



# Home English.

Learn English one-to-one in your host's home or via Skype.

## ABOUT US

We are a language school based in Broadstairs, south-east England. We specialise in one-to-one lessons.

We are conveniently located near the ferry port of Dover, Ashfort International for Eurostar, and Kent International Airport (Manston).

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## Location

**Broadstairs with its golden sands is the jewel of sea side resorts situated on the southern English Riviera. This resort has been popular with the rich and famous since sea-side holidays were invented in England. Charles Dickens, Edward Heath, Winston Churchill, the Beatles are all connected with Broadstairs.**



**Viking Bay, Broadstairs**



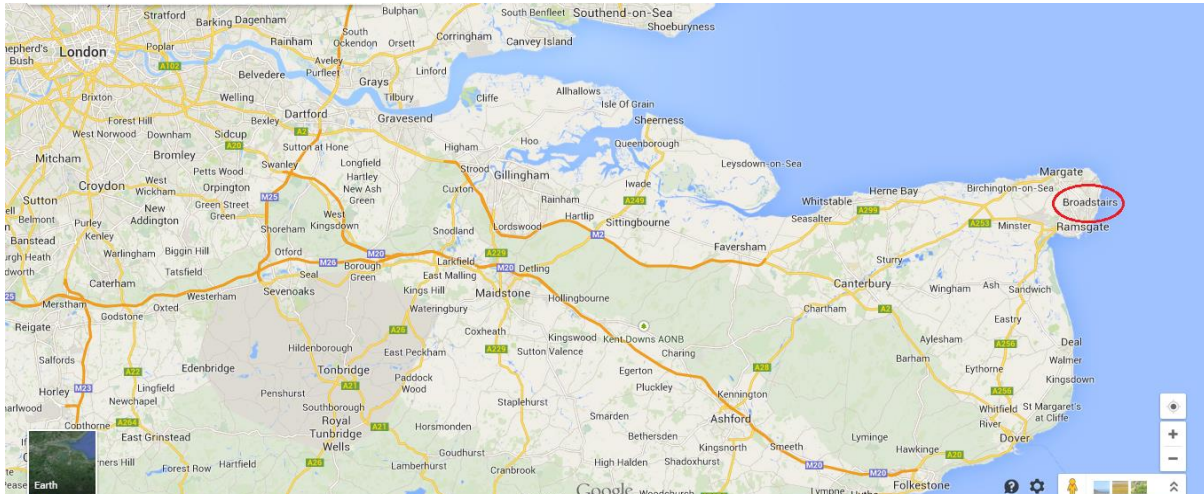
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Broadstairs is located in the south-east of England, in Kent, the Garden of England, in the area known as the Isle of Thanet, about 70 miles or 110 km south-east of London. It is easily accessible by train, coach and car. Trains



**Map of South-East England**

run from London St Pancras International, Victoria and London Bridge to Broadstairs. The train journey from central London takes from 1 hour 20 min, depending on the exact connection. The London airports are all accessible via the London train or coach connections. The Eurostar from and to Paris and Brussels stops at Stratford International, Ashford International and/or Ebbsfleet International, from where the train service from St Pancras International can be intercepted.

There is also a coach connection between London Victoria and Broadstairs. The ferry port of Dover is only about 40 min by car.

Nearby are Dover with its famous castle, Canterbury with its magnificent cathedral, and Deal with its two castles.

Broadstairs played important roles in the history of Britain.

For example, Broadstairs had big roles in the first and second World War. The aerial Battle of Britain was fought above the Broadstairs area. Manston Airport, located about 5 miles to the west, was the front line airfield. Today the Spitfire and Hurricane Memorial Museum is situated 4 miles or 6 km



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from Broadstairs. It houses a Spitfire MK XVI (LF) and a Hurricane IIC, both planes central to the Battle of Britain, along with many other artefacts.

Broadstairs has a rich history of smuggling and espionage due to its cave-ridden cliffs and coves, and its nearness to France. The notorious smuggler Joss Snelling and The Callis Court Gang were active in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, smuggling alcohol and lace and other luxury goods. Joss Snelling had a long career and died peacefully at the age of ninety-six.

Today Broadstairs is an extremely popular holiday destination. It has 7 sandy beaches which are very popular with children and sunbathers. They are excellent for surfing, swimming, jet-ski, beach volleyball, jogging, walking and sailing. Tourists from the rest of the UK and mainland Europe are attracted to the beauty of the cliffs and the sandy beaches.

The old town of Broadstairs is located on the sea front and has a large village atmosphere in the day and a lively, safe nightlife with a large range of restaurants, clubs and pubs, and even a little cinema.

All your shopping needs are covered at the large shopping centre of at Westwood Cross. There are several hypermarkets, clothes shops, shoe shops, book stores, a pet shop, phone shops, pharmacy, computing shops, home stores and sports shops, among many others. There are several bus connections to get there with buses going frequently.

What follows now is a selection of some tourist attractions available in the area, but the list is certainly not exhaustive.

## Broadstairs

Broadstairs is seaside town of outstanding natural beauty and a popular tourist destination in south-east England, on the east coast of Kent, in the area called the Isle of Thanet. Today its population is just over 24,000. It



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consists of the old town, St Peter's, Kingsgate, Reading Street and Dumpton.



