

CHAS SCANS

Between 1977 and 2002 Canterbury Urban Studies Centre and Canterbury Environment Centre published around 30 guides and city trails describing various aspects of Canterbury's past. Both organisations were based in St Alphege church.

Between them they produced 14 titles in the 'Trails' series, and a further 16 titles outside the main series. All are now out of print and many are difficult (a few impossible) to find through normal second hand sources. Many contain information that is not readily available in other printed or on line sources.

CHAS (Canterbury Historical and Archaeological Society) is scanning a selection of these publications for uploading to the CHAS website as PDFs. In this way a new generation of readers and researchers can have access to this unique resource.

A full list of these publications appears on the CHAS website:

<http://www.canterbury-archaeology.org.uk>

HOUSES IN CANTERBURY

Examples of five hundred years of local homes

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British Gas are delighted to continue their support for Canterbury, not only for this excellent publication of five hundred years of local homes, but in providing gas which was first made available in Castle Street by the Canterbury Gas and Water Company in 1819.

British Gas has recognised many building developments by the presentation of various awards for high standards of construction and energy conservation. We hope that British Gas will be able to continue its support for Canterbury as it has done for the past 174 years.

British Gas
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

There are over 1,500 listed buildings in Canterbury. These are of special architectural or historic interest and have been given protection in law. There are also many other less famous buildings which are well worth studying. How did they come to be built? Who lived in them? What were they used for? You can find out the answers to some of these questions in this booklet.

With the notable exceptions of Cogan House in St. Peter's Street and 8 Palace Street, the oldest private houses still standing in Canterbury are about five hundred years old. They were built of local materials by local workers and are among the most attractive that the town possesses. The introduction of brick in the seventeenth century, together with new ideas about design, heralded a new period. In the last two centuries, even greater changes have taken place. Transport by rail and road has become easy and cheap so that builders do not have to rely solely on local materials. New methods of building using concrete and steel have come into use. However, traditional methods and materials are still used for most new houses.

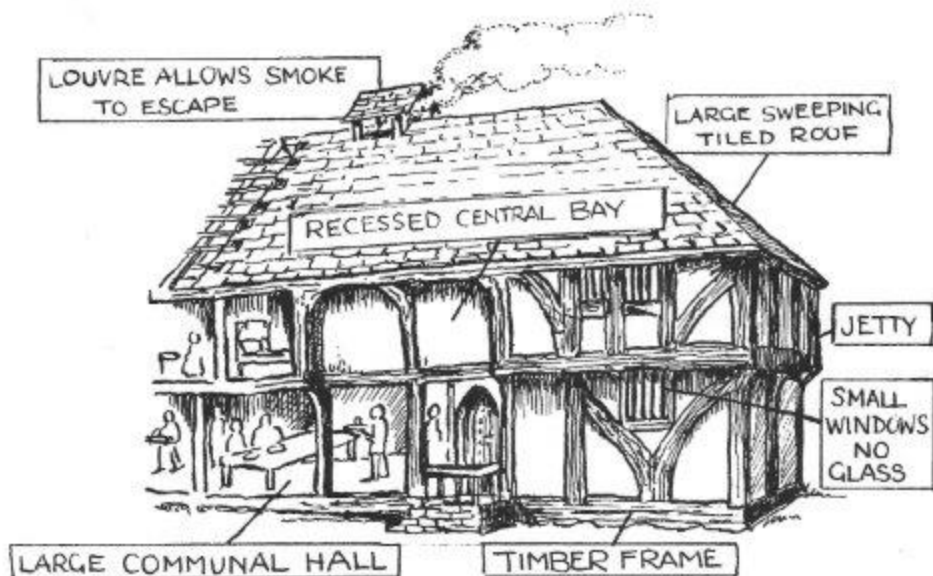
It is not only the appearance of houses that has changed over the centuries. We also have different ideas about how they should be used. In the past the main function of a house was to provide protection and shelter. Nowadays we expect modern standards of heating, lighting and sanitation. At the same time people have become more affluent and acquired a large number of possessions. Somehow or other, labour saving devices such as cookers, fridges and washing machines have to be fitted into the home. As a result, old houses have been modernised and altered while new ones have been designed to meet these needs.

By finding out about individual buildings you can trace this story in detail. Some are described in this booklet and the location of these examples is shown on the map of Canterbury which you will find in the centre pages. You can find out more if you visit The Canterbury Centre where "The House - A Home for Happy Families", which is the visual counterpart to this text, is periodically on display. In either case we hope that you will want to explore Canterbury for yourself and make your own observations and investigations. It can be great fun and you will probably learn a good deal in the process.

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FIVE HUNDRED YEARS AGO



Five hundred years ago, there were many timber-framed houses in Canterbury. One of the most common forms was the "Wealdon Hall House", the design of which centred on a large communal living room or hall. At either end of the hall there were separate rooms. One end of the house was used for storing food and beer. The other end consisted of a suite of private rooms known as the solar. Cooking was usually carried out in a separate building because of the danger of fire.

Even when they were built these houses were dark and draughty. Windows were small and usually had no glass. Smoke from the open hearth filled the rooms and escaped through holes (louvers) in the roof. There were no bathrooms and the toilets emptied into cesspits.

Nowadays people still live in these houses but they have been brought up to modern standards. Careful restoration has also done much to enhance their appearance. As a result, these structures with jetties (overhangs) and large sweeping roofs can still be found in Canterbury and the surrounding area.

The Hall, Ivy Lane.

Late 14th Century



In the 19th Century, this house was being used as four separate dwellings. However, it was restored in 1973 by Anthony Swaine, a local architect. He revealed the old hall which reached from the ground floor to the roof and some rafters, blackened by smoke from the open hearth. During the restoration, many items from other local buildings were incorporated. The result is a home which retains its ancient plan and features but has all the convenience of the 20th century.

The Maiden's Head, Wincheap.

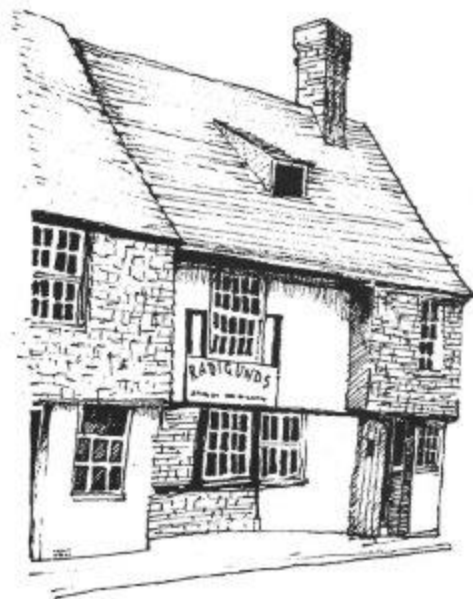
15th Century

The tile hung walls of this old city pub in Wincheap mask its complex origins. Despite appearances, it is in fact a Wealden hall house similar to the one in Ivy Lane. However, the hall has been filled in and the service rooms on the southern (left hand) end were knocked down in the 19th century. The northern (right hand) bay still survives but is unusually large. It may have had two small shops on the ground floor with the solar above. The rear wing is of particular interest. Dating from about 1500, it was originally a free standing building with jetties on all four sides like a market hall. This suggests that it was not intended for its present site but was taken down and re-located. You can see that the two buildings do not belong to each other by looking through the small window in the ceiling of the present bar.



