



A Heritage Strategy for Canterbury District



Image: Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury

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**"FROM THE CATHEDRAL CITY,
THROUGH RURAL PARISHES
AND COASTAL TOWNS...
OUR HERITAGE IS EVERYWHERE"**



01 | Introduction

From the Cathedral City, through rural parishes and coastal towns, Canterbury District boasts an outstanding heritage resource.

Our heritage is everywhere; it plays an essential role in delivering economic prosperity, improving quality of life and building our district's character. Canterbury City Council is committed to delivering a robust strategy, dedicated to safeguarding, promoting and capitalising on our unique resource.

THIS STRATEGY

Canterbury City Council is committed to providing a resilient and diverse economy, making the most of our natural and built environments, and ensuring people across the district enjoy a good quality of life. Our heritage is key to achieving this ambition, contributing significantly to our economic, social and environmental success.

We have a unique and invaluable heritage resource in the district, but it is also a vulnerable resource, at risk of being overlooked against the pace of change. This strategy is therefore designed to explore the contributions that our heritage makes to life in the district, identify ways in which we can realise the potential of our heritage and afford it the protection it deserves.

This document sets out the case for a strategic and shared approach to managing our heritage. It sets out our aims and objectives and will act as a framework to guide decision-making, and will be supplemented by an annual action plan to identify and prioritise projects.

POLICY BACKGROUND

The **Canterbury District Heritage Strategy** forms part of a group of policy and guidance documents that together will shape the district over the next 10 to 15 years.

The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** sets out the national policy on conservation in the historic environment, which is recognised as a key element of sustainable development. It states that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. To meet this objective, local planning authorities are advised to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk.

The **Canterbury District Local Plan 2017** contains policies which preserve and enhance our heritage assets, including outstanding buildings and sites and the appearance and character of local areas. Other policies seek to protect and promote historic rural, urban and coastal landscapes, which are important to our sense of place and identity. The Local Plan also recognises the role that the historic environment has to play in achieving strategic objectives.

Canterbury City Council's Corporate Plan (2016) sets out the council's vision ambitions and objectives to 2020. The plan identifies three key areas: People, Prosperity and Places, and aims to deliver those priorities through ten defined objectives. Heritage has the potential to make a significant and long-term contribution to delivery of each of these objectives.

OUR HERITAGE

Traversed from north to south and east to west by Roman roads, historic salt-routes and drove-ways, the historic character of Canterbury District is as diverse as it is beautiful. In the south, medieval villages nestle in the striking landscapes of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

At the heart of the district is Canterbury City, where our World Heritage Site continues the tradition of pilgrimage that has flourished here for centuries. The city preserves a rich archaeological sequence below its modern streets, where colossal foundations of the Roman theatre survive alongside the more elusive shadows of their Anglo-Saxon successors.

The Great Stour, the lifeblood of Canterbury from its earliest days, bisects the district; flowing northeast to the former Wantsum Channel where now landlocked villages once overlooked the sea. Reculver Fort guarded the Channel from Roman times; now its iconic twelfth century towers remain a landmark for passing ships.

West of Reculver are the coastal towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay that, while only a few miles apart, have their own unique characters. Both owe their growth to the sea; one from the fishing industry and internationally renowned oyster trade, the other from the Victorian heyday of sea-bathing and holiday-making. These stories, and others of more recent origin, are being uncovered by local people within these thriving and diverse communities.

VISION

A HERITAGE RESOURCE THAT IS INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED, ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE, AND CELEBRATED FOR ITS OUTSTANDING SIGNIFICANCE, DELIVERING LONG TERM ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO OUR DISTRICT.



Image: Centenary Field project, by Alex Hare



Image: Canterbury High Street, by Julie Blackmer

WORKING TOGETHER

The heritage of Canterbury District belongs to everyone, it is the legacy we will leave behind for future generations and the means through which we tell our shared stories.

We recognise Canterbury City Council has a lead role to play in securing a future for our heritage, but we are committed to creating a shared vision and framework so that delivery of this strategy is a shared enterprise.

The need for a shared framework, securing the support of our stakeholders

and communities, has underpinned the methodology employed in developing this strategy from its conception. Workshops were held at the beginning of the process, bringing together 53 organisations from across the district to discuss the challenges and priorities of heritage work. The feedback gathered from those workshops, along with the collation of information already held by the council, forms the basis for the following chapters. Our Heritage Art Competition has also engaged 34 primary schools across Canterbury District,

supported by drop-in sessions at The Beaney House of Art and Knowledge. The winning entries are featured in this strategy, and continued engagement with schools and young people remains a priority.

This strategy proposes a shared vision for our district. The future of our heritage can only be guaranteed through a unified approach in which everybody works together to deliver positive change.

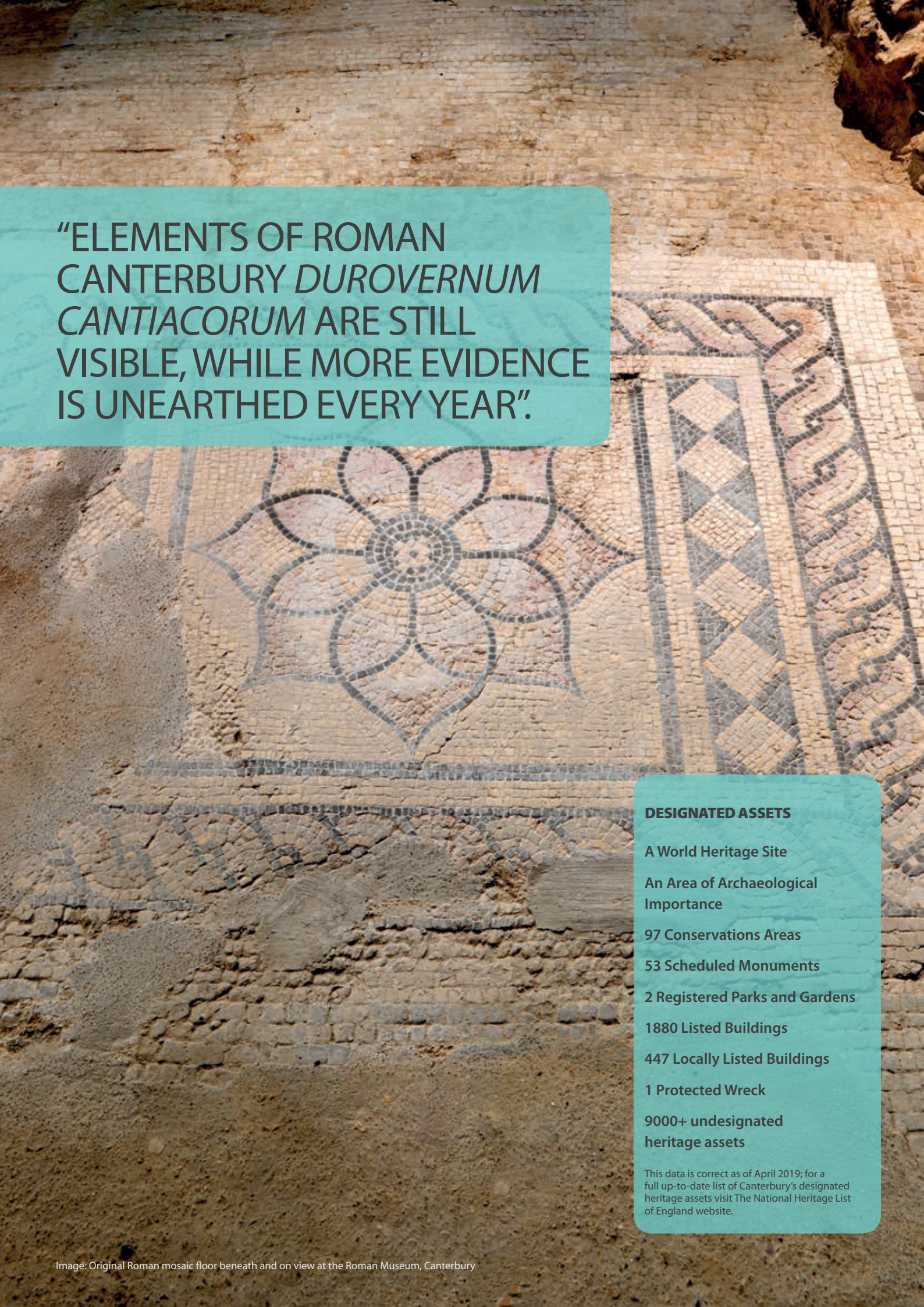
OBJECTIVES

Our heritage makes us proud of where we live, it promotes social cohesion and acts as a catalyst for regeneration. Our heritage promotes tourism, creates character, boosts our local economy and delivers growth. Through our robust policies and guidance, our heritage will be protected and enhanced, making a real and tangible contribution to the positive development of our district. Heritage inspires, engages and improves our quality of life; it is a resource that, if well managed, has the potential to deliver substantial benefits. Our vision has been developed with these concepts in mind:

PROTECT: to preserve and enhance our heritage assets and their significance.

PROMOTE: to celebrate our rich heritage, promoting Canterbury District as a special place to live and visit.

PROSPER: to realise the potential of our heritage assets to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits.



“ELEMENTS OF ROMAN
CANTERBURY *DUROVERNUM*
CANTIACORUM ARE STILL
VISIBLE, WHILE MORE EVIDENCE
IS UNEARTHED EVERY YEAR”.

DESIGNATED ASSETS

A World Heritage Site

An Area of Archaeological
Importance

97 Conservations Areas

53 Scheduled Monuments

2 Registered Parks and Gardens

1880 Listed Buildings

447 Locally Listed Buildings

1 Protected Wreck

9000+ undesignated
heritage assets

This data is correct as of April 2019; for a full up-to-date list of Canterbury's designated heritage assets visit [The National Heritage List of England website](#).

02 | Our heritage

Canterbury District boasts an extraordinary resource of heritage assets, which collectively tell the story of human occupation from as early as 500,000 years ago. Ranging from the internationally significant Stour Terrace Palaeolithic collections, to the still visible evidence of Second World War defences and beyond, Canterbury District has a remarkable tale to tell.

Ours is a story of exploration and conquest, of engineering and industry, of literature, art and music; and it survives through the physical evidence, social traditions and landscape of the district today. This chapter brings together some of the highlights of this story; it is not an exhaustive history or comprehensive gazetteer, but serves to underline the significance of our heritage.

THE CITY

Canterbury's rich archaeology provides us with an insight into the city's origins and how earlier inhabitants lived their lives. Archaeological evidence suggests that permanent occupation at Canterbury dates from the Late Iron Age, although there is evidence for much earlier intermittent settlement, focused on the banks of the Stour. Canterbury may once have been subordinate to the nearby Iron Age hillfort of Bigbury, but from the late 1st century BC it began to flourish as an important centre for trade.

