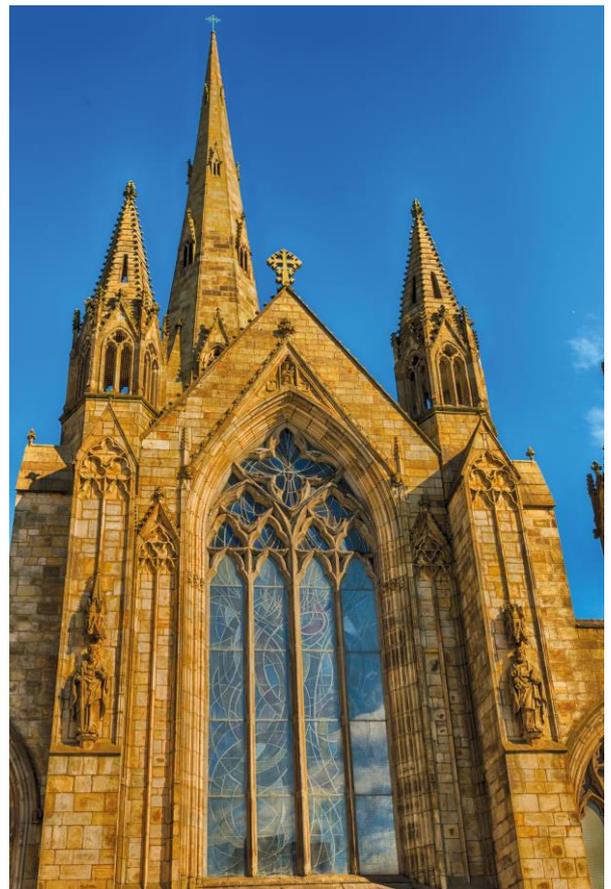




Tour Information



Cathedrals and Churches of the North West





The tour commences and concludes at the **Cottons Hotel and Spa, Knutsford**

Manchester Road

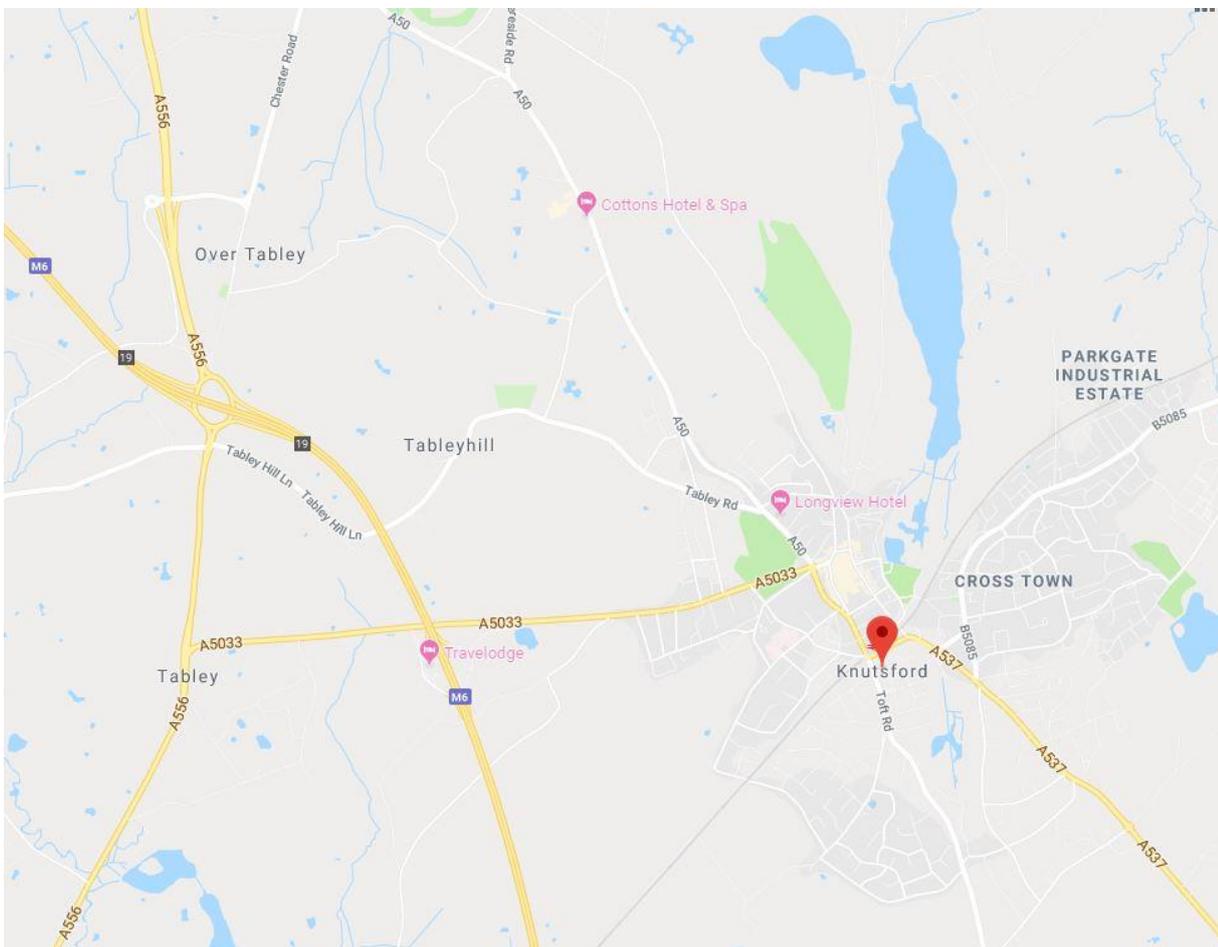
Knutsford,

WA16 0SU

Tel: 01565 650333

E-mail: reception@cottonshotel.co.uk

Please note that transport to the hotel is not included in the price of the tour.



Transport

Travelling by car: From Knutsford, take the A50 towards Tatton Park and Cottons Hotel and Spa is approximately 2 miles on the left-hand side.

Travelling by train: The nearest mainline station is Knutsford.



Accommodation

Cottons Hotel and Spa

This four-star hotel is located just a mile outside the town of Knutsford and is surrounded by countryside. Facilities include bar and restaurant, swimming pool, sauna, steam room, fully equipped gym and spa with extensive treatments available at an extra cost. Each of the comfortable bedrooms include bathrooms with power shower, TV, mini-fridge, tea/coffee making facilities and complimentary Wi-fi.

For more information, additional details can be found on the website:

<https://www.cottonshotel.co.uk>

Check-in and departure from the hotel

On the day of arrival you will be able to check-in at the hotel from 15.00, and the tour manager will meet you in the evening at the welcome reception.

On the last day, the tour will finish at approximately 17.30 so you should check with your tour manager, or the hotel reception, where luggage should be stored until your departure.

Extra nights

If you have booked to stay an extra night at the hotel, this is on bed and breakfast basis and check out from the hotel is at 11.00.

Dining

On the first night, there will be a welcome reception followed by a dinner with wine. On the second and third night, dinner is provided at the hotel and included in the price of the tour. Breakfast on all days of your stay is included in the price. Meals other than these stated are not included.

Special requests

If you haven't already done so, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.





Places Visited

Chester Cathedral

Founded as a Benedictine abbey in 1092, our cathedral has a rich and varied history. The original church was built in the Romanesque or Norman style, parts of which can still be seen today. This church was subsequently rebuilt from around 1250 onward in the Gothic style, a process which took about 275 years and resulted in the incredible structure seen today. With the most complete set of monastic buildings in the country, a Georgian square and series of streets, the remains of Roman barracks on the Dean's field and the largest open green spaces within the walls.

