

OCR HISTORY AROUND US

Site Proposal Form Example from English Heritage

THE CRITERIA

The study of the selected site must focus on the relationship between the site, other historical sources and the aspects listed in a) to n) below. It is therefore essential that centres choose a site that allows learners to use its physical features, together with other historical sources as appropriate, to understand all of the following:

- a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings
- b) When and why people first created the site
- c) The ways in which the site has changed over time
- d) How the site has been used throughout its history
- e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site
- f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used
- g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points
- h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site
- i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate
- j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites
- k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history
- l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries
- m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site
- n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment

SITE NAME: Dover Castle

CREATED BY: English Heritage Learning Team

Please provide an explanation of how your site meets each of the following points and include the most appropriate visual images of your site. Refer to your images to justify your explanation of how the site meets the criteria.

Criteria	Specifics about the site in relation to this criteria	Sources that can be used with this criteria
<p>a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dover Castle is located on the south-east coast of England, situated atop the famous white chalk cliffs, overlooking the English Channel. ▪ The location of Dover Castle has been strategically important since prehistoric times for two simple reasons: it's the shortest crossing point to France and it's located on the Strait of Dover, the vital seaway between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. ▪ Situated at the mouth of the river Dour, it is the only opening in the white cliffs for many miles, providing a clear route inland. ▪ There is evidence of people crossing the Channel across the Strait of Dover from as early as around 6100 BC. ▪ Dover was of immense strategic and military importance in the early/mid second century, when Britain was under Roman rule, and again immediately following the Norman invasion in 1066. ▪ Dover's location was so vital that it was garrisoned without interruption from the Norman Conquest until 1958. 	<p>Google Maps www.google.co.uk/maps</p> <p>Aerial photograph of Dover www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/history-and-stories/history/ramparts-and-ditches.jpg</p>
<p>b) When and why people first created the site</p>	<p>Iron Age Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By the Iron Age (c.800 BC–AD 43), there was regular cross-Channel trade. ▪ The huge earth ramparts beneath Dover Castle's medieval curtain wall are probably the remains of an Iron Age hillfort. ▪ The strategic and commercial value of settling on the cliff top at Dover, which overlooks the Dour valley, would have made its defence incredibly important. <p>Roman Port</p>	<p>Dover Castle Teachers' Kit www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf</p> <p>Brindle, S, <i>Dover Castle</i>, English</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43, a fleet of Roman ships – later named the <i>Classis Britannica</i> – patrolled the Channel. ▪ Dover became a British base for the Roman fleet and a key port. ▪ The pharos at Dover Castle was one of a pair (the second was built on the other side of Dover). These two lighthouses, with the help of a third across the Channel at Boulogne in France, helped guide ships safely into the port. <p>Anglo-Saxon Settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dover remained an important port in the Saxon period. ▪ The church of St Mary in Castro at the heart of Dover Castle is thought to have been built in the late 10th or early 11th century. <p>Medieval Stronghold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After winning the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror established Norman rule by building castles in strategic places all over the country. Dover was a key location and he immediately improved its defences. ▪ Henry II (r. 1154–89) began a great rebuilding of the castle in the 1180s (much of which survives), and over the next 800 years its buildings and defences were adapted to make it defensible against new forms of weaponry and warfare. 	<p>Heritage Guidebooks (2012) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-2nd-edition</p> <p>Dover Castle history website www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/dover-castle/history-and-stories/history</p>
<p>c) The ways in which the site has changed over time</p>	<p>Iron Age Earthwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first settlement at the site was probably an Iron Age hillfort. ▪ The presence of earthworks beneath the medieval curtain wall imply a single bank and a ditch which followed the natural topography of the hill. In places there may have been more than one bank and ditch. <p>Roman Pharos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first stone building on the site was the Roman pharos, built to help the Roman fleet pass safely between France (Gallia) and England (Britannia) via the Channel. ▪ The Roman pharos at Dover is one of only a few to survive and is the best preserved in Europe. <p>Anglo-Saxon Church</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Saxon church of St Mary in Castro, located beside the Roman pharos, once 	<p>Dover Castle Teachers' Kit www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf</p> <p>Brindle, S, <i>Dover Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2012) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-2nd-edition</p>

probably sat inside a Saxon fortified settlement.

- The church was restored in the late 19th century by Sir George Gilbert Scott and William Butterfield. It is the largest and finest Saxon building in Kent.