The Romans established their settlement where the modern city now stands; laying out streets and constructing new buildings including a substantial theatre, temple precinct, public baths, forum and basilica, public and private buildings, pottery kilns and large cemeteries. Elements of Roman Canterbury, *Durovernum Cantiacorum*, are still visible, while more evidence is unearthed every year through development and

research-led archaeology. Glimpses of Roman Canterbury can still be seen in Canterbury's Roman Museum where the remains of a town house including mosaic corridor, wall paintings and part of an underfloor heating system survive. Although largely rebuilt, our iconic city walls were first constructed by the Romans in the 3rd Century AD, while parts of a bath-house are preserved behind a viewing window at 20-21 St Margarets Street.

Following the Roman withdrawal from Britain, Canterbury experienced decline. Archaeological work has identified the remains of Anglo-Saxon huts built within the ruins, but it was the reintroduction of Christianity to southern Britain by St Augustine and the establishment of the first Christian see at Canterbury that rejuvenated the city's fortunes. From about 630AD, gold coins were being struck at the Canterbury Mint, and high-status objects such as the gold pendant discovered in St Dunstan's Street indicate a return to prosperity. The iconic sites of Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church which together form our World Heritage Site were founded in this period and many of our modern street names such as Burgate and Borough are also Anglo-Saxon in origin.

Canterbury boasts two castles - the early motte-and-bailey which survives today as Dane John Mound and the stone-built

keep constructed in the very early 12th century. Archaeological investigations carried out near Canterbury East Station in the late 1980s, and more recently at Rhodaus Town and St Mary Bredin School, have recorded a massive encircling ditch more than 3 metres deep with an adjacent rampart formed from the upcast.

One of the four surviving copies of the famous Magna Carta held by the British Library was issued to Canterbury Cathedral in 1215. The role of the Cathedral and Archbishop Stephen Langton in the Magna Carta story was brought to life in an exhibition hosted at The Beaney in celebration of the 800th anniversary in 2015. The exhibition included a copy of the charter made in the 1290s, held by The Cathedral Archives.

Canterbury's medieval history is everywhere to see, through its surviving street patterns and historic buildings. Among the most notable are the Former Sun Inn on Sun Street, a late-medieval three-storey building, and Roper Gate built in 1550 at the entrance to the former Roper House on St Dunstons Street. From 1567, Canterbury welcomed an influx of Flemish and Huguenot weavers, fleeing religious persecution in their homelands. Many were housed in the area around Blackfriars, and are remembered at various sites, including the much-photographed Old Weavers House at St Peter's Street overhanging the River Stour. This Grade II* timber-framed building pre-dates the weavers, but was one of several buildings used as workshops in the area.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, pressure from urban

WESTGATE TOWERS

The only surviving medieval gate to the city and largest in England, Canterbury's Westgate dates from 1380. Constructed in ragstone, the gateway supports a chamber above and is flanked by two circular towers. A gaol extension was built in the 1830s which now houses a museum and escape room. Westgate Towers is scheduled and Grade I listed.

Westgate served as the inspiration for our winning entry to the Heritage Art Competition. This picture was created by 10-year-old Lottie Pearton, who also took inspiration from the stained glass of Canterbury Cathedral.



Image: Westgate Towers by Lottie Pearton



Image: Westgate Towers, Canterbury

development and Canterbury's position at the centre of a new turnpike road system transformed many of our streets. All of the surviving medieval gates except Westgate were demolished to facilitate access for horse-drawn carriages and the coaching inns such as Falstaff Hotel in St Dunstan's Street flourished. New buildings were being constructed and new roads were laid out such as New Dover Road following an Act of Parliament in 1792. This period saw the widening of St George's Place.

The Napoleonic wars and the threat of invasion led to a dramatic increase in troops stationed in and around Canterbury. From the 1780s the city responded with the construction of the Northgate Barracks and Military Road. Large areas of the former St Gregory's Priory fields were laid out as regular streets and terraced cottages, built to house the officers and men stationed nearby. Overcrowding and poor sanitation rapidly became a problem.

The Crimean War triggered more military development, with the construction of more houses on Notley Street, Alma Street and Clyde Street. The barracks were a major feature of nineteenth and twentieth century Canterbury, creating jobs and helping to control social disorder. The military influence continued into the 1930s with the construction of Howe Barracks to the east of the city.

On June 1st 1942, thousands of incendiary bombs and a hundred high-explosive bombs were dropped on Canterbury. The majority hit the St George's area at the eastern end of the High Street, destroying numerous buildings including The Corn Exchange and the Cathedral Library. By the end of the war, Canterbury saw in excess of 10,000 bombs dropped. Today, only St George's Clock Tower survives in the area worst-hit, an isolated reminder of pre-War Canterbury.



Image: Ickham Church, by Julie Blackmer

RURAL HERITAGE

Our rural area includes 41 villages, a swathe of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and numerous isolated farmsteads and hamlets. The character of these areas is defined in large part by their heritage. Many have shared stories of Saxon and medieval manors, fruit growing or hop-picking, and many have stories of their very own. There are a number of active local history societies across the district, each committed to telling their own individual stories and it would be an impossible task to reproduce them all here.

Approximately two miles west of Canterbury's walls is the site of Bigbury Camp, now a Scheduled Monument and once a large Iron Age hillfort described by Julius Caesar in his account of his 54BC campaign to Britain. The hillfort was part excavated between the 1930s and 1970s, but more recent surveys have revealed

evidence to suggest Bigbury is part of a much bigger defensive complex. In 2010, a substantial earthwork enclosure, measuring 800m by 550m was identified to the north in Homestall Woods. The extensive LiDAR surveys carried out across the area were part of the Blean Initiative, led by the Kent Wildlife Trust and funded in part by a Heritage Lottery Grant, with contributions from Kent County Council, Canterbury City Council, the Woodland Trust and Forestry Commission.

Tyler Hill lies on the northern outskirts of Canterbury and once hosted the most important pottery and tile production industry in Kent. Ceramic manufacture at Tyler Hill dates back to at least the ninth century, but its heyday was between 1275 and 1350. Numerous kilns and production sites were operating in the Tyler Hill area, sourcing their clay from the local geology and wood for the kilns from the abundance of local woodland. The industry supplied products from ceramic cookware to roof tiles meeting

the majority of local demand, particularly from the great religious houses and growing city. Tyler Hill wares have also been found in excavations in France and Germany. Evidence of the industry can still be seen today in the vast areas of cleared woodland, former clay pits surviving as lumps and bumps in the fields and woodland, in excavated kiln sites and the built-fabric of the modern city.

Fordwich claims its fame as the smallest town in England, but was once the principal port for Canterbury, trading directly with London and the Channel Ports to the Continent. The eventual silting up of the waterways led to inevitable decline, but during the medieval period it was a bustling port, trading in Caen stone for the great religious buildings alongside commodities such as wine, pepper, spices, wool and cloth. Evidence for the mid-late Saxon and medieval settlement have been recorded, alongside an earlier Roman settlement. Today, the streets of Fordwich

preserve a number of Listed Buildings, including the famous Grade II* Town Hall dating from the early fifteenth century.

Large country houses and their accompanying estates and designed landscapes are a feature of the district. Many of these lie in the Nailbourne Valley including Bourne Park, Charlton Park and Broome Park. Grade II* Listed Mystole House near Chartham purportedly hosted Queen Elizabeth I and Jane Austen. Higham Park near Bridge had another famous occupant, Count Louis Zborowski, whose passion for racing cars was immortalised by Ian Fleming and Walt Disney in the famous Chitty Chitty Bang Bang.

Kent's hop-farming heritage is well-known and still celebrated today in a number of festivals across the county. Hop farms produced hops for local and national breweries. Oast houses,

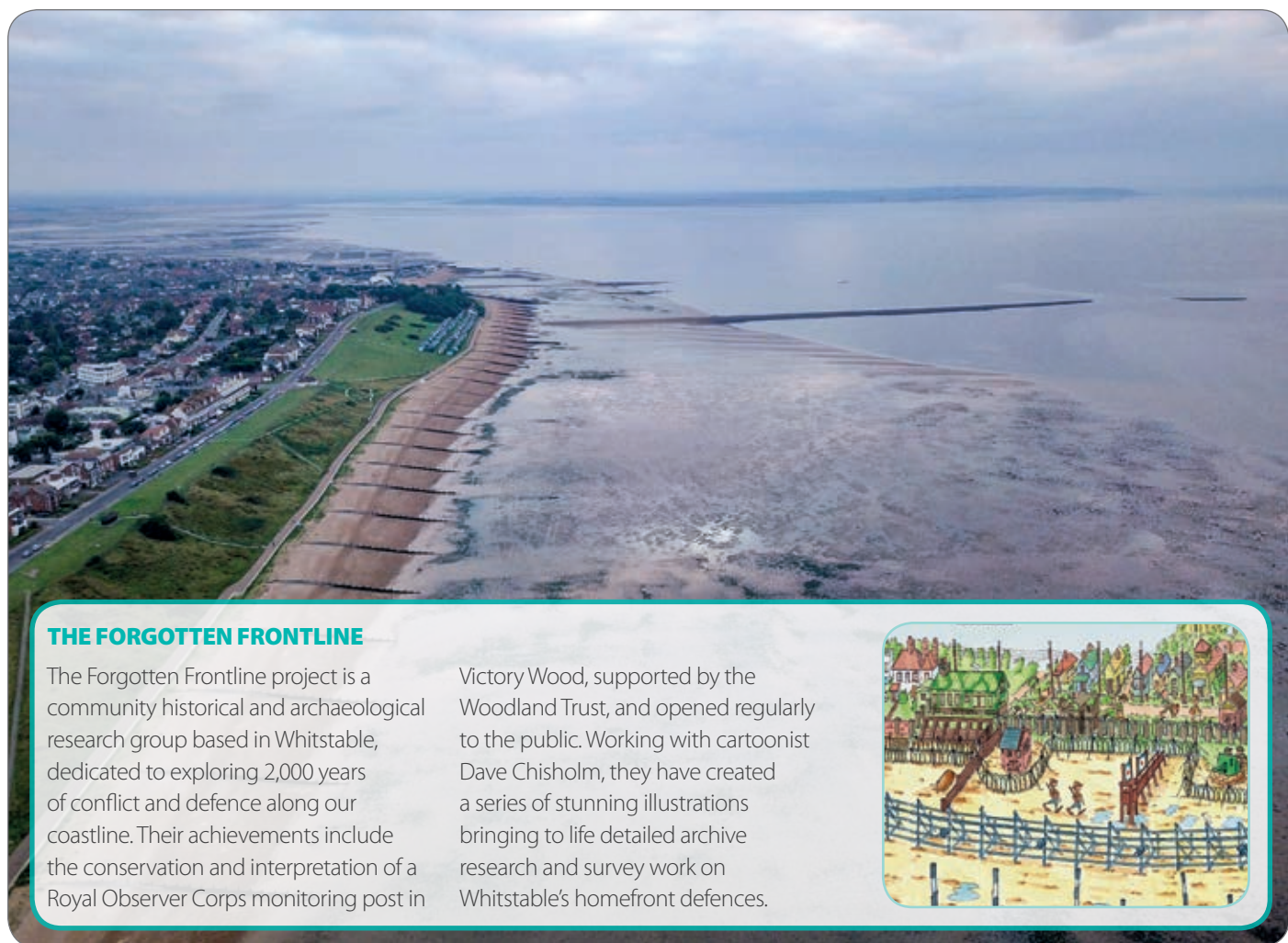
with their distinctive conical roofs, are a common feature of villages and farmsteads, many of which are now Listed. Much like the hop story, Canterbury also has its role in the Kentish history of fruit farming and the Harbledown fruitbelt remains heavily associated with this aspect of our local heritage. Much of the built heritage in our rural landscapes has agricultural origins - historic farmsteads, oast houses and barns are common features, many now protected by statutory designations.

