



THE  
**NORWICH**  
SOCIETY

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## NORWICH WEATHERVANES



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## **ABOUT WEATHERVANES**

This is the report of a study into weathervanes in Norwich, past and present. It includes a directory of existing known weathervanes that can be seen from public places.

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Maps use a base of Ordnance Survey Open Data Crown Copyright and database right 2023.

# INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

A previous project by the Society's Civic Environment Committee studied and listed clocks and sundials in the city (Telling the Time in Norwich, 2nd edition, 2023). This project takes a similar approach, but with the subject-matter being weathervanes. Although weathervanes are designed to be visible in that they are placed on the summit of a building and serve both a decorative and a functional purpose, they are rarely mentioned in the history of the buildings they adorn.

It is also our hope that walkers in the city will gain some enjoyment by offering an extra dimension of a moment in time with movement brought about by the action of the wind.

We undertook our project by researching weathervanes on the ground. It was not always easy to identify whether the metalwork on top of a building was a weathervane, a finial, or, from further afield, masts for mobile phones. We also researched, where necessary, the history of the buildings as well as past records, from print or images of weathervanes in the city.



# WEATHERVANES

## WEATHERCOCK

*I am puff-breasted, swollen necked, I have a head and lofty tail, eyes and ears and one foot, a back and hard beak, a high neck and two sides, a rod in the middle, a dwelling above men. I endure misery when he who stirs the forest moves me and torrents beat upon me in my station, the hard hail and rime ; and frost comes down and snow falls on me, pierced through the stomach, and I . . .*

From Anglo Saxon Poetry, R.K.Gordon translator (available at [archive.org](http://archive.org))

## How does a weathervane work ?

Put simply it has a pivoting axle and a wind direction indicator which can take many ornate forms. The vane is positioned on an axle and is made so its weight is distributed in a balanced way. To be readable it has a pointer that offers the least resistance to the wind to serve as an indicator of the wind direction.

Usually this is the direction the wind is blowing from. A weather vane that is pointing towards the north will be indicating that this is the direction the wind is blowing from.

For the vane reading to be reliable and correct, they are placed as high off the ground as possible, as the height of other buildings can act as a wall weakening the wind or change its direction and speed.

## A short history

Weathervanes have been around for over 2,000 years, invented by the Greek astronomer Andronicus in 48 B.C. to determine the direction of the wind. The first weathervane – also called a “wind vane” – was fashioned to look like the Greek god Triton, who had the head and torso of a man and the tail of a fish.

The popularity of weathervanes in Europe expanded rapidly in the 9th century, thanks to a papal edict. Rome decreed that every church should have a cockerel (rooster) on its dome or steeple as a reminder of Jesus’ prophecy that the rooster would not crow before Peter had denied Him three times (Luke 22:34). While not originally intended as weathervanes, these cockerels were eventually combined with weathervanes to produce the weather cock which is still common today.

The word “vane” is derived from the Angle-Saxon word “fane”, which means “flag.” These pennants – first made from cloth, then from metal balanced to turn in the wind – were crucial in battle, showing archers the direction of the wind.

In the 13thC a royal licence was required for the erection of weathervanes and were granted only to the nobility. Small pennons were fitted to the heads of lances and borne by a knight. It was the custom in battle for the first knight to place his pennon on the walls of the besieged town or castle. Although this has been portrayed many times in films and recorded in history the objective was to show the capture and not the wind direction.

Early weathervanes were of a pennon or banner form without a pointer . It is not known exactly when the pointer came into use. Many had been painted or gilded and recently the weathervane or perhaps better called weathercock atop Norwich Cathedral was taken down and re gilded.

Apart from pennons there is a rich variety of other types e.g arrows with their feathers, gilded cocks, lions, wherries, fishing smacks, a grasshopper, banners and not forgetting a modern ‘Old Father Time’. All of them portraying the skill of master craftsman they are a part of our history and deserve our appreciation and respect.



# WEATHERVANES IN NORWICH

There is no known history of weathervanes in Norwich. There are some records, both in writing and in images, of weathervanes in the past. The two principal sources we have found are “*The Weather Vanes of Norfolk & Norwich*” by Claude Messent (Norwich, Fletcher & Son, 1937) and the online collections of prints and drawings held by the Norfolk Museums Service [<http://norfolkmuseumscollections.org/#!/home>]. Some of the weathervanes shown in those sources are still present, and so demonstrate a continued history of a weathervane in that location – there are some examples on the following pages. Others are no longer present. For many of the city’s medieval churches this is because they have been removed from the building. In other cases the building they were on is no longer there, for example the former Nelson barracks on Barrack Street or the former Thorpe Hamlet School, destroyed in World War II. But to compensate for that loss, our directory shows that weathervanes have been added in a number of cases to newer buildings.



## Former

‘St. Andrews Church Norwich’ by James Sillett (1764-1840), pencil and grey wash on paper, undated; NWHCM : 1951.235.1234.B11. © Norfolk Museums Service

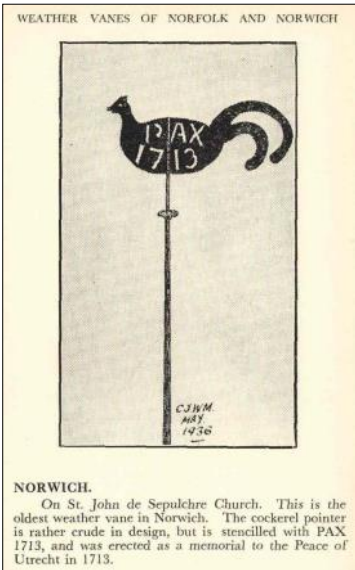
## Modern addition

Sidestrand, Wherry Road, riverside development. C 2000



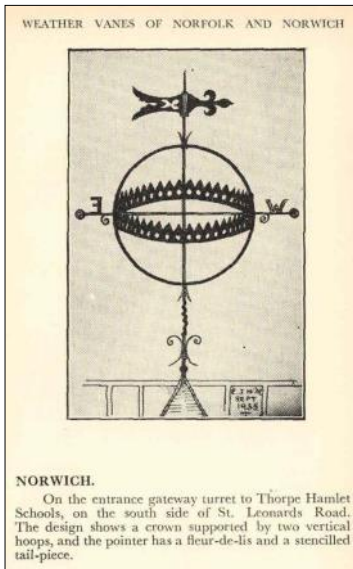
# Weathervanes no longer present

## St John de Sepulchre

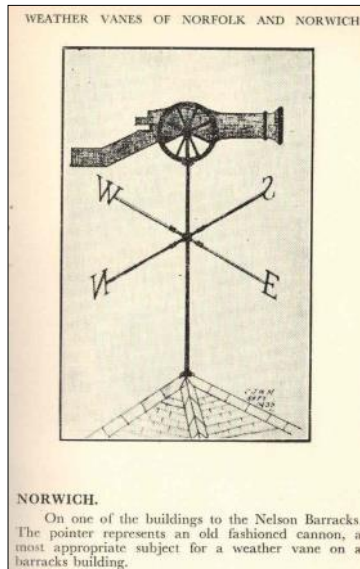


Images below and above left are from Messent's book. Right image above is of 'Ber Street Gate, outside' by John Ninham (1754-1817), etching on paper, 1793. NWHCM : 1954.138.Todd7.Conisford.143b © Norfolk Museums Service.

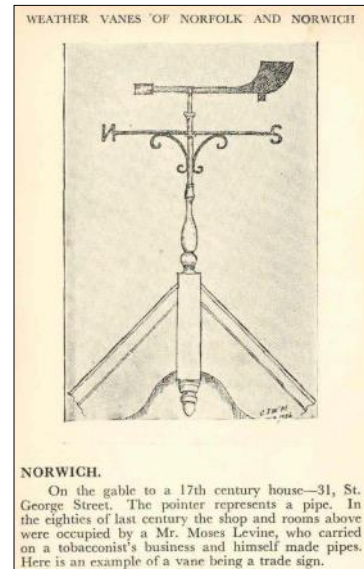
## Thorpe Hamlet School



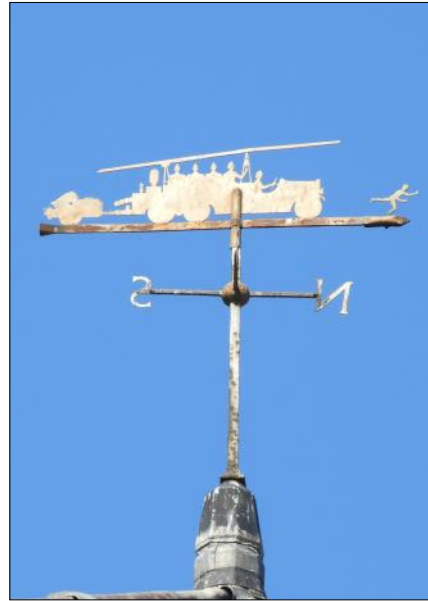
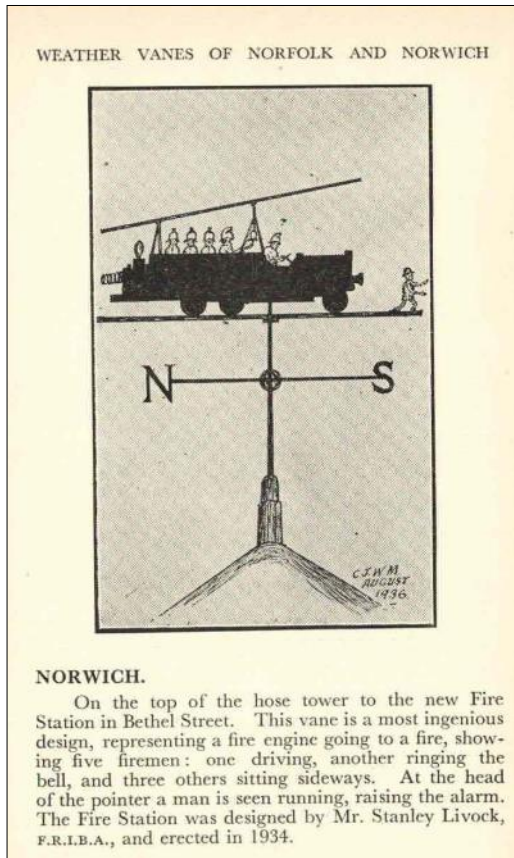
## Nelson Barracks



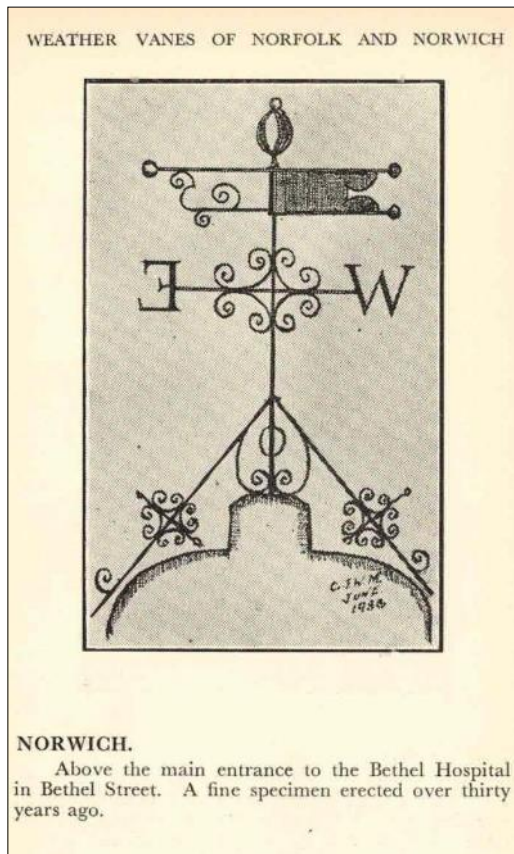
## 31 St Georges Street



## Old images of existing weathervanes



The vane on the former Fire Station (see directory number 8) in 2023. There are some detailed differences from Mr Messent's drawing.



