

Year 5 – Summer Term History – What’s the story of Sutton Bonington?

Vocabulary and Glossary

Architecture	The art and science of designing and building structures, like houses, schools and skyscrapers.
Campus	The land and buildings that belong to a school, college or university.
Chronology	Putting events in the order in which they happened, from earliest to the latest.
Estate	A large area of land that usually has houses or buildings on it. It can be a place where people live or a big piece of land owned by one person.
Heritage	Everything that comes from the past and is important to a group of people. It can include old buildings, traditions, languages, stories and special objects.
Historical significance	How important something is in history, e.g. if it’s changed people’s lives or remembered for a long time.
Industrialisation	When a country or place starts using machines and factories to make things instead of making them by hand.
Manor	A large house in the countryside that was often owned by a rich or important person, especially in the past.
Railway	A system of tracks that trains travel on.
Settlement	A place where people live, e.g. a hamlet, village or city.

What do we know about the chronology of Sutton Bonington?

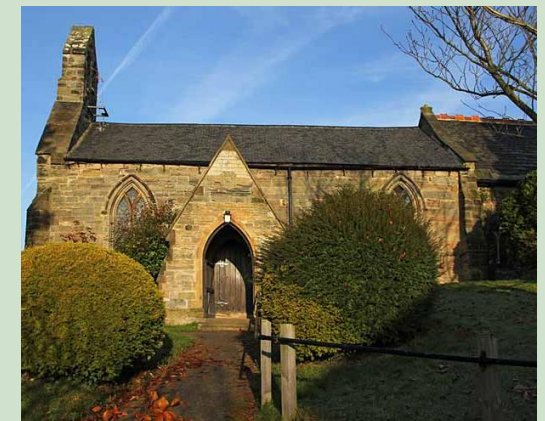
In the Anglo-Saxon times (before 1066), Sutton Bonington began as two separate village. Their names were recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Sudtone and Bonitone. In the Medieval Period (1100s-1400s), each village had its own church which were called St Michael’s and St Anne’s. By 1340, the two villages had grown together and were called Sutton Bonynton.

Within the Tudors (1500s), a large manor farm called Rependon Grange was built and belonged to a monastery in Derbyshire. The house called Hobgoblins had a chapel too. In the 1800s, many people worked as framework knitters and the Paget family became important landowners. In 1947, the Midland Agricultural College became part of the University of Nottingham and today the village is called Sutton Bonington, with a university campus and rich history.



What are the oldest parts of Sutton Bonington?

There are two medieval churches called St Michael’s Church and St Anne’s Church, which are some of the oldest buildings still standing in the village today. There is also an old house called Hobgoblins, which once had a chapel and was part of a much larger building. Kirk Hill, near Zouch Bridge, is believed to have been a Roman camp, where Roman coins and urns were found in 1825. Sutton Bonington is a ‘linear village’ which means it was built in a long line, often along a road or river. This shape is very old and shows how people settled there a long time ago.



What's the story of Sutton Bonington?

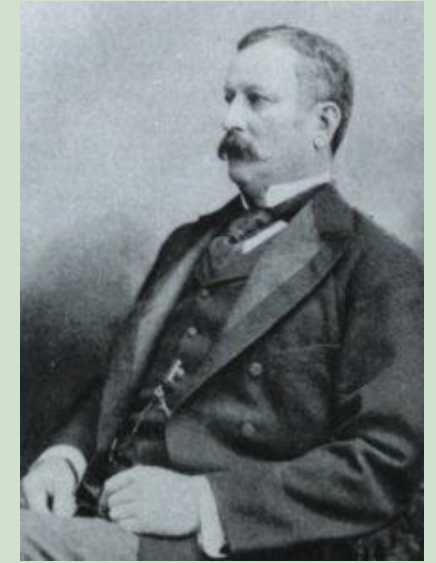
How have the buildings in Sutton Bonington changed over time?

The two churches, St Michael's and St Anne's were made of stone and have been restored and changed over the years. In the Tudor and Stuart times, some houses were built with timber frames and whitewashed walls, an example is a house on Main Street, built in the 1600s, which later became a shop and cottage. In the Georgian and Victorian times, more brick houses were built and there was a framework knitter's workshop, showing that people worked from home making clothes. The school and canal lock were also built during this time. In the 20th century, the Midland Agricultural College was built. Today, Sutton Bonington has a mix of old and new buildings, and some buildings are protected because they are listed, which means they are special and must be well-looked after.



Who are the Paget family?

The Paget family were important landowners in Sutton Bonington during the 1800s. They were merchant hosiers and bankers from nearby Loughborough. They owned a lot of land in the village and helped shape the area during the 19th century, when Sutton Bonington was growing and changing. Ernest Paget became famous as the Chairman of the Midland Railway and was given the title of Baronet of Sutton Bonington in 1897. Their name is still remembered in Sutton Bonington's history for their work in business and railways.



What is the significance of the Midland Railway?

The Midland Railway was built through Sutton Bonington in 1840. This meant that people and goods could travel much faster than before. It helped the village connect to big cities like Nottingham and Leicester. Farmers and workers could send their food, clothes and other goods to markets far away, which helped the village grow and earn more money. The railway also brought new jobs, which made it easier for people to travel for work and brought new people and ideas to the village. Sir Ernest Paget was the Chairman of the Midland Railway from 1890 to 1911. His son, Sir Cecil Paget, was also a railway engineer and became the 2nd Baronet of Sutton Bonington. The Chairman was the leader of the company and helped make big decisions about how the railway was run and where it went.



What's the history of the university campus?

Sutton Bonington Campus is a rural campus that is part of the University of Nottingham and is based in the countryside, on the border between Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. Initially, it was the Midland Agricultural and Dairy College before merging with the University of Nottingham in 1947 and the campus has since grown by adding new buildings, lab and a vet school. During WW1, the site was briefly used as a prisoner-of-war camp. It is now home to students studying biosciences and veterinary medicine.