**The Old School house, Reading Street, Broadstairs**

The original name for Broadstairs was Bradstow(e). This derives from a flight of steps that was located in the cliff, connecting the beach with the 11<sup>th</sup> century shrine of St Mary on the cliff top.

Kingsgate is named after the landing of King Charles II there in 1683. Dumpton traces its name back to a farmer in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, called Dudemann, whereas

Reading Street used to be known as Redyng or Reden Street and was established by Flemish refugees in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Reading Street still has many of the original buildings, forming a classic British village community.



**Viking Bay, Broadstairs**

The village of St Peter's was established in 1080 with the building of the parish church of St Peter's and was larger than the fishing village

of Bradstow / Broadstairs until quite recently. There is an excellent village tour giving a lot of information about the history of Broadstairs and St



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Peter's by costumed characters from different periods in history. This tour has to be pre-booked and is highly recommended, although a fairly good grasp of English is required to be able to follow the little performances of the historic characters. To make a booking and for more information, visit <http://www.villagetour.co.uk/>.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century St Peter's came under the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, a series of coastal towns in the south-east of England, where the crossing to the continent via the English Channel is very narrow. The Cinque Ports ('five ports') were originally formed for trade and military purposes. St Peter's is a so-called limb of Dover, one of the Cinque Ports towns. The other four Cinque Ports towns are Hastings, New Romney, Hythe and Sandwich.

In Broadstairs, York Gate originates from about the 16<sup>th</sup> century, built by the Culmer family. It used to have a portcullis to protect the fishing village of Broadstairs against invading armies, pirates or corsairs raiding for slaves. It is situated at the bottom of a steep road connecting the bottom of the cliffs and the beach with the top of the cliffs.



York Gate, Broadstairs

Until the 1840s a big part of the local economy was from 'free trade' (or smuggling). Daniel Defoe said in 1723 that 'Broadstairs has a population of around 300, 27 of them being in





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**View of Joss Bay, Broadstairs**

the trade of fishing, and the others appear to have no means of support. I am told that the area is a hot bed of smuggling". The caves used by the smugglers are still

visible today, although most of them have been sealed off now to prevent accidents. Some tunnels are very long; one reaching from Callis Court to the beach was discovered in the 1950s. Joss Snelling and the Callis Court Gang were active between 1803 and 1830. One of Broadstairs' bays is named after Joss Snelling: Joss Bay, near the North Foreland Lighthouse.



**Entrance to a Cave / Tunnel**



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**Cliffs at North Foreland Private Estate**

there was a different lighthouse in its place before, guiding ships safely around the Goodwin Sands, a 16 km-long sandbank located about 10 km off the Deal coast, slightly to the south of Broadstairs. The lighthouse was the last manned lighthouse in the UK. In 1998 it was switched to an automated service in a ceremony presided over by the Duke of Edinburgh. Nowadays the lighthouse cottages are available as holiday cottages.

Going back towards the old town of Broadstairs is a private residential estate along the North Foreland cliffs with stunning sea views and a rich flora and fauna along the cliff tops. In spring and early summer rare orchids grow in

At Joss Bay there is a surf school (Joss Bay Surf School) and a little café serving hot food and drinks as well as selling buckets and spades and little memorabilia. The lighthouse was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century but



**North Foreland Cliffs**



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**North Foreland Lighthouse**

the chalk meadows. For those who like cycling or walking, this is an ideal path along the coast, connecting Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate.

Going further towards Margate, you will pass the Captain Digby's, Pub and Restaurant, and Kingsgate Castle. In Kingsgate, at Kingsgate Bay, there is a special attraction: the arched cliff, a cliff with a massive hole worn into it by the sea.



**The Arched Cliff, Kingsgate Bay, Broadstairs**



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**Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Broadstairs**

The way back to the centre of Broadstairs leads past Stone Bay.

Back in the town centre of Broadstairs, the main beach is Viking Bay. In the summer it is usually packed with people sunbathing, relaxing or

swimming, children building sand castles, paddling or making sand sculptures. There is a little fun fair at the southern end of the beach, towards Louisa Bay, with a large bouncy