The vane on the former Bethel Hospital (see directory number 5) in 2023.



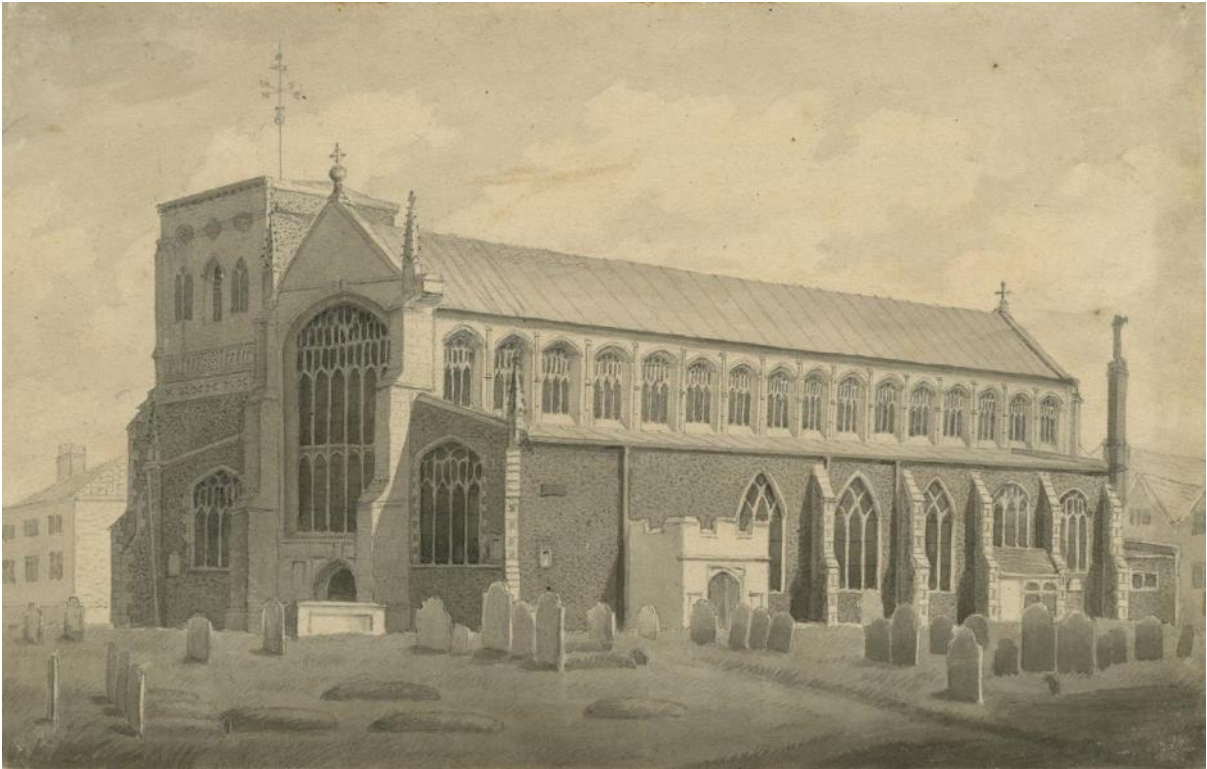
## All Saints Westlegate



All Saints Church, drawing by James Sillett (1764-1840), undated. NWHCM 1951.235.1234.B77  
© Norfolk Museums Service.



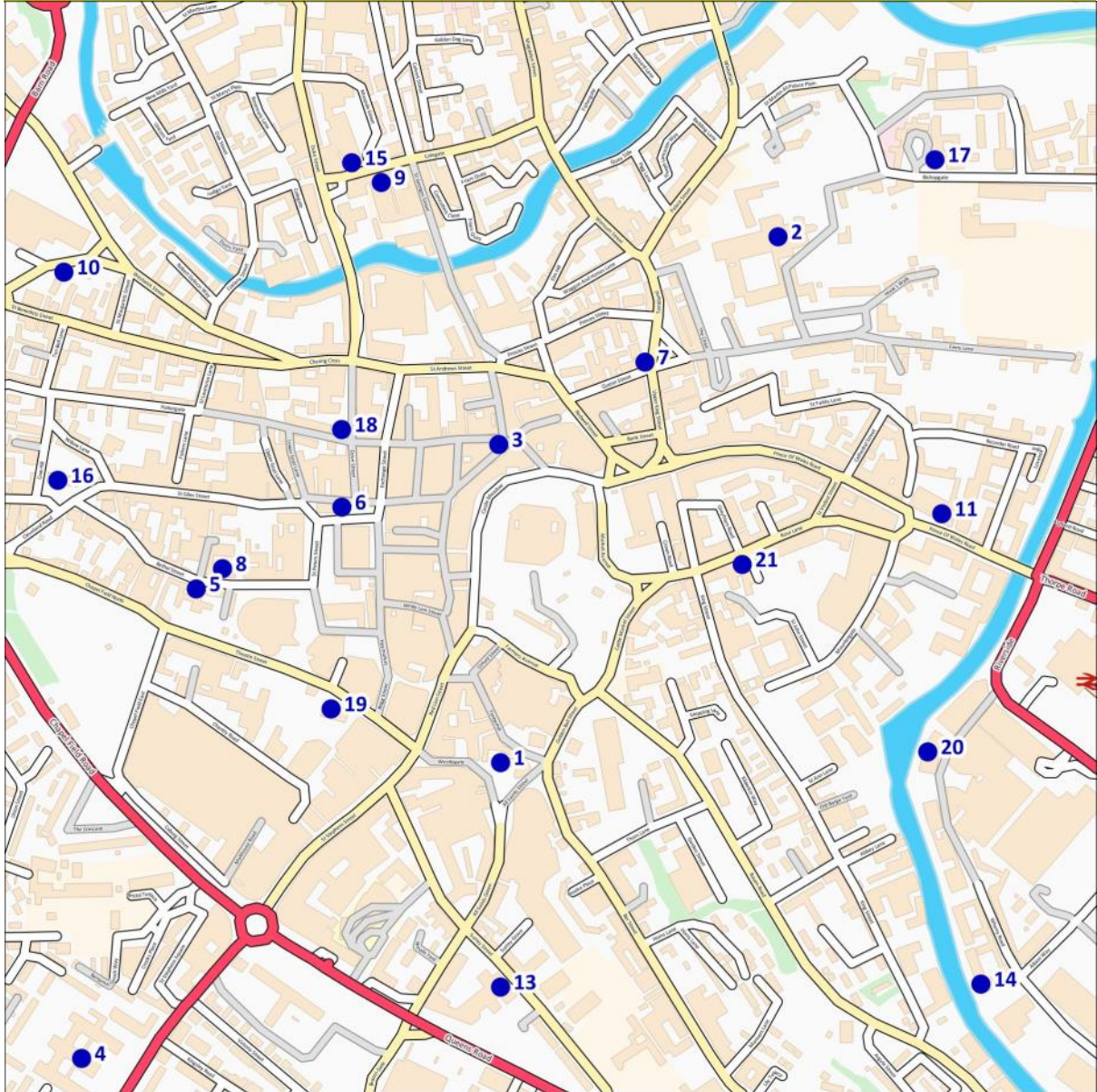
## St Stephen



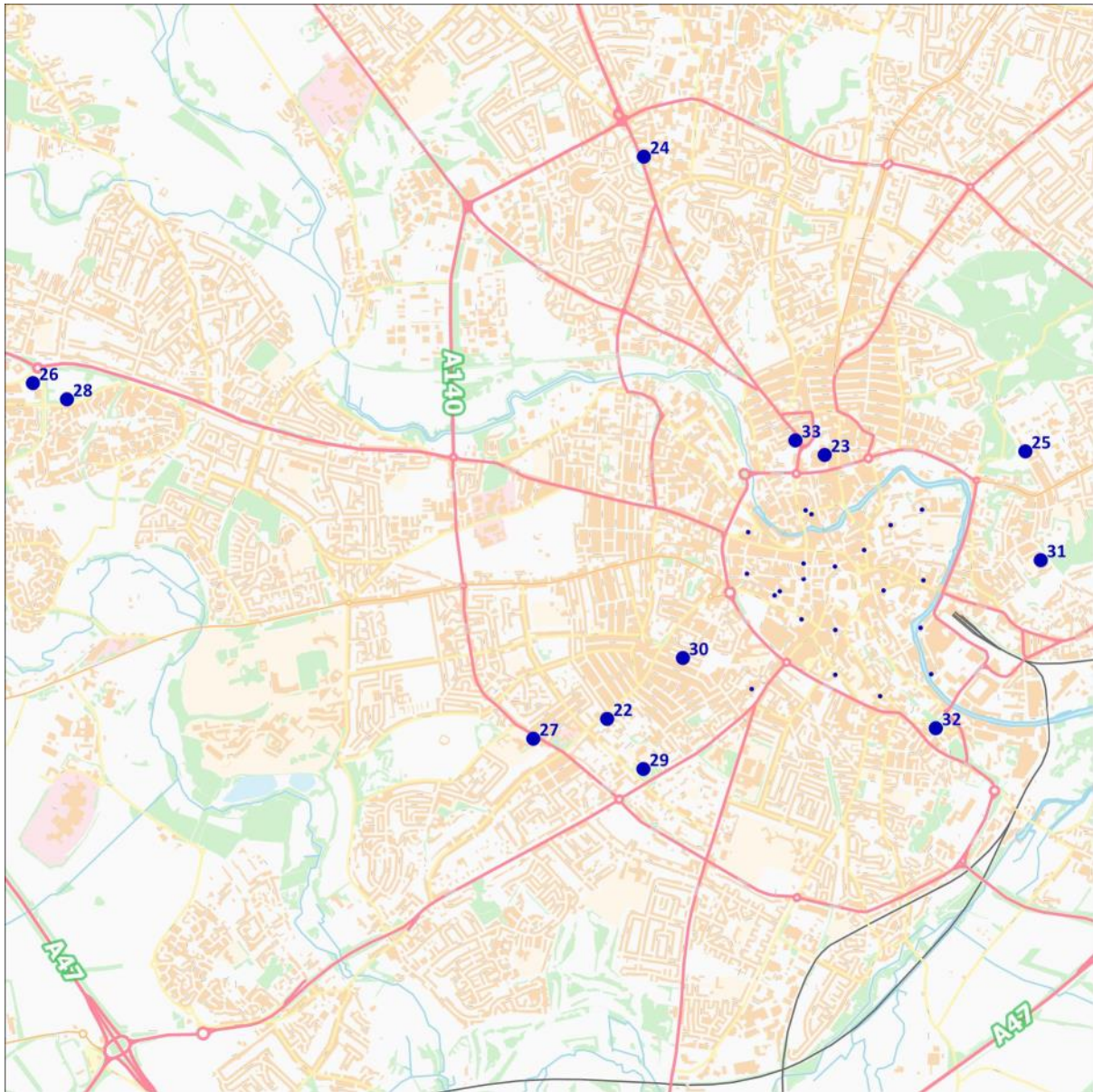
St. Stephens Church Norwich, drawing by James Sillett (1764-1840), undated. NWHCM 1951.235.1234.B10 © Norfolk Museums Service.



