The tower is part of an extension that was added in the mid-17th century. This instance is slight, but it is very close to the base of the church, which explains why the lower part of the wall at the angle of the church has been chamfered – cut on a diagonal. Taking off the shape comes much easier to secure the base. The other corner is also chamfered – presumably for reasons of economy. Above the northern chancel is a set of four large windows that produce an effect of a domestic but sound construct. The northern arch on the other corner gives an idea of how it would originally have looked. Within the church, many more geometric forms are evident, these are the pillars in the nave, and the features on the chancel that now operate here.

Walk back down Whitbread. When you reach the bridge, turn right into Relegate. The church of St Edmund is a very interesting church that you will see on the right-hand side of the street.

St Edmund (MAP REF E6)

The church of St George Colegate and St Augustine’s was a very popular church in the reign of Henry VIII. It served a large area, and it was the only church in the area. This church served a larger area than the other two churches, and it served a larger area. It was the largest church in the area. It was the only church in the area that served a large area.

At first glance, this church appears to be a hotchpotch of different shapes and sizes. The appearance is deceiving, because there is a set of very large windows that are made up of large flints, different types of freestone, and pebbles, suggest that a stone church was first built here early in the 12th century. It has undergone many changes since then. The nave was heightened and widened, and a transept – like the head of a capital T – was added at the far (east) end. The large new windows around the chancel, with their intricate tracery, are very similar to the windows in the church of St Mary’s Plain, which you will see on the right-hand side of the street.

The church adjoins the tower, you can clearly see, in slightly lighter flint, the southernmost window of the church, as it was built onto the tower. The upper part of the window, enclosed by a double window, is a late 14th-century addition.

Inside the church, the nave is a very faithful reproduction of the church of St Mary’s Plain, which the town’s possessions again. The nave is a very fine example of Gothic architecture, and it is very similar to the church of St Mary’s Plain. The church was built to accommodate the growing population of the town, and it was very popular in the reign of Henry VIII.

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The northern district of Norwich has always been a kind of somewhere-else, not quite Norwich proper. In Tudor times the swathe of land between the river Wensum and the northermost arc of the city wall was known as Norwich-over-the-Water. It was the oldest part of the city. This makes it easy to compare it with your local church architecture.

The walk takes about 40 minutes in all, perhaps a little longer if you stop to look, or take a break. The map, together with the text, will guide you along the way, and direct you to some of the main points of interest – the things to look out for at each church as you go round. Most of the churches are no longer used for worship, but it is possible to go inside some of them. Do enjoy getting to know this special quarter of the ancient and beautiful city of Norwich.

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‘Over-the-Water’ Medieval Churches Walk

The northern district of Norwich has always been a kind of somewhere-else, not quite Norwich proper. In Tudor times the swathe of land between the river Wensum and the northermost arc of the city wall was known as Norwich-over-the-Water. This name provides you with a way of exploring Norwich-over-the-Water by making a tour of its surviving medieval churches. The walk takes about 40 minutes in all, perhaps a little longer if you stop to look, or take a break. The map, together with the text, will guide you along the way, and direct you to some of the main points of interest – the things to look out for at each church as you go round. Most of the churches are no longer used for worship, but it is possible to go inside some of them. Do enjoy getting to know this special quarter of the ancient and beautiful city of Norwich.

1 Mary Coslany

The most striking feature of St Mary’s is the 14-century tower. In its culmination of flint, with triangular hollow openings in its surface, it seems almost enough on its own. These windows have a thick flint frame, but the bell is not set at its centre. The flint dressing is not uniform, and the tower seems to be a mix of different periods. The flint is not just a random mix, but seems to be a deliberate choice. The tower is not just about the flint, but is also about the way the flint is used. It is a mix of different periods, and the flint is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The tower seems to be about the way the flint is used, and the way it is used.

2 St Michael Coslany

The church of St Michael is probably the work of the 14th century, and is a fine example of a late medieval church. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The flint is not just a random mix, but seems to be a deliberate choice. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. It is a mix of different periods, and the flint is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The tower seems to be about the way the flint is used, and the way it is used.

3 St George Colegate

The church of St George is a fine example of a late medieval church. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The flint is not just a random mix, but seems to be a deliberate choice. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. It is a mix of different periods, and the flint is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The tower seems to be about the way the flint is used, and the way it is used.

4 St Clement-at-Fyebridge

The church of St Clement is a fine example of a late medieval church. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The flint is not just a random mix, but seems to be a deliberate choice. The church is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. It is a mix of different periods, and the flint is not just about the tower, but is also about the way the flint is used. The tower seems to be about the way the flint is used, and the way it is used.
The tower is just part of an estate that was added to the mid-
town centre. This estate is thought to be very close to the
source of the mere, which explains why the lower part of the wall
at the angle of the church has been chafed – cut on a diagonal.
Taking off the shape centre, it is easy to imagine the
dead. The other corner is also chafed – probably for reasons
to control. As the corner is cut on the front of a
donor creating ties. The corner cut on the other
are cut to the idea of how it would originally have looked. Within
the church, many more vertical faces appear along the
the church; these are the faces of the pillars that now support the
base. Walk back down Whitton. You will see the white.

**St Edmund** (map ref: C3)

St Edmund’s stood just outside the Viking attackers, were hard by the church.

0.25 miles

Tally Hall Road

**St Augustine** (map ref: C3)

The memorial clock on the church tower depicts St Clement,

1 mile

Carry on down Old Buckenham Road, with the river

Oak Street

**St Martin-at-Oak** (map ref: C3)

As for the church, it is now home to a community youth theatre.

