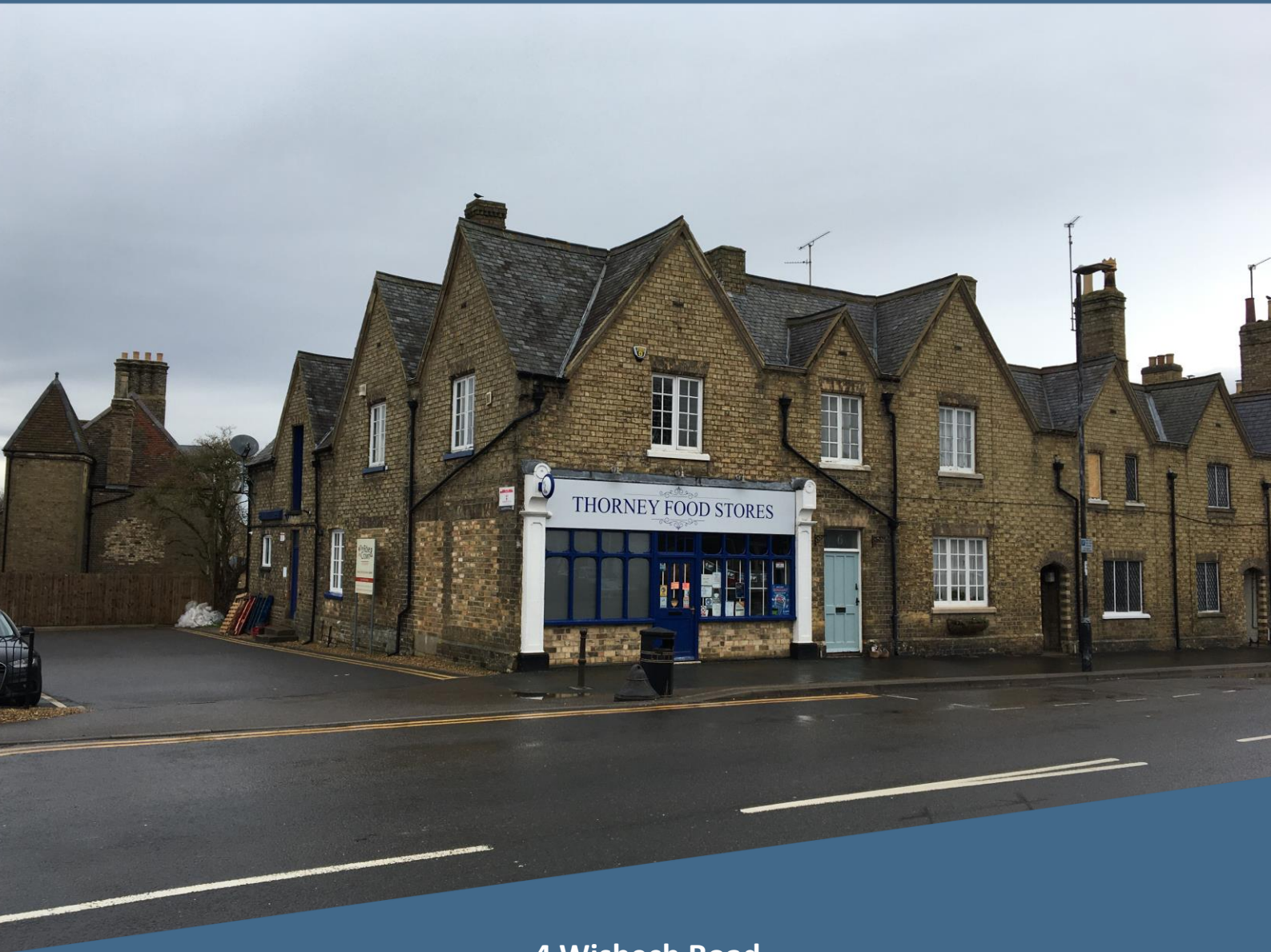


Archaeological Standing Building Recording



**4 Wisbech Road
Thorney
Peterborough
PE6 0SB**

On behalf of

Mr M. Saeed

March 2021

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Cover: View looking northeast towards front elevation of No. 4 Wisbech Road Thorney

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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned to carry out a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 with regard to proposed alterations to a Grade II listed building at 4 Wisbech Road Thorney Peterborough PE6 0SB to convert the first floor into two self-contained flats.

The property at No. 4 Wisbech Road is a two-storey building (currently occupied by Thorney Food Stores) located at the western end of a Grade II listed terrace of two-storey houses built in 1856 (4-28 Wisbech Road), within the centre of the historic village of Thorney (Cambs.) which were designed as model cottages for the Duke of Bedford by the noted Victorian architect Samuel Sanders Teulon.

Documentary and cartographic evidence shows that the property was occupied as a miller's and baker's premises from c.1856 until the early 20th century and has been used as a grocer's shop premises at least since the late 20th century. The ground floor of the building is still occupied by shop premises and few features of interest were noted in this area apart from the timber dog-leg staircase leading up to the first floor.

The first floor of the building has been left relatively untouched by modern alterations and is subdivided into three compartments; the largest compartment probably being used for the storage of grain or bread while the smaller compartments appear to be more domestic in character and were probably used as living rooms or bedrooms.

The largest compartment retains a number of features of interest, in particular the well-preserved queen-post roof structure of mid-19th century date and a cast iron winch structure attached the tiebeam of the central roof truss which was presumably used for the hoisting of sacks of grain and possibly other produce for storage on the upper floor. The winch, which represents a relatively rare survival, does not have any 'makers marks' to enable a more detailed idea of its date and place of manufacture to be established; but comparison with similar structures suggests a probable late 19th century date for this feature.

The two smaller compartments in the southernmost two bays of the building retain few obvious features of interest although exposed fireplaces (with grates removed) were noted in both rooms. The building may be regarded as being of some interest as an example of a mid-19th century baker's and miller's premises, part of a larger terrace of model agricultural cottages designed by a notable Victorian architect (S.S. Teulon) which retains some architectural features and fixtures of interest including the cast iron winch structure which is to be removed as part of the proposed works but will be donated to a local museum.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) has been instructed by Mr Brian Knight, on behalf of Mr M. Saeed to undertake a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 with regard to a Grade II listed building at 4 Wisbech Road Thorney Peterborough PE6 0SB (fig. 1).

This programme of ASBR is to be undertaken in connection with an application for Listed Building Consent with regards to a change of use of the first floor to form two self-contained flats (Peterborough City Council Planning Ref. 20/01278/LBC).

Condition 7 of the planning decision states that *'Prior to commencement of any works on site, a Written Scheme of Investigation demonstrating how the applicant shall record the building to Historic England Level 2 standards by a competent person, which shall additionally include drawing items 2 and 4 with regard the roof and written items 12 with regard to the winch, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Subsequently the applicant shall abide by the WSI and the resulting building recording shall be submitted to the relevant record office and HER prior to occupation of the building'*.

An HER Event Unique Identifier (EPB975) has been obtained from the Peterborough City Historic Environment Record which also will serve as the primary accession reference for the archive.

2.1 Site Location

The property at No. 4 Wisbech Road is a two-storey building (currently occupied by Thorney Food Stores) located at the western end of a Grade II listed terrace of two-storey houses of mid-19th century date (Nos. 4-28 Wisbech Road), within the centre of the historic village of Thorney (Cambs.) about 13km E of Peterborough, which is also designated as a Conservation Area by Peterborough City Council.

2.2 Soils & Geology

The underlying solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as consisting of Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, formed approximately 157 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period within a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2021).



3 Summary Historical Background

No. 4 Wisbech Road is located within the centre of the historic village of Thorney (Cambs.), an historic fenland settlement in north Cambridgeshire, about 13km E of Peterborough. The site of Thorney exhibits evidence of human activity dating back to the prehistoric period, reflecting its location on a permanent dry gravel island raised above the level of the surrounding fenlands.

The fenland areas surrounding the gravel island at Thorney have been demonstrated to contain significant evidence of prehistoric remains, in particular dating to the Bronze Age. Recent investigations at the W end of Thorney Island have revealed a large grouping of barrows, associated with an extensive system of fields and paddocks dating back to the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Evidence of Romano-British activity has also been found to the S of the site, near to the precinct of the abbey church (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000).

The site is located about 130m N of the parish church of St Mary and St Botolph, formerly the medieval religious house of Thorney Abbey. The Abbey appears to have originated as a hermitage in the mid-7th century and was sacked by the Danes in the late 9th century. It was re-founded as a Benedictine house in AD 972 and acquired extensive landed endowments not only in the local area but further afield. Archaeological and documentary evidence points to the growth of a significant settlement in the immediate environs of the Abbey precinct during the medieval period. Thorney Abbey was dissolved in 1539 and its lands, including the village of Thorney, were granted to John Russell 1st Duke of Bedford in 1550 (Thomas 2006).

Thorney appears to have declined in importance following the Dissolution; however, it subsequently experienced a marked revival in economic fortunes as a result of the movement for the drainage and reclamation of the 'Great Level' which began in the 1630's under the direction of the 4th Duke of Bedford.

Significant changes to the layout of the village of Thorney took place in the 1850s, when it was largely rebuilt by the Dukes of Bedford as a model estate village to exploit the agricultural potential of the surrounding fenlands and house their estate workers. The extensive new building programme was largely carried out to the designs of the noted Victorian Gothic Revival architect Samuel Sanders Teulon (1812-73) and included terraced cottages, shops, workshops and public buildings as well as various public buildings including a post office, schools and a poor house (Peterborough City Council 2008, 9). The row of terraced houses at Nos. 4-28 Wisbech Road, which was built in 1856, forms part of this pioneering and historically important mid-19th century model village development.

