Using paper or cardboard, create your own 3D Grandma's house. Decorate it with all of Grandma's belongings. Create a Little Red Riding Hood, a Grandma, and a Big Bad Wolf to go inside the house.



Problem Solving: Choose a point from the story where a character faces a problem and has a decision to make. Make a list of possible solutions to the dilemma. Think about how that would change the outcome of the story.



Growing a Forest: Real forests take years and years to grow. If you want to make a mini forest a lot faster, plant some mustard and cress seeds. Water them regularly and they'll grow into a cress forest! Make some Little Red Riding Hood figures to live in your new forest.

Job Roles in Making Theatre

You may have heard the phrase 'get a proper job' in relation to working in theatre. But this is very out of date. There are many job roles with good salaries in theatre and culture. Nottingham Playhouse has over 100 permanent staff! Here are just a few...

Actor

Actors bring characters to life on stage with their performances, using speech, movement and expression to act a script or improvise their roles.

Administration

Administrators deal with customers, run offices, and take care of the day-to-day running of the business.

Agent

Agents are often the first point of contact for anyone looking to hire actors. Few actors work without the support of an agent. Agents can also supply artists for corporate and private events. Their clients may include actors, singers, dancers or supporting artists.

Artistic Director

The artistic director makes sure their theatre is putting on the kind of shows that fit with the artistic aims of the organisation.

Arts Journalist

Every show hopes for good reviews. Journalists get the word out about the show to the public. They make sure people know what shows are on offer and what is happening in the world of theatre.

Backstage Crew

Building sets, helping create props and operating equipment, the backstage crew support the designers and performers with the running of the show.

Box Office Staff

Box office staff work in cinemas, theatres and concert halls. They are responsible for taking bookings and payments for tickets. Box office staff also arrange for group visits and discounts. They may also advise on seating for people with disabilities or special needs.

Carpenter

Carpenters and joiners in the theatre and dance sector and crafts sector work with wood. They work in theatres or in workshops. In the theatre and dance sector, they specifically make, fit or repair scenery and props that are part of a play or show.

Choreographer

Choreographers create routines and movement sequences for singers and musicians to perform.

Costume Designer

The costume designer is responsible for designing all the costumes to be worn in a production. This can involve a mix of designing from scratch, and sourcing existing items of clothing.

Dance Teacher

Dance teachers educate and instruct on different forms of dance. They work with individuals and groups of all ages and abilities to help them learn dance practices.

Dancer

Dance is a term for describing ways of using the body to tell stories, interpret music and express emotion. Some dance forms require an intense training starting from an early age; others can be learned later.

Dialect Coach

Dialect coaches or voice coaches work with actors to develop and improve their vocal technique, and help them adopt convincing character accents.

Director

Theatre directors take responsibility for the overall creative production of plays.

Dramaturg

A dramaturg is a theatre practitioner who focuses on how to convey the particular message the director wants to highlight.

Events Staff

Events staff work with centre and gallery and theatre managers to deliver an event. They manage, organise and oversee the running of a venue or function. They are responsible for coordinating all the arrangements such as room bookings, catering and special effects or promotional items.

Finance Staff

Finance staff officers in the performing and visual arts sectors provide administrative support to organisations.

Front-of-House Staff

The 'front-of-house' of a theatre refers to all areas accessed by the public, including the auditorium. Front-of-house staff look after the public to make sure their visit is safe and enjoyable.

Hair, Makeup and Wigs

People that work in hair, makeup and wigs for the theatre and dance sector help to style performers. The style of makeup needed depends on the type of production. The hair, makeup and wigs may be contemporary and straightforward or require more creative approaches. Performers may need to appear as from a different nationality or from a different historical period. The makeup artist will also need to dress wigs and attach them correctly to the actor or performer.

Lighting Designer

Lighting designers work to ensure effective lighting for a commercial property. They aim to enhance a building's environment through lighting.

Lighting Technicians

Lighting technicians are vital to theatre. Their work may involve design, operating lighting rigs, and looking after equipment.

Marketing Officer

Marketing is about understanding what a customer wants and promoting this product, event or service. It is also making sure the public is talking about a brand, which for the arts sector could be a theatre, museum, art gallery or community arts project.

Participation and Education Staff

Arts education staff in the creative industries support teachers and development workers in cultural venues. They work in art centres, galleries, theatres and other venues to provide an educational experience. They may work with individual children or visitors, small groups or a whole class.

Playwright

The playwright or dramatist is the author of a production, the writer or adapter of the original play. Often they work alone, but sometimes they also collaborate with a director and the cast.

Producer (Live Events)

Producers of live events are responsible for running successful live spectacles. The producer works on live shows and events in the music industry such as concerts and music festivals. They must coordinate technical staff and performers to ensure everything runs smoothly. They have to have high-quality acts and performers for a successful event. Live events may be one-offs or regular annual events. They can be held in indoor and outdoor music venues of all sizes.

Props Manager

A props manager supervises the building, making and buying of the props needed for a production.

Puppeteer

Puppeteers animate and manipulate puppets as part of a theatre, television or film production. Puppetry is a performing art used to entertain adults or children.

Sound Designer

Sound design can involve making sure the mix of sounds is correct at a live event, designing the sound effects on a mobile phone, and many other things.

Sound Engineer

Sound engineers work in the theatre and dance sector to handle all aspects of a production's sound. They ensure that speech, music and sound effects can be heard to the best effect in a theatre production.

Sound Technician

Sound technicians ensure that the best sound possible is available in a variety of venues for performances. They prepare, operate and maintain technical equipment to amplify, enhance, mix or reproduce sound. They work in recording studios, films, radio and television programmes (on set or location) and live performances, including theatre, music and dance.

Special Effects

Special effects and pyrotechnics staff are responsible for special effects and pyrotechnics required as part of a production. In some shows, for example using magic, special effects may be an integral part of an act.

Stage Designer

Stage designers are responsible for designing stage settings for productions. This can range from single-scene dramas to complex scenery and scene changes required by major productions.

Stage Manager

Stage managers coordinate all aspects of a theatre production or event, including actors, technical staff, props, scenery and costumes. They make sure technicians and performers alike are in the right place at the right time and ready to meet their cues.

Stagehand

Stagehands in performing arts are the behind-scenes support staff for a production. They carry out a wide variety of jobs backstage to ensure a production is successful.

Technical Manager

A technical manager in the theatre and dance sector coordinates a production's technical staff. This could include the set-making staff, lighting staff and props-making staff.

Wardrobe Assistant

Wardrobe assistants work to provide support with costumes and accessories. Performances like plays and musicals rely on a strong wardrobe team to make the production look credible.