Duke’s Wharf Site, Duke Street, Norwich

Historical recording of the Electric Light Company offices by Edward and ET Boardman

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For Targetfollow ltd

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Introduction

The following report forms part of the supporting documentation submitted to Norwich City Council by Targetfollow Ltd in conjunction with their application for planning approval for the development of the site known as the Dukes Wharf site, which is bounded by the river Wensum to the North, Duke Street to the East, Charing Cross to the South and the old Anchor Brewery to the West.

The area includes the site once occupied by the Duke of Norfolk’s Palace and has been built over and adapted many times since the medieval period. This report concerns itself with the historic and architectural recording of two buildings situated on Duke Street which were designed by architects, father and son, Edward and ET Boardman.

As part of this planning application two reports have already been prepared which address the history and built fabric of the site and this report should be read in conjunction with them. They are:

“Norwich, Duke Street Feasibility Study” prepared by Farrells and dated September 2005;

“Dukes Wharf, Norwich. Commentary on the existing buildings: their historic and architectural value; contribution to the Northern Riverside Conservation Area and suitability for demolition..” Prepared by Donald Insall Associates for Targetfollow Limited and dated April 2007.

In addition to these, the whole site is the subject of an ongoing archaeological programme of assessment and investigation in conjunction with the planning application. This is being undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in response to a brief prepared by the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology who are the representatives of the County Council. This ongoing work will include a watching brief on demolition and excavations and is separate from this report.

This report is specific to the Boardman buildings and is a response to the Norfolk County Council Brief for Historic Recording at Duke’s Wharf Site prepared by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology dated 5th September 2007. The requirement for work is to provide a documentary study of the Buildings (i.e. the two surviving buildings by Boardman situated on Duke Street only) and their context within the collection of work by Boardman within the City of Norwich. i.e. a ‘desk based assessment ‘. In addition the brief calls for a rectified photographic recording of the elevations of the two Electric Light Works offices. The latter survey is only possible for the two principal elevations of the buildings for the reason that rectified photography requires the camera to be set up a distance from the elevations. The restricted side elevation has thus been subject to a
survey by a laser scanner. These surveys are appended and were produced by CSL Surveys of Stevenage and Photarc Surveys Ltd of Harrogate.

The research and drafting of the report has been carried out by Ayla Lepine and Carrie Maude of Donald Insall Associates and it is issued by the Cambridge office of Donald Insall Associates. MS/DIA/31.10.2007.
DUKE’S WHarf, NORWICH - HISTORICAL REPORT

SUMMARY

Duke’s Wharf in Norwich has been home to such diverse buildings and practices as a horncore pit, modest houses, two ducal palaces (complete with a bowling alley), a Roman Catholic chapel, a library, a museum, an ironworks, an electricity station, an inn, a workhouse, and a post-modern literary mural. This small section of land bordered by the River Wensum is a microcosm of Norwich history, complete with the complications and problems of interpretation expected on a site with so many historical layers. This area and its architectural traces have been reported on and catalogued extensively since the Tudor period. The richest histories of the local area from an architectural point of view are to be found in archaeological reports and historical assessments produced since the 1970s.¹

Most recently, the site and in particular the extant Boardman buildings have been considered in the feasibility study by Farrells and the study by Donald Insall Associates which gave consideration to the possibility of demolition. The Boardmans’ work in Norwich is undoubtedly interesting in the context of the 19th century city. Edward Boardman (1833-1910) and his son Edward Thomas Boardman (1861-1950) made an indelible impact on Norwich’s and indeed East Anglia’s built environment. From the firm’s establishment in the 1860s until well into the 20th century, this small family architectural practice were well known and nationally respected both for their architectural and social contributions to the city of Norwich. While their work on the plant and offices for the Norwich Electricity Works is of primary interest for this report, their designs for large-scale residential schemes, numerous churches, Norwich Castle, and the Royal Hotel, were amongst their most complex and successful. As factory builders, to accommodate Norwich’s growing industrial output and changing urban needs, the Boardman firm were both confident and competent in their design and execution of appropriate schemes for the Norvic Shoe Factory and the electricity works. The diversity of projects tackled by Edward and E T Boardman demonstrates their facility for adapting an eclectic range of tastes and styles to meet specific needs. Unlike many Victorian architects, it is therefore not always possible to distinguish Boardman’s unique architectural hallmarks and characteristics. In that sense his aesthetic flexibility has historically proven to be both an advantageous strength and at times an unfortunate weakness. Appendix 2 schedules the firm’s buildings which are now listed; the electricity works are not amongst them and are generally not considered amongst the firm’s more important works. Outlined below is a chronology of the site, and context for the electricity works drawing on currently available primary and secondary sources.

BEFORE THE PALACE

The area lies within the medieval boundaries of the ancient city of Norwich, on the south bank of the River Wensum. The relatively level site was often prone to flooding, and the materials supporting any buildings’ foundations are chalk, silts, and mud, the latter two

materials being naturally deposited by the river.²

The site lies in the ancient parish of St John Maddermarket, which has been inhabited since the ninth century. St John Maddermarket parish is bounded by the Wensum to the north, the Market to the south, and by St Andrew’s Street, Charing Cross, and Pottergate (figure 1). St Andrew’s Street, known in medieval times as Wymer Street, has been inhabited since the late Saxon period.³ Excavations have revealed ‘small scale wooden rivetting from this period had survived along the northern river frontage, sealed below later tips and dumps which included substantial quantities of iron working debris.’⁴ These apparently date from between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The Dukes of Norfolk first laid claim to the riverfront estate in Norwich in the time of Henry VIII. Frank Meeres states that Thomas Howard, the 3rd Duke of Norfolk, established a house on the site as early as 1540 (figure 2). Leonard Bolingbroke explains the series of events leading up to the first palace’s establishment on the riverbank:

Towards the end of the 15th century the premises on the east side of Blekstershole⁵ were owned by Richard Hoste, a man of some importance, being Sheriff in 1462 and M.P. in 1467. They afterwards passed to Alan Percy, Rector of Mulbarton, and he was rated for them in 1558. They consisted of many tenements, and these he in turn sold to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who cleared the whole away and built a palace on the site.⁶

THE DUKE’S PALACE

The First Palace (c1561 to c1670)