**Stone Bay, Broadstairs**

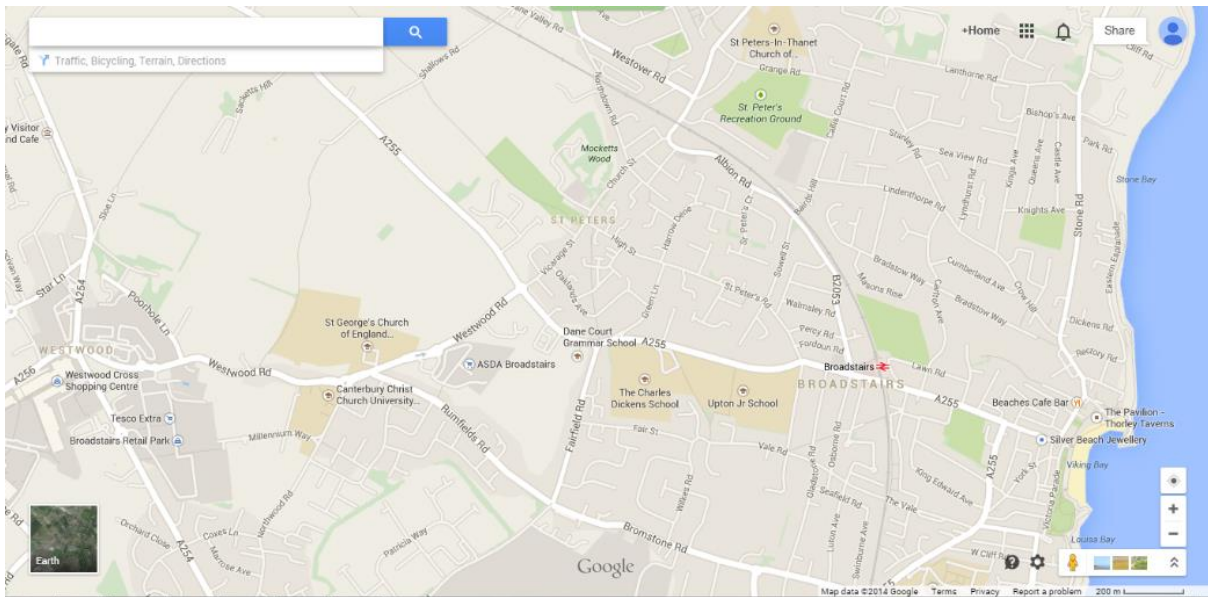


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**Map of Broadstairs**

castle, a helter-skelter, trampolines and other activities. There are also several little cafés to buy ice cream, buckets, spades, sun screen, tea, cold drinks, chips, etc. There is a lift and stairs to reach the cliff top, a promenade with benches, restaurants and cafés including two Italian ice cream parlours.



**Viking Bay, Broadstairs**



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The Chapel is now a pub and bookstore combined, but was originally a chapel. It is open late and very popular especially with young people. Most pubs have live music at the weekends.

The Palace cinema is a small cinema in the centre of Broadstairs. It usually shows two different films, one for children and one for over 16-year olds. A bigger cinema can be found in Westwood Cross.

## Charles Dickens and Broadstairs



Charles Dickens House, Broadstairs

Charles Dickens is the most famous Broadstairs long-term resident. Although he spent a lot of his adult life in London, Charles Dickens lived in Broadstairs for about 22 years, writing, for example, *David Copperfield*

while staying in Bleak House. Bleak House, overlooking Viking Bay and Stone Bay, was originally called Fort House and was used as a coastal observation station. It had been converted to a luxury residence by the time Dickens stayed there. It was renamed 'Bleak House' after a novel of the



Bleak House, Broadstairs



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same name written by Dickens when he was in London. Dickens spent much of his holidays in Broadstairs with his children.

Dickens also spent some time in the house that is now Dickens House Museum. He based the home of Betsey Trotwood in *David Copperfield* as well as some events in the story on this cottage and conversations he had with its then-owner.



**Viking Bay with Bleak House in the Distance**



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**Folk Week 2014, Broadstairs**

## Folk Week, Broadstairs

An annual festival taking place in August, Folk Week attracts local people as well as tourists from the rest of the UK and mainland Europe. Tourists can camp at a local school or stay in the various bed-and-breakfasts in Broadstairs. Folk Week sees lots of live acts, musicians, bands, performing artists, dancers and shows, attracting people with a variety of tastes. For example, children love the Punch and Judy show

performing on Viking Beach every summer throughout the peak season. There are also many stalls selling anything from traditional clothes over jewellery,



**Folk Week 2014, Broadstairs**

toys, instruments, food, spices, and lots more. It is an extremely busy and exciting week for Broadstairs, which is followed by many more summer and beach festivals in Broadstairs as well as Ramsgate and Margate.





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**Folk Week 2014, Broadstairs**

## Pierremont Hall

Pierremont Hall is located in the centre of the old town of Broadstairs at the top end of the High Street. It is a spacious building with public gardens and a playground. Princess Victoria (later Queen) stayed there in 1829.

## Crampton Tower

Crampton Tower is a flint tower situated opposite Broadstairs station. It was part of the first public water supply in Broadstairs, but is now a museum. The tower is named after Thomas Russel Crampton who designed locomotives and railways as well as being involved in gas and water works and the submarine telegraph cable connecting the UK with the continent.



**DeWitt's Punch and Judy Show on Viking Beach, Broadstairs**

The museum exhibits, among others, model trains, the working drawings,



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models and graphics Thomas Crampton produced, patents, awards and artefacts connected to Thomas Crampton, and exhibits of the history and development of railways and other aspects of local industry.



**Crampton Tower, Broadstairs**

## Battle of Britain and the Spitfire and Hurricane Memorial Museum, Manston

As part of World War II, the Battle of Britain took place between July and September 1940. It was fought mainly over Thanet as Thanet was directly in the flight path of the incoming Nazi planes on their way to London. The Luftwaffe (the Nazi air force) lost the battle and failed to invade Britain and gain superiority over the Royal Air Force (RAF), the ultimate goal of the battle. The evacuation of Dunkirk was the other major battle of Second World War for Britain.

Many famous planes fought in the Battle of Britain: the Messerschmitt Bf109 and the Messerschmitt Bf 110; the Dornier 17, the Junkers Ju88, the



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Heinkel 111, and the Junkers Ju87 (also called 'Stuka', short for 'Sturzkampfflugzeug') on the Nazi side; the Hawker Hurricane and the Supermarine Spitfire on the RAF side.