Medieval Castle

- Immediately after his victory at Hastings, William the Conqueror built an earthwork and timber-stockaded castle at Dover.
- In the 1180s, Henry II remodelled the castle. He added the Great Tower, inner bailey wall and towers, and began the outer bailey.
- The Great Tower was used as an occasional royal residence to entertain important guests as well as a strong, final refuge in the event of a siege.
- In the first half of the 13th century, King John (r. 1199–1216) and his son, Henry III (r. 1216–72), completed the outer bailey of walls and towers.
- In July 1216, a French army, led by Prince Louis, besieged the castle, tunnelling beneath the north gatehouse and causing one of the towers to collapse. But the English garrison at Dover held out.
- Following the siege, Henry III added two new gatehouses and rebuilt the fortified spur extension on the north side of the castle that had fallen to the French in 1216.
- To connect these defences with the rest of the castle, a network of tunnels was built deep underground. The tunnels had sally ports, or side gates, which allowed soldiers defending the castle to aim fire at attackers and to go out to fight them within the ditch.
- By the 1250s, the medieval defences had assumed the extent and shape they retain today – a highly visible symbol of English royal power.

Post-medieval Transformations

- From the 1740s onwards, the medieval banks and ditches were reshaped as the castle was adapted for artillery warfare.
- In 1745, at the time of the second Jacobite rebellion, England was under threat of invasion by the French, who supported Charles Edward Stuart's claim to the throne. If the French were to land in England, they would need to secure a port, and Dover was the clear choice. The medieval Great Tower and palace buildings of the inner bailey were therefore converted into barracks in 1744–56 for a larger garrison which could better defend the castle and port.
- Later in the 18th century, when England faced a renewed threat of invasion from

Dover Castle phased site plan

www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/history-and-stories/history/dover-castle-phased-plan.pdf

English Heritage YouTube Channel, *A Mini Guide to Medieval Castles* (2017)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXXDThk3Ew

Reconstruction drawing of the siege of 1216

<http://blog.english-heritage.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/DoverReconstructionPeterDunn-%C2%AEHistoricEngland.jpg>

Coad, J, *Dover Castle: A Frontline Fortress and its Wartime Tunnels*, English Heritage Guidebooks (2011)

www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-a-frontline-fortress-and-its-wartime-tunnels

Virtual tour of the Fire Command Post and Port War Signal Station

www.english-heritage.org.uk

	<p>France, even more additions were made to the castle's defences. To house the huge numbers of troops needed to operate them, a network of tunnels was dug behind the cliff face for use as barracks.</p> <p>20th-century Additions and Adaptations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 1905, advances in technology made it possible for coastal artillery around the harbour to be controlled from a central Fire Command Post, built on the cliff edge. ▪ A Port War Signal Station was built on top of the Fire Command Post in 1914, from which the Navy controlled the movement of its ships in and out of the harbour. ▪ The Napoleonic tunnels were brought back into service in the Second World War, when they made their most notable contribution to British history. ▪ From 1939, the tunnels housed the command centre that controlled naval operations in the Channel. It was from here that, in May 1940, Vice Admiral Bertram Ramsay organised the extraordinary evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk, codenamed Operation Dynamo. ▪ Over the next few years, the tunnels were greatly extended to serve as both a hospital and a large combined headquarters, responsible for guarding the Strait of Dover and involved in preparing for the 1944 invasion of Europe. ▪ During the Cold War, the tunnels were transformed into the secret location of one of Britain's Regional Seats of Government, with the role of organising life in the event of a nuclear attack. 	<p>heritage.org.uk/visit/places/dover-castle/history-and-stories/fortress-dover</p> <p>Operation Dynamo article www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/dover-castle/history-and-stories/operation-dynamo-things-you-need-to-know</p>
<p>d) How the site has been used throughout its history</p>	<p>Iron Age Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is evidence of regular cross-Channel trade between England and the Continent during the Iron Age. ▪ We are fairly certain that the earthworks beneath the medieval curtain wall were once the outer bank and ditch of an Iron Age hillfort. ▪ We don't know whether the Iron Age hillfort was home to a permanent community or if it was a shelter in times of trouble. <p>Roman Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of a massive Roman harbour wall has been found beneath the town, near Market Square. ▪ A fort was built to protect the harbour. 	<p>Dover Castle Teachers' Kit www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf</p> <p>Brindle, S, <i>Dover Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2012) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-2nd-</p>

- The pharos at Dover was erected on the heights to guide ships into the harbour.
- The Roman fort was abandoned by the Roman fleet early in the third century.
- A second fort was built by AD c.270, to improve defences and communications around Britain's coast.