As far as it can be ascertained, the palace was first constructed in 1561. It had at least two courtyards, one of which sported a fountain and a tower⁷ (figure 3). The primary entrance was in the centre of the south side of the house. The eastern and western ranges were four storeys, and the other two sides were three storeys. The complex included a covered tennis court, in which the 4th Duke, another Thomas Howard, courted the Queen of Scotland and found himself chastised by Elizabeth.⁸ He claimed his estate was ‘worth little less than the whole realm of Scotland...and that when he was in his own tennis court at Norwich he

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² NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, 2003, p. 2
³ Sandred and Lindstrom, quoted in NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, p. 2
⁴ NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, 2003, p. 2
⁵ This street, running down to the Wensum, was more recently known as Nailor’s Lane.
⁷ 1588 Records of Norwich features, quoted in NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, 2003, p. 2
⁸ Leonard Bolingbroke cites a passage (which he does not reference): ‘In an old history of Mary, Queen of Scots, it is said that the Duke of Norfolk having incurred Queen Elizabeth’s displeasure by his supposed attachment to the Scotch Queen, “the Monarch called the Duke unto her in a gallery and chid him very much that without her privity he had sued unto the Queen in the way of marriage and commanded him upon his allegiance to cease from any further meddling therein. He promised to do so willingly and gladly and doubted not to say (as though he cared not a wit for her)...that when he was in his tennis court at Norwich he seemed to himself to be equal after a sort of many kings.”
thought himself as a great king.’ A bowling alley was a part of the palace complex at least by 1640 if not earlier. It is the earliest documented example of its kind in the country. Even prior to the vast expansion in the 1670s, the Duke’s Palace was the most imposing house in Norwich. In 1666 it was assessed at £2.10 in the Hearth tax returns, the equivalent of no less than 50 hearths.

The Second Palace (c1670 to c1711)

By 1672 the Duke’s Palace was re-built, though only 40 years later in 1711 it was demolished. A drawing published by Kirkpatrick in 1710 shows a building planned around a central courtyard with frontage onto St Andrew’s Street to the south, and wings to the north, east, and west. A private staithes provided access to the river, a key reason for the Dukes of Norfolk to favour the site (figure 4).

Four visitors to the Palace in the later half of the seventeenth century provided historians with invaluable information about the exterior, interior, and social atmosphere. Chronologically, the first record we have is from Dr Edward Browne, who describes paintings and tapestries, gold drinking cups, and regular dancing and banqueting. During the festivities of 1663-64, ‘the gates were thrown open and such a number of people flocked in that all the beer they could set out in the streets could not divert the stream of the multitudes.’ Browne’s diaries record regular visits to the Palace for some years, and by 1671, the year his literary father, Thomas Browne, was knighted, his tone towards the building and its impending development changed somewhat:

T Browne now lately knighted thither then went my Lord and I alone in his flying chariot with six horses, and by the way discoursing with one of several of his concerns he acquainted m of his going to marry his eldest sonn to one of the King’s daughters by the Dutchess of Cleveland... Being back to my Lord’s (after a visit to Sir Thomas Browne and a walk round the city) who had been with me all this morning, he advised with me concerning a plot to rebuild his house, having already as he said erected a front next the street and a left wing and now resolving to

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10 NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, 2003, p. 2

11 Seaman, P. ‘Norfolk and Norwich Tax Assessment, Lady Day, 1666’, *Norfolk Genealogy*, Vol. 20, p. 79. ‘The Hearth Tax was introduced in 1662 as a means of raising additional revenue. Householders were required to pay two shillings for each fire-hearth, one shilling at Michaelmas and one at Ladyday (25 March). Only those whose house was worth more than 20 shillings a year and who paid church and poor rates were liable for hearth tax.’ (www.devon.gov.uk/index/community/the_county/record_office/family_history_3/local_tax_records_hearth_tax.htm)

12 Much of the architectural elements of the house were likely destroyed, but some were apparently dispersed. Pevsner notes that a house at No. 20, Friars Quay contains plasterwork and a doorcase dating from the early eighteen century ‘and these features are said to come from the Duke of Norfolk’s palace by Duke Street’ (Pevsner, N. and B. Wilson, *Norfolk, Vol. 1*, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1997, p. 284).

13 Quoted in NRO, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report 800, 2003, p. 2

14 The term ‘staithes’ is interchangeable with ‘wharf’ in the north and east of England. Its etymology derives from early Norse word for landing stage.

15 Edward Browne, quoted in Tillet, p. 150
set up another wing and pavilion next to the garden, and to convert the bowling greene into stables. My advice was to desist from all and to meditate wholly on rebuilding an handsome palace at Arundell House in the Strand before he proceeded further here and then to place this in the castle ground belonging to his Lordship.¹⁶

During the re-building of the Palace in 1671, Charles II came to stay in Norwich as the guest of Lord Henry Howard, the Duke of Norfolk’s brother.¹⁷ There is no clear record of how many additional guests were entertained at the Palace during this time of royal visitation, but it is known that the Queen brought 55 people with her.¹⁸ To accommodate the number and social standing of the visitors, the tennis court became a kitchen and the bowling alley was converted into five dining rooms.

John Evelyn recorded his stay in 1671, just after the royal visit, and had much to say about the state of the Palace:

Being come to the Ducal Palace, my Lord made very much of me, but I had little rest, so exceedingly desirous he was to show me the contrivance he had made for the entertainment of their Majesties and the whole court not long before, and which, though much of it was but temporary, apparently fram’d of boards only, were yet standing. As for the Palace, it is an old wretched building, and that part of it newly built of brick is very ill understood, so as I was of opinion it had ben much better to have demolish’d all and set it up in a better place, than to proceed farther, for it stands in the very Marketplace [Madder Market] and tho’ neere a river, yet a very narrow muddy one, and without any extent.¹⁹

Thomas Baskerville visited Norwich a decade later in 1681 and said this about the Palace:

Taking a boat for pleasure to view this city by water, the boatman brought us to a fair garden belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, having handsome stairs leading to the water by which we ascended into the garden and saw a good bowling green and many fine walks; the gardener now keeping good liquors and fruits to entertain such as come there to see it. From this garden for the rest of the city down stream, and about a furlong up stream there are no houses built on the other side the river to hinder that prospect into the country; but after as we went further up the stream, the city is built on both sides the river, here being divers parishes and