At a glance it may look like the Luftwaffe had the advantage as they had more planes and more experienced pilots. However, they were fighting over unknown (enemy) territory and they had relatively short-range planes and had to turn back to re-fuel after a short series of attacks. And against the German and English stereotypes, the RAF were in fact much more organised with proper control structures and plotting of the battle.

After several unsuccessful – albeit very destructive - attempts to defeat the RAF and invade Britain, the battle escalated to what is now known as the 'Battle of Britain Day', on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1940. The Luftwaffe had switched tactics a few days before the Battle of Britain Day and focussed on bombing London instead of RAF bases and radar stations. As a consequence this gave the RAF a chance to recover and squadrons to replenish and repair. In contrast to this, the Luftwaffe had not had a rest and were operating from tents instead of proper control rooms. This may have given the RAF an important advantage and may have contributed significantly to the Luftwaffe losing this battle. It is also been revealed that German naval intelligence were actually sabotaging what they thought was a disastrous plan to invade Britain. After the lost battle, Hitler focussed his attention on Russia.



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Shell Grotto, Margate

For the RAF, an important air field was the air field at Manston, which later became Kent International Airport. Nowadays, the Spitfire and Hurricane Memorial Museum has a big collection of material from and about the Battle of Britain, including a Hurricane and a Spitfire plane.

## Shell Grotto, Margate

Shell Grotto was first discovered in 1835 and consists of a series of chambers all lined in shells. It is located in Margate, to the north-west of Broadstairs. The shells are arranged in patterns, showing, for

example, flowers or agricultural pictures. Although there are many theories, the age, origin and significance are unknown. The shells cover an area of about 190 square metres; there are about 4.6 million shells! Connected to the shell grotto is a little museum, café and gift shop.



Shell Grotto, Margate



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## Turner Contemporary, Margate

The Turner Contemporary is a relatively new museum in Margate, having opened only in 2011. It covers the period from 1750 to the present day. The vision is to make 'art open, relevant and fulfilling for all'. It is worth checking the website (<http://www.turnercontemporary.org>) for current exhibitions. The gallery is open Tuesdays to Sundays, and it is free. There is also a little café for refreshments.

## Margate Museum

The building that houses Margate Museum has served many different purposes in the past, including as town hall, police station and magistrates' court. It is the second oldest building in Margate.

Inside many features of the times when the building served as a police station and from when it was a magistrates' court can be seen, but there are many more displays from other periods of time in the local history, as a little fishing village, a major seaside resort, or during the war.

## Powell-Cotton Museum, Quex Park, Birchington

The Powell-Cotton  
Museum houses a  
collection of items and  
stuffed animals Percy



**Powell Cotton Museum, Quex Park, Birchington**



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Powell-Cotton collected on his trips to northern India, Tibet and Africa between 1896 and 1940.



**Powell Cotton Museum, Quex Park, Birchington**

His son Cristopher added the family collections of archaeology, ceramics and weaponry to the display. They have also got a locket of hair and drawings from Napoleon Bonaparte as well as an example of his hand writing.

## Ramsgate Maritime Museum and Ramsgate Harbour



**Ramsgate Harbour**

Ramsgate Maritime Museum is located in the Clock House at Ramsgate Royal Harbour. The 'Ramsgate Meridian' runs through the Clock House, and Ramsgate own Mean Time has been calculated as 5 min 41 sec ahead of



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Greenwich (the zero meridian, on which the UK time is based).

The museum contains many items relating to the maritime history of the area, especially on the harbour, fishing, lifeboats, navigation and shipwrecks, some of which were collected from the nearby Goodwin Sands. There is also an exhibition space with changing displays and events.



Ramsgate Harbour

Outdoor exhibits, the steam tug *Cervia* and the Dunkirk Little Ship survivor *Sundowner* (a surviving boat from the Dunkirk evacuation), can also be visited. The *Cervia* is the last remaining steam tug that is ocean-going, built in 1947. A local volunteer groups maintains and preserves it. The *Cervia* is open to the public.



View from Ramsgate Harbour out to Sea

The Port of Ramsgate is a large area with berths, freight capacity and a ferry terminal. The ferry terminal is not in use at the moment for passengers after the ferry



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operator went into administration in April 2013. The nearest ferry service is now from Dover, about 40 min away by car. However, live exports (despite local opposition) and freight is still going on.

The Port of Ramsgate can handle vessels up to 175 metres long and 6.50 metres draft. There are no tidal restrictions as the port is accessible at all states of the tide and in most weather conditions.

## Ramsgate Tunnels

Ramsgate Tunnels have only recently reopened to the public, in May 2014. There is a large network of tunnels connecting to an old railway tunnel, and tours can be booked of up to 1.25 km lasting about 1 hour. The entrance is on Marine Esplanade, near the Clock House.

The tunnels were created by Ramsgate Borough Council just before the start of World War II as shelter. There is space for about 60,000 people. Despite initial resistance from the government, the tunnels were eventually built and formally opened by the Duke of Kent in 1939. During the war there were over 1,000 permanent residents as part of the tunnel system became an underground city.





