

# Wisbech Merchants Trail



*A fascinating tour of 18th and 19th century Wisbech  
as you make your way around 17 historical locations,  
all within a short distance of the town centre*

# Wisbech Merchants Trail

By the mid-19th century Wisbech was a prosperous commercial and administrative centre. An emerging class of entrepreneurial businessmen and merchants were chiefly responsible for this wealth and they in turn either bought or built many of the grand properties that grace the town today.

The Trail illustrates this fascinating story through 17 locations marked on the map, all within a short walking distance of the town centre. Look for the round numbered brass plaques set into the pavement. For each one there is a fact sheet giving the historical background.

The Wisbech Merchants Trail is also available to download as a mobile app. This can be downloaded from the Apple App and Google Play Stores, simply search for "Wisbech Merchants Trail" or visit [www.highstreetwisbech.org.uk](http://www.highstreetwisbech.org.uk)

# The Clarkson Memorial

1



## *Bridge Street, Wisbech*

This towering Victorian monument commemorates the life and achievements of Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846), a great campaigner against the slave trade, who was born in Wisbech. It was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott whose brother was vicar of St Peter's Church in Wisbech.

Clarkson's commitment to the abolition of the African slave trade began when he was still a student. At the time slavery was a highly profitable and organised global industry in which manufactured goods from Britain were shipped to West Africa and traded for enslaved Africans. This 'human cargo' was then transported across the Atlantic to the Caribbean to work on the plantations. Finally tobacco and sugar were shipped back to Britain.

Clarkson helped found the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade whose campaigning badge is carved on this memorial. Also featured are fellow abolitionists William Wilberforce MP, who led the campaign in Parliament, and Granville Sharp. In 1807, in what many regard as the UK's first Human Rights Act, the slave trade was abolished within the British Empire.

Clarkson continued a tireless campaign throughout the country lecturing to people, organising petitions and boycotting goods produced through slavery. He collected neck braces, thumb screws and manacles to prove that Africans were still being mistreated. He carried these along with many other objects related to the African trade in a large travelling chest, now on display in the Wisbech and Fenland Museum. [See 4]

# Rose and Crown Hotel and Market Place

2



*Rose and Crown Hotel, 23-24 Market Place, Wisbech, PE13 1DG  
01945 589 800 - [info@theroseandcrownhotel.com](mailto:info@theroseandcrownhotel.com)*

The Rose and Crown, probably the oldest surviving hotel in Wisbech, can be traced back to the mid-15th century. This busy market place was once lined with hotels, inns and ale-houses: in fact there may have been a hundred or more purveyors of beer and spirits throughout the town at one time!

The Rose and Crown is a reminder of Wisbech's historical importance as a commercial centre with trade benefitting from road and river access. Before the railway this was this town's principal coaching inn. A mail coach left daily for London and there were connections to other large towns in East Anglia and the Midlands. Hotels like this provided stabling for horses, coach-houses for vehicles and accommodation for weary travellers and merchants. For those arriving in the town by boat there was a set of steps from the river to the quayside behind the Rose and Crown called the Merchants' Stairs.

The Market Place - and the settlement of Wisbech itself - grew up here around the outer walls of the old Norman castle. Along with the High Street, it remains a busy commercial area with stalls selling fresh local produce. As the 'Capital of the Fens', Wisbech has maintained its strong links with farming and attracted large numbers of migrant workers from Eastern Europe and Portugal to work in agriculture and food production.

# The Crescent and Wisbech Castle

3



*Wisbech Castle, Museum Square, Wisbech, PE13 1ES*  
[www.wisbechcastle.org](http://www.wisbechcastle.org)

The curving terraces of houses surrounding the Castle Gardens form one of Wisbech's architectural highlights, a striking example of Georgian architecture and town planning by a local builder, Joseph Medworth.

Medworth developed this site in the early 1800s creating an elegant circus of fashionable townhouses suitable for wealthy local families. The terraces of the Crescent, Union Place and Ely Place are of typical Georgian design with plain brick façades and white-painted sash windows. Many doorways retain their original fanlights with delicate tracery. The curved terraces follow the footprint of the old castle moat.

There have been at least 4 structures here bearing the name Wisbech Castle. The Norman castle, built some 20 years after the Conquest to resist Hereward the Wake and his partisans, was washed away in the great flood of 1236. Rebuilt in the 14th century it eventually became the property of the Bishops of Ely. In the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I it was used to intern Catholics during that period of religious repression. This building in turn was replaced in the 17th century by an elegant residence built for Oliver Cromwell's Secretary of State, John Thurloe.

Unfortunately, Medworth demolished Thurloe's mansion in order to construct the present 'Castle' - a Regency villa which became his own home. In this he recycled some of the 17th century building materials, such as the massive gate piers, that clearly belong to a much grander property. After a period of County Council stewardship, responsibility for the Castle has now passed to Wisbech Town Council.

# Wisbech and Fenland Museum

4



*Museum Square, Wisbech, PE13 1ES*  
*01945 583 817 - [info@wisbechmuseum.org.uk](mailto:info@wisbechmuseum.org.uk)*

Wisbech and Fenland Museum, opened in 1847, has the distinction of being one of the very first purpose-built museums in the country. It is a grand building on a small scale, the steps leading up to the entrance columns helping to create the effect of a miniature Greek Temple to Learning. It was built over the old castle moat [See 3] and this accounts for the subsidence evident to the right of the imposing entrance.

The museum grew out of the town's Literary and Museum Societies and helped to provide an intellectual and cultural focus for Wisbech's substantial middle class in the 19th century. It was largely funded by Quakers, in particular the Peckovers – the leading Quaker family in Wisbech. [See 14]

Inside you will find a fully preserved Victorian interior with original display cases still in use. Their contents reflect the fascination those who founded the museum had with geology, archaeology, natural history and travel. The museum's first curator was also a taxidermist – a useful skill as the early collection included many stuffed birds and animals. There are also several newer displays on social and local history including one celebrating Wisbech-born Thomas Clarkson and his part in the abolition of the slave trade. [See 1]

The vast museum library contains the original manuscript of *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens. It is just one of the many diverse items donated to this extraordinary museum by the Reverend Chauncy Hare Townshend who was a close friend of Dickens. Other objects include Napoleon's breakfast service, captured at the battle of Waterloo, and a crystal ball Dickens is said to have used with Townshend in their joint 'experiments with occultism'.

# Church of St Peter and St Paul

5



*Church Terrace, Wisbech, PE13 1HP*  
*01945 582 508*

The parish church, parts of which date back to 12th century, is unusual in that it has two naves and two chancels under a single roof making it extremely broad. The 16th century tower was built as an independent structure so that in the event of subsidence it was less likely to affect the main body of the church. An earlier Norman tower had collapsed causing much internal damage.

Much of the building work was undertaken by the Religious Guilds who were also responsible for parish administration and used the church for their business meetings. The Guild of the Holy Trinity was pre-eminent in this regard and in 14th century it started a school for local boys in the small room above the south porch. This was the origin of Wisbech Grammar School, now a leading independent school located on North Brink.

Inside the church there are many fine 17th and 18th century monuments and Victorian stained glass windows which testify to the former prosperity of Wisbech and its residents. More recently a memorial to those who lost their lives as Japanese prisoners of war was erected in the south aisle.

St Peter's Church Gardens are beautifully maintained with seasonal planting and have regularly won awards. In early July each year the Wisbech Rose Fair takes place, when the church is bedecked with floral displays and the gardens are transformed into an outdoor market with numerous stalls. The town is thronged with coach-loads of visitors and on the Saturday there are grand parades of decorated floats.

# The Angles Theatre

6



*Alexandra Road, Wisbech, PE13 1HQ*  
*01945 474 447 - [office@anglestheatre.co.uk](mailto:office@anglestheatre.co.uk)*

The Angles Theatre, now a lively arts centre, has had an extraordinary range of uses over the years and was originally two separate buildings – at the back a Georgian theatre built in 1793 and in front a Victorian infants' school dating from 1837.

By the end of the 18th century theatre-going had become a popular pastime and new playhouses, often built to a formula, were opening up all over the provinces. This theatre originally had side boxes, a gallery and pit area and could accommodate several hundred people. Sometimes big names appeared on the provincial circuit like the celebrated actor-manager William Macready who performed here in 1836.

The present foyer was originally a school for the children of the poor. It was built by James Hill, a local businessman. He and his wife, Caroline, both believed in social reform and secular education and the school became known as the 'Infidel School' because, unlike mainstream schools, religion was not taught there. Hill also used the theatre as a community centre where local people could attend mind-improving lectures. In 1838 some 500 people attended one such lecture given by Robert Owen, the mill owner and philanthropic social reformer.

In 1978 the newly-formed Angles Theatre Company took over the building. Today it once again offers local people a wide variety of modern theatre. Incidentally in 1838 James Hill's wife gave birth to a daughter, Octavia, who was to make a name for herself in the field of social reform. [See 7]

# Octavia Hill's Birthplace House

7



7 South Brink, Wisbech, PE13 1JB  
01945 476 358 - [info@octaviahill.org](mailto:info@octaviahill.org)

This substantial house overlooking the river dates from the 1720s. The imposing façade and comfortable, elegant interiors reflect the prosperity of the merchant class for whom such houses were built. The house has been open to the public since 1994 and its room displays tell the story of the life and work of Octavia Hill, born here in 1838, and her remarkable family.

Octavia's father, James, was a banker and corn merchant in Wisbech for 20 years. Both he and his wife, Caroline, held radical reforming views on a variety of topics including education, public health, temperance and slavery. James' strong personality and progressive thinking certainly did not endear him to the Wisbech establishment. However, he and his wife were to be important role models for their daughter, Octavia. [See 6]

Octavia's greatest achievements were in the field of housing reform. With the help of her friend, John Ruskin, she transformed several poverty-stricken areas of London into thriving communities. In the basement you can see a graphic re-creation of a slum house based on the areas where she worked.

Octavia was involved in many other progressive schemes which are reflected in the room displays. As one of the three founder members of the National Trust she would no doubt have approved of the rescue and preservation of her old family home. Centenary Green Garden adjacent to the house commemorates the centenary in 2012 of the death of Octavia Hill.

# The River Nene

8



## *View from the Town Bridge and Freedom Bridge*

The colour of the River Nene is due to the sediment picked up on its course through the rich peaty soil of the Fens. Rising in Northamptonshire, it is a tidal river in its lower reaches before flowing out into the Wash and then to the North Sea.

Wisbech's early history is tied up with man's long battle against incursions of the sea and the constant threat of flooding. In early medieval times an embankment was erected round the edge of the Wash stretching from near present-day King's Lynn to Boston and beyond. Settlements sprang up on the landward side of this sea defence, one of which was Wisbech. Remains of this misnamed 'Roman bank' are still identifiable within the "Spinney" – a park in the Waterlees area of the town. Nevertheless in 1236 there was a great flood resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives and much of Wisbech was destroyed including the Norman castle. [See 3]

In the later medieval period Wisbech developed into a port of some significance, strategically located as it then was at the mouth of the river where it emptied into the Wash. In Wisbech, river trade from the hinterland met seagoing vessels from as far afield as the Baltic. However, the river eventually became choked with silt brought down from the Fens and sand swept in on the tide and Wisbech's importance as a port declined.

In the 17th century an efficient network of dykes, drains and wind pumps was constructed throughout the Fens by the Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden relieving the worst of the flooding. As a result of the drainage much rich, fertile land was reclaimed for agriculture which was to become the basis of Wisbech's new-found prosperity. In the early 19th century access to the port for seagoing vessels was restored. [See 9 & 11]

# Quays

9



*Plaque 9 is at Carlisle Garden overlooking the river:  
It commemorates William Harwood Carlisle, surgeon and Freeman of the Borough and his daughter Ann, a former town mayor*

By 1800 only barges and small ships could navigate through the silted-up River Nene. It was sometimes possible to walk across the river at the Town Bridge without getting wet above the knee! A series of major improvements, including the lowering of the river bed, were carried out and by the mid-19th century Wisbech was one of the busiest ports in the country.

Old photographs in the Wisbech and Fenland Museum [See 4] show the river crammed with large ships, their masts towering above wharves lined with warehouses. Corn and rapeseed were the principal exports. Timber from the Baltic and coal were the main imports. [See 11]

The port contributed greatly to the wealth of the town and its inhabitants. One of these was ship-owner and entrepreneur Richard Young who was mayor of Wisbech 5 years in succession from 1858. Young even ventured into tourism when he organised a pleasure excursion to the mouth of the Humber in one of his many steamships.

The coming of the railway, while being of great benefit to the town in many other respects, did eventually lead to the decline of the port by under-mining coastal trade.

As well as the two railway lines serving the docks, there was a steam tramway that brought produce into the town from the villages of Upwell, Outwell and Emneth. This inspired the Rev Wilbert Awdry, creator of Thomas the Tank Engine, to introduce Toby the Tram into his railway series. He was vicar of Emneth for 12 years from 1953 during which time he wrote 11 of his 26 books, while living at the vicarage.

# The Old Market

10



## *View the buildings from the street*

The Old Market was once a rough, cobbled area surrounded by warehouses and shops. It was a commercial and trading centre for local farmers, near to both the Corn Exchange and the Cattle Market. A railway line from the docks had a terminus here.

Today there are still many prosperous-looking Georgian and Victorian buildings lining the Old Market. One such property, No. 12, was built in the Italianate style in 1878 to accommodate the Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank, known locally as 'Peckover's Bank'. Later mergers resulted in the formation of Barclays Bank plc. [See 14]

This area is thought to have been the site of the original Saxon market which predated the present Market Place. [See 2] Although being superseded by the 'new' market, many traditional agricultural trades were plied here – with corn, animal feed and offal merchants, oil-seed pressing and implement sales amongst them. Until relatively recently regular outdoor auctions of locally-grown produce were held in the Old Market before moving indoors to a nearby auction hall.

At 34 Old Market on the corner of Oil Mill Lane stands a shop with a curious history. In the basement lived Jane Stuart, the reclusive, illegitimate daughter of James II. She is said to have spun worsted thread there, selling it on a market stall. She became a Quaker and died at the age of 88 in 1742 [See 15] The Octagon Church built in 1827 used to stand next door before its demolition in 1952. Its graveyard survives behind the modern replacement building (33a) but is not accessible to the public .

# Nene Parade

11



*The Boathouse Business Centre, 1 Harbour Square, Wisbech PE13 1BH  
01945 586 700 - [fenland.gov.uk/boathouse](http://fenland.gov.uk/boathouse)*

Nene Parade, running down the east side of the river from Freedom Bridge to the Boathouse, was formerly one of Wisbech port's busiest quays. The area behind Nene Parade consisted of timber and coal yards along with warehouses and some of the less salubrious sites in the town – the gasworks, the manure works and the Union Workhouse. All of these have long since disappeared and this so-called Northern Quarter is now the site of an ambitious regeneration programme.

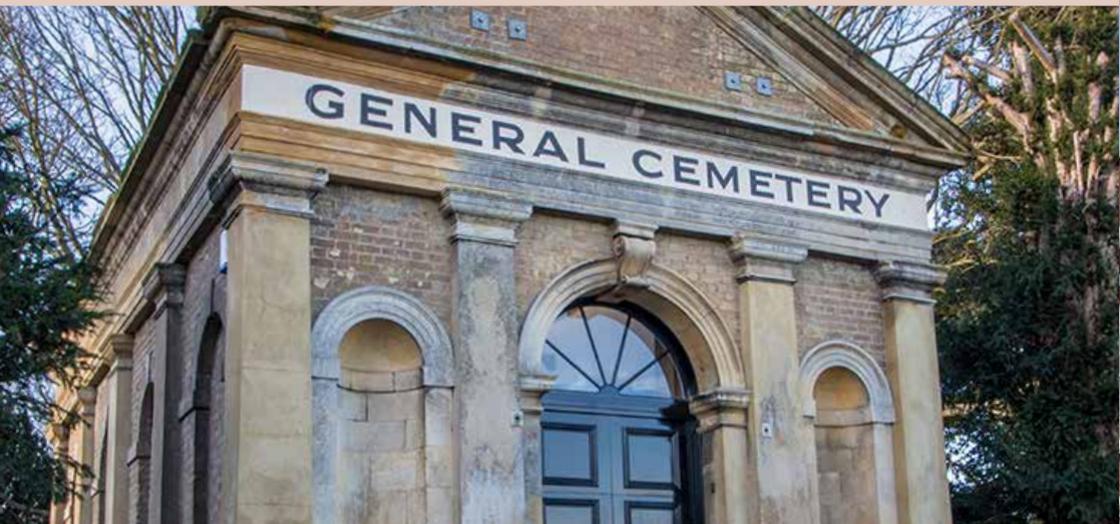
Nene Parade has been pedestrianised down to the modern Boathouse Business Centre (built by Fenland District Council in 2008) which houses the Harbour Master's Office and provides office space and conference facilities. Down the east side of the river below Freedom Bridge is the pontoon Yacht Harbour for pleasure craft and beyond this there is still a working commercial port with vessels (up to 3000GT) making the 10 mile journey up from the Wash. In 2017 timber was imported from the Baltic and bricks from Holland with scrap steel being exported to Spain.

Looking across Freedom Bridge on the bend of the river is another striking new building. This is Wisbech Foyer, part of The Foyer Federation, which aims to help disadvantaged young people to access accommodation, training and employment.

- Directions for optional detour to 11a Wisbech General Cemetery  
Cross Freedom Bridge, bear right down North End, entrance on the left just before the bend into Leverington Road, walk down Lambert's Walk towards the Chapel

# Wisbech General Cemetery & Pocket Park

11a



*The Old Chapel, 26a North End, Wisbech, PE13 1PE*  
*[info@wisbechgeneralcemetery.co.uk](mailto:info@wisbechgeneralcemetery.co.uk)*

Wisbech General Cemetery was one of the earliest so-called 'garden cemeteries' in the country when it was opened in 1836. It was primarily for Nonconformists or those of no faith and was a commercial venture founded by a group of Wisbech merchants and professionals. In 1848 a neo-classical chapel was built in the Doric style. Eventually some 6500 souls were interred here including some of the leading notables of the town.

By the early 20th century there were fewer and fewer burials here and by the late 1960s the chapel and cemetery had fallen into disrepair and disuse. A plan to demolish the chapel and move headstones and monuments was successfully resisted before the formation of a Friends Group in 1993. Their aim was to maintain the 3 acre site, preserving it as a wild-life habitat together with the longer term goal of restoring the chapel.

The Wisbech Society and Preservation Trust Ltd, with a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, lead the project in 2018 to bring the chapel back into use for meetings, exhibitions and the storage of burial records. A number of monuments were repaired but the priority was to cause as little disturbance as possible to this calm and atmospheric haven for flora and fauna, a unique Pocket Park close to the centre of Wisbech.

- Directions to 12 The Corn Exchange

Go past the Chapel and walk through the cemetery to the opposite entrance, turn left on to the surfaced path and walk along the playing fields to Chapel Road carpark, proceed on to North Brink via Exchange Square turning right to [12]

# Wisbech Corn Exchange

12



*Wisbech Town Council Chamber, 1 North Brink, Wisbech, PE13 1JR  
01945 461 333 - [info@wisbechtowncouncil.org.uk](mailto:info@wisbechtowncouncil.org.uk)*

This building occupies a commanding position overlooking the Town Bridge and in the 19th century symbolised Wisbech's importance as a commercial and administrative centre.

It was built in 1811 and for many years the Corn Exchange shared the ground floor with the Town Council, while the upper rooms were occupied by a Gentlemen's Club. By the mid-19th century Wisbech Corn Exchange was one of the busiest in the country and larger premises were required. In 1858 the new Corn Exchange was erected behind the existing building extending back as far as Exchange Square and the arches at the front were opened to provide access. The Town Council moved upstairs where they have remained ever since.

From its earliest days the Corn Exchange was also used for public meetings and as an entertainment venue. In the Second World War it was the HQ of the Home Guard. After the war it was solely used for entertainment including roller-skating, dancing, concerts and wrestling; more recently it was a popular bingo hall.

The Council Chamber is still in use although, as a result of local government reorganisation in 1974, the Council lost much of its status. However, it still retains its regalia including the scarlet mayoral robes belonging to Richard Young [See 9] and possibly one of the heaviest chains of office in the land! The imposing Council Chamber is lined with portraits of local worthies and the Town Charters can be seen, the first one having been granted in 1549.



## *View from North Brink opposite the Hare and Hounds public house*

Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, the architectural historian, described North Brink as 'one of the finest Georgian brick streets of England'. In view of its elegant streetscape following the curve of the river, it has been used as the location for period dramas, both in film and television. South Brink rather lives in its shadow, but also has much to commend it.

Wisbech reached its peak of prosperity in the first half of the 19th century. Drainage schemes had reduced the risk of flooding and the river was now fully navigable from the Wash, so the port was booming. [See 9] It contributed greatly to the growing wealth of bankers, local traders, merchants and warehouse owners. Large fashionable houses were built for them along the 'brinks' of the river, north and south. The National Trust has extensively restored 14 North Brink and this handsome property is now available for short rentals. The equally impressive property next door, No.12, is unusual, having an extensive warehouse attached.

The appearance of the North Brink owes much to the influential Quaker family, the Peckovers. From the remodelling of Bank House (now renamed Peckover House) to the design and building of the Friends' Meeting House (21), Wistaria House and next door (22-24), Harecroft House (next to 47) and Sibald's Home (67) their influence is plain for all to see. [See 14 ]

South Brink, from the Sessions House on the corner of Somers Road to the end of Edes' Terrace, consists of an almost uninterrupted series of Georgian properties, save for some incongruous, former school buildings set behind railings.

# Peckover House and the Peckovers

14



*North Brink, Wisbech, PE13 1JR*  
*01945 583 463 - [peckover@nationaltrust.org](mailto:peckover@nationaltrust.org)*

Peckover House, formerly Bank House, is now owned by the National Trust and is said to be one of the finest Georgian town houses in the country. The house was built in 1722 and was bought in the late 18th century by Jonathan Peckover, who had opened a general store on Wisbech High Street.

Jonathan Peckover, a Quaker, was regarded as an honest man and his customers entrusted him with their gold and silver which he kept securely in the shop safe. In 1782 this became the first official bank in Wisbech and was known locally as 'Peckover's Bank'. He later joined with the Gurneys, a Quaker banking family in Norwich, and his bank became the Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank.

In the late 18th century Jonathan and his family moved into this prestigious property on North Brink and around 1800 he built a banking wing - hence the name 'Bank House'. The success of the venture was the basis of the family's considerable wealth. Jonathan's sons, William and Algernon, followed in their father's footsteps as bankers, as did his grandson, Alexander. When the business outgrew the wing at Bank House they built a new bank in the Old Market [See 10] and later mergers in the late 19th century resulted in the formation of Barclays Bank.

The house was remodelled by Alexander Peckover in the late 1870s. The old banking wing was demolished and a low pavilion was added to each side of the house. The interior of the house was designed for comfort rather than ostentation but there is some elaborate plasterwork to be seen and an impressive library. In the extensive well-maintained walled-garden is a restored 17th century thatched barn that is now a café. Wisbech owes much to the generosity of four generations of the Peckover family who were involved in many philanthropic ventures.

# Friends' Meeting House

15



21 North Brink, Wisbech, PE13 1JX  
[cambridgeshire-quakers.org.uk/meetings/wisbech.html](http://cambridgeshire-quakers.org.uk/meetings/wisbech.html)

Built in 1854, the Friends' Meeting House replaced an earlier building consisting of two thatched cottages in which local Quakers had worshipped since 1711. The plainness of this newer building, still in use today, reflects something of the fundamental simplicity of the Quaker faith.

The Quakers played a leading role in Wisbech life. They were a close knit community in which religious and business concerns were often inseparable. Debarred at this time from public office and the professions many Quakers – like the Peckovers – tended to go into business as traders, merchants or manufacturers. Jonathan Peckover moved to Wisbech in 1777 and opened a general store in the High Street. [See 14]

The Meeting House was designed by Jonathan's son, Algernon, who was an amateur architect. Behind is a small graveyard where many members of the Peckover family are buried. Another grave is that of Jane Stuart, an illegitimate daughter of James II. She died in 1742 aged 88. [See 10]

The Peckovers were a family with a strong social conscience and they believed that education was the key to improved social circumstances for the working man. Jonathan Peckover's grandson, also Jonathan, was involved in two educational initiatives. He taught at the Meeting House on Sunday afternoons where working men came to learn to read and write. Then in 1864 he founded the Working Men's Club and Institute in Hill Street where men could meet and engage in a variety of activities, some of which were educational. Alexander, his brother, later funded the Grammar School for Boys on South Brink and the High School for Girls on North Brink. They amalgamated on the North Brink site in 1970.

# Elgood's Brewery

16



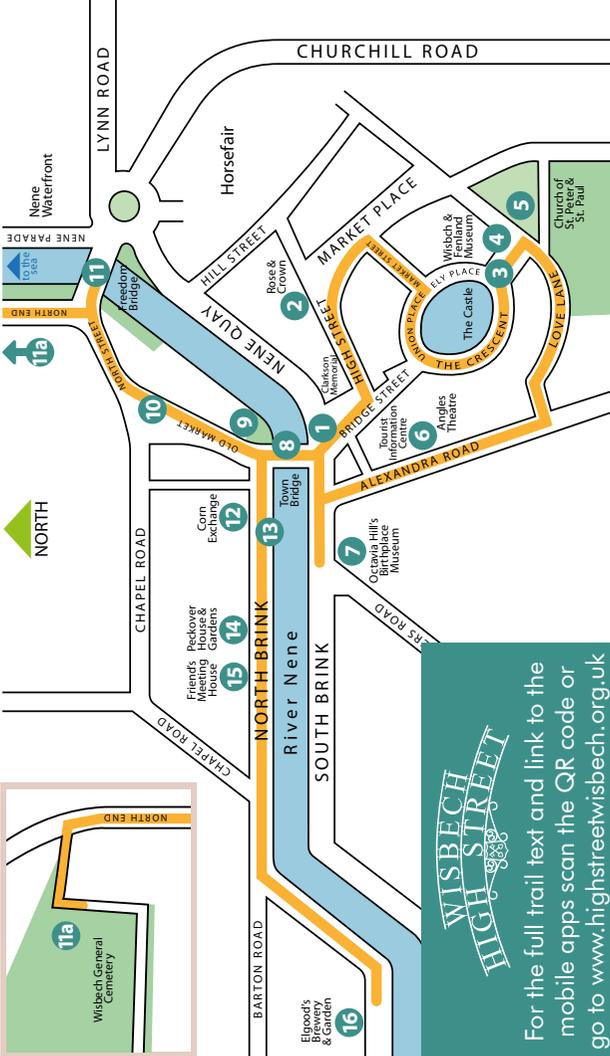
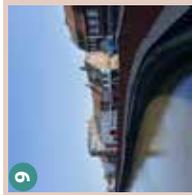
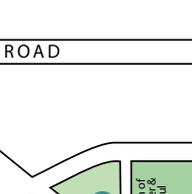
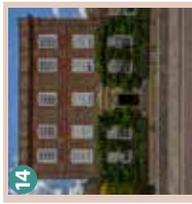
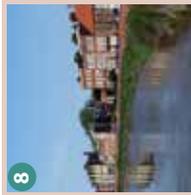
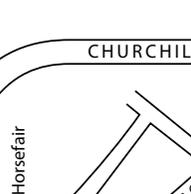
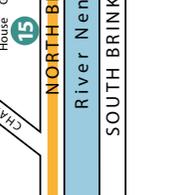
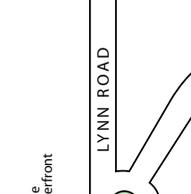
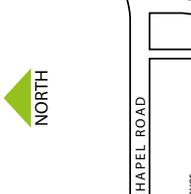
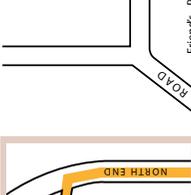
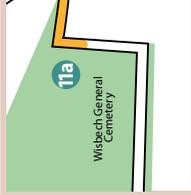
North Brink, Wisbech, PE13 1LW  
01945 583 160 - [info@elgoods-brewery.co.uk](mailto:info@elgoods-brewery.co.uk)

The Georgian façade of this large brewery testifies to its age. The first recorded use of this site for brewing was in 1795 and it is likely that this was one of the first such breweries outside London. Prior to this, the site had had a variety of uses, from wool combing to grain storage, oil-seed pressing to tanning.

The Elgood family involvement dates from 1878 when they mashed their first brew. Since then five generations have continued to run the business supplying traditional ales and specialty beers throughout the UK and internationally. They remain supporters of the 'tied house' system and have an estate of some 30 pubs within an hour's drive of Wisbech.

In the early 19th century the main sources of water in the town were heavily polluted – the river, the canal and Deadman's pond. Perhaps it is not surprising that people preferred to drink beer! In order to meet demand there were several other large breweries in the town besides Elgoods. Ale-drinking began to decline after 1865 when the Wisbech Waterworks Company finally piped clean spring water from Marham some 18 miles away. Later in the 19th century the Temperance Movement had a significant impact on alcohol sales.

In the summer visitors can take a guided tour to learn about the brewing process or wander around the magnificent garden, complete with maze. There is a café and shop on site where ales can be sampled and purchased. The brewery is just a short walk from the town but there is an ample car parking available.



**WISBECH HIGH STREET**

For the full trail text and link to the mobile apps scan the QR code or go to [www.highstreetwisbech.org.uk](http://www.highstreetwisbech.org.uk)

