

TIME TEAM'S Dig Village DOZEN



A quick hands-on guide to discovering
the local history and archaeology of your community...
from the comfort of your own home!

We hope you are keeping well and staying safe in these challenging times.

Time Team's Dig Village encourages local communities to get together and explore the Great Outdoors. Unfortunately, we're simply unable to enjoy that luxury at the moment. That said, we can still connect online and carry out some fascinating local history research from the comfort of our own homes.

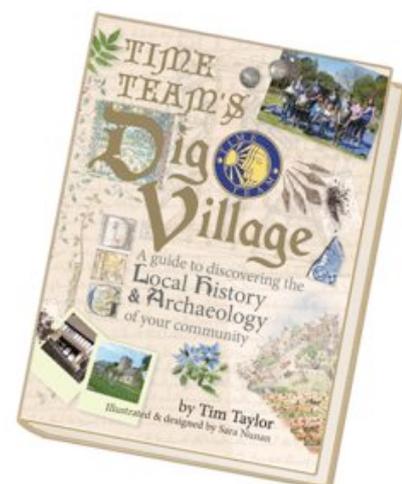
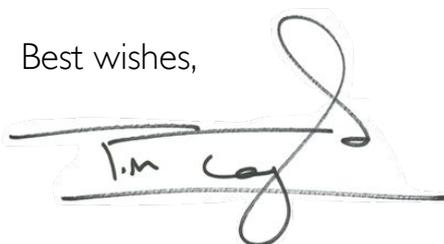
To help take our minds off global events, we've set ourselves a challenge of seeing just how much we can find out about a village or small town solely from the resources available online. You might be surprised at just how much you can discover with your *Dig Village* hat on!

We've identified 12 key resources at your fingertips. Some of these you'll probably be very familiar with already. However, as always, it's knowing how to interpret those sources that will help you on your way to making some amazing discoveries.

We've put it to the test using the village of St Keverne in Cornwall as an example. We hope this inspires you to make some discoveries of your own. Keep reading for all the details.

So, are you ready to take the **Dig Village Dozen** challenge? What will you find out about your village?

Best wishes,



READ

Check out our demonstration on the following page, as Tim Taylor uses online resources to research the local history of St Keverne in Cornwall.



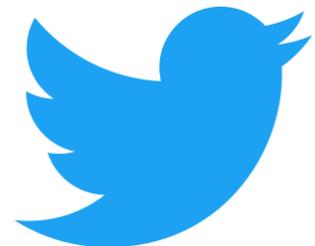
RESEARCH

Take the **Dig Village DOZEN** challenge online, from the comfort of your own home.



SHARE

Let us know what you've discovered about the local history of your community by sharing your findings with us on Twitter: @thetimeteam



Note: Availability of sources may vary from region to region and some services described may require payment or a subscription in order to unlock particular features. However, you might be surprised at how much can be discovered from the open access content available online.

Dig Village DOZEN

12 key resources to explore from the comfort of your own home.

1 Wikipedia

It's the obvious one, of course, but Wikipedia is a fantastic resource to provide an overview of your village's history and archaeology. Accuracy and comprehensiveness varies greatly record by record, but as a starting point for further research it's hard to beat. Wikipedia also provides map co-ordinates.

www.wikipedia.org



2 Google Earth Pro

Satellite imagery is invaluable in identifying features in the landscape that are not always visible at ground level, such as crop marks, signs of earthworks, ridges and furrows and outlines of buildings. Google Earth has many known historic sites already labelled on the map.

https://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/



3 Ordnance Survey

Comparing OS maps from different periods can help you to understand how the landscape has developed over time.

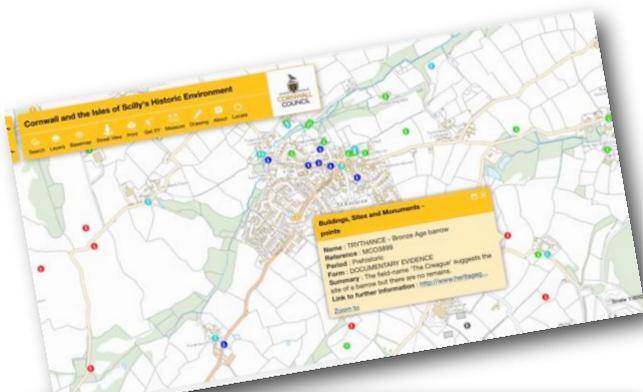
a. Explorer 1:25,000 / 2.5 inch to the mile. You can download a mobile version from Ordnance Survey.