<https://chestercathedral.com/>

St Mary's Church, Nantwich

Building commenced in 1280 and was completed in 1390. (Interruption due to the Black Death of 1349 – 1369). It is probable that there was an earlier Chapel on the site connected with Combermere Abbey. In the 19th C the church had fallen into a state of disrepair and was considered unsafe. A national collection raised funds for restoration and between 1855 and 1861 extensive restoration was undertaken under the guidance of Sir George Gilbert Scott.

<http://stmarysnantwich.org.uk/>

Blackburn Cathedral

Blackburn Cathedral was formerly the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, becoming a cathedral in 1926, when the Diocese of Blackburn was created. Essentially a Georgian building, designed by John Palmer and consecrated in 1826, it stands on a site reputedly associated with early Christianity. The foundation is believed to date from the year 596.

<https://blackburncathedral.com/>

Salford Roman Catholic Cathedral

The foundation stone was laid in 1844 by Bishop James Sharples, coadjutor to Bishop George Brown, Vicar Apostolic of the Lancashire District. The church was opened on 9 August 1848: Bishop Brown celebrated a Solemn High Mass and Bishop (later Cardinal) Nicholas Wiseman gave the sermon in the presence of the Bishops of the other Vicariates of England and Wales. St. John's was elevated to cathedral status and William Turner was consecrated the first Bishop of Salford on 25th July 1851 following the erection in September 1850 of the Diocese of Salford, becoming one of the first four Catholic cathedrals in England and Wales since the English Reformation.

<http://www.salfordcathedral.co.uk/>

Pendlebury St Augustine's

St. Augustine's is a High Anglican church in the Diocese of Manchester, often called "The Miners' Cathedral", and is a Grade I listed building. It was built by George Frederick Bodley between 1871 and 1874 and was generally used by the coal miners and cotton mill workers that lived in the area. It has a capacity of 'hundreds'.

Manchester Cathedral

Manchester Cathedral has been centre stage in its city's history for nearly 600 years. In 1421 Henry V signed a royal charter granting permission for a collegiate church to be built. In 1847 a new Manchester diocese was created and this historic church became a Cathedral. This Grade I listed masterpiece has not only provided a stage on which the city of Manchester's compelling history has been played out but also provided some of the leading actors for this narrative. Century after century the stone walls have survived

wars and bombings, Henry VIII's reformation and Queen Elizabeth I's spy, witnessed the birth of the world's anti-slavery movement and lived the Industrial Revolution first-hand.

<https://www.manchestercathedral.org/visit/>

Liverpool Anglican Cathedral

In June 1901, at a meeting in the Town Hall, the decision was taken to build a worthy Cathedral for the prosperous City of Liverpool. The Foundation stone was laid by King Edward VII at a great open-air service in July 1904 and the first stage of the building was completed in June 1910 – The Lady Chapel. Despite the serious delays caused by the First World War, the High Altar, Chancel and Eastern Transepts were completed and, in the presence of King George V and Queen Mary, the Cathedral was consecrated in 1923.

<https://www.liverpoolcathedral.org.uk/>

Metropolitan Cathedral, Liverpool

The Catholic population of Liverpool increased dramatically following the Irish potato famine in 1847, and the restoration of the hierarchy gave Catholics a new status and feeling of confidence. It was no surprise, then, that Co-adjutor Bishop Goss saw the need for a Cathedral. The commission to design a Catholic Cathedral for Liverpool was entrusted in 1853 to Edward Welby Pugin (1833-1875), son of Augustus Welby Pugin, foremost architect of the Gothic Revival, who had died in the previous year. The design was a bold one dominated by a massive central steeple. Within three years a usable portion of the building was completed in the form of the Lady Chapel, with an entrance built into the surrounding wall of the College. The striking design of the present Cathedral is actually the fourth attempt by the Catholic Church in the North West of England to build a mother church for the Liverpool diocese – and the culmination of a story that stretches back over a century. Architects throughout the world were invited in 1960 to design a Cathedral for Liverpool which would relate to the existing Crypt, be capable of construction within five years, cost at the current prices no more than £1,000,000 for its shell. Of 300 entries from all over the world, Sir Frederick Gibberd's (1908-1984) design was chosen, and building began in October 1962. Less than five years later, on the Feast of Pentecost, 14 May 1967, the completed Cathedral was consecrated.

