

# Canterbury World Heritage Site

## Management Plan

April 2002



Canterbury World Heritage Site  
Management Plan Coordinating Committee



## Foreword

*By the Rt Hon Tessa Jowell MP, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport*



I am delighted to present this Management Plan for the Canterbury World Heritage Site.

Canterbury is well known throughout the world for its significant contribution to the development of Christianity in this country from the 7th century. Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church are a tangible reminder of the work undertaken by Augustine and his successors over the centuries. UNESCO World Heritage Committee recognised this in 1988 when the Site, part of the third tranche of UK nominations for World Heritage status, was added to the World Heritage Site List as a Site of outstanding universal value.

The Government is accountable to UNESCO and the wider international community for the future conservation and presentation of this important site. It is a responsibility we take seriously. This Management Plan, which has been developed in close consultation with the organisations responsible for the day to day care of the Site, and also with the local community and others with a special interest in it, is designed to ensure that the conservation and management of Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church is undertaken in a sensitive and appropriate manner. The Plan highlights the key issues affecting the site both now and in the future, and outlines how these will be tackled.

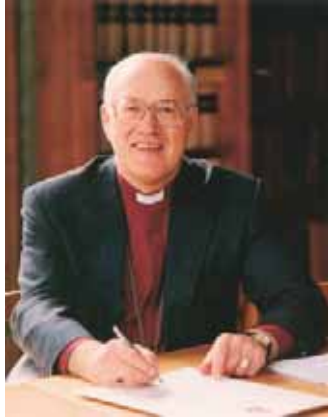
I am extremely grateful to all those bodies and individuals who have worked so hard to produce this Plan, in particular English Heritage, ICOMOS-UK, and David Earlam and the other members of the Management Plan Coordinating Committee. I feel sure that this document will prove to be an invaluable management tool to all those involved in the on-going presentation and conservation of this very special place.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tessa Jowell".

*Rt Hon Tessa Jowell MP*

# Introduction

*By The Most Reverend and Right Honourable George Carey, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*



Canterbury is unique in that the three parts of its World Heritage Site, the Cathedral and its Precincts, St Augustine's Abbey and the Church of St Martin, make up the only solely religious Site in England.

The importance of the Site cannot be underestimated in terms of both the secular and religious history of our nation. St Augustine's mission which arrived in 597 not only reintroduced Christianity to a largely pagan people but also provided the inspiration for many of the sacred and secular institutions still in use today. St Martin's Church was already being used as a place of worship by the Queen and her Chaplain, and the Cathedral of Christ Church and the Abbey of St Peter and St Paul, the one inside and the other outside the city walls, were the bases from which the Gospel message was spread to other parts of the country.

The building of the Cathedral and the Abbey were acts of faith and, in spite of the ravages of fire and vandalism throughout the ages, what is there today is a constant reminder of the skills of Man inspired by the hand of God. The Accord of Winchester (a document which survives in the Cathedral Archives) established the pre-eminence of Canterbury in the ecclesiastical hierarchy.

All this reinforces the importance of having a properly coordinated and resourced Management Plan to care for and preserve these historic sites. I congratulate those who have produced it and commend its continued development and use in the future.

*The Most Reverend and Right Honourable George Carey*

## Message

*From The Lord Mayor of Canterbury, Councillor Fred Whitmore*



The City Council is proud of the inscription of the Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church as a World Heritage Site. These sites are milestones in the religious history of England. The international recognition of the value of Canterbury also brings with it considerable responsibilities.

The three monuments are located in the City of Canterbury, the Cathedral being at the heart of the city, the two other monuments being located in an ancient extra-mural suburb. The City Council is concerned with the management, promotion and interpretation of the three sites. Particular objectives are improving the links and connections between the sites, and preserving and enhancing the 'buffer zone' and setting of the Site. The Canterbury District Local Plan includes policies to ensure that the setting of the World Heritage Site is protected and enhanced.

The City Council fully supports the objectives and aspirations of the World Heritage Site Management Plan. The Management Plan provides a focus for all the parties involved, to ensure that the Canterbury World Heritage Site is preserved and cared for to the highest standard.

*Councillor Fred Whitmore*

# Canterbury World Heritage Site Management Plan

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## Preface

### Canterbury World Heritage Site

Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church were inscribed as a Cultural Site on the World Heritage List in 1988.

World Heritage Sites are places or buildings of outstanding cultural or natural value, which deserve protection for the benefit of mankind. To date, 721 sites in 124 countries worldwide have been inscribed on the List. In the United Kingdom there are currently 21 World Heritage Sites, of which 18 are Cultural Sites and 3 are Natural Sites. Canterbury ranks alongside some of the most famous heritage sites in the world, including Stonehenge, the Pyramids in Egypt and the Great Wall of China.

A Management Plan is now a pre-requisite of Inscription. This Plan has been prepared under the direction of a Coordinating Committee representing the various owners and managers of the Site: the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; the Rector and Wardens of St Martin's Church; the King's School, Canterbury; Canterbury Christ Church University College; English Heritage and Canterbury City Council. They have been joined by observers from the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS-UK), the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and the Canterbury Commemoration Society.

The Management Plan represents a statement of commitment to the World Heritage Site by these bodies and will provide a framework for their activities and the actions of others, within the Site and its immediate surroundings. The Plan will be monitored and periodically reviewed by the Coordinating Committee.

### Acknowledgements

The Management Plan is the result of co-operation and discussion by the representatives of the various organisations who made up the Coordinating Committee. Each has also contributed to the preparation and production of the Plan, financially or in kind. Particular thanks are due to Dr Philip Whitbourn, Secretary of ICOMOS-UK who encouraged the Committee to undertake the task, and to his successor as Chairman, Lt Col David Earlam.

The Plan has been prepared and edited by Mr Mansell Jagger, Project Manager for the Coordinating Committee. The Select Bibliography was prepared by Mrs Margaret Sparks who also kindly scrutinized the section on History, Architecture and Archaeology.

The plans, photographs and other illustrations have been kindly provided by the City Council, the Dean and Chapter, the King's School, St Martin's Church, English Heritage, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the Canterbury Commemoration Society, Philip Whitbourn and Mansell Jagger. We are particularly grateful to the British Library for permission to reproduce the illustration on page 11.

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## The Objectives of the Management Plan

The Management Plan is intended to help ensure the conservation of the cultural heritage assets (archaeology, historic buildings, townscapes and landscapes) of the World Heritage Site. Conservation encompasses the interpretation and promotion of the cultural assets, preservation of the outstanding buildings and sites, and enhancement of the character and appearance of the area.

The Management Plan represents a consensual view of the Coordinating Committee. It is not intended to be prescriptive or binding on the member bodies, but relies on them to work in partnership to achieve its objectives. It imposes no additional controls on those living or working in the World Heritage Site but rather provides guidance for activities that may have an impact on the Site. It is intended to complement the Canterbury District Local Plan.

The Management Plan has five main objectives:

- To define the significance and values of the Canterbury World Heritage Site
- To review the effectiveness of current measures that are designed to protect and enhance the World Heritage Site's special status and significance
- To set down guidelines for the management of the World Heritage Site and the buildings and land within it, so that their essential character is preserved
- To increase public awareness of and interest in the World Heritage Site and promote its educational and cultural value
- To establish a programme of works and projects that will enhance the World Heritage Site and improve the enjoyment of the Site for all who live, work or spend leisure time in the area

### *Part One*

Deals with the location and cultural significance of the Site. It describes its history, archaeology, architecture and educational traditions and outlines the wider Canterbury context. Finally, it defines the significance and values of the World Heritage Site.

### *Part Two*

Sets out the key management issues for the Site and makes a number of recommendations for its future management.

### *Part Three*

Sets out objectives and principles for the overall management of the Site and a number of proposed actions for the protection, conservation and improvement of the Site and its surroundings.









## Part 1

### Location, description and significance of the site

## 1.1 Location and Boundaries

Canterbury is located within the County of Kent in the South-East of England (United Kingdom) and lies within the administrative boundary of Canterbury City Council. The World Heritage Site includes Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church.

The geographical coordinates are as follows:

Canterbury Cathedral	TR 1457
St Augustine's Abbey	TR 154577
St Martin's Church	TR 159578

The World Heritage Site encompasses three separate sites (Plan 1):

### *Canterbury Cathedral:*

The Cathedral and Precincts occupy the northeast quarter of the ancient walled city. The site is bounded by the city walls, Burgate, Sun Street and Palace Street and thus includes the totality of the mediaeval precincts.

### *St Augustine's Abbey:*

The site is bounded by Longport, Monastery Street and North Holmes Road and encompasses the mediaeval precincts of the Abbey, with the exception of a triangular piece of land to the east occupied by HM Prison and the former Sessions House (County Court).

### *St Martin's Church:*

The boundary of the World Heritage Site is that of the churchyard.



Canterbury World Heritage Site

Aerial photography by ukperspectives.com

## 1.2 History, Architecture and Archaeology

### *The Foundation*

- 1.2.1 Sometime over the turn of the year AD 596/7 Pope Gregory the Great ordered that a mission be undertaken to convert the Anglo-Saxons of England to Christianity. This would re-establish the Faith in a land from which it had faded with the demise of the Roman Empire. The monk Augustine, with forty companions, was given the task and eventually the party arrived on the coast of Kent in 597.

By permission of the British Library: MS Marley 2908 Pope



*Pope Gregory sending St Augustine to England to convert the people to Christianity. From a mid-eleventh century German missal.*

- 1.2.2 The Kingdom of Kent, with its royal capital at Canterbury, was to prove a particularly suitable bridgehead for the mission. The pagan King Ethelbert had, some ten to fifteen years earlier, married the Christian Frankish princess Bertha, daughter of Charibert, King of Paris. With her entourage came her chaplain, Bishop Liudhard. An ancient Roman building, standing on a hill outside the town, was given them for their use and dedicated to St Martin of Tours. For a decade or more, therefore, before Augustine, there had been a Christian presence at Canterbury, which must have given Pope Gregory confidence in sending Augustine to Kent.
- 1.2.3 Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, tells us about the coming of Augustine and his monks:
- “On the east side of the city (Canterbury) stood an old church, built in honour of Saint Martin during the Roman occupation of Britain, where the Christian queen went to pray. Here they first assembled to sing the psalms, to pray, to say Mass, to preach, and to baptize, until the king’s own conversion to the Faith enabled them to preach openly, and to build and restore churches everywhere.”*
- 1.2.4 Tradition has it that Ethelbert was baptized by Augustine on Whitsunday 597 and, according to a Papal letter of 598, over 10,000 baptisms took place on Christmas Day 597.



- 1.2.5 Ethelbert provided Augustine and his companions with a house inside the old Roman town walls and gave them an old Roman building nearby to establish their new church. In 602 Augustine dedicated it to 'Christ, the Holy Saviour' (Christ Church). The remains of that church lie below the present Cathedral, which has been the Episcopal See and the seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury ever since. It is likely that Ethelbert's royal hall was near the Cathedral church and today's Cathedral Precincts probably started to take shape at this time.
- 1.2.6 In 601 Pope Gregory sent reinforcements to expand the mission and, in 604, Augustine consecrated Justus to be Bishop of Rochester and Mellitus to be Bishop of London. St Andrew's church was built as the cathedral of Rochester and St Paul's as the cathedral of London.
- 1.2.7 Ethelbert also granted Augustine land outside the town walls to establish a monastery. Here was founded the Abbey of St Peter and St Paul, which we now know as St Augustine's Abbey. Laurentius, Augustine's successor, consecrated the new Abbey church in 613. Unlike the cathedral, this was a monastic community, following the rule of St Benedict, intended to balance the active and outgoing life of Christ Church with the monastic emphasis on prayer and reflection. The Abbey church was also clearly intended as the royal and episcopal mausoleum; not only were Augustine and his immediate successors interred here, but also Ethelbert and Bertha and many of the Kentish kings and their families, until the collapse of the independent Kentish kingdom in the 760s.

### *St Martin's Church*

- 1.2.8 The identification of St Martin's Church by Bede as the place where Queen Bertha and her bishop practised their Christian religion led to nineteenth century antiquarian interest in the church, and a number of theories as to the date and phasing of parts of the structure.

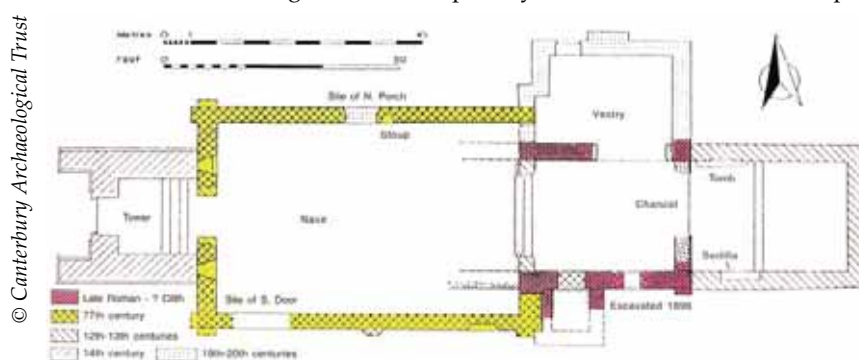


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*St Martin's Church: chancel and nave (South side)*

- 1.2.9 The Rev Charles Routledge carried out the first archaeological investigation in 1896. Although later vaults and burials had destroyed much early fabric, excavations demonstrated that the early church was of two phases of construction, and that the square headed doorway was the earliest entrance.

- 1.2.10 The structural sequence of the building is now well understood, although there is still debate as to the precise date and nature of the earliest structure on the site. Present views suggest that it may be a late Roman or post-Roman structure, which became part of the estate of the Saxon kings and was adapted by Bertha for Christian worship.



*St Martin's Church: plan*

- 1.2.11 Excavations in the vicinity of the church have demonstrated that there are no Roman burials in the immediate area, although the chance find in 1844 of two late sixth century continental coin necklaces, including a gold pendant with the name LEUDARDUS EPS (Bishop Liudhard), may be indicative of Saxon burials in the area.
- 1.2.12 The church shows several periods of construction but the first two are the most important. The first building comprised the western half of the present chancel, together with an area of about the same size beneath the present nave. The chancel is constructed of Roman bricks (some re-used) bonded together with a hard pink-coloured mortar. In the south wall is a doorway with a stone lintel, which originally led to a small chapel or *porticus*. It is believed that this is the building that was converted or rebuilt for Queen Bertha.



*St Martin's Church: a tentative reconstruction of Bertha's Chapel*

- 1.2.13 In the second phase, the western half of the original church was replaced by the present nave. The building technique is different from the first phase, being of blocks of stone with occasional brick courses. The mortar is again pink and the stone comes from the region north and northeast of Paris. There are smaller buttresses at the corners of the nave and in the middle of the sidewalls. There are two original windows, high up in the west wall, now blocked. The Roman character of the masonry suggests a date no later than the 7<sup>th</sup> century.



*St Martin's Church: as it might have been in the 7th century*

- 1.2.14 The church survived the Viking raids of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries and seems to have grown in importance; by 1035 there was a body of clergy with a suffragan bishop or 'chorepiscopus'.
- 1.2.15 The east end of the chancel is probably 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century and the tower 14<sup>th</sup> century. There is a fine Norman font, made of Caen stone blocks, decorated with arcading of intersecting arches and two rows of interlocking circles, decorated with pellets. It has been suggested that this was originally the wellhead or cistern beside Prior Wibert's water tower at the Christ Church Priory.



photo: St Martin's Church

St Martin's Church: the Norman font

- 1.2.16 The church has a fine timber lychgate of 1844 and a two-level graveyard, with views over St Augustine's to the Cathedral's Bell Harry Tower. Among the prominent citizens buried in the churchyard are Deans Alford and Payne Smith and Canterbury's most famous painter, Thomas Sidney Cooper and his pupil Mary Tourtel, creator of Rupert Bear.

### Canterbury Cathedral

- 1.2.17 Nothing now stands above ground of the church that Augustine built or of the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral that followed it. Sacked by the Danes in 1011, the ancient Cathedral was finally ravaged beyond repair by the disastrous fire that swept across the city in 1067.

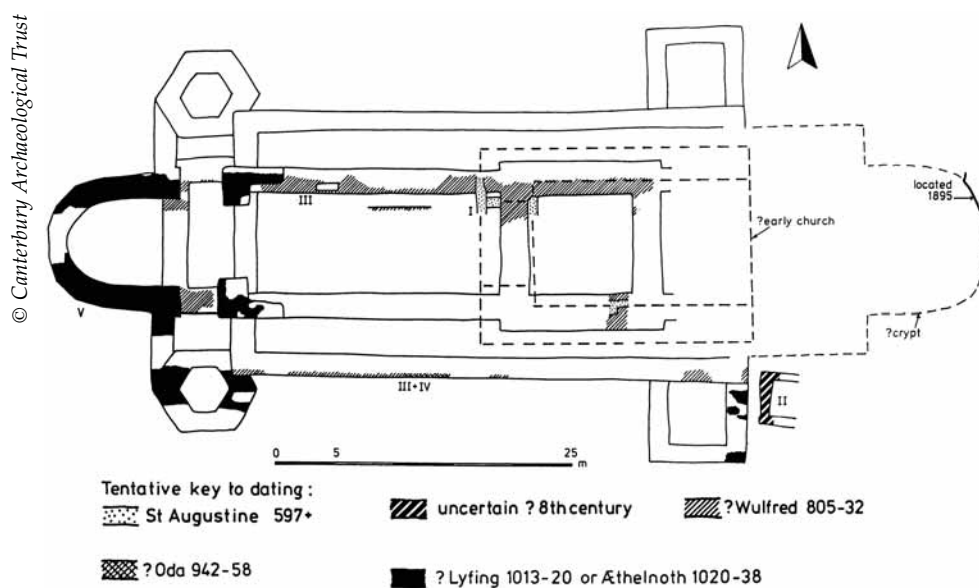


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Canterbury Cathedral: view from South-East



- 1.2.18 Some of the early history has been revealed by excavation. For example, investigations in the vicinity of St Gabriel's Chapel uncovered a 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman road and a 3<sup>rd</sup> century building of three rooms with tessellated floors, which may have been a pagan temple.
- 1.2.19 However, the most important discoveries were of the Anglo-Saxon church, when excavations were carried out under the Cathedral Nave in 1993 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (see illustration page 60). The archaeologists have been able to show that the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral contained at least four main phases of construction and that, in its final form, it was the longest cathedral of its date yet found.
- 1.2.20 The first building was a two-cell structure on an east-west alignment constructed from re-used Roman brick: this may well have been part of Augustine's church, started in 597. We know that Augustine was given an old building for his church, but the excavations in 1993 suggest that he actually built anew. The foundations cut into dark earth containing pottery of c. 450-550, which in turn sealed a Roman street lined with buildings. With its western *narthex* and northern *porticus*, the building closely resembled the early churches at St Augustine's Abbey.
- 1.2.21 The second phase consisted of a partly subterranean masonry structure southwest of the earlier building, which may have been the remains of a mausoleum.
- 1.2.22 A major rebuilding programme took place under Archbishop Wulfred (805-32), probably inspired by buildings of the early Carolingian period on the Continent. Archaeological evidence suggests that a new cathedral on a substantial scale replaced Augustine's church and that a dormitory and refectory were built for the communal life of the canons. Documents record that Archbishop Oda (942-58) renewed and heightened the nave. In the 980s the early crypt was altered to accept the shrine of St Dunstan.
- 1.2.23 Finally, in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, two western towers and a deep western apse were added, very similar to contemporary work at Trier in Germany.



Ground plan of the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral

- 1.2.24 After the great fire of 1067, the first Norman archbishop, Lanfranc, set about rebuilding in the Romanesque style on a grand scale. The new Cathedral was dedicated probably in October 1077. The Cathedral became a monastic foundation with a prior and monks. As well as the new cathedral church, Lanfranc built a range of priory buildings, including the Great Cloister, Refectory, Dormitory and Infirmary. Designed for one hundred and fifty monks, Christ Church was the largest monastery in the country and, under Lanfranc's direction, greatly developed its traditions of worship and learning.
- 1.2.25 Most of the Norman work now remaining in the Cathedral, however, belongs to Lanfranc's successor Anselm. His work survives in the shell of the Quire, dedicated in 1130, the eastern transepts and the tremendous Crypt, biggest of its period in England and enriched with carved and decorated capitals and columns that show the influence of Italy, Byzantium and the Muslim East.





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*The Crypt*

- 1.2.26 Fire again took its toll in 1174 when the Quire was gutted. The interior was rebuilt in 1175-78 under the brilliant French mason, William of Sens. After William's death following a fall from faulty scaffolding in 1179, his work was carried on by William the Englishman, who rounded off the Quire and constructed the great Trinity Chapel, to house the Shrine of St Thomas Becket, and the circular Corona at the eastern end. The Canterbury Quire ranks among the foremost statements of Early Gothic architecture.



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*The Quire and Trinity Chapel*

- 1.2.27 The rebuilding of Lanfranc's nave and transepts was begun in 1378 under Archbishop Sudbury and continued under Prior Chillenden. The master mason is thought to have been Henry Yevele. The new nave in Perpendicular Gothic was completed in 1405 and the south transept in 1428. Although the north transept was not completed until the 1470s, all the work is to a consistent and impressive design.