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## Pegwell Bay



**The Hugin, Pegwell Bay**

Pegwell Bay is a nature reserve that is extremely popular with bird watchers. It is well known for its migrating waders and wildfowl and has a complete series of seashore habitats with extensive

mudflats and salt marsh. The nature reserve can be accessed via Pegwell Bay Country Park, just off the A256. It is situated in the estuary of the River Stour where there is a shallow inlet of the English Channel, between Ramsgate and Sandwich.



**Sunset over Pegwell Bay**

Apart from the natural beauty of the site, hovercraft are seen regularly in this bay.



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There is also a full replica of a Scandinavian longboat named *Hugin*, which was placed here in celebration of the 1,500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the landing of the Viking invasion force in 1949. The boat was sailed from Denmark to Broadstairs' main beach which was recently renamed Viking Bay.



**Shells at Pegwell Bay**

## Richborough Roman Fort and Amphitheatre



**Richborough Roman Fort**

The site on which the Roman Fort and the Amphitheatre was a key site for the Romans in Britain right from the beginning of their invasion in AD 43



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until the end of the Roman rule in 410. Initially it was used as an early fortification, but developed into a civilian town and port. It then became a Saxon Short Fort to protect against Saxon raiders.

The amphitheatre is thought to originate from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The surviving structure is an elliptical hollow of 60 metres by 50 metres, which would have been the central arena. The surrounding 12 metre wide bank may have been the seating area. The original structure is under the soil and has been surveyed by ground radar.

Two entrances are visible at the narrow ends of the ellipse, and possibly another two on the north-west and south-east sides, where architectural features such as towers could also have been located.

## Reculver Towers

The towers are an imposing and important landmark for shipping, which are visible for miles around. They were built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as part of a monastic church. They are at the edge of the sea, with most of the original site lost to the sea by erosion.

About 2,000 years ago, the Isle of Thanet was actually an island, as the Wantsum (a sea channel in those days) separated the Isle of Thanet from the mainland. In those times, the Roman fort of Reculver stood on a promontory at the north end of the Wantsum at the point where it joined the Thames estuary. The Wantsum is silted up now.

There are several theories about where the Romans landed in AD 43; one of them is the Wantsum channel. Parts of fortifications of the correct historic period have been found at opposite ends of the Wantsum. They played important roles in the early years of the Roman conquest.

There is evidence for a harbour and a settlement from about the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, but much of the evidence was destroyed by erosion. A nearly



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square fort was built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century with rounded corners. It was made of flint walls surrounded by two 10 metre ditches. It was used as a fortification against Saxon raids. The design changed over the centuries, until the fort fell into disuse when the Romans abandoned their defence of Britain by the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

In 669 an Anglo-Saxon monastery was built reusing some of the existing structures. After the 10<sup>th</sup> century it became the parish church of Reculver and was no longer used as a monastery. The tall twin towers were added in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1805 the medieval church was partly demolished and some of the stone reused when the new church at Hillborough was built, but the twin towers remained.

Nowadays the southern half of the Roman fort exists as ruined walls and earthworks. Evidence for other buildings and structures were found buried and are marked out in modern concrete.

The dambuster bouncing bomb was tested here.

The world air speed record was broken here in 1945 using a Meteorite jet aircraft.



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## Deal Castle

The castle was built by the order of King Henry VIII between 1539 and 1540.

The castle is similar to a Tudor rose with six petals (instead of the Tudor rose's five), six round structures connected to each other. Inside is a second layer of 'petals', another six round structures,

with a single round structure at the centre. The walls are built from Kentish ragstone brick and Caen stone, which was taken from religious houses after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, a set of processes between 1536 and 1541 in which Henry VIII took over monasteries, priories, convents and friaries in England, Wales and Ireland, their wealth, lands and buildings. He made himself the head of the Church of England.



**Deal Castle**



**Deal Castle**

Deal Castle is one of the most elaborate of a chain of coastal forts – other coastal forts being Calshot, Camber, Walmer and Pendennis Castles. These artillery fortresses were built to counter the threat



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of invasion against the Catholic forces of the alliance between Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, and King Francis I of France.

Anne of Cleves, King Henry VIII's fourth wife, stayed at Deal Castle on her journey to meeting her husband-to-be, who divorced her shortly after the marriage.

Deal Castle was besieged during the Civil War, in 1649. After that it was fortified during the Napoleonic Wars, and many alterations were made during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the castle did not take part in any further military action. The Governor's lodgings had just been rebuilt at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when they were destroyed in World War II in 1941.

## Walmer Castle

The castle, like Deal Castle, was built by King Henry VIII as a coastal artillery defence point. It eventually became the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1708. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother regularly visited Walmer Castle.



**Walmer Castle**



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Highlights of the castle include the armchair in which the Duke of Wellington, who held the post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports for 23 years, died; an original pair of Wellington boots; and some of the rooms



used by the Queen Mother. The beautiful gardens can also be visited. There is a woodland walk and a cycle path along the beach front to nearby Deal Castle.

**Walmer Castle and Gardens**



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## Canterbury and Canterbury Cathedral

The city of Canterbury is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It lies on the River Stour in Kent, about 20 miles or 32 km from Broadstairs. Canterbury started off as a Brythonic settlement before the Roman conquerors claimed it in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. In Roman times, Canterbury was called *Durovernum Cantiacorum*. After that it became a Jutish settlement and then gained its name Canterbury, which originates from Old English, Cantwareburh, meaning 'Kent people's stronghold'. Canterbury Cathedral dates back to 597, when St Augustine became the first Archbishop of Canterbury, setting up his seat, or 'cathedra'. Nowadays the Archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the Church of England.