From a study of census returns and local trade directories, it has been possible to establish that the property (which was variously known as No. 89 Wisbech Road or High Street until the early 20th century) was occupied from c.1861 to 1901 by a miller and baker named W.R. Newman and later by his son Harry Newman. The property appears to have been occupied as shop premises at ground floor level with the upper floor used for storage and accommodation. Ordnance Survey maps dated 1886 and 1900 show a detached, long rectangular building to the rear of the premises which may have housed the bakehouse (*Plates A & B*). The Land Valuation Map of 1910 (*Plate C*) confirms that this outbuilding formed part of the same property as No. 4 and that the adjoining house at No. 6 was also in the same ownership at that time. No. 4 Wisbech Road appears to have ceased to be used as a baker's

shop by the 1950s and was occupied by grocers' premises in the late 20th century. The outbuilding to the rear of the premises appears to have been replaced by a modern steel-framed shed. Examination of old photographs of the site dating back to c.1900 show that there was originally a pavilion structure on the frontage of the building similar to that still extant at the eastern end of the terrace (Plate D).



Plate A: Extract from a copy of the OS 1st edition map (1886)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

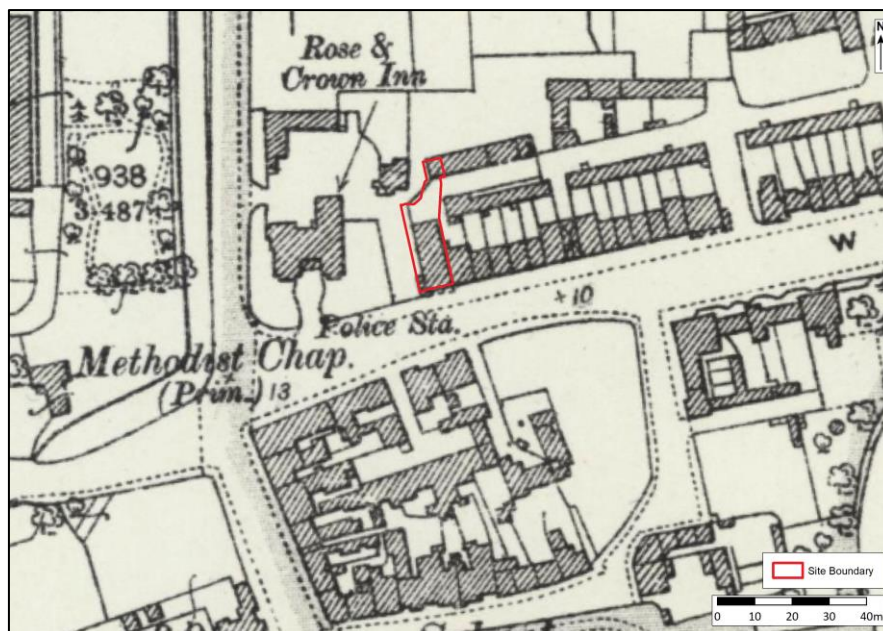


Plate B: Extract from a copy of the OS 2nd edition map (1900)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

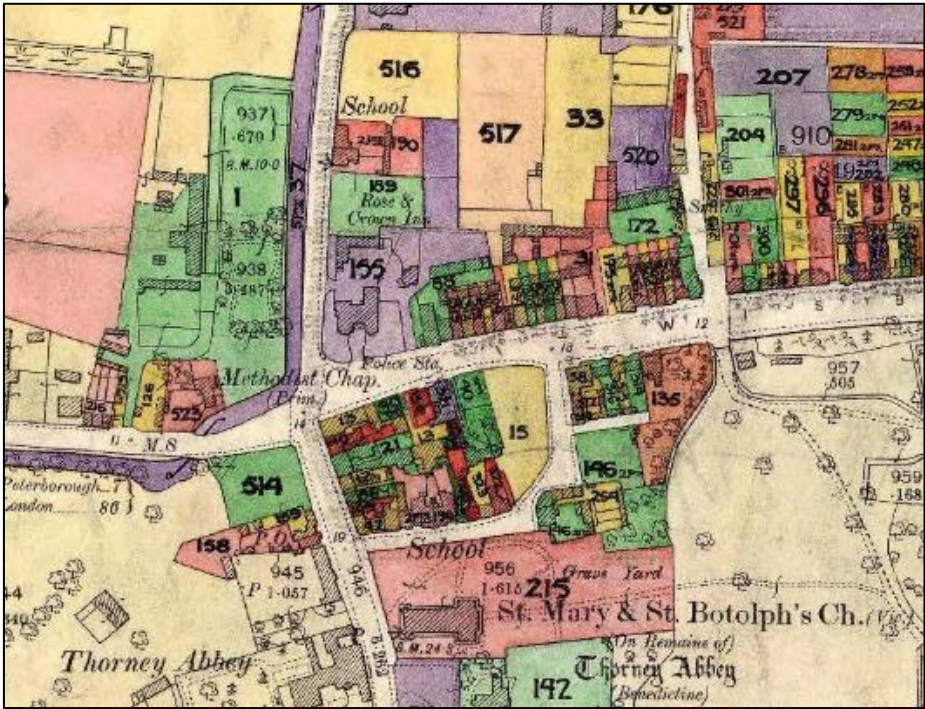


Plate C: Extract from a copy of the Land Valuation Map for Thorney (1910)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Plate D: Extract from a photograph looking E along Wisbech Road, with No 4 visible to left of picture
(Reproduced by courtesy of Peterborough Archives)

4 Methodology

4.1 Archaeological Standing Building Recording

This Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) was undertaken by Border Archaeology on 18th February 2021. This programme of work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved by Daniel Worley Esq., Senior Conservation Officer, Peterborough City Council.

The specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 2 record as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996). It has also been undertaken in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - ClfA 2020b).

Level 2 is defined as follows:

'Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project' (Lane 2016).

This Level 2 record comprises the following specifics:

4.2 Drawn Record

This consists of the following:

- Plans of the buildings, with photo locations clearly marked, and a location plan related to the national grid, as well as a measured plan (to scale or fully dimensioned) of the existing roof structure;
 - Annotated elevation drawings; including a measured elevation and cross-section drawing of the existing roof structure;
 - Appropriate additional illustrations that help support findings and the interpretation of the buildings;
 - Additional illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings (mouldings, catches, hinges, latches etc.);
 - A summary description of the buildings in their current form in the format of a typical listed building description.
-

4.3 Photographic Record

The photographic survey comprises the following:

High-resolution colour digital photographs, with suitable scales, of the following:

- All external elevations;
- All internal room spaces (where accessible);
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building;
- General photographs illustrating the building's relationship to the surrounding buildings and setting.

4.4 Written Account

This consists of the following:

- A summary statement describing the building's significance and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

4.5 Recording Methodology

The record has been carried out in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017) and Historic England conventions as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016). BA adheres to the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2020a). The photographic record was undertaken using a Sony RX100 Mk. II digital camera at a greater than 20mpx resolution. Photographs were taken of all the external elevations where possible with an appropriate scale.

General views of the building (for contextual purposes) and additional photographs of relevant architectural details were taken. Individual features were photographed as separate items and in detail. Each feature was photographed and placed into a wider context (i.e. the surrounding elevation).

Each photograph (both external and internal) contains an appropriate scale and all photographic images were indexed and cross-referenced to a written photographic register, including full details concerning subject and direction of view.

The archive has been compiled in accordance with guidance contained in the in *Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery Standards for Archaeological Archive Preparation* (Wass 2003)) and the *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2020c). An HER Event Identifier has been obtained from the Peterborough City Council Historic Environment Record (PCCHER Number EPB975) which serves as the primary accession reference for the archive.

5 Results

The property at No. 4 Wisbech Road is a two-storey building (currently occupied by Thorney Food Stores) located at the western end of a Grade II listed terrace of two-storey houses built in 1856 (4-28 Wisbech Road), within the centre of the historic village of Thorney (Cams.) about 13km E of Peterborough.

Nos. 4-28 Wisbech Road were collectively designated as a Grade II listed building on 22nd October 1952 (List Entry No. 1127491), the listing description extracted from the *National Heritage List for England* reads as follows:

'Dated 1856. A symmetrical terrace with a complex rhythm in the gables. At either end shops, those at the right with wooden shafts in front of them that carry a parapet with Jacobean details to form a kind of arcade or verandah.'

5.1 Exterior

The shop premises at 4 Wisbech Road are located at the W end of a row of two storey terraced houses along the N side of Wisbech Road and is a two-storey structure constructed of local yellow brick ('Thorney lump') laid in Flemish bond with a steep, cross-gabled slate roof surmounted by a tall centrally-placed chimney (*Plate 1*). The principal S-facing elevation (which is a single bay in width) has been subject to extensive alteration, with a part-glazed modern shopfront with central doorway surmounted by a broad, painted fascia board with flanking brackets carried on pilasters (*Plate 2*).

Photographs of the building taken c.1900 show that there was originally a wooden pavilion at ground level extending around the whole of the front elevation and part of the W elevation; however, no visible trace of this pavilion structure remains (it appears to have been removed prior to 1952). At first floor level is a single two-light casement with cross glazing bars, set within a gauged-brick flat-arched window opening.