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*The Nave looking West*

- 1.2.28 The southwest tower was built in 1424-59, Thomas Mapilton being the master mason. Lanfranc's northwest tower lasted until the 1830s, when George Austin, the Cathedral Surveyor built a matching replica of the southwest tower. One of the last pieces of building before the Reformation was the construction of the great 'Bell Harry Tower' by John Wastell c1490-1503.
- 1.2.29 Among the great treasures of the Cathedral, the mediaeval stained glass ranks very highly, much of it dating from the late 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Of particular note is the matchless sequence of windows commemorating St Thomas's miracles and episodes from his life. Eight of the original twelve survive, and all are vivid in their range of colours and their lively and spirited composition.

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*Miracle window*

- 1.2.30 The Cathedral also houses a splendid series of mediaeval and later monuments. Foremost amongst them are the sumptuous tomb of Archbishop Henry Chichele, founder of All Souls College, Oxford, who died in 1443; the monument to King Henry IV and his second wife, Joan of Navarre, the two of them portrayed in superb alabaster carving; and the stately of all, the tomb of Edward the Black Prince (died 1376), complete with replicas of the surcoat, helmet, gauntlets and other accoutrements of the Prince himself (the originals are close by).



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*Edward, The Black Prince's effigy*

- 1.2.31 Profound changes took place during the Reformation. At Christ Church monastic life came to an end. The great shrine of St Thomas Becket, which had attracted centuries of pilgrims, was destroyed. The Cathedral was stripped of its treasures, which were carted away to King Henry's Treasury in London. The prior and monks were ejected and replaced with a Dean and Chapter, incorporated by royal charter in 1541, which remains the Foundation to this day. However, the direct line of archbishops remains unbroken, the present Archbishop, Dr George Carey, being the 103<sup>rd</sup> in direct line of succession from Augustine.

### *The Cathedral Precincts*

- 1.2.32 There are very few records of archaeological discoveries or observations before the 1970s. Since then there have been a number of excavations and watching briefs and recordings of standing buildings. However, because of the longevity of existing buildings and the relatively few opportunities for new development, our knowledge of the area in pre-Conquest times is limited.
- 1.2.33 Excavations on the site of the mediaeval Almonry Hall and Chapel (built 1314, demolished 1859) and in the vicinity of the Archbishop's Palace, have uncovered evidence of Roman roads. A sequence of burials from the late Roman period onwards was found on the site of the new International Study Centre and evidence of Roman occupation also came from the area of the North Hall in the Green Court.
- 1.2.34 The Almonry Hall and Chapel investigations yielded Saxon deposits including a late Saxon inhumation burial. In 1980 a late Saxon lane with evidence of industrial activity nearby was discovered on a site close to the Queningate.
- 1.2.35 The mediaeval Priory of Christ Church was a large and powerful monastery, and a considerable number of the monastic buildings survive, in part or whole, within The Precincts.
- 1.2.36 Lanfranc's original foundation survives in the remains of the Dormitory, designed to accommodate one hundred and fifty monks, together with parts of his Refectory.



- 1.2.37 Prior Wibert built the Norman Water Tower on the north side of the Cathedral during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, as part of a water supply that is still used today for horticultural purposes. The water supply is fed via the Conduit House in Military Road, the remains of which still exist. A twelfth-century map of the Cathedral Precincts shows the water supply and drainage system of the time, together with the Cathedral and monastic buildings in splendid detail. Also from the 12<sup>th</sup> century are the remains of the Cellarer's Hall, Treasury, and the Infirmary Hall, Chapel and Cloister.

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*Prior Wibert's Water Tower*

- 1.2.38 At the far end of the Green Court is the fine Court Gate, with pedestrian and carriage arches, and adjoining North Hall or *Aula Nova*, both built by Prior Wibert c1153 to serve lay visitors to the Precincts. The outside Norman staircase to the North Hall survives intact: there is nothing like it anywhere else. Also in the Green Court, on the north side, are the former Brewhouse and Bakehouse, dating originally from the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.



*Norman Staircase*

- 1.2.39 The undercroft of the Prior's Chapel dates from about 1260 and has a brick built library of 1664 above it. The Table Hall at the west end of the Infirmary Hall also dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, though remodelled by Prior Hathbrand in 1342-3.
- 1.2.40 The Archbishop's Palace (W D Caroe 1897-1901) incorporates vestiges of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Great Hall, probably built by Archbishop Langton (1214-28). The 14<sup>th</sup> century gateway to Palace Street was rebuilt by Archbishop Parker in the 1560s.
- 1.2.41 In 1304, Prior Eastry rebuilt and enlarged the Chapter House and, a century later, Prior Chillenden gave it the magnificent wagon-vaulted roof that we see today.
- 1.2.42 A considerable amount of rebuilding took place under Prior Chillenden. The splendid Perpendicular arches and lierne vaulting of the Great Cloister, begun in 1396, is the work of the master mason Stephen Lote, a pupil of Henry Yevele. Meister Omers (now a boarding house for the King's School) was built in 1444 as a lodging house for the Prior's guests.



© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

Great Cloister

- 1.2.43 Prior Chillenden was also responsible for the Archdeacon's House, which incorporates the upper parts of the Pentise Gatehouse with its superimposed rooms called Paradise and Heaven. A timber Pentise runs half way to the outer Court Gate, to protect pilgrims and guests from the weather.
- 1.2.44 There are several other buildings dating from the mediaeval period, including Prior Selling's Tower, the Dark Entry and the Deanery.
- 1.2.45 The Precincts are entered from the town by Christchurch Gate, constructed 1517-21, barely twenty years before the monastery was dissolved. The splendid timber doors date from the Restoration period and bear the arms of Archbishop Juxon (1660-3). The other main gate, now the entrance to the King's School, is the Mint Yard Gate (1865) in stone and flint with pedestrian and carriage entries. The earlier gate, in moulded brick dated 1545, still survives.



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Christchurch Gate

- 1.2.46 A number of buildings have been built since the Second World War. Of particular note are the Library of 1953, occupying one end of Lanfranc's Dormitory, and the Larder Gate Memorial Building, both by the architect J L Denman; the Wolfson Library of 1964-6 by H Anderson; the Great Hall of King's School, 1955-7 by Darcy Braddell; and Luxmoore, a King's School boarding house of 1979-80 by Maguire and Murray, who also designed Mitchinson's for day pupils in 1980-81. Finally there is the recently completed International Study Centre, by Sir William Whitfield and Partners.

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*International Study Centre*

- 1.2.47 Forming the outer sides of The Precincts are Burgate, Palace Street and Sun Street. Adjoining Christchurch Gate in Burgate are two 15<sup>th</sup> century buildings, modernized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a fine row of buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Burgate suffered heavily from wartime bombing. Burgate House, by J L Denman 1950-1, is one of the earliest and best post-war buildings in Canterbury, in carefully detailed neo-Georgian style with arcades.

photo: Mansell Jagger



*Burgate*

- 1.2.48 Palace Street and Sun Street both have fine rows of buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, though several are refrofts of earlier buildings.



*St Augustine's Abbey*

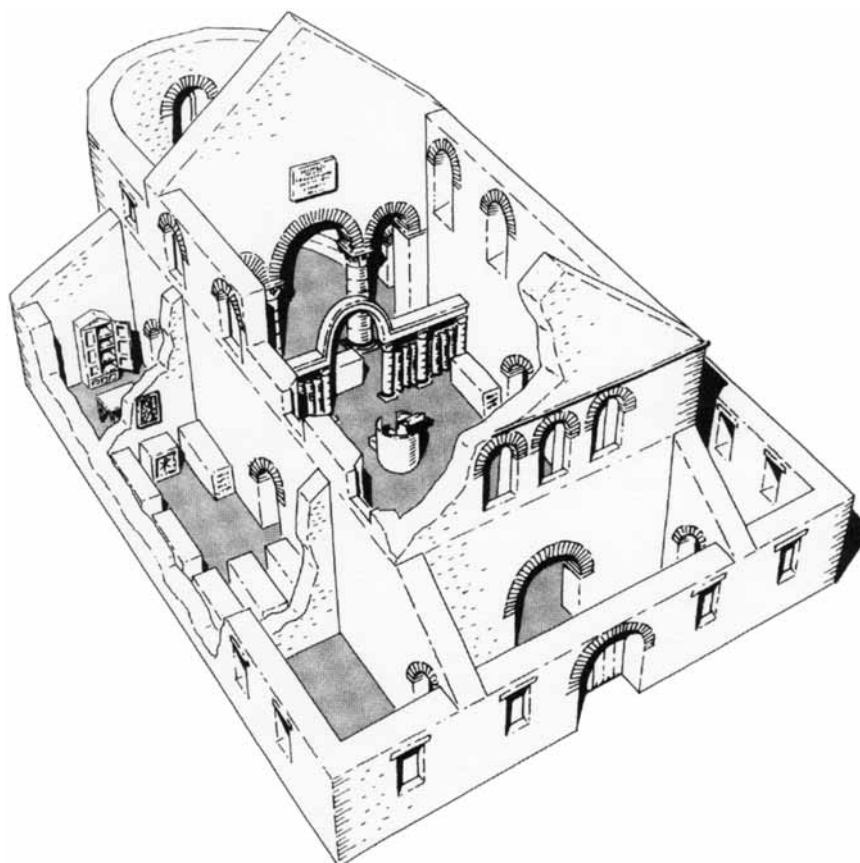
- 1.2.49 Since the first excavations in the 1840s, there have been over forty digs on the site of the Abbey. The earliest evidence comes from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, with a number of postholes and shallow linear features. From the Roman period have been discovered a water conduit, road surfaces and a number of cemeteries featuring both inhumation and cremation burials. In the outer court area there is evidence for industrial activity in the mid to late Saxon period which suggests that an artisans' settlement developed outside the original boundaries of the Saxon monastery. However the bulk of the archaeological evidence belongs to the development of the Saxon and mediaeval Abbey that gives the site its name.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*St Augustine's Abbey (with the Cathedral behind)*

- 1.2.50 Three separate churches were built at the Abbey. Augustine's first church, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul in 613, was quite small, about 12.5m by 8.5m, with a rectangular nave, apsidal east end, western *narthex* and a *porticus* on both north and south sides.



© English Heritage

*St Augustine's Abbey: reconstruction of the church of St Peter and St Paul in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Drawn by J. A. Bowen after R. Gem*



- 1.2.51 Immediately to the east, Ethelbert's successor, Eadbald, added a second church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Further east again was a church dedicated to St Pancras, which is the only Anglo-Saxon structure to survive above ground level.
- 1.2.52 St Pancras appears to be of at least two main phases of construction. The first church had a simple nave with a slightly narrower eastern apse or chancel. The nave had a small *porticus* on the south side (and perhaps north as well). Between the nave and chancel was a cross-wall, opened through an arcade. In the second phase the walls were substantially rebuilt on the same plan, but with the addition of a *porticus* on the north, south and west sides of the nave.

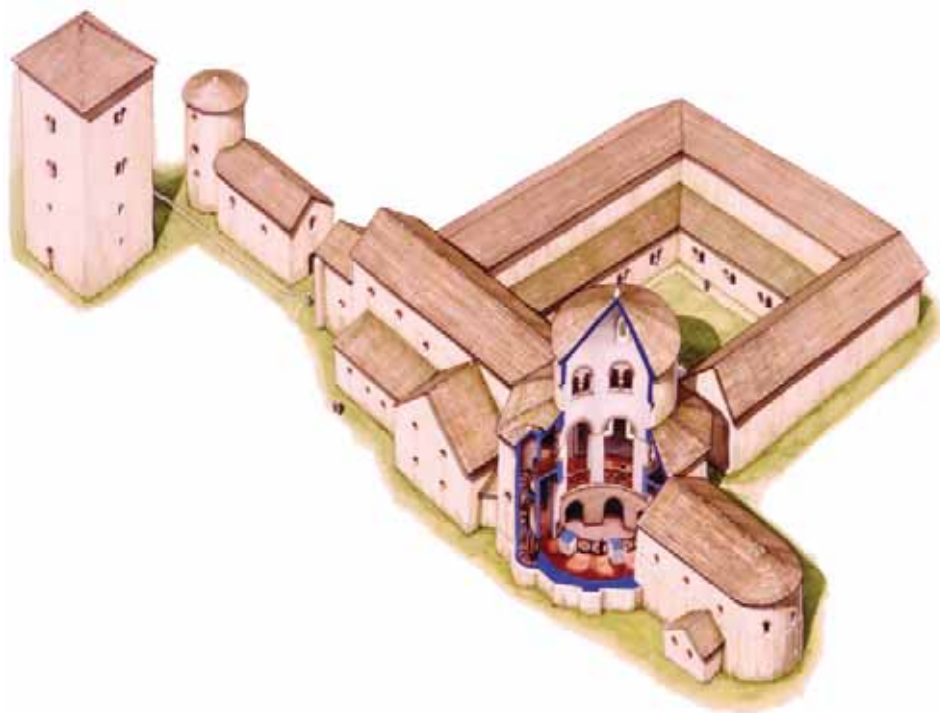
© English Heritage



The remains of the Chapel of St Pancras

- 1.2.53 The walling of both periods is of re-used Roman brick and comparable to that in the church of St Peter and St Paul. The limestone at the base of one of the columns of the chancel arcade comes from the Paris basin and the mouldings show the influence of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century continental developments. A date for the first phase is suggested from the second quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and the second phase towards the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.2.54 In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, Kent suffered heavily from Viking attacks. The Abbey was in a vulnerable position outside the city walls and with its treasures would have been an inevitable target for the pagan Vikings. However, the Abbey survived, though many other Kentish monasteries did not. In 978, in more settled times, Dunstan refounded the Abbey, probably extending the Church of St Peter and St Paul and adding the dedication to St Augustine. Successive abbots developed the library and *scriptorium*, which acquired a European reputation.
- 1.2.55 Returning in 1011 the Vikings sacked Canterbury, taking the archbishop Alphege and the abbot Elfmar prisoner. According to one source, the Cathedral was plundered and burnt and it is unlikely that St Augustine's escaped unscathed.

- 1.2.56 The Abbey's fortunes seem to have revived during Cnut's reign and were crowned when the body of St Mildred was translated from Minster-in-Thanel to St Augustine's, adding greatly to the Abbey's prestige. Abbot Wulfric began a major building programme, joining the Abbey church to St Mary's with a great Rotunda. Wulfric's death in 1059 left the project incomplete and after the Conquest the new Norman Abbot, Scolland, decided to start all over again.



© English Heritage

The late Anglo-Saxon Abbey church. (Drawing by Peter Urmston based on a drawing by Terry Ball)

- 1.2.57 The monk Goscelin says that Scolland "was offended by the standing work which had been clumsily extended, and by the constricted plan of the structure decreed [by Abbot Wulfric] ...he was also frightened by the danger that the old monastery, consumed by long decay, might collapse."



© English Heritage

Abbot Wulfric's Rotunda

- 1.2.58 After discussions with Pope Alexander III in 1071, Scolland started work on his new great Romanesque church, which was not finished until about 1110. The Anglo-Saxon church was destroyed in the process and in 1091 the bodies of the early archbishops were moved from the north side of the old church to the eastern part of the new one. New monastic buildings were constructed round a cloister (chapter house, dorter, reredorter, frater, cellarium), whilst to the east was the infirmary with hall and chapel. Unlike the Cathedral, the main structure of Abbot Scolland's foundation remained largely intact until the Dissolution.

- 1.2.59 From the writings of Goscelin, we are uniquely well informed at St Augustine's Abbey not only about the circumstances and chronology of the construction project, but also about the personnel involved and about the procurement of materials. We know that the master mason was one Blitherus (which suggests that he was of continental origin); Goscelin describes him as *"the most eminent master of the craftsmen, the remarkable inaugurator of the church"*. He may have also worked at the Cathedral.

© English Heritage



*The Norman Abbey Church. (Reconstruction drawing by Peter Urmston)*

- 1.2.60 Stone was brought by sea from quarries near Caen in Normandy, from Marquise near Boulogne and from the Isle of Wight. The stone to be shipped was already prepared at the quarry according to whether it was to be used for plain walling or for columns, capitals, bases or other mouldings.

- 1.2.61 As Richard Gem says in *St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury*:

*"The great new church stood in the forefront of architectural developments in the Europe of its day. Its clearest links are with the workshop formed in Caen in the 1060s to construct William the Conqueror's Abbey of St Stephen, from which had derived the workshop for the rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral, begun in 1070 by Archbishop Lanfranc, formerly Abbot of Caen. Within England the new church of St Augustine became a highly influential model – possibly even the single most important model for the subsequent development of Anglo-Norman Romanesque architecture."*

- 1.2.62 From the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century there was a great period of reconstruction and expansion. The cloister, *lavatorium*, *frater* and kitchen were totally rebuilt; the *cellarium* in the west cloister range was replaced by a very grand new abbot's lodging and the range extended to provide a great hall. A new Great Gate, built by Abbot Fyndon, completed the Inner Great Court in 1309.

© English Heritage



*Fyndon Gate*



- 1.2.63 On the north side the monks took in more land to provide space for a new outer court with Cellarer's range, including a brewhouse and bakehouse and, in 1320, a walled vineyard.
- 1.2.64 More reconstruction took place in the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly after an earthquake in 1382 had cracked several buildings. The Cemetery Gate was built in 1390. Later, a large bell tower was added to the southwest end of the church and a new lady chapel east of the apse: these two additions lasted for less than fifty years.



© English Heritage

*A reconstruction of the Abbey c1500. (Drawing by Terry Ball)*

- 1.2.65 On 30<sup>th</sup> July 1538 the Abbey was surrendered to the king by the abbot John Essex and thirty monks. The tomb of St Augustine and other shrines were destroyed. Part of the site, including the abbot's lodging, was converted into the King's New Lodgings or 'the palace' and a new range of buildings constructed for the arrival in England of Anne of Cleves. Demolition of the Abbey church started in 1541 when King Henry needed stone for Calais and other fortifications and, later, stone was sold by the cartload to local people.
- 1.2.66 The new great house was let to a series of owners, one of whom, Sir Edward Wotton, from 1615 employed John Tradescant the elder to design a series of splendid gardens. After the death in 1659 of Sir Edward's wife Margaret (whose name is commemorated in Lady Wootton's Green), the New Lodgings were no longer used as a family house. An earthquake in 1692 caused the collapse of the north side of the old church's Ethelbert tower, probably destroying much of the house. By the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century many of the buildings were in ruins.



Collection Canterbury Museums ©

*A View of the Ruins of St Augustine's Abbey: Watercolour by Job Bulman (c1780)*

- 1.2.67 In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the estate was gradually sold off in small lots, including the sale of three acres on the south side for the construction of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and a further area for the building of the Prison and Sessions House. The building of the hospital is the first recorded occasion when archaeological finds were recovered from the former monastery, including quite a number of burials, some in a very good state of preservation with hair and fabrics still surviving.
- 1.2.68 By 1765 the Fyndon Gate had become a brewery and public house with the area behind being used as a bowling green and pleasure grounds. Later, with the growth of the temperance movement, there was outrage at the use of this religious site as a beer house, and pleas to the Dean and Chapter “to rescue this inheritance of their forefathers from the hands of the heathen desolator”, but it was not until the 1840s that a solution was found.
- 1.2.69 The site as it appears today is largely due to the action of Alexander James Beresford Hope, an early member of the Cambridge Camden Society and MP for Maidstone, who bought the site of the former royal palace in 1844 and was persuaded to re-establish the religious use and found a missionary college. Beresford Hope then sought to reunite the former monastic site under a single ownership and instigated a series of excavations to uncover the ruins.
- 1.2.70 William Butterfield was taken on as the architect for the new St Augustine’s College and devised a scheme that included the incorporation of existing buildings, such as the Refectory and the Fyndon and Cemetery Gates. Butterfield undertook the first archaeological excavation on the site in the undercroft of the Hall (some of the tiles in the new museum were found at that time).
- 1.2.71 Butterfield’s work was completed by 1848. Some of his new buildings are sited on mediaeval foundations, forming an irregular quadrangle. They are of flint with stone dressings. Of particular note is the Chapel, incorporating an Early English structure on a vaulted undercroft, and the Library, raised on the undercroft of the former abbot’s hall.

photo: Philip Whitbourn



St Augustine’s College: The Library

- 1.2.72 The College was run by a warden, who also raised money to fund the excavations through public subscription and donations from archaeological societies. In the late 1860s the Abbey kitchen, refectory and cloisters were excavated; archaeological plans were made before the area was turned back into a garden.
- 1.2.73 Attempts to acquire the site of the monastic church were finally realized in 1900, when it was bought by a group of trustees including W H St John Hope of the Society of Antiquaries and the Rev Charles Routledge. Excavations under the direction of Canon Routledge started with St Pancras Chapel, and gradually moved westward to include the Lady Chapel and the Norman crypt. Many of the lead inscription plates and the absolution cross came from these excavations, as did the burial of Abbot Dygon.
- 1.2.74 In 1914-15, Robert Potts, sub-warden and bursar at the College, discovered the first evidence for the Anglo- Saxon church, including Wulfric’s Rotunda and the graves of the early archbishops in *St Gregory’s Porticus*. Potts continued excavations throughout the 1920s with the assistance of C R Peers and A W Clapham. A ground plan showing the results of all the excavations was published in 1934.