Canterbury

In 1170 Thomas Becket, the then-Archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at Canterbury Cathedral. He had been Chancellor to King Henry II, but when he became Archbishop he joined the conflict with King Henry II over questions of power and the rights of clergymen and became a strong defender of the Church against his former friend, the King. This culminated in 1170 in four knights killing Thomas Becket on (what they believed to be) the King's command. The exact words of the King are not known, but several interpretations exist, and the knights certainly interpreted the King's words as a command. Thomas Becket was canonised soon after his death, and Canterbury Cathedral became an important place of pilgrimage.





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St Augustine's Abbey surrendered to the crown during the Dissolution of the Monasteries in King Henry VIII reign (when King Henry VIII decided to found the Church of England and to remove the institutions of the 'old faith') and most of the buildings were destroyed. Part of the site was converted to a palace. Anything to do with Thomas Becket was spread throughout the kingdom, ending the pilgrimages.

Canterbury Castle dates back to William the Conqueror and his invasion of Britain in 1066. He initially built a wooden motte-and-bailey castle by the Roman city wall, which was rebuilt in stone in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. The ruins can still be visited today.

The city wall was rebuilt between 1378 and 1402 as well as new wall towers added.



**Canterbury Cathedral**

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century nearly half the population in Canterbury were French-speaking Protestant Huguenots, who had found refuge there after being persecuted in the Spanish Netherlands in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. They were good silk weavers. The silk trade died in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when Indian muslins started to be imported.

The world's first passenger steam railway, between Canterbury and Whitstable, was opened in 1830.



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Canterbury

in 1965.

During the Second World War many homes and buildings were destroyed by Nazi air-raids, the most devastating raid being the Baedeker Blitz in 1942. Rebuilding the city properly had to wait until about 10 years after the war.

In the 1962 Christ Church College was founded followed by the University of Kent

Famous visitors to Canterbury include Pope John Paul II and Queen Elizabeth II in the 1980s, and Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

In addition to Canterbury Cathedral, the most famous landmark of Canterbury receiving about one million visitors per year, there are many more sites worth visiting in Canterbury. Among others, the Saxon St Martin's church and the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey; the Roman Museum housing an *in situ* mosaic pavement; the ruins of the Canterbury Castle; Westgate, a museum about its history as a jail; and of course the city centre with its timber-framed 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup> century houses.



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## Dover Castle



Dover Castle

Dover Castle is a very popular tourist attraction in Kent. It is the largest castle in Britain because of its strategic position, overlooking the shortest crossing point between England and mainland Europe. One of Dover's two Roman lighthouses is situated on the site, as well as a classic *montrol* (campsite) of the Normans invading in 1066.



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**View from Dover Castle**

There has been a fortification probably since before the Roman invasion in AD 43, in the Iron Age or earlier. Dover became a member of the Cinque Ports, a series of coastal towns originally formed for military and trade purposes, when the Cinque Ports confederation was founded in 1050, and has always been a chief member.

Dover Castle started to grow and take recognisable shape in the 12<sup>th</sup> century during the reign of Henry II. It was one of the last rectangular keeps ever built. The defences were strengthened over time, initially with an underground forward-defence complex in addition to new gates in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when the castle was under sieged during the attempt of Louis VIII of France to take the English crown. A counter tunnel outwards was built by the trapped English defenders, which can still be seen in the medieval section.

Henry VIII added to the defences with the Moat Bulwark.



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The castle was rebuilt at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century during the Napoleonic Wars. The outer defences were strengthened by the additions of the Horseshoe, Hudson's, East Arrow and East Demi-Bastions as extra gun positions on the Eastern side. In addition, the Constable's Bastion was built on the western side, and the Spur strengthened at the northern end of the castle. The

roof was converted to be able to mount heavy artillery by replacing the roof with massive brick vaults. Barracks tunnels were added about 15 metres below the cliff top where the



**St-Mary-in-Castro, Dover Castle**

first troops were housed in 1803, with the number of troop staying there rising to more than 2000 men at the height of the Napoleonic Wars.

During the Second World War the tunnels were used as air-raid shelter, military command centre and underground hospital. Operation Dynamo, the evacuation of French and British soldiers from Dunkirk, was directed from the tunnels. Two of the five known tunnels now house exhibitions about their roles in World War II and the Napoleonic Wars with guided tours and material documenting the uses as headquarters and hospital.



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After the war the tunnels were briefly used as a shelter for the Regional Seats of Government in the event of a nuclear attack. However, this was abandoned as, among other reasons, it was realised that the chalk of the cliff would not offer much protection from radiation.

The tunnels are a major attraction of the castle, but there are many other sights to

visit. The main keep shows life in a medieval castle. The Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment Museum, medieval tunnels, the Saxon church of St Mary in Castro as well as the Royal Chapel, dedicated to Thomas Becket, the Roman Lighthouse, and the castle wall are extremely popular.