St. Radigund's Hall

15th Century



This is another two-in-one building, formed from two Wealden hall houses which make a T-shape. Despite alterations, the characteristic features are clearly visible - a recessed section in the middle for the hall, jettied bays at either end and a tiled roof. At one time the house was divided into seven separate tenements, but it was restored by a local builder in 1937-39. Since then, it has been a Boys' Club, an annexe of the Art College and a restaurant. It is currently "Simple Simon's" Pub.

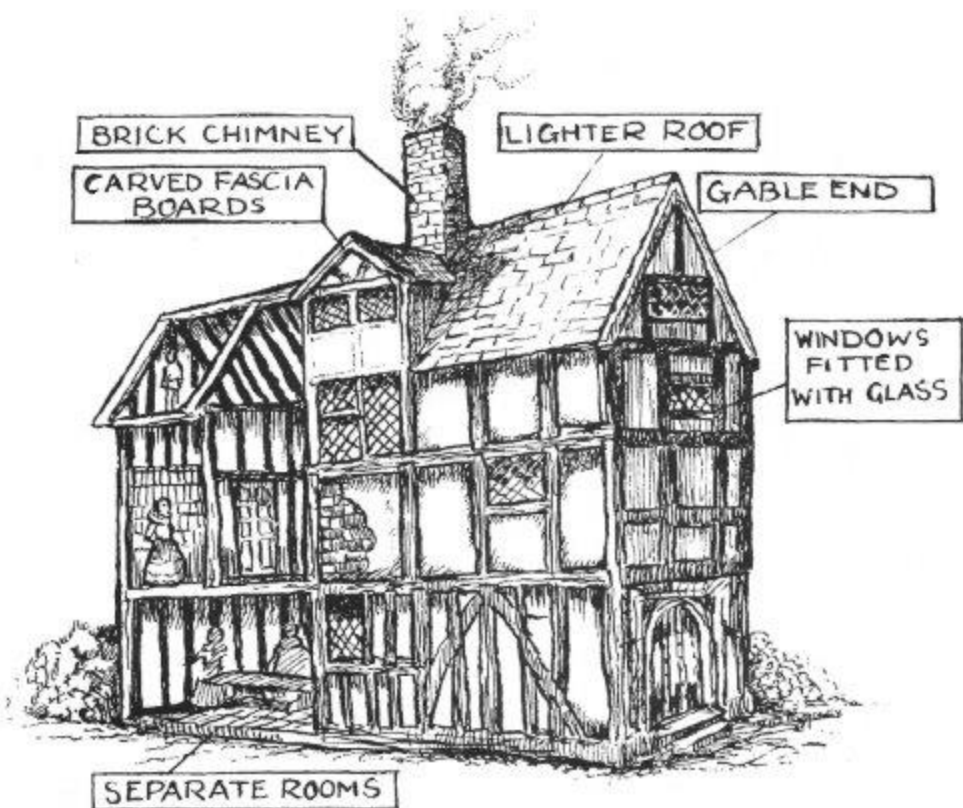
8 Palace Street

13th Century and later

Originally this house may have been built for the Rector of St. Alphege Church around 1250. Certainly the massive stone piers, stone flags on the floors and remains of the old undercroft indicate its ancient origins. In the 15th century the building was brought up to date when a timber frame and jettied first storey were added. Further modifications in the 17th century led to the building of the upper floor. However the facade was further altered in 1888 when the present shop front was brought from elsewhere. The carved wooden harpies above the door and the demons supporting the second floor are especially interesting. Observe too the small lancet windows at the side of the house. Their size and position are tell-tale clues to the changes that have taken place.



FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO



From the mid 16th century, hall houses gradually went out of fashion. There was increasing demand for private rooms and for more storage space. With the introduction of chimneys it became possible to cover over the entire first floor so that the interior space could all be divided into rooms.

Houses began to look different too. The recessed central bay was turned into a continuous jetty or disappeared altogether. With changes in construction and the increasing cost of oak, roofs became lighter. For the first time in Canterbury gables became common. Glass was fitted in the windows.

However, despite these innovations, draughts remained a problem, so richer people had their rooms lined with wooden panelling. It is also worth remembering that at this time houses were used as shops and workplaces as well as somewhere to live, and this affected their design (see Westgate Grove).



This house which was probably built about 1600, has the prominent gables and carved fascia boards that are typical of the period. It also has a continuous jetty along the street frontage and some original eye level windows on the first floor.

6-12 Westgate Grove

Late 16th Century

This group of houses gives a good idea of how the late medieval streets of Canterbury must have looked. Notice how some are built with their ends facing the street. This arrangement gives the maximum number of people access to the street frontage and a better chance to advertise their wares. From the late 14th century onwards many buildings in the central area were three or four storeys high. This was another way of dealing with the shortage of frontage space.