- 1.2.75 Following discussions with the then Ministry of Public Buildings and Works, the ruins were taken into guardianship in 1938, to ensure the long-term future of the monument open to public view. There were further excavations to help display the ruins to the public. In 1955-7, Andrew Saunders re-excavated the west end of the nave and Frank Jenkins re-excavated St Pancras Chapel.
- 1.2.76 Following the move of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital to a new site in 1937, the Hospital was bought by the St Augustine's Trustees and leased to the City for a technical college, on the understanding that after the lease expired it would be excavated and turned into a public garden.
- 1.2.77 In 1971 the hospital buildings were demolished and excavations carried out by David Sherlock and Humphrey Woods to the south of the monastic church. The site then became a municipal garden and remained so until it was taken into the guardianship site and re-landscaped by English Heritage in 1997. The garden had included the mediaeval campanile (bell tower) mound, which can now be seen in proper relationship to the Abbey ruins for the first time since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*St Augustine's Abbey: view from the campanile mound*

- 1.2.78 In 1948 the Missionary College closed, though it was used for some years as a college for overseas clergy, and is now part of the King's School.
- 1.2.79 In 1963 the new Christ Church College was founded, on land that was originally the outer court of the Abbey. Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall & Partners designed the college buildings; the Chapel is a particularly striking building with four tall glazed gables. Since 1983, as the college has expanded, excavations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust have revealed several buildings of the mediaeval outer court, including the cellarer's building, an aisled barn and the long north range, of which the preserved ruins of the mediaeval brewhouse and bakehouse still stand.
- 1.2.80 Between the Abbey ruins and the College campus stands the new Harvey House, a boarding house for the King's School, designed by Clague of Canterbury. The monks' *Reredorter* is thought to lie in the vicinity, but no remains were found in the excavations.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*Harvey House and Christ Church College Chapel from the Abbey ruins*

- 1.2.81 The new Museum and Visitor Centre, designed by Van Heyningen and Haward, was opened in 1997. The main wall sits on the mediaeval precinct wall; by using raft foundations, the mediaeval layers remain intact below the building.

photo: Mansell Jagger



*Museum and Visitor Centre*

- 1.2.82 Immediately outside the World Heritage Site, but originally within the Abbey precincts, are the Old Sessions House and Prison (1808-10), in classical style by George Byfield. The Sessions House now has an elegant modern extension, designed for Christ Church University College by Pateman & Coupe.

© Canterbury Christ Church University College



*Sessions House*



## 1.3 The Educational Tradition

- 1.3.1 Education has played a central role in the World Heritage Site since Augustine arrived on his mission. Pope Gregory believed in education and provided Augustine with books, vestments and relics and much wise advice in letters. Augustine is thought to have set up a school to teach Latin and biblical studies for intending clergy, and a school for boys to learn reading. In the year 631 Bede mentions a Kentish school of this kind when help was needed to found a school in East Anglia.
- 1.3.2 In 669 Archbishop Theodore arrived in Canterbury and, with his companion Hadrian who became Abbot of St Peter and St Paul's Abbey, organised what we might call an 'Institute of Advanced Studies'. Notes taken by students at their lectures, recently recovered from a manuscript in Milan, show an astonishing breadth of learning. Theodore died in 690 and Hadrian in 709; their 'Institute' died with them but was remembered gratefully by former students.
- 1.3.3 Graduates of the Canterbury schools copied and decorated books and also wrote charters - legal documents to record grants of land - examples of which survive in the Cathedral Archives today. The schools flourished in the time of Archbishop Dunstan (959-980), famed as a scholar, teacher and collector of manuscripts. As well as skilled copyists, there were also schoolboys. A schoolbook of c1030 remains from the Abbey library, which has passages in Latin prose and poetry, with helpful English notes, and even a little Greek. Notes in later hands suggest that the book continued in use for the teaching of young monks.
- 1.3.4 Teaching was also important to Lanfranc who came as William the Conqueror's archbishop (1070-1089). He had studied and taught in Normandy where he had founded an 'Institute' for theological studies at the Abbey of Bec. At Canterbury he recruited Ernulph, a schoolmaster formerly from Bec, to teach classics to young monks. Eadmer, one of the monks who had been taught at Canterbury, wrote a biography of Anselm, Lanfranc's successor, and the lives of other Canterbury saints.
- 1.3.5 About 1085 Lanfranc founded St Gregory's church in Northgate. Two schools were to be kept in the precinct there, a reading or song school and a grammar school for boys from the city and the surrounding area. In the 1290s new smaller schools were set up in the Almonries at Christ Church and St Augustine's and these continued until the monasteries were dissolved.
- 1.3.6 With the rise of universities in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, some monks were sent to study, first of all in Paris, and later in Oxford where a house for Benedictine monk students was set up in 1298, on the site of what is now Worcester College. Later, the Prior and monks of Christ Church set up Canterbury College, near the site where Oxford Cathedral now stands. On return the Canterbury monks taught the novices and juniors, or made themselves useful as skilled administrators of monastic departments. Perhaps the most famous of those who studied at Canterbury College was William Selling who was Prior of Christ Church from 1472-1494 and was instrumental in starting the work to complete the building of Bell Harry Tower.
- 1.3.7 The dissolution of the two monasteries in 1538 and 1540 brought an end to the Almonry schools. Henry VIII's new cathedral foundation provided a new school in The Precincts, which is now the King's School. The first headmaster was John Twyne, formerly schoolmaster at St Augustine's.



King's School: Green Court

© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

- 1.3.8 The idea of education as part of the work of an almshouse or hospital continued. In 1562 Archbishop Parker set up a school for 20 boys when he made new regulations for St Thomas's Hospital at Eastbridge. In 1559 Sir John Boys endowed the new Jesus Hospital with a school for 20 boys, and when the Canterbury City officials took over the Poor Priests' Hospital in 1575 they founded a Bluecoat School for 16 boys. All of these schools lasted until the Endowed Schools Act of 1879.
- 1.3.9 In 1848 the new St Augustine's Missionary College was opened in the old great court of the Abbey, to train men for work in the English colonies. The Clergy Orphan Corporation founded its boys' school, St Edmund's, on St Thomas's Hill in 1855 and, across the road, the Methodist Kent College was established in 1887. The King's School was greatly expanded with new buildings in 1852 and 1865.
- 1.3.10 Within the city itself there was concern about the Bluecoat Boys in their crumbling old buildings in the Poor Priests' Hospital; new schools for boys and girls were built on the site of the Whitefriars in 1881, taking the name of Simon Langton, the Archdeacon who had been one of the benefactors of the Poor Priests' Hospital. At the same time, church primary schools were set up in most parishes in Canterbury including one in Broad Street, now the Diocesan and Payne Smith School.
- 1.3.11 Following the end of the Second World War, there was need for rebuilding and for more schools in Canterbury. The Simon Langton Schools in Whitefriars had been bombed and were rebuilt on new sites on the southern edge of the city. The Girls' Technical High School (now Barton Court Grammar School) was at Barton Court on land originally belonging to the Abbey, and the Boys' Technical High School, first housed in the former Kent and Canterbury Hospital on the St Augustine's site, had new premises in Spring Lane and is now the Chaucer Technology School. The Church of England founded the Archbishop's and St Stephen's Schools in 1957 and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark built St Anselm's School in south Canterbury in 1964.
- 1.3.12 St Augustine's Missionary College closed in 1948, but from 1952 to 1967 it was occupied by the Central College of the Anglican Communion as a base for study for clergy from overseas. The St Augustine's Trustees continue to support education throughout the Anglican Communion. The College buildings are now part of the King's School.

Collection Canterbury Museums ©



*A View of the Quadrangle, St Augustine's College: lithograph by Louis Laurent Razé (19<sup>th</sup> cent.)*

- 1.3.13 In 1963 a new Church of England teacher training college was opened in the former outer precinct of St Augustine's Abbey and has since expanded, first to be a College of Higher Education and now a University College. About the same time the possibility of a university for Kent was being discussed and a large area of agricultural land to the north of the city was bought for the establishment of the University of Kent at Canterbury.
- 1.3.14 The newest educational foundation is the International Study Centre in the Cathedral Precincts, which will provide an important new facility not only for Canterbury but also for the Anglican Community worldwide.

## 1.4 The Canterbury Context

- 1.4.1 The World Heritage Site sits within the ancient city of Canterbury. It is important to see it within its context, since its history is inextricably interwoven with the city and what happens in the city will affect the World Heritage Site and vice versa.
- 1.4.2 Continuous occupation in the Canterbury area began over 2000 years ago with the Belgae who established a tribal capital or *oppidum* on both sides of the River Stour.
- 1.4.3 Soon after the Claudian invasion of 43 AD, the Romans established Canterbury as a cantonal capital and regional administrative centre, later known as *Durovernum Cantiacorum*. By about 275 AD (and possibly earlier, judging from recent excavations) walls had been built and a grid of streets laid out. The road network linking Canterbury to Dover, Richborough, Reculver, Lympne and London was established and is essentially still in use today. Local industries developed, including flourmills, pottery and tile making, and gravel and chalk quarries. A port was established on the Stour at Fordwich.



© Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Roman Canterbury

- 1.4.4 The defences, which still form the base of the mediaeval city walls, comprised a masonry wall with an earthen rampart behind and a defensive ditch in front. Some of the Roman walling can still be seen and the Roman Queningate ('Queen Bertha's Gate') still survives, fossilized in the city wall.
- 1.4.5 In the process of reconstruction and redevelopment since the Second World War, archaeologists have been able to uncover extensive remains of this important Roman city, including remains of a large theatre, baths and streets. A fine mosaic pavement from a Roman town house of the 2nd/3rd century can be seen in the Roman Museum in Butchery Lane. The Dane John mound, later the site of the first Norman castle, appears to have originally been a Roman funerary mound, of the 1st or 2nd century AD, pre-dating the construction of the city walls.
- 1.4.6 Following the withdrawal of Roman administration, urban life appears to have collapsed and the ruins of the Roman town became home to a population of squatters. However, by the end of the 6th century, Canterbury had become the capital of the independent Anglo-Saxon Kings of Kent and was known as *Cant-wara-byrig* and, with the arrival of Augustine in 597 and the founding of the cathedral and abbey, Canterbury became the main centre of Christianity in England, a position it retains to this day.



© Canterbury Archaeological Trust

*Early Anglo-Saxon Canterbury*

- 1.4.7 Canterbury suffered under the two great waves of Viking attacks, between 835 and 855 and from 991 to 1012. In 1011 Thorkell's Danish army took the city after a twenty-day siege: the city was fired, its clergy and people killed, ransomed or enslaved and the archbishop, Alphege, taken as hostage and later murdered at Greenwich.
- 1.4.8 By the eve of the Norman Conquest, Canterbury was an established town with two major monastic foundations, several churches (St Martin's and St Mildred's the surviving examples), water mills and some suburban development.
- 1.4.9 When William the Conqueror arrived in 1066, he first constructed a timber motte and bailey castle, using the Dane John mound for his motte. About 1100 a new castle with a massive stone keep was built nearby.

photo: Canterbury City Council

*The Castle*

- 1.4.10 In 1084 Archbishop Lanfranc founded the first hospitals in England. St John's in Northgate and St Nicholas, Harbledown (originally a leper hospital), are both still in use today as almshouses. He also founded St Gregory's (at first a community of priests, later a priory) as a sister establishment to St John's, and the nunnery of St Sepulchre outside the city walls.

- 1.4.11 Following the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1170, huge numbers of pilgrims made the journey to Canterbury. A large number of inns, taverns and lodging houses were established to cater for the visiting pilgrims, as well as official places of hospitality like the monastic guesthouses, almonries and hospitals. The Eastbridge Hospital of St Thomas of Canterbury was built in about 1180 as a hostel for poor pilgrims. Also on the banks of the River Stour is the Poor Priests' Hospital, reconstructed in 1373, now the Canterbury Heritage Museum.

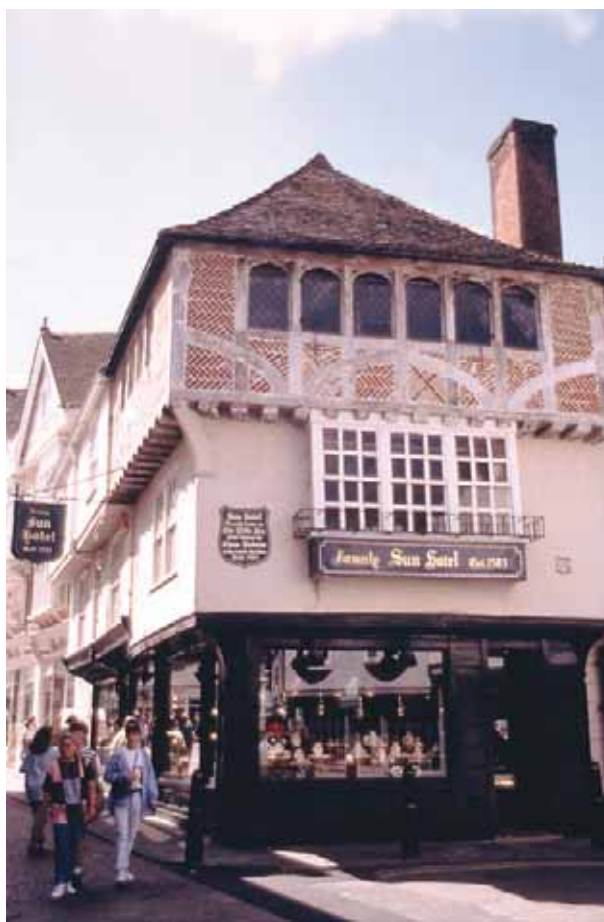


photo: Canterbury City Council

Sun Inn, Sun Street

- 1.4.12 Canterbury attracted several orders of Friars. The first house of the Greyfriars in England was established in Canterbury in 1224, of which just a single building of 1264 (probably the guest hall) remains. More survives of the Dominican Blackfriars, including the Guest House built about 1315-20. Of the Whitefriars, nothing survives above the ground.



photo: Canterbury City Council

Greyfriars: guest hall



- 1.4.13 Several of the mediaeval parish churches are still in use, including St Mildred and St Peter-within-the-Walls, and St Paul, St Dunstan, St Martin and St Stephen in the extra mural suburbs. St Alphege is now an environmental education centre whilst the church of Holy Cross is now the City's Guildhall and St Margaret houses *The Canterbury Tales* visitor attraction. Of St George and St Mary Magdalen, only the towers survive.
- 1.4.14 In the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries the city walls and gates were repaired and rebuilt, mostly in response to the continued threat of French raids. About sixty per cent of the circuit of the walls survives, in flint and stone, with thirteen of the original twenty-four towers and bastions. Sadly, all the mediaeval gates were removed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, except the splendid Westgate, built by Archbishop Simon Sudbury in c1380, now the Westgate Museum.

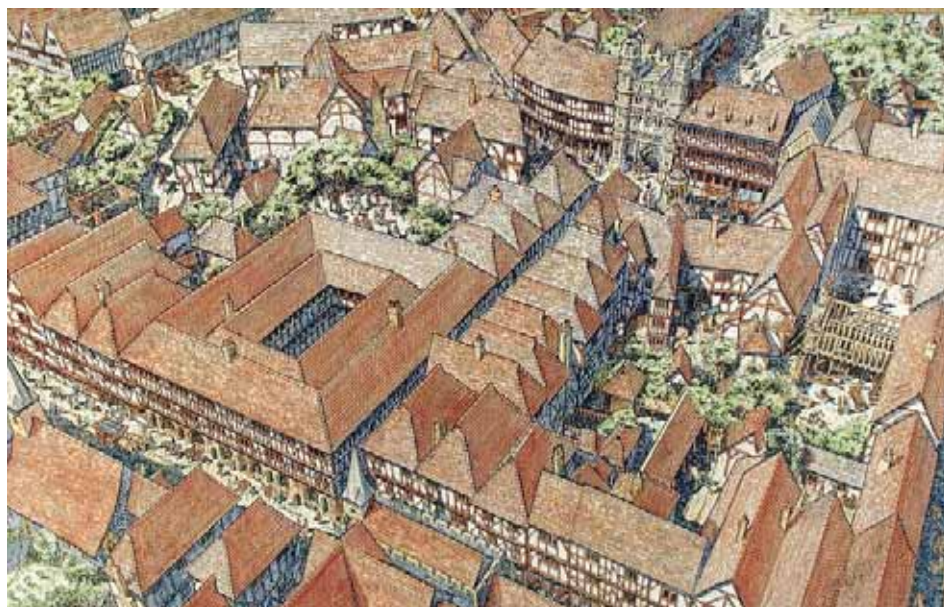
photo: Canterbury City Council



The Westgate

- 1.4.15 The pilgrimages to the Cathedral stopped abruptly in 1538 when the great shrine of St Thomas, encrusted with precious stones, was destroyed on the orders of Henry VIII. The great Cathedral Priory of Christ Church was dissolved, the prior and monks being replaced by a Dean and Chapter. St Augustine's Abbey too was dissolved, the Abbot's lodgings being converted for royal use. The smaller monastic houses had already been dissolved.

© Canterbury Archaeological Trust



Canterbury in the 16th century

- 1.4.16 The city's economy suffered severely and the decline was only checked by the arrival of Walloon refugees, who established a profitable weaving industry. The industry grew from strength to strength during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and, at one time, 2,000 people were employed in fine weaving in Canterbury and the French language was commonly heard in the town. The refugees were given the right of worship in the Cathedral over four hundred years ago and weekly services are still held in the Eglise Protestante Française in the Cathedral Crypt. Several buildings in Canterbury show signs of adaptation to accommodate weaving, for example houses in Turnagain Lane. 'The Weavers', a picturesque timber-framed house by the River Stour, appears to have been remodelled in 1561.
- 1.4.17 In the early 1700s a new agricultural prosperity came to the city with the introduction of hop growing. In 1724 Daniel Defoe wrote that he was told that some 6,000 acres of hops had been planted within living memory. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Canterbury still largely retained its mediaeval aspect with considerable areas of open space and gardens.
- 1.4.18 In the late 18th century, the Pavement Commissioners widened and paved the streets and were responsible for the demolition of the city gates, to enable traffic to enter the city more freely. At this time also Canterbury underwent great changes to its physical appearance as the mediaeval buildings were 'modernised' with face-lifts and new facades of brick, mathematical tile and stucco, in the contemporary classical Georgian styles. Sliding sash windows replaced the earlier casement windows, and cornices, stringcourses, architraves and moulded door surrounds were added to many buildings. In most the changes were dramatic but superficial and there is still a great deal of mediaeval timber framing behind the facades.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*Sun Street: mathematical tile facades*

- 1.4.19 The 19<sup>th</sup> century brought further changes. The opening of the Canterbury to Whitstable Railway in 1830 (the first regular passenger-carrying railway in the world) was followed by the London to Ramsgate in 1849, the London to Dover in 1860 and the Elham Valley line in 1889. With the railways some light industry began to develop. Several large breweries were established and paper mills, corn mills, mineral water suppliers and clay pipe manufacturers were all present, although there was no real industrialization and Canterbury remained a country market town.
- 1.4.20 Cavalry and infantry barracks were established in the town (Canterbury is the home of the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment). In the period after the Napoleonic Wars, good quality Regency housing was developed in St Dunstan's and Harbledown. From about 1850 onwards, artisan housing was built in St Peter's and outside the city walls on the site of St Gregory's Priory and between Wincheap and the New Dover Road.



- 1.4.21 As in most other historic towns, the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought some of the greatest changes to Canterbury. During the Second World War the city suffered considerable damage from enemy action, particularly in the so-called *Baedeker* raids of 1942. A swathe of mediaeval and Georgian Canterbury was devastated. The Cathedral Library was destroyed though, thankfully, most of the valuable contents were saved. Luckily the Cathedral suffered only superficial damage.

© Kent Messenger Group Ltd.



*Rose Lane after bombing*

- 1.4.22 The post-war years saw a major rebuilding of the city centre. Many of the people who had lived in the city were rehoused in new suburban developments. The main areas of destruction were cleared and compulsorily purchased by the City Council and redeveloped comprehensively for retailing and commerce. Unfortunately scant regard was shown for the historic fabric of the city. The redevelopment of the 1950s and 60s largely erased the ancient pattern of streets and buildings, and many historic buildings that could have been saved were demolished.
- 1.4.23 Many of the post-war buildings proved to have a relatively short life span, both physically and economically, and are now being replaced by new developments which seek to re-establish a pattern of streets, buildings and spaces which fits in with the historic city. A good example is the Longmarket, completed in 1991, which was designed in traditional style and restored the historic street frontages of Butchery Lane and Burgate.

photo: Canterbury City Council



*Longmarket, Burgate*

- 1.4.24 Work has now started on the task of redeveloping the Whitefriars area, representing about 8% of the city area within the walls. This is one of the largest pieces of development that Canterbury has ever experienced and includes a new department store, shops, library, church, flats and apartments, bus station, car parking and underground servicing. The development is being laid out in the traditional urban pattern of streets and public squares and is being preceded by a major archaeological excavation, which will include part of the mediaeval precinct of the Whitefriars.
- 1.4.25 In the last twenty-five years, an A2 bypass has relieved the walled city of through traffic and enabled the main streets to be repaved and given over to pedestrians for the main part of the day. Now the streets are thronged with shoppers and the new 'pilgrims', visitors from all parts of the world attracted by the fame of the Cathedral. The city centre has once again become a desirable place to live and there have been many new residential developments, some on land cleared after the war and used for car parking for many years.
- 1.4.26 One of the most notable developments of the post-war years was the founding of the University of Kent at Canterbury in 1962, on the hill to the north overlooking the city. The University brought new academic people to the city, as well as students, as did the founding of Christ Church College, also in 1962, on part of the ancient precinct of St Augustine's Abbey. Together, the University, Christ Church University College, Canterbury College and the Kent Institute of Art and Design make Canterbury a major centre of higher and further education with thousands of full and part-time students.
- 1.4.27 Education is the largest sector of the economy of Canterbury, followed by tourism, retailing and service industries. This mixed economy, not overly dependent on any one sector, is generally buoyant and means that Canterbury has become a desirable place to live and work, with considerable investment generated in recent years. This has been considerably aided by the long standing investment by the City Council, together with English Heritage and more recently the Heritage Lottery Fund, in grant aid for the restoration of historic buildings and the improvement of the 'public realm' of streets and spaces, including the historic Dane John Gardens.
- 1.4.28 Despite the wartime bombing and subsequent clearances, the city still has over 1500 listed buildings, one of the largest concentrations of any city in England. Many streets which thirty years ago were blighted and run down are now prosperous and well maintained, a vital ingredient for the future well being of the city.



photo: Canterbury City Council

*St Peter's Street*

- 1.4.29 In 1998 the City Council adopted a new Local Plan for the Canterbury District. The Plan recognises the importance of the World Heritage Site. It also sets out a planning strategy to enable the city to prosper whilst safeguarding its heritage, and to continue to bring about improvements in environmental quality for the benefit of the residents of Canterbury and the large number of people who come into the city every day to work, study, shop or to experience the cultural and leisure opportunities which Canterbury offers.