¹⁶ Ibid, pp. 152-53
¹⁷ Lord Henry Howard, brother of Henry Howard, 5th Duke of Norfolk, was made Earl of Norwich as reward for caring for his brother’s affairs while he lived in Padua, suffering from an undocumented mental illness. Henry Howard officially succeeded his insane brother and became the 6th Duke formally in 1677 (Meeres, Frank, A History of Norwich, Chirchester: Phillimore, 1998, p. 92)
¹⁸ Hill, R., ‘The Correspondence of Thomas Corie’, Norfolk Record Society, No. 27, 1956, pp. 36-37
a tolerable big town for houses on the right-hand side. In this passage where the city encloses both sides of the river, we roved under five or six bridges, and then landed at the Duke of Norfolk’s Palace, a sumptuous new-built house not yet finished within but seated in a dung-hole place, though it has cost the Duke already 30 thousand pounds in building, as the gentleman as shewed it told us, for it hath but little room for gardens, and is pent up on all sides both on this and the other side of the river, with tradesmen’s and dyers’ houses, who foul the water by their constant washing and cleaning their cloth, whereas had it been built adjoining to the afor said garden it had stood in a delicate place. Above this house there are more bridges upon the river, which I cannot give account of.20

By the time Ceilia Feinnes saw the Palace – probably near the turn of the century - she described it less favourably:

There is in ye middle of ye town the Duke of Norfolk’s house of brick and stone, with severall towers and turrets and halls. It looks well with large gardens, but ye inside is all demolished, only ye walls stand and a few rooms for offices, but nothing of state or tolerable use.21

The final description of the second Palace was made by Lord William Kingston in 1710, who says:

I saw everything in Norwich worth seeing, which indeed I cannot say was very much. The town stands upon a large extent of ground, but I cannot say that the houses are mightily crowded. There stands in the middle of the town (and the largest part of it) a noble shell of a house belonging to the Duke of Norfolk and built by his grandfather but certainly the worst contrived business that was ever designed. It would have stood naturally a great deal too low, yet not content with that they dug a hole to put it in, the rubbridge of which cost a thousand pounds to be removed so that now ‘tis impossible it should be finished and is entirely useless. Upon the least flood the water runs into the cellars and has weakened the foundation so much that (except it be pulled down) it will fall in a year or twos time.22

The Palace, like many structures along the Wensum, suffered from regular flooding (figure 5). This may have been a key factor in the building’s eventual delapidation, and while it has been suggested by numerous historians that Thomas, Duke of Norfolk decided to pull down and vacate the Palace following a dispute with Norwich’s Mayor, this social disagreement

20 Thomas Baskerville, quoted in Tillett, p. 149
21 Celia Feinnes, quoted in Tillett, p. 149
22 Quoted in Bolingbroke, Leonard G., ‘St John Maddermarket, Norwich: its Streets, Lanes, and Ancient Houses, and their Old-time Associations’, Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 20, 1921, p
was probably a factor among many.\textsuperscript{23} It also seems likely based on archaeological evidence that the structure never achieved the state illustrated in the image of the Palace published by Kirkpatrick in 1710.\textsuperscript{24}

**AFTER THE PALACE**

**The Eighteenth Century**

The Court of Guardians of the Poor took over the lion’s share of the Palace site in the years following 1711. Within a few years the area was home to numerous developments. The Duke’s Palace Inn was constructed on the site of the bowling alley and staircase tower in 1719.\textsuperscript{25} Part of the Palace site had been leased to Edward Freeman, a mason in the parish, who sub-let his property to John Burgess. The latter established the Inn ‘with a right of way to the watergate, and also Burgess was to be entitled to the tolls of all carts and wagons unloading grain at the staithe or quay within the palace yard at the rate of one penny per cart or twopence per wagon in money, or in lieu thereof the person belonging to such cart or wagon might expend threepence at the least in beer or other liquor at the Inn.’\textsuperscript{26} (figure 6).

Archaeological archives from the Historical Environment Record at Gressenhall demonstrate that numerous cottages with cellars lined Duke Street.\textsuperscript{27} The site of the Duke’s Palace was also home to Norwich’s first public library. It is described by Browne as:

> A very neat building, formerly a chapel for the Roman Catholic religion, under the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk. When the chapel in St John’s churchyard was erected, this building was leased of the Duke, for the purpose to which it is now applied, and for which it is very convenient. In October, 1794, the library was removed hither from the city library-room, in St Andrew’s hall...\textsuperscript{28}

When the library vacated the chapel, it became the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. Maps corroborate that the old chapel remained the town’s museum until the collection moved into the Castle. Edward Boardman, who would go on to design the Electricity Works plant on the Duke’s Wharf site, was responsible for converting Norwich Castle from a prison into a museum in 1887.\textsuperscript{29}

The question of the chapel’s establishment is ambiguous. It was either a part of the original fabric of the second Palace, or it may have been constructed later. The most reliable source favours the latter postulation. William Eusebius Andrews was the editor of the Norfolk Chronicle from 1799 to 1814. Born to Catholic parents, he championed the Roman Catholic cause throughout his successful career in journalism.\textsuperscript{30} Of the Palace chapel, he stated that

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{23} Armstrong documents ‘two violent floods’ in November, 1706 (Armstrong, M. J., *History of the City and County of Norwich*, Norwich, 1748)
\item \textsuperscript{24} Kent, Ernest A., ‘The Houses of the Dukes of Norwich’, *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. 24, 1932, p. 83
\item \textsuperscript{26} Bolingbroke, Leonard G., ‘St John Maddermarket, Norwich: its Streets, Lanes, and Ancient Houses, and their Old-time Associations’, *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. 20, 1921, p. 222
\item \textsuperscript{27} HER 26525, p. 1
\item \textsuperscript{28} Browne, P., *The History of Norwich*, London, 1814, p. 217
\item \textsuperscript{29} Pevsner, N. and B. Wilson, *Norfolk, Vol. 1*, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1997, p. 260
\item \textsuperscript{30} www.newadvent.org/cathen/01475a.htm
\end{itemize}
‘the handsome house and chapel were erected adjoining [the palace] for the use of the Catholics and Chaplain in the year 1764.\textsuperscript{31}

\textbf{The Nineteenth Century}

A print by Eastgate from c1806 shows that the workhouse on the Duke’s Palace site was derelict by the turn of the nineteenth century (figure 7). It is probable that the workhouse was demolished the same year, when the tenancy was terminated. Tillett’s scrapbook on the Palace contains a laconic entry for that year, when the Duke’s Palace estate ‘was sold in lots for £5055’.\textsuperscript{32}

In 1821 the Duke Street Bridge was completed using iron, at the time a revolutionary and fashionable industrial material.