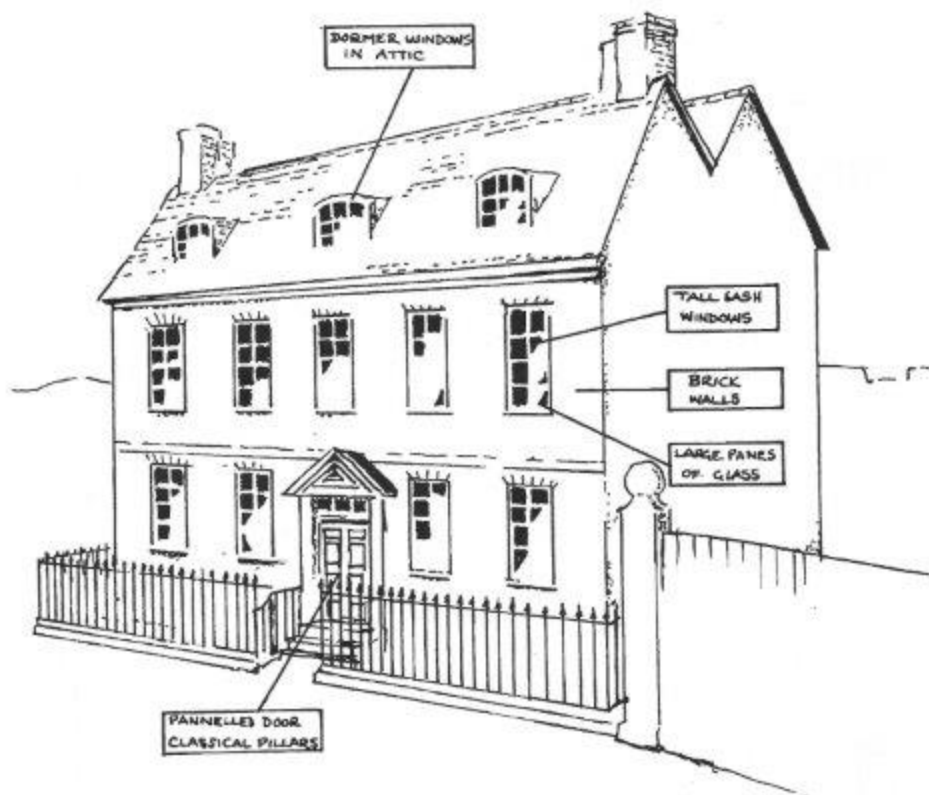


Timber buildings often settle and shift without falling down (unlike brick ones). In this case, a combination of the basic geometry of the building and alterations to the chimney stack and front elevation in the second half of the 19th century have weakened the structure. The angle looks dangerous and the house is now held up by a cage of steelwork. In recent times the slope of the door has been exaggerated to give the building character. The false stone plasterwork (called pargetting) and the careful wooden figures on the exterior suggest a building of some importance. On the inside there is a fine wooden staircase. The central chimney recently collapsed and has been rebuilt to the original pattern.

The drawings below are by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. They are of wood carvings on the exterior of 28 Palace Street but they are typical of 17th century decorative detail.



TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO



During the early 17th century, ideas about classical architecture reached Britain from the continent; and as people found out about the world of Rome and Greece they fell in love with the clean lines and shapes which the ancients used. At the same time, bricks became fashionable. The result of these two changes was an entirely new type of house for richer people.

The new style copied classical forms. A symmetrical facade was one of the most important features. Tall sash windows with large panes of glass were arranged in a balanced pattern. In the centre there was an imposing doorway with massive 'classical' pillars.

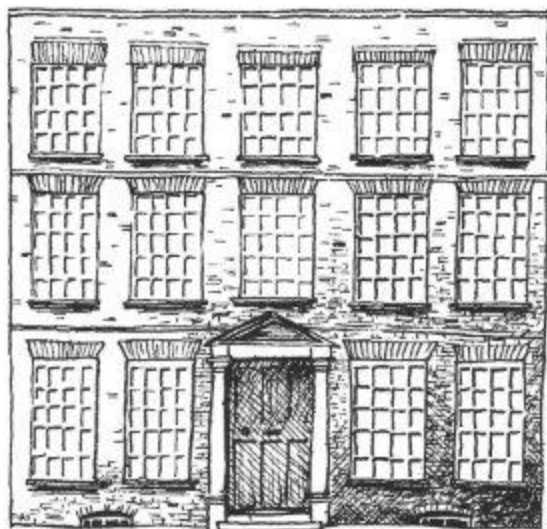
By the 18th century, elegant brick houses had been put up across the country. Some of the finest were the homes of merchants and professional men. Yet even the most modern of these did not yet have piped water or flushing toilets.



This was the town house of the Man family and is the earliest known brick house still standing in Canterbury. The original facade consisted of a series of projecting bays with casement windows. In the 18th and 19th centuries the windows were replaced and a classical doorway installed. Alterations were also made to the brickwork. As a result, what we see today is the product of many changes. Since the early 19th century, the building has been used as a solicitor's office. In 1942 the south west (right) part of the house was damaged in bombing raids. However, it was recently restored. The projecting garderobe (lavatory) tower at the side of the house is of particular interest and contains the only original window.

Tucked away in a Canterbury side street, this house has seen many changes but in 1968 it was restored to something like its original appearance. When it was first built it had a more imposing front door but the Lighting and Paving Act of 1787 forced many Canterbury householders to get rid of projecting doorways, steps, bow windows and other obstructions. At about the same time, many old houses in the city were 'improved' by being re-faced in the 18th century style. You can often tell which houses had a face lift by their obviously ancient tiled roofs. During much of its history this house was a pub called the "Farriers Arms". It is now the home for a group of Capuchin (Franciscan) monks who are based in the city.





This is another fine brick house in which tall sash windows and a classical doorway are particularly evident. It is slightly set back from the street to give room for an enclosed area at the front. The wide frontage also suggests that it was once the home of a wealthy person. Note also the roof parapet. Following the Fire of London, local byelaws required parapets and free standing party walls between neighbouring properties. Architects of the time found ways of using these in their designs and made them into a special feature.

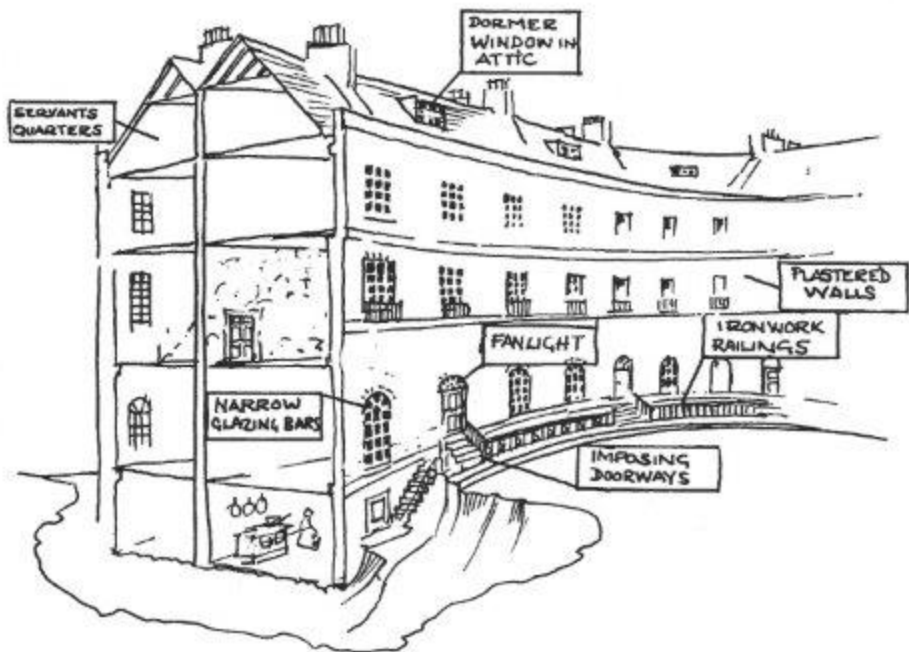
7 and 8 Best Lane

17th Century

Although these houses are on a much smaller scale, they still have attractive features. The walls are of black brickwork and the doorways and windows outlined in red. There is also a projecting stringcourse (raised bricks). No. 7 (on the left) has retained its original glazing bars. Note also the dormers in the attic - a comparatively new innovation at the time - and the bootscrapers at the side of the doors.