## 1.5 Cultural Significance and Values

- 1.5.1 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) inscribed the Canterbury World Heritage Site as a Cultural Site on the World Heritage List in December 1988.
- 1.5.2 Under the terms of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* adopted by UNESCO in 1972, certain strict criteria have to be met before a Site can be inscribed on the List. Canterbury meets three of these criteria (nos. (i), (ii) and (vi)):
- Representing a masterpiece of human creative genius.
  - Exhibiting an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town planning and landscape design.
  - Being directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

The last criterion satisfies UNESCO only in exceptional circumstances and normally then only in conjunction with other criteria.

- 1.5.3 Together, Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church provide the visual record of the reintroduction of Christianity to Southern England in the late 6<sup>th</sup> century and the development of Canterbury over 1400 years as one of the principal centres of Christianity worldwide.
- 1.5.4 King Ethelbert not only gave Augustine sites for his cathedral and monastery, but also substantial lands to maintain them. The headquarters of the English church and the first English school were established in the city. From Canterbury the conversion of the English people was launched and, some eighty years later, successfully concluded.
- 1.5.5 In about 603 Ethelbert had the English Laws of Kent written down for the first time – “*in the German manner*” as Bede records. This is the earliest recorded document in Anglo-Saxon or any Germanic language, and the first of the English legal system. A copy of these laws, made at Rochester in about 1120, still survives in the *Textus Roffensis*, now in the Kent County Archives.
- 1.5.6 Remarkably, the World Heritage Site is still used for the purposes – Christian worship, learning and teaching – for which the first buildings were erected all those centuries ago.
- 1.5.7 **St Martin's Church** preserves, in whole or part, the building where St Augustine and his followers first worshipped on their arrival from Rome in 597. The Church preserves most important evidence of late Roman and Anglo-Saxon construction. It has been in continuous use as a church since Queen Bertha arrived from her Frankish homeland in the 580s, probably the oldest continuously used Christian site in England. It became the church of a royal borough or 'ville' and, at the end of the Saxon period became, briefly, the seat of a suffragan bishop, established to assist the archbishop. One of its bishops, Eadsige, became archbishop in 1038.

photo: Mansell Jagger



St Martin's Church with Bell Harry Tower in distance



- 1.5.8 St Martin's, together with St Paul's Without-the-Walls, serves the parish of this part of Canterbury. The parish maintains special links with the Benedictine Abbey at Bec in France and with its twin parish of St Paul's, Tournai in Belgium. Through the worldwide fellowship of the Friends of St Martin's, the Parish works for Christian unity.



© English Heritage

*St Martin's Church interior, looking west*

- 1.5.9 **Canterbury Cathedral** stands on the site of the church where Augustine first established his Episcopal throne. The Cathedral is one of Europe's great religious buildings; it was in the forefront of architectural development from the Romanesque of the 11<sup>th</sup> century to the Perpendicular of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and retains the finest mediaeval stained glass in England. In the Anglo-Saxon period, and again through the later Middle Ages, it was one of the leading places of Christian education and learning.
- 1.5.10 It seems that the enclosed precinct, within which the Cathedral sits, has its origins in the fortified Saxon 'Inner Burgh', possibly the forerunner of the cathedral closes that are so characteristic of English cathedrals.

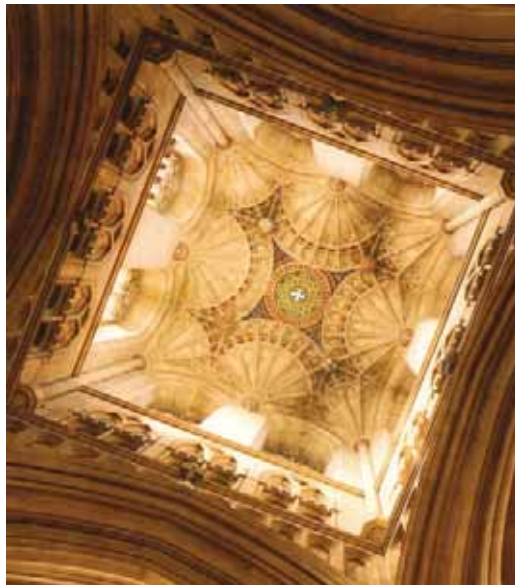


© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

*Canterbury Cathedral*

- 1.5.11 The Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ, Canterbury has a special significance in the history and life of western Christianity and of the Anglican Communion throughout the world. For over 1400 years it has continued to be faithful to its original vision, combining in one site, memories of the past, actions of the present and hopes for the future. It is a place charged with immense spiritual power and atmosphere and continues to attract pilgrims and visitors from all over the world.

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*Fan vaulting below Bell Harry Tower*

- 1.5.12 From the very early days, Canterbury was a place of pilgrimage. Amongst the great names venerated here were St Theodore (d.690), St Dunstan (d.988) and St Alphege (d.1012) from the Anglo-Saxon era. Then came St Anselm (d.1109), St Edmund (d.1240), and others recognised locally for their faith and goodness.
- 1.5.13 Following the Martyrdom of Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1170, Canterbury became, with Rome and Santiago de Compostella, one of the most popular places of Christian pilgrimage in Europe. Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* immortalized, in a delightfully romantic way, characters who followed the Pilgrims Way from London to St Thomas's shrine in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

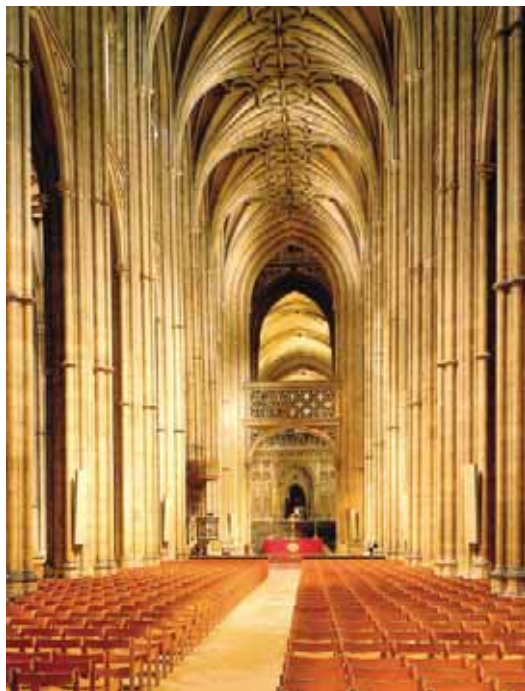
© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.



*Pilgrims: 13<sup>th</sup> century window, Trinity Chapel*



- 1.5.14 Canterbury Cathedral is a living and working church and much of its significance rests on its life and work in the contemporary world. It is the seat of the Archbishop and the Mother Church of the Church of England and of the worldwide Anglican Communion. The Cathedral maintains the highest standards of Christian liturgy, reflected in a long established choral tradition and its pursuit of the highest standards of church music. The Cathedral's Archives and Library are of international repute and enjoy considerable use, whilst the fabric and glass of the Cathedral buildings are maintained and restored by highly skilled craftsmen who are as capable as their forebears who created these works. The press of visitors and the needs of education are handled in a manner calculated to make the modern pilgrim and student aware of the importance of the Site they are visiting.



© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

*The Nave, looking East*

- 1.5.15 Canterbury Cathedral is an inspired masterpiece of design and construction built over many centuries. The buildings are a testament to many periods of architecture, refined in detail by architects and masons, but conceived to meet the needs of monastic life and to be the focus for mediaeval pilgrimage. For long centuries the Cathedral has witnessed formative events of English history and participated in them. The buildings are masterpieces of human genius and, inspired by Christian faith, they bear testimony to some of the finest achievements of world culture and heritage.



© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

*Trinity Chapel*



- 1.5.16 **St Augustine's Abbey** includes the remains of the monastery where St Augustine's monks lived and worshipped and where the Kentish kings and first archbishops, including St Augustine himself, were buried. The excavated remains of the Abbey preserve some of the most important Anglo-Saxon remains, particularly the 7<sup>th</sup> century church of St Pancras, as well as fragments of the magnificent new church and monastic buildings erected by the Norman abbots and their successors.

© English Heritage



*St Augustine's College and Abbey Ruins. (Watercolour by Peter Dunn)*

- 1.5.17 The site contains the earliest remains of a Saxon monastic community in England; the remnants of the early churches are rare examples of the meeting of the architectural traditions of England and the Continent at that date. It is known from previous excavations that the state of preservation of all periods from the Roman to the post-mediaeval is good and the site still has further potential for our understanding, particularly of the Saxon monastery. Finds from excavations have demonstrated the range and wealth of craft skills employed on the site and the extent of its trading links and the site is important for the continuing development of artefact studies.
- 1.5.18 The choice of the Abbey as both the royal and episcopal burial place reflects the early relationship between Church and State, which was to influence the development of English law and society. The Abbey provided a spiritual and cultural link between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and continental Europe, particularly in the area of monastic life and liturgy. It was at the forefront of education: the development of the 'Canterbury School' during the 7<sup>th</sup> century, particularly under the influence of Theodore and Hadrian, was a high point in intellectual culture in Europe. It was a centre for education in the arts, music and philosophy, as well as liturgy. In the later Middle Ages it housed one of England's greatest libraries. A number of important manuscripts survive in the British Library and other national collections.

© English Heritage



*St Augustine's Abbey: the crypt*

- 1.5.19 Like the Cathedral, St Augustine's was a place of pilgrimage, and the patronage bestowed upon it made it one of the richest Benedictine abbeys in the country. Goscelin's eye-witness account in 1091 of the rebuilding of the Abbey church and the translation of the venerable relics, gives us an unparalleled insight into monastic practices at the transition between the Saxon and the Norman periods, at a time for which there is very little surviving contemporary documentation.
- 1.5.20 Both St Augustine's and Christ Church held substantial land and property in Canterbury and the surrounding area and the relationship between the Cathedral, the Abbey and the town is significant for our understanding of the historical development of the area in both a physical and a social context.



© English Heritage

*St Augustine's Abbey: nave*

- 1.5.21 The conversion of the Abbey buildings into a royal palace after the Dissolution is well documented and is associated with the arrival of Anne of Cleves before her marriage to Henry VIII. The famous English garden designer John Tradescant designed gardens for the 'New Lodgings', as the palace had become known. Later, Canterbury's first municipal hospital was built on the site.
- 1.5.22 The tradition of Christian learning and education was restored with the opening of **St Augustine's Missionary College** in 1848, to the designs of William Butterfield. It continued in modern times with the founding of **Christ Church College**, its first students housed in The Priory, next to St Martin's Church, and, more recently, with the purchase of the former missionary college by the **King's School**.



© Canterbury Christ Church University College

*The Priory*

1.5.23 **The King's School, Canterbury** is often described as the oldest school in England and there is some justification in associating the School with the origins of Christian education in England. St Augustine probably established a school shortly after his arrival in Canterbury, and it is from this institution that the modern King's School ultimately grew. During the Middle Ages there was a grammar school for the city and there are definite references to headmasters from the later 13<sup>th</sup> century. Stained glass windows in the School's Memorial Chapel commemorate two of the former pupils of the monastic school, St John of Beverley and St Aldhelm.

1.5.24 The School was re-founded by Royal Charter of Henry VIII. This established a Headmaster, a Lower Master and fifty King's Scholars and the name 'King's School' was used for the first time. Soon afterwards, the School moved to the Mint Yard and acquired the Almonry building, which was used for some two hundred years. The revived School quickly established its reputation and in the next hundred years a number of former pupils achieved national fame. Among them were Christopher Marlowe, the playwright contemporary of Shakespeare and author of *Dr Faustus*; William Harvey, the scientist who discovered the circulation of the blood; and John Tradescant's son, John the younger, also a famous gardener and collector. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century distinguished pupils included Charles Abbott, later Lord Chief Justice, and Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, the eccentric man of letters.

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*King's School: Green Court*

1.5.25 In the Victorian period, the King's School became a 'public school' with a national reputation. The buildings were improved, most notably with the new Schoolroom of 1855, and academic standards rose. A number of distinguished old boys were literary figures: Walter Pater the influential critic, Hugh Walpole the novelist, and Somerset Maugham, who wrote about his schooldays in *Of Human Bondage*. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this artistic tradition continued with the notable film directors Carol Reed, Michael Powell and Charles Frend.



- 1.5.26 A new Royal Charter was granted in 1946. In recent years, development and modernization has continued apace. There are now over 750 pupils and, since 1990, the School has been fully co-educational. The School occupies a significant part of the Cathedral Precincts, in buildings dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, as well as part of St Augustine's Abbey.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*King's School: St Augustine's*

- 1.5.27 In recent times, former pupils have achieved fame in a variety of fields, including literature (Patrick Leigh Fermor, Edward Lucie-Smith and James Hamilton-Paterson); music (Louis Halsey, Harry Christophers and Christopher Seaman); politics (Lord Garel-Jones and the Powell brothers, Charles and Jonathan), and sport (David Gower and Fred Scarlett).
- 1.5.28 The School maintains high academic standards, and has established a considerable reputation for music, both orchestral and choral, as well as drama and sport. It is widely regarded as the leading co-educational boarding school in England. With a strong sense of history, the School is nonetheless decidedly modern in outlook and is proud to be the heir to 1400 years of educational tradition in Canterbury.
- 1.5.29 **Canterbury** was, and still remains, the premier focus of the nation's established religious life. It has maintained its role as a centre of Christian worship, teaching and education since its foundation; the traditions, beliefs and values that it encompasses are of universal significance. The exceptional survival of buildings of outstanding architectural significance from successive periods demonstrates how the World Heritage Site has adapted over the centuries to meet the changing needs of its fundamental and continuing role.



© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.

*The Cathedral rising above the Canterbury rooftops*



**Part 2**  
**Key management issues**

## 2.1 Policy Context

### *Government Guidance*

- 2.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15) *Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994) sets out the Government's policy and guidance to local authorities and others on the operation of the planning system in relation to the historic environment.
- 2.1.2 PPG 15 encourages local planning authorities to work with owners, managers and other agencies to ensure that comprehensive management plans are in place for World Heritage Sites. Local planning authorities are also urged to formulate specific planning policies for these Sites and include them in their development plans.
- 2.1.3 The Government notes that, although no additional statutory controls follow from inclusion of the Site in the World Heritage List, inclusion does highlight the outstanding international importance of the Site as a key material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in determining planning and listed building consent applications, and by the Secretary of State in determining cases on appeal or following call-in.

### *Local Planning Policy*

- 2.1.4 The significance of the World Heritage Site designation is recognised in the adopted *Canterbury District Local Plan* [CDLP] (1998), which says:

Policy C6: *"The City Council recognises the importance of the World Heritage Site, will support and encourage the maintenance, interpretation and management of the site, and will refuse permission for development which could have a detrimental effect on its character or setting."*

- 2.1.5 The *First Review Canterbury District Local Plan (Deposit Draft 2002)* refers to the Management Plan, recognizes the international importance of the World Heritage Site and its 'buffer zone' and includes the following policy:

Policy BE4: *"The City Council will regard the status of the World Heritage Site as a key material consideration in determining planning applications, and applications for listed building consent, that would affect the World Heritage Site or its setting."*

### *Archaeology*

- 2.1.6 Government guidance on the preservation and recording of archaeological remains is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) *Archaeology and Planning* (1990). The guidance establishes that where nationally important remains are affected by development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ*.
- 2.1.7 The whole of the World Heritage Site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance [AAI] designated under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. The purpose of the designation is to ensure that, where construction and other works do take place, the important below-ground archaeology is not lost but properly excavated and recorded. Guidance on the operation of the AAI is set out in the CDLP, which states:

Policy C5: *"Within the Area of Archaeological Importance...planning permission will only be granted for development likely to affect archaeological deposits if the City Council is satisfied that time and resources will be made available for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation, including conservation and post-excavation work as necessary."*

### *City Conservation Areas*

- 2.1.8 The whole of the Cathedral Precincts and the main parts of St Augustine's Abbey are within the Canterbury City Conservation Area. St Martin's Church and churchyard are within the Canterbury (St Martin's) Conservation Area. A Conservation Area is 'an area of special architectural or historic interest' and the City Council has a duty under the Planning Acts, to preserve or enhance its special character and appearance.
- 2.1.9 Designation recognises the importance of the area and brings with it special controls over demolition, new development and works to trees. General policies for the protection of conservation areas are set out in the CDLP, policies D15-D27, and specifically for the Canterbury Conservation Areas in policies C1-C4.



## 2.1.10 Policy C4 makes specific reference to part of the World Heritage Site:

Policy C4: “Planning permission will be refused for developments which would have a detrimental impact on significant views of the Cathedral and the historic city from public vantage points on the edge of the city and beyond; and on views along historic streets and from public open spaces to the Cathedral, the Westgate and other important focal points within the urban area.”

### *The Cathedral and Precincts*

- 2.1.11 Most of the area within The Precincts is scheduled as an Ancient Monument. The part of the City Wall that also serves as The Precincts wall on two sides is included in the scheduled area.
- 2.1.12 Almost all of the buildings are included within the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The Cathedral and Cloister are Grade A. Twenty-one buildings are listed Grade 1 including Christchurch Gate, the Chapter House and the Deanery; five buildings are listed Grade II\* and over ninety buildings Grade II (including buildings in Burgate, Palace Street and Sun Street).
- 2.1.13 The large green areas within The Precincts are designated as Protected Open Space in the CDLP (Policy D38).
- 2.1.14 Associated with the Cathedral, but lying outside the World Heritage Site is the ancient Conduit House in Military Road, part of the mediaeval water supply to Christ Church Priory, which is also a scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 2.1.15 The majority of the Cathedral Precincts is subject to the *Care of Cathedrals Measure 1990*, which has similar statutory force to an Act of Parliament. The Measure provides for the care and conservation of forty-one of the Church of England’s cathedrals within England. These cathedrals have a corresponding exemption from listed building control, as provided for in the *Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order 1994*. The exemption applies to the Cathedral Church and certain other buildings ancillary to it that are for the time being in ecclesiastical use, for example the Chapter House and the Cloister.
- 2.1.16 The primary responsibility for the Cathedral rests with the Cathedral Chapter, which has a statutory duty to ensure that necessary repairs and maintenance in respect of the Cathedral and its contents and other buildings and monuments are carried out.
- 2.1.17 The 1990 Measure established the Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England [CFCE] as the central national body with responsibilities for giving advice to the Cathedrals on matters of care, conservation and development, and for determining specified applications for approval of proposals. At the local level, the Cathedral has a Fabric Advisory Committee [FAC] responsible for advising the Chapter on matters relating to the care, conservation and development of the Cathedral, and for determining applications for approval of those proposed works that are not reserved to the Commission.

### *St Augustine’s Abbey*

- 2.1.18 The remains of the Abbey and part of its mediaeval precinct are a scheduled Ancient Monument. The scheduled area includes the buildings, formerly part of the Abbey, now occupied by the King’s School, together with part of the former outer precinct now occupied by Canterbury Christ Church University College.
- 2.1.19 Several of the occupied buildings are statutorily listed, as are some of the ruins. The ruins of the Abbey and St Pancras Chapel and the Fyndon and Cemetery Gates are listed Grade I; eighteen other buildings and monuments are listed Grade II.
- 2.1.20 The green areas surrounding the Abbey ruins are designated as Protected Open Space. Part of this open space and the Abbey ruins themselves are designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest in the CDLP (Policy D32). The area is important for the range and variety of its flora.

- 2.1.21 Immediately outside the World Heritage Site but formerly associated with the Abbey are the former monastic fishponds, now part of Barton Court Grammar School, which are designated as Protected Open Space. Also associated with the Abbey, but lying beyond the World Heritage Site, are the remains of the Abbey's mediaeval Conduit House in St Martin's Avenue, which is a scheduled Ancient Monument.

### *St Martin's Church*

- 2.1.22 The Church is listed Grade A. The walls and lychgate are also included in the statutory list at Grade II. The graveyard is designated as Protected Open Space.

### *Canterbury Conservation Study*

- 2.1.23 Canterbury City Council (with Kent County Council) published the *Canterbury Conservation Study* in 1979, which identified the elements that make up the city's unique archaeological, architectural and visual character. It also provides a detailed architectural and townscape study of the city and its setting. In particular, it contains a detailed appraisal of the views of the Cathedral.