Anglo-Saxon Usage

- Dover remained an important port in the Saxon period, and a mint was created there in the tenth century.
- The large size of the Saxon church of St Mary in Castro, plus the discovery in the 1960s of a Saxon cemetery nearby, suggests that there was a large community living on or near the hill.

Medieval Usage

- Following the Norman Conquest in 1066, Dover was strengthened and used to establish Norman rule, as part of William I's national castle-building programme.
- In 1170, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered by four of Henry II's knights in Canterbury Cathedral. Becket became a martyr and was made a saint. Dover was used as a landing point for many pilgrims arriving in England to visit Thomas Becket's tomb.
- Some of the pilgrims were very high profile – in 1179, King Louis VII of France came to Dover on his way to Canterbury.
- Within the Great Tower, Henry could host grand feasts to welcome and impress distinguished visitors, including the high-ranking pilgrims travelling to Becket's shrine.
- In the 13th century, Dover was besieged three times:
 - In 1216, Dover withstood a long siege by an army led by Prince Louis of France in support of English barons rebelling against King John. The fortress resisted ten months of bombardment by siege engines, undermining by tunnels and eventually hand-to-hand fighting. Louis agreed a truce on 14 October.
 - In May 1217, Louis attacked Dover again, but again it defended itself. When the rebel barons began to lose power, a settlement was agreed and Louis withdrew from England.
 - In October 1265, the castle was again besieged, this time by Prince Edward, Henry III's son. Holding the castle was Eleanor de Montfort, the king's sister and widow of rebel baron Simon de Montfort. Attacked not only from outside but by royalist

[edition](#)

Reconstruction drawing of the siege of 1216
<http://blog.english-heritage.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/DoverReconstructionPeterDunn-%C2%AEHistoricEngland.jpg>

Eleanor de Montfort article
www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/women-in-history/womens/eleanor-de-montfort

Virtual tour of the Fire Command Post and Port War Signal Station
www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/dover-castle/history-and-stories/fortress-dover

D-Day Deception article
www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/dover-castle/history-and-stories/d-day-deception

prisoners inside the castle, Eleanor negotiated an honourable settlement and was exiled to France.

Post-medieval Usage

- Dover Castle hosted royal visits by Henry VIII (r.1509–47), Elizabeth I (r.1558–1603) and, in 1625, Henrietta Maria, Charles I's queen.
- During the English Civil War, Parliamentary supporters from the town surprised the garrison at Dover and took the castle in 1642.
- At some point in the late 17th century, the Great Tower was stripped, adapted and used to house French prisoners of war, who left fine carvings around the building that can be seen today.
- Later in the 18th century, when England faced the threat of invasion from France, Prime Minister William Pitt's government spent huge sums of money on building several new barracks and gun batteries, including a system of new tunnels, excavated behind the cliff face, used to house soldiers.

20th-century Usage

- During the First World War, the Fire Command Post at Dover was used by the Army to protect the Fortress and Admiralty harbour against attack from the sea, 24 hours a day.
- The Port War Signal Station was built above the Army's Fire Command Post, and was used by the Navy to control the movement of its ships into and out of Dover harbour.
- The Navy worked with the Army on the floor below to defend the south-east coast against seaborne invasion.
- During the Second World War, the Napoleonic tunnels became the naval and army headquarters for operations along the south coast and at sea, including the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk in 1940.
- On 20–26 May 1940, Vice Admiral Ramsay and the staff in Dover's tunnels planned the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) from France.
- On 26 May, Operation Dynamo began.
- On 29 May, the first convoy of civilian 'little ships' from the Admiralty's Small Vessels Pool sailed to Dover.
- On 2 June, evacuation of the BEF was completed.
- On 4 June, evacuation ended with the recovery of French and Belgian troops.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Later in the Second World War, parts of the tunnels were extended for use as a hospital. ▪ In 1962, the tunnels were secretly equipped as one of 12 Regional Seats of Government to be deployed if London was destroyed in a nuclear attack. 	
<p>e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ William the Conqueror, later William I (r.1066–87) ▪ Henry II (r.1154–89) ▪ Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by Henry II’s knights and later made a saint ▪ King John (r.1199–1216) ▪ Hubert de Burgh’s building work and support of King John in the sieges of 1216–17 ▪ Prince Louis of France and the sieges of 1216–17 ▪ Eleanor de Montfort’s imprisonment and the siege of 1265 ▪ Henry VIII (r.1509–47) ▪ Elizabeth I (r.1558–1603) ▪ Charles I (r.1625–49) ▪ Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, and queen consort of England ▪ Lieutenant-Colonel William Twiss and his late 18th-century transformation of the site into an artillery fortress ▪ Vice Admiral Bertram Ramsay and Operation Dynamo, 1940 ▪ Winston Churchill and Operation Dynamo, 1940 	<p>1066 Year of the Normans article www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/1066-and-the-norman-conquest</p> <p>Visit Becket’s Chapel in the Great Tower</p> <p>Eleanor de Montfort article www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/women-in-history/womens/eleanor-de-montfort</p> <p>‘Rescue from Dunkirk’ video https://youtu.be/fY0EGyO0T1k</p>
<p>f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dover Castle commands the shortest sea crossing between England and the Continent. As such, it has been militarily and strategically important since Roman, perhaps even prehistoric, times. - The chalk of Castle Hill has been shaped and reshaped over the centuries into massive earthworks, ditches and mounds. Imposing walls and towers have been raised and networks of tunnels built beneath them. - Henry II began the building of the present castle in the 1180s, and ever since its buildings and defences have been adapted to meet the changing demands of weapons and warfare, including as recently as the Cold War. 	<p>Brindle, S, <i>Dover Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2012) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-2nd-edition</p>