b. Close-up scan of village. Look for place names and topographic features. Don't forget to add the map coordinates you found on Wikipedia.

c. Use an OS 6-inch map to analyse field shapes and boundaries (see Resource 12). Using these maps, draw your own simple plan of the village.

www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk





4 Historic Environment Record

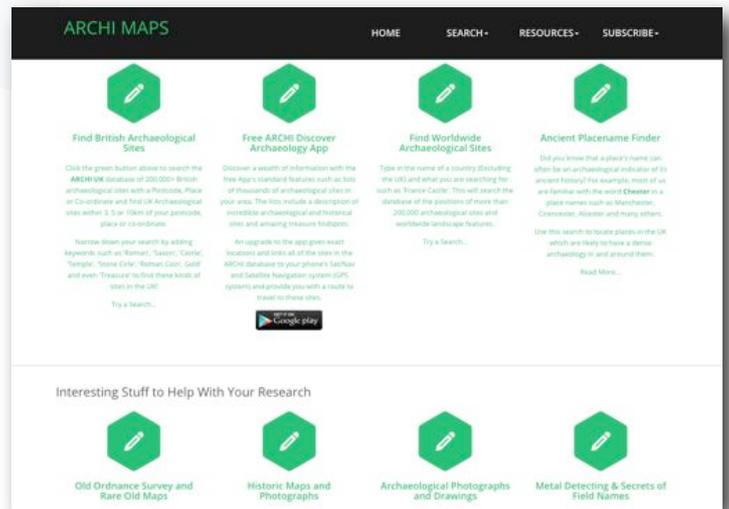
The HER's interactive online maps are great for locating Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The HER also contains existing excavation records. Cornwall Council's record for St Keverne shows, amongst other features, the potential site of a Bronze Age barrow on the outskirts of the village.

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap>
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.historicengland.org.uk

5 ARCHI UK

The ARCHI UK contains a database of over 200,000 archaeological sites across Britain. The site includes historic maps, photography, field names and study tips, among other resources.

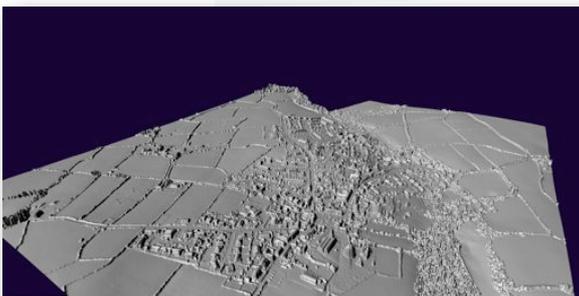
www.archiuk.com



6 LiDAR Scans

LiDAR (light detection and ranging) can be useful in identifying hidden features in the landscape and in interpreting the strategic advantages of establishing a settlement at the site. Features such as trees and buildings can be removed from the scan to reveal the underlying topography beneath.

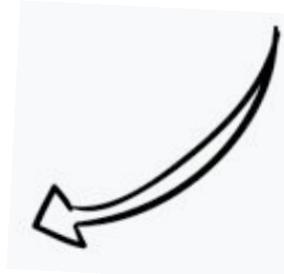
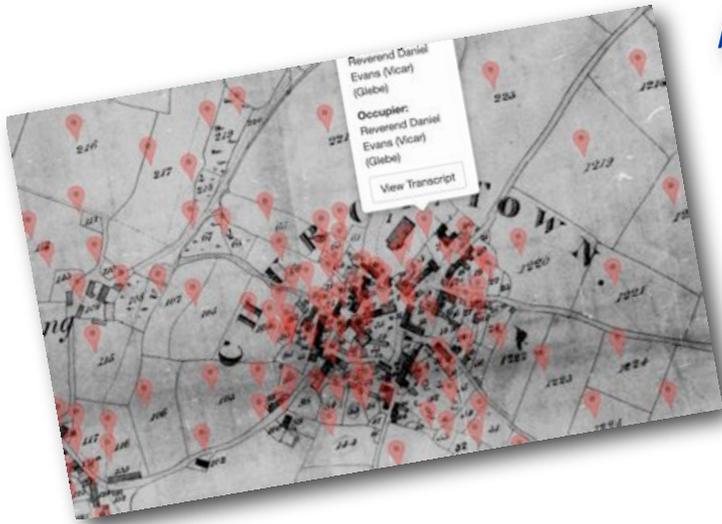
<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>