### *Canterbury Area of High Landscape Value*

- 2.1.24 In 1998 the City Council published a detailed *Landscape Appraisal* of the setting of the city. It highlights the dominance of the Cathedral and Bell Harry Tower in views into and across the city. The study notes that the most significant views are up to about two and a half miles (four kilometres) from the Cathedral but that, on a clear day, there are views of the Cathedral from as far away as Grove Ferry, about six miles (ten kilometres) distant.
- 2.1.25 In 1999 the City Council published *Supplementary Planning Guidance for the Canterbury Area of High Landscape Value [AHLV]*, based on the conclusions of the *Landscape Appraisal*. It recognises that the AHLV provides the wider setting not just of the city, but also of the World Heritage Site.

### *Conclusions*

- 2.1.26 All the relevant statutory designations and policies are in place. They are listed in Appendices A and B, and shown on Plans 2 and 3.
- 2.1.27 A number of buildings and structures in The Precincts and at St Augustine's Abbey are both listed buildings and part of the scheduled ancient monument. This 'dual status' is unnecessarily complicated and, though not urgent, could with benefit be simplified. It is likely to be reviewed at some point in English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme (see Part 2.2).

## 2.2 Boundaries and Setting of the World Heritage Site

### *Boundaries*

- 2.2.1 When the World Heritage Site was inscribed on the List, it was based on the three principal monuments – the Cathedral, St Augustine’s Abbey and St Martin’s Church – and their ancient precincts. Thus the World Heritage Site is made up of three distinct sites, with gaps in between.

### *Canterbury Cathedral*

- 2.2.2 The World Heritage Site includes the totality of the mediaeval precincts. However, the boundary of the area scheduled as an Ancient Monument does not quite coincide with the World Heritage Site, since the properties in Sun Street, Palace Street and Burgate are omitted.
- 2.2.3 In their 1994 Monitoring Report, ICOMOS-UK recommended that consideration be given to including the Cathedral Conduit House in the World Heritage Site. Their current view is that its inclusion is not so important as to warrant a formal review of the World Heritage Site boundaries, but that its association with the World Heritage Site should be recognised in the Plan.

### *St Augustine’s Abbey*

- 2.2.4 The World Heritage Site boundary encompasses the mediaeval precincts of the Abbey, with the exception of a triangular area at the east end, occupied by HM Prison and the Old Sessions House (now part of Canterbury Christ Church University College).
- 2.2.5 The scheduled Ancient Monument covers the Abbey ruins and grounds, the former St Augustine’s College and part of the Christ Church University College land. The main part of the University College campus is excluded, as are the Old Sessions House and HM Prison.
- 2.2.6 The Canterbury City Conservation Area includes the Abbey ruins and the former St Augustine’s College, but excludes the Christ Church University College campus. The Old Sessions House and prison officers’ houses on North Holmes Road are included in the Canterbury (St Martin’s) Conservation Area, but the Prison is excluded.
- 2.2.7 In 1994 ICOMOS-UK recommended that consideration be given to reviewing the World Heritage Site boundaries, either to include the eastern part of the mediaeval precincts, or to exclude the Christ Church University College campus. They also suggested that the Abbey’s Conduit House might be included in the World Heritage Site. Their current view is that these issues are not so fundamental as to warrant a formal review of the inscribed Site at the moment, but that the significance of the Conduit House and the area occupied by the Old Sessions House and Prison should be recognised in the Plan.

photo: Philip Whitbourn



*St Augustine’s Abbey: Conduit House*

### *St Martin’s Church*

- 2.2.8 The boundary of the World Heritage Site is that of the churchyard. There is no suggestion that this should be amended.



### Setting

- 2.2.9 Because the World Heritage Site is in three parts, there are two areas which link the separate parts and which have key historical and visual connections with the principal monuments but do not have the benefit of any special recognition or protection.

#### *Lady Wootton's Green and Church Street, St Paul's*

- 2.2.10 This area links the Cathedral Precincts with St Augustine's. More specifically, Lady Wootton's Green links Queningate in the city walls, with the Fyndon Gate of St Augustine's Abbey. From Queningate, the Fyndon Gate is the focal point at the end of the Green; from Fyndon Gate, the Cathedral, Trinity Chapel and Corona and Bell Harry Tower rise up majestically above the city walls.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*Lady Wootton's Green and Fyndon Gate*

- 2.2.11 A few yards north of the present Queningate, can be seen the outline of the original Roman postern gate, now blocked up, which Queen Bertha is traditionally said to have used on her way to worship at St Martin's Church. Lady Wootton's Green is heavily used by pedestrians – King's School pupils, Christ Church University College students and visitors following Queen Bertha's Walk.
- 2.2.12 Church Street, St Paul's links Burgate (the principal Saxon street bordering the Cathedral Precincts) with the Cemetery Gate of St Augustine's Abbey. The Cemetery Gate forms the main focal point when viewed from Burgate. Halfway along the street is St Paul's Church, which was linked with St Martin's Church as long ago as 1681.

#### *St Martin's*

- 2.2.13 The gap between the World Heritage Site boundaries of St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church is largely formed by the Old Sessions House and the Prison. As noted earlier, this area of land was historically part of the Abbey and is connected to St Martin's visually and by Queen Bertha's Walk. Additionally, from the upper terrace in St Martin's churchyard, there is a celebrated view across the whole of the World Heritage Site to the Abbey ruins and the Cathedral beyond, framed by the churchyard trees.

#### *The Immediate Setting*

- 2.2.14 The streets and buildings bordering the World Heritage Site are also important to its setting. For example, there are fine views and glimpses of the Cathedral from the Buttermarket, Mercery Lane, Butchery Lane, Burgate, Palace Street and Broad Street, and of St Augustine's from Monastery Street and Longport. Several of these streets contain buildings that were historically associated with the World Heritage Site, for example the mediaeval buildings clustered around the Buttermarket and Mercery Lane which were the great inns serving the multitudes of pilgrims visiting the shrine of St Thomas. The key historical and visual connection of these areas with the World Heritage Site needs to be recognized.

photo: Mansell Jagger



Buttermarket

### Buffer Zones

- 2.2.15 ICOMOS-UK recommend delineating a 'buffer zone' around a World Heritage Site in order to highlight the importance of, and help protect, its setting; this is particularly valuable where the surroundings of a Site do not have statutory protection.
- 2.2.16 At Canterbury, statutory protection is afforded by the current designations and local plan policies, but in the Management Plan it is useful to draw attention to the significance of the historic and visual links and the areas which form the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site. A 'Buffer Zone' has therefore been agreed and is shown on Plan 1.
- 2.2.17 The 'Buffer Zone' does not have statutory status, nor does it bring with it any additional controls or restrictions. However, it highlights the need to take into account the impact on the World Heritage Site of any proposals or developments in this area.

### Conclusions

- 2.2.18 The boundaries of the World Heritage Site, scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas do not coincide and, particularly at St Augustine's Abbey, could be rationalized. As well as the boundaries, the 'dual status' of some of the buildings (ancient monument/listed building) could be reviewed.
- 2.2.19 Although no amendments to the World Heritage Site are proposed, the boundaries could be reviewed in the forthcoming review of European Sites by the World Heritage Committee. The opportunity should be taken to consider whether the Canterbury Site should include the parts of St Augustine's Abbey precincts not currently included, the conduit houses and the areas which link the three parts of the Site.
- 2.2.20 A 'Buffer Zone' is proposed, which recognizes the importance of the areas that link the World Heritage Site and help to protect its setting.

### Recommendations

- The World Heritage Site boundaries should be reviewed as part of the World Heritage Committee's review of European Sites.
- The Ancient Monuments should be reviewed as part of English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme.
- The City Council should review the Conservation Area boundaries.

## 2.3 Arrangements for Inspection, Maintenance and Repair

### *Cathedral and Precincts*

- 2.3.1 Regular *Quinquennial Inspections* of the Cathedral are undertaken, under the direction of the Surveyor to the Fabric. A system of planned maintenance is in operation; repair and maintenance is carried out by permanent works staff under the supervision of the Clerk of the Works. The Cathedral has its own stonemasons' yard and stained glass workshops. The most recent inspection was carried out in 2001.
- 2.3.2 The canons' houses and other buildings occupied by the Dean and Chapter are subject to regular inspection and maintenance under the direction of the Surveyor to the Fabric. A regime is being put in place for the regular inspection and repair of the ruins of the former Priory buildings. The commercial buildings in Palace Street, Sun Street and Burgate are managed by the Dean and Chapter's Estates Manager; programmes of maintenance and repair are set out in a management plan, which has a five-year horizon and is reviewed annually.
- 2.3.3 The Canterbury Archaeological Trust has produced measured drawings of parts of the ancient fabric of the Cathedral. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England (now part of English Heritage) has recorded much of the standing fabric other than the Cathedral. The Cathedral Archives hold extensive records of the site which are looked after by the Archivist and staff.
- 2.3.4 The Church Commissioners have responsibility for the Archbishop's Palace.
- 2.3.5 The King's School has full repairing responsibilities for most of the buildings that it occupies in the Cathedral Precincts. The School owns several buildings: the remainder are owned by the Dean & Chapter but leased by the School.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*King's School: Green Court*

- 2.3.6 Internal and external maintenance of all the School's buildings is carried out by the King's School's own specialist staff supplemented, where necessary, by external contractors and subcontractors. Careful modernization is carried out, where possible and appropriate, so as to ensure that buildings meet today's standards without affecting their historic interest.
- 2.3.7 The stonework of all the King's School buildings was professionally surveyed and photographed in 1993 by the former Surveyor to the Fabric, Mr Peter Marsh.
- 2.3.8 The School established its own stonemasons' department in 1994. The department's first task was to repair all areas of stone and flint considered to be unsafe or at risk. Restoration work, including re-roofing, has been undertaken at Walpole House, the Palace Block, the Old School Room, School House, Galpin's House, 25 The Precincts, The Priory Block, Meister Omers House and Lardergate.
- 2.3.9 The Cathedral Conduit House, together with the water pipes connecting it to the Cathedral, is owned by the Dean and Chapter, and is considered as part of The Precincts for its conservation and management.



### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- 2.3.10 The Abbey ruins are owned by the St Augustine's Trustees but are in the guardianship of, and are managed by, English Heritage. There is a regular three-yearly planned inspection. Maintenance and repair work is carried out either by a measured term contractor, or for larger works, separately tendered. English Heritage is in the process of preparing a Conservation Statement, which will provide the framework for the long-term preservation of the site.

photo: Mansell Jagger



*St Augustine's Abbey ruins*

- 2.3.11 The landscaped areas are owned by the City Council, but are also in the guardianship of English Heritage. A management regime for these areas was drawn up when the municipal garden was taken into the guardianship site and the whole area re-landscaped in 1997.
- 2.3.12 English Heritage is also responsible for the upkeep of the St Augustine's Conduit House, which it now owns. Some works have been done to stabilise the monument and provide security fencing and an information board.
- 2.3.13 The property owned by the King's School contains standing remains of the Abbey, including Fyndon Gate and Cemetery Gate and the mediaeval Refectory, as well as the fine 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings by Butterfield. A detailed photographic survey of the buildings was carried out in 1977, and the stonework professionally surveyed and photographed in 1990 by Mr Peter Marsh.
- 2.3.14 Repair and maintenance of the School's St Augustine's buildings is carried out by the King's School's own specialist staff supplemented, where necessary, by external contractors and sub-contractors. Since 1994 extensive restoration work has been carried out, particularly to the roofs and chimneys, at Boughton House, Tradescant House and the Library. Fyndon Gate has been re-roofed.
- 2.3.15 Christ Church University College looks after its own site and buildings, which mostly date from after its foundation in 1962. However, the site also includes the remains of the mediaeval Abbey brewhouse/bakehouse and is enclosed on two sides by the former outer precinct walls. Coleridge House, which lies behind the brewhouse/bakehouse, dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Immediately outside the World Heritage Site, the College owns the Old Sessions House on Longport; the 16<sup>th</sup> century Priory adjacent to St Martin's Church; No.1 Lady Wootton's Green dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and St Gregory's Church and churchyard (Sir G G Scott 1848-52).

© Canterbury Christ Church University College



*Abbey brewhouse/bakehouse*

- 2.3.16 In 1998 the College commissioned a full survey of all its buildings and services. The information is updated annually and a 10-year rolling maintenance programme has been established. Using Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors [RICS] procedures, a percentage of the insured value is set aside for maintenance each year.
- 2.3.17 The College has a directly employed professional and technical workforce, which deals with most repairs and undertakes a planned preventive maintenance regime.
- 2.3.18 The brewhouse/bakehouse and the outer precinct walls were conserved with the help of English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund in 1997. No.1 Lady Wootton's Green has been subject to a recent refurbishment, whilst the Old Sessions House has been extensively refurbished and extended to house the Faculty of Education. The Priory has recently been restored and refurbished to include conference facilities for the College.

### *St Martin's Church*

- 2.3.19 Inspection of the fabric of St Martin's is carried out by means of regular *Quinquennial Inspection*. The parish authorities, with appropriate professional advice, undertake necessary maintenance and repair work. The churchyard is in the care of Canterbury City Council. A maintenance plan was submitted and agreed when the restoration of the churchyard received Heritage Lottery funding in 1997.



photo: Mansell Jagger

*St Martin's Church: interior*

### *Recommendations*

- Complete the Conservation Statement for St Augustine's Abbey.

## 2.4 Condition of Buildings, Monuments and Spaces

### *Cathedral and Precincts*

- 2.4.1 There is an agreed programme of ongoing restoration and repair of the Cathedral both of the stonework and of the stained glass windows. *Quinquennial Inspections* generally reveal new areas in need of conservation work, from which new programmes and priorities are established.
- 2.4.2 The canons' houses and other occupied buildings in The Precincts are generally in good condition.
- 2.4.3 A number of the principal remains of the mediaeval Christ Church Priory are in need of repair and were included in the National Buildings at Risk Register (2000) published by English Heritage:

**Lanfranc's Dormitory and Necessarium:**

This is included in the current repair programme.

**Cellarer's Hall and Mediaeval Kitchen:**

Conservation work is required; the extent of repairs has been identified.

**Infirmery Arcade:**

The carved capitals of the arcade are partially protected; the extent of the deterioration that is occurring to these remains is still to be assessed.

**Cloister:**

There is a potential problem because of changes in the floor levels.

**Conduit House:**

This is also in the Register but really requires improved security and management rather than major repair. The lead pipes connecting the Conduit House with the Cathedral are of major historic importance. The line needs to be surveyed to reveal the survival and condition of the pipe work.

These works will be included in the Dean and Chapter's ongoing Management Plan.

- 2.4.4 **The Christchurch Gate** was restored under W D Caroe in the 1930s, the first of the projects funded by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. Repairs involved the use of plastic stone: this is now starting to fail.
- 2.4.5 **The City Wall** has been the subject of careful consolidation in recent years, principally on the external face, carried out under archaeological supervision. It is likely that the wall will continue to require minor repair and maintenance in the future.
- 2.4.6 The stretch of wall bounding The Precincts is perhaps the most significant and least altered section of the city wall. Surprisingly little is known of the history of its construction, including the extent of Roman work, which is particularly important in the case of Queningate. It would be useful to commission a survey of at least the Queningate section, as part of the proposals for Lady Wootton's Green (see Part 2.10).

photo: Canterbury City Council



City (Precincts) Wall



- 2.4.7 The condition of the buildings owned or leased by the King's School is generally good.
- 2.4.8 The landscaped gardens and greens within The Precincts are well maintained by the Dean and Chapter and the King's School. However, the area known as The Oaks, which is currently used for car parking, has a temporary "grasscrete" surface. A landscape plan will be needed for this area, following the completion of the International Study Centre.

### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- 2.4.9 The ruins and landscaped areas are well cared for by English Heritage.
- 2.4.10 Following the restoration works instituted in 1994, the condition of the King's School buildings is generally good. The Cemetery Gate has been much enhanced by the restoration of the railings and paving. The precinct wall and entrance arch next to Fyndon Gate have also recently been repaired and restored by the College and the King's School. The major outstanding work is the restoration of the Fyndon Gate, which will be undertaken in a number of phases. The first phase, comprising replacement of heavily weathered stonework on the east elevation, started in late 2001 with completion expected by Summer 2002. Phases 2 and 3, dealing with the other three elevations, should be completed by mid 2004.



*photo: Canterbury City Council*

*Fyndon Gate*

*St Martin's Church*

- 2.4.11 The church is well looked after and in good condition. The churchyard, including the lychgate and funerary monuments, had been heavily vandalised but was restored in 1997 with the help of the Heritage Lottery Fund. New walls, railings and CCTV cameras have much improved security.

photo: Mansell Jagger



*St Martin's churchyard and terrace*

*Recommendations*

- Repair and conserve the monuments 'at risk'.
- Make plans for the repair of Christchurch Gate.
- Complete restoration of Fyndon Gate.
- Review the security of the Cathedral Conduit House and survey the mediaeval pipe work.
- Commission survey of the City Wall (Precincts wall).
- Prepare landscape plan for The Oaks.

## 2.5 Archaeology

### *Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database*

2.5.1 Canterbury City Council has commissioned an Urban Archaeological Database [UAD] from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, with funding from English Heritage. The project area includes the World Heritage Site. At completion the UAD will provide:

- A **database** with a computerised record of all known archaeological data for the study area, for standing buildings and remains as well as below-ground archaeology, linked to a GIS system to facilitate comprehension and manipulation of the data.
- An **assessment** which will be a point-in-time statement of our understanding of the archaeology of Canterbury and which will identify current gaps in our knowledge and the research potential for future archaeological work.
- A **strategy** that will provide a framework for how the archaeological resource of Canterbury might be managed for the future.



*Excavations in the Cathedral Nave 1993: the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral revealed*

2.5.2 The UAD is of direct relevance to the World Heritage Site Management Plan. It will help our understanding of the Site and be a useful tool for management and future decision-making. It would be possible to determine an archaeological research framework for the Site and to link this to similar work elsewhere in the city. Clearly there is still much to learn about the history of the Site, particularly from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Deposits of these dates are likely to survive better here than in other parts of the city that have been subject to more intensive and repeated development.

2.5.3 The UAD should also show us the state of completion of past investigations and the need for any further work. For example, the excavations in the outer court of St Augustine's Abbey, funded by Christ Church University College in advance of their new developments, require post-excavation analysis and publication.

### *Recommendations*

- Complete the preparation of the UAD database, assessment and strategy.
- Complete the outstanding analysis and publication of recent excavations.



## 2.6 Future Developments

- 2.6.1 The World Heritage Site is not a museum but is home to a number of living and working, religious and educational communities. It also attracts very large numbers of visitors throughout the year.
- 2.6.2 Not only do the individual bodies need to make sure that the buildings and monuments are well cared for, they must also plan for their own future needs. The opportunities for new construction are very restricted, partly because of the density of existing development and also because of the constraints imposed by its conservation status. Any new development would have to be handled with the greatest sensitivity.

### *Cathedral Precincts*

- 2.6.3 The Dean and Chapter have recently restored a handsome Georgian property in Burgate and converted it into a new Cathedral shop. It now acts as the main exit for visitors from the Cathedral, which has much improved circulation within the Precincts.
- 2.6.4 The Cathedral's new International Study Centre has been well received. It replaced a number of post war buildings that were out of keeping with the Cathedral's setting. The second phase of the Centre, opened early 2002, provides residential accommodation for people attending conferences and seminars at the Cathedral.

© Cathedral Enterprises Ltd.



*International Study Centre*

- 2.6.5 There is a growing need to find additional accommodation for the Cathedral Archives. The Library, built in 1953 following wartime bombing, is now overfull and extra space is much needed. The project is still at early feasibility stage but the Dean and Chapter are in discussion with English Heritage about the possibilities of a new extension incorporating the remains of Lanfranc's Dormitory, though realisation of the scheme is probably 10-15 years away.
- 2.6.6 For the King's School, the provision of modern educational facilities within the World Heritage Site presents major challenges, and the sensitive adaptation of (and addition to) existing buildings forms a significant part of the School's continuing Development Plan.

- 2.6.7 In 1998 the King's School carried out a Development Review. It looked at the present layout and use of property at both The Precincts and St Augustine's and considered the problems arising, for both educational and pastoral provision. The Review made a number of recommendations, including the need to provide replacement new boarding houses for Harvey House and The Grange and to provide a new Music School and Theatre.
- 2.6.8 The King's School has applied for permission to demolish certain unsightly buildings of 1950/60s origin adjacent to the Shirley Hall. This would provide space for the new Music School. An archaeological evaluation has been completed and preliminary architectural designs commissioned. Discussions have also started on plans for the new Theatre, which might be located between the Shirley Hall and The Grange.

### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- 2.6.9 One of the challenges presented by the Development Review has been successfully met at St Augustine's. The completion in 1999 of the new Harvey House has provided essential modern boarding facilities to replace older, unsatisfactory accommodation. Harvey House was specifically designed to provide an appropriate background to the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey and executed in a manner that has caused the least disturbance to the archaeological remains that lie below ground level.



*King's School: Harvey House*

*photo: The King's School*

- 2.6.10 The King's School has discussed with English Heritage and the City Council a number of options for a second boarding house to replace The Grange. The School believes that a site immediately next to Harvey House is the most suitable. The need for the house is becoming even more pressing, as national standards for boarding accommodation require more modern and spacious facilities to be provided. English Heritage's view was that a second house next to Harvey House would result in over-development. Partners in the Plan will need to work together to try and find an acceptable solution.
- 2.6.11 With the successful completion of the new landscape plan and the construction of the new Museum and Visitor Centre, opened in 1997, English Heritage's future plans now focus on expanding the Abbey's role in education and tourism.
- 2.6.12 Christ Church University College's campus is now extensively developed. With the acquisition and conversion of the Old Sessions House at Longport, the College has an opportunity to provide a handsome formal entrance for the College, which it is unable to do at North Holmes Road.

