

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.

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 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?

Draw a pattern you can see on the timber framing.

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, they were built to look like hop kilns.

Continue along Market Street. Turn right in front of The Crow Hotel. Walk along the bridge, this bridge crosses over the Kyre Brook, this is where the floods in Tenbury generally begin. Cross over the road carefully and take the public footpath beside The Crow Inn to the Pump Rooms.

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 or 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)