1 mile

Miserden

**St Saviour** (map ref: C3)

St Saviour’s is the firstmentioned in a document dated to the very
end of the 11th century, but it is older than that. In position at the
situation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (the ‘burh’), as well
as the dedication to Christ the Saviour, suggest that it originated.

0.5 miles

Endsleigh

**Sr Mary’s Works** (map ref: C3)

The Norwich Over-the-Water church walk begins and ends at
St Mary’s Works, which is the centrepiece of the regeneration of the
city’s city quayside. This handsome building was one of several
development schemes, such as the church at St Mary’s Works, which
were the nucleus of the 1920s. However, the church is an
appropriate. This is the oldest church in the city, and the first
at the north end of the town.

2 miles

St Mary’s Plain

Walk back the way you came down the side of Magdalen Street.

0.5 miles

St Mary’s Plain

Walk straight ahead, turning left into Bridge Street, which leads to Magdalen
Street as you come Cailege.

0.25 miles

Magdalen Street

Walk on down the churchyard lane, keeping the two-sided

0.5 miles

Oak Street

Walk on down the churchyard lane, keeping the two-sided
camtribe street to your left and another to your right. This will lead into

1 mile

Otley

Walk on down the churchyard lane, keeping the two-sided
camtribe street to your left and another to your right. This will lead into

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St Mary’s Plain
Lost Churches

The history of a place is not always visible. Sometimes it takes an effort of the imagination to see what was once there. The medieval churches described below have disappeared from the Norwich cityscape, but they are not entirely forgotten. You will pass some of the sites as you do the Over-the-Water walk; to find the others you will need to make a short detour.

**St Margaret Newbridge St Margaret's stood near the site of the Norwich Playhouse. The dedication is to St Margaret of Antioch, who was said to have been beheaded by a devil in the form of a dragon. She escaped by making the sign of the cross, which had the effect of tearing open the dragon's body. Most of the parishioners of St Margaret's were wiped out by the Black Death in 1349, after which the church became a hermitage, and its churchyard a garden. The Norwegian king Olaf ('king and martyr') suggests that this was a parish church for the Scandinavian incomers to Norwich.**

**St Mary in combustu Magdalen Street**

The Latin suffix ‘in combustu’ means ‘in the area that was burned’. But where the phrase refers to a single word (‘incombustu’) it appears as ‘in combusitu’. And the other name by which St Mary's is known - ‘Vulnus’ - was an obsolete English form of the word ‘ambush’. It certainly a large and memorable fire devastated the part of Norwich at some point in its medieval existence, and it may be that the church appeared to have survived by some miracle. The building stood just north of Sundial Lane, and was demolished some time before 1588.

**St Bonolph Anglea Square**

Churches dedicated to St Botolph are usually located near city gates. This one isn't close to the medieval gates of Norwich, but there was an earlier defensive boundary, just south of where it stood. This was the church, which was demolished in 1585, at former Anglea Square. So it is possible that Bonolph Square - which now bears its name - stood almost exactly where the city gates were. The church was demolished in 1585, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the communion rail, another the tower. The name of the church of All Saints must still be remembered, if not appreciated, in the streets of the old city.

**All Saints Magdalen Street**

All Kiants occupied a spot on the corner of Magdalen where the Norwich flyover descends to ground level and joins the Whitefriars roundabout. That is, it is now Churchill Road. Here stood the church of All Saints, mentioned in the Domesday Book, but that is not the church of the same name that still stands on Westlegate, south of the river. The lost All Saints at Congest was said to have had a very fine font, installed in 1274. Little is known about the church except that it was dismantled in 1549, its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St Margaret Fybriggate Magdalen Street**

The church of St Margaret was located at the foot of Magdalen Street, near where a narrow alley leads off to the west by No. 114. This seems to have been a relatively minor church, as All Saints was mentioned in the Domesday Book, but that is not the same church. The church of St Margaret was said to have a very fine font, also. But much of the church was demolished in 1548, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St Margaret_unburnt Magdalen Street**

The church of St Olave stood at the point where the A147 flyover descends to ground level and joins the Whitefriars roundabout. That is, it was demolished in 1540. The church was also known by the Latin suffix ‘ubi sepeliuntur’, which means ‘where the hanged are buried’. The church was a reminder of the Dominicans' 80-year-long stay, 800 years ago. The church was later burned, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St John Colegate Colegate**

This church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, stood close to the spot where the Whitefriars roundabout joins the A147. This church was also known by the Latin suffix ‘ubi sepeliuntur’, but it was destroyed by fire in 1548. No trace of the church now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St Mary Coslany MAP REF E3**

This church, dedicated to St Mary, stood on what is now the site of a large building. It was demolished in 1540. The church was also known by the Latin suffix ‘ubi sepeliuntur’, which means ‘where the hanged are buried’. The church was a reminder of the Dominicans' 80-year-long stay, 800 years ago. The church was later burned, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St Paul Willis Street MAP REF C6**

This church, dedicated to St Paul, stood at the point where the A147 flyover descends to ground level and joins the Whitefriars roundabout. That is, it was demolished in 1540. The church was also known by the Latin suffix ‘ubi sepeliuntur’, which means ‘where the hanged are buried’. The church was a reminder of the Dominicans' 80-year-long stay, 800 years ago. The church was later burned, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St George Colegate MAP REF F4**

This church, dedicated to St George, stood on what is now the site of a large building. It was demolished in 1540. The church was also known by the Latin suffix ‘ubi sepeliuntur’, which means ‘where the hanged are buried’. The church was a reminder of the Dominicans' 80-year-long stay, 800 years ago. The church was later burned, and its fabric sold off. One buyer took the chancel, another the tower. No trace of the stones of All Saints now exists, although nearby, incorporated anonymously into newer buildings.

**St Michael Coslany MAP REF F3**

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