- 2.6.13 Prior to the construction of the new buildings, the college was based at The Priory, which dates back to 1540, once the home of a Bishop of Dover. For over twenty years it was the home of the former College Principal. In 2001 it was brought back into academic use and restored to include new conference facilities for the College.

© Canterbury Christ Church University College



*The Priory: former chapel of Bishop Rose*

- 2.6.14 There are clearly a number of possible future developments that the individual institutions see as essential to their future well-being. At the same time, these proposals raise fundamental issues about the capacity of the Site to accommodate them in a way that protects the significance and values for which the Site has been inscribed.
- 2.6.15 The possible impact of new development on the Site will have to be carefully researched and there should be full and proper justification of the need for the development, as well as demonstration that the proposals are in accord with the Principles of Site Management adopted in this Plan.

### *Recommendations*

- Continue discussions and investigations for the Cathedral Archives extension, the King's Music School and Theatre and the new King's School Boarding House.
- Make the Old Sessions House the formal entrance to Christ Church University College.



## 2.7 Tourism and Visitor Management

- 2.7.1 Tourism in Canterbury has its origins in mediaeval times when pilgrims attracted by the shrine of St Thomas Becket flooded into the city, far outnumbering the resident population.
- 2.7.2 Canterbury is internationally renowned and in the 'first division' of UK heritage destinations. The Cathedral is, of course, the principal attraction, but increasingly over the last fifteen years, visitors have come to Canterbury for shopping and general sightseeing as well as visiting the Cathedral. Canterbury's tourism is based on a large number of coach-borne day visitors augmented by overnight stays, which are mainly leisure-based, but with a substantial volume of 'VFR' (visiting friends and relatives) traffic, probably due to the large number of students in the area.
- 2.7.3 The most recent date for which there is reliable data on the value of tourism is 1997 (*The Economic Impact of Tourism in Canterbury District 1997*, South East England Tourist Board 1999).
- 2.7.4 In 1997 it was estimated that the Canterbury District had 3.88 million domestic day visitors of which 2.08 million visited Canterbury. Based on surveys of coach passengers, it was estimated that there were, in addition, at least 729,000 overseas day visitors to Canterbury. (No statistics are available for overseas visitors arriving by car, train or other public transport.)
- 2.7.5 The value of domestic day trips (expenditure in the District) was estimated at £52.88 million, and for overseas day trips £10.43 million, a total of over £63 million.
- 2.7.6 In the same year it was estimated that there were 640,000 staying visitors to the District, staying for a total of 2.2 million nights. In contrast to day visitors, by far the greatest volume of staying trips was undertaken by domestic visitors (82%) with overseas visitors accounting for the remaining 18%. 42% stayed at the homes of friends or relatives, 23% in serviced accommodation and 24% were self-catering. On the stated purpose of the visit, 58% of the 640,000 visitors were holiday makers, 19% visiting friends or relatives, 14% language schools, 5% business trips and 5% other visits.
- 2.7.7 Domestic staying visitor expenditure was estimated at £39.18 million and overseas staying visitor expenditure at £29.35 million, making a total of over £68 million in the District.
- 2.7.8 Together, the expenditure by both staying and day visitors was approximately £132 million, representing about 18% of annual GDP for Canterbury District. This expenditure supported about 4,500 jobs, about 9% of total employment in the District. These figures show the value of tourism to the local economy.
- 2.7.9 In terms of tourism, Canterbury is still one of the most important historic cities in Britain. However, since 1995 there has been a consistent and ongoing decline in visitor numbers. This is clearly demonstrated by the decline in numbers visiting the Cathedral:

### *Visitors to the Cathedral*

<i>year</i>	<i>visitors</i>
2000	1,263,140
1999	1,318,065
1998	1,465,327
1997	1,600,000
1996	1,700,000
1995	1,900,000
1994	2,200,000

*(Figures supplied by the Visits Officer, Canterbury Cathedral).*

Currently, approximately 50% of these are paying visitors. Non-paying visitors are pass holders, members of the congregation, concert visitors etc.

- 2.7.10 The picture is similar for the numbers of coaches arriving at the Coach Park:

### *Coach arrivals in Canterbury*

<i>year</i>	<i>arrivals</i>
2000	11,495
1999	12,179
1998	15,271
1997	16,544
1996	17,531
1995	18,002

- 2.7.11 The origin of day visitors arriving by coach shows some interesting changes over these years:

### *Country of Origin*

	1994/5	1997	1999	2000
U.K.	24%	21%	34%	32%
France	36%	28%	22%	26%
Germany	11%	13%	19%	17%
Belgium	14%	15%	11%	10%
Netherlands	3%	5%	5%	5%
Others	12%	18%	9%	10%

*(Figures supplied by the Parking Services Manager, Canterbury City Council).*

Particularly marked were the decline in the numbers of French visitors between 1994 and 1999 and the growth in numbers from Germany. The opening of the Channel Tunnel produced a surge of visitors, later reduced as sterling recovered in value against the French franc.

### *The Cathedral*

- 2.7.12 The main responsibility of the Dean and Chapter is to maintain the Cathedral as a working church to fulfil its Christian mission. However, it is recognised that the Cathedral plays an important role in attracting visitors to Canterbury and so contributes significantly to the local economy. Tourism is of course also an important source of income for the Cathedral itself, and the introduction of charging in 1995 was specifically aimed at helping to contribute to the immense cost of running and maintaining the Cathedral. Although the Dean and Chapter have no wish to market the Cathedral as a 'tourist attraction', income from visitors is essential to ensure that the Cathedral is adequately maintained.
- 2.7.13 In 1994 the Cathedral averaged 10,000 people a day through its doors at the height of the season. Such numbers can only be handled with good management. In 1991 the Cathedral introduced a pre-booking system for parties, particularly coach parties, who are then conducted by 'Shepherds', specifically trained people with fluency in several European languages. School parties can have special educational visits arranged. These innovative arrangements were introduced by the then Director of Visits and have proved so successful that a similar scheme was introduced at the City's Kingsmead Coach Park.



*Visitors to the Cathedral*

- 2.7.14 Like the City Council, the Dean and Chapter are concerned at the declining numbers of visitors to the Cathedral and the City. The Dean and Chapter were founder members of the City Centre Partnership and recognise the need to work with the City Council, English Heritage, the members of the Partnership and other organisations to improve the quality of the visitors' experience, together with careful marketing of Canterbury and the World Heritage Site.

### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- 2.7.15 English Heritage manages St Augustine's Abbey. As a visitor attraction, the Abbey cannot compete with the Cathedral but it is of great significance in the story of the World Heritage Site and since the grounds were re-landscaped and the excellent Museum and Visitor Centre opened in 1997, it is a much improved attraction and quite capable of taking many more visitors.

- 2.7.16 Figures for visitors to the Abbey show a different pattern from the Cathedral:

#### *Visitors to St Augustine's Abbey*

<i>year</i>	<i>visitors</i>
2000/01	25,398
1999/00	25,084
1998/99	27,784
1997/98	40,187
1996/97	15,790

(Figures supplied by The Manager, St Augustine's Abbey).

- 2.7.17 The great surge in visitor numbers resulted from the opening of the new Visitor Centre and the Events celebrating the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the arrival of St Augustine in 597. At the time it was thought that a target of 50,000 might be achievable within a few years. This now seems over optimistic. One of the problems was the absence of facilities for coaches to park or drop off in the locality (it is too far from the coach park) and potentially any major increase in visitors is likely to come from pre-booked groups arriving for educational programmes, special events and exhibitions. Very few of the coach tour operators have St Augustine's on their itineraries and English Heritage will be exploring ways of attracting more coach borne visitors in the future.

- 2.7.18 Although income from paying visitors is a vital part of English Heritage's Business Plan, it is not the overriding consideration. Like the Cathedral, the Abbey attracts considerable numbers of non-paying visits. The Abbey and grounds are open free of charge to residents of the Canterbury District and to many school visits.

- 2.7.19 English Heritage is keen to work with the Cathedral, other tourist attractions, the City Council and City Centre Partnership in encouraging visitors to experience all three parts of the World Heritage Site, by promoting Queen Bertha's Walk and supporting initiatives linking the Site, for example in publicity and guided tours. Another priority is to encourage family visits through special events and improved facilities, for example a picnic area in the meadow.

### *St Martin's Church*

- 2.7.20 St Martin's Church is open to visitors daily, manned by volunteer church members. It continues to attract several thousand visitors each year, but there is some scope for more visitors to see this most important part of the World Heritage Site.

- 2.7.21 However, St Martin's is isolated from the rest of the World Heritage Site by the forbidding presence of the Prison, particularly the very high and blank prison walls, and Queen Bertha's Walk does not currently act as a real visitor magnet.

### *Tourism in Canterbury*

- 2.7.22 There are a number of outstanding issues for tourism and visitor management in Canterbury. Some are specific to the World Heritage Site but others are general to Canterbury as a heritage tourism destination.



- 2.7.23 In March 2000, the City Council received a report entitled *The Future of Tourism in Canterbury District - A Blueprint for 2000*, commissioned from Hall Aitken Associates. The report provides an excellent overview of tourism in Canterbury and makes a number of key recommendations for the future. The following paragraphs are largely derived from the report.
- 2.7.24 There are a number of reasons for the steep decline in numbers of visitors to Canterbury, including the poor performance of the domestic market in general over the past five years, compounded by the strength of the pound, particularly against the French franc, and recent rises in the cost of crossing the Channel, as well as the effect of the introduction of entry charges at the Cathedral.
- 2.7.25 There are, of course, many external factors that have an impact on tourism business, for example exchange rates, over which the City Council can have no control. Such factors can only be countered by the best use of resources over which local interests do have control. The consultants believe that what is needed is an understanding of the changing markets, a shared vision for the future and the ability of all the participants to work together, pool resources and manage and market the city.
- 2.7.26 The market trends that will have most impact on the tourism industry over the next five years mirror those that will impact on other sectors and are dominated by information technology. Specifically, the rapid increase in access to the Internet will lead to predicted “hyper-growth” in e-commerce. By 2005, it is forecast that over 50% of the population of Europe and a total of 765 million people worldwide will have direct access to detailed information on tourism destinations around the world and, more importantly, will be able to buy on-line. The ability to travel cheaply and to compare destinations in terms of attraction, quality and value means that all destinations must be aware of the world stage on which they are playing.
- 2.7.27 The report sets out a number of potential outcomes which could be reached, depending on actions and decisions to be taken over the next five years and reflecting different levels of commitment on the part of the stakeholders in wishing to develop tourism as a major part of the economy of the District. The report suggests that if tourism is left to its own devices or if there is a continuation of the status quo, with unfocused marketing and no clear sense of where tourism is going, then the results could be very damaging for the economy of the city and its ability to retain and attract investment and maintain high environmental standards.
- 2.7.28 The report presents a vision of where tourism could be in 2005, given a clear set of goals and an increase in momentum. The consultants recommend a number of practical steps to assist in realising the vision including:
- Recognise and promote the City of Canterbury as the premier tourism destination in Kent and aim to achieve the status of regional ‘Centre of Excellence’.
  - Review the marketing of the City of Canterbury to ensure it is consistent with the vision of the future and that appropriate resources are allocated to achieving this vision.
  - Embark upon a programme to transform the marketing and information support for tourism into a fully ‘wired-up’ tourism support infrastructure capable of projecting the destination into the market place 5 or 10 years hence.
  - Ensure that opportunities are not lost in valuable market sectors, particularly short breaks and conferences, and that a coherent PR campaign is launched in conjunction with partners.
  - Consider establishing a single consultative body for tourism, possibly as a precursor to the establishment of a private/public sector partnership to take tourism in the area forward and reinforce its bid to become a ‘Centre of Excellence’.
- 2.7.29 The conclusions, vision and recommendations made in the report provide a sound basis for moving forward in preparing a new strategy for visitor management and tourism marketing in Canterbury. The partners in the World Heritage Site Coordinating Committee will be keen to work with the City Council in marketing and management initiatives aimed at securing the future of heritage tourism in Canterbury.

*Promoting the World Heritage Site*

- 2.7.30 Promotion of the World Heritage Site is essential. Over the years, the status of Canterbury as a World Heritage Site has not received the recognition it deserves, even in Canterbury. It is reassuring, however, that Government is now giving serious support in policy, in promoting new inscriptions on the World Heritage List and in encouraging the preparation of management plans. ICOMOS-UK, English Heritage and the Local Authorities' World Heritage Sites Forum are providing encouraging support. Internationally, the Organisation of World Heritage Cities, formed in 1998, is proving to be very useful in bringing together representatives from government and non-government bodies working with heritage management.
- 2.7.31 The 'World Heritage Site' and 'World Heritage City' branding is proving to be a powerful marketing image worldwide. With the City Council's desire to see Canterbury achieve 'European Capital of Culture' status in 2008, it will be important to build on Canterbury's status as a World Heritage Site, an internationally recognised symbol of cultural importance. The World Heritage Site should be marketed as a single entity and the Coordinating Committee will need to review the current literature, badging and signing. A joint World Heritage Site website is suggested and the partners should be encouraged to incorporate the World Heritage Site logo on stationery, publications and signs. A guidebook covering the whole Site is lacking. Guided tours and specialist visits need to be devised and marketed and be offered as part of pre-packaged, pre-booked and jointly marketed and ticketed visits. In particular, Queen Bertha's Walk needs to be redesigned (see below). One specialist Guild of Guides' Whole Day Tour is available but needs marketing, and there is room for more.
- 2.7.32 The Cathedral, the King's School, Christ Church University College and St Augustine's Abbey already play a significant part in the cultural life of the City. The Canterbury Festival, which grows from strength to strength, makes considerable use of facilities in the World Heritage Site. There is scope to build on the cultural aspects of the Site and its facilities for the bid for European Capital of Culture. The Cathedral, the King's School and Christ Church University College all have performance venues and the International Study Centre adds a new dimension to the available facilities. English Heritage is looking to stage increasing numbers of events at St Augustine's Abbey and the King's School is hoping to build a new theatre adjacent to the Shirley Hall.



Concert in Canterbury Cathedral

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### Canterbury - World Heritage City

- 2.7.33 The strongest marketing brand for Canterbury is 'Canterbury - World Heritage City'. It gives the clearest focus for the new vision that the City's tourism consultants are keen to see. A 'fully wired-up tourism support infrastructure' is essential for marketing and management and the use of the World Heritage Site logo is integral to the branding of the product. It is recommended that the City Council should join the Organisation of World Heritage Cities. The Coordinating Committee could represent the interests of the partners in the World Heritage Site, perhaps acting as a sub-group of any citywide forum or consultative body.

### Queen Bertha's Walk

- 2.7.34 This is the one feature which currently links the three parts of the World Heritage Site. Starting in the Cathedral Precincts, the walk leads through Christ Church Gate and proceeds along Burgate and Broad Street to Roman Queningate, thence up Lady Wootton's Green to Fyndon Gate and along Monastery Street and Longport, past the Old Sessions House and Prison before turning into North Holmes Road to St Martin's Church. The Walk ends on the terrace in the St Martin's churchyard from which there is a view over the whole World Heritage Site.
- 2.7.35 The Walk is marked by bronze plaques bearing the World Heritage Site logo set at intervals in the pavement. A leaflet is available from the Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and the Visitor Information Centre. The plaques are small and at a considerable distance from each other which makes following the Walk quite difficult, even with the aid of the leaflet. Also, the exit from the Cathedral is now signed through the Cathedral shop on Burgate. Even in Canterbury the existence of the route is not widely known.

photo: Philip Whitbourn



Queen Bertha's Walk: plaque

- 2.7.36 A new, properly signed Queen Bertha's Walk is needed, capable of being followed without the necessity to obtain a leaflet. The City Council has recently commissioned new signs for Canterbury based on good continental practice, though the introduction of the new signs has been delayed. The signs will provide much more information than presently conveyed by the finger posts and will not only provide day to day way-finding but also an opportunity to mark heritage routes in and around the city centre.
- 2.7.37 Queen Bertha's Walk is one of the routes mentioned in the Signage Strategy; however, the walk is not included in the first round of signage and it does need a proper plan put forward for it. New signage for Queen Bertha's Walk could be commissioned as part of the proposed works for Lady Wootton's Green (see Part 2.10).

### Quality Streets

- 2.7.38 If a city is to be attractive to visitors it must be well looked after. Attractive streets and public spaces are vital for residents and people who work in the city as well. In the end, the prosperity of Canterbury depends on its historic character and how it is cared for.



- 2.7.39 Over the last twenty-five years, Canterbury's attractiveness has risen markedly, with the removal of traffic and the repaving of the principal shopping streets, the restoration of historic buildings and the quality of new development, and through major restoration schemes like the Dane John Gardens. The Whitefriars development will, when complete, add significantly to the city's attractiveness.
- 2.7.40 Over several years the city has established a good reputation for its street cleaning and litter collection services, winning 'cleanest city' awards, and for the graffiti removal services pioneered by the Pride in Canterbury campaign and City Centre Partnership. The introduction of the Street Drinking Byelaws has also been a welcome improvement.
- 2.7.41 However, the task is by no means finished. There are a number of streets proposed in the District Local Plan for repaving and inclusion in the Pedestrian Priority Area that need to be brought forward for action in the next five years (see Part 2.10).
- 2.7.42 Despite the successes there are areas of the city, particularly outside the city walls, which are spoilt by litter, graffiti and general untidiness. For residents, shoppers and visitors, there are very few places to sit in the city centre. There is room for many more seats - for example at the Buttermarket, Longmarket and St George's Clocktower, and outside the Beaney Institute.
- 2.7.43 The quality of the streets and public spaces is so important that it is recommended to the City Council that an Environmental Audit be carried out, to form the basis of a management strategy for the historic city.

#### *Tourism and Visitor Management: Action Plan*

- 2.7.44 In the light of the conclusions of the report by Hall Aitken Associates, it is recommended that the City Council, World Heritage Site partners, and representatives of other attractions and the tourism industry combine to prepare a new Tourism Marketing Strategy and Visitor Management Plan, and agree action to improve the quality of tourism in Canterbury. The strategies must, of course, provide for sustainable tourism and be capable of being managed effectively for the benefit of local residents as well. At all stages it is vital that residents and businesses of the city are kept fully involved in the plans.

#### *Recommendations*

- Join the Organisation of World Heritage Cities (City Council).
- Promote the World Heritage Site and 'World Heritage City'.
- Prepare new tourism marketing strategy.
- Prepare new visitor management plan.
- Improve the quality of the tourism 'product'.
- Commission new Queen Bertha's Walk signage.
- Carry out Environmental Audit of the city centre.

## 2.8 Education

- 2.8.1 The World Heritage Site is home to two major educational establishments, the King's School and Canterbury Christ Church University College. The Dean and Chapter and English Heritage are also both keenly involved in the field of education. There is scope for developing heritage education and an appreciation of the World Heritage site as a whole, particularly in the story of Ethelbert, Bertha and Augustine and their role in the history of Canterbury.

### *Canterbury Cathedral*

- 2.8.2 The Cathedral's work with schools groups has become accredited as part of the *National Curriculum*. The Cathedral receives over 100,000 children each year and a very high proportion use the offered facilities, including instructional tours, project room work, teaching videos, publications and group activities. The Schools' Department has three full time staff, as well as many volunteer helpers, often former professional teachers.
- 2.8.3 One of the options offered by the Cathedral to schools and youth groups is an Augustine Trail, comprising St Martin's Church, St Augustine's Abbey and the sites associated with Augustine in the Cathedral. The visits are specifically designed to fit with primary and secondary schools' needs within the English *National Curriculum* and LEA Religious Education Syllabuses, and with American Church Groups on Pilgrimage as part of the 'Journey into Adulthood' Programme.
- 2.8.4 The Cathedral also caters for adult educational needs, including INSET work with teachers, and is involved in the training programme for teachers at Christ Church University College and other educational training institutions.
- 2.8.5 The International Study Centre, opened on January 18th 2000 by the Duke of Kent, enables more ambitious opportunities to be taken. Besides the conference facilities, it provides fully equipped residential accommodation with some 40 bed-spaces, in double and single rooms, dining and common rooms and library.
- 2.8.6 The Centre will facilitate the teaching and interpretation of the Christian faith to a wide variety of local, national and international audiences, enhancing Canterbury as the spiritual and inspirational centre of the worldwide Anglican Communion. The promotion of the International Study Centre is now one of the Dean and Chapter's priorities.

### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- 2.8.7 English Heritage is the nation's leading provider in the field of heritage education. English Heritage Education aims to encourage investigative and active learning on site, for pupils and students of all ages. The focus is on the teachers leading their groups, developing their skills and knowledge. The education service is now being extended to a broader audience, including community groups and families.
- 2.8.8 Many INSET courses have taken place at St Augustine's Abbey. Some are specific to the site and particular aspects of the *National Curriculum*. Others are run in partnership with the Cathedral's Schools Department and other local providers.