A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO



The terrace was one of the main architectural innovations of the 18th century and new houses were generally built in orderly and elegant rows. At the same time, the influence of the Renaissance came to a peak. Classical ornaments and stucco plasterwork were combined to create a distinctively English style. Craftsmanship and aesthetic taste reached high standards.

In Canterbury, a new building material came into common use - mathematical tiles. The tiles were made of clay to resemble bricks and hung on the front of old timberframed buildings to give them a more fashionable look. They were used throughout South East England but are little known elsewhere.

There were still no labour saving devices in the home. Even quite small households had servants. Drinking water still had to be brought from a pump in the street or a well in the back garden.

2 and 3 London Road

Late 18th Century



This fine group of terraced houses on the outskirts of the town continues the fashion for tall sash windows, classical doorways and roof parapets. The quality of workmanship is shown in the brickwork and narrow glazing bars. The fanlight (semicircular window) above the doorway is an important architectural detail. The window frames are recessed and the surrounding brickwork is painted white to increase the lighting in the rooms.

58 to 63 Castle Street

17th and 18th Century

These 17th century cottages were given a new front early in the 18th century but have remained largely unaltered since then. The pattern of small window panes has been retained, some of the houses still have their original two panel front doors and the gutters and down pipes are made of lead. The result is a pleasing mixture of simplicity, harmony and form.





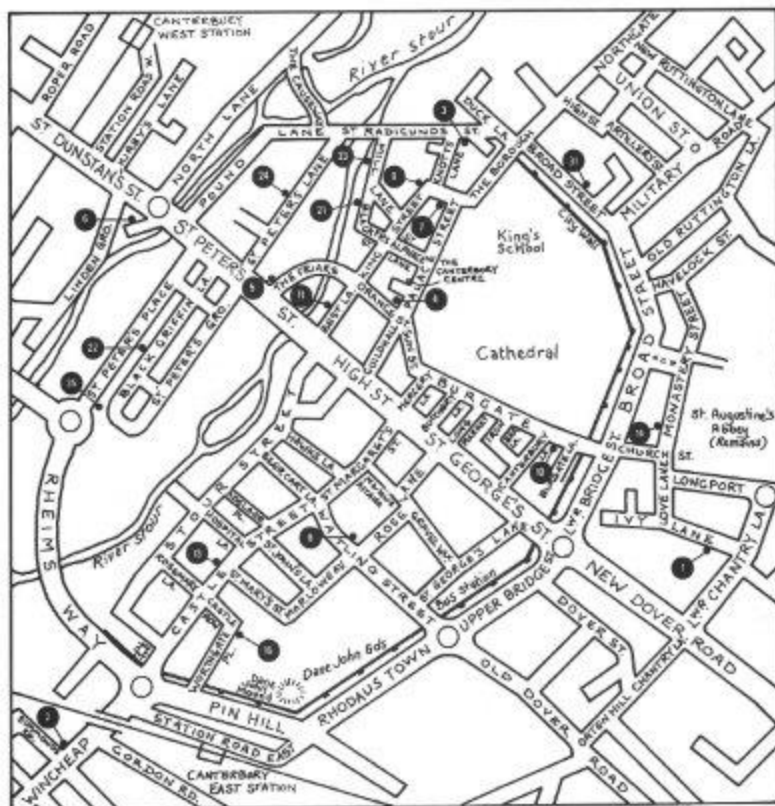
This terrace of simple but well crafted houses looks as if it is built in solid brick. In fact the lower floor is brick built while the upper is made of timber and hung with clay mathematical tiles. The end of the terrace at no 18, with its weatherboarding, gives the game away. These late 18th century cottages have classical style door cases typical of the period though more usually found on grander houses. An interesting feature of this terrace is that the fall of the slight hill it is built on is taken up in the steps to the front door so that the whole terrace, with its projecting door hoods and painted windows, remains horizontal.

2 and 4 St. Dunstan's Terrace

1832 onwards

The building of an army barracks in the late 18th century brought prosperity to Canterbury. This house is at the end of a terrace put up by a speculative builder to accommodate army officers stationed in the town. The stucco plastering on the walls, the bow windows with Venetian shutters and the delicate iron railings on the balcony and street frontage are all characteristic of the Regency period. Many railings were melted down for metal during the last war but these fortunately survived.





KEY TO LOCATION MAPS

Five hundred years ago

- 1 The Hall, Ivy Lane
- 2 The Maiden's Head, Wincheap
- 3 St. Radigunds Hall
- 4 8 Palace Street

Four hundred years ago

- 5 13 St. Peter's Street
- 6 6 to 12 Westgate Grove
- 7 28 Palace Street

Two hundred and fifty years ago

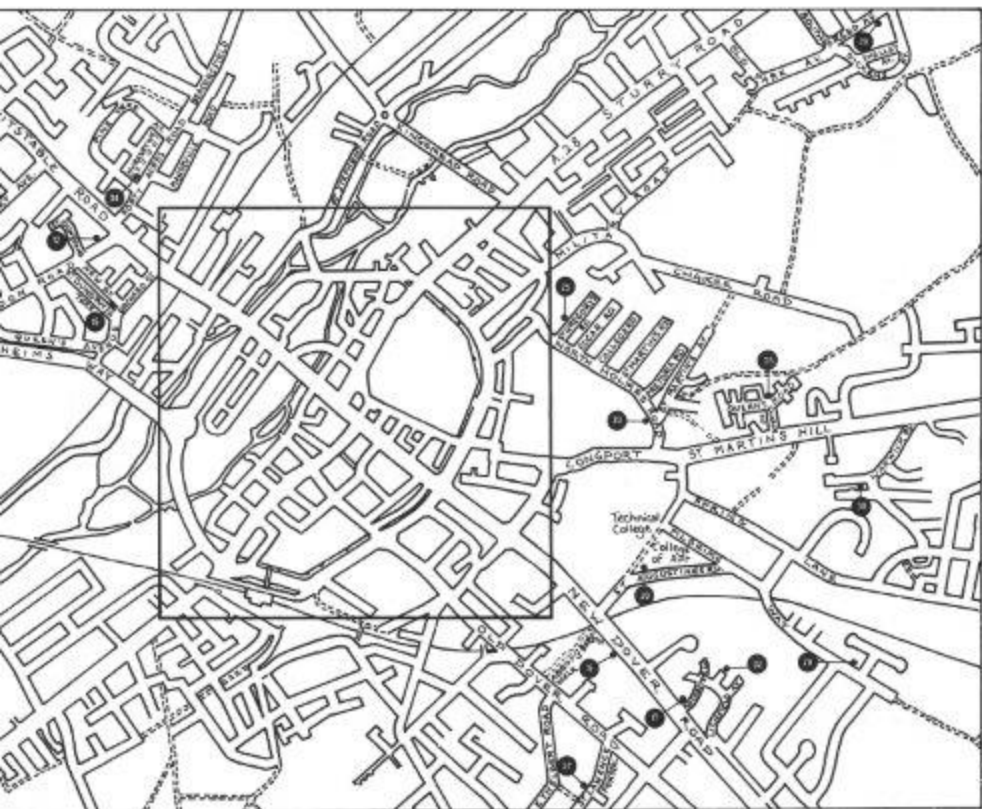
- 8 16 Watling Street
- 9 20 King Street
- 10 62 Burgate
- 11 7&8 Best Lane