The W-facing elevation of the building is five bays in width and is a somewhat irregular composition which has been subject to various alterations (*Plates 3 & 4*). Proceeding from S to N, the southernmost two bays of the elevation are both gabled and there is a bricked-up doorway set within a gauged-brick, flat-arched opening flanked on either side by two larger blocked windows (*Plate 5*). At first floor level, both bays have a single two light casement window with cross-glazing bars set within gauged brick arched openings. The central bay has a two-light segmental-arched casement window with glazing bars at ground level, to the left of the larger blocked window; the brickwork beneath the window sill appears to have been heavily repaired (*Plate 6*).

The bay to the immediate left is gabled (the height of the gable markedly lower than the southernmost gabled bays) with a flat-arched doorway at ground level, above which is a loading bay door set within a gauged brick flat-arched opening (*Plate 7*). The northernmost bay of the W elevation has a plain two light casement window set within a segmental arched opening; the glazing appears to be of modern date. Above the window is timber anchor for a wall-tie, this may have been for structural reinforcement or it could have been associated with an external superstructure which has since disappeared. A dentilled cornice was also noted at eaves level within the northernmost bay.

The N-facing gable elevation (Plate 8) has a centrally placed door set within a gauged brick flat arched opening, raised slightly above ground level, above which is a tall loading bay door which has been boarded up. To the left of the doorway at ground floor level is a substantial brick-wall buttress (Plate 9).

The E-facing elevation could only be accessed at the N end. At ground floor level was a two light casement window concealed by a screen, above and to the right of which was a gauged-brick flat-arched window set within the gable at eaves level. The wall at the N end of the E elevation appears to have been extensively repaired and two brick buttresses and a wall-tie (with associated timber anchor) were noted in the wall, above which was a dentilled eaves cornice (Plate 10).

5.2 Interior

5.2.1 Ground Floor

The ground floor of the property comprises two compartments, the larger of the two being used as shop premises with storeroom and offices to the rear, separated by a brick partition wall. Few features of interest were noted in the larger compartment which appears to have been heavily altered and is still occupied by modern fixtures and fittings (including shelving and refrigerators) and plasterboard walls and ceilings relating to its current usage as shop premises (Plates 11-15). The glazed shop front in its current form appears to be relatively recent in date (Plate 13). The only feature of interest noted was the timber dog-leg staircase with closed string leading up from the NE corner of the shop to the first floor (Plates 16 & 17). The upper portion of the staircase has a wooden newel post and stick balusters.

The smaller compartment to the rear comprises a storeroom with whitewashed brick walls (Plates 18 & 19) and a small modern office and toilet compartment which have been partitioned off from the rest of the building (Plates 20 & 21). Due to the fact that the storeroom is heavily lined with shelving and has a modern plasterboard ceiling, few features of interest were noted apart from a window in the W wall and a flat-arched doorway in the N wall (Plate 22). However, a section of the modern ceiling had been removed in the SW corner of the room, partially revealing evidence of timber joists and beams (possibly suggesting that the upper floor was reinforced) and wooden ceiling panels (Plates 23 & 24).

5.2.2 First Floor

The dog-leg staircase leads up from the shop premises to the first floor of the building (Plate 25) which is subdivided into three separate compartments, separated by brick partition walls. The largest compartment is of three bays (occupying the central and northernmost two bays of the first floor) with a planked floor and five exposed roof trusses, which are of modified queen-post type with angled struts and vertical queen struts connecting the horizontal tie-beams to the principal rafters, which are in turn linked by a pair of trenched purlins keyed into the queen struts. Each tiebeam has been further reinforced by a vertical iron bar leading up from the centre of the beam to the apex of the truss and cast-iron straps linking the beams to the principal rafters (fig. 6; Plates 25-28). A rectangular ventilation flue was noted in the northernmost bay of the roof structure (Plate 29).

At the N end of the compartment is a loading bay door which has been boarded up (*Plate 30*), with a brick partition wall demarcating the S end of the room (*Plate 31*), the size of which suggests its was used for the storage and, possibly, the processing of grain or other produce, although there was no visible evidence for trap doors or chutes in the planked floor which might be expected in a granary or agricultural storage building of similar type.

Further evidence of the likely function of the compartment for the storage of grain or other agricultural produce is provided by the tall loading bay door in the W wall of the central bay, of reinforced plank and batten construction with its original metal draw bar intact (*Plate 32*). Immediately to the left of the door is the rare survival of a movable cast-iron winch structure which appears to retain its original fittings and mechanism intact (*fig. 7; Plates 33-37*). The upper part of the winch is attached to the tie-beam by a metal plate, which is further secured by horizontal cast iron straps, while the base of the structure is secured by an iron baseplate to the planked floor. Due to the lack of a maker's mark, it is difficult to be certain about the date and manufacturer of the winch; its design may suggest a late 19th century date although the structure appears to have been subject to later repair.

The louvred roof construction of the central bay of the compartment (*Plates 37 & 38*) and the presence of a blocked window opening opposite the loading bay door (which originally had a two light glazed casement window, the frame of which was noted beneath the existing blocked opening) again reinforces the impression that this specific area may have been used not only for storage but also the processing of grain.

A flat-arched, plank and batten door with strap hinges, set off-centre in the S wall of the compartment leads to smaller, single-bay room (*Plates 39 & 40*). This room appears to have been used for domestic rather than utilitarian purposes, either as a bedroom or living room, as evidenced by the presence of a fireplace (with grate removed) in the N wall (*Plate 41*). The room is heavily plastered and lit by a single two-light glazed casement window and has a planked floor and a coved plaster ceiling (*Plates 42 & 43*). No other fixtures or fittings of interest were noted.

A doorway in the SE corner of the room leads to a small vestibule connecting this room with the southernmost compartment on the first floor which also appears to have been used originally as a bedroom (*Plates 45-47*). Evidence for a rectangular void was noted to the immediate N of this vestibule, with no visible evidence for a means of access to this area and no obvious indication as to what its function may have been.

The room at the S end of the first floor has plastered walls and a planked floor and is lit by two small two-light glazed casement windows in the S and W walls (*Plates 47-52*). Apart from the windows, the only feature of interest noted was a small brick fireplace in the E wall of the room (*Plates 53 & 54*).

5.2.3 Loft above first floor in southern part of building

Access to the loftspace within the southernmost two bays of the building was gained via a hatch in the southernmost compartment. Health and safety considerations precluded a full investigation and recording of this loft space (due to the fact that parts of the ceiling had collapsed in places) but the roof structure in this part of the building appeared to be of cross-gabled type with open trusses rather than the queen-post type visible within the larger three-bay compartment within the central and northernmost bays of the building (*Plates 55 & 56*). The large brick flue of the central chimneystack was noted within the roofspace (*Plate 57*).

6 Conclusions

The programme of ASBR undertaken by Border Archaeology with regard to the Grade II listed building at 4 Wisbech Road Thorney Peterborough PE6 0SB, supported by documentary research, has reached the following conclusions briefly detailed below.

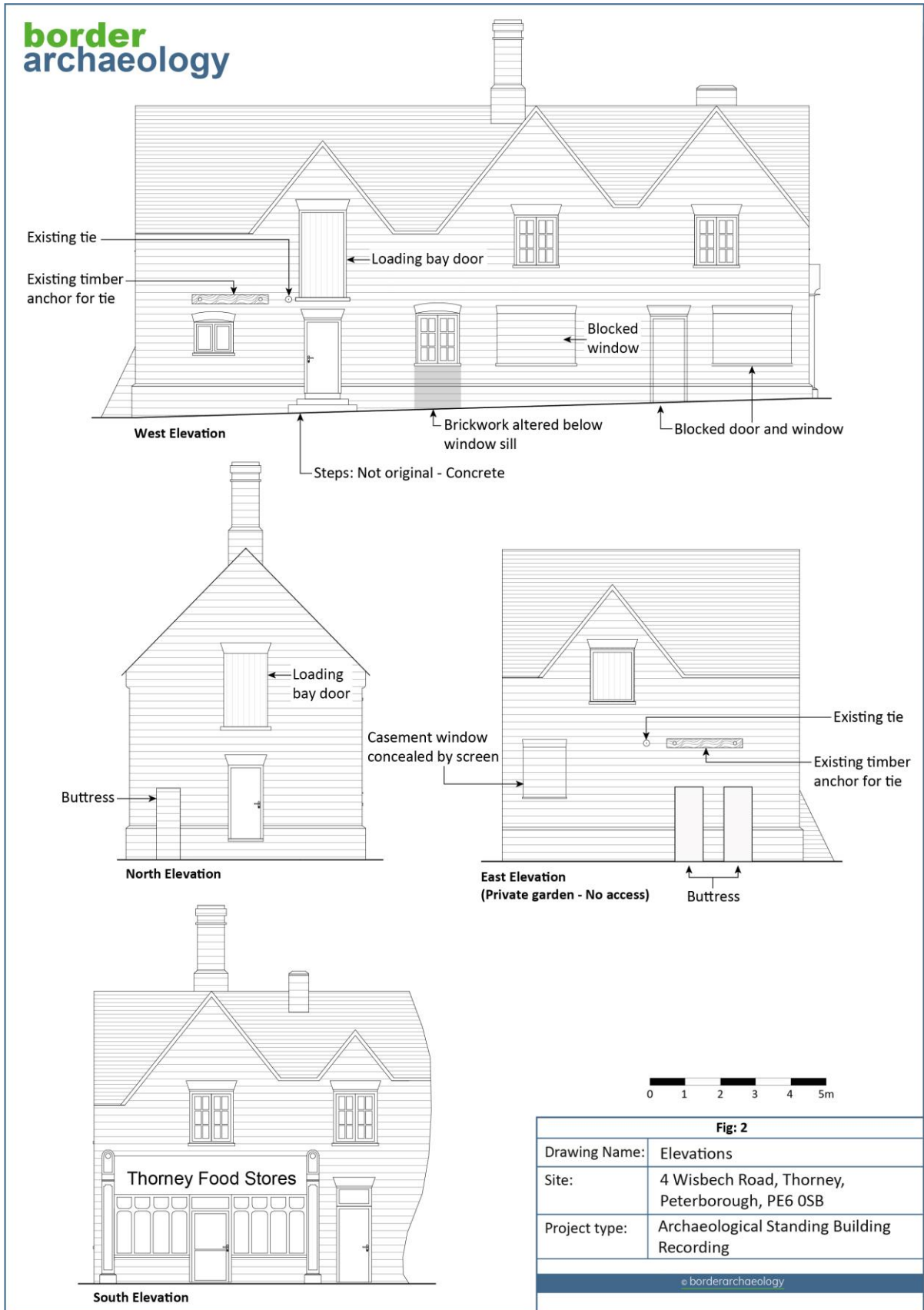
The property at No. 4 Wisbech Road is a two-storey building (currently occupied by a convenience shop) located at the western end of a Grade II listed terrace of two-storey houses built in 1856 (4-28 Wisbech Road), within the centre of the historic village of Thorney (Cambs.) which were designed as model cottages for the Duke of Bedford by the noted Victorian Gothic Revival architect Samuel Sanders Teulon.