**View of the Port of Dover from Dover Castle**



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## Western Heights



**Western Heights**

Western Heights contains a huge fortification originating from the Napoleonic Wars. The work started in 1779 and the place was fortified in 1804. Dry ditches surrounded the two separate forts, the Drop Redoubt in the east, and Citadel to the west, with another ditch linking the two. The Grand Shaft, which is a triple helix staircase

Sally port, was added at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the North Centre Bastion. Most of the fortifications were not finished because a truce was established with France.

When Napoleon III posed a renewed threat to England, Western Heights were redesigned as a complex of gun batteries and barracks. These were surrounded by over four miles of dry ditches.

The Heights remained in military use until after the Second World War. After that the fortifications fell into disrepair, with parts being demolished and road being built through the North Lines.



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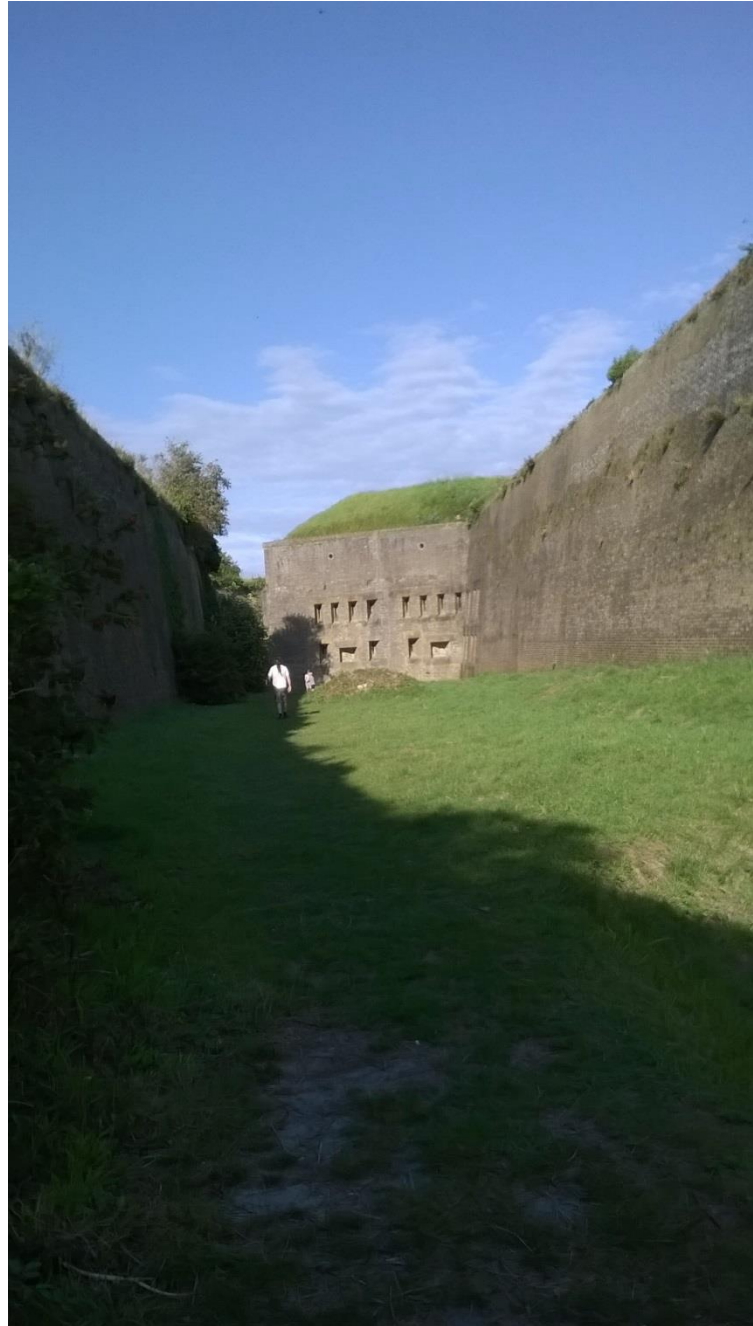
The Citadel is used as a prison / deportation centre by the Home Office and is in good repair. The rest of the Heights was left to decay, although some restoration work took place in the 1990s.

## Howletts

Howletts Wild Animal Park is an animal park near Canterbury. It was opened as a private zoo in 1957. They have the largest breeding herd of African Elephants in the UK, the largest family groups of Western Lowland Gorilla in the world, a large breeding group of Lion-Tailed Macaque, and many more animals.

## Wingham Wildlife Park

Wingham Wildlife Park opened in 1986 and is located near Wingham in Kent. There are over 200 animal species, living in enclosures, the tropical house, reptile house, mandrill island, and penguin pool.



Western Heights





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## Teaching and options

### *1. Homestay option*

We specialise in one-to-one teaching, but also offer lessons for small groups. Students stay in the teacher's family where they take part in the family life and the activities carried out by the family. This could be a trip to the shops for general food shopping, a trip to the beach, to a museum, a walk to school, or anything that the family is doing. The student has the option to book a culture programme, where they can choose to visit specified sights in the area, e.g. the attractions listed in this brochure.

Students have their own room (unless they booked a group option where they share a room with another student). They have access to the bathroom in the house and to a washing machine. Food is provided by the family and consists of breakfast, lunch and dinner. If a student wants to go to a museum, theatre, cinema or similar, but has not booked a culture programme, the student should pay for the fare and ticket for themselves and a host family member accompanying the student. Minors are not allowed to go out by themselves unaccompanied, unless specified and signed by the parents or guardians. Please note that smoking is not permitted inside a host family's home unless agreed with the family.