<https://www.liverpoolmetro cathedral.org.uk/>

St John Church, Tuebrook

The Church of Saint John the Baptist in Tuebrook, Liverpool, is recorded in the National Heritage List for England as a designated Grade I listed building. The church was built between 1867 and 1870, its cost of £25,000 being totally met by the wife of Revd J. C. Reade. The architect was George Frederick Bodley, and the interior was redecorated in 1910 by Henry Hare to Bodley's design. This was restored in 1968–71 by Stephen Dykes Bower. There was controversy before the church was consecrated because Bodley intended to use an early 16th-century altarpiece from Antwerp which had carved tableaux of the Passion as the reredos. However the Bishop of Chester considered it to be too "Popish" and he refused to consecrate the church until it was removed.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Saint_John_the_Baptist,_Liverpool

Liverpool St Agnes Sefton Park

Ss. Agnes and Pancras is a beautiful inner city parish church in the heart of Liverpool. Consecrated in 1885, it was built at the expense of Mr H. Douglas Horsfall, who also founded St Chad's Theological college in Durham. The building was designed by John Loughborough Pearson and is Grade 1 listed.

<http://www.stagnes.org.uk/>

Your Guide

Mike Hope, author, lecturer, curator and designer, spent over twenty-five years in senior posts at four universities. He is a regular lecturer and tutor at Dillington House and the Marlborough College Summer School.

Alongside an extensive publication list, he has researched, designed and curated many exhibitions, in Britain and abroad.

He is a guest academic lecturer for Travel Editions Art & History Abroad programmes. In addition to their cultural tours abroad, he has just embarked on an ambitious five - year programme of tours (in conjunction with Travel Editions) to run specialist visits to all 100 of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Cathedrals plus the Major Abbeys and Churches of England.



He specialises in Art, Architectural and Design History, the Mediaeval period, The Arts & Crafts Movement, Art Nouveau, Art Deco, Modernism, Stained Glass, Churches and Cathedrals, and the English Country House and Garden.

His current research projects include: the life and work of Robert Anning-Bell; Antwerp – City of Art Nouveau: The Golden Triangle and Beyond; Millennium Stained Glass Windows; The Latest Country Houses.

Mike will give the following talks during the tour:

'The Liverpool Anglican Cathedral Competition'
'The Gothic Revival 1837-1914.'

Practical Information

Tour manager - Your tour manager will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operates according to plan. If you have any problems or questions please see him or her immediately – it is often possible to resolve complaints or problems very quickly on the spot, and do everything to help you enjoy your holiday.

Tipping –To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services.

Walking Content – This tour has been graded a 5 out of 5 for walking difficulty.

Walking difficulty: 

Please see the below key for an explanation of the footprint symbols:

Very little walking involved	
Relaxed easy pace, mainly walking from coach to site	
Some walking between sites, good, flat walking surfaces	
Walking between sites, lots of standing for viewings	
On your feet all day, uneven terrain (cobblestones etc)	

Insurance

Although this is a UK holiday please note that, should you cancel your holiday, the amount paid is non-refundable. For this reason you may wish to take out insurance just in case an unforeseen event caused you to have to cancel the tour. As well as covering cancellations, your travel insurance will also cover your baggage and personal belongings in case they are lost or stolen.

Emergencies

Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

020 7251 0045

Outside office hours (Mon-Fri 0900-1700), telephone our emergency staff on:

07841 023807

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

Travel Editions
3 Young's Buildings, London EC1V 9DB
Tel: 020 7251 0045
Email: tours@traveleditions.co.uk www.traveleditions.co.uk

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