THE COAST

The district coastline has changed dramatically over thousands of years. Our coastal story is one of both battle and bounty. For centuries, the coast has provided essential resources to the people of Canterbury District and links with the wider world. Recent archaeological work, led by major developments in the north of the

district, have uncovered evidence of widespread and intensive land use during the prehistoric period. Neolithic sites at Eddington and huge Bronze Age landscapes at Chestfield and Hillborough have begun to expose the long history of human occupation along our coast. As erosion continues along our shoreline, even more of our history is being exposed and recorded: ongoing survey work by local groups and professional bodies is recording incredibly well-preserved evidence of life on our shores dating back thousands of years.

Reculver Towers is one of the district's most iconic sites, with its twelfth century twin towers dominating the Herne Bay skyline. Two thousand years ago, the site of Reculver lay on a promontory at the north end of the three-mile wide Wantsum sea channel. The Romans established a settlement here, probably around a harbour which has since been lost to



THE FORGOTTEN FRONTLINE

The Forgotten Frontline project is a community historical and archaeological research group based in Whitstable, dedicated to exploring 2,000 years of conflict and defence along our coastline. Their achievements include the conservation and interpretation of a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post in

Victory Wood, supported by the Woodland Trust, and opened regularly to the public. Working with cartoonist Dave Chisholm, they have created a series of stunning illustrations bringing to life detailed archive research and survey work on Whitstable's homefront defences.



coastal erosion. In the early third century a fort was built with flint walls, earth ramparts and an encircling ditch, one of the earliest Saxon Shore forts built to withstand Saxon raids. An Anglo-Saxon monastery was later founded at the site in AD669, and the Church of St Mary was constructed over the ruins of the Roman fort. This later became Reculver's parish church. Although much of it was demolished in 1805, the towers survived and were repaired in 1809. Today, the site is under the care of English Heritage and evidence of its long history is everywhere to see.

Whitstable owes much of its history to the coastal industries that flourished here. Coastal products such as salt, fish, oysters and copperas were essential to the local economy. Salt-making has left its mark on the modern landscape, preserved in our place names like Seasalter, in the distinctive medieval saltern mounds protected by Scheduled Monument

WHITSTABLE DIVERS

Helmet diving began in Whitstable to improve the salvaging of material; it was a dangerous but potentially lucrative business. Whitstable resident John Dean first developed the diving suit in 1828. In 1901 Whitstable diver Capt. J. Rigden worked at a depth of 179 ft, at that time the greatest depth that a diver had ever worked. A famous salvage expedition by Whitstable-based Deane and Edwards found the Mary Rose in 1836 off Portsmouth when local fishermen asked them to investigate an obstruction that was fouling their nets. The Whitstable Diving heritage inspired 10 year old Bethan Newman's entry to our Heritage Art Competition..



Image: Whitstable Divers supplied by Whitstable Museum



Image: 'Whitstable Divers' by Bethan Newman

TANKERTON WRECK

Research led by local volunteer group Timescapes Kent led to the discovery and subsequent scheduling of the district's first Protected Wreck. The Tankerton Bay Wreck is the only known surviving late-medieval shipwreck in south east England. Evaluation and dendrochronological sampling by Wessex Archaeology and funded by Historic England, exposed the lower timbers of a once much larger merchant ship. The ship might have been part of the nearby Copperas industry. The Timescapes discovery and subsequent investigations received national media attention and they welcomed community involvement from across the district.

Image: Tankerton Wreck, by Tom Banbury, Timescapes Kent

WHITSTABLE CASTLE

Dating originally from the eighteenth century, this once small seaside villa was extended in 1840 by Wynn Ellis. New work was constructed with an outer face of Kent Ragstone rubble and Caen stone was used to execute the dressings to the doors, windows and battlements giving the property its distinctive Gothic Castle style.



Image: Whitstable Castle

HERNE BAY CLOCK TOWER

Herne Bay Clock Tower was built in 1837 making it the first purpose-built clock tower of its type in the world. It remains an iconic structure on Herne Bay seafront. Designed by E J Dangerfield, it was the gift of Mrs Ann Thwaites to the town. The tower now serves as a memorial to the 36 Herne Bay volunteers who fell in the second Boer War. This drawing of the Clock Tower was created by eight-year-old Jacob Watts.

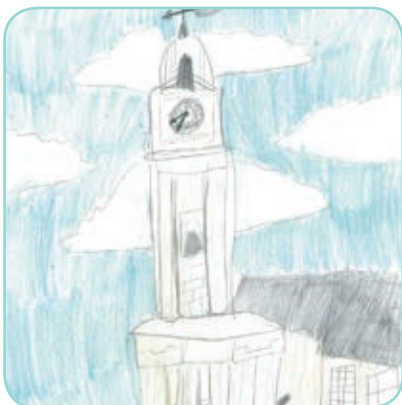


Image: Clock Tower, Herne Bay by Jacob Watts

status, in the ancient salt-roads now followed by modern highways and in our archives where documents record the supplies provided by Whitstable to the great monastic communities at Canterbury.

Native oysters have been harvested and cultivated in Whitstable since the Roman period. By the 1840s Whitstable was the most important source of oyster fishery in the country, exporting 124 million oysters annually to London alone. The oyster industry remains an important feature of the modern town. Ship-building in Whitstable also has a long history, and by the nineteenth century it contributed in a major way to the maritime economy, supporting five shipyards constructing merchant ships of between 200 and 300 tons. The Gamecock, an Oyster Yawl built in Whitstable by Collar Brothers in 1907, is under restoration by Whitstable Maritime and is registered as a National Historic Ship.

The Copperas Industry operated in Whitstable from at least 1565. Copperas, also known as green-vitriol was produced from decomposing iron-sulfide found on the local beaches and used as a dye fixative in the textile industry, and manufacture of ink. Structural remains of the copperas beds and boilers were recorded at Tankerton by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1997.

Whitstable continued to expand in the nineteenth century primarily with rows of terraced housing which today make up large parts of the two Whitstable conservation areas. The Victorian expansion was set out in grid pattern with later Edwardian and modern developments characterised by a less formal layout. Whitstable's battle against the encroaching sea was formalised in 1290 by the construction of the first sea wall, extended and replaced over subsequent centuries. The lines of the historic sea walls are immortalised in the layout of the modern streets and evidence of the earlier constructions have been exposed in a number of excavations.

During the eighteenth century Herne Bay was a fishing hamlet with beaching points for coastal trading ships arranged around the Ship Inn. Sea water baths were

established on land east of The Ship by 1792 and by the late nineteenth century its coastal location was attracting visitors from Canterbury for this new sea-bathing fashion. In 1814 local landowner, Sir Henry Oxenden, obtained a Turnpike Act for improving the road connection with Canterbury.

A small settlement was laid out south and west of the Ship Inn with an eye to the holiday trade. Oxenden laid out a grid of small streets on the low sea bank and by the late 1820s there was enough trade for a post office, bakery and assembly room. In 1830 a proposal for a new town (to be called St Augustine) was designed by Samuel Hacker in a gridiron street plan enlarging Oxenden's original concept. The basic street plan still exists today.

A consortium invited Thomas Telford to design a three-quarter mile long wooden pier. The pier (probably designed by his assistant Thomas Rhodes) was opened in May 1832. The pier brought holidaymakers travelling on the paddle steamers from London to the Thanet resorts bringing prosperity and growth to the town. However, in 1861 the railway arrived in Herne Bay and the steamers bringing travellers from London to the end of the pier emptied and eventually ceased in 1862. A shorter iron pier with a theatre and shops at the entrance was built in 1873 but this proved to be unprofitable and in 1896 construction began on a replacement. At 1,154m, this new pier was the second longest in the country and featured an electric tram to carry passengers and their luggage to shore. Today only the shore end of the pier and seaward landing stage survive.

Two statues stand on the seafront at Herne Bay. Amy Johnson, the first woman to fly solo from England to Australia in 1930, died when her plane crashed into the Thames Estuary near Herne Bay in January 1941. Her aircraft and body were never recovered. Her bronze statue on the promenade was unveiled by HRH Prince Michael of Kent in 2016. The famous bouncing bombs, designed by Barnes Wallis, were tested off the coast of Herne Bay in 1942 and a statue to his memory now stands on the downs.



INDUSTRY

Today's economy relies on a number of key industries from education and tourism to public sector and retail. Historically, our industries were more diverse but a few key players emerge from history. The major fishing, salt-making, oyster farming and copperas production industries of the coast supported the economy of the district as a whole and similarly the agricultural industries of the rural areas fed the population within and beyond Canterbury. The pottery and tile manufacturing centre at Tyler Hill was significant in the medieval period, but alongside this were the tanners, weavers and millers whose industries survived until relatively recently.

Archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of tanning in the city dating well before the famous St Mildred's Tannery, first founded on Sun Street in the 1790s. Leather products have been produced in Canterbury for many centuries, but those of the nineteenth and twentieth tanneries have truly left their mark. St Mildred's closed in 2002 but over its lifetime it produced leather for a range of customers including troops fighting in the Napoleonic Wars and in the 1930s interior leather for high-end motor cars such as Rolls Royce and Bentley. St Mildred's was a family firm founded by Stephen Williamson and held in the family for several generations. A descendent, another Stephen Williamson gave

Tower House and gardens to the City in 1936, and Tannery Field, now part of the Westgate Gardens project, was a former tip for the foul-smelling by-products of the industry.

Kent coal was discovered in 1890 but it was not until the 1920s that mining emerged as a viable industry. As there were no experienced locals, workers came into the area from traditional mining areas such as Wales, Scotland and Durham, encouraged to the Kent collieries by the promise of higher wages. Chislet was deliberately chosen as a place for mining due to its isolated rural location. Consequently the village developed a strong identity as a self-sufficient close-knit community. In 1981 mining still accounted for more

than 25% of the male employment within the whole Kent Coalfield area. In today's landscape, visual reminders of the former industry survive in miners settlements and the former colliery sites, many now redeveloped for housing.