g) Significant times in the site's past: peak activity, major developments, turning points

- 800 BC–AD 43: probable creation of an Iron Age hillfort.
- AD c.100–150: the *Classis Britannica*, a fleet of Roman ships which patrolled the Channel, used Dover port as one of its bases. Two lighthouses were built (one on each side of the harbour) to guide ships into port.
- AD c.1000: the church of St Mary in Castro was built on the hill within the Iron Age earthworks.
- 1066: William the Conqueror took the town of Dover and burnt it, before building new fortifications.
- c.1150: nine baronies were created to support the defence of Dover. The barons supplied knights to protect the castle.
- 1179: Louis VII of France arrived in Dover, on his way to visit Thomas Becket's shrine.
- 1180–89: Henry II oversaw a huge rebuilding of the castle at Dover, including the new Great Tower.
- 1216: Prince Louis of France besieged Dover Castle but was fought off by the castle's garrison, led by Hubert de Burgh.
- 1217: Louis attacked the castle again, but was forced to agree a truce and finally withdrew.
- 1217–21: Hubert de Burgh oversaw defensive improvements to the castle, including a network of tunnels.
- 1263: Simon de Montfort captured Dover Castle and later imprisoned Prince Edward there.
- 1265: De Montfort's wife, Eleanor, claimed the castle. She tried to hold out after her husband's death, but was forced to surrender when the royalist knights she had imprisoned in the Great Tower escaped.
- 1539: following a period of neglect, parts of the castle were refurbished in expectation of hosting Anne of Cleves.
- 1573: Elizabeth I stayed at the castle. Following her visit, she ordered a new round of repairs.
- 1625: Henrietta Maria stayed at Dover Castle on her way to marry Charles I. She was unimpressed by the state of the castle and repairs began soon afterwards.
- 1642: Parliamentarian supporters from the town surprised the garrison and took the castle.
- c.1680: the Great Tower was stripped and adapted to house French prisoners of war.
- 1756: the castle defences were updated to face the threat from Europe, and parts of

Dover Castle Teachers' Kit

www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf

	<p>the curtain wall were adapted to mount gun batteries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1792–1809: Lieutenant-Colonel William Twiss designed massive new defences at Dover Castle. New barracks were built, including within a new system of tunnels, excavated behind the cliff face. The rest of the castle’s defences were upgraded to withstand and mount artillery. ▪ c.1870–1900: new batteries were built to support the heavier, more powerful guns introduced from the mid-19th century and to defend against new steam-powered, iron-sided warships. ▪ 1914: the Army’s Fire Command Post was extended to include the Navy’s Port War Signal Station. ▪ 1939–45: the Georgian tunnels became the regional naval and army headquarters for operations along the south coast and at sea, including the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk in 1940. Later in the war, a new level of tunnels was excavated for use as a hospital. ▪ 1962: the tunnels were secretly equipped as one of 12 Regional Seats of Government should London be destroyed in a nuclear attack. 	
<p>h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site</p>	<p>The Roman Pharos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Built in the mid-second century AD, this eight-sided (octagonal) structure is the best-preserved example of a Roman lighthouse in Europe. ▪ Inside you can still see red tile horizontal courses, Roman arches and holes for floor joists. ▪ The pharos provides essential insight into the methods used by the Romans to ensure the safe passage of the <i>Classis Britannica</i>, a fleet which patrolled the Channel. <p>The Church of St Mary in Castro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Built in the late 10th or early 11th century, mainly from flint, this large church suggests there was a thriving Anglo-Saxon community living nearby. ▪ Red bricks and tiles were also used in the construction of the church. The Saxons reused Roman bricks for building the church. These might have come from the lighthouse, from other Roman buildings nearby or from Dover town. ▪ After the Norman Conquest, the church was still used. A Saxon doorway, blocked up by the Normans, round-headed windows and a vaulted ceiling at the crossing (inside) are all evidence of Norman adaptations and usage. 	<p>Dover Castle phased site plan www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/history-and-stories/history/dover-castle-phased-plan.pdf</p> <p>Dover Castle Teachers’ Kit www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf</p> <p>Brindle, S, <i>Dover Castle</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2012) www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/history-and-stories/history/dover-castle-phased-plan.pdf</p>

