Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

History Curriculum Coverage Year 4

A Chronology of Abbots Langley





With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

1054 Ethelwine the Black and Wynfleda give a `Langelai' to the Abbot and **monks** of St Albans.

1086 Paul de Cain is **Abbot** of St Albans and Lord of the Manor. Domesday book has the value of the land at £10.

1100 Nicholas Breakspear is born in Bedmond.

1154 The parish church of St Lawrence the Martyr is dedicated. Originally of Norman structure, it has been restored and added to in the intervening years, including major works after a devastating fire on St Valentine's Day 1969.

1274 A royal palace is built at Kings Langley (Langelai Regis) by Edward I

1349 The Black Death arrives in Abbots Langley and seventy one people die in the Manor.

1539 The **dissolution** of the monasteries by Henry VIII brought the vast lands owned by the Abbey of St Albans under the Crown.

1545 The Manor and Estate of Langleybury was granted by Henry VIII to Sir Richard Lee.

1641 Death of Francis Combe (or Combes). He and his wife Anne were **residents** of the Manor House. In his will, he left his properties in Abbots Langley to the Colleges of Sidney Sussex at Cambridge, and Trinity at Oxford, where he had been educated. He also bequeathed an acre of land immediately adjacent to St Lawrence church, and an income, for the benefit of the education and support of the poor of Abbots Langley.

1724 Langleybury House: the Georgian style house was occupied by Sir Robert Raymond, close friend of Sir Robert Walpole, England's first **prime minister**.

1763 Hunton Bridge was built by Luke Lewin, an Abbots Langley bricklayer.

1797 The Grand Junction Canal, which was to become the Grand Union Canal in 1929, extended to reach Hunton Bridge.

1809 John Dickinson buys the paper mill at Apsley, on a site that had been recorded as a flour mill in the **Domesday** survey but which had been making paper for around fifty years.

1811 Dickinson expands his paper making business by purchasing Nash Mills, about a mile from Apsley.

1812 Hazelwood was built by wealthy Londoner, Henry Botham. The original house was destroyed by fire in 1908 and completely rebuilt. The building was renamed Hunton Park sometime around 1970, and is now a hotel.

1836 Abbots Hill was built by John Dickinson. He lived here, with his wife and family, until his death in 1869. Since the early 1900's it has been a private girls' school.

1837 Engineered by Robert Stevenson, the London to Boxmoor section of the London and Birmingham Railway (L&BR) was opened.

1839 A `second class station' is opened. It is given the name Home Park Halt (today Kings Langley Station).

1844 Local **tradesmen** and farm workers are playing cricket under the banner of Abbots Langley Cricket club. By 1855 the club was well established and organised, with matches being played on a formal basis.

1856 Model Cottages are built to improve the conditions of the labouring classes. In 1856 a group of these houses were erected in Tibbs Hill Road, where they still stand.

1864 St Paul's Church, Langleybury, was built by William Jones Loyd, who lived in Langleybury House. The architect was Henry Woodyer, who designed the church in the early English decorated Gothic Style.

1880 The Church of the Ascension in Bedmond is erected. It is part of the Parish of St Lawrence in Abbots Langley and is known locally as the 'Tin Church'.

1894 Abbots Langley Parish Council is established.

1909 Abbots Langley Scouts founded

1913 A. Wander Ltd build a factory to manufacture Ovaltine in the Gade valley, on a site on the boundary of Kings Langley and Abbots Langley.

1914-18 Around 700 men and women from Abbots Langley and Bedmond served in the Great War. This number becomes over 1000 if those from Hunton Bridge, Leavesden and Kings Langley are included.

1924 Abbots Langley Guides founded.

1949 Langleybury estate is sold to Hertfordshire County Council, who convert Langleybury house and grounds into a secondary school, which it continued to be until 1996.

1960 Langleybury Children's Farm is attached to Langleybury school as part of the 400 acre estate gifted to the Local County Council.

1967 The Abbots Langley football club founded.

1996 The Leavesden **Aerodrome** site changes its use from aeronautics to the film industry and becomes locally known as Leavesden studios. Many film companies used the site, with Star Wars Episode 1: the Phantom Menace being amongst the first.

2000 The first Harry Potter film The Philosopher's Stone, is made at Leavesden studios, followed by all of the others in the series. In 2010 Warner Brothers purchases Leavesden studios rebranding it Warner Brothers Studios, Leavesden.

2014 Establishment of Back to the Front: Great War Commemoration Project. A community-based project to research, record and remember the hundreds of men and women of Abbots Langley, Bedmond, Hunton Bridge and Leavesden who served in the Great War.



https://trmt.org.uk/local-history/our-town-and-villages/abbots-langley

National Curriculum—Key Stage 2

- Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.
- They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.
- They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.
- They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

- **Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory) This could include: late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae
  - ◊ Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge,
  - ◊ Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture
- **The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory) This could include: Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
  - ◊ The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army
  - ◊ Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
  - ◊ British resistance, for example, Boudica
  - ◊ 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity
- **Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory) This could include: Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
  - ◊ Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
  - ◊ Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
  - ◊ Anglo-Saxon art and culture
  - ◊ Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne
- **The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory) This could include: Viking raids and invasion
  - ◊ Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
  - ◊ Further Viking invasions and Danegeld
  - ◊ Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
  - ◊ Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
- **A local history study**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory): a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above
  - ◊ A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
  - ◊ A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.
- **A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066**
  - ◊ Examples (non-statutory): the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria
  - ◊ Changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century
  - ◊ The legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day
  - ◊ A significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain
- **The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China**
- **Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world History 192**
- **A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.**

Key Vocabulary
Abbot
Aerodrome
architect
bankruptcy
chronology
church
dissolution
Domesday
estate
gothic
Grand Junction Canal
manor
mansion
modern
Monk
Prime Minister
residents
tradesmen

Historical Sources

- https://trmt.org.uk/local-history/our-town-and-villages/abbots-langley
- Photographs
- 3 Rivers Museum –digital collections, physical collections, photographs
- Visitors from the local area

Key Historical Skills

- Using sources
- Describe social, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity
- Use historical vocabulary
- Represent information on a timeline
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time
- Ask and answer historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.