# LOCATION MAPS OF WEATHERVANES



This map shows the central area weathervane locations listed on page 12, details of which are recorded as numbers 1 to 21 in the following directory.



The numbered locations on this map are those listed as outer area locations listed on page 12, details of which are recorded as numbers 22 to 33 in the following directory. The small blue circles represent the central area locations shown on the map on the previous page.

# DIRECTORY OF WEATHERVANES

## Central area

- 1 All Saints Church, Westlegate
- 2 Anglican Cathedral, Cathedral Close
- 3 Cosy Club, London Street
- 4 Fellowes Plain, St Stephens Road
- 5 Former Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street
- 6 Guildhall
- 7 Haart, 18 Queen Street
- 8 Isaac Newton College, Bethel Street Old Fire station
- 9 Jane Austen College, Colegate
- 10 MAP, St Swithins Road
- 11 Portland House, 102 Prince of Wales Road
- 12 Roof turret, junction Ber St and Finklegate
- 13 Sentinel House, Surrey St
- 14 Sidestrand, Wherry Road
- 15 St. George's Works, 49-53 Colegate
- 16 St Giles, St Giles Street
- 17 St Helen, Bishopgate
- 18 St John Maddermarket Church
- 19 St Stephen's Church
- 20 TGI Fridays, 5 Wherry Road
- 21 Tudor Hall, Rose Lane

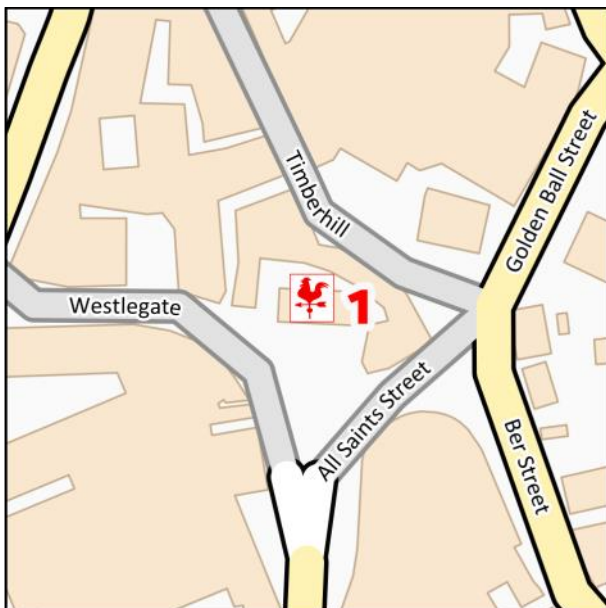
## Outer area

- 22 234 Unthank Road
- 23 Anglia Square
- 24 Baxter Court, Aylsham Road
- 25 Britannia Barracks
- 26 Clock Tower restaurant, 26 Jarrold Way, Bowthorpe
- 27 Colman Infant School, Colman Road
- 28 FDC, Bowthorpe Park
- 29 High School for Girls, Newmarket Road
- 30 Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Street
- 31 Lionwood Infant School, Telegraph Lane East
- 32 Old Carrow school, Carrow Hill
- 33 St Augustine's Church

## 1) All Saints Church, Westlegate

This church dates mostly from the 15th century, but the chancel dates back to the 13th century. At that time the church had an attached Anchorhold. The church was made redundant in 1973, and became a community centre. This closed in 2015 and it is now an antiques centre.

The weathervane stands on top of the church tower. A print of the church by James Sillet from 1828 appears to show a fixed metallic cross on top of the tower. There was significant building work there in 1913, including the rebuilding of the upper part of the tower and it would seem probable that that is when the weathervane was put up.

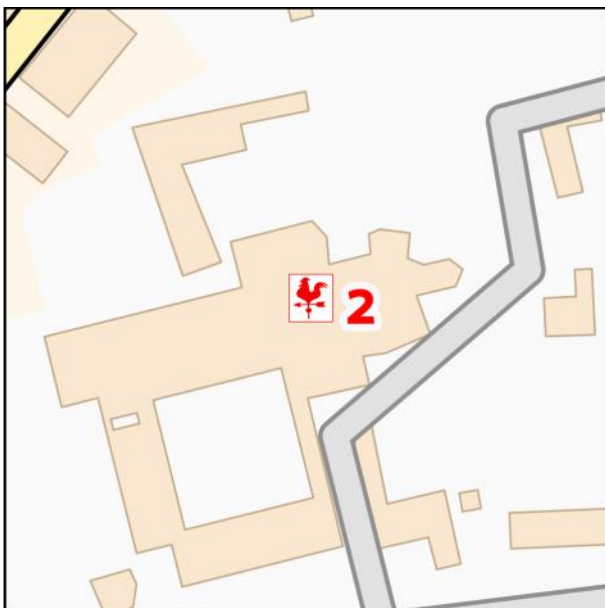


## 2) Anglican Cathedral

The weathervane on the top of the spire is in the form of a cockerel. It was regilded in 2020 - details at <https://cathedral.org.uk/cathedral-highlights/weathercock/>

The Cathedral also has a clock, which is the only known clock in Norwich with different external and internal faces. It was integrated into the restoration of the South Transept in 1830. It is manual and still wound weekly by one of the vergers. There are references to clocks in Cathedral records as far back as the 13th century.

The most complete Norman Cathedral in England and one of the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Europe, Norwich Cathedral is one of England's finest Cathedrals. In 2021 it was home to a very popular Dippy the Dinosaur display.



### 3) Cosy Club , London Street

The building was built in 1924 as a bank, the local Headquarters of the then National Provincial Bank (later Nat West). The architects were F.C.R. Palmer and W.F.C. Holden (page 112, Portrait of Norwich by Alan Clark, Halsgrove, 2005). The clock surmounts the building with its blue face, the traditional colour of the bank. Its gold hands are an impressive torch and sword. Above the clock is a central domed cupola surmounted by a weathervane showing the four points of the compass and a pointer with a tail in the style of a banner. In 1967 London Street became the very first fully pedestrianised street in Great Britain. The building received Grade II listing in 1972. The building was unoccupied from 2017 until 2020 when it reopened as the Cosy Club restaurant.

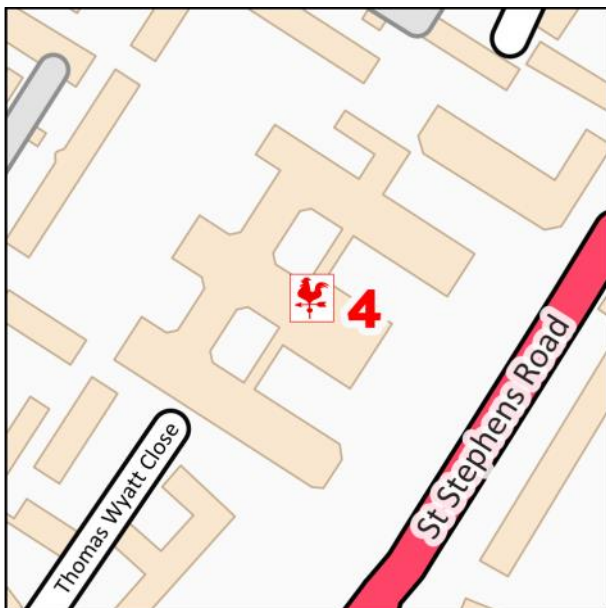
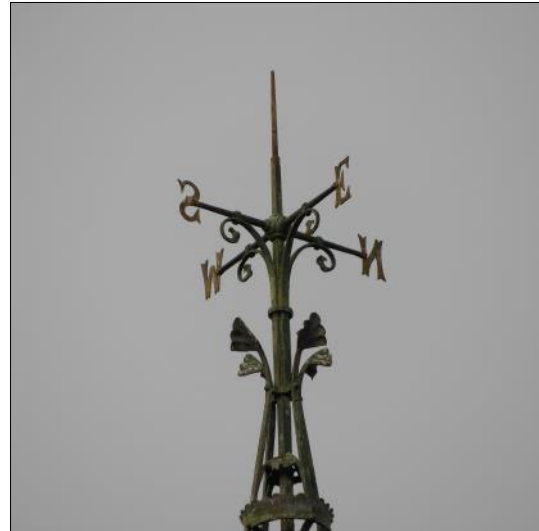




#### 4) Fellowes Plain, St Stephens Road

The Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, now located on the west of the city, was for many years at this location. The main block was built in the 1880s to the design of renowned local architect Edward Boardman and the weathervane is believed to be part of the original design. The site has recently been converted to residential use, and is now known as Fellowes Plain.

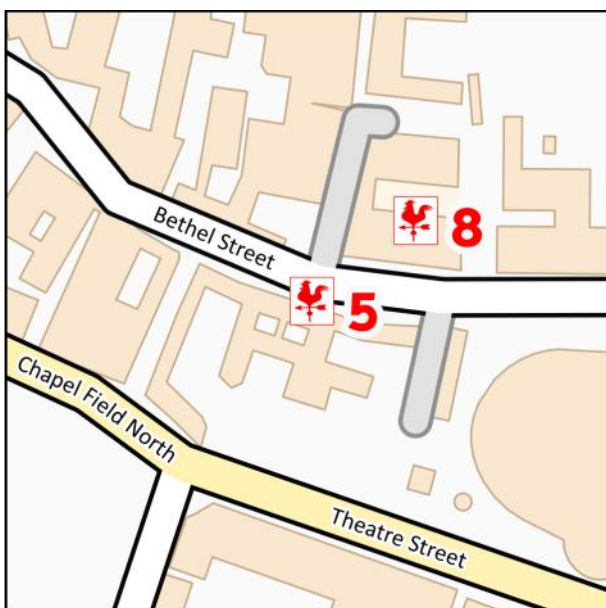
The weathervane shows the four points of the compass and is situated above an ornate finial.