A hundred and fifty years ago

- 12 2&3 London Road
- 13 58 to 63 Castle Street
- 14 2 to 18 Monastery Street
- 15 2&4 St. Dunstan's Terrace
- 16 16 to 20 Don Jon Grove

A hundred years ago - houses for the better off

- 17 75 New Dover Road
- 18 Abbots Barton Hotel, New Dover Road
- 19 Oldroyd House, London Road
- 20 2 St. Augustine's Road



A hundred years ago - houses for the workers

- 21 1 to 8 Blackfriars Street
- 22 30 to 33 Black Griffin Lane
- 23 12&13 St. Martin's Terrace, North Holmes Road
- 24 23 St. Peter's Lane

Between the wars

- 25 St. Gregory's Road
- 26 Querns Road
- 27 12&14 St Lawrence Road
- 28 53&55 Pilgrims Way

Since the war

- 29 Reed Avenue
- 30 Warwick Road
- 31 Dean Court, Broad Street
- 32 9 Wells Avenue
- 33 Mill House, Mill Lane
- 34 Handscomb House, Pine Tree Avenue
- 35 St. Peter's Place

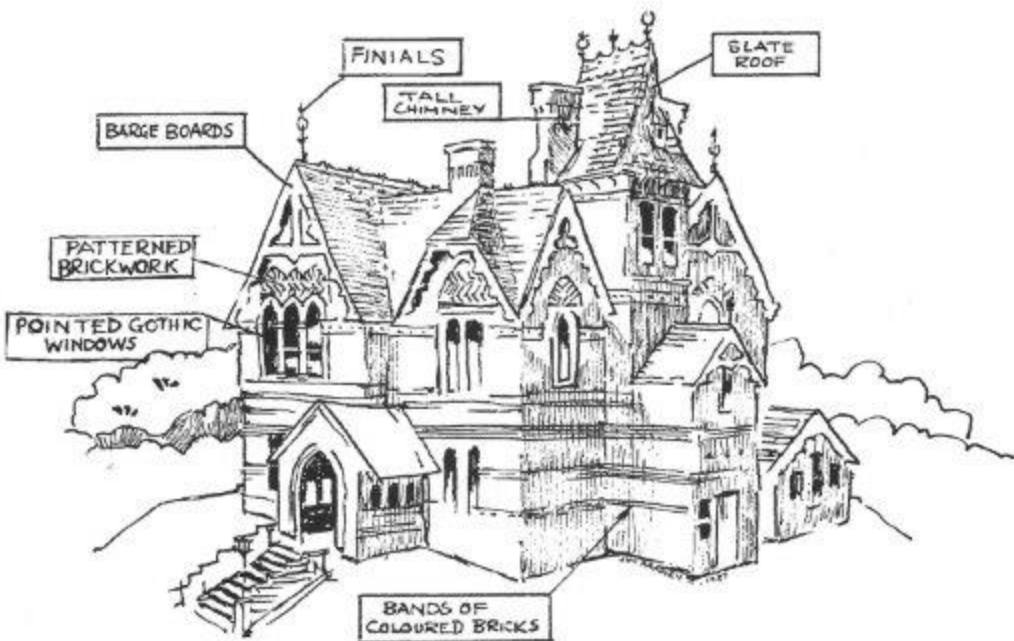


Following the creation by Nash of Regent's Park in London, similar developments were undertaken in almost every English town of note. In Canterbury, the Dane John Gardens provided an ideal setting for the grand terrace. What you can see today actually consists of two earlier houses which have been joined together. The infill, which has Gothic turrets and pointed arches is easy to identify and contrasts strangely with the classical proportions and pilasters on either side. In the later part of the century, the battle between the styles was to become a major architectural controversy.

Danejohn Hill, Canterbury - from an engraving published by George Virtue 1829

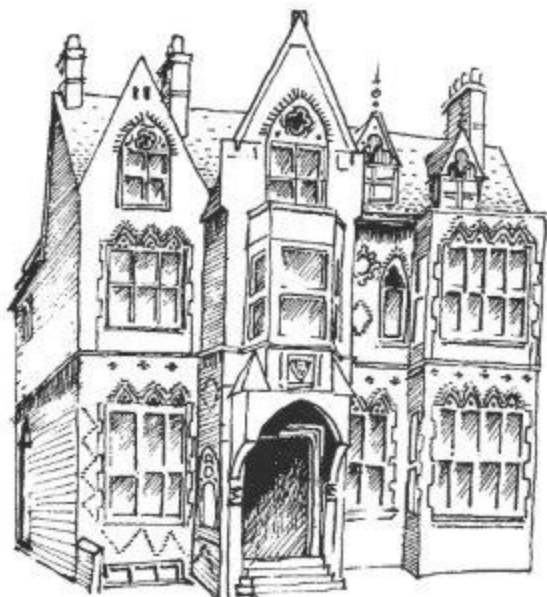


A HUNDRED YEARS AGO - HOUSES FOR THE BETTER OFF



As the Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, the design and construction of houses underwent a transformation. For the first time, building materials could be transported by rail and large quantities of iron, brick, stone and slate were brought into Canterbury from distant locations.

At the same time, wealthier citizens moved out of the town centre to find a healthier environment. Large villas were erected on high ground along the roads to London and Dover. Some were built in the classical tradition, but many others were based on the Gothic architecture of medieval Europe. All needed masses of servants to run them.



This imposing villa was built by an army general and is one of the many large houses along the new road to Dover. The asymmetrical facade, pointed windows and tall chimneys are characteristic features. What distinguishes it, however, are the ceramic and metalwork details. The use of coloured brickwork to create patterns is also noteworthy. As the Victorian era progressed, builders became more and more enamoured with these polychromatic (many coloured) effects.

Abbots Barton Hotel, New Dover Road

c.1870



One of the largest Victorian houses in Canterbury, once the home of the mayor of the city, this building has now been extended and turned into a hotel. Coloured brickwork, Tudor chimney stacks, decorative iron and stonework are all used to good effect. Most remarkable of all is the circular tower on the north side. This contributes most successfully to the broken skyline silhouette and lends an air of fantasy to the whole composition.