The Canterbury and Whitstable railway was opened in 1830. It was first in the world to regularly take passengers and the first to issue a season ticket. Known locally as the Crab and Winkle Line from the seafood for which Whitstable is well known, the line was engineered by George Stephenson. Stationary steam engines were installed to haul carriages along the sections of steep gradient, while the famous Invicta Locomotive was used for the level section. Traces of Whitstable Harbour Station can still be seen, and much of the line (closed in the 1950s) is now cycleways and footpaths. The Tyler Hill Tunnel, which runs under the University of Kent campus is the oldest railway tunnel in the country and is Grade II* listed.

Archaeological work has recorded abundant evidence for clay, gravel and brickearth quarrying in the later prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods. Gravel and sand extraction was at a peak in the 1920s and 1930s, most notably around the Sturry area; historic maps show vast areas of land covered in quarry pits. Quarrying at sites such as Homersham's and Brett's at Sturry were not only major employers and important aspects of our industrial heritage but were also the source of a number of spectacular archaeological finds. The Palaeolithic artefacts recovered from these pits represent some of the most significant finds of the period in Kent.

The impact of the industry and the associated finds are still felt today, most recently with the development of the Stour Basin Palaeolithic Project, which draws on sites like these alongside geological data to identify areas of further Palaeolithic potential.

The River Stour provided the necessary means to power a substantial number of mills within the district, many of which can date their origins back many centuries. Abbot's Mill at Mill Lane in Canterbury, now a Scheduled Monument and home of the Abbot's Mill Project, dates back some 800 years. The mill was bought by the Abbot of St Augustine's Abbey in the early twelfth century and remained part of their possessions until the dissolution. The mill was rebuilt in the late eighteenth century, a colossal structure six storeys high with an octagonal observatory on the roof. It was destroyed by fire in 1933, but the millpond and two mill-races with main wheel bearings survive, and the modern Mill House echoes the shape of the former building. At Millers Field, another modern development echoes the earlier industry. Dean's Mill stood on this site until it too was destroyed by fire in 1954. Historic records suggest a mill had stood here since Domesday. At Chartham, the famous



Image: The Old Weaver's House

Chartham Paper Mill buildings still stand, but charter evidence suggests there was a fulling mill on the site from at least 1438. Paper production at Chartham began in 1730 and was the major employer for many years. Beyond the river, windmills also provided an important source of power for the agricultural industry. The Herne Mill, now open to the public and managed by the Friends of Herne Mill, was constructed in the eighteenth century, but records held in the Cathedral Archives suggest there was a mill at Herne from at least 1405-6.

CULTURE

If Canterbury District's physical heritage is rich, its cultural history is just as impressive. Canterbury is synonymous with such great literary figures as Geoffrey Chaucer and Christopher Marlowe whose names live on in the modern city.

Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is widely considered one of the touchstones of

English literature, recounting the tales of a group of pilgrims as they travel to Canterbury and the shrine of Thomas Becket. Chaucer's creation is now brought to life at the popular Canterbury Tales visitor attraction on St Margaret's Street, and his legacy is notable across the city.

Elizabethan playwright Christopher Marlowe was baptised at St George's in 1564 and later attended The King's School. He is considered to be Shakespeare's most important contemporary and his works and colourful life are celebrated in Canterbury today. His name is now preserved in the City's modern theatre, and more recently in The Marlowe Kit, a theatre project and exhibition space housed within the former Poor Priests Hospital dedicated to celebrating Canterbury's literary heritage. Alongside the better known stories of Chaucer and Marlowe, the Kit will also explore the stories of writers such as Aphra Behn (1640-89), the first professional female

playwright in England who hailed from the district, Michael Morpurgo who like Marlowe attended the King's School and Joseph Conrad who lived at Oswald's in Bishopsbourne.

The district has a strong tradition of public art celebrating our cultural heritage. The statues of King Ethelbert and Queen Bertha in Lady Wootton's Green, and the Chaucer sculpture opposite Eastbridge Hospital were donated by the Canterbury Commemoration Society. A project is underway by the Christopher Marlowe Statue Committee to erect a new statue of Canterbury's famous son.

Canterbury's Beane House of Art and Knowledge owes its home to Dr James George Beane, a Canterbury-born doctor and philanthropist who left money to the city for the building of an Institute for Working Men on his death in 1891. His patronage was fundamental in building the Beane Institute as a home for the



Image: Sculpture of King Ethelbert in Lady Wootton's Green by Anthony Hoile



Image: Canterbury Cathedral, Canterbury

Canterbury Royal Museum and Free Library, now our modern art gallery, library and visitor information centre. Among the Beaney's collections are a number of works by Canterbury-born artist Thomas Sidney Cooper. Cooper's legacy in Canterbury goes well beyond his famous paintings; he funded the construction of almshouses for the poor, opened the Sidney Cooper School of Art at his home in St Peter's Street, and constructed the impressive Vernon Holme mansion in Harbledown.

Among Cooper's students in Canterbury was Mary Tourtel, creator of Rupert Bear, who first appeared in the Express newspaper in 1920. Another famous creation from Canterbury is Bagpuss, filmed in creator Peter Firmin's barn at Blean in 1974. Bagpuss and a number of Firmin's other creations such as Noggin the Nog and the Clangers are on long-term display at The Beaney.

Canterbury has a rich musical history stretching back through the centuries, from the ancient choral traditions of the Cathedral through to the prog-rock and psychedelic legacy of the Canterbury Sound. Projects such as the Cathedral's Canterbury Voice campaign and the annual Stour Music Festival, ensure a sustainable future for this heritage

RELIGION

Canterbury is home to one of the UK's 29 World Heritage Sites, encompassing Christ Church Cathedral, St Martin's Church and the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey. Together, these sites represent the reintroduction of Christianity to Britain by St Augustine. St Martin's Church is built on the site of a Roman building granted to the Christian Queen Bertha on her marriage to King Ethelbert of Kent. It was here that the King was reportedly baptised by St Augustine, and is thought to be England's oldest Parish Church. Following his mission from Pope Gregory in 597 AD, St Augustine established the first Christian see at Canterbury, after which the Cathedral and the Abbey were founded. The UNESCO World Heritage Site status reflects not only the early Christian origins but the central role Canterbury played in spreading the influence of Benedictine Monasticism

throughout England. Canterbury's Abbey became one of the country's great centres of learning, influencing the development of education, literacy and scholarship.

Canterbury was already an important place for pilgrimage through its links with St Augustine and other early saints, but the murder and subsequent canonisation of Archbishop Thomas Becket at the Cathedral in 1170 transformed it into an international centre for pilgrims. The Cathedral accrued substantial wealth and power from the offerings of pilgrims through the 12th century, leading to an impressive rebuilding campaign. Today, the Cathedral is recognised by UNESCO as one of the finest examples of Romanesque, early Gothic and late Gothic art and architecture. Pilgrimage remains an important part of Canterbury's identity today; the city lies at the end of the Pilgrim's Way from Winchester and Southwark, and is the beginning of the route to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, and the Via Francigena to Rome. These routes have their origins in medieval pilgrimage but still attract thousands of pilgrims every year.

Canterbury's pilgrim history has left an indelible mark on the modern city; many of our historic buildings have links with pilgrims, including Eastbridge Hospital, founded in the 12th century to provide accommodation for poor pilgrims visiting Becket's shrine. Pilgrim Inns and Taverns were established across the city: The Cheker of the Hope or Chequers Inn, now 1-8 Mercy Lane, was one such establishment; although two-thirds of the former hostelry was destroyed by fire in 1865. Surviving elements include the stone arcade of the ground-floor shops and first-floor gallery windows recorded during refurbishment.

St Augustine's Abbey, now owned and managed by English Heritage, was dissolved in 1538 as part of Henry VIII's great dissolution. Most of the Abbey buildings were destroyed, although from 1539 the former abbot's apartments were converted into a Royal Palace. The Abbey site is open to the public with a museum, audio tour and newly-opened virtual reality experience recreating the Abbey buildings as they were c.1500. The remaining Abbey

grounds are occupied by the King's School and Canterbury Christ Church University. Recent excavations in advance of a new arts building at Christ Church exposed the remains of the Precinct Wall and evidence of earlier and contemporary activity.

Alongside its great Abbey, Cathedral and parish churches, Canterbury also hosted numerous medieval friaries. Canterbury's Grey and Black Friars had their precincts within the city walls. The Franciscan Friary of Greyfriars was founded in 1224, the earliest Franciscan house in England. Extensive remains survive today, preserved in Greyfriars Gardens, including a 13th century building spanning the river which may have been a guest house or warden's lodging. Numerous medieval hospitals were also established, institutions built to provide spiritual or medical care for the communities. The Hospital of St John the Baptist on Northgate is a fine example; founded in c.1087, the now-scheduled site includes significant upstanding medieval remains including part of the chapel and reredorter, or communal latrine.

At Harbledown, St Nicholas' Hospital for lepers was the first of its kind in England, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084. In the fifteenth century, the hospital became an almshouse for the poor, and in 1685 and 1840 the domestic ranges were rebuilt. There are still almshouses for retired people today, and St Nicholas' Church survives, a Grade I listed building.

GREEN HERITAGE

Our public parks, green spaces and gardens are an essential component of our historic environment. In Canterbury District, three of our green spaces have been awarded Green Flag status: Duncan Downs in Whitstable, Reculver Country Park and Westgate Parks. The Green Flag Award scheme is a national initiative, setting the benchmark for standards in parks and green spaces.

The Westgate Parks project, supported by Heritage Lottery Fund grants, aims to create a special riverside recreation area. The history of the site formed a key aspect of the proposals, helping to educate and inspire visitors. Community archaeology projects led by Canterbury Archaeological

Trust have recorded the remains of Roman Watling Street, which ran through the area across the fording point to Watling Street Gateway, surviving elements of which were recorded in 1952. The project is also exploring the more recent history of the area, from the picturesque formal gardens of Tower House created from 1886 to medieval water mills, Victorian swimming pools and wartime defences. Canterbury's 200-year-old oriental plane tree has its home here, alongside memorials to Burma and Italian campaigns of the Second World War. The land here has been a form of public open space for centuries, making it one of Britain's oldest parks.

Dane John Gardens, including the remains of the earlier motte-and-bailey, became part of the Dane John or Don Jon Manor; free access was afforded to citizens for recreation and by the sixteenth century it had come into the possession of the Mayor and Commonalty. In 1790, the lease was acquired by Alderman James Simmons, who undertook extensive landscaping and improvements at his own expense, including creation of the terrace walk. The mound now bears the memorial obelisk to Simmons. The gardens are in the care of Canterbury City Council and are both Scheduled and included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

The Great Stour flows through our history, just as the river flows through our district. After breaching the North Downs above Ashford, the Great Stour travels 15 miles through Chartham and Thanington to Canterbury. The river flows in two channels through the city, rejoining at Broad Oak and continuing to Fordwich where the historic port once functioned. The Stour flows on through the Stodmarsh National Nature Reserve and the historic crossing at Grove Ferry. Canterbury's prosperity has long been dependent on the river, a number of our major historic industries such as tanning, weaving and milling were reliant on the Stour, and it acted as a principal highway for travel, trade and transport of goods. Today, the river and its banks provide some of our most important green heritage spaces: Westgate Gardens,

Abbots Mill and Stodmarsh to name just a few. The Grove Ferry Inn at Grove is a popular pub and fishing spot, and a number of popular walks and cycleways use the river as their route.