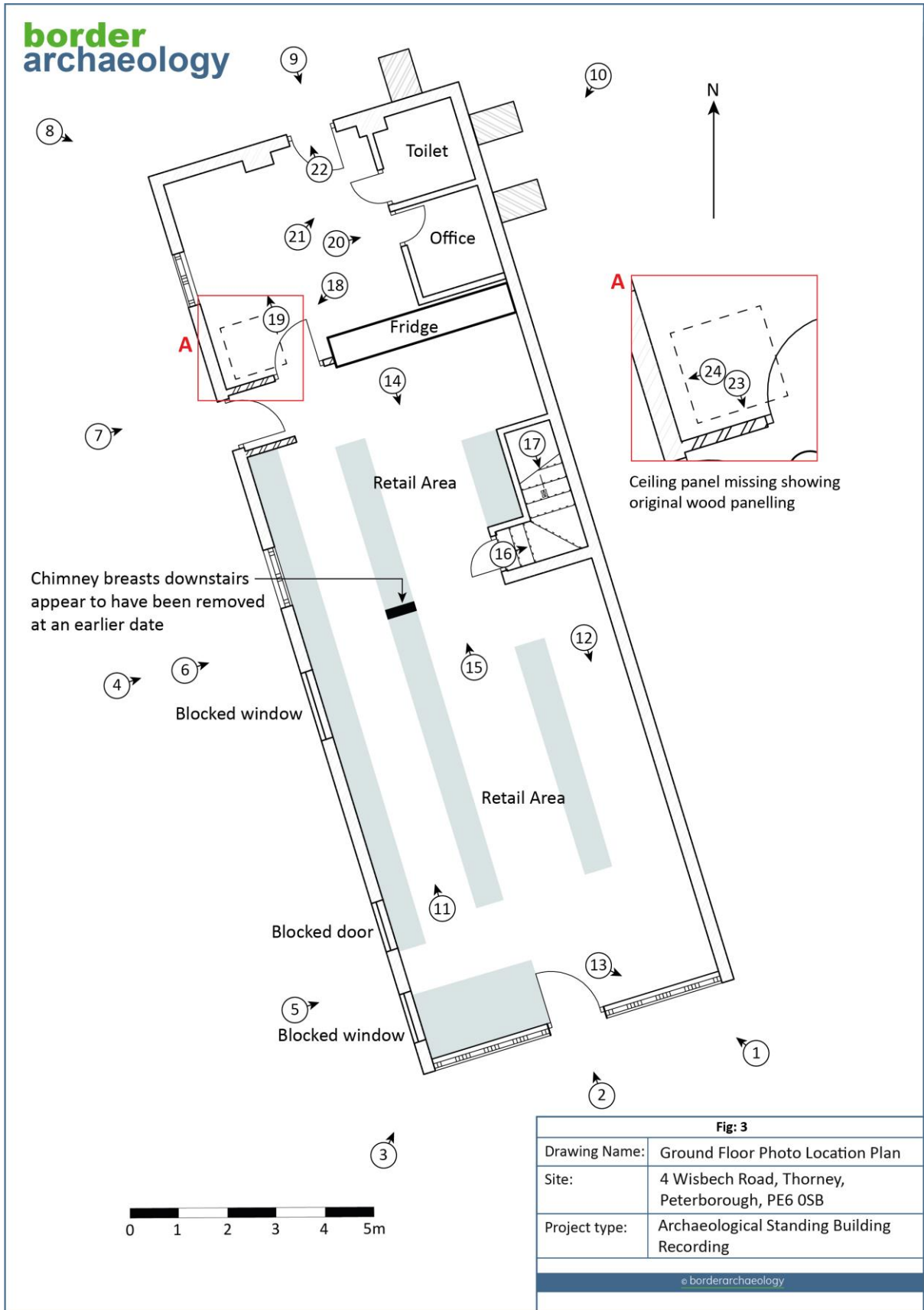
Documentary records indicate that the property was occupied as a miller's and baker's premises (operated by William Newman and his son Harry) from the mid-19th century until the early 1900s and has been used as a grocer's shop premises at least since the late 20th century. The ground floor of the building is still occupied by shop premises and few features of interest were noted in this area apart from the timber dog-leg staircase leading up to the first floor.

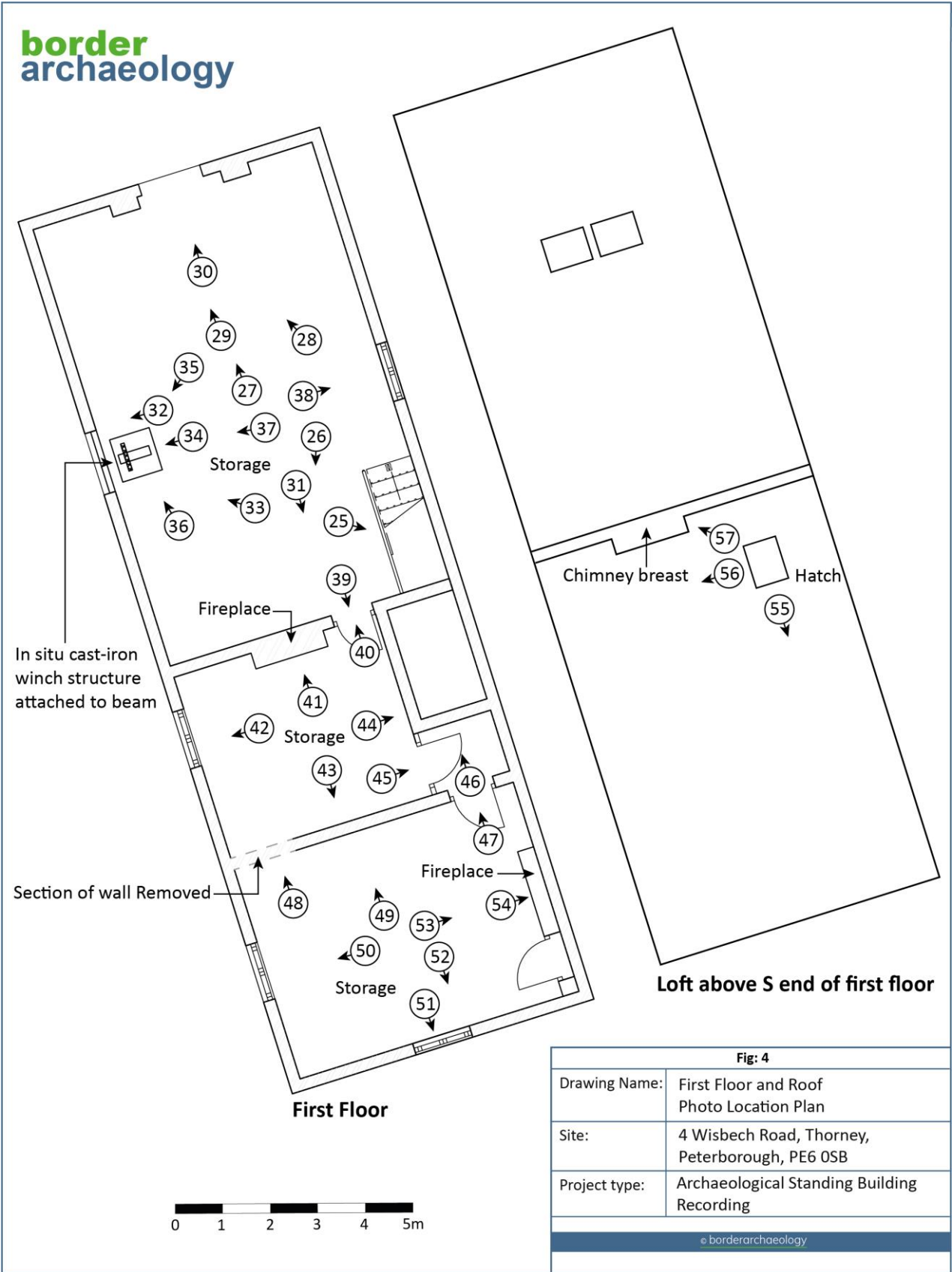
The first floor of the building has been left relatively untouched by modern alterations and is subdivided into three compartments; the largest compartment probably being used for the storage of grain or bread while the smaller compartments appear to be more domestic in character and were probably used as living rooms or bedrooms.

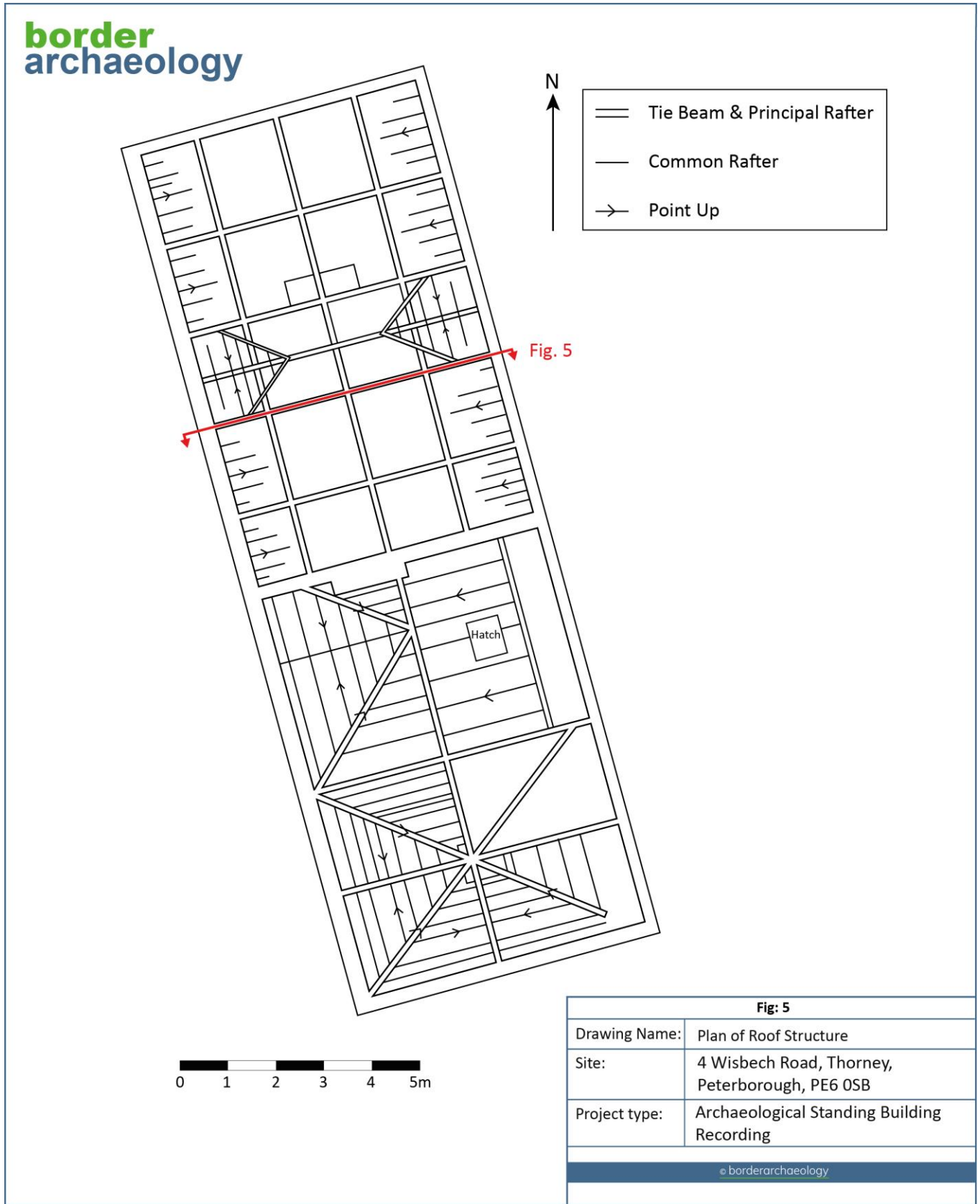
The largest three-bay compartment retains a number of features of interest, in particular the well-preserved queen-post roof structure of mid-19th century date and a cast iron winch structure attached the tie-beam of the central roof truss which was presumably used for the hoisting of sacks of grain and possibly other produce for storage on the upper floor. The winch, which represents a relatively rare survival, does not have any 'makers marks' to enable a more detailed idea of its date and place of manufacture to be established; but comparison with similar structures suggests a late 19th century date for this feature.

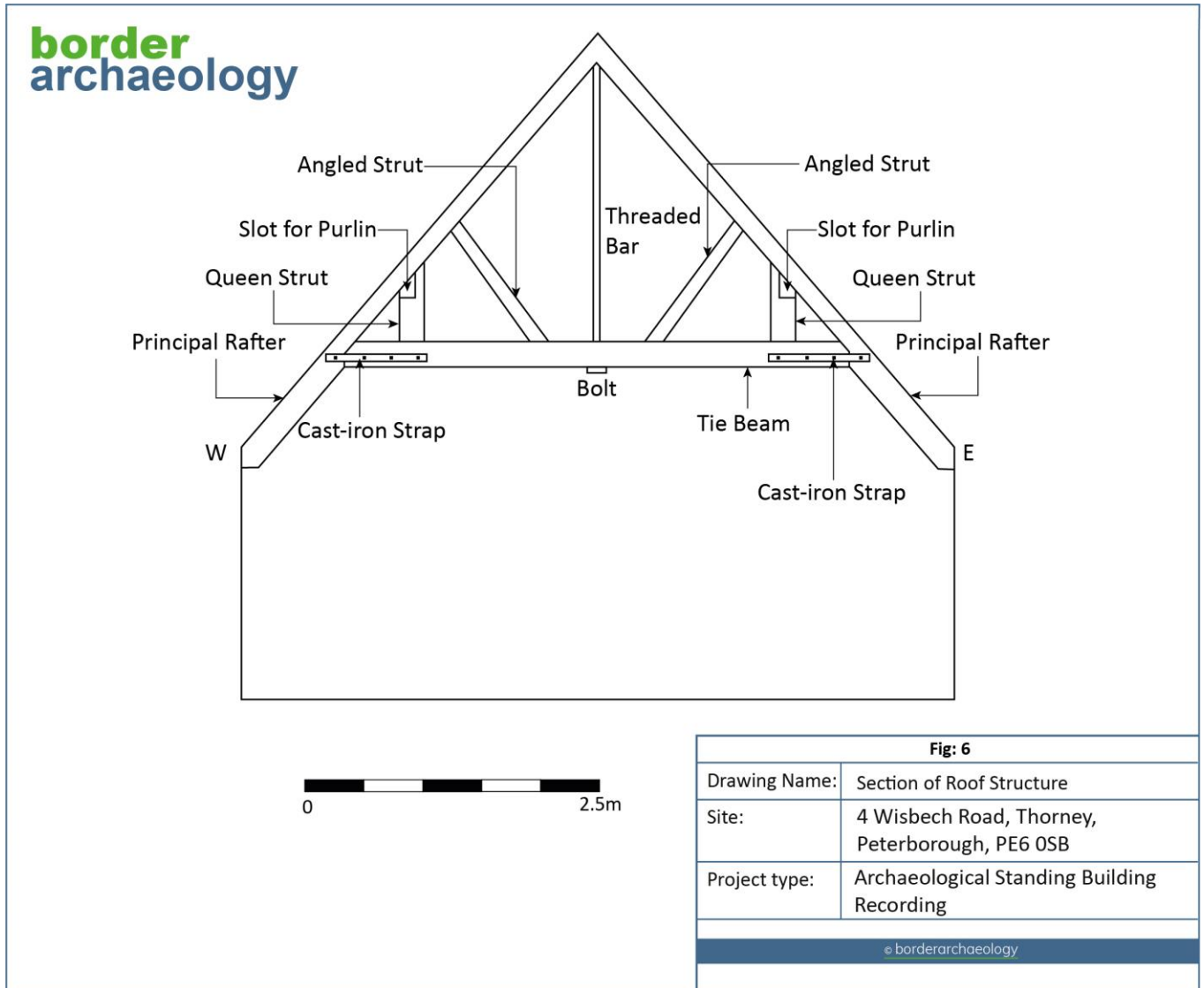
The two smaller compartments in the southernmost two bays of the building retain few obvious features of interest although exposed fireplaces (with grates removed) were noted in both rooms. The building may be regarded as being of some interest as an example of a mid-19th century baker's and miller's premises, part of a larger terrace of model agricultural cottages designed by a prominent Victorian architect (S.S. Teulon) which retains some notable architectural features and fixtures of historical interest including the queen-post roof structure and the cast iron winch mechanism which is to be removed as part of the proposed works but will be donated to a local museum.











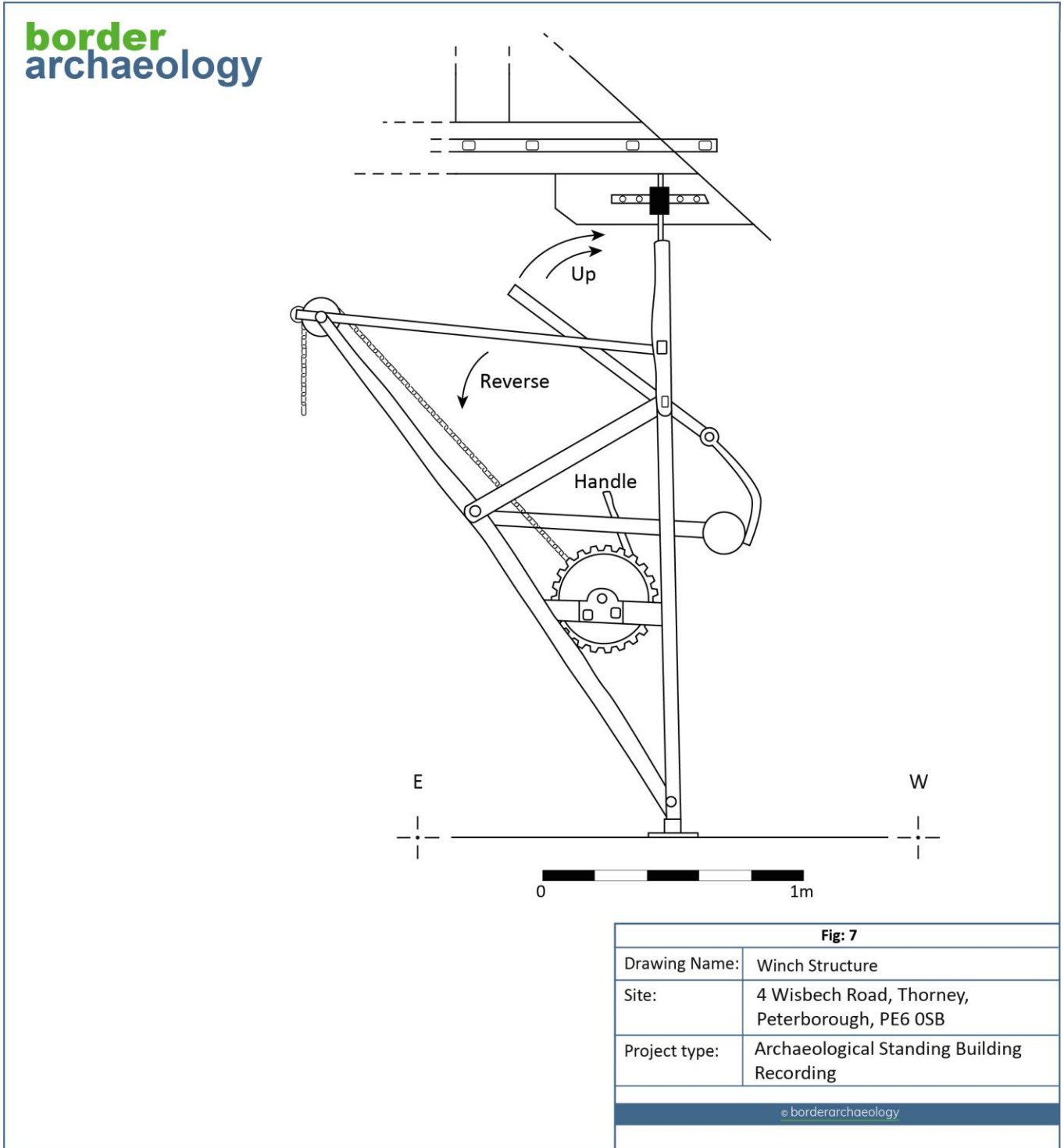


Fig: 7	
Drawing Name:	Winch Structure
Site:	4 Wisbech Road, Thorney, Peterborough, PE6 0SB
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording
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7 Archive

The project archive, comprising both the paper archive (with three annotated plans and two annotated elevation drawings, notes and research materials) and the digital archive (containing five digital annotated plans and illustrations and a total of 490 photographs) will be assembled in accordance with specific deposition guidelines and deposited with the Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery. A digital PDF copy of the report will also be provided to the Peterborough City Historic Environment Record and Peterborough Archives.

8 Copyright

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10 Appendix 1: Photographic Record



Plate 1: General view NW showing exterior of No. 4 Wisbech Road (currently occupied by Thorney Food Stores)



Plate 2: View N showing principal S-facing elevation of No. 4 with modern shop frontage



Plate 3: Oblique view NE showing W-facing elevation of No. 4 Wisbech Road



Plate 4: General view looking E showing W-facing elevation



Plate 5: View E showing southernmost bay of W-facing elevation with blocked doorway and window

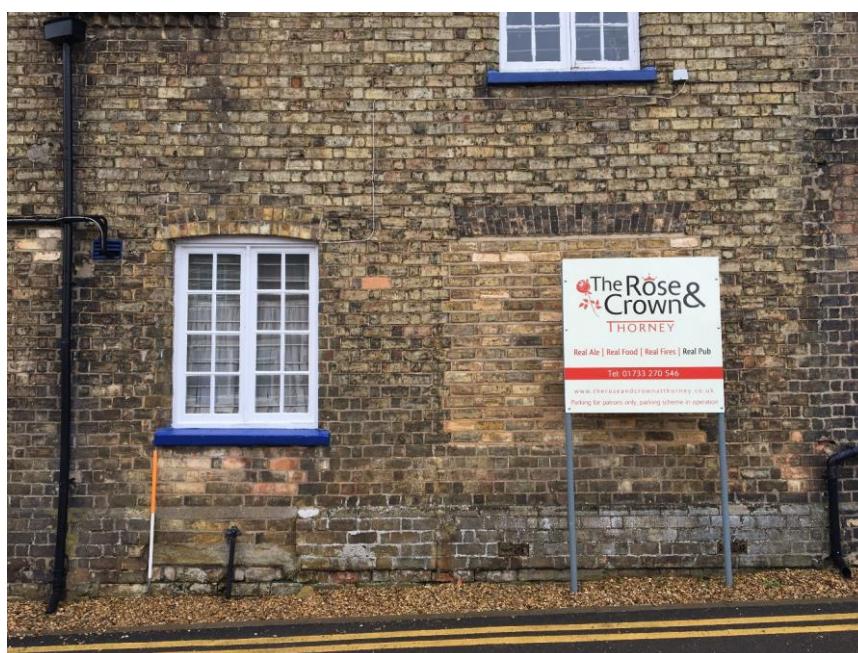


Plate 6: View E showing blocked window to right of segmental-arched glazed casement window in W-facing elevation



Plate 7: Viewed E showing detail of northernmost bays of W-facing elevation with loading bay door at first floor level



Plate 8: Oblique view SE showing N and W facing elevations of No. 4 Wisbech Road



*Plate 8: View looking S showing detail of N-facing gable elevation
Plate 10: Oblique view looking SW showing detail of E-facing elevation*

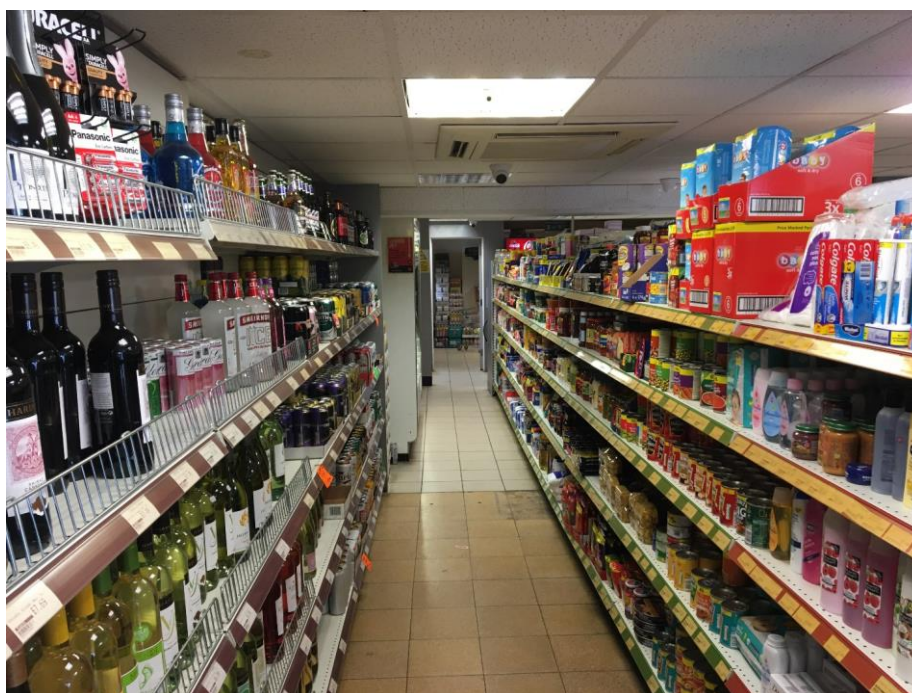


Plate 9: Interior view of shop premises at No. 4 Wisbech Road looking N



Plate 10: View S showing interior of shop premises at No. 4 Wisbech Road



Plate 11: Internal view SE showing glazed shop frontage

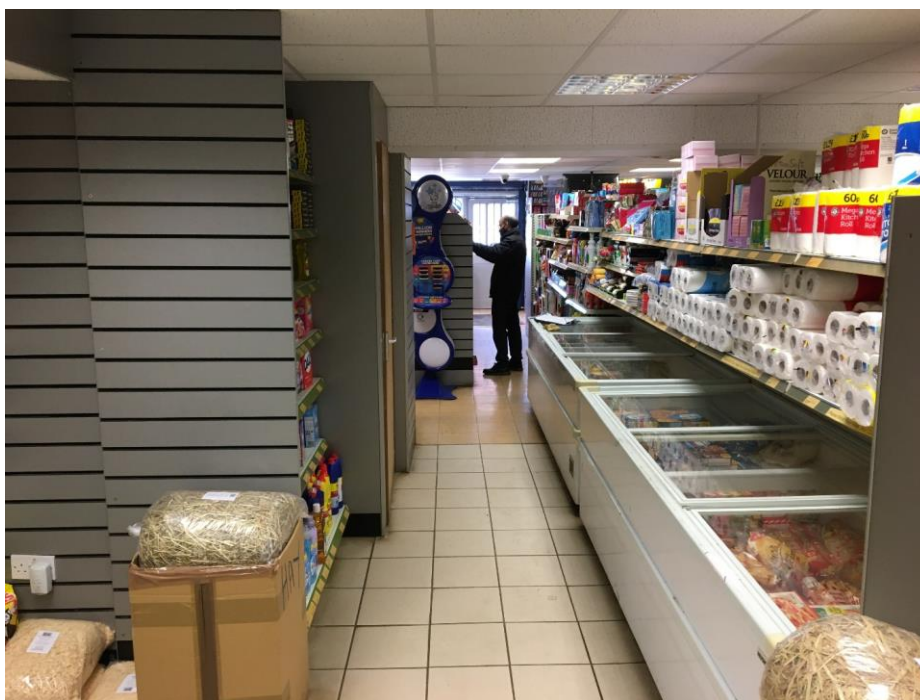
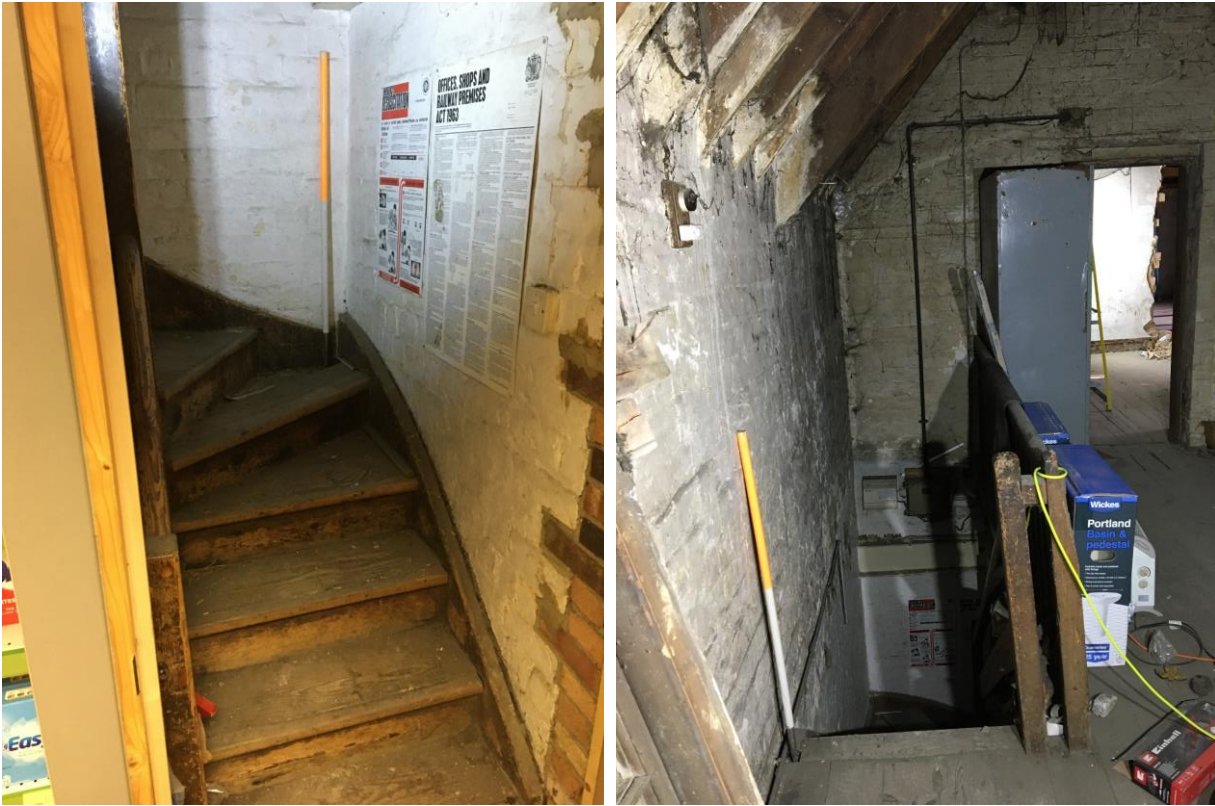


Plate 12: Internal view looking S showing northern part of shop premises with stairs to first floor to left of picture



Plate 13: Internal view of shop premises with doorway to first floor staircase to right of picture



*Plate 16: Internal view of lower part of timber staircase leading from shop to first floor
Plate 14: Internal view looking S from upper portion of staircase*



Plate 15: Internal view of storeroom looking SW



Plate 16: Internal view looking N showing storeroom



Plate 17: Internal view of storeroom looking ENE showing offices and toilet



Plate 18: Internal view looking NE showing doorway in N wall (with lintel above) with offices to right of picture



Plate 19: View N showing detail of door with horizontal lintel in N-wall of storeroom



Plate 20: View S showing exposed older ceiling panels concealed by modern plasterboard



Plate 21: View W showing exposed ceiling beams concealed by modern plasterboard panels

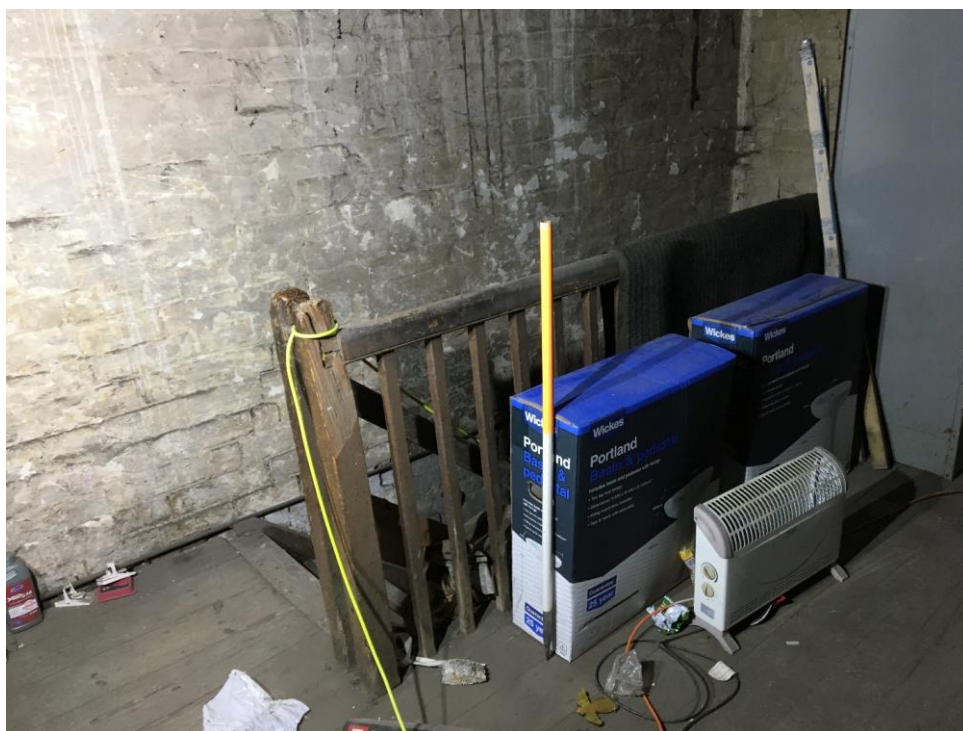


Plate 25: View looking SE showing detail of staircase balusters and newel post on first floor



Plate 26: Internal view looking SE showing detail of queen-post roof trusses in southernmost portion of main three-bay compartment on first floor

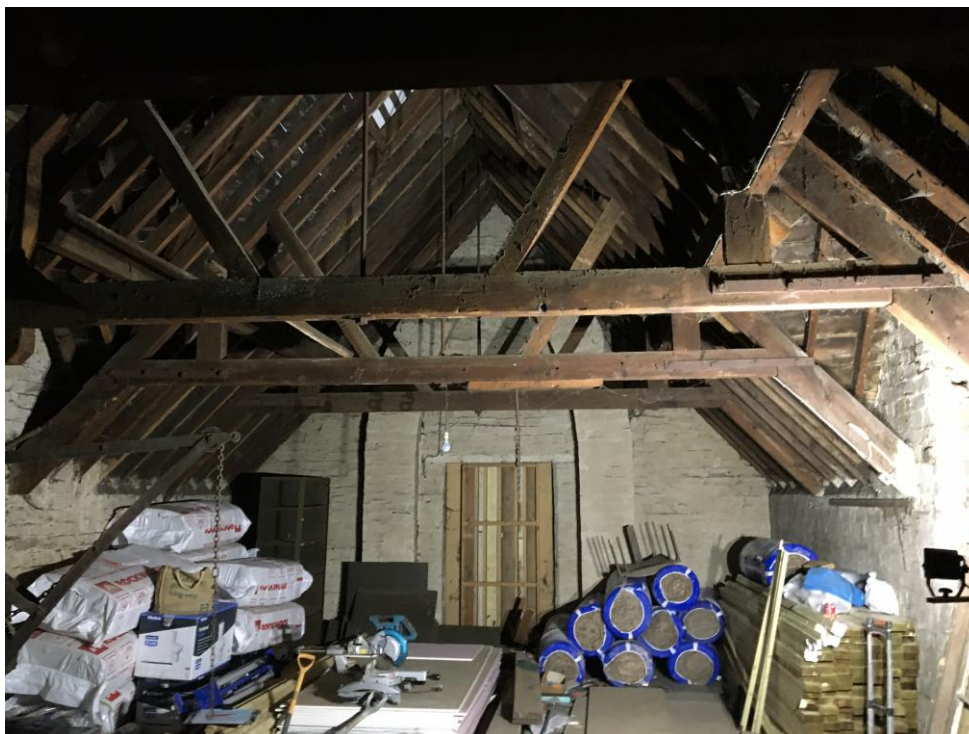


Plate 22: View N showing central and northern bays of main compartment on first floor with queen-post roof trusses above



Plate 23: View NNW showing detail of queen-post trusses in central and northern bays of the main compartment on the first floor



Plate 24: View showing ventilation flue in roof structure towards N end of main compartment



Plate 30: View looking N showing N bay of main compartment on first floor with loading bay door



Plate 25: View SSE showing interior of southernmost bay of main compartment



Plate 26: View W showing detail of loading bay door in W wall of central bay of main compartment (with winch to left of picture)



Plate 27: Internal view looking WNW showing central bay of first floor compartment with winch structure and loading bay door

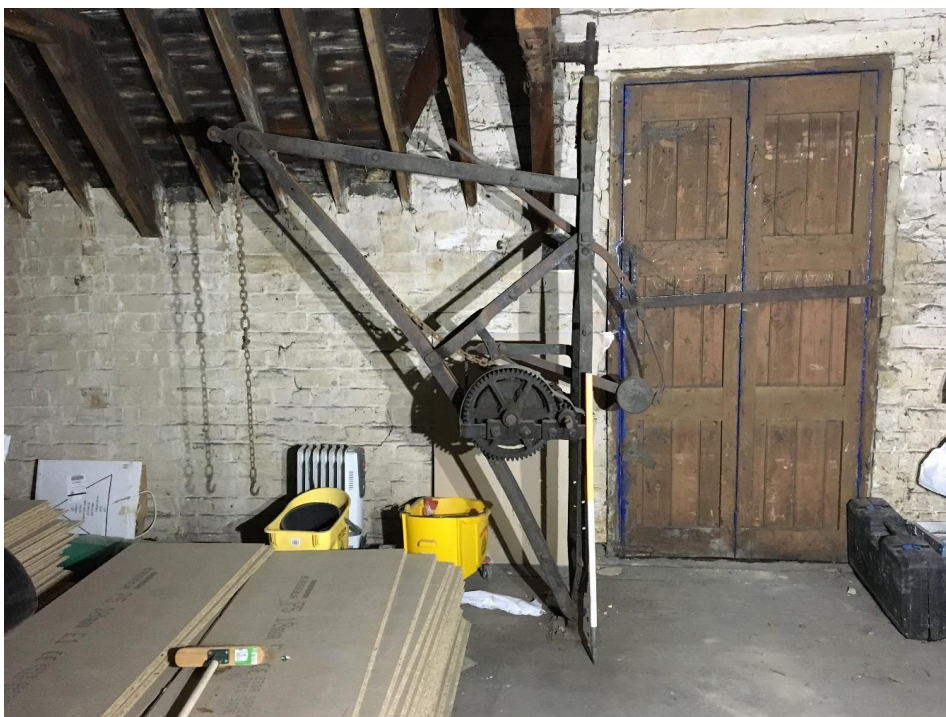


Plate 28: Internal view looking W showing winch structure to left of loading bay door



Plate 29: View SW showing detail of winch structure attached to tie beam

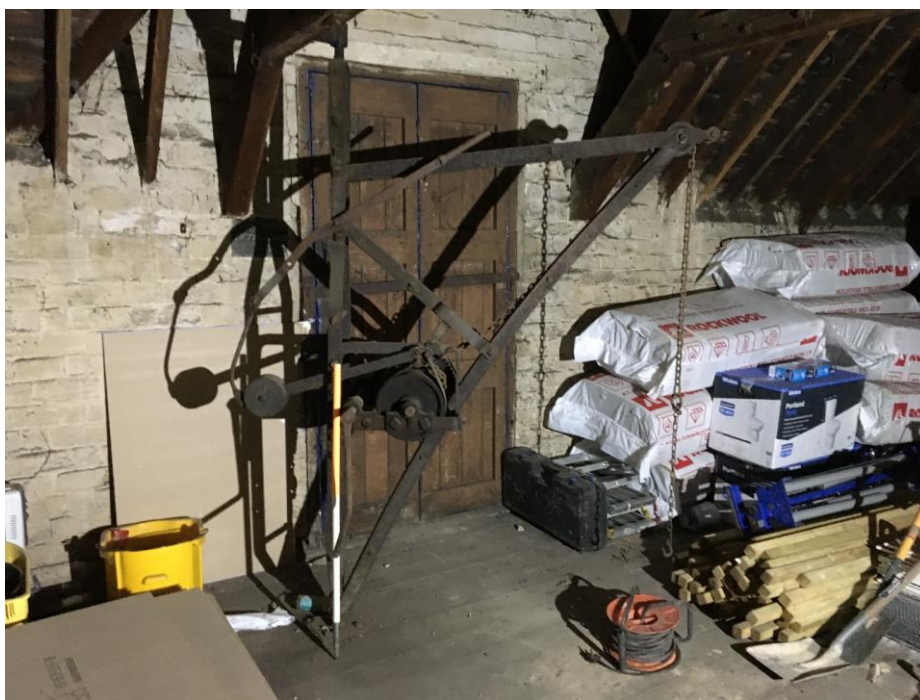


Plate 30: View NNW showing detail of winch structure



Plate 31: View looking W showing detail of winch structure within louvred central bay of first floor compartment



Plate 32: View looking E showing E wall of central bay with blocked opening and frame of original casement window beneath



Plate 33: Internal view S showing door in S partition wall of main compartment



Plate 34: View N showing detail of plank and batten door leading to room to S of main compartment



Plate 35: View N showing N wall of room to S of main compartment, showing fireplace



Plate 36: View W showing casement window in W wall of room to S of main compartment



Plate 37: View showing S wall of compartment with evidence of covered ceiling (and exposed joists)



Plate 38: View looking E showing E wall of room to S of main compartment with doorway leading to room in southernmost bay (to right of picture)



Plate 45: View looking E showing detail of doorway leading to vestibule between southern rooms
Plate 46: View looking N showing vestibule between southern rooms (the position of the void compartment beyond is indicated by the scale against the wall)



Plate 39: View N showing doorway in S wall of southernmost room on first floor



Plate 40: viewed N showing N wall of southernmost room on first floor with exposed brickwork



Plate 41: General view of southernmost room on first floor looking N

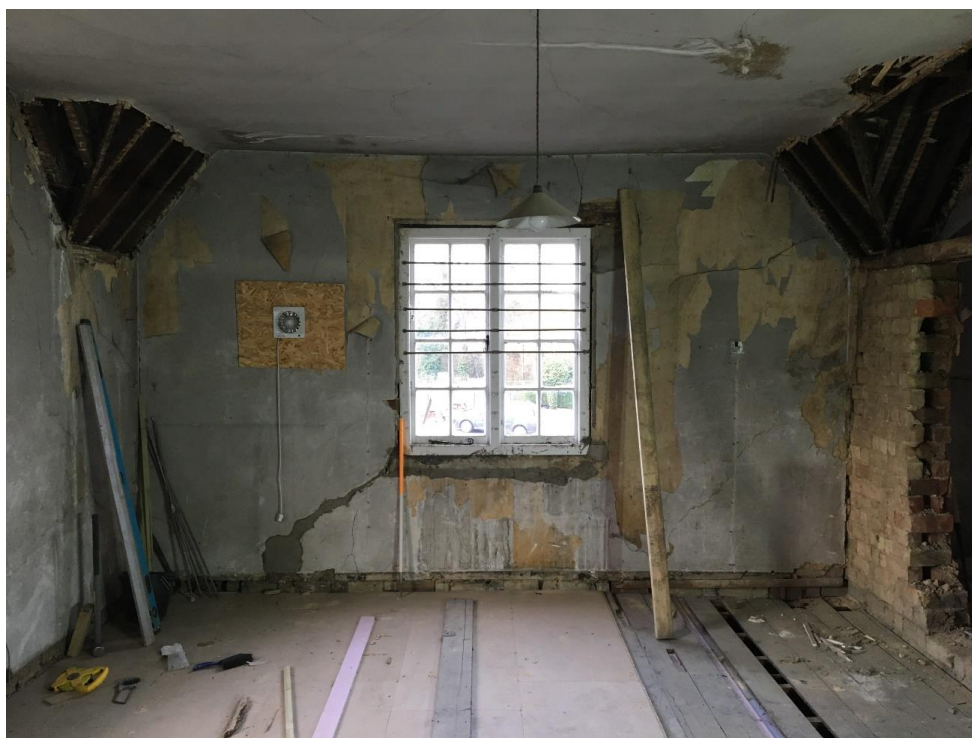


Plate 42: View W showing two-light casement window in W wall of southernmost room on first floor



Plate 43: View S showing detail of two-light casement window in S wall of southernmost room on first floor



Plate 44: General view of southernmost room on first floor looking SE



Plate 45: View looking E across southernmost room on first floor showing central fireplace



Plate 46: View E showing detail of fireplace in E wall of southernmost room on first floor



Plate 47: View S showing detail of loft space over S half of first floor



Plate 48: View W showing detail of gabled roof construction in loft above first floor



Plate 49: View NW showing detail of central chimneystack in loft over first floor

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