Teaching usually takes place in the morning wherever possible. An initial assessment of the language level and needs analysis are carried out so that the teacher can plan lessons according to the student's needs, wishes and interests. For example, a student might wish to focus on a particular aspect of the English language, such as pronunciation or writing skills. Or they may want to learn more about the English of Law or Medical English, Business English or Scientific English. This is why the initial assessment is important, so that the teacher knows what the student wants to get out of the course. At the end of the stay the student takes home a certificate of completion and hopefully an improved cultural understanding of England.

### *2. Skype option*



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The Skype option can consist of flexible lessons based on a pay-as-you-go principle, or on a longer pre-booked course which can still be fairly flexible if required. Lessons can take place any time of the day and up to 9.00 p.m. UK time (or later if agreed with the teacher).

If you are interested in this programme, you need a good and stable internet connection and preferably a quiet room where you will not be disturbed during the lessons.

An initial assessment of the language level and needs analysis are carried out so that the teacher can plan lessons according to the student's needs, wishes and interests. For example, a student might wish to focus on a particular aspect of the English language, such as pronunciation or writing skills. Or they may want to learn more about the English of Law or Medical English, Business English or Scientific English. This is why the initial assessment is important, so that the teacher knows what the student wants to get out of the course or lesson. The assessment will be short as to make sure it does not take up too much time. If the student books a longer course (3 or 6 months), a course book is included in the price and will be posted to the student. Otherwise any material used in the lesson will be either emailed in advance or shared via Dropbox, or via the file sharing system of Skype during the lesson.

### *3. Proofreading service*

We also offer a proofreading service for any kind of text. Please email to check our availability; texts of up to 1000 words are usually returned within 48 hours.

Proofreading is an essential tool for writing – we can check for spelling or grammar mistakes and make your text easier to read.



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## Price List

Payment can be made either by PayPal in British Pounds, or via bank transfer in Euros or Swiss Franks.

### *One-to-one Teaching*

Options – home-stay one-to-one : includes accommodation and 3 meals per day	Price (UK £) per person March - October	Price (Euro) per person March – October	Price (UK £) per person November - February	Price (Euro) per person November - February
Weekend stay: arrive Friday night and leave Sunday evening: 6 lessons on Saturday	£300	€450	£240	€360
One week booking basic package: 10 hours class (2 hours per day); includes accommodation and meals	10 hrs £450; 15 hrs £550	10 hrs €675; 15 hrs €825	10 hrs £360; 15 hrs £460	10 hrs €540; 15 hrs €690
Two week booking basic package: 20 hours class (2 hours per day) ; includes accommodation and meals	20 hrs £700; 30 hrs £900	20 hrs €1050; 30 hrs €1350	20 hrs £560; 30 hrs £760	20 hrs €840; 30 hrs €1140
Every additional lesson (1 hour) is charged at £20 / hour or €30 / hour				



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### *Group teaching*

Options: Groups of up to 6 in shared accommodation (double rooms) and group lessons	Price (UK £) per person March - October	Price (Euro) per person March – October	Price (UK £) per person November – February	Price (Euro) per person November - February
Weekend – 6 hours; includes accommodation and meals	£250	€375	£200	€300
10 hours – 1 week; includes accommodation and meals	£400	€600	£320	€480
15 hours – 1 week; includes accommodation and meals	£500	€750	£420	€630
20 hours – 2 weeks; includes accommodation and meals	£600	€900	£520	€780
30 hours – 2 weeks; includes accommodation and meals	£800	€1200	£720	€1080



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### Skype Teaching

Options – Skype	Price (UK £)	Price (Euro)
Skype Option A: 3 lessons per week over a period of 6 months (78 lessons in total), includes course book	£1100	€1650
Skype Option B: 3 lessons per week over a period of 3 months (39 lessons in total), includes course book	£550	€825
Skype Option C: Brush up your English – 10 lessons in 2 days over the weekend	£150	€225
Skype Option D: Conversation class, flexible 1hour sessions. Get your first 30min free – no obligation!	£15 per hour	€22.50



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### Other options

Additional options	
Opt out of accommodation in a family and find your own B&B.	Ask us for prices. Prices depend on season and availability.
Local trips: Dover Castle, Canterbury, St Peter's Village tour, local museums (e.g. Charles Dickens, Battle of Britain Memorial Museum, Turner Contemporary Art)	Depending on entrance fee. For an additional £100 / €150 you can choose 3 of these activities. This includes journey (car / bus / train) and ticket.
Trip to London for sightseeing, shopping and / or museums	Train fare approx. £40, London travel ticket up to £16 depending on which sights are to be visited.
Have your whole trip booked by us or book your own flight	Contact us for price.
Pick up from the airport or station	As a guide Gatwick £90 / €135 each way, Heathrow £110 / €165 each way, Stansted £110 / €165 each way, Luton £120 / €180 each way, Manston £10 / €15 each way, Dover ferry £25 / €37.50 each way, Broadstairs train station £5 / €7.50 each way.



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## Proofreading

Options – Proofreading	Price (UK £)	Price (Euro)
Proofreading of text up to 1000 words	£11	€16.50
Proofreading of text of more than 1000 words	Add £9 for every additional 1000 words.	€13.50

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