	<p>Avranches Tower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Built in the late 12th or early 13th century, the tower protects the angle of the curtain wall as it turns south. ▪ Arrow loops point in different directions to allow archers to aim their fire on different locations. This was called an ‘arc of fire’ – each individual loop covered an area of ground that overlapped with the next loop, so that no area was left free from fire from one or more bows. ▪ Longbows were very tall. The arrow loops in Avranches Tower are short, so we can deduce they were designed for crossbows rather than longbows. <p>The Great Tower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Great Tower has three floors of rooms, the uppermost being interpreted as very high-status state apartments, designed for Henry II. ▪ It is 83 feet (25.3 metres) high, equivalent to eight school coaches stacked on top of each other. ▪ The forebuilding contains steps leading to the top landing, divided by a middle (and actually a third) gateway. Originally, this had a drawbridge and gates. The drawbridge pit still exists. ▪ The walls are up to 21 feet (6.5 metres) thick. There is a well shaft built into the thickness of one of the walls. The water was winched up in a bucket from the well chamber on the second floor. ▪ The second floor of the Great Tower houses a chapel with richly decorated stonework, dedicated to Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in Canterbury by Henry II’s knights in 1170. ▪ Linked to the guest hall on the first floor is a small room with a toilet (garderobe) for guests to use. In medieval times, to provide such a facility was a mark of the high status of the guests staying here. ▪ There is a 12th-century bread oven in the bakehouse on the ground floor, which tells us that this part of the Great Tower was used for food preparation. ▪ On the walls of the Great Tower, early 18th-century graffiti made by French prisoners of war are still visible. <p>The Middle Bailey</p>	<p>heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-2nd-edition</p> <p>Coad, J, <i>Dover Castle: A Frontline Fortress and its Wartime Tunnels</i>, English Heritage Guidebooks (2011) www.english-heritageshop.org.uk/books-media/guidebook-dover-castle-a-frontline-fortress-and-its-wartime-tunnels</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The high, strong stone curtain wall stopped attackers trying to break into the castle. They would need siege engines to break down the walls to get to the inner bailey. ▪ Colton's Gate is the gatehouse protecting the middle bailey. Its long arrow loops allowed archers to aim at approaching enemies. <p>The Medieval Tunnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The north gate of the castle (now Norfolk Towers) survived a great siege in 1216, but only just. In 1217–21, the defences at the northern end of the castle were rebuilt. ▪ The tunnels allowed soldiers to get to the high ground at the north of the castle under cover. <p>The Fire Command Post and Port War Signal Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The anti-aircraft gun now outside the Fire Command Post is the same type of gun that was used to defend Dover during the First World War. ▪ The Depression Position Finder inside the Fire Command Post allowed the soldier using it to fix the position of enemy warships, providing target information to help the coastal defence guns fire at the enemy accurately. ▪ The communication devices inside the Fire Command Post and Port War Signal Station (e.g. wireless, semaphore, Morse code and speaking tubes) allowed the Army and Navy to communicate effectively, and to communicate with ships in, approaching or leaving Dover harbour. <p>The Secret Wartime Tunnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Coastal Artillery Operations Room was used for monitoring enemy ship movements – it coordinated the response of coastal defence guns against German ships in the Channel. ▪ During Operation Dynamo, the telephone exchange received constant calls for more ships, weapons, ammunition, medical supplies, fuel, rations, spare parts and trained personnel. 	
<p>i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Roman invasion (AD 43) ▪ The Norman Conquest (1066) and establishment of Norman rule ▪ The murder of Thomas Becket (1170) and subsequent pilgrimages 	