The south east of England has approximately 40% of the country's Ancient Woodland, 4,394 hectares are within Canterbury District. Areas of Ancient Woodland are found right across the district, of historic significance in their own right and also for the heritage assets preserved within. Our biggest concentration of Ancient Woodland is across The Blean to the north of Canterbury city. Within the woods are a number of prehistoric burial mounds, evidence of historic woodland management and features associated with livestock management and land boundaries. The importance of the woodland is recorded through numerous historic documents dating from as early as 605AD. Among them are charters recording pasturing rights in the woodland to nuns at the Minster Abbey in Thanet, cutting of woodfuel for salt-boiling at Seasalter, and accounts from the great religious house at Canterbury recording income derived from the Blean. Today, the Blean is an important aspect of our green heritage, offering numerous recreational, educational and volunteering opportunities.

Alongside our written, oral, archaeological and built heritage, heritage trees contribute to our knowledge of land-use, geology and industry across the centuries. The Heritage Lottery funded Kent Heritage Trees Project aimed to celebrate and promote the value of heritage trees. Over five years the project successfully delivered a host of positive outcomes, including the identification and survey of 11, 227 trees.

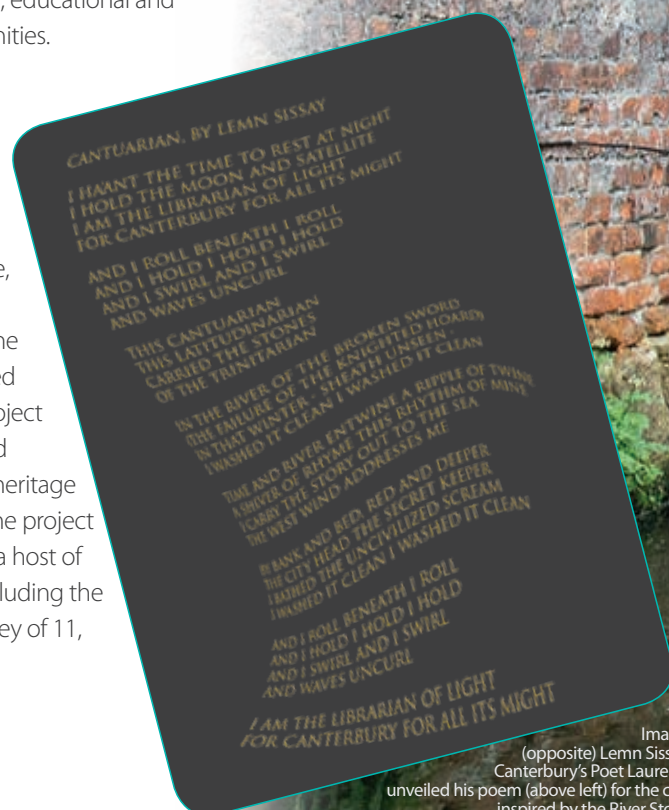


Image:
 (opposite) Lemn Sissay,
 Canterbury's Poet Laureate
 unveiled his poem (above left) for the city,
 inspired by the River Stour.





“RESEARCH ESTIMATES
7.2 MILLION VISITORS TO
CANTERBURY DISTRICT
ANNUALLY, GENERATE £454
MILLION FOR LOCAL ECONOMY”

03 | The value of heritage

This chapter explores the many ways in which heritage contributes to life in Canterbury District and provides the evidence to inform and guide our strategic approach to heritage management. Heritage delivers economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to the district. It makes us proud of where we live, promotes social cohesion and preserves our connection to the past.

Heritage draws tourists into the district to engage with our characterful buildings and places, boosting our local economy and delivering growth. Heritage assets also play a central role in achieving successful regeneration and attracting investment and therefore offer significant opportunities for the future prosperity of the district. Heritage inspires, engages and improves our quality of life.

By understanding the contributions that heritage makes to our long-term prosperity and wellbeing, we can explore mechanisms to capitalise on these benefits while securing the long-term conservation and management of our historic environment.

HERITAGE AND OUR ECONOMY

Introduction

The economic benefits of heritage at a macro level are increasingly well-understood. In 2017, it is estimated heritage tourism alone generated £16.4 billion in spending by domestic and international visitors in England; £9.6 billion was generated through repair and maintenance of historic buildings and more than a quarter of a million people are employed in heritage related roles across the country¹. At a regional level, in the south east heritage tourism generated £3.2 billion in spending; employed 25,200 people and generated £1.5 billion in conservation work². Heritage also contributes to our economy in less obvious ways: stimulating regeneration and supporting investment in the district, encouraging creative industries and nurturing the volunteer economy. The Canterbury District Local Plan recognises culture and heritage as one of the key economic strengths of the district.

Heritage and Regeneration

The government's *Culture White Paper 2016* recognises the potential for development of the historic built environment to drive wider regeneration projects. Heritage-led regeneration puts heritage assets at the centre of regeneration proposals, creating jobs, growing businesses and encouraging prosperity. Indeed, Historic England estimate that every £1 spent on heritage regeneration returns £1.60 additional economic return over ten years.³

The Canterbury District Local Plan identifies heritage as a key player in the regeneration of our district, and to date a number of successful local projects have featured heritage proposals. The Herne Bay Area Action Plan was adopted in 2010 and identifies the city council's commitment to deliver the long-term regeneration and economic revival of Herne Bay. Herne Bay's heritage has a key role to play in the delivery of the action plan objectives. Improvements to the Conservation Area forms a specific objective, while Herne Bay's heritage assets are a driver for tourism.

The revival of Whitstable, following its economic decline in the 1970s and 1980s, has had a strong historic-environment theme. English Heritage estimate the total conservation expenditure in Whitstable between 1990-2007 at around £900,000, which in turn generated investment of almost £4.5 million (EH 2007). Whitstable's heritage reinforced its local identity and provided the setting for a now thriving social, cultural and economically positive town.

Heritage-led regeneration provides an established and resilient framework within which new development can prosper. Heritage features can help link new developments to the local environment, inform and break up modern design briefs, create a greater sense of belonging and prevent subsequent decline. Whether through re-use of heritage assets or integration into a wider historic framework, heritage-led regeneration is crucial to the long-term sustainability of new development.

¹ Heritage Counts 2017

² Heritage Counts: South East 2017

³ Heritage Counts 2017

Heritage and Investment

The historic environment attracts investment and generates direct and indirect commercial growth. In Canterbury District, Visit Kent estimate tourism generates a direct retail spend of £27 million annually. In the southeast, heritage-related construction sector output is estimated at £1.5 billion or 7.4% of total sector output. Canterbury District has in excess of 1,880 Listed Buildings, and many other non-designated historic properties. Many of these, particularly within our urban centres, house businesses. The commercial value of activities such as development-led archaeological work and buildings conservation work has not been systematically assessed at a local level but with more than half of planning applications received in 2017-18 having heritage implications, the contribution is likely to be substantial.

Research suggests the presence of heritage in an area attracts new businesses. One in four businesses surveyed stated that the historic environment was a factor in deciding where to locate and heritage attracts creative industries which perform better when located in areas of denser cultural and heritage assets.⁴ Around 138,000 businesses of varying types were located in historic buildings in 2011, supporting 1.4 million jobs. Creative industries are 29% more likely to be housed in listed buildings than non-listed and a high proportion of these are start-up businesses (60% between 2010-13). Industry research suggests this is due to historic properties being smaller, more flexible and cost effective.⁵

Repairing and maintaining historic buildings is estimated to contribute £9.6 billion in the construction industry in 2016, equivalent to 7% of total output. The commercial or development-led archaeology sector contributed £293 million in revenue in the UK between

2015-16.⁶ Hull's successful *City of Culture* bid of 2017 has led to a widespread increase in investment across a number of industries, and is thought to be worth some £60 million to their local economy.⁷

Heritage and Tourism

Visit Britain estimate approximately 10% of UK GDP is generated through tourism every year and by 2025 this is projected to be worth £257 billion. Heritage tourism alone generates £26 billion per year⁸ and has been identified by the GREAT campaign as one of Britain's 12 unique selling points, encouraging both domestic and international visitors. In 2017, there were 100.6 million domestic overnight trips in England, 1.5 billion domestic day trips, and 39.2 million international visits to the UK.⁹ Heritage remains one of the most popular types of visitor attraction in Britain.

In 2017, heritage-themed visitor attractions, including historic properties, heritage centres and places of worship, reported the biggest increase in visitor admissions between 2016-17. Heritage Centres outperformed the market, reporting an above average increase in visitor numbers between 1989 and 2017.¹⁰ According to the government's Taking Part Survey, 73.2% of adults had visited a heritage site in 2015/16, while 48% of international holiday-makers visited a castle or historic property during their stay in the UK.¹¹

Research by *Visit Kent* estimates that 7.2 million visitors come to Canterbury District annually generating £454 million for the local economy. Heritage remains the main driver for tourism with 83% of those surveyed citing heritage as their principal motivation for visiting (2016). Of the top twenty paid visitor attractions in England, thirteen have a heritage focus while in the south east this figure rises to fifteen. Canterbury's Beane House of Art and Knowledge is ranked fifth on the list of free visitor attractions in the south east, welcoming 285,141

visitors in 2017. Canterbury Cathedral is ranked 43rd nationally according to the Association of Leading Visitor Attractions, welcoming 875,447 visitors in 2017. Whitstable Harbour Day, organised by Whitstable Maritime, is a celebrated local Maritime Festival, welcoming more than 10,000 visitors in 2018 and attracting contributors from across the district and beyond. The recent success of Whitstable Museum since transferring to charitable trust status is commendable. Since 2015 visitor numbers have increased by 280%, demonstrating that investment, engagement and community support have the potential to revitalise our tourist economy.

The Kent County Cricket Club will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2020. The club hosts the annual Canterbury Cricket Week which began in 1842 and welcomes thousands of spectators every year. Since 1847 the Spitfire Ground at St Lawrence has hosted cricket in Canterbury and continues to play a crucial role in Canterbury's visitor economy, continuing a strong heritage for the sport across the district.

Heritage and Employment

It is estimated the heritage industry in England employed 278,000 people in 2017, a substantial rise from the estimated 168,000 jobs in 2014.¹² Employment in the heritage industry is diverse and includes roles within heritage tourism, national and regional heritage organisations, local authority conservation and archaeology services, the education sector, historic building conservation and restoration, commercial archaeology units and archives. Employment at tourist attractions in England saw an 8% increase in permanent and seasonal workers in 2017, and a 16% increase in volunteers¹³, with an expectation for further growth in 2018.