7 Tithe Map and Apportionment

The tithe map shows historic field divisions. Typically, the tithe map would be accompanied by an 'apportionment', giving details of field names and individual owners of the land. These details can prove vital in your research.

www.thegenealogist.co.uk



8 Local Church and Burial Records

You may be able to find digitised versions of local church and burial records online. Historically, these would have been kept in the local church, but are often most likely to be found in the county or local public records office. Search their online archives to see what is available.

30-Aug 1639	Margaret	widow					
20-Sep 1667	Ambrose					HODGE	
20-Feb 1681	Avisé					HODGE	
16-Nov 1696	elizabeth					HODGE	Affidavit Brought
15-Sep 1686	Nicholas					HODGE	
02-Aug 1690	Grace	dau of	John		Ch	HOKEN	who was murdered by baylifs
13-May 1636	Mary	dau of	Margaret			HOKEN	Affidavit Brought
16-Apr 1680	Margery					HOKKER	
30-Oct 1613	James					HOKKER	Affidavit Brought
28-Mar 1598	Robert	son of	James			HORSFORD	Ch
27-Jan 1667	An	ux of	John			HORSFORD	
23-Feb 1675	John					HOSFORD	
16-May 1644	John	son of	John			HOSKIN	
03-May 1654	Grace	ux of	John			HOSKEN	
14-Sep 1684	Grace	ux of	John			HOSKEN	Affidavit Brought
05-Sep 1687	Anne	dau of	Nicholas		Ch	HOSKEN	Affidavit Brought
07-Jun 1692	William				Ch	HOSKEN	
12-Jun 1692	Susan	widow	William		Ch	HOSKEN	Affidavit Brought
16-Jun 1697	Mary	dau of	nicholas			HOSKEN	



9 BALH and Local History Societies

The BALH is the British Association For Local History and a great place to start when researching the local history of your area. You might also meet like-minded individuals to share your own research with.

www.balh.org.uk

Sometime between 500 and 600 A.D., a man came to St. Keverne, who eventually gave his name to the place. XIERAN or KEV RAN came from Cape Clear in the district of Kerry, Ireland, and was probably the first Christian to live in this parish.

On the site of our Parish Church, he built himself a hut to live in and another close by to serve as a Church, at the entrance of which he would have placed a wooden Cross.

It is not known whether he died here, but if he did, he would have been buried near his two huts, later when other Christians died, they would have been buried near him. Thus the Church and Churchyard had begun in St. Keverne.

The more permanent building which followed survived the Saxon invasion, it is mentioned in Saxon Charters in 911 A.D., and there is no doubt it was collegiate, a centre of religious learning and education. The church and lands were seized by Robert, Earl of Mortain soon after the Norman Conquest, and it was then that the collegiate character of the Church was lost, and it became the Parish Church of the largest parochial area in West Cornwall. (10,158 acres).

St. Keverne is mentioned in Domesday Book (1085) as LANACHEBRANN, i.e. the Church of St. Kebran, and reads 'The Canons have one Manor called LANACHEBRANN, which the same Saint held P.R.R. (Time of Edward) there in are eleven acres of land. Seven teams can plough this. The Canons have eight beasts, thirty sheep and twenty acres of pastures. Worth five shillings, when Court received it worth forty shillings.'

Norman architecture can still be seen in the north-west corner of the Church, but most of the present building is of 15th century origin.

King John founded the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu in 1204, his son Richard Earl of Cornwall, presented the Manor of Lanachebrann with the Church of St. Acheveran to the Abbot of Beaulieu in 1235. Thus from that date until the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1538, the Abbots of Beaulieu were Patrons of St. Keverne.

During that time, the church was rebuilt and the building assumed its present size and perpendicular style. The tower was built in 1450, and struck by lightning in 1779, when the spire was rebuilt.

St Keverne Local History Society

Archaeology Canon Diggins Downloads Family & Records General Interest Shipwrecks Miscellaneous

The History of St Keverne Church
by Frank Curnow