© English Heritage



Children visiting St Augustine's Abbey

- 2.8.9 There are close links with Christ Church University College. For example, in the autumn term 2000, over a thousand students from the College worked at St Augustine's as part of their course in using the historic environment as a teaching resource at primary level. There are links, too, with the King's School. Pupils participated in the Canterbury pilot of the *European Schools Adopt Monuments* scheme, from 1994 to 1997. The adopted monument was St Augustine's Abbey.
- 2.8.10 In June 2000, students at the Kent Institute of Art and Design used the site to exhibit their sculptures inspired by the history of the Abbey. The work with the Institute is now in its third year and is part of a developing joint programme in the Art and Architecture course.
- 2.8.11 Teachers are encouraged to develop a variety of approaches, which can be used as preparation, on-site, or follow-up activity. In July 2000, children from St Thomas's Catholic Primary School worked on site in a mosaic workshop; their work was displayed in the Abbey museum.
- 2.8.12 There is scope for more joint working in education between the World Heritage Site partners. For example a programme could be developed that looked at the Site in the contexts of heritage and identity, sustainable tourism and city centre management, planning and development - topics relevant to all age groups.



*KIAD students at work*

© English Heritage

- 2.8.13 A key aim is to encourage people from all walks of life to experience the Abbey and its history. Local residents have free access to the site and English Heritage encourages their involvement through local media and newsletters. Support is given to the regeneration of the Northgate ward of Canterbury, one of the most deprived wards in Kent.



*The King's School*

- 2.8.14 Now fully co-educational, the School has expanded in recent years. With about 750 pupils divided into thirteen houses, the school has now reached its optimum size. Besides the increase in numbers, general educational and social changes (for example the *Children Act 1989*) have greatly increased the pressure on space. These demands have been largely, but with increasing difficulty, met by leasing property from the Dean and Chapter and the acquisition of the former St Augustine's College. Even with the completion of the new Harvey House, there is still a need for a new boarding house and for new music and theatre facilities (see Part 2.6).
- 2.8.15 The School is progressively becoming more involved with the local community and sees the proposed theatre as a high quality new facility not just for the school but for the wider community as well.

*Canterbury Christ Church University College*

- 2.8.16 Founded in 1962 as the first teacher training college to be built by the Church of England, the College now offers a wide range of undergraduate and post-graduate courses and has about 10,000 full and part-time students. It carried University College status in 1998 and aims to apply for full University status via the Quality Assurance Agency.
- 2.8.17 The first students were based in The Priory, which is now being restored and converted for use as a small conference suite. The new College won an architectural award, particularly for the Chapel, which is still considered a striking building. The College plays host to a number of conferences during the year and has built up a considerable reputation for its music and teacher education.
- 2.8.18 The Geography and Tourism Departments have been closely involved with the City Centre Partnership, particularly in providing research facilities in monitoring coach-borne visitor trends.

*Recommendations*

- Promote the International Study Centre.
- Develop educational and arts programmes at St Augustine's Abbey.
- Develop co-coordinated educational programmes for the World Heritage Site as a whole.
- Promote community use of the King's School's cultural and arts facilities.

## 2.9 Traffic and Transport

### *Road Traffic: the A28*

- 2.9.1 The A28 Ashford to Thanet trunk road runs through Canterbury, forming a partial inner ring road. It is heavily used by traffic of all types. However, the majority of traffic has its origin or destination within Canterbury: through traffic is less than 10%. The A28 along Lower Bridge Street and Broad Street poses real problems for the large numbers of pedestrians using the crossings between Burgate and Church Street, St Paul's, and between Queningate and Lady Wootton's Green.
- 2.9.2 Bypasses to the south of Canterbury have been investigated in the past but are unlikely to be tenable in the future. The City Council's transport policies, set out in the *Park and Ride in Canterbury* (PARC) plan, are based on managing traffic and reducing future levels by an integrated package of park & ride, improved public transport, encouraging cycling and walking, and restricting parking in and around the city centre.
- 2.9.3 It is unlikely that much can be done to reduce the volumes of traffic on this part of the A28 in the short term, but any improvements that can be made which will ameliorate the effects of traffic are to be supported. The reduction of traffic levels should continue to be an aim of the City's Transport Plan.
- 2.9.4 Canterbury City Council, together with Ashford, Dover and Thanet Councils, have a joint commitment with the County Council to carry out a Road Traffic Study on the A28, and there is considerable support within the City Council for better connections between the A28 and A2, which could divert some traffic from the city centre.
- 2.9.5 That study should also look at the opportunities for improved rail facilities between Ashford and Thanet, via Canterbury, which besides helping to reduce traffic on the A28 could make Canterbury a much more attractive destination by rail. This will be particularly important when the new high-speed rail link is open from London to the Channel Tunnel via Ashford International Station. Improvements to the rail link are the top priority for the East Kent Forum, representing the six East Kent Districts and the County Council.
- 2.9.6 Kent County Council has held "rail summits" with Connex South East, Railtrack and the Strategic Rail Authority. This has led to the inclusion in the *Draft Regional Planning Guidance* of a proposal to carry out a multi-modal transportation study looking at the connections between Hastings, Ashford and Folkestone, but hopefully extending beyond Ashford towards Thanet.

### *Coach Parking*

- 2.9.7 With its particular pattern of tourism and high levels of coach-borne day visitors, Canterbury needs good facilities for receiving and parking coaches.
- 2.9.8 With the steep rise in the volume of coaches visiting the city in the mid-1990s, particularly after the opening of the Channel Tunnel, the coach park at Longport proved too small. A new coach park was opened at Kingsmead in 1994, on a site big enough to handle the new volumes (up from about 8,500 in 1990 to a peak of 18,000 in 1995). The new facilities for passengers and drivers and the welcome provided by the 'Shepherds', were highly regarded at the time, though it was recognised that the coach park was not ideally located, being on the opposite side of the city from the entry-point of most coaches.
- 2.9.9 Coach parking has again become an issue, with some coach operators threatening to remove Canterbury from their itineraries because of what are now perceived to be poor facilities, with overlong and poorly maintained routes into the city centre. The poor 'welcome' given to coach-borne visitors is now thought to be one of the reasons for the reduction in coach numbers arriving in Canterbury.
- 2.9.10 In the absence of better sites for relocating the coach park, the City Council is now seeking drop-off points close to the city centre so that visitors can access the Cathedral and other attractions easily, with the coaches then proceeding to Kingsmead. The Council has recently brought back part of the former coach park at Longport into use as a drop-off point for pre-booked coaches. Longport is central to the World Heritage Site, closer to the Cathedral than Kingsmead, and ideally located for visits to St Augustine's Abbey.

### *Cycling*

2.9.11 Canterbury is increasingly well served by a network of cycle routes, some long distance, and some local. The 'cycle facility', which is part of the Whitefriars development, will add significantly to the attraction of Canterbury as a cycling destination. Opportunities for cycle racks and storage should also be considered within the World Heritage Site as part of the Visitor Management Plan.

### *Recommendations*

- Reduction in traffic levels on the A28 should be a principal aim of the City's Transport Plan.
- Support the principle of coach drop-off points, if suitable sites can be found.



## 2.10 The Environs

### *Lady Wootton's Green/Church Street, St Pauls*

- 2.10.1 This area is the key physical and visual link between the Cathedral and St Augustine's Abbey. Lady Wootton's Green is a well-used pedestrian route, particularly for students at Christ Church College and King's School. However, the heavily trafficked Broad Street poses both a visual and physical barrier, whilst Lady Wootton's Green and Monastery Street act as local distributors and access roads to the Longport and North Holmes Road areas.



photo: Mansell Jagger

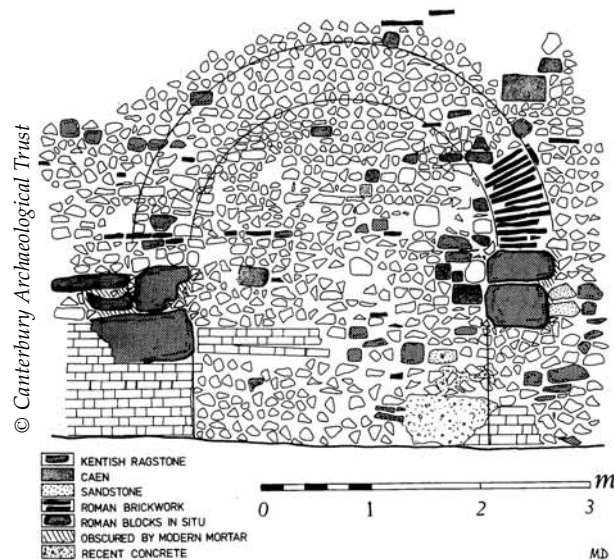
*Lady Wootton's Green*

- 2.10.2 This section of Broad Street is partly dual carriageway. The railings in the central reservation and the traffic lights and railings at the crossing points at Lady Wootton's Green and Church Street, St Paul's are unsightly, though probably not capable of major improvement until traffic can be reduced. The flower baskets on the railings help to improve the situation and could be extended.
- 2.10.3 The Queningate car park mars the setting of the city wall and obscures the Roman Queningate. Visitors following Queen Bertha's Walk have to walk for a considerable distance next to the traffic in Broad Street. The removal of a few car parking spaces from outside Queningate would allow for much needed improvement to the setting and visibility of Roman Queningate and improve the situation for pedestrians.



photo: Canterbury City Council

*Queningate car park*



Remains of Roman Queningate

- 2.10.4 The pavement on the north side of Lady Wootton's Green is heavily used but too narrow. There is a path up the middle of the Green but it is not on the direct route for pedestrians. The Green itself needs restoration. The large area of tarmac between Lady Wootton's Green and Fyndon Gate detracts from the setting of the Gate and there are safety issues here, with the conflict between pedestrians and vehicles. Monastery Street needs traffic calming measures.
- 2.10.5 Church Street, St Paul's suffers from being cut off from Burgate by Broad Street. Despite having many attractive old buildings, including St Paul's Church, and inviting views of the Cemetery Gate, Church Street does not attract as many people as it should. The road and pavement surfaces are poor and there is an unsightly gap in the northern frontage at the entrance to the Magistrate's Court car park. The Church Hall is not attractive but the Parish hopes to be able to replace it with a new Parish Centre, designed to meet the parish needs and to fit in with its surroundings.

photo: Canterbury City Council



Church Street, St Paul's and Cemetery Gate

- 2.10.6 In 1998 the City Council published the Second Action Plan for the historic extra-mural suburbs under the Conservation Area Partnership Scheme (CAPS) with English Heritage. The Plan included the following priorities:
- Restoration of Lady Wootton's Green
  - New paving at Fyndon Gate and Cemetery Gate
  - Restoration of railings at No.1 Lady Wootton's Green and Bailey House (Monastery Street)
  - Restoration of Sir John Hales Water Conduit in Longport

The scheme to restore the Water Conduit, railings at Bailey House and paving at Cemetery Gate was completed in 2001. The main priority is now Lady Wootton's Green.

- 2.10.7 The Canterbury Commemoration Society is proposing to commission and erect statues of Ethelbert and Bertha at Lady Wootton's Green, on the route that Bertha would have taken to her worship at St Martin's Church, now commemorated in Queen Bertha's Walk. The maquettes for the statues (by Steve Melton, local sculptor) and proposed restoration scheme for Lady Wootton's Green (by Clague of Canterbury) were exhibited at the Kent Institute of Art and Design and at the St Augustine's Visitor Centre in 1999, and again at the Visitor Centre in December 2000 as part of the consultation on the draft Management Plan.



- 2.10.8 A 'Lady Wootton's Green Group' has been formed, to represent the various bodies with an interest in the area, and to raise the necessary finance (including, hopefully, National Lottery funding) and oversee the works. The proposals for the statues and the Green need to be seen as an integral part of a longer term comprehensive improvement plan for the whole area between the Cathedral and St Augustine's Abbey, including the city walls, Broad Street, Church Street, St Paul's and Monastery Street.



*Lady Wootton's Green: proposed restoration*



- 2.10.9 A comprehensive plan should include the following:
- Restoration of Lady Wootton's Green
  - Erection of statues of Ethelbert and Bertha
  - Widening of pavement to north side of the Green
  - Improved pedestrian crossings, and repaving in Lady Wootton's Green, Monastery Street and outside Fyndon Gate
  - Improved setting and interpretation of Roman Queningate
  - An historical survey of the city (Precincts) wall
  - A new signed Queen Bertha's Walk
  - Repaving of Church Street, St Paul's, construction of the new Parish Centre and infilling of gaps in the street frontage

The support of all the partners in the World Heritage Site will be needed to achieve these proposals.

- 2.10.10 If it were possible at some future date to remove the car-parking from Queningate, the setting of the World Heritage Site could be greatly enhanced by the laying out of gardens and a new footpath for Queen Bertha's Walk outside the city walls.

### *St Martin's and North Holmes Road*

- 2.10.11 Now that St Martin's churchyard has been restored, attention needs to be given to the surroundings of this part of the World Heritage Site. A newly signed Queen Bertha's Walk and improved marketing would undoubtedly attract more visitors, and the conversion of The Priory will bring more people to the area.
- 2.10.12 North Holmes Road, the lane to The Priory past the Church and the footpath to the north of the churchyard, could all be improved with judicious use of new paving and planting. The high Prison walls are a problem; the Parish has suggested a painted mural of Augustine and his forty monks to reduce the forbidding aspect of the walls and form an added attraction to Queen Bertha's Walk. The links with the Conduit House could also be improved.

photo: Mansell Jagger



*Prison wall*

- 2.10.13 Within the churchyard, a number of trees should be cleared from the immediate vicinity of the church and from the sight-lines from the upper terrace, so that the view of the church is enhanced (and its security improved) and the historic view over the World Heritage Site to Bell Harry Tower restored. A footpath could be constructed around the south side of the church to enable visitors to see 'Bertha's Door' and to have this signed as part of Queen Bertha's Walk. Finally, there is a need for a new church notice board by the Lychgate.

*Other areas*

- 2.10.14 The City Centre has benefited enormously from pedestrianisation and repaving of the principal streets. The Local Plan includes proposals (Policy C28) to extend the Pedestrian Priority Area to a number of streets that are adjacent to the World Heritage Site, including Burgate, Buttermarket, Iron Bar Lane, Palace Street, St Alphege Lane, Sun Street, Sun Yard, The Borough and Northgate.
- 2.10.15 The economic benefits of repaving in high quality, attractive materials has been demonstrated several times with vastly increased numbers of people using the pedestrian priority streets. The repaving of Sun Street, Sun Yard and Guildhall Street should be given the highest priority, followed by proposals for Palace Street, The Borough, Orange Street and St Alphege Lane.
- 2.10.16 It would also be useful to look at other streets that bound the World Heritage Site to see what works need to be carried out to improve and maintain the setting. For example, as a principal entry to Christ Church University College, North Holmes Road and adjacent areas would benefit from environmental improvements.

*Recommendations*

- Support the plans for restoration and improvement of the Lady Wootton's Green and Church Street, St Paul's area.
- Prepare plans for environmental improvements to the St Martin's and North Holmes Road area.
- Complete the pedestrian priority and repaving schemes in the city centre.



**Part 3**  
**Implementation**



## 3.1 Management Objectives

- 3.1.1 It must be kept firmly in mind that the Canterbury World Heritage Site is not simply a tourist attraction, nor is it a museum. The Site contains two important places of Christian worship and two major educational establishments, as well as a number of residential and commercial premises. The Plan must allow these various 'living' elements to continue to function satisfactorily, whilst, at the same time, conserving a very precious Site that is of universal value to mankind.
- 3.1.2 It should also be remembered that the World Heritage Site forms only a part of the city and that what happens in the rest of Canterbury has a direct relationship with the World Heritage Site. The approach adopted in the Management Plan is to suggest practical measures to protect the World Heritage Site and improve the experience of visitors whilst catering properly for the needs of those who live and work in the area.
- 3.1.3 The Management Plan has five main objectives:
1. To define the significance and values of the Canterbury World Heritage Site
  2. To review the effectiveness of current measures which are designed to protect and enhance the Site's special status and significance
  3. To set down guidelines for the management of the World Heritage Site and the buildings and land within it, so that their essential character is preserved
  4. To increase public awareness of and interest in the World Heritage Site and promote its educational and cultural value
  5. To establish a programme of works and projects that will enhance the World Heritage Site and improve the enjoyment of the Site for all who live, work or spend leisure time in the area

## 3.2 Management Principles

Leading from the five main objectives of the Plan and the statement of significance and values of the World Heritage Site, a set of Management Principles has been approved which are intended to guide future actions and decisions for the Site:

### *Overall Principles*

- 3.2.1 The primary aim of the Management Plan is the sustainable protection, conservation and presentation of the Site; the Plan sets out objectives and a programme of actions to protect and maintain the Site's overall significance.
- 3.2.2 The Management Plan is the framework document for long-term decision-making by those bodies and individuals responsible for the Site.
- 3.2.3 The outstanding universal value of the Site will be interpreted to the widest audience and encouragement given to opportunities for public enjoyment, education and cultural enrichment.

### *Administrative Arrangements*

- 3.2.4 A World Heritage Site Coordinating Committee, composed principally of those bodies that have contributed to the formulation of the Management Plan, will be formed to act as a forum for discussion of issues concerning the management of the Site. The committee will meet at least twice a year and undertake the following roles:
- To monitor the condition of the Site and agree appropriate action to deal with any threats to its well-being.
  - To develop and agree such further principles and guidance as might be needed for the protection of the outstanding universal value of the Site.
  - To monitor the implementation of the general and specific recommendations of the Management Plan.
  - To discuss management issues and to promote coordinated management and joint actions within the Site as necessary.
  - To review the conclusions and recommendations of the Management Plan and to update the Plan as necessary.
  - To monitor statutory development plans and Government Guidance and encourage the appropriate authorities to keep under review the statutory and other designations, in order to ensure the continued protection of the Site and its setting.

### *Environment*

- 3.2.5 Site owners and managers are encouraged to monitor the condition of the Site, to put in place inspection regimes and programmes of repair and maintenance as necessary, and to prepare management plans for the long-term conservation of their buildings and monuments.
- 3.2.6 Owners and managers should ensure that the maintenance, repair and restoration of their properties is carried out to a high standard in accordance with current best practice.
- 3.2.7 In promoting or implementing townscape or landscape works, the relevant agencies should seek to reflect and reinforce the character of the Site and its setting.
- 3.2.8 Proposed developments should seek to protect or enhance the outstanding universal value of the Site.

### *Tourism Management*

- 3.2.9 Tourism management should follow the ICOMOS guidelines *Principles for Sustainable Tourism*. Additionally, it is proposed that:
- There should be a comprehensive tourism development plan linking the Site to tourism in the wider context of the Canterbury area.

- Tourism development and the revenue generated by visitors should benefit the conservation of the Site as well as tourism.
- The level of sustainable tourism development should be defined and measures put in place to minimize the possibility of damage resulting from this level being exceeded.

3.2.10 The Site should be interpreted and promoted as an entity, to enhance the visitor experience and aid movement and circulation.

### *Traffic and Transport*

3.2.11 The appropriate agencies will be encouraged to investigate options for reducing the impact of traffic on the Site, with a view to establishing a programme of measures, in the short and longer term.

3.2.12 Measures to improve pedestrian circulation between parts of the Site should be kept under review and where possible implemented at the earliest opportunity.

3.2.13 Encouragement will be given to the use of sustainable methods of transport to get to the Site, in order to reduce the reliance on private cars.

### *Contemporary Life, Work and Education*

3.2.14 Recognition will be given to the long traditions of spiritual heritage and educational attainment, which are synonymous with the Site and have been at its core since the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. These traditions are evident in the current use of Site and due regard must be given to the development of land and buildings to meet the changing needs of contemporary worship and education.

3.2.15 Encouragement will be given to measures to sustain and develop the long tradition of educational establishments within the Site, compatible with the historic quality and character of the site.

3.2.16 Research which improves our understanding of the archaeological, historical and environmental value of the Site will be encouraged, including the synthesis of past investigations. A principal aim of research should be to provide information to help long-term decision-making and management.

3.2.17 The development of educational programmes based on the World Heritage Site as a whole will be encouraged. The concept of world heritage should be a key component, as well as the inter-relationship of the constituent parts of the Site.

### *Spiritual Life*

3.2.18 Strong contemporary spiritual and religious activities are a fundamental part of the character of the Site and are acknowledged as a factor of special significance. These activities have been at the heart of the Site for 1400 years and provide a living link between the past, present and future.

## 3.3 Recommendations

Part 2 included an assessment of the key management issues for the World Heritage Site and a number of recommendations to address those issues. This section relates these recommendations to the main objectives of the Plan.