General employment in Canterbury District is the second highest in Kent with

⁴ Heritage Counts 2017

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Culture White Paper 2016

⁸ Culture White Paper 2016, DCMS

⁹ The Value of Activities for Tourism, Visit England 2018

¹⁰ The Value of Activities for Tourism, Visit England 2018

¹¹ Heritage Counts 2017

¹² Ibid

¹³ Visit England 2018

5,000 registered and active enterprises worth £3.2 billion and supporting 63,000 employees¹⁴. Tourism in Canterbury is driven in large part by our heritage offer, supporting over 9,378 jobs, equivalent to approximately 15% of the district's employment profile. The district's top employer is the University of Kent with 3,400 employees; heritage related subjects both academic and professional are featured in a number of their faculties and schools. Canterbury Cathedral, the district's top-performing and highest-ranked tourist attraction, employs some 300 staff and relies on 600+ volunteers. Canterbury City Council is also one of the biggest employers within the district, with 823 permanent staff in 2016; heritage-related roles within the council include Planning, Museums & Galleries and Building Services, however all sectors of the council are intrinsically linked to our local heritage. In addition, throughout the district, indirect heritage

employment includes jobs created through retail, accommodation and travel sectors, and construction industry roles related to heritage projects and development-led schemes.

HERITAGE AND OUR SOCIETY

Introduction

Heritage makes a direct and tangible contribution to the well being of our communities. It has the potential to improve quality of life, promote social cohesion and local identity, improve the places in which we live and encourage pride in our local areas. The contribution of heritage to these areas is now the subject of a number of national studies and new valuation techniques are emerging to help measure these benefits.

Communities

Participating in heritage projects connects people, creates community cohesion and improves social interaction

within communities. In an HLF survey of volunteers, 92% met new people through the projects and 35% sustained those relationships.¹⁵ The projects helped bring different groups together with 72% stating that their contact with older adults had increased and 23% stating they had a better understanding of over 65s as a result. Heritage projects or places can act as focal points for communities, bringing together marginalised groups and helping them overcome barriers.

A greater sense of civic pride has the potential to empower communities to actively engage with social issues such as crime and anti-social behaviour. Historic England's *Heritage Crime Initiative* is working to challenge heritage-specific crime across the country, and engage with local authorities to support them in tackling wider issues.

Heritage is a means through which wider social issues can be tackled. In areas of



¹⁴ Business Register and Employment Survey 2016, Kent County Council

¹⁵ Heritage Counts 2014

heritage-led regeneration, 95% of people thought the area was safer as a result and 95% of respondents thought the areas were now better places to meet and engage socially (HC2010). Youth-engagement projects have successfully demonstrated the potential for heritage to support young people in developing skills and qualifications through heritage. The London Borough of Richmond's *Heritage Highways* project, funded by the HLF Young Roots Grant Scheme, worked with the local authority Children's Services including the youth offending team to offer volunteering and work skills placements, gaining accredited outcomes through the Arts Awards. The Young Roots scheme is aimed at projects engaging young people in heritage, delivering positive outcomes for participants, communities and heritage assets.

Existing community projects are numerous. Examples include The

Westgate Parks community archaeology project, the award-winning Canterbury Medieval Pageant, Whitstable Harbour Day, Timescapes Kent Tankerton Bay Wreck excavations and Canterbury in Bloom. Local heritage is clearly important to Canterbury District residents, as evidenced by the vibrancy of the heritage community and the number of events and organisations with a heritage focus. The Beaney has a room dedicated to community events and exhibitions, a collaborative space used to engage underrepresented audiences and celebrate local achievements. Successful programmes have included the Beaney Broadsheet 2015, featuring original artwork and writing by local people and the regular Armchair Artist residencies.

Local Identity

The government's Culture White Paper states: *"In this global, interconnected economy, what is local and unique has*

a special value and should be supported and encouraged". Research has demonstrated that areas with higher concentrations of heritage assets correlates with a strong sense of place and identity for residents. In England 99.3% of people live within one mile of a listed heritage asset and surveys show that people continue to care about their local heritage¹⁶.

A survey of 5,000 adults in England found that 38% had taken action to protect a local historic building or place¹⁷ while a survey undertaken by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DDCMS) in 2015 reported that 95% of adults consider care for our historic buildings and places as important and 73% consider that government has a moral obligation to protect heritage.¹⁸

English Heritage research has demonstrated the strong link between

WHITSTABLE MUSEUM

The museum was transferred to the Whitstable Community Museum Trust in 2015. The Trust, formed of more than 60 dedicated volunteers has rejuvenated the museum, and as a result visitors numbers have increased by more than 280%. The museum will soon welcome the famous Invicta engine into their collections.



Image: Divers Helmet at the Whitstable Museum



¹⁶ Heritage Counts: Heritage and Society 2018, Historic England.

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Heritage Counts 2017

heritage and a strong sense of place which in-turn promotes self-esteem and attachment to our local areas. In a YouGov poll, 66% of respondents thought that historic buildings were a source of pride.¹⁹ When people and communities are invested in their heritage, feel a sense of place and local identity, they are more likely to engage in wider social issues and support local services.

There are numerous active heritage organisations in Canterbury District containing hundreds of people who give their free time to protect the district's heritage. These groups are diverse and engage with a range of issues and areas. Friends of Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Kent Archaeological Society, dedicated to preserving and understanding our archaeological resource, collectively engage more than 1,500 volunteers. Our local history and civic societies including The Canterbury

Society, Whitstable Society, Whitstable Improvement Trust and Herne Bay Improvement and Conservation Trust are active groups.

The Herne Bay Seaside Museum has been managed by the Trust since 2015; from their premises on William St, the Museum continues to deliver a diverse programme of national and local exhibitions alongside its permanent collections and galleries on themes from fossils to bouncing bombs.

Health and Wellbeing

Alongside more easily measurable indicators such as economy, employment and inflation, a sense of wellbeing is increasingly recognised as a gauge by which to assess the question of global health and prosperity. In July 2011, the UN General Assembly adopted a new resolution recognising happiness and wellbeing as a key indicator in the success of government policy and

sustainable development. The first World Happiness Report was published in 2013, a now annual survey of the state of global happiness. The role heritage plays in improving our general wellbeing is recognised, and an increasing number of initiatives are emerging that explore and support heritage-based projects linked with health and wellbeing.

Studies have identified that regular visitors to heritage sites benefit from an improvement in life satisfaction, happiness and anxiety in comparison to non-visitors. Individuals who actively volunteer on heritage projects report better levels of mental health and wellbeing compared to the general population while over 90% of HLF volunteers report benefits from socialising and sustained friendships as a result of volunteering.²⁰

Conversely, people who do not participate in heritage activities have lower life

CANTERBURY CITY COUNCIL MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

"From Roman history to contemporary art, from local stories to global commentary, the collections and exhibitions will inspire creativity, discovery and play as a way of unlocking potential and enabling learning."



Image: Bagpuss at The Beaney

¹⁹ Heritage Counts 2018

²⁰ Heritage Counts 2017

satisfaction and poorer physical and mental health.²¹ A survey undertaken as part of the Heritage Open Days 2016 project recorded that 69% of volunteers felt more relaxed after taking part, 64% were more active and 84% were more likely to volunteer again. Social Prescribing, linking patients with non-medical sources of support within the community shows improvements in physical health, reduction in depression and anxiety, improvements in psychological wellbeing, reduction in GP visits, increased sociability, reduced isolation and loneliness, improved motivation, and acquiring new skills and learning.²²

The promotion of health and wellbeing through cultural engagement is a key strategic objective of the Canterbury City Council Museums and Galleries service.

Working in partnership with the NHS and Canterbury Christ Church University, a programme of social prescribing has been developed to support early-onset dementia sufferers and their carers.

The Beaney's Front Room has hosted a partnership exhibition with the Kent Association for the Blind and is regular host for a local Knit and Natter Group. Groups of this kind offer an opportunity for socialising, and have been linked to a range of health benefits including a reduction in depression and anxiety, and support for sufferers of dementia and memory loss.

In 2017 Canterbury Museums were appointed as one of four leading museums in Kent and Medway to undertake activities with a positive impact on local communities, under the National

Portfolio Organisations scheme by Arts Council England. Canterbury Museums are leading on the theme of health and wellbeing, which will include creating a dementia-friendly museum and exploring ways to use the museum's collections and facilities to meet the community's therapeutic needs. In 2018, Canterbury Museums were granted £46,210 by the Esmee Fairbairn Collections Fund to undertake a review of the city's stored art collections. The project includes a focus on working with volunteers suffering from debilitating anxiety.

The Happy Museum initiative, funded by Arts Council and The Paul Hamlyn Foundation, supports the work of museums in delivering wellbeing in a sustainable way. The Museums and Happiness Report (2013) used data



Image: Sensing Culture class at The Beaney, Canterbury by Wendy Dawes

²¹ NatCen 2018

²² Museums on Prescription Project, University College London

²³ Culture White Paper 2016

from the DCMS Taking Part Survey to conclude that visiting museums is valued at £3,200 per person per year; delivering a positive impact on happiness and self-reported health. Canterbury Museums and Galleries are part of the initiative, delivering a range of activities and exhibitions supporting a therapeutic programme of social prescribing. Canterbury Christ Church University and University College London's award winning Museums on Prescription research project examines the benefits of linking people to sources of community support, with a focus on connecting people at risk of social isolation with local museums.

Learning and Education

Research has demonstrated the use of heritage as an educational tool increases the likelihood of young people going into further education²³. Young people who visit heritage sites are more likely to report higher levels of self-esteem²⁴ while HLF research showed 83% of residents living in areas where local heritage projects had taken place agreed the projects had helped them understand more about their area and 67% agreed the projects helped them broaden their understanding of other cultures and age groups.²⁵ The Historic England Heritage Schools Project impact studies identified very positive results for engaging children with a sense of place, pride and connectivity to local areas and increasing knowledge and understanding of local heritage. In 2016, there were more than 1.6 million school visits to historic properties.²⁶

Heritage projects have an excellent and well-documented track record in engaging younger audiences. Canterbury has an active Young Archaeologists Club and the Archaeology in Education Service offered by Canterbury Archaeological Trust has opened up the world of heritage and archaeology to schools and young visitors. The popular Canterbury Tales visitor attraction offers a variety of workshops, activities and learning

resources, welcoming education groups of all ages.

With a focus on children and younger audiences, the Museums are committed to delivering an innovative programme to engage and inspire audiences. The Beaney House of Art and Knowledge were the recipients of the 2018 Sandford Award for Heritage Education, awarded by the Heritage Education Trust, following in the footsteps of Canterbury Roman Museum who received the award in 2015. Lifelong learning is delivered throughout the Museums, encouraging skills development and increasing employability. The programme is complemented by volunteering opportunities which contributed a total of 865 hours of support in 2017 through exhibition work, collections, marketing and education.

HERITAGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The planning system is predicated on achieving sustainable development, building strong economies, healthy communities and protecting and enhancing our environment. Conservation of our historic environment is key to this ambition ensuring our heritage assets and their settings are managed and protected for generations to come.