## 5) Former Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street

Mary Chapman who founded the hospital for the "poor lunatics of Norwich" in 1713, hoped it would last 1,000 years. It was the first public psychiatric asylum outside London, where the Bethlehem, or Bedlam, Hospital, became known for its cruelty. Mary was adamant that, unlike Bedlam, her hospital would not put its patients on display.

The 19th century facade to the hospital was added by Edward Boardman a Norwich architect. His design incorporated many architectural features that add to the richness of its outward-facing façades. The ornate weathervane complements the commemorative ironwork in the rainwater goods and the decorative iron ties.



## 6) Guildhall

Building work for the guildhall started in 1407 but final completion was not until 1453.

It was built to provide an administrative base for the Councils and City Officials at that time and remained the seat of civic Government for over 500 years.

The weathervane sits on top of the clock tower that was built in 1849. This was gifted on condition that the old roof of the Council Chamber was revealed by removing the false ceiling.

It seems probable that it was at this time that the weathervane was added. Prints made in 1882 and 1883 show it to be present then.



## 7) Haart 18 Queen Street

The building arose from the site of the corner of the 13th century St. Mary the Less. The church was obscured by Bell's estate agent, and by Plowright's antique shop which was gutted by incendiary bombs in 1943. Both shops were demolished in 1956, briefly revealing the church. Arising on this site was a branch of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society which obscured the church once more. The building was capped off with a weathervane in the shape of an artilleryman and cannon which disappeared some years ago.

The four points of the compass marked with the letters 'W E B S' advertise the Woolwich Equitable Building Society, and remain in place today. The building is now occupied by Haart the estate agents.

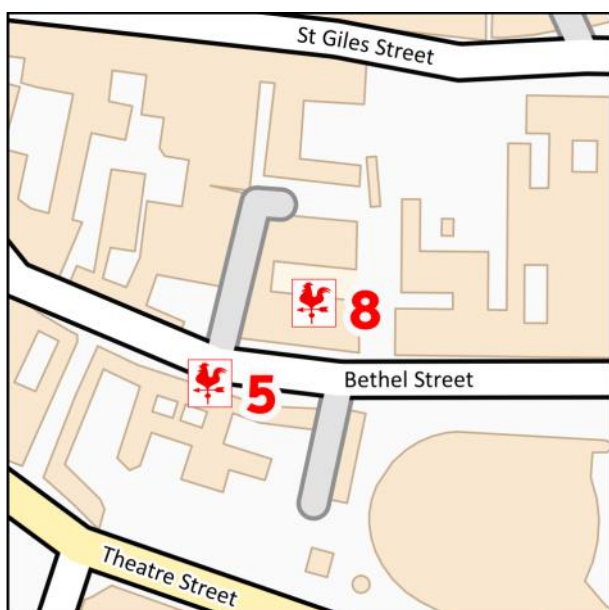
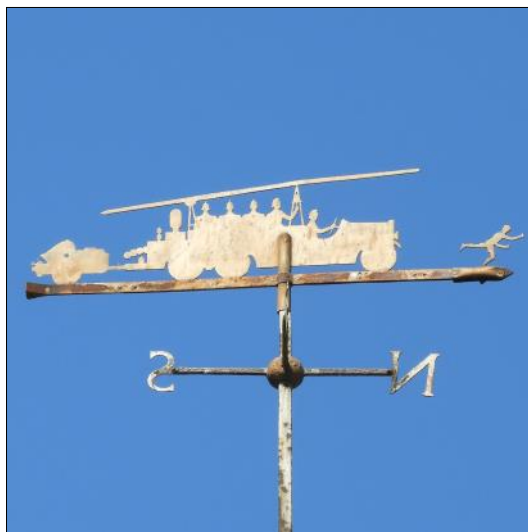


## 8) Isaac Newton College, Bethel Street

The weathervane depicts a person raising the alarm and running in front of the Fire Engine to direct the firefighters to the blaze. The design evokes the urgency of the event. At some time after 1937 the vane was adapted by the addition of a water tender.

Bethel Street Fire Station was erected to the design and under the supervision of Mr Stanley G. Livock, F.R.I.B.A., a Norwich architect, was completed at a cost of about £33,000 by Simms Son and Cooke of Nottingham, and includes on the north side, offices of the City Weights and Measures department. It was officially opened on 8th November 1934 by the Lord Mayor.

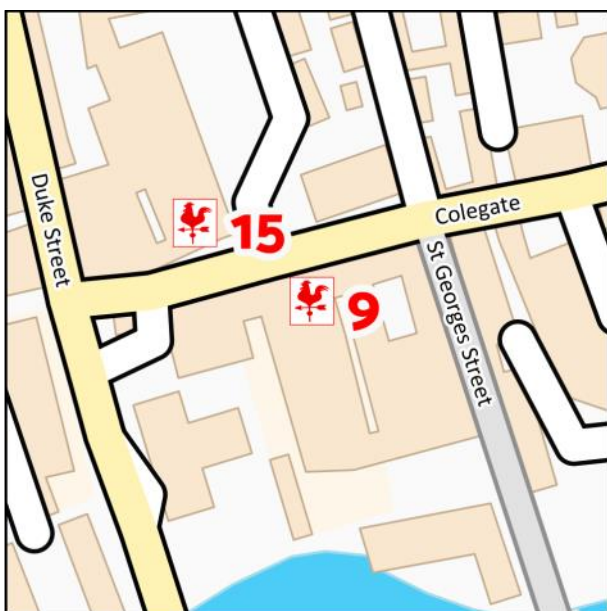
The Fire Brigade left Bethel Street moved to Carrow in 2009 and the building is now occupied by Sir Isaac Newton 6th Form an academy specialising in maths and science.



## 9) Jane Austen College, Colegate

The Jane Austen College opened in 2014 in buildings designed in 1876 by the renowned local architect Edward Boardman for the shoe manufacturers Howlett and White.

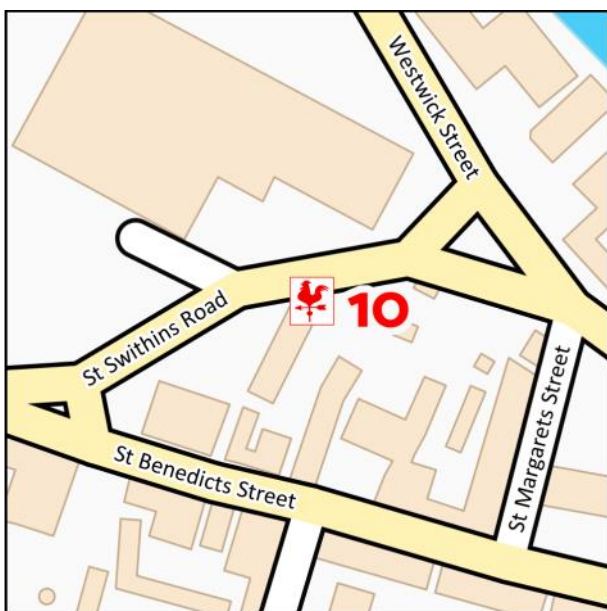
The weathervane appears to be atop a more recent addition as part of the conversion into an educational site.



## 10) MAP, St Swithin's Road

This modern building in Woolgate Court near St Swithins Road and Westwick Street is home to MAP's Core team, Youth Mental Health Workers team, Community Youth Work team & Participation Youth Work team. The building was taken over in September 2018 & is shared with a design company called GRIT.

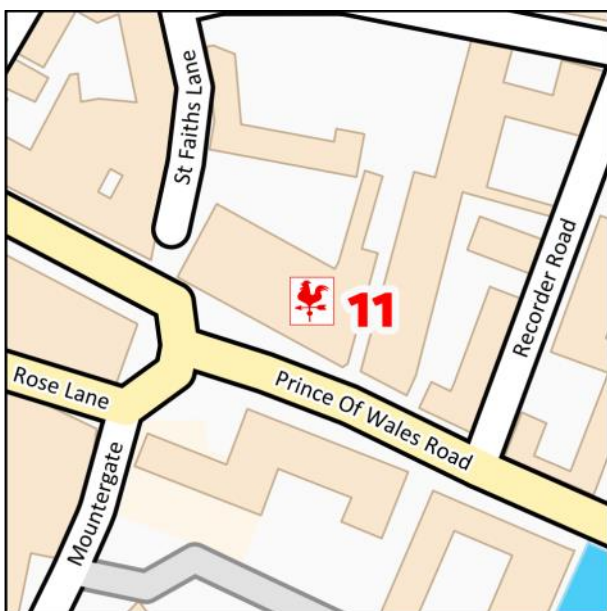
This weathervane is in a sorry condition but was originally gilded and shows a Lion which has often been adopted as the symbol of local enterprises such as Jarrolds, Norwich Heritage, Norwich Pride and the City Council itself.



## 11) Portland House, 102 Prince of Wales Road

The building, believed to date from the 1980s and previously used as offices, on which this elaborate weathervane is situated is currently in use as student residences.

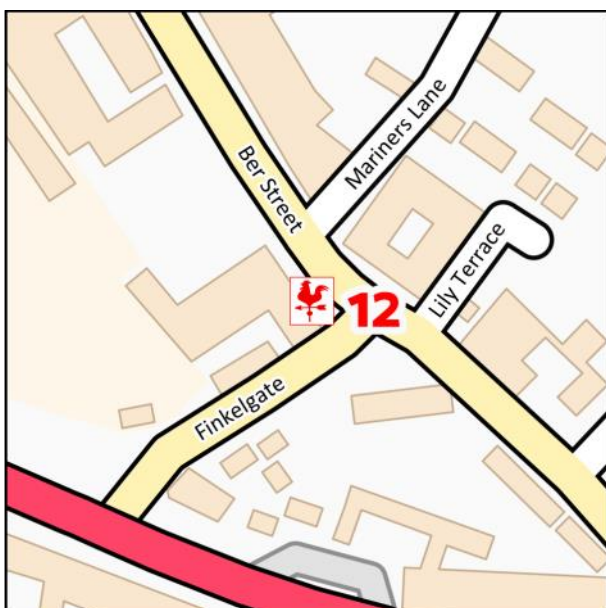
‘A pointer impaling on an E and a star, a tail admonishing ‘Safety’ with a spread eagle above it, and star-shaped arm decoration form a splendid design on the Eagle Star insurances office in Norwich.’ [Patricia and Philip Mockridge, ‘Weathervanes of Great Britain,’ Robert Hale, London, 1990]





## 12) Roof turret, junction Ber St and Finkelgate

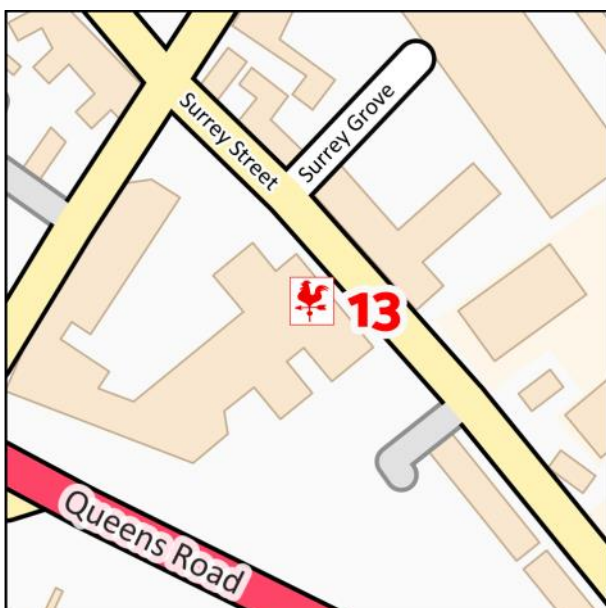
This second floor turret window on the corner of Finkelgate and Ber Street is topped with a weather vane. This Victorian building has currently been incorporated into Notre Dame High School and now adorns the corner of a science classroom in the Science block. Messent, in his 1937 Book, *The Weather Vanes of Norfolk and Norwich*, refers to it as “A rather unusual design. The letters of the four points of the compass are curiously attached to curved pieces of metal.” It is a pity that it is not now accompanied by the cockerel that used to be on the tower of St John de Sepulchre, opposite. The cockerel pointer was “rather crude” but this was compensated for by the fact that it was stencilled with PAX 1713 indicating it was erected as a memorial to the Peace of Utrecht in 1713.