As Giles Emery has recently illuminated, there were 27 breweries in Norwich by 1836, most of which were dotted along the River Wensum.\textsuperscript{33} Among these was the Anchor Brewery, founded by Richard Bullard in 1837. By 1900 the brewery had expanded to cover 7 acres, a portion of which occupied the Duke’s Wharf site ‘as far east as the former line of Long Lane.’\textsuperscript{34}

The site of the Brewery was close to the Iron Works, which were established by Bullard and Watts in 1845. By the time the Electricity Works opened along the Wharf the firm was trading as Riches and Watts. The Electricity Company purchased a part of the Iron Works’ site and retained them as tenants until the former firm’s need for expansion at the turn of the century.

Tillett includes two unreferenced articles that make reference to a social practice common in the nineteenth century called ‘going on the Palace’. The second article is worth quoting in full:

\begin{quote}
Old Michaelmas day is only rarely mentioned in the almanacks now. It is in many parts of Norfolk the day for the changing of occupations, and in bygone times was a prime season for ‘hiring fairs’. That was when lads and lasses had not so many fine ideas they have at present. They are not ‘hired’ now – they are ‘engaged’ and their ‘master’ is their ‘employer’ and oftener the ‘old boss’. I note in the contemporary (sic) a mention of ‘Stalham Walk’ which was held on the day after Old Michaelmas. There those out of place stood in rows along the churchyard wall next to the street for the inspection of those who wanted assistance in house or field. Of course it is done away with now, as is the Norwich custom of ‘going on the Palace’ on Monday mornings –
\end{quote}

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{31} Third National Catholic Congress, Proceedings, Norwich, 1912, p. 151
\textsuperscript{32} Tillett, E. A., ‘16’, St John Maddermarket Parish, nd. (late nineteenth century?), p. 177
\textsuperscript{33} Emery, Giles, ‘Extract from BAU 1579 NAU Archaeology Eval. T1-6’, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Eastern Electricity Offices, Dukes (sic) Street, Norwich in advance of the Dukes (sic) Wharf Redevelopment, Evaluation Trenches 1 to 6, HER 49778N, October 2007, p. 14
\textsuperscript{34} Emery, Giles, ‘Extract from BAU 1579 NAU Archaeology Eval. T1-6’, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Eastern Electricity Offices, Dukes (sic) Street, Norwich in advance of the Dukes (sic) Wharf Redevelopment, Evaluation Trenches 1 to 6, HER 49778N, October 2007, p. 14
\end{footnotes}
that is, lolling against the Free Library wall in Duke Street in hope of a job.35

In 1884 Henry Fitzalan-Howard, the 15th Duke of Norfolk, re-established a long-lost link between the Dukes and Norwich, commissioning George Gilbert Scott, Jr and John Oldrid Scott to design St John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church.

The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works

The city of Norwich had been experimenting with civic ventures in electricity since the 1870s.36 In 1882 the Electric Lighting Act allowed systems of electricity supply to be set up by companies, persons, or local authorities. The Norfolk Annals record that the Town Council, who had erected electric lighting in the market place in 1882, decided to extend the project to several of the town’s streets for twelve months as long as the project did not exceed £400.37 Although the experiment was discontinued in 1883 due to lack of funds, the question of providing electricity to businesses and homes continued to be near the top of the county’s agenda throughout the 1880s. The 1888 Amendment to the 1882 Electric Act granted permission to investigate public provision of electricity by making the establishment of electricity companies easier.38

The same year electricity became a real possibility for Norwich’s general population, an opportunity arose to purchase a strategically-placed plot of land in the centre of Norwich along the Wensum. On June the 26th, 1888, ‘Messrs Spelman on instruction from the Trustees of the late Daniel Harner and the Executors of Mrs Clarke, deceased, sell by AUCTION at the Royal Hotel, Norwich’ a series of blocks of land around the area which had by now come to be known as ‘Duke’s Wharf’39 (figure 8) The catalogue for the auction, which contains descriptions of each lot and a map of the area, describes the warehouse and trade premises along the river in typically Victorian mercantile shorthand (figure 9):

Duke’s Palace Bridge, St John Maddermarket. Lot 12. The valuable mercantile property known as the Duke’s Palace Wharf, Consisting of a Block of substantially-built Brick and Slate Warehouses and Offices, having Frontages of about 90 ft [page damaged therefore text missing], next to the River, in the occupation of Mr Harry Reeve for a term of which four years were unexpired at Lady Day last, at an Annual Rent of £100. The Premises comprise –

On the ground floor: Large Principal Office, Clerk’s Office with

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36 Norwich was at the forefront of the mass generation and distribution of electricity for the UK. Laurence, Scott and Company patented a dynamo and ‘off-peak’ charging system, and were among the first firms in Britain to successfully provide electricity in large amounts and for indefinite periods. The first power station was established at Deptford in 1891, so the establishment of the Norwich Electricity Company and the building of the Works from 1892 was truly ground-breaking. For a thorough timeline of electricity provision in the UK, see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_UK_electricity_supply_industry.
37 Mackie, Charles, Norfolk Annals, compiled from the files of the Norfolk Chronicle, Vol. 2, 1851-1900, Norwich, 1901, p. 323
38 The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913, p. 3
39 NRO MC 1145/1, p. 2
Iron Safe, Oil Store, Cake Store; Long Warehouse abutting on the Street, Large Covered Yrd with raised Platforms for Storage, Wharf, and Heavy Crane.

On the First Floor: Cake Store with door next the Street for unloading, Small Counting-room, Large Warehouse next the River, and extending over the whole of the Property.

