Christ Church Monastery and Cathedral
Canterbury, England
Monastery Established AD 597 by St Augustine
Cathedral Construction Begun AD 1071 by Archbishop Lanfranc
Most Recent Addition 1955
Architects: William of Sens, William the Englishman,
Henry Yeveley, Stephen Lote
1. Campanile
2. Christ Church Gate
3. Archbishop's Palace
4. Palace Court
5. Palace Wall
6. Almonry Chapel
7. Great Gate
8. North Hall and Prison
9. Prior's Mansion
10. Meister Homers
11. Infirmary
12. Vestarium
13. Prior's Chapel
14. Infirmary Cloister
15. Water Tower
16. Monk's Dormitory
17. Skype Passage
18. 2nd Dormitory
19. Prior's Lodging
20. Guest Chamber
21. Kitchen
22. Refectory
23. Cellarer's Hall
24. Cellarer's Office
25. Great Cloister
26. Chapter Cloister
27. Almonry Court
28. Prior's Court
29. Cemetery
30. Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Stables
31. Cathedral
Spaces are also clearly separated into sacred worship spaces and common use spaces. Worship spaces must be sheltered from the activities of the common spaces, so as not to distract a person who is in the act of worship. Cloisters separate and protect the sacred spaces.

- **Priory**
- **Cathedral**
- **Sacred Spaces**
- **Common Spaces**
- **Cloisters**

Christ Church can be broken into two primary spaces:

- **Priory**: Monastery space used by Benedictine Monks
- **Cathedral**: Cathedral open to the public, administered by the Archbishop
Different spaces within the Priory are intended for visitors of varying social standing.

The Meisters Homers are guest cottages for aristocracy who come seeking counsel from the Prior.

The guest house is kept for those visiting monks.

The Almonry Court is dedicated to the care of the poor. A jail is also located in the Almonry Court.
An 1844 drawing shows the entrance to Christ Church through the cathedral doors and Archbishop's Palace.

Public Elements shield the Priory from the surrounding city.

Early plans of Anglo-Saxon Canterbury show Christ Church's prominence in the city.