Managing Development

Research demonstrates that people across the country care about the conservation of local heritage, about the respect afforded to heritage in new developments and about the impacts new development has on the historic environment. A poll by YouGov showed 74% of adults thought local government should have powers to restrict changes to buildings and streets in order to protect character in conservation areas.²⁷ A survey by the Heritage Lottery Fund found that 80% of people thought heritage makes a place better to live in and a Prince's Foundation survey found a strong sense of place and a respect for historic form,

style and material were among the most important factors people wanted in new housing developments.²⁸ Historic buildings are perceived as being of better design and quality and typically generate a higher level of return than modern properties.²⁹

Heritage-related work continues to contribute significantly to the commercial output of the construction industry with £293 million generated by development-led archaeology in 2015-16 and £9.3 billion through repair and maintenance of historic buildings.³⁰ The construction sector is reliant on heritage skills, through roles including planning, conservation and archaeology, and the successful delivery of major national and local infrastructure projects is dependent on sufficiently skilled and qualified practitioners.

Canterbury District has a number of large housing and infrastructure proposals coming forward. The local planning authority received the third highest number of planning applications in Kent in 2017-18, and well over half of these were considered to have potential heritage implications. Canterbury City Council prepare local policy relating to conservation of the historic environment, through the Local Plan and supplementary guidance. We also have a statutory commitment to ensure our historic environment is appropriately preserved and enhanced. Together this forms an important framework for managing change in the historic environment that is clear in purpose and sustainable in its application.

Natural Environment

Heritage makes an important contribution to our natural environment. There are a number of green heritage assets within the district including designated and award-winning parks, gardens and open spaces. Heritage can also be a useful tool to help educate the public on environmental issues as evidenced through a range of national and local initiatives.

²³ Culture White Paper 2016

²⁴ NatCen 2018

²⁵ Heritage Counts 2018

²⁶ Heritage Counts 2017

²⁷ Heritage Counts 2018

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Heritage Counts 2017

³⁰ Ibid

Public parks, green spaces and gardens are an essential component of our historic environment. In Canterbury District, three of our green spaces have been awarded Green Flag Status: Duncan Downs in Whitstable, Reculver Country Park and Westgate Parks. The Green Flag Award scheme is a national initiative setting the benchmark for standards in parks and green spaces. Dane John Gardens and Broome Park are both Registered Parks and Gardens, recognised for their special historic significance. The register is designed to afford these places protection, raise awareness of their significance and encourage owners and operators to treat them with due care.

The Herne Bay Seaside Museum has been managed by the Trust since 2015; from their premises on William St, the Museum

continues to deliver a diverse programme of national and local exhibitions alongside its permanent collections and galleries on themes from fossils to bouncing bombs.

In 2018 the Canal and River Trust demonstrated spending time by water, including historic canals and rivers, is associated with higher levels of happiness and greater life satisfaction. Similarly, National Trust surveys have shown the benefits of walking in heritage landscapes. The Abbots Mill Project is an educational programme with the aim of becoming a hub of sustainability within the city. Their objectives include renewable energy through reinstatement of a water wheel at the millsite and an education centre to engage the community in environmental issues. Our green heritage resource in Canterbury District is rich with a number

of parks, cycle routes, river walks and woodland. These areas, well managed and maintained, contribute to our green footprint and offer numerous benefits to our visitors and residents.



Image: Punting, River Stour, Canterbury

²³ Culture White Paper 2016

²⁴ NatCen 2018

²⁵ Heritage Counts 2018

²⁶ Heritage Counts 2017

²⁷ Heritage Counts 2018

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Heritage Counts 2017

³⁰ Ibid



Abbots Mill



A water mill located on the south bank of the River Stour in Canterbury, Kent. The mill was built by Robert Hoag, a 17th-century millwright, and was used for grinding flour. It was converted into a museum in 1938.



The mill was built in 1670, using locally sourced stone. It was one of the last mills to be built in the area. The mill was used for grinding flour until 1938, when it was converted into a museum. The mill is now a Grade II listed building and is open to the public.



Image: Abbots Mill, Canterbury



“HERITAGE REINFORCES A
SENSE OF LOCAL IDENTITY,
AND HELPS TO SHAPE THE
PERCEPTIONS OF VISITORS.”

04 | Opportunities

The preceding chapters have explored the significance of our heritage and the benefits it brings to our economic, social and environmental prosperity. This chapter identifies key action areas to be addressed in order to realise this potential, and secure a positive long-term future for our historic environment.

COLLABORATING

Canterbury District has an active and passionate heritage community, which collectively offers a diverse range of skills and expertise. There are a number of successful partnership projects across the district and the success of projects like Beckett 2020, Whitstable Harbour Day and the Canterbury Destination Management Plan, demonstrate the potential of partnership working. Despite the numerous success stories there is clearly scope, and appetite, for more collaboration. This is reflected in the work of officers within Canterbury City Council who are already instigating more collaborative in-house project-work. Heritage crosses the portfolios of numerous council departments and teams, each of which bring a different range of skills and knowledge. This strategy has sought from the outset to create a shared framework in response to the positive feedback gathered from stakeholders and council officers. Our community is an incredible resource in itself which could be better harnessed to form a collective and collaborative approach to heritage.

HERITAGE FUNDING

Heritage is already contributing substantial benefits to our economy. But through strategic investment there is potential to capitalise further. We must diversify our approaches to securing investment, take advantage of resources currently available and explore new mechanisms of funding.

The Heritage Lottery Fund remains the principal source of funding nationally for heritage-related projects, granting £496.7 million to 1,775 projects in 2016-17. Canterbury has delivered a series of successful HLF-funded projects, including The Beaney, The Marlowe Theatre and the Westgate Parks Project. Public funding is also available through Historic England schemes and via dedicated cultural and heritage schemes managed by the DCMS. The Heritage Alliance maintain the *Heritage Funding Directory*, providing a comprehensive guide to funding sources for heritage projects. KCC's *Inside Track* regularly publishes funding round-ups including heritage-specific funding opportunities. Continued engagement with the HLF and other public funding bodies will identify opportunities for future investment in heritage projects. Proactive research into the variety of potential funding streams available and collaborative bids to public schemes must be a priority.

Private investment already delivers substantial funding for the historic environment. The *Traditional Building Craft Skills Survey* estimates expenditure on repair and maintenance amounted to £4.73 billion in 2007. The *Historic Houses Association (HHA)*, which represents the largest collection of independently-owned historic properties in the UK, estimates £85 million is spent on regular repairs and maintenance to their properties per year. Private funding for heritage projects includes business

support and foundation trusts but individual donations make a substantial contribution, accounting for 55% of the £658 million generated through private investment in 2009-10.³¹ Securing further private investment for heritage initiatives is dependent on a proactive and coordinated campaign.

Canterbury City Council offers guidance for community groups seeking funding and also offers direct funding through RISE, Strategic and Improvement grants and the Forum Opportunities Fund. Funding can be accessed by communities and projects aimed at making areas better places to live, and projects which deliver against the priorities of the council's Corporate Plan. Heritage projects have the potential to meet these criteria and deliver tangible benefits for the strategy objectives.

RESOURCING HERITAGE

Canterbury District is home to a great many professionals and academics with a focus on heritage skills and knowledge. Our museums, heritage consultancies, archaeological units and heritage attractions employ a considerable number of skilled staff, and within Canterbury City Council officers with heritage skills work within several departments. Volunteers play a key role in researching and managing our heritage. Canterbury District hosts numerous local societies, interest groups and charities with a heritage focus. According to the DCMS *Taking Part survey*, there were an estimated 615,000 historic environment volunteers nationally in 2016-17, representing 4.9% of all volunteering. The positive benefits of volunteering for individuals, our economy and the long-term conservation of our heritage assets are clear. Volunteering in Canterbury District is already a vibrant community, engaging in a

range of successful projects, but more can be done to broaden the opportunities and make the benefits of volunteering more widely accessible.

Collectively, this is an extraordinary resource of knowledge and experience, and represents an opportunity for an ambitious skill-sharing initiative.

HERITAGE PLACE BRANDING

Heritage reinforces a sense of local identity, and helps to shape the perceptions of visitors. Heritage place-branding focuses on the historic assets of an area, and attracting business, investment and tourism. The potential benefits of World Heritage Site status and the UNESCO brand for a local economy is estimated to be £85 million per year, through marketing, tourist numbers, spend and local employment.³² Canterbury is a member of England's Historic Cities, a partnership of destinations which aims to exchange knowledge and share issues to maximise the potential for the cities' visitor

economies. Using heritage to underpin a place brand brings a sense of credibility, offering a shared story that is both engaging and relatable.

Canterbury District already benefits from a rich heritage resource, which is fundamental to the character and identity of our places. By capitalising on our existing heritage identity, investing in solid brands such as our World Heritage Site status and actively promoting our wider heritage offer, we have an opportunity to create a more robust and exciting brand for Canterbury District rooted in our collective past.

Accessing Heritage

A successful heritage offer is one that is openly accessible to all. To engage audiences, the heritage offer must be easy to access, physically, intellectually and financially.

Historic buildings and landscapes are often by their nature, physically restrictive

for certain user groups. However, Historic England maintain a suite of guidance on making physical access to heritage sites easier for people with disabilities while minimising harm to the heritage asset. Physical access can also be promoted with better signposting or wayfinding, particularly within our historic towns and more isolated rural sites. Keeping heritage assets open to the public, easy to find and easy to explore, must be a priority. This must also be applied to heritage information, ensuring that the quality, quantity and means of delivery reflects the significance of the resource. Provision of high-quality interpretation, visitor information, web-based resources and shared archives are all opportunities to improve access to heritage.

HERITAGE IN EDUCATION

Education and learning is at the heart of our museums and heritage attractions and its impact in our society is wide reaching and valuable. The government's Culture



White Paper states culture should form part of every child's education, and routes into cultural employment and opportunity must be made easier. There is broad evidence to suggest nationally history is gaining a wider uptake in secondary and higher education and primary-level engagement with heritage is steady year on year.³³ Historic England's *Heritage Schools* programme offers training and support for teachers, and brokers partnerships between schools and local heritage providers.³⁴ The programme benefits schools through support for history and geography curriculums and pupils by inspiring creativity, developing literacy and encouraging young people to value and ultimately protect their local heritage. The project has trained more than 2,000 teachers, reached 470,000 children and partnered schools with more than 400 heritage providers. Canterbury District schools have already participated with this project. However, we need to consider wider educational initiatives to foster understanding

and a greater sense of appreciation in our heritage within the community.

Conservation and Enhancement

The city council has a lead role in managing the historic environment. The majority of changes to the historic environment are managed through the planning system and through dedicated management plans for council owned and managed assets. A combination of legislation, policy and guidance provides a robust framework that preserves and enhances heritage assets and their settings. We manage our heritage resource through employing heritage professionals who advise on development proposals and work collaboratively with Historic England and other national and local stakeholders.