On the Second Floor: Cake Store and Large Warehouse. The whole having a Floor Space of about 12,000 Feet.\(^{40}\)

A further lot is advertised as:

The Very Expensive and Important Trade Premises known as Duke’s Palace Wharf with Warehouses, Stabling, and Large Yard’, an area of 1,156 yards, floor space of about 14,000 feet. Extensive Warehouses, Granary and Yard, 18,000 square ft, 102 feet of river frontage, also leased by Harry Reeve, including a part of the property then belonging to J. Barnes.\(^ {41}\)

All of the lots in the auction were sold as freehold properties.\(^ {42}\) It can be safely assumed that a representative of what would become the Norwich Electric Company purchased Lot 12.\(^ {43}\)

In January, 1890 the Norwich Electrical Supply Company was registered and additional space for development was purchased for £5,100 from the Iron Works.\(^ {44}\) The following year, the company published its intention to raise funds for the buildings and business organization necessary to generate electricity on a large scale. A capital of £50,000 was raised by selling shares at £10 each, and the company began its work ‘for the purpose of supplying electricity for lighting and motive purposes’.\(^ {45}\) Once the money had been obtained, it remained for the Company to commission an architect. Boardman’s firm may have been chosen because of their established reputation in Norwich and proven success in factory-building, notably in the Norvic Shoe Factory for Howlett and White, completed in 1876.\(^ {46}\)

Edward Boardman submitted a Notice of Intention to Erect New Buildings to the Town Council in July 1892. Alongside the proposal he submitted basic plans for the building,

\(^ {40}\) MC 1145/1, p. 7
\(^ {41}\) MC 1145/1, p. 10
\(^ {42}\) MC 1145/1, p. 10
\(^ {43}\) The Norwich Electricity Undertaking lists the following men as founding Directors (from 1890): G. F. Buxton, A. R. Chamberlain, I. B. Coaks, R. J. Colman, Sir C. R. Gilman, and F. W. Harmer (Chairman). Without knowing the biographical details of each figure, it is impossible to establish who purchased the property for development.
\(^ {44}\) Emery, Giles, ‘Extract from BAU 1579 NAU Archaeology Eval. T1-6’, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Eastern Electricity Offices, Dukes (sic) Street, Norwich in advance of the Dukes (sic) Wharf Redevelopment, Evaluation Trenches 1 to 6, HER 49778N, October 2007, p. 15. Unfortunately, Emery does not refer to a primary source.
\(^ {45}\) Mackie, Charles, Norfolk Annals, compiled from the files of the Norfolk Chronicle, Vol. 2, 1851-1900, Norwich, 1901, p. 423
\(^ {46}\) ‘The early part is to the West, in 7 bays and four storeys. The windows are set within brick piers, rusticated to the ground, rising to round arches under the eaves. in the middle a pedimented carriageway. In 1894 Boardman added a tower to the East, followed by a further 8 bays to create a facade 200 feet long, effectively with a central tower rising two storeys higher…Elements of the 1876 design relate to out-working techniques for shoe manufacture, but only machines were catered for in the 90s...’ Pevsner, N. and B. Wilson, Norfolk, Vol. 1, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1997, p. 285
though these are now in nearly illegible condition\(^\text{47}\) (figures 10, 11, 12). The Notice of
Intention is a standardized document contracting Boardman to begin building the proposed
design within twelve months:

And I do hereby give you further notice that it is my intention to
construct the said building of the following materials – that is to
say, the walls to be built of brick and the roofs of iron and wood
covered in with slates the floors of cement concrete, the eaves
gutters and drainpipes of iron; the fireplace and hearths of stone or
cement concrete and tiles at least three inches thick; the drains of
glazed and socketed stoneware pipes 4” to 6” in diameter,
connected with the main sewer.
And I do hereby give you further Notice that it is my intention to
supply the said building with water taken from the River.\(^\text{48}\)

A further Notice of Intention survives from 1893, documenting Boardman’s designs for
offices and ‘Caretakers’ rooms on upper part of offices upon the Norwich Electricity Works,
situated and being in Duke Street in the Parish of St John Maddermarket.\(^\text{49}\) A list of works
costing more than £500 survives in the Norwich Record Office. The entry for 1895 lists
‘Lawrence, Scott and Company, Electrical Works, Duke Street, £6005.9.10\(^\text{50}\) (figures 13-
22).

The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works – which traded as The Norwich Electricity
Company from 1890-1903 - was a success from the outset and its premises underwent regular
expansion and development throughout the first half of the twentieth century. *The Norwich
Electricity Undertaking*, published to commemorate the Company’s twentieth anniversary,
charts its progress:

Beginning with 186,500 units sold during the first complete year,
ending December 31\(^{\text{st}}\), 1894, the output rose steadily, until 1902,
the last year under the Company [when it became ‘The
Corporation’], it was 1,481,179...The output for the year just
completed on 31\(^{\text{st}}\) March [1913] being 6,472,386 units, or nearly
4.5 times what it was in 1902.\(^\text{51}\)

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\(^{47}\) N/EN 12/1/2299
^{48}\) N/EN 12/1/2299
^{49}\) N/EN 12/1/2299
^{50}\) NRO BR 35/1/180. I suspect this section of the finding aid may be recorded incorrectly by the archive,
as the work Boardman executed was for the newly-formed Norwich Electricity Company who would
have worked alongside Laurence (not ‘Lawrence’. Scott and Company but were two different
organizations. Laurence, Scott and Company were a Norwich firm founded in 1883, providing their
first electric dynamo generator to power the Colman factory in Norwich. Their ‘Gothic Works’ plant in
Hardy Road – not Duke Street - (and not designed by Boardman to the best of my knowledge) was
opened in 1896 and the misattribution may lie here. For more information on the history of Laurence,
Scott and Company, see www.laurencescottelectro.co.uk/aboutlse/history.htm. Also see: ‘1893: The
Norwich Electricity Company began supplying electricity to Norwich using steam power to drive two
110v Norwich type dynamos, supplied by Lawrence Scott Co., Norwich. This supplied between 230
and 250v DC for factories or 110v DC for domestic purposes. Off peak, one dynamo was used to
charge batteries which were used as a standby power source. (www.norwich1.com/history_4.htm)’

\(^{51}\) The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, *The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913*,
Norwich, 1913, p. 5
When the Electricity Works began operating, Boardman’s designs had replaced approximately a third of the area previously occupied by the Duke’s Palace Ironworks. Riches and Watts, who owned the neighbouring Ironworks, were retained as tenants until c1900, when the engine room and boiler house were built⁵² (figure 23). Offices and Stores along Duke Street were rebuilt in the same year, presumably by Boardman, although no plans for this work apparently survive (figure 24). In 1902 further demands for space resulted in the Works purchasing the Duke’s Palace Wharf from Clarke and Reeve in 1902. Land used for coal storage by a Mr. Bullard was purchased in 1903 ⁵³ (figure 25).