### 13) Sentinel House, Surrey Street

Sentinel House was originally an office complex built for Aviva (Norwich Union) in 1990. Named after the sentry like single tower marking the Surrey Street entrance, this tower with a pyramidal roof, to echo those on Notre Dame High School, was surmounted with a weathervane.

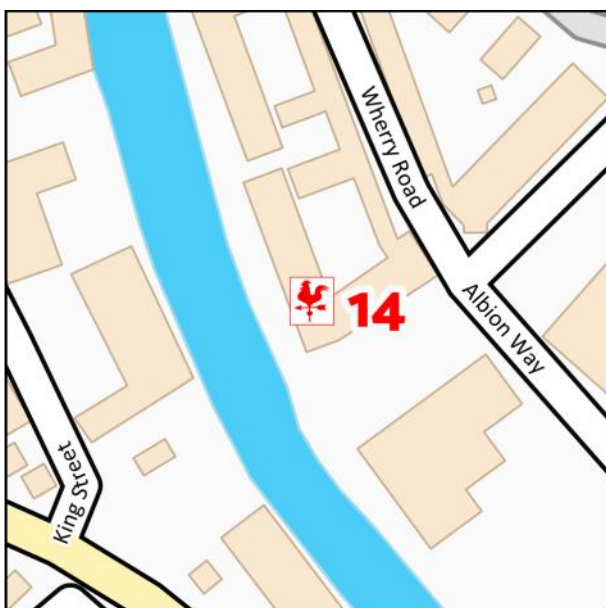
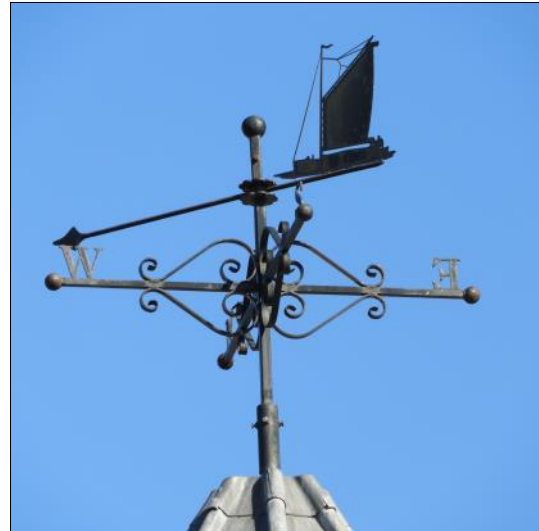
The four cardinal points are topped with a pointer and a rampant mythical dragon-like beast. It could easily be seen from the former Geography teaching rooms, in St Joseph's house and proved very useful when setting a year 9 homework, to record the wind direction for a month, to ascertain what the prevailing wind was for Norwich, when covering a topic on the weather.



## 14) Sidestrand, Wherry Road

This was part of the residential sector of the Riverside development which opened in 2000. The weather vane is on top of the circular corner of the housing which faces the river just north of the Novi Sad Friendship Bridge. It sports a handsome outline of a Wherry, since this stretch of the river marked the area of Norwich's port, where throughout the 19th century and up to the First World War.

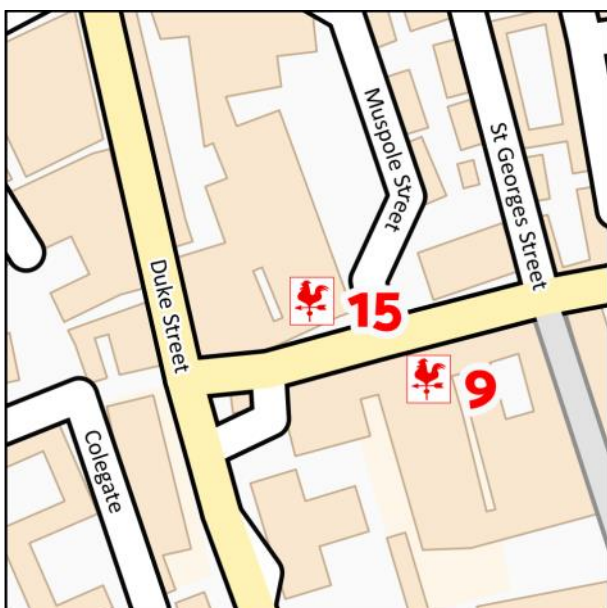
Wherries were a frequent part of the port scene transshipping commodities up the Yare from Yarmouth and the Broads. Wherries all had a weather vane at the top of their masts which was known as a Jenny Morgan, and one can be seen flying at the top of the mast in this weather vane.



## 15) St. George's Works, 49-53 Colegate

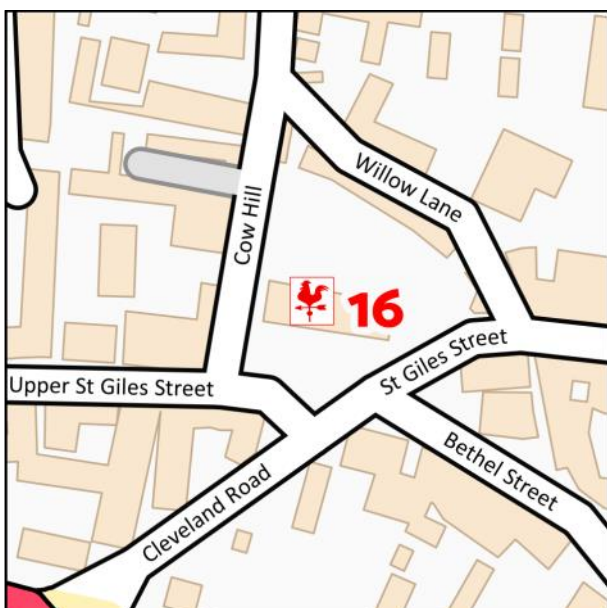
St. George's Works was a former shoe factory with a range of buildings dating from the mid 19th century. The main frontage on Colegate was designed by Robert Kitton and Edward Boardman.

49 Colegate received Grade II listing in 1972, and 51 and 53 are listed as buildings of architectural interest. St. George's Works is currently operating as a collaborative business hub. At the highest point are two towers, each surmounted by a weathervane which presumably date back to the origins of the buildings.



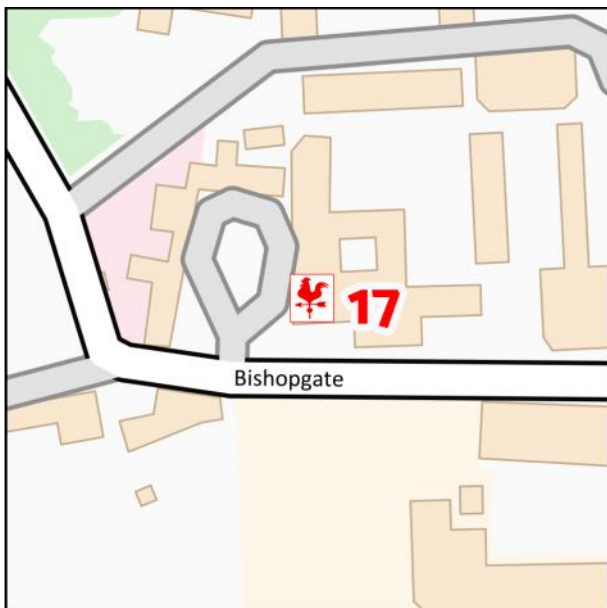
## 16) St Giles Church, St Giles Street

St Giles was built in the 14th century and stands on the highest point within the City walls. Its tower is the tallest of any Norwich city church. On this square tower stands a domed, leaded cupola with a plain cross topped by a beautiful weathervane, a cockerel with a curved back and open tail feathers. This looks as if it has been recently regilded. The Christian imagery is one often repeated on weathervanes, i.e. the cockerel advocating alertness.



## 17) St Helen, Bishopgate

St Helen's church is unusual, in that it is part of the Great Hospital complex. The original St Helen's church was on the other side of the road, but was given to the hospital in 1270 and was then demolished. Part of the hospital church then became St Helen's church, with other parts serving as part of the hospital, some of which can occasionally be visited. The Hospital has been providing care for the poor and elderly since 1249.