Managing and investing in our heritage assets is a corporate priority, ensuring that heritage-assets and their specific needs are recognised in management plans. This includes a cross-departmental approach,

ensuring teams with responsibility for day-to-day management and larger-scale regeneration or conservation have access to the necessary skills, knowledge and experience.

The *Heritage at Risk* register was launched by Historic England in 1998 to identify designated sites and buildings at risk of being lost due to decay, neglect or inappropriate development. The city council also regularly reviews heritage that is at risk within the district. In most cases discussion, negotiation and advice is sufficient to facilitate repairs and maintenance to heritage assets and reduce their risk. When negotiation fails there are a range of statutory enforcement powers to help safeguard heritage assets. Historic England's *Stopping the Rot* guidance supports local authorities in enforcement action, and also provide a grant scheme to help authorities take action where necessary. Canterbury City Council's *Local Planning Enforcement Plan* includes measures for heritage-related enforcement.





marlowe theatre

“THIS STRATEGY’S VISION IS FOR A HERITAGE RESOURCE THAT IS INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED, ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYONE...”

Image: The Marlowe Theatre, Canterbury

05 | Vision and objectives

The Heritage Strategy demonstrates both the outstanding significance of our district heritage and the broad scope of benefits that heritage resource brings to our economy, society and environment. The key areas for action needed to secure and develop these benefits were identified in the preceding chapter, which are now brought together through an overarching vision and defined objectives.

WORKING TOGETHER

This Strategy will succeed if everyone across Canterbury District works collaboratively to achieve the vision and objectives.

Canterbury City Council is committed to ensuring heritage remains central to how we deliver our services, working across the organisation to collectively achieve our ambitions. We recognise the important role we have in providing leadership and bringing stakeholders together. We will also ensure our expertise within the council across a range of disciplines, from heritage specific skills and knowledge to fund raising and beyond, is effectively directed to support partners in delivering projects that meet the vision and objectives of this strategy.

Canterbury District benefits from an active and engaged community, representing a wide demographic. Our **local societies** and **community groups** perform a crucial role in raising the profile of heritage and in delivering initiatives across the district. Our communities are essential in ensuring that heritage projects are delivered successfully, and represent inclusivity and accessibility to all.

Many of our heritage assets are under **private sector** ownership; landowners, organisations, universities, schools and property owners. All of these assets, whether open to public access or not, are part our historic environment. Private sector owners must also take good care of their heritage assets, contributing to the broad objectives and stimulating wider investment.

The **education sector** including district universities, colleges and schools are key partners in delivering this strategy. Collectively, they bring a wide audience, volunteer base, skills and knowledge and need opportunities to engage with local heritage. Young people represent the future custodians of our heritage, and we must foster a sense of value and appreciation for the historic environment to ensure long-term sustainability.

There are a number of **charities** and **volunteer organisations** in the district, actively promoting and engaging with local heritage. These groups provide opportunities for wider enjoyment of the historic environment for people from all demographics.

We will work with our **National and Regional Partners** to establish skills sharing and joint ventures, aimed at delivering our core objectives. We already receive support and advice from Historic England and the Heritage Lottery Fund has supported a number of successful projects across the district. We will continue to engage with these organisations and other funding bodies to actively bring further investment into the district.

VISION

This Strategy's vision is for a heritage resource that is internationally recognised, accessible to everyone and celebrated for its outstanding significance, delivering long term economic, social and environmental benefits to our district.

Our heritage makes us proud of where we live, it promotes social cohesion and acts as a catalyst for regeneration. Our heritage promotes tourism, creates character, boosts our economy and delivers growth. Through robust policies and guidance, our heritage will be protected and enhanced ensuring that it continues to provide the setting and framework for the positive development of our district. Heritage inspires, engages and improves our quality of life. Heritage is a significant and valuable resource, and if well managed has the potential to deliver substantial benefits.

EVIDENCE

In order to achieve these objectives, information on the scope and condition of our heritage resource, the benefits it is currently delivering, or has the potential to deliver, must be available. This Heritage Strategy has already provided a substantial evidence base but it has also identified gaps in our knowledge. Much of our district heritage is considered, through our many statutory designations, to be of international or national significance. Existing information can help us better understand this resource, but we also have a substantial number of heritage assets that are not statutorily designated and may be of equivalent significance at a local, regional or national level. The establishment of shared frameworks for research and information

OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECT

To safeguard our heritage for the future, understand its significance and employ the necessary mechanisms to conserve and enhance this outstanding resource.

The city council has statutory responsibilities to preserve the historic environment, including proactive conservation approaches such as the Buildings at Risk register and heritage-led regeneration projects. Key to this is maximising existing investment and identifying and securing external funding, that will in turn attract new investment to the district. We need to develop and enhance our information and understanding of our heritage resource to effectively manage the historic environment together and to highlight areas of hidden or untold heritage.

Understanding the resource will help us to provide more robust guidance and mechanisms for managing our heritage. To ensure heritage projects are successfully delivered across the district, the necessary support and infrastructure needs to be in place. This includes developing skills and knowledge, and fostering a positive approach to skill-sharing and collaborative working.

OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE

To actively promote our heritage as a core part of our cultural offer, engage with people about heritage and positively communicate our heritage to new and existing audiences.

Our heritage assets are of outstanding significance, and deliver a range of positive benefits to the district. We will actively celebrate and promote our heritage resource, and the contribution it makes to our lives. This will include encouraging more widespread engagement with heritage by improved physical and intellectual access to sites and stories. To achieve this, we must collectively explore new ways of interpreting and communicating these stories to a wide range of audiences and improving access.

Heritage is a key resource for education, and we must identify ways to support the delivery of heritage within our schools and universities. Heritage is a fundamental part of our cultural offer; through celebration and promotion of our heritage offer, we can enhance the visitor experience, encourage wider engagement, and foster a sense of value and appreciation for our historic environment.

OBJECTIVE 3: PROSPER

To capitalise on the benefits of a well-managed heritage resource; attracting investment, improving the health and wellbeing of our communities and contributing to environmental sustainability.

We recognise the potential for heritage to positively contribute to our economic, social and environmental prosperity. To achieve this, projects and initiatives need to deliver demonstrable benefits to one or more of these areas. By placing heritage at the centre of our cultural offer, and delivering a cohesive and positive heritage experience, we can attract visitors and investment to the district, stimulating wider economic benefits. We can seek opportunities for grant funding that can help to develop heritage initiatives.

We must build on the success of existing heritage projects which engage local communities and deliver tangible benefits to health and well-being. Green heritage initiatives and projects, which work to enhance and conserve our public spaces ensure heritage contributes to wider goals of environmental sustainability.

gathering can ensure that we continue to expand our understanding of our collective past and improve our evidence on which to base management plans. This information should be made open to the public, and presented in a way that is easily accessible to all.

OBJECTIVES

This strategy's vision is underpinned by three core objectives: **Protect, Promote and Prosper**. Collectively, these objectives will help people enjoy and value our heritage, while achieving our aspirational vision. These three objectives are not mutually exclusive and work undertaken towards achieving each objective will support and influence the others. An action plan, as outlined in Chapter 6, will be developed, which will identify and deliver specific heritage projects that meet one or more of the core objectives.

MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND SUCCESS

The overall management of this strategy will be the responsibility of Canterbury City Council. Strategic initiatives and statutory responsibilities will continue to be delivered, supporting the broad objectives of this strategy. Canterbury City Council have had demonstrable success in securing external funding, and we will continue to lead on this in relation to large-scale public projects.

The strategy objectives will be delivered through the development and implementation of an annual action plan. Action plan projects will be delivered by the city council, stakeholders or in collaboration.

This strategy will be delivered concurrently with the District Local Plan and we will monitor progress on an annual basis to assess the degree of success.



Image: Canterbury Cathedral ceiling detail, Canterbury



Image: Herne Bay Pier, Herne Bay by Leane Bracey

06 | Delivering the Strategy

This strategy sets out a strategic approach to heritage and includes a vision and core objectives which provide a framework for the long-term management and development of the district's heritage resource. It is designed to be a strategy for everyone, engaging communities and stakeholders across the district.

OUR COMMITMENT

The Council has developed this Heritage Strategy, following engagement with the community, businesses and stakeholders to ensure that our heritage assets and their settings are appropriately conserved and continue to contribute to the quality of life for present and future generations. The Council will play a key role in delivering many of the projects, as well as monitoring and reviewing progress. However, the responsibility for successful delivery of the Heritage Strategy also lies with our partners, stakeholders, local

communities and businesses. The Council will prepare annual action plans to identify and prioritise projects that Canterbury City Council will lead on, and projects to be delivered through collaboration with external partners and stakeholders.

Further, we will continue to engage with the local community and businesses and those already working in the district's historic environment, such as the many enthusiastic and committed local groups, in recognition that everyone has a stake in our heritage and its future.

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

An annual action plan will be drawn up by the Council each year to deliver key aspects of the Heritage Strategy. This will set out actions and projects that we consider best placed to deliver the strategic objectives, while responding to current issues, resources and opportunities.

Each action will meet one or more of the strategic objectives and deliver demonstrable benefits in line with the strategy vision.

MONITORING PROGRESS

The Council will monitor the implementation of the Heritage Strategy and report on progress each year. This will summarise progress and success, and where applicable the need for further work. The progress report will be shared via the Canterbury City Council heritage web pages.

**"A STRATEGY FOR EVERYONE,
ENGAGING COMMUNITIES
AND STAKEHOLDERS ACROSS
THE DISTRICT."**

References and acknowledgements

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- World Happiness Report 2018 (Sustainable Development Solutions Network)

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 Canterbury Remembers
 Canterbury Society
 Canterbury Tales
 Canterbury Tour Guides
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 English Heritage
 Friends of Herne Mill
 Friends of Kingsmead Fields
 Grove Ferry River Trips
 Hackington Parish Council
 Historic England
 Kent Archaeological Projects
 Kent Costume Trust
 Kent County Council
 Kent Museum of Freemasonry

Kentish Stour Countryside Partnership
 King's School
 Market Way Residents Association
 Marlowe Theatre
 Marlowe Theatre KIT
 Oaten Hill and South Canterbury Society
 Playhouse Theatre
 Purcell Architects
 Rosie Duffield MP (office)
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 Seaside Museum Herne Bay
 St Martin's Church
 The Whitstable Society
 Timescapes Kent
 Thanet Archaeological Trust
 University of Kent
 Westgate Games
 Westgate Parks
 Westgate Hall
 Westbere Parish Council
 Whitefriars
 Whitstable Castle
 Whitstable Historical Society
 Whitstable Maritime
 Whitstable Museum
 Wickhambreaux Parish Council
 Whitstable Regatta
 World Heritage Site Committee

GLOSSARY

Is there space for a very short glossary, perhaps on pp 38-39 to sit alongside the References and Acknowledgements. To include the following:

Terms as defined by the NPPF

Designated Heritage Asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic Environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Heritage Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.



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