Edward Boardman and Son

Edward Boardman Sr was born in Norwich in 1833, the son of James Boardman (figure 26). He began his architectural career as an apprentice to Messrs. Lucas Brothers, Contractors, in 1855. At Lucas Bros. he was tutored alongside John Wolfe Barry, who would go on to be the engineer of Tower Bridge. Boardman was subsequently articled to John Louth Clemence (1822-1911) in London to begin his architectural training. He went on to succeed John Brown as ‘the most successful Norwich architect of the second half of the nineteenth century.’⁵⁴ Rosemary Salt notes that his practice differed from his main competitors – A. F. Scott and George Skipper – in that his projects were client-based rather than speculative.⁵⁵ In 1860 he married Martha Emily Brown, with whom he raised two sons and six daughters.

Boardman was a Nonconformist and ministered as a Deacon at the Prince’s Street Congregational Church – which he designed in 1869 - for over 20 years.⁵⁶ His firm resultanty became known for its special association with designing sacred space for Reformed denominations, such as Methodists and Baptists.⁵⁷ He became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the 20th of November, 1871, proposed by T. H. Wyatt, C. Barry, and R. M. Phipson. He designed numerous buildings – public and private – throughout Norwich and was the city’s ‘most important architect’ at the time.⁵⁸ The 1870s and 80s marked the high point of Boardman’s career, in which he designed the bulk of his largest projects. These included a set of new buildings for the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, designed between 1874 and 1883, and the conversion of the Castle from a prison into a museum in 1886-87.⁵⁹

A typically Pevsnerian remark compliments Boardman’s style as ‘fluid enough for him to copy anything’.⁶⁰ Salt is kinder when she claims that, ‘it was the work of Edward Boardman

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⁵² The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913, p. 8-9
⁵³ The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913, p. 9
⁵⁵ Salt, Rosemary, Plans for a Fine City, Victorian Society East Anglia Group, 1988, p. 65
⁵⁷ Boardman designed the Baptist church in Unthank Road (now the Trinity United Reform Church) in the 1880s. J. J. Colman laid the foundation stone. (Rawcliffe and Wilson, p. 433)
⁵⁹ Taylor states, ‘Norwich provides an example of an up-to-date hospital that reflected both the new planning ideas of the 1860s – the pavilion approach – and also, at the same time, the equally new aesthetic ideals of the ‘Queen Anne’ movement which had only been given first expression in the same decade.’ (Taylor, Jeremy, The Rebirth of the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital, 1874-1883: an Architectural Exploration, Norwich, 2000, p. 46)
that largely reshaped and modernized the architectural appearance of Norwich city centre in the nineteenth century (see Appendix 3). In 1887 he was elected to the Norwich Town Council. In 1890 he served as Alderman. He died at his home at 91, Newmarket Road in Norwich on the 11th of November, 1910.

Edward Thomas Boardman was born in 1861, the eldest of eight and first son of Edward and Martha Boardman. He was educated at Amersham Hall School and the Slade at University College, London. He was articled to his father’s office in Norwich from 1879-82. He then spent two years in the office of Sir Ernest George and Harold A. Peto as an Improver. He then returned to his father’s firm as an assistant in 1889, after which he was made a full partner and the firm changed name officially to ‘Edward Boardman and Son’.

In 1898 Edward T Boardman married Esther Colman, daughter of the business magnate J. J. Colman, perhaps most famous today for mustard. In the same year he was elected F.R.I.B.A. Frederick Grahame Cotman (1878-1938) joined Edward Boardman and Son in 1900, the same year that Boardman Jr was made principal partner and his father took a more minor role. In 1904 Boardman Jr designed How Hill House in Ludham as his country house, and split his time between Ludham and Town Close House in Norwich throughout his career.

E. T. Boardman was Mayor of Norwich from 1905-6, and served as the founder and first President of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects. He also held numerous civic positions, including Justice of the Peace, Trustee of Consolidated Charities, and Architect to the Norwich and Norfolk Hospital (which he had assisted his father to design some three decades earlier). He and Esther had one daughter and three sons. In 1919 F. H. Swindells joined the Boardman and Son partnership. Writing Boardman’s obituary for the RIBA Journal in 1950, Swindells concluded, ‘I think that I may say of behalf of all the architects of Norwich that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Edward Boardman [Jr] for his example of great personal integrity which has raised the prestige of the profession in this city and country.’ The firm which began with Edward Boardman, Sr in 1860 was dissolved over a century later in 1966.

The Twentieth Century

Towards the end of the interwar years the Norwich Corporation Electricity Department required further expansion. The Stores and Workshop building range along the riverfront were nearly finished by 1940. The modernist flat-roofed building stretches 250 feet along the river, 90 feet along Duke Street, and is five storeys tall. It appears to be an unremarkable example of its type. Sumner describes it as ‘a steel and reinforced concrete frame building,
brick filled, with very large window area."\(^{69}\)

The Duke’s Wharf site was also home to an air-raid shelter, constructed sometime during the Second World War.\(^{70}\) Recent archaeological excavations have also uncovered evidence of a shoe factory, most likely dating from sometime in the early twentieth century.\(^{71}\)

In 1966 the Anchor Brewery vacated its Duke’s Wharf site, and the buildings were home to a bottling plant until 1969. In 1982 the old brewery buildings were converted into the Anchor Quay residential development.

The Duke of Norfolk’s Roman Catholic chapel survived in several guises until the 1960s, when it was last used as a billiard club. In 1968 the site’s remaining buildings, including what was left of the bowling alley, were largely demolished to make way for a car-park. In 1972 the old iron bridge from 1821 was replaced with a wider, modern bridge as a part of a general road-widening scheme for Duke Street. The early 19th century bridge was placed in the Castle Mall car-park in 1992. In 1974 the Norwich Survey excavated the site prior to the construction of a multi-storey car-park.\(^{72}\) This project also established a credible ground plan of the palace based on the excavation’s findings.