Architecturally this house is more restrained than some other large houses put up in the previous few decades. However, the Tudor chimney, Elizabethan half timbering, hung tilework and other decorative details are a typical Victorian combination. The house was built for a local businessman and landowner and used as a family home until the Second World War. The grounds, which were once extensive, contained a coach house, stables, gardener's cottage and greenhouses.

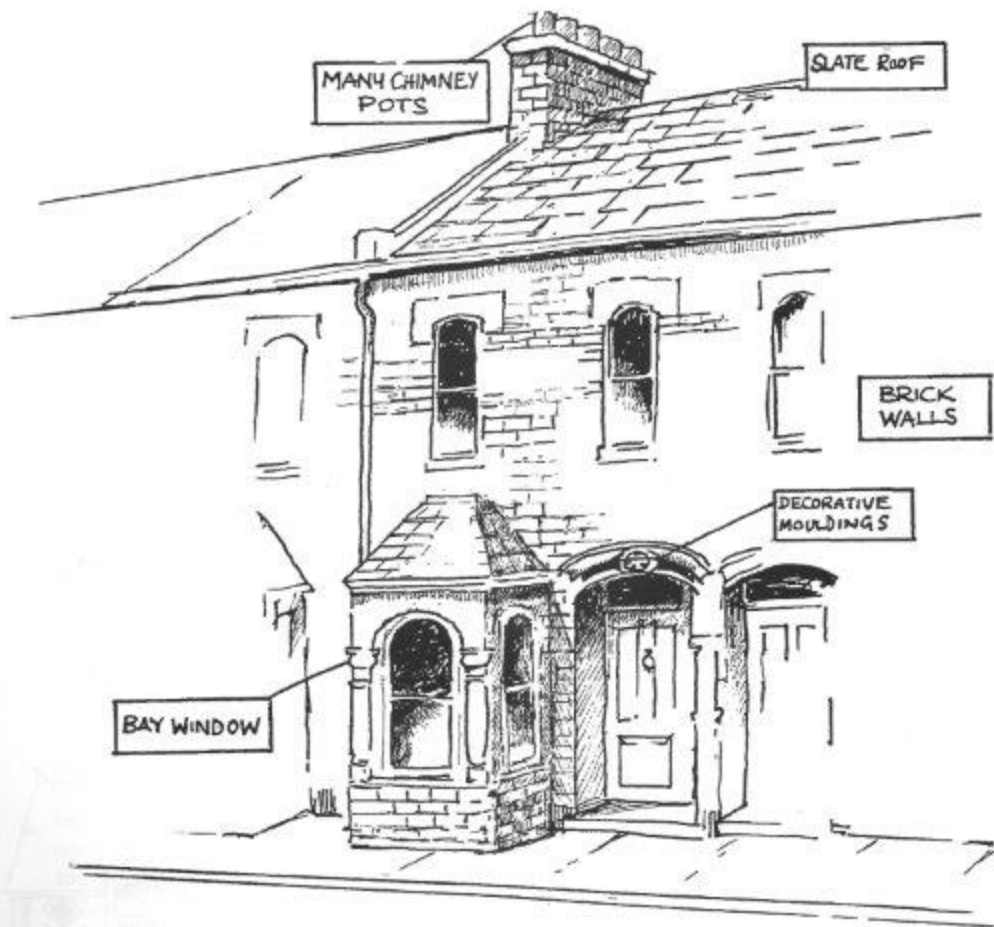
2 St. Augustine's Road

c.1910

Very few buildings in Canterbury have decorative woodwork balconies, but this modest villa is an exception. There is also a port hole window on the ground floor. Both these design features are derived from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th century and were incorporated in many Edwardian houses. Although intended for a middle rather than upper class family, there would have been servants' quarters and the rooms would have had bell pushes.



A HUNDRED YEARS AGO - HOUSES FOR THE WORKERS



Towns and cities grew enormously in the Victorian period and rows of small terraced houses were erected by speculative builders all over the country. Using mass produced materials and 'Pattern book' designs, they created endless rows of dreary side streets.

In Canterbury, there was little population increase but workers crowded round the mills, breweries and agricultural machine works. Some lived in slums but conditions improved steadily during the century. Sewage and water supplies were installed in the 1860s. In 1875, the Public Health Act established standards of good construction. Today, these houses are mostly owner occupied and equipped to modern standards.



Small houses with brick walls, Kent peg tile roofs and tall chimneys are quite common in the centre of Canterbury. This simple but agreeable terrace was close to an old mill in an area which was poor and slummy before the last war but has now been 'gentrified' (a term often used nowadays to describe an area that has 'come up in the world').

This terrace which dates back to the second part of the last century was built on marshy land as an 'infill' development. There is nothing distinctive about the design. It was merely quick and simple to mass produce. However, note the large number of chimneys. With so many people burning coal fires it is hardly surprising that the air became thick with smoke.





The houses here, which are near the prison, were built for the officers who worked there. The bay windows, slate roofs and mock Tudor gables represent a peculiarly English combination of traditional and Gothic styles which became common towards the turn of the century.

31 St. Peter's Lane

1900s

This pattern book terrace could be found anywhere in England for there is nothing distinctively local, about either the building materials or the design. Yet some visual interest has been retained. Look at the coloured brickwork, the small panes of tinted glass and the ornamental ridge tiles. In this terrace the original slates have been replaced with manufactured tiles - something again which is happening in many parts of the country.



BETWEEN THE WARS (1918 - 1939)



The 1919 Housing and Town Planning Act established council housing in Britain for the first time. In Canterbury, large council estates were built in the 1920s and 1930s at the top of St. Martin's Hill, Thanington and elsewhere. They provided working people with good houses and gardens at rents they could afford, and enabled the council to get rid of the last areas of slums in the inner city. The design and layout of the estates were strongly influenced by the "Garden City" movement started by Ebenezer Howard in the late 1890s.

Council house building spread out the population of central Canterbury. The coming of cheap cars had the same effect on the wealthier sections of the population. Many invested in suburban semi-detached houses costing £500-£750. These were erected in large numbers and combined the light and spaciousness of a modern house with an attempt at an 'old world' appearance. This formula proved immensely successful and people flocked to the suburbs.

St. Gregory's Road



early 1930s

The houses on this estate were cheap to build and quick to put up. They also used some of the latest materials available at the time. The roof was made of sheet asbestos, the window frames were metal. On the upper floor, the brickwork was given a covering of pebble dash. The result was decent, low density housing. The drawing was made before the recent upgrading by the Canterbury City Council.

Querns Road

1930s

Metal window frames and cheap brick were used in a different combination in these cottages on the Querns Road estate. The rural atmosphere was emphasised by the wooden fences around the gardens and the half hipped roofs which harked back to traditional building styles. However, as with many of the low cost homes built at this time, present day owners find them too small. The kitchens, originally designed before modern fridges, washing machines and other



apparatus became available, were a special problem. The drawing was made before the recent upgrading by the Canterbury City Council.