### Objective 1

*To define the significance and values of the Canterbury World Heritage Site.*

#### Recommendations

- 01 To monitor and periodically review the Canterbury World Heritage Site Management Plan

### Objective 2

*To review the effectiveness of current measures that are designed to protect and enhance the Site's special status and significance.*

#### Recommendations

- 02 Review the World Heritage Site Boundaries
- 03 Review the Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- 04 Review the Conservation Area boundaries

### Objective 3

*To set down guidelines for the management of the World Heritage Site and the buildings and land within it, so that their essential character is preserved.*

#### Recommendations

- 05 Complete the Conservation Statement for St Augustine's Abbey
- 06 Complete the Canterbury Urban Archaeology Database, Assessment and Strategy
- 07 Maintain the aim of reducing traffic on the A28 in the City's Transport Plan
- 08 Support the principle of coach drop off point(s) for the World Heritage Site

### Objective 4

*To increase public awareness of and interest in the World Heritage Site and promote its educational and cultural value.*

#### Recommendations

- 09 Promote the World Heritage Site and 'World Heritage City'
- 10 Join the Organisation of World Heritage Cities
- 11 Prepare new Tourism Marketing Strategy
- 12 Prepare new Visitor Management Plan
- 13 Improve the quality of the tourism 'product'
- 14 Commission new Queen Bertha's Walk signage
- 15 Promote the Cathedral's International Study Centre
- 16 Promote community use of the King's School's arts and cultural facilities
- 17 Coordinate and develop the educational and cultural programmes
- 18 Complete the outstanding analysis and publication of recent excavations



## Objective 5

*To establish a programme of works and projects that will enhance the World Heritage Site and improve the enjoyment of the site for all who live, work or spend leisure time in the area.*

### *Recommendations*

- 19 Repair and conserve the monuments “at risk”
- 20 Make plans for repair of Christchurch Gate
- 21 Make plans for repair of Fyndon Gate
- 22 Commission survey of the city wall (Precincts Wall)
- 23 Review the security of the Cathedral Conduit House and carry out a survey of the mediaeval pipework
- 24 Prepare a landscape plan for The Oaks
- 25 Continue discussions and investigations for the Cathedral Archives extension
- 26 Continue discussions and investigations for the King’s Music School and Theatre
- 27 Continue discussions and investigations for the new King’s School Boarding House
- 28 Make the Old Sessions House the formal entrance to Christ Church University College
- 29 Prepare comprehensive plan for conservation and improvements to Lady Wootton’s Green and Church Street, St Paul’s area
- 30 Prepare comprehensive plan for conservation and improvements to St Martin’s and North Holmes Road area
- 31 Carry out Environmental Audit of the city centre
- 32 Complete the pedestrianisation and paving schemes in the city centre

## 3.4 Project Register

Arising from the Recommendations, this section lists the projects, the agencies involved, any necessary funding and the time scale for implementation. The time horizon for the Management Plan is 15 years. This is broken into 3 periods:

Short term - by 2005

Medium term - by 2010

Long term - by 2015

<i>Project</i>	<i>Lead Agency</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>Short/Med/Long Term</i>
01 Management Plan	WHSCC	-	ongoing
02 World Heritage Site	UNESCO	-	short
03 Ancient Monuments	EH	-	short
04 Conservation Areas	CCC	-	short
05 Conservation Statement	EH	-	2002
06 UAD and Strategy	CCC	In place for UAD	2003
07 Traffic reduction	CCC	-	long
08 Coach drop-off	CCC	CCC	short
09 Promote WHS	All	-	ongoing
10 Join OWHC	CCC	CCC	2002
11 Tourism Marketing Strategy	CCC	CCC/others	short
12 Visitor Management Plan	CCC	CCC/others	short
13 Improve Quality of Tourism	CCC	CCC/others	ongoing
14 Queen Bertha's Walk	CCC	CCC/Lottery	2003
15 International Study Centre	D&C	-	ongoing
16 KS arts and cultural facilities	KS	-	ongoing
17 Educational Programmes	EH/D&C	-	ongoing
18 Publish excavations	Individual bodies	to be agreed	short
19 Monuments "At Risk"	D&C	D&C/EH	short
20 Christchurch Gate	D&C	D&C/EH	medium
21 Fyndon Gate	KS	KS/EH	2004
22 City Wall survey	D&C	D&C/Lottery	short
23 Cathedral Conduit House	D&C	D&C	short
24 Landscape plan The Oaks	D&C	D&C	short
25 Cathedral Archives	D&C	D&C	long
26 KS Music School	KS	KS	short/med
27 KS Boarding House	KS	KS	short
28 Old Sessions House	CCCUC	CCCUC	short
29 Lady Wootton's Green	LWG	CCC/Lottery	short
30 St Martin's area	CCC	-	short
31 Environmental Audit	CCC	CCC	short
32 Paving schemes	CCC	CCC/others	short/med

### *Abbreviations*

WHSCC	World Heritage Site Coordinating Committee
CCC	Canterbury City Council
EH	English Heritage
D&C	Dean and Chapter
KS	King's School
CCCUC	Canterbury Christ Church University College
LWG	Lady Wootton's Green Group







## Appendix A

### Statutory Designations and Policies

#### *Canterbury World Heritage Site (WHS)*

Inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO December 1988

#### *Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)*

Designated 1984 under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

#### *Canterbury City Conservation Area*

First designated 1968, revised and extended 1998

#### *Canterbury (St Martin's) Conservation Area*

Designated 1996

#### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

Christ Church Priory and Archbishop's Palace

SAM 335 TR 1520 5780

St Augustine's Abbey and St Pancras Church

SAM 49 TR 1540 5770

Cathedral Conduit House, Military Road

SAM 265 TR 1590 5840

St Augustine's Abbey Conduit House, St Martin's Avenue

SAM 266 TR 1590 5800

#### *Care of Cathedrals Measure 1990*

#### *Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order 1994*

#### *Canterbury District Local Plan*

Canterbury City Council, adopted 1998

Includes conservation policies and designations

First Review (Deposit Draft) to be published 2002

#### *Listed Buildings*

See Appendix B

## Appendix B

### Schedule of Listed Buildings

#### A) *The Cathedral Precincts*

#Grade A	The Cathedral
#Grade A	Cloister
#Grade I	Chapter House
#Grade I	Library (remains of Lanfranc's Dormitory)
#Grade I	Dark Entry
#Grade I	Lavatory Tower
#Grade I	Prior's Chapel (undercroft of Hawley Harrison Library)
#Grade I	Wolfson Library (remains of the Cheker)
Grade II	Archbishop's Palace
Grade I	Remains of Cellarer's Hall in Palace Garden
Grade II	Sundial in Palace Garden
Grade II	Wall and gate piers between Palace and Cathedral
Grade II	Wall to left of Palace
Grade II	Nos 1-7 (consec) The Precincts
Grade II	No 9
Grade II	No 11
Grade II	Wall between Nos 11 and 14
Grade II	Wall on north and south sides of Kent Memorial Garden
Grade II	No 16 (Meister Omers)
Grade II	Wall on southeast side of Meister Omers
Grade II*	No 17
Grade I	No 18
Grade II	Paving in front of No 18
Grade II	Water Tank in front of No 18
Grade II	Wall between No 18 and Cathedral
Grade I	No 19 (Prior Selling's Tower)
Grade I	Nos 20 & 21 (The Deanery)
Grade I	Nos 22-26 (former Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Granary)
Grade I	Nos 27 & 28
Grade I	No 29 (The Archdeacon of Canterbury's House)
Grade II*	Pilgrims' Entry
Grade II	Wall in garden of No 29
Grade II	Wall and gate piers between Nos 28 and 29
Grade II	No 29a
Grade II	Court Gate and North Hall
Grade II	Library of the King's School
Grade I	Norman Staircase
Grade II	Buildings on west, north and east sides of Mint Yard
Grade I	Christchurch Gate, Burgate
Grade I	Mint Yard Gate, The Borough
Grade II	Nos 3 & 4 Burgate
Grade II	Nos 11-16 Burgate (consec)
Grade II	Nos 23-36 Burgate (consec)
Grade II*	No 37 Burgate
Grade II	No 38 Burgate
Grade II	Nos 29-47 Palace Street (consec)
Grade II*	Outer Gate to Archbishop's Palace
Grade II*	No 47 (Walpole House) inc. part of Archbishop's Great Hall
Grade II	Nos 50-61 Burgate (consec)
Grade II	Nos 14-24 Sun Street (consec)

#These buildings are subject to control under the *Care of Cathedrals Measure 1990*

*B) St Augustine's Abbey*

Grade I	Remains of St Augustine's Abbey and Chapel of St Pancras
Grade II	No 1 Monastery Street (Bailey House)
Grade II	Wall adjoining No 1
Grade II	No 2 Monastery Street
Grade II	Nos 4-18 (even) Monastery Street
Grade I	The Cemetery Gate
Grade I	Fyndon Gate
Grade II	Wall in front of former St Augustine's College
Grade II	Former St Augustine's College (Butterfield)
Grade II	Hall and Chapel of St Augustine's College
Grade II	Coleridge House, Monastery Street
Grade II	Ruins of Brewhouse/Bakehouse (east of Coleridge House)
Grade II	Wall to south of Coleridge House

*C) St Martin's Church*

Grade A	Church of St Martin
Grade II	Wall surrounding churchyard
Grade II	Lychgate

## Appendix C

### Property Interests and Land Use

The following are the principal property ownerships and interests within the World Heritage Site: -

#### *Canterbury Cathedral*

- The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury
- The Church Commissioners
- The King's School

#### *St Augustine's Abbey*

- The St Augustine's Trustees
- English Heritage
- The King's School
- Canterbury Christ Church University College
- Canterbury City Council

#### *St Martin's Church*

- The Rector and Church Wardens of the Parish of St Martin & St Paul
- Canterbury City Council

The Cathedral is in daily use for worship and is also open to visitors throughout the year. Many of the buildings in the Cathedral Precincts are in ecclesiastical use (Dean & Chapter) or educational use (the King's School). A number of buildings are leased to private or commercial tenants, including those properties facing Sun Street, Burgate and Palace Street.

The remains of the Abbey are a scheduled ancient monument in the guardianship of the Secretary of State and managed by English Heritage. The ruins and grounds are open to visitors throughout the year. The former St Augustine's College is now part of the King's School. Canterbury Christ Church University College occupies much of the outer precincts of the mediaeval Abbey.

St Martin's Church is in regular use for worship and is part of a joint parish with St Paul's Church. The church is regularly open to visitors. The churchyard is a 'Closed Churchyard' and its maintenance is the responsibility of the City Council.



## Appendix D

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## Appendix E Canterbury World Heritage Site

### Management Plan Coordinating Committee

#### *Members*

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury  
The King's School, Canterbury  
The Rector and Wardens of St Martin's Church  
Canterbury Christ Church University College  
English Heritage  
Canterbury City Council

#### *Observers*

ICOMOS-UK  
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)  
Canterbury Commemoration Society

#### *Chairman*

Lt Col David Earlam

#### *Project Manager*

J Mansell Jagger



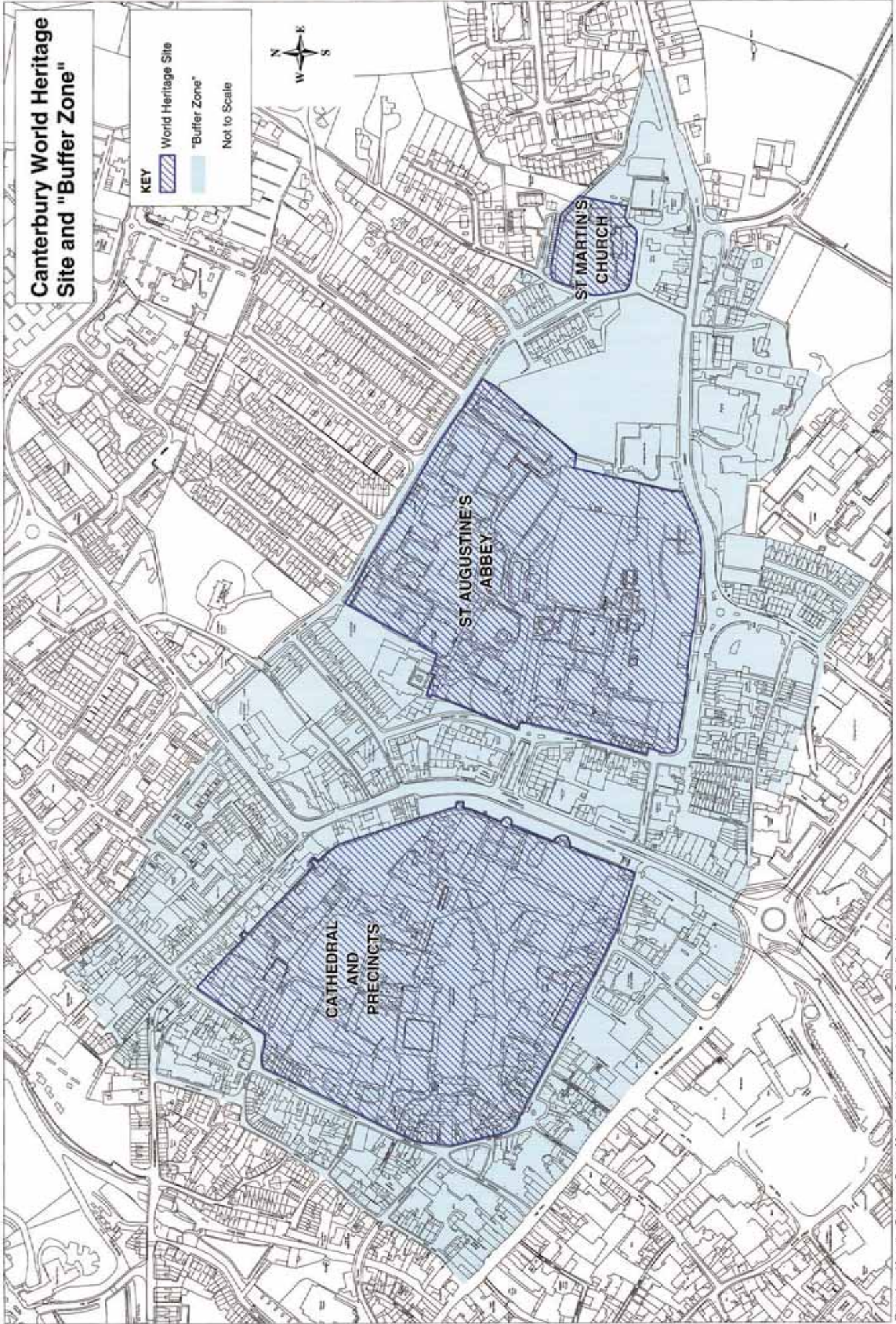
# Canterbury World Heritage Site and "Buffer Zone"

## KEY

World Heritage Site

"Buffer Zone"

Not to Scale



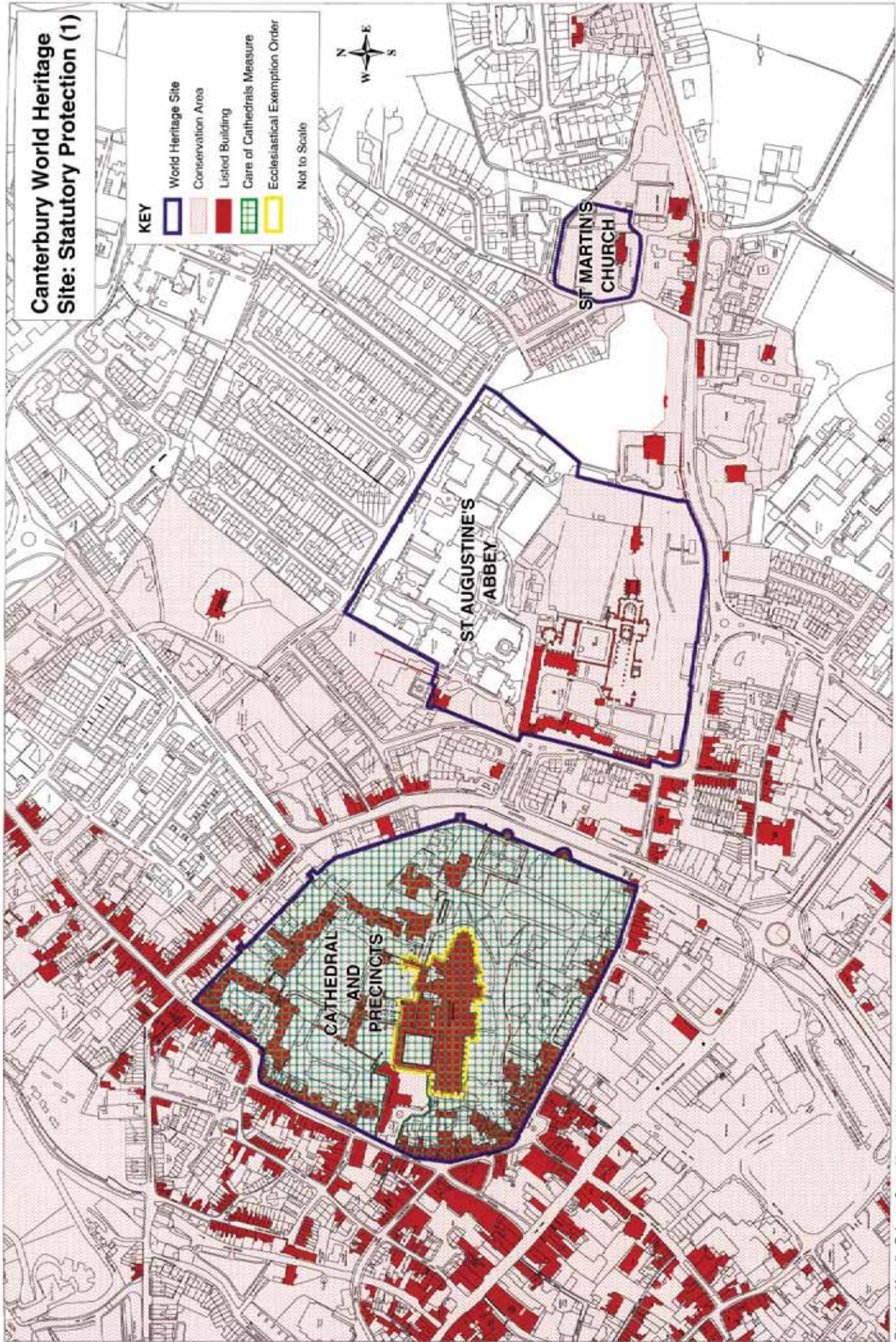
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# Canterbury World Heritage Site: Statutory Protection (1)

## KEY

-  World Heritage Site
-  Conservation Area
-  Listed Building
-  Care of Cathedrals Measure
-  Ecclesiastical Exemption Order
- Not to Scale



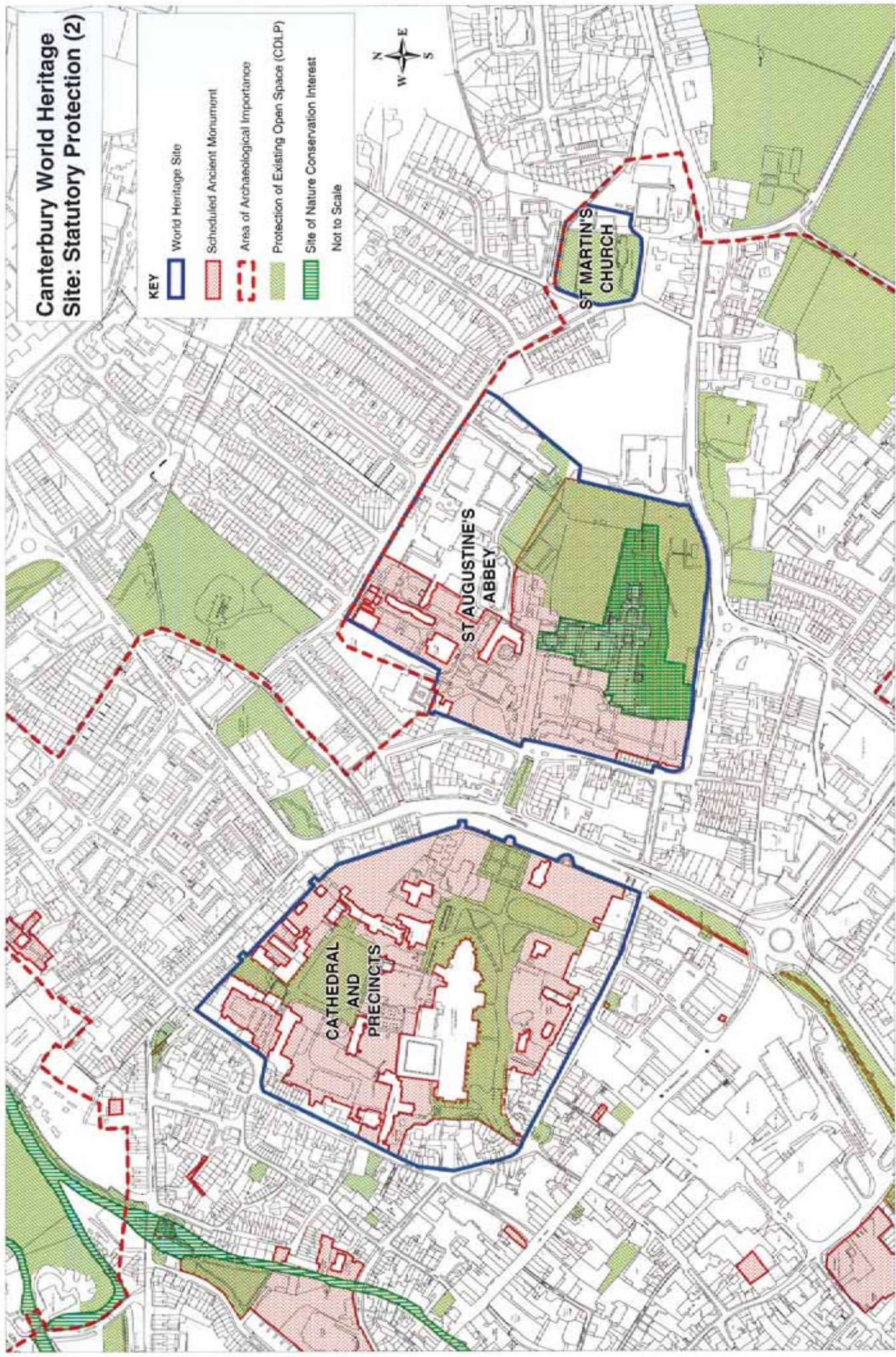
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# Canterbury World Heritage Site: Statutory Protection (2)

**KEY**

-  World Heritage Site
  -  Scheduled Ancient Monument
  -  Area of Archaeological Importance
  -  Protection of Existing Open Space (CDLP)
  -  Site of Nature Conservation Interest
- Not to Scale



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