The next building to be added to the Eastern Electricity Board, as it came to be known in the post-war period, was the Meter Station Store, constructed c1984. Emery notes that since the site’s recent abandonment the building’s exterior sports a mural by Rory Macbeth depicting Thomas More’s *Utopia*.\(^{73}\)

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\(^{70}\) HER 26525 – MNF 38038, p. 1

\(^{71}\) HER 40367 – MNF 44699, p. 2


\(^{73}\) Emery, Giles, ‘Extract from BAU 1579 NAU Archaeology Eval. T1-6’, An Archaeological Evaluation at the former Eastern Electricity Offices, Dukes (sic) Street, Norwich in advance of the Dukes (sic) Wharf Redevelopment, Evaluation Trenches 1 to 6, HER 49778N, October 2007, p. 15
List of Figures


8. NRO MC1145/1 (front cover)

9. NRO MC1145/1 (map)

10. NRO N/EN 12/1/2299 (‘Norwich Electricity Co., Ground Floor Plan’, ‘Executive Committee Approved 25 July 1892, George Watson, Chairman’)

11. NRO N/EN 12/1/2299 (‘Offices, First Floor Plan, Ground Plan’, ‘Approved 17/4/93’, signed Edw Boardman and Son, Norwich, March 30/93)

12. NRO N/EN 12/1/2299 (‘Offices, Section on Line AB, Office Plan’ (approved and signed same dates)

13. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Norwich Electric Lighting Co, Duke’s Palace Estate, Levels’ Edw Boardman and Son, Architects, 30 March 1892)

14. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Norwich Electricity Company, Ground Floor Plan’)

15. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Norwich Electricity Company, Section AB’)

16. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘West Elevation’)

17. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Roof Plan’)

18. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Section on Line EF, Section on Line CD’)

19. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Battery Room’)

20. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Section AB, Section CD, Section EF, Roof Plan’, 17th Oct 1892)

21. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (Norwich Electricity Coy., Duke Street’ Site plan covered with pencil markings delineating current use of space: North – G. T. Mills, Riches and Watts, Messrs Barnard and Bishop, separated from the main site (in blue) from a wood yard. East: River. South: Duke’s Palace Street, bridge, private offices, J. B. Clarkes, Esq. West: Smithy, separated by the yard.)
Blue bit: includes foundry (south and east), coal house (south west), boiler house (west), workshops (north)

22. NRO BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Plan of an estate known as the Duke’s Palace Iron Works, Norwich’ More complex site plan detailing the existing iron works – plan presumably carried out for prospective electricity company?)

23. The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913 (engine room, 1898)

24. The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913 (Duke Street offices)

25. The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913, Norwich, 1913 (plan)

Figure 1 By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Bolingbroke, Leonard G., ‘St John Maddermarket, Norwich: its Streets, Lanes, and Ancient Houses, and their Old-time Associations’, Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 20, 1921 (simplified map of St John Maddermarket)
Figure 2. By kind permission of the Norwich Record Office. Meeres, Frank, A History of Norwich, Chichester: Phillimore, 1998 (‘fanciful’ drawing of First Palace (nd))
Figure 3. By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Ernest A., ‘The Houses of the Dukes of Norwich’, Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 24, 1932 (overlay image of site plans c1550-1900)
Figure 4. By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Kent, Ernest A., ‘The Houses of the Dukes of Norwich’, Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 24, 1932
(Kirkpatrick’s 1710 drawing of the Second Palace)
Figure 5. By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Kent, Ernest A., ‘The Houses of the Dukes of Norwich’, Norfolk Archaeology, Vol. 24, 1932
(Cleer’s 1696 drawing of the Second Palace)
Figure 6. By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Tillett, E. A., ‘16’, St John Maddernmarket Parish, nd. (Duke’s Palace Inn)
Figure 5. View of Bowling Alley following conversion to Workhouse. (Anonymous, courtesy of Norfolk County Council Library Information Service)

Figure 7. By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. Adams, David, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Report No. 1097, Archaeological Excavations at the Duke’s Palace in Norwich, Prepared for Post-Medieval Archaeology, September 2005 (Eastgate, c.1806)
NORWICH:

CHAPEL FIELD ROAD, ST. GILES' STREET, POTTERGATE STREET, DOVE STREET, EXCHANGE STREET, DUKE'S PALACE WHARF, COLEGATE STREET, DUKE STREET, AND KING STREET.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

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COTTAGES AND OTHER ESTATES,
SITUATE IN GOOD POSITIONS;
MERCANTILE PROPERTY,

KNOWN AS

THE DUKE'S PALACE WHARVES,
WAREHOUSES & GRANARIES ON EITHER SIDE OF DUKE'S PALACE BRIDGE;
The Duke's Head Inn and Bowling Green;

VALUABLE WHARF,
GRANARIES, AND DWELLING-HOUSES,
Situate in King Street, St. Peter Southgate;

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Have received Instructions from the Trustees of the late Daniel Harme, Esq., and the Executors of Mrs. Clarke, deceased (in consequence of the death of Mrs. Clarke), to Sell by Auction,

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AT THREE FOR FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

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E. A. FIELD,
NORWICH, VENDORS' SOLICITOR.
Figure 9. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. MC1145/1 (map)
Figure 10. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. N/EN 12/1/2299 ('Norwich Electricity Co., Ground Floor Plan', 'Executive Committee Approved 25 July 1892, George Watson, Chairman')
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Figure 13. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 ("Norwich Electric Lighting Co, Duke’s Palace Estate, Levels’ Edw Boardman and Son, Architects, 30 March 1892)
Figure 14. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 (‘Section AB, Section CD, Section EF, Roof Plan’, 17th Oct 1892)
Figure 15. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 ("West and South Elevation")
Figure 16. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office, 35/2/70/12 ("Plan of an estate known as the Duke’s Palace Iron Works, Norwich". More complex site plan detailing the existing iron works – plan presumably carried out for prospective electricity company?)
Figure 19. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 (Norwich Electricity Company, Ground Floor Plan)
Figure 20. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 ("Norwich Electricity Company, Section AB")
Figure 21. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 ('Roof Plan')
Figure 22. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 ('Section on Line EF, Section on Line CD')
Figure 23. By kind permission of the Norfolk Record Office. BR 35/2/70/12 (Norwich Electricity Coy., Duke Street) Site plan covered with pencil markings delineating current use of space: North – G. T. Mills, Riches and Watts, Messrs Barnard and Bishop, separated from the main site (in blue) from a wood yard. East: River. South: Duke’s Palace Street, bridge, private offices, J. B. Clarkes, Esq. West: Smithy, separated by the yard.