12 and 14 St. Lawrence Road

1930

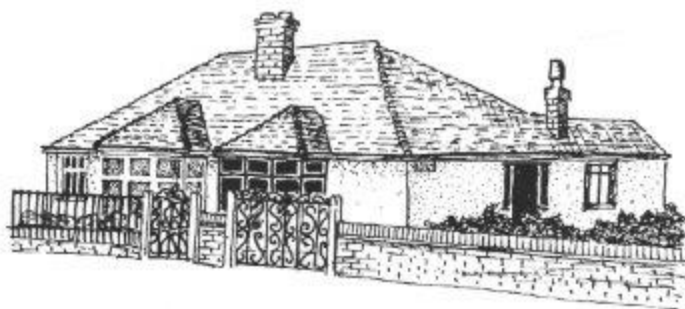


This inter-war 'semi' may appear to have Tudor and Old World features but they are only skin deep. The windows have been machine made (complete with leaded diamond panes), the roof is made of mass produced concrete tiles and the half timbering is no more than thin planks of wood pinned onto a brick and plaster surface. Nevertheless, houses like this make comfortable homes and have stood the test of time well.

53 and 55 Pilgrims Way

1930s

The bungalow, which swept the country at this time, was an entirely different house type. Originating from India, the first examples in Britain were built on the cliffs of Thanet in the 1880s. By the inter-war years, whole estates had

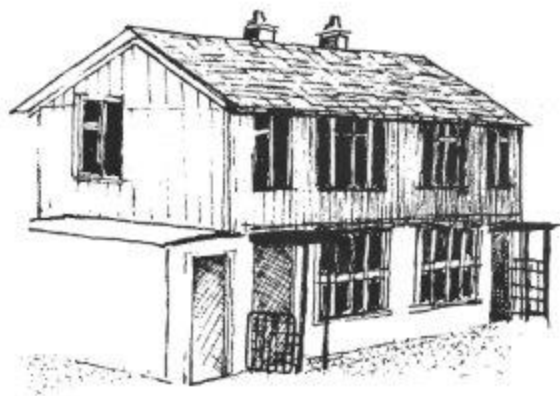


been developed, consuming large quantities of farm land in the process. Nowadays, bungalows are as popular as ever although the designs have become steadily less imaginative.

SINCE THE WAR

Since the Second World War the demand for new housing has continued unabated. Modern designs often use new building materials and techniques, but traditional brick structures remain as popular as ever. In Canterbury, the City Council has built new estates at Spring Lane and at Brymore as well as providing further accommodation for the elderly. In the private sector, the plain houses of the 1950s and 60s with large picture windows have given way to a revival of old styles. The diversity of house types has now become so great that it is no longer possible to show an annotated drawing of a typical house.

Reed Avenue



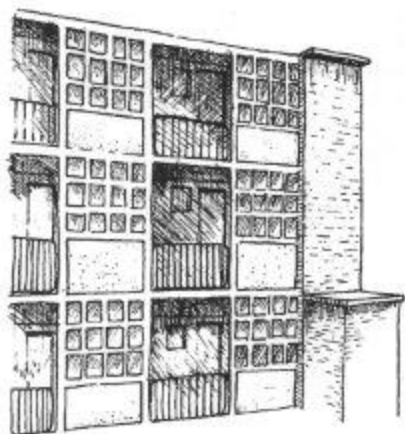
Late 1940s

Cheap, prefabricated houses were one way of dealing with the housing shortage caused by wartime bombing. Constructed round a steel frame, the walls were made of concrete and the roof and upper storey of metal. Houses like this show just how completely industrial processes can be applied to domestic architecture.

Warwick Road

Canterbury has avoided the high rise developments which are found in the nearby coastal towns. These flats on the Spring Lane estate are at least on a human scale but their design is just as dreary and unimaginative as that of the tower blocks elsewhere.

1960s





These private flats on an infill site near the centre of Canterbury are also unsatisfactory. The materials, scale and shape are all out of character with the historic street in which they stand. Note especially the large picture windows. Changes in manufacture led to the widespread use of sheet glass at this time. It is unfortunate that it was used indiscriminately in these flats.

9 Wells Avenue

1970s

The hung tiles and Georgian style windows in this house are an attempt to assemble standardised components in a fashionable way. The result is an uneasy and unconvincing blend. Observe how the neighbouring house (which was built at the same time) retains a chimney. The burglar alarms are another sad comment on the times.

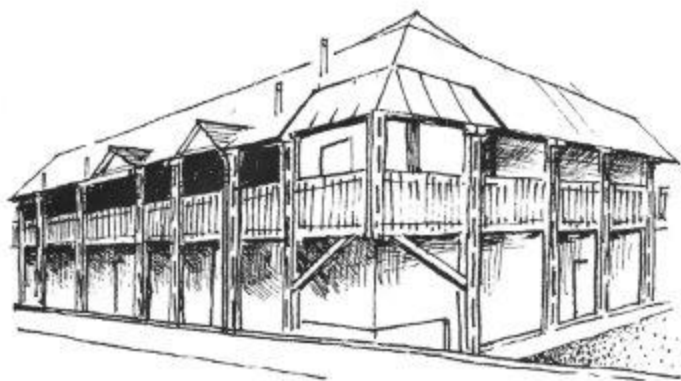




This architect designed house occupies a site near where an old mill once stood. The weather boarding and the octagonal roof serve as a reminder of what once stood there, while the brickwork at the base relates to the rest of the street. This individualistic design is possibly one of the better new buildings in Canterbury, and one of the very few single private houses in the centre.



In this recent design, chimneys have been dispensed with altogether. The plan and the choice of building materials emphasise privacy and individuality. This reflects an increasing concern to break down the scale and form of mass housing. Note especially the asymmetrical roofs and rugged pantiles.



The old people's flats on the Canterbury ring road stand on the site of an old primary school. The kitchens are placed at the front which is noisy. At the back there is an enclosed courtyard. Traditional materials are used in this unusual modern

design. The first floor balcony is given special prominence. This may appear ornamental but serves a useful function.

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THE CANTERBURY URBAN STUDIES CENTRE

This booklet is produced by the Canterbury Urban Studies Centre. It is one of a range of publications for adults and children, locals and visitors. The Centre is a voluntary body run by enthusiasts who love Canterbury and city life. Its aim is to encourage interest in the past, present and in particular the future of Canterbury and towns in general. It is a registered educational charity.

The Centre provides a wide variety of activities and information using the knowledge, skills and time of many volunteers and a skeleton part-time staff. The Centre is an independent body, which relies on small grants and donations from a number of sources and makes over half its income from sales and services. It runs **The Canterbury Centre**, an attractive 12th century church in the city centre, converted in 1985 to provide a major educational and community building used by residents and visitors. The Canterbury Centre is now the base for most of its urban studies work.

THE CANTERBURY CENTRE

The Canterbury Centre is situated on the corner of Palace Street and St. Alphege Lane. It is five minutes' walk from the Cathedral and only a stone's throw from many of the houses mentioned in this book. The Centre is normally open to the public from Wednesdays to Saturdays, 10.30am to 5.00pm and has a small cafe area where you can buy refreshments or a simple meal.

There is always at least one exhibition to be seen in the display area, featuring aspects of Canterbury's life and buildings. A wide range of resources: books, pamphlets, teaching packs, maps, photographs and illustrations, is available for reference by teachers and the general public. Children and schools are a special focus of the Centre's work. It helps with study visits to the city, has many surveys, work sheets and packs, and runs occasional Project Days.

The Centre's excellent facilities for exhibitions, audio-visual presentations, meetings and events are designed for use by local groups, schools and the public as well as for the Centre's own work. For information, exhibitions or just to relax with a cup of tea; if you are just a casual visitor, or someone with a more long-term interest in the city; the Canterbury Centre is well worth getting to know.

CANTERBURY HOUSES

Canterbury Houses, like most of the Centre's activities, is the end product of the work of many people. It was originally designed to complement one of the Centre's collection of exhibitions. This one includes some fine models of the typical period buildings which were produced by the students of model making at the Medway College of the Kent Institute of Art and Design. These models were themselves inspired by the drawings of Margaret and Alexander Potter in their book, 'Houses'. The exhibition, 'The House - A Home for Happy Families', is displayed periodically at the Canterbury Centre.

The illustrations in this book were drawn by two people then employed on the Community Programme - a government work scheme for the long-term unemployed - the text was written by the Centre's then Schools' Officer, and the editing, typesetting and other work has been done by volunteers and members of the Centre. It is produced to encourage people to look more closely at the houses they live in and pass by in the street, and to help them understand some of the history of the buildings and the lives of the people who first lived in them.

Many people are involved directly in the past, present and future changes of a city - from archaeologists to urban planners. Canterbury Urban Studies Centre works with professionals, voluntary groups and other residents to help local adults and children play a greater part in the life of their town. If you would like to contribute in any way to the work of the Centre, do please contact us.

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CHAS (CANTERBURY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)

Project to upload publications of Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CUSC) and
Canterbury Environment Centre (CEC) to CHAS web site¹

(na) no author

(nd) no date

CCL Canterbury Cathedral Library²

LIST A TRAIL NUMBERS 1 TO 14³

- 1) TRAIL 1⁴ (na) (1977) *Canterbury Walls and gates*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/2)
- 2) TRAIL 2⁵ (na) (1996) *Pilgrimage to the cathedral Canterbury*, Environment Centre (CCL Pamph. 31/1)
- 3) TRAIL 3⁶ Woodman, Francis (1980) *The Precincts of Canterbury Cathedral*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre
- 4) TRAIL 4⁷ Butler, John and Simpson, Caroline (1993) *Riverside walks in Canterbury*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre, 2nd ed.
- 5) TRAIL 5⁸ (nd) (na) *Wheelchair trail*
- 6) TRAIL 6⁹ Woodman, Francis (1995) *Canterbury America Trail*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre
- 7) TRAIL 7¹⁰ Cohn-Sherbok, Dan (1992) *Jewish Canterbury*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 8) TRAIL 8 Fisher, Margaret and Simpson, Caroline (1993) *Christopher Marlowe's Canterbury*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 9) TRAIL 9 Bateman, Audrey (2001) *Castle Street, Canterbury*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 10) TRAIL 10 Utting, David (1997) *A Medieval Trail of Canterbury*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 11) TRAIL 11¹¹ na (1998) *The Charles Dickens Connection*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 12) TRAIL 12¹² (na) (1998) *Through the Westgate*, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 13) TRAIL 13¹³ (na) (nd) *An Industrial Trail Through Canterbury* Canterbury Environment Centre
- 14) TRAIL 14¹⁴ Crabtree, Derek (2002) *Canterbury Churches Trail*, Canterbury Environment Centre

continue for LIST B

¹ excludes publications thought to be of limited interest to CHAS website readers - mainly on areas outside Canterbury, or on how to organise educational activities

² the first two entries in list A appear to predate creation of CUSC

³ shows CCL reference from Templeman catalogue where CHAS does not have a copy

⁴ not held by CHAS; held in Cathedral Library

⁵ copy held by CHAS

⁶ copy held by CHAS

⁷ no trail number on CHAS copy (2nd edition); but see also item B15 below

⁸ no known copy exists; information from David Wood

⁹ no trail number on CHAS copy; information from David Wood

¹⁰ no trail number on CHAS copy; information from David Wood

¹¹ no trail number on CHAS copy; information from David Wood

¹² copy held by CHAS

¹³ copy held by CHAS

¹⁴ copy held by CHAS

LIST B OTHER CUSC AND CES PUBLICATIONS¹⁵

- 1) (na) (nd) *Streetwise*¹⁶, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 2) McKean, Silvia (1983) *Denne's Mill remembered*¹⁷, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre
- 3) Scoffham, Stephen (1993) *Houses in Canterbury*¹⁸, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre
- 4) Bateman, Audrey, et al (2001) *Palace Street historical guide*¹⁹, Canterbury Environment Centre
- 5) (na) (1970) *Canterbury: The High Street*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/47)
- 6) (na) (1983) *Canterbury backstreets trail : a backstreets trail for children aged 7-11 around Northgate, Palace Street and the Blackfriars*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/23)
- 7) (na) (1990) *Living in Northgate 60 years ago*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/13)
- 8) Woodman, Francis (1990) *The history and architecture of the former parish church of St Alphege Canterbury*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 33/40)
- 9) Pope, Anne (1992) *Living in St Stephens : 60-80 years ago*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/11)
- 10) Pope, Anne (1992) *Shopping in Canterbury : 70 years ago*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/12)
- 11) (na) (1992) *Working in Canterbury : 70 years ago*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/10)
- 12) Pope, Anne (1992) *Domestic life in Canterbury : 70 years ago*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 25/15)
- 13) Woodman, Francis (1993) *Riverside walks in Canterbury*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 31/8)
- 14) Lyle, Marjorie (1995) *Lamps of learning : Canterbury and Higher Education 668-1968*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 57/21)
- 15) Manby, Ruth (1995) *Shall we call the doctor? : Health care in Canterbury 1900-1948*, Canterbury Urban Studies Centre (CCL Pamph. 26/9)
- 16) Fox, Merlin and Macmillan, Sarah (1997) *Canterbury ecology trail*, Canterbury Environment Centre (CCL Pamph. 27/7)

DRL (CHAS) 30 January 2016)

¹⁵ shows CCL reference from Templeman catalogue where CHAS does not have a copy

¹⁶ copy held by CHAS

¹⁷ copy held by CHAS

¹⁸ copy held by CHAS

¹⁹ copy held by CHAS