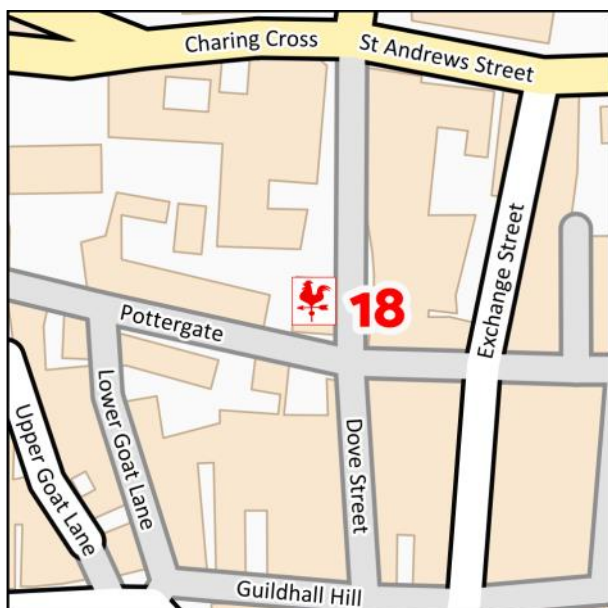
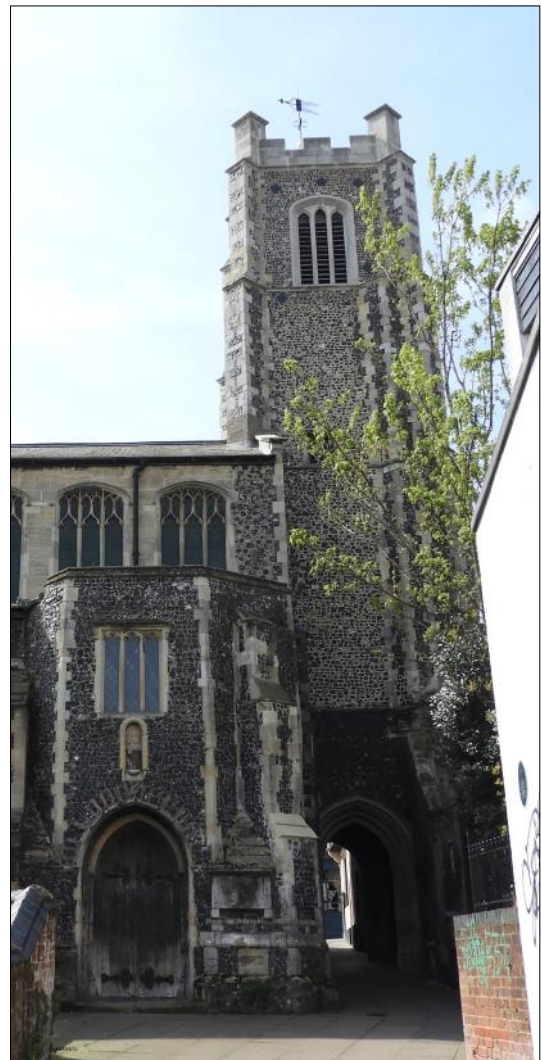


## 18) St John Maddermarket Church

A beautiful weathervane in ornate style

There may have been an earlier church on the site, but the present church dates from the 14th century. Restorations took place in the 19th century; these included rebuilding the tower in 1822, and refurbishing the interior of the roof and rebuilding the walls in 1863. There was a gas explosion in 1876 (attended by the Norwich Fire Brigade) in which much of the stained glass was damaged. The Church contains many interesting monuments.

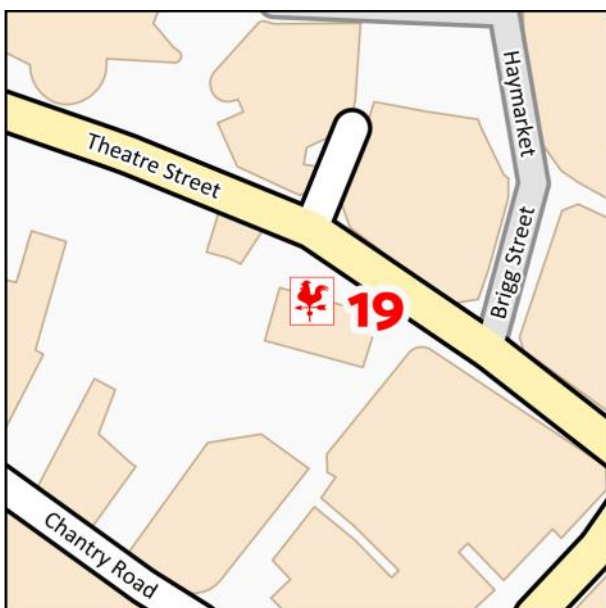
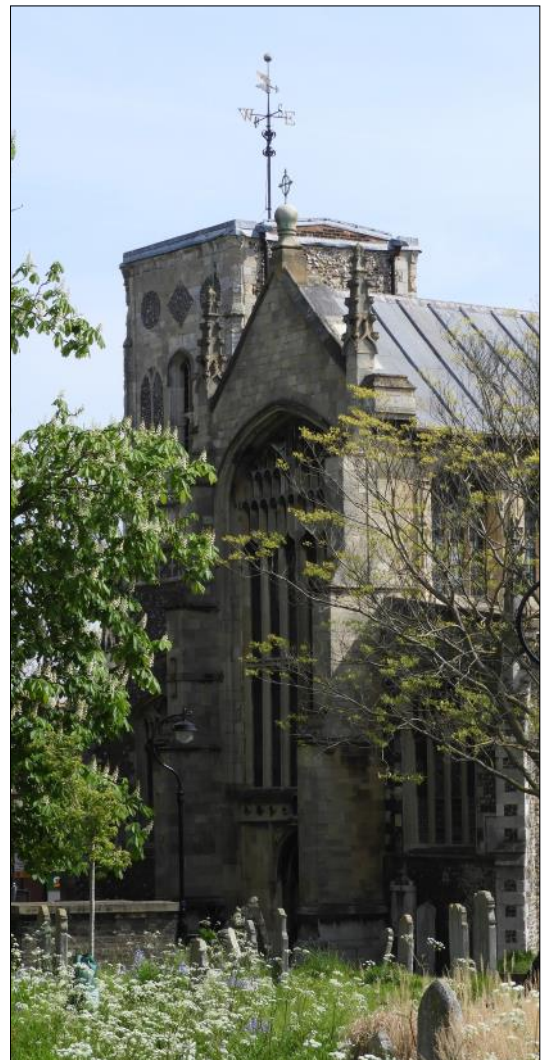
The church was closed for Anglican worship in 1982, and used by a community from the Greek Orthodox Church until 1990, when it was taken over by the Churches Conservation Trust.



## 19) St Stephen's Church

There is mention of St Stephens Church in the Domesday Book, but the present building was built mostly in the 15th and 16th centuries. The oldest part of the church are the door and archway, which date from the 13th century. It remains an active church and has a café that is open during the week.

There is no mention of the weathervane in the church archives. It is placed over this oldest part of the church on a tower that rises from the porch. The weathervane is unusual in that it has a fleur-de-lis in place of the usual N (North).



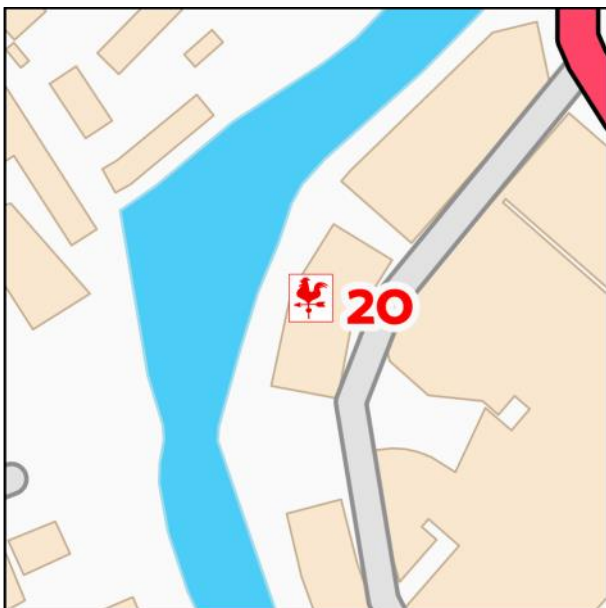


## 20) TGI Fridays, 5 Wherry Road

This weather vane also seems to have a nautical theme with an outline of a boat on the pointer. It is on the peak of the gable overlooking the river Wensum and clearly seen from the opposite bank and nearby Lady Julian Bridge.

It is very near the turning bay where the Wensum has been widened to allow coasters that have come up river to unload and collect a cargo to be swung around so that they can make the trip back to the North Sea, facing the correct direction.

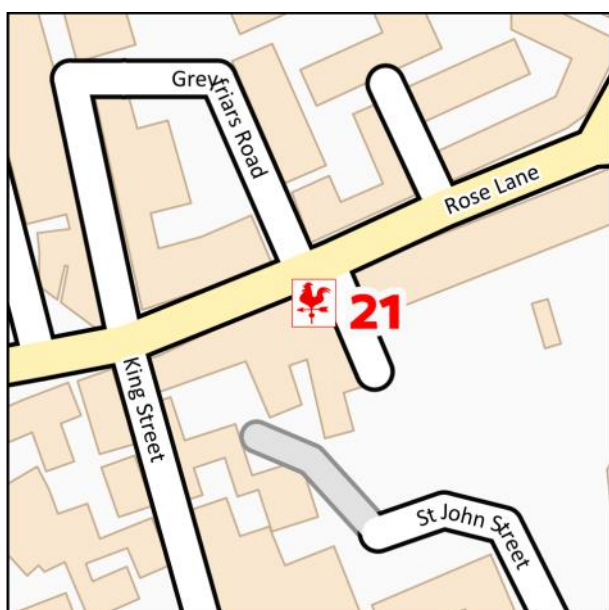
It is not a showy weather vane and but does include the cardinal points of the compass.



## 21) Tudor Hall, Rose Lane

This was built at the end of the twentieth century (in imitation of the Tudor style) to provide the offices, headquarters and showroom for Boulton and Paul. Later the building served as a Registrar's Office for the outer Norwich District and then the Treasurers Department for the St Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council. More recently it has been La Tudor Restaurant, Crocker's Dance Hall, Henry's, Peppermint Park and Topper's. It became Grade II Listed in 1996.

Boulton and Paul still sell weathervanes and it is therefore unsurprising that there should be a weathervane on this building.

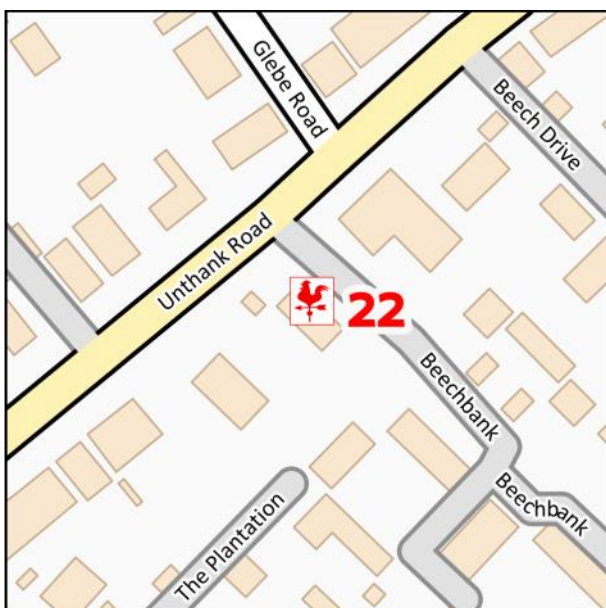


## 22) 234 Unthank Road

House built for the Sexton family on Unthank Road in 1877. The shoe company Sexton Son and Everard were making shoes in Norwich from 1876 to 1976.

Obviously successfully from the start as very ornate building with turrets etc. On one stands a magnificent original weathervane which has been restored and gold-leafed by the present owner.