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Figure 26. By kind permission of the Norwich Millennium Library. The Norwich Corporation Electricity Works, *The Norwich Electricity Undertaking, 1893-1913*, Norwich, 1913 (Duke Street offices)
Figure 27. By kind permission of the Norwich Millennium Library. Salt, Rosemary, *Plans for a Fine City*, Victorian Society East Anglia Group, 1988 (portrait, nd)
By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. 1728 CHP 208 (John Hoyle, ‘A New Map of the City of Norwich’).
By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. XI 1807 CHP 217 (Engraved by J. Roper from a drawing by G. Cole)
By kind permission of the Norfolk County Council Library & Information Service, from the collection at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk & Norwich Millennium Library. XI 1861 CHP 230 (A. Fullarton)
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Maps:
1728 CHP 208 (John Hoyle, ‘A New Map of the City of Norwich’)
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XI 1807 CHP 217 (Engraved by J. Roper from a drawing by G. Cole)
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APPENDIX 1


Edward Boardman (1833-1910)

1869 – 1-7 Chester Place
1869 - Congregational Church, Prince’s Street
C.1870 – Carrow Abbey (hall remodelling)
C. 1870 – Plantation Garden, Earlham Road
1874 – Castle House, Castle Meadow
1874-83 – Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (with T. H. Wyatt)
1875-77 – Cotishall Primary School (enlargement)
1876 – Norvic Shoe Factory
1876 – Remodelling and widening of London Street
1877 – Heigham Lodge Estate
1877 – Terraces, Unthank Road
1877 – Castle Chambers, Opie Street

(From 1879 Edward Thomas Boardman worked alongside his father)

1879 – Monastery Chapel, Riverside Road
1880 – Methodist Chapel, Chapelfield
1880 – Stead and Simpson, Castle Street
1886-89 – Conversion of Norwich Castle from Prison into Museum
1889-90 – St Mary and St Margaret Church, Sparrowston (restoration)
1892-94 – Norwich Corporation Electricity Works
1896-97 – Royal Hotel
1899 – Office Block, 5 Queen Street
1899 – Rowntree, Mackintosh and Sons Factory, Chapel Field East
1899-1902 – Bethel Hospital Extension and Nurses Homes
1901 – Birkbeck Hall
1901-02 – Veterinary Surgery, Red Lion Street
1902 – Glavenside, Letheringsett Mill (addition)
1902-05 – Whithingham Hospital, Trowse Newton (alterations)

Edward Thomas Boardman (1861-1950)

1904 – How Hill House, Ludham
1908 – Earlham Hall, Earlham (library)
1913-14 – The Dales, Lodge Hill, Sheringham
(Further works can be found in the RIBA Nomination Papers, F vol.12, p.151; Who’s Who in Architecture, 1914, 1923, 1926)
# LIST ADDRESSES AND GRADES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PECKOVER HOUSE</td>
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<td>BARCLAYS BANK</td>
<td>WISBECH</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>DEREHAM</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH</td>
<td>DEREHAM</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER TOWER TO KILVERSTONE HALL</td>
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<td>STABLE BLOCK TO KILVERSTONE HALL</td>
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<td>BRANCASTER</td>
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<td>LETHERINGSETT</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>LUDHAM</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>THE DALES</td>
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<td>II</td>
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<td>NORTHERN</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>BETHEL HOSPITAL</td>
<td>NORTHERN</td>
<td>II*</td>
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<td>BIRKBECK HALL AT THE GREAT HOSPITAL</td>
<td>NORTHERN</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>II</td>
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</tr>
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<td>II</td>
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<td>NORWICH</td>
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<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLHAM HALL AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS</td>
<td>NORWICH</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNSTON HALL</td>
<td>STOKE HOLY</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPCROFT HALL</td>
<td>TOPCROFT</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITLINGHAM HOSPITAL</td>
<td>TROWSE WITH</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCKS 04, 05, 06</td>
<td>NEWTON</td>
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APPENDIX 3

A list of the Dukes of Norfolk from 1483 to 1917.

Dukes of Norfolk, third Creation (1483 onwards):

John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk (1430-1485) (forfeit 1485)
Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk (1443-1524) (restored 1514)
Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk (1473-1554) (forfeit 1547, restored 1553)
Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk (1536-1572) (forfeit 1572)
Thomas Howard, 5th Duke of Norfolk (1627-1677) (restored 1660)
Henry Howard, 6th Duke of Norfolk (1628-1684)
Henry Howard, 7th Duke of Norfolk (1655-1701)
Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk (1683-1732)
Edward Howard, 9th Duke of Norfolk (1685-1777)
Charles Howard, 10th Duke of Norfolk (1720-1786)
Charles Howard, 11th Duke of Norfolk (1746-1815)
Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke of Norfolk (1765-1842)
Henry Charles Howard, 13th Duke of Norfolk (1791-1856)
Henry Granville Fitzalan-Howard, 14th Duke of Norfolk (1815-1860)
Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk (1847-1917)

Dukes of Norfolk made Knights of the Garter:

1472 - John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk
1510 - Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk
1559 - Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk; degraded 1572
1685 - Henry Howard, 7th Duke of Norfolk
1834 - Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke of Norfolk
1848 - Henry Howard, 13th Duke of Norfolk
1886 - Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk

Earls of Norwich, Third Creation (1672-1777):

Henry Howard, 1st Earl of Norwich (1628-1684), became Duke of Norfolk in 1677
Henry Howard, 7th Duke of Norfolk, 2nd Earl of Norwich (1655-1701)
Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk, 3rd Earl of Norwich (1683-1732)
Edward Howard, 9th Duke of Norfolk, 4th Earl of Norwich (1685-1777)