<p>appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The First Barons' War and the sieges of 1216–17 ▪ The imprisonment of Eleanor de Montfort and the siege of 1265 ▪ The English Civil Wars (1642–51) ▪ The War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14) ▪ The War of the Austrian Succession (1740–8) ▪ The Seven Years' War (1756–63) ▪ The French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1802) ▪ The Napoleonic Wars (1803–15) ▪ The First World War (1914–18) ▪ The Second World War (1939–45) ▪ Operation Dynamo and the evacuation of Dunkirk (1940) ▪ The Cold War 	
<p>j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dover's medieval defences are similar to those of many other concentric castles in English Heritage's care. ▪ The defensive features at Dover – such as the keep, curtain wall, gatehouse, towers, arrow loops and crenellations – are commonly found at medieval castles around the country. Domestic features such as fireplaces and garderobes are also typical. ▪ Dover is unique in that it is preserved to a greater degree than any other site. ▪ Because of its location, Dover has had a continuous history of use and involvement in the defence of England/Britain. ▪ No other site contains features from Roman times to the Cold War, nor shows the same degree of adaptation to meet the evolving challenges of defence. 	<p>English Heritage YouTube Channel, <i>A Mini Guide to Medieval Castles</i> (2017) www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXXDTk3Ew</p>
<p>k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dover's structures have changed in response to developments in weapons and warfare over the centuries. As such, Dover Castle reveals much about changing attitudes towards defence and the evolving psychology of war. ▪ The Great Tower is designed to be a formidable final refuge but also an extravagant palace. What we might think of as a defensive structure, in reality always fulfilled a range of functions and these often differed from great tower to great tower. ▪ The Great Tower shows that buildings were often political in their origin, grand gestures even, and that their original purpose may have been short-lived. ▪ The Great Tower reveals as much about the socio-political climate in the late 12th century and Henry II's attitude to public relations as it does about defence. 	<p><i>Telegraph</i> article about the Great Tower www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/theroyalfamily/5940173/Henry-II-spent-a-fortune-on-Dover-Castle-to-counter-Becket-cult.html</p> <p>Kightly, C, 'How Dover Castle became the Key of England', English Heritage blog (2016)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the fight against Prince Louis of France in 1217, Hubert de Burgh told his men not to give up the castle even if he himself was captured, 'for it is indeed the key of England'. Eight hundred years ago, it proved to be a key that Louis could not turn. The symbolism of the 'key of England' is dotted throughout Dover's long history as it continued to be of great strategic importance until as recently as the Cold War. 	http://blog.english-heritage.org.uk/the-great-siege-of-dover-castle-1216/
l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is it? What changes has it seen? What was it used for? What stories does it tell about the past? What do we still need to know? Where was it built? Where was it changed? Where did the people come from who used it? Who built it? Who changed it? Who used it? Who was the last person to live here? When did people first live here? When was it built? When was it changed? When was it used? When did it stop being used? Why was it built? Why was it changed? Why was it used? Why was this location chosen? Why should we protect it? How was it built? How was it changed? How was it used? How much did it cost to build/change? How can it tell us about the past? 	Visit to Dover Castle
m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because they have been continually in use from 1066 to 1958, the buildings at Dover represent a remarkable survival. Remaining structures can give a good idea of shapes, and sometimes relative sizes, and architectural characters of the buildings. The use of other comparable sites is highly beneficial in understanding the missing architecture and décor from the site. Identifying features and formations in the stone can indicate where certain structures would have been located (e.g. fireplaces, windows, doorways, portcullis slots and corbels for floor/ceiling beams). Historical sketches, engravings and paintings, along with written descriptions and recorded expenditure, of the castle in different time periods can be used to piece together what the site might have looked like in the past. 	<p>Dover Castle Teachers' Kit www.english-heritage.org.uk/siteassets/home/visit/places-to-visit/dover-castle/schools/dover_castle_teachers_kit_ks1-ks4.pdf</p> <p>Interiors of the Great Tower at Dover Castle</p> <p>Various paintings of Dover by JMW Turner (c.1825, 1827 and c.1822–3)</p>
n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to interpret due to lack of written sources and physical evidence. Different interpretations of the same site and evidence. 	Visit to Dover Castle

	<p>Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Important source of primary information.▪ Gives a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity.▪ Allows visitors to connect people from the past to the places where they lived and worked.▪ Stimulating way to engage with history in the place where it happened.	
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