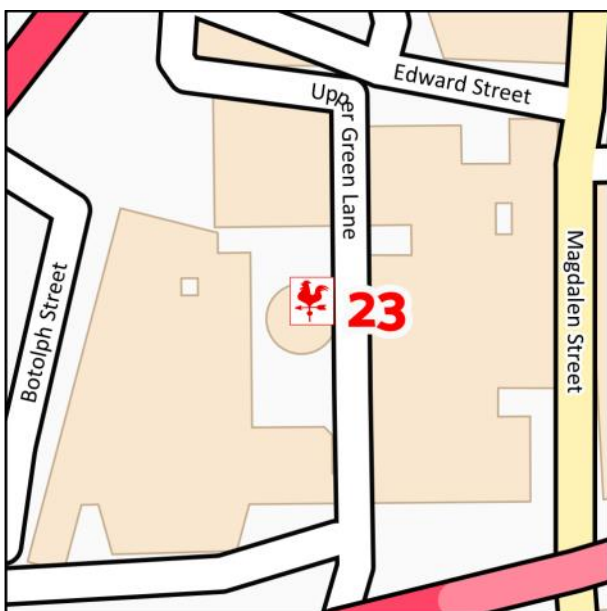
The pointer is arrow-like over the points of the compass. Below this are four buttercups set over an orb. Beautiful in sunlight.



## 23) Anglia Square

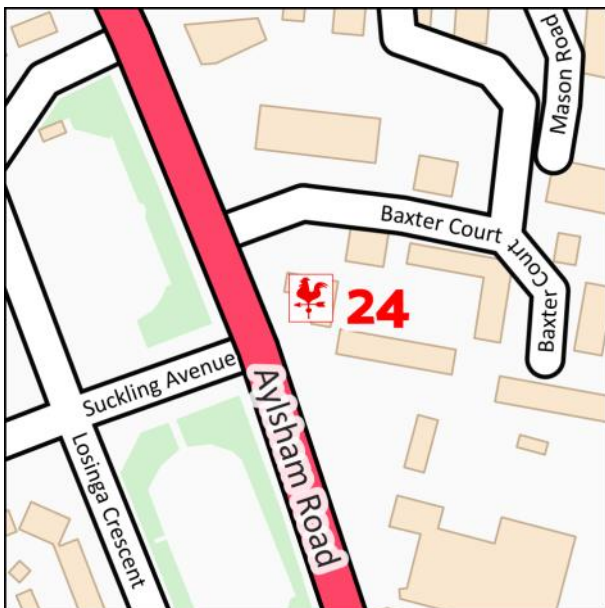
Anglia Square was opened in 1970, and was originally open to the elements, but in the late 20th century was covered by a steel and glass structure topped by a tower with a clock made by Smiths of Derby, and a weathervane.

Proposals for the redevelopment of Anglia Square have been given planning permission by Norwich City Council.



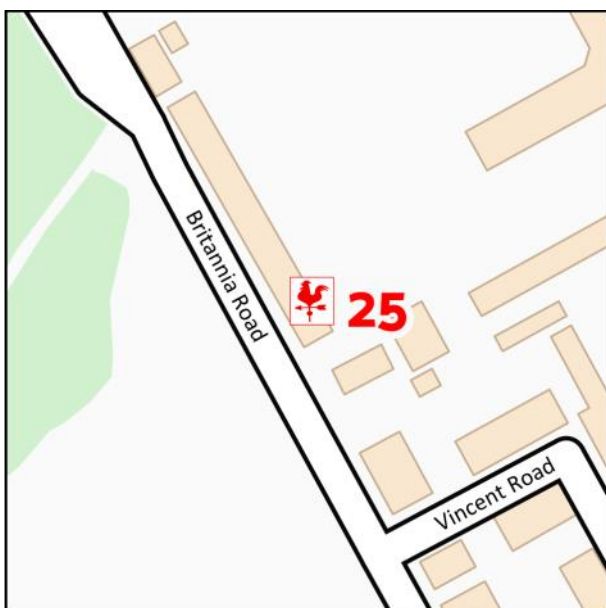
## 24) Baxter Court, Aylsham Road

Baxter Court is a modern residential development on the east side of Aylsham Road, opposite the listed Mile Cross Gardens. The weathervane is atop the main residential block.



## 25) Britannia Barracks, Britannia Road

The weathervane is believed to date from the construction of the Barracks in the 1880s, as a base for the Royal Norfolk Regiment. The name of the barracks was taken from the badge of the Regiment. The Regiment remained at the barracks until it amalgamated with the Suffolk Regiment to form the 1st East Anglian Regiment in 1959. Most of the buildings survive as part of Norwich Prison, and the clocktower on which the weathervane is situated forms a prominent feature in the Norwich landscape.



## 26) Clock Tower restaurant, 26 Jarrold Way, Bowthorpe

An incongruous depiction of the “The Grim Reaper” above a restaurant. The image originates from the 14th century when Europe was suffering from an even worse pandemic- “the Black Death”.

Bowthorpe was significantly impacted by the Black Death and the shortage of labour led to a change in working practices in agriculture.

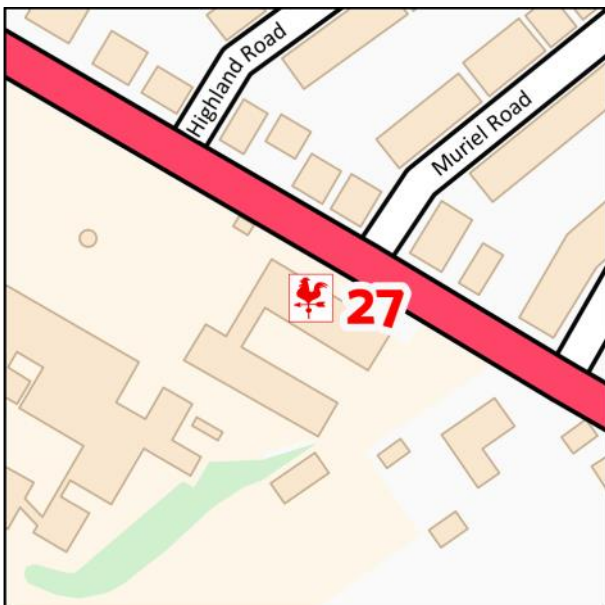
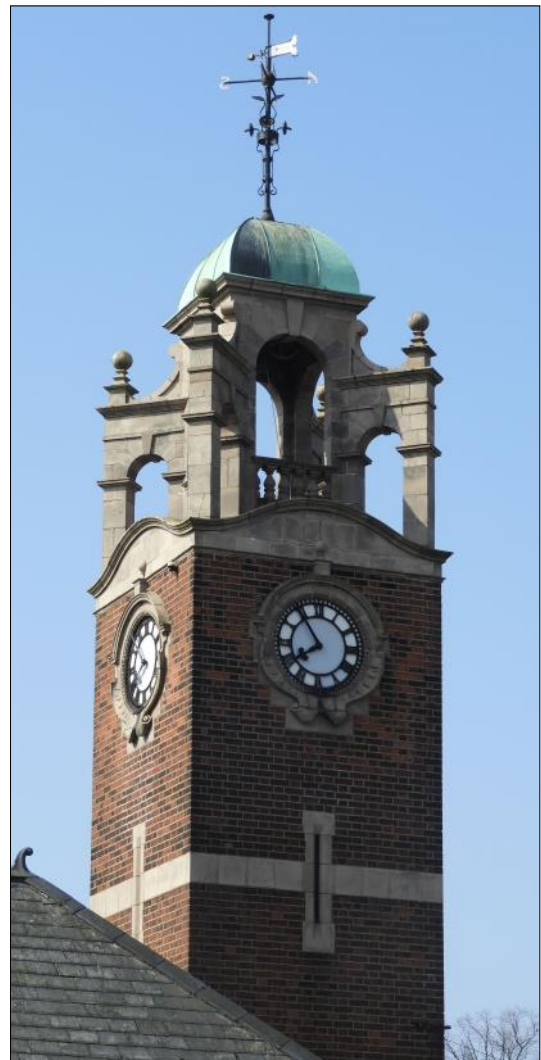
However this is also the design of “Father Time” – the most famous of which is over the clock at Lords Cricket ground.



## 27) Colman Infant School, Colman Road

Built as a school in 1906 this boasts an ornate clock tower with a classical arched top with a copper covered cupola.

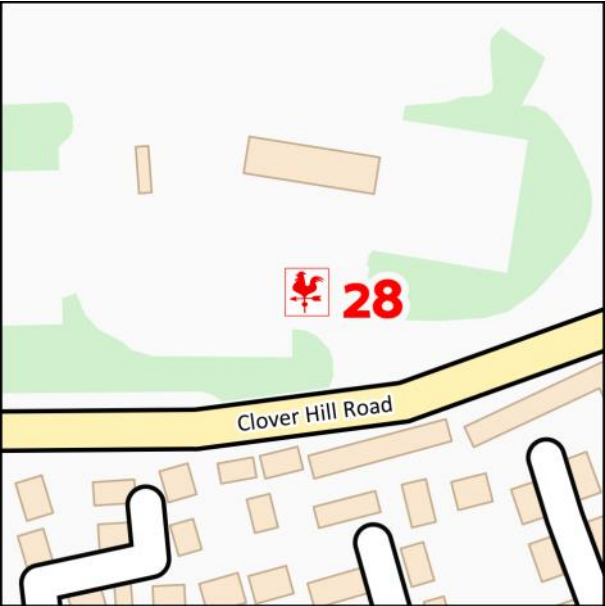
Above this stands an unusual weathervane with a heart as its arrow/ cursor. Behind this the metal tail is cut through, also with a heart shape and this is surrounded by four smaller hearts. Possibly to emphasis the love of learning but there may be a deeper meaning.





# 28) FDC, Bowthorpe Park

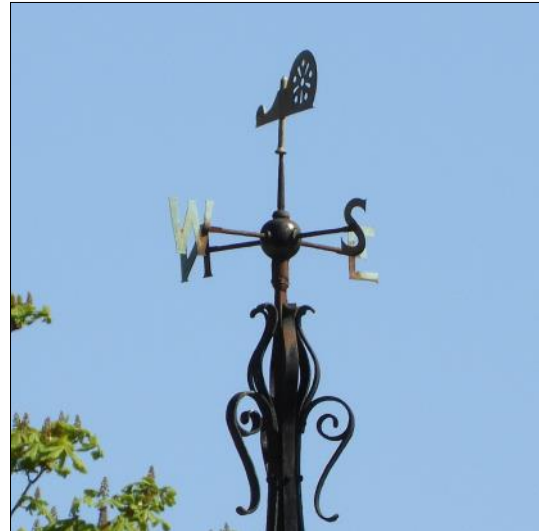
Could this be a football - nobody knows. However this probably pre dates the occupation of the building by Norfolk Football Association.



