

Year 3 History

Local History

Why is local history important?

What I should already know: Who our local heroes are and why we remember them.

Lesson 1: What makes a building / site special? (Activity: research a local listed building)

- Ealing derives its name from Gillingas, meaning the people of Gilla. It was then known as Yealing, Zelling and Eling, until Ealing became the standard spelling in the 19th century.
- The Church of St. Mary's, Ealing, the parish church, dates back to at least the early 12th century.
- The building of the Great Western Railway led to the opening of Ealing Broadway railway station in 1838, which in turn led to more homes being built in the area.

Map of Ealing 1856



Ealing around 1905



local

nearby / in our area

listed

on a special list of important buildings that shouldn't be changed.

significant

important

period names

names of different times in History

architecture

design of buildings

Lesson 2: Should all listed buildings be preserved? (Activity: design a poster to advertise our listed building)

- Ealing Fields is designed around the listed building known as Place House, which was once visited by Queen Victoria.
- It later became St Anne's Convent School, then the King Fahad Academy.
- There are 24 listed buildings in Ealing.
- Parts of buildings can be listed on their own depending on its historical importance.
- Ealing Town Hall was completed in 1888 in a Gothic Revival style.

St Ann's Convent School (now Ealing Fields)



Ealing Town Hall



preserved

kept as it is

advertise

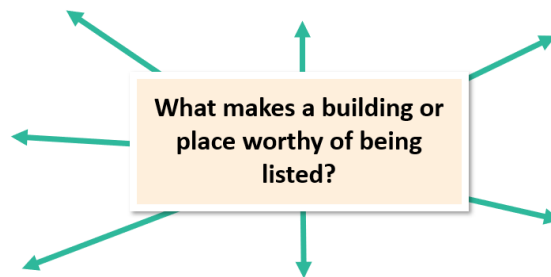
give information about something in a persuasive way

site

place

Lesson 3: Can we find a listed building of the future? (Activity: decide why our local building should be listed)

- Little Ealing was once a football ground for Brentford Football Club.
- The site has been occupied by the school since 1905.
- The building was designed by architect Charles Jones (also designed Ealing Town Hall).
- The school was built because an inspector claimed Ealing was the "richest and worst educated parish in the whole of Middlesex."
- It was first built as 3 schools – an infants' school and a separate girls' and boys' school.



Current LEPS building



opposition	<i>opposite point of view</i>
heritage	<i>something of historical value</i>
campaign	<i>organised plan to achieve a goal</i>
Victorian	<i>from the time of Queen Victoria</i>
parish	<i>area around one particular church that looks after it</i>

Lesson 4 / 5: Can we plan a campaign to save our building? (Activity: plan campaign)

- Listing buildings shows its special architectural and historic interest, so that it can be protected for future generations.
- There are 3 types of listed buildings:

Grade I (exceptionally special)

Grade II* (more than special interest)

Grade II (around 90% of listed buildings).

- Anyone can apply to have a building listed.
- Listing a building means that it cannot be demolished – but also that it cannot be changed significantly.

Historic Little Ealing



LEPS Boys' school 1931

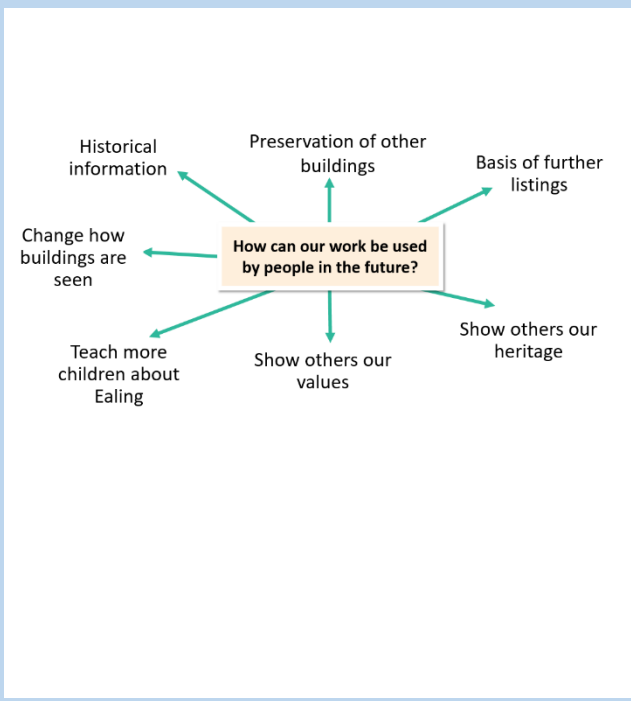


architectural features	<i>special parts of the building design</i>
façade	<i>front (face) of building</i>
interior	<i>inside</i>
exterior	<i>outside</i>

Lesson 6: BIG FINISH

Why should we preserve our locality? (Activity: present an exhibition / installation ‘Our heritage’)

- The purpose of our exhibition should be clear. Labels and captions help to make this easy for your audience.
- To present effectively, you need to speak loudly and clearly, remembering to face your audience and look up as much as possible.
- Your presentation should be clear and easy to read. Remember you are trying to persuade people to protect our building for future generations.



locality	area around us
exhibition	a show of your work for other people
demolished	broken down completely

Unit Quiz