

Retrace your footsteps back towards the Round Market. A few houses down from Tenbury Museum and on the other side of the road, there is a building called Cornwall House.

Cornwall house, a 17th Century Dower house- traditionally a house once given to a widowed wife as part of her dead husband's estate. The blocked in window may be part of the Window Tax Laws of 1696 when you had to pay money to the government if you had too many windows so people blocked them off.

Stay on this side of the road heading back towards the Round Market building, stay on this path until you come to a black and white building on the left handside.

Beware the pavement here gets very narrow.

**What do you think this building was used for?
How old do you think it is?**

The Royal Oak (blue plaque)

This is The Royal Oak. It was the main coaching house on the route from London to the North. It was named after King Charles II who hid in an oak tree after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

What shapes and patterns can you see in the wooden parts of the building?

Opposite the Royal Oak there is a sign about the Great Flood. When did it happen?

These public toilets were rebuilt after the Victorian ones were swept away in a flood, they were built to look like hop kilns.

Continue along Market Street on this side of the road and turn left onto Teme Street . Walk down Teme Street to cross carefully at the traffic lights. Walk back down Teme Street on the other side of the road and past The Crow. See the bridge that crosses Kyre Brook. Take the public footpath beside The Crow to The Pump Rooms.

A smaller building was built in 1840, but after the railway came with more visitors, the much grander building was built, designed by Mr James Cranston in 1861, he based his

design on Crystal Palace in London and his designs for greenhouses. The spring water used in the fountain spout and in the baths was found to have healing properties because of the iodine in it...but it stinks!

**Draw what you can see
on the weather vane:**



Walk through the carpark that is next to the Pump rooms and go through the green metal gates that are in front of you. Enter the children's playground and have a play!

Retrace your footsteps back to The Crow Inn. Turn right onto Teme Street. Walk up Teme Street back past the Tourist Information Centre.

On your right, before the bridge you will see a long brick building called Temeside House...this building was a workhouse. Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They earned their keep by doing jobs in the workhouse.

**When did the work house system end?
(blue plaque)**

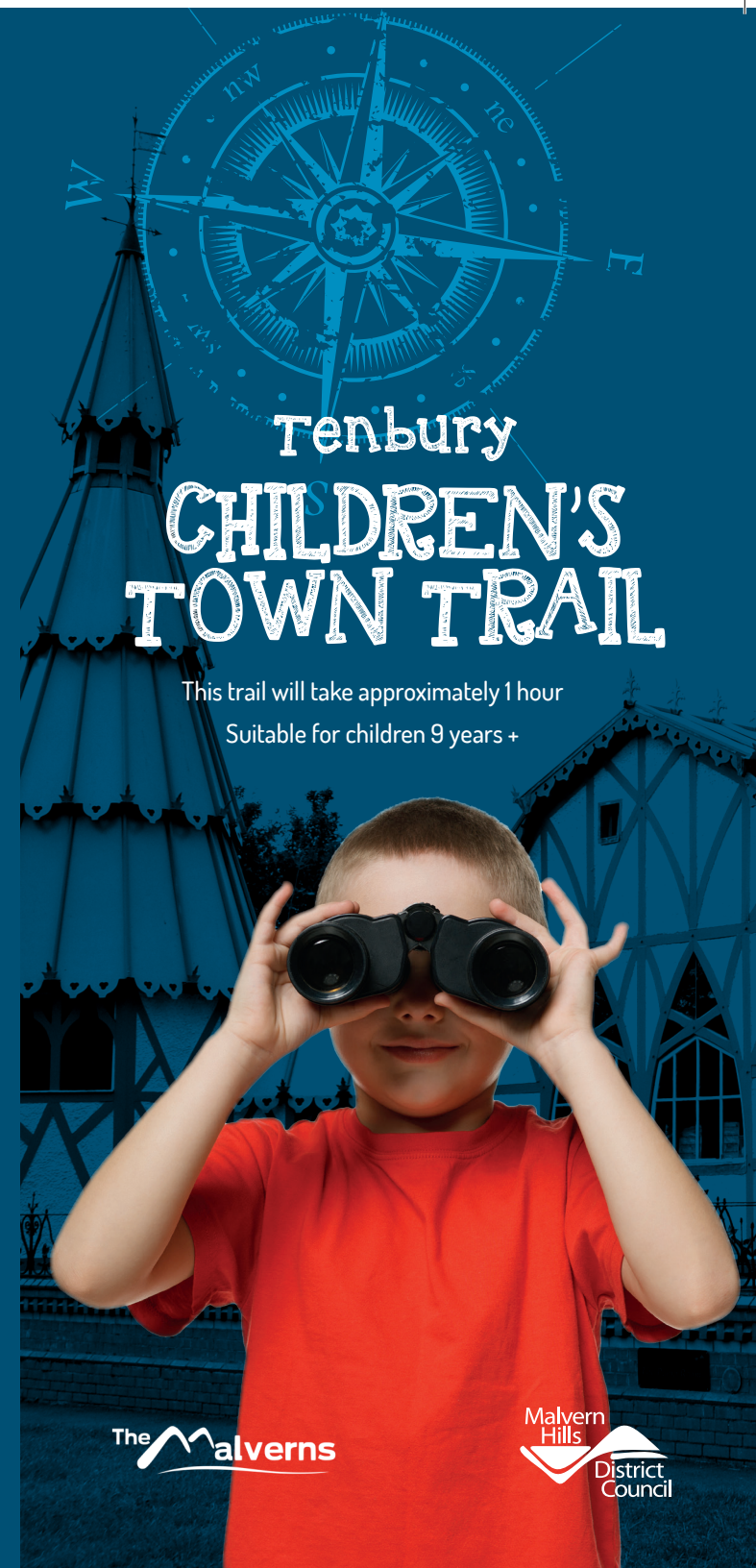
Continue to walk onto the bridge. Can you find the plaque that shows the dividing line between the two counties?

What county are you in when you cross the bridge?

If you walk to the end of the bridge and look to your left, you will have a clear view of Castle Tump. This is a small conical mound with an Oak tree on top in the middle of a field. It is thought to be either a bronze age burial mound or the remains of a Norman Keep (a wooden tower). But locals believe it to be the grave of the heroic British Chieftain, Caratacus, who bravely fought the Romans in the 1st Century.

Now retrace your footsteps back to the Tenbury Tourist Information Centre for your prize!

You're a Tenbury Super Sleuth! Well Done!



The name Tenbury comes from Temebury meaning fort on the Teme.

We start by leaving the Tourist Information Centre, staying on this side of the road turn left and walk down Teme Street. On your way, you will pass a large Georgian House, Tenbury House with a blue plaque on the outside.

What was built in 1786? (blue plaque)

Continue walking down Teme Street to the pedestrian lights. Cross the road and turn right. Walk until you get to the...

The Regal Cinema

It opened in 1937 and is a very rare Art Deco style cinema, the cinema's stage was made bigger so that it could be used as a Theatre as well as a cinema. The cinema had a children's club from 1950's to the end of 1970's, where you could go and watch films, cartoons or even an episode from a TV show without their parents. You could even get a birthday treat of a free badge and free ice cream or tickets to the next week's show.

Standing outside,

How many windows can you count?

Take the passageway to the left handside of the building signposted, St Mary's Church which will take you down Church Walk. You will come out onto Church Street. Cross the road and walk up the steps in front of you. Turn left, walk until you are standing in front of the Church Porch.

St Mary's Church

The church is on the oldest street in Tenbury and it's earliest foundation was listed in the Domesday book of 1086 by order of King William the Conqueror. It was built in the 12th Century but what you see today was mainly built in Victorian times after a very bad flood in 1770 when most of the church was washed away.

What colour are the floor tiles in the porch?

What date is stamped on the black drainpipes?

Stand at the Church gate. Next to the gate you will see a small building with blue doors. Can you guess what this building was used for?

Fire Engine House

This is the original Fire Engine House or Firestation in Tenbury. Kept inside was a horse drawn water pump that had to be filled with water from the River Teme (just behind here). Before that the pump was kept inside the church. The hand pump took 22 men to work it with 11 on each side. Later on, when it became a steam engine horses were used to pull it. Whilst the steam was building up...the horses were called for, usually borrowed from the Swan Hotel across the bridge. They would quickly gallop down Teme Street towards the church.

When was the building built? (blue plaque)

How did they call for the horses from the Swan Hotel? (blue plaque)

Later, when the fire service moved, the building became a morgue, a place where dead bodies were kept before they were buried in the churchyard.

From the fire station continue down Church Street towards the Round Market building.

You will pass a house named after a country what is it called?

H _____ d _____ House (blue plaque)

Continue down the road until you reach...

The Round Market

This building was designed by James Cranston (who designed the pump rooms) to replace the old medieval Market Hall, which was in the same place, the medieval market hall this was an open building with a roof held up by wooden pillars. It stands in the town's market square which was known as Plantagenet Square because King Henry III, a Plantagenet king, had granted a Charter to the town in 1249 to say "you can hold markets and fairs in Tenbury".

How many large windows are there around the building (don't include doorways)?

Each one has 4 tall sections so how many windows is that altogether?

Cross over the road at the Market Square junction and turn right walking along Cross Street, walk up Cross Street for quite a way until you come to a Victorian building on your left set back from the pavement.

Goff's School or Tenbury Museum

The museum building is in the old Goff's free school which was built in 1863, the second building, after foundation of the original school in 1816. Mr Edward Goff, a Herefordshire man born in 1738 was so poor when he was little and had no education. He decided when he grew up and made lots of money from selling coal in London, that he would give the money to build many more schools in the areas of Worcestershire, Herefordshire and the Welsh Borders. He built 32. So the Baptists built this one using his money for local children who could go there free of charge.

When did it become Tenbury Museum? (blue plaque)

Please turn over...

Warning: Part of the route passes along narrow pathways, crosses busy roads and goes near water.