## 29) Norwich High School for Girls, Newmarket Road

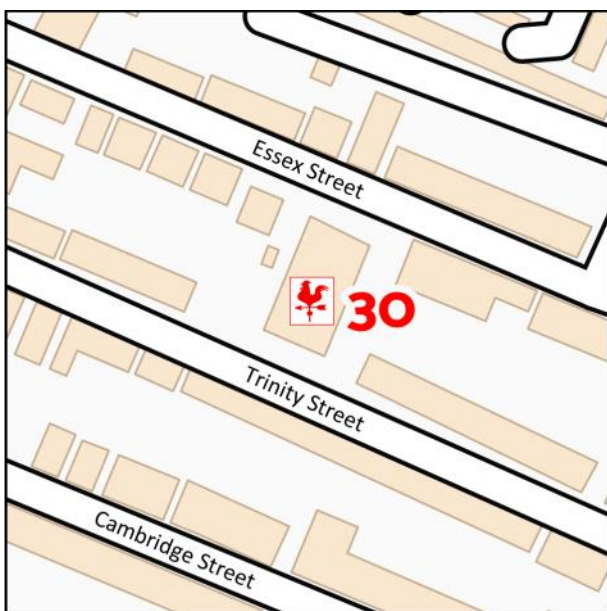
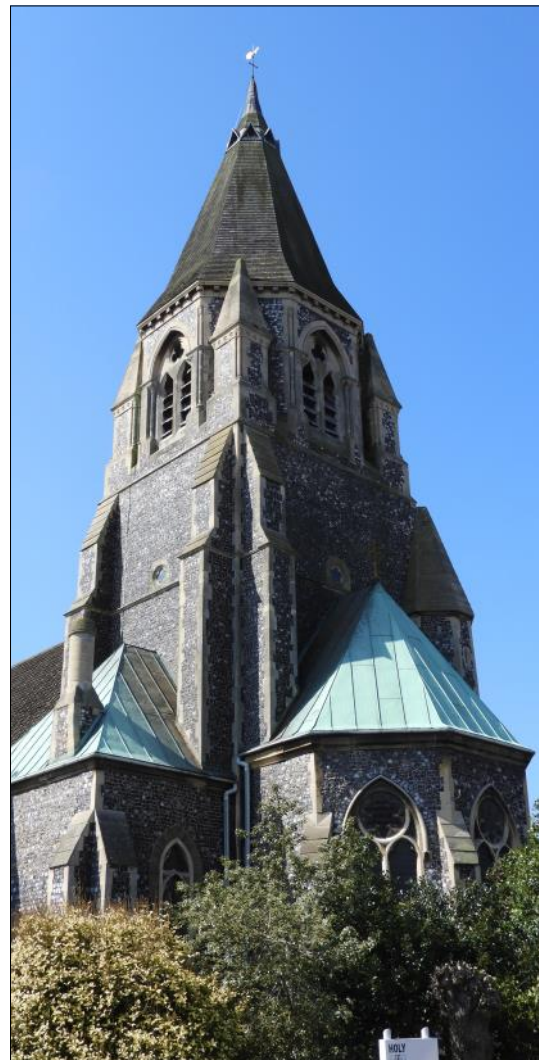
The school is situated on the north-west side of Newmarket Road and Christchurch Road. It was built by Sir John Harrison Yallop in 1820 as a private house, Eaton Grove. It became a school in the 1930's.

The house is listed Grade 2, and is in Regency style with an attic cupola with a domed roof. Aloft of that is an elaborate wrought iron structure topped by the weathervane as a stylised cockerel with a beady eye and globular solid metal tail piece. It is believed to be original.



### 30) Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Street

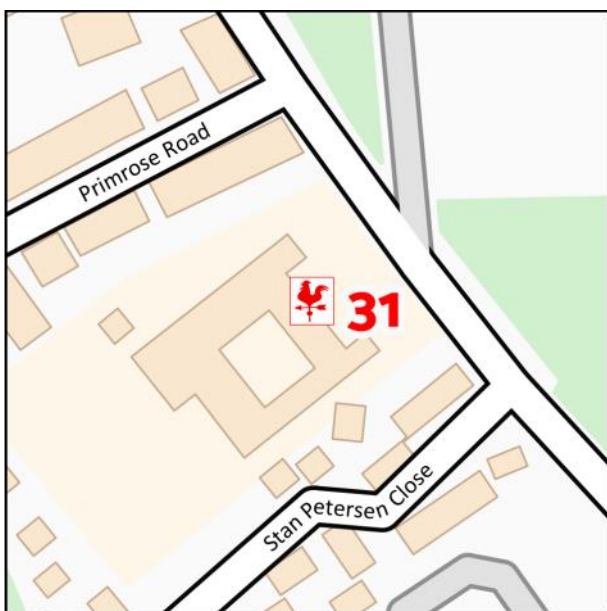
Church designed by William Smith was built in 1861 in terraced streets between Trinity Street and Essex Street, off Unthank Road. The largest Victorian church in Norwich on a small site. The great tower rises to an octagonal bell stage below the spire which has eight lucarnes. This is topped by a simple cross on which the weathervane stands. This is a plain cockerel with solid tail feathers. As often used on churches this reminds us of Peter denying Christ three times before the cock crew and is a symbol of Christ announcing the light which follows the darkness of night.



### 31) Lionwood Infant School, Telegraph Lane East

The very simple weathervane is on what is currently the infant and nursery section of the Lionwood schools, the junior school being on the other side of Lion Wood.

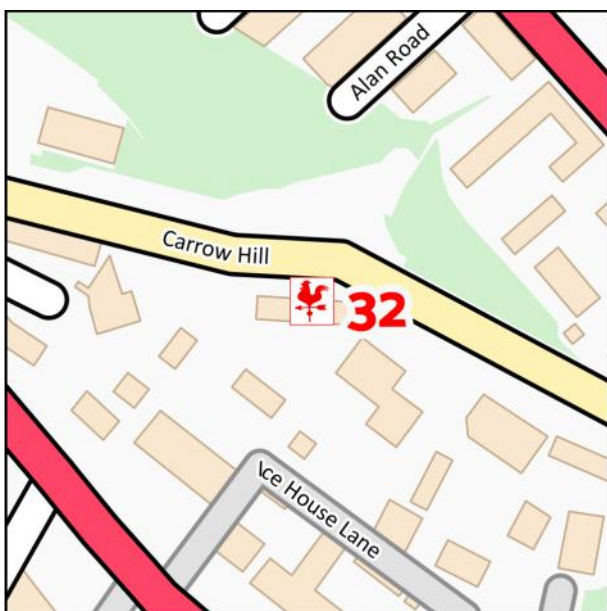
The school dates from the 1930s when it was constructed as the Stuart girls secondary school. The site is one of the highest points in Norwich.



## 32) Old Carrow school, Carrow Hill

The old Carrow School opened in 1864 and was built by J J Colman for his worker's children opposite his works in Carrow Hill. The pinnacle and spire that were on its roof have decorative compass points with a stencilled pointer and a fleur-de-lis topping the arrow.

In 1871 a second school for infants was built and their pinnacle is topped with a simpler stencilled pointer without compass points. The school was transferred to the Norwich Education Authority in 1899 and closed in 1919. It was used by Colman's for Sunday Schools and adult school work up until 1962 when both buildings were sold and became offices.

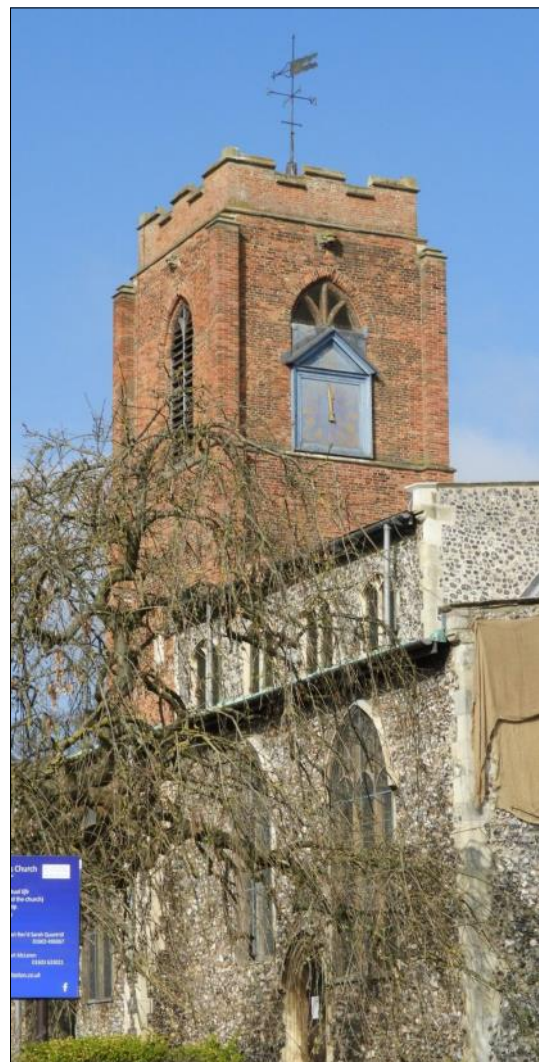
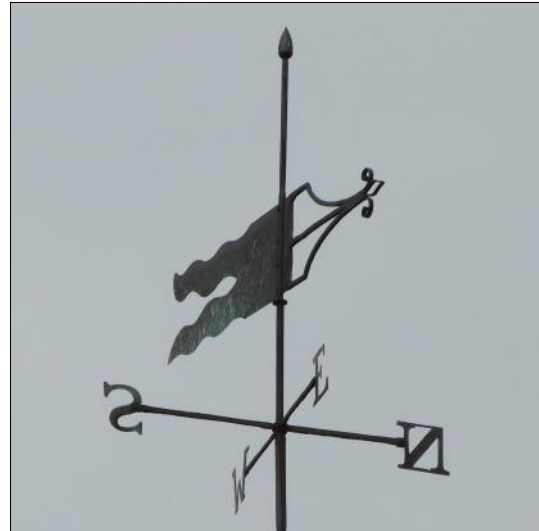


### 33) St Augustine's Church

The church itself dates from 1163. It was re-dedicated on 30 April 1429 following extensive rebuilding and re-roofing, possibly necessitated by damage to its fabric during the Peasants' Revolt 40 years earlier.

The red brick tower was built in 1683-7 refacing a flint tower. It is the only brick tower in the city. The weather vane on top has possibly been there since 1687 if not before as a weather vane is shown in John Kirkpatrick's sketch of the church of c.1720 and on Joseph Stannard's and James Sillett's drawings of c.1820. The design of the tail is very similar to medieval flags or banners.

The Church was declared redundant in 1999 and is now in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.



## ABOUT THE NORWICH SOCIETY

As the city's civic society, The Norwich Society is an independent community-based charity, supporting the preservation, development and improvement of features of historic interest of our city. We also use the expertise of architects, town planners, surveyors and other industry professionals within our committees to comment on significant planning decisions in the area on behalf of the public. And we encourage exploration and enjoyment of Norwich's history through a range of talks, walks and other events, as well as regular publications.

From saving the historic Elm Hill area from demolition in the 1920s, to recent campaigning for better development of the Anglia Square site, we've been championing the built environment and public spaces in Norwich and celebrating the city's unique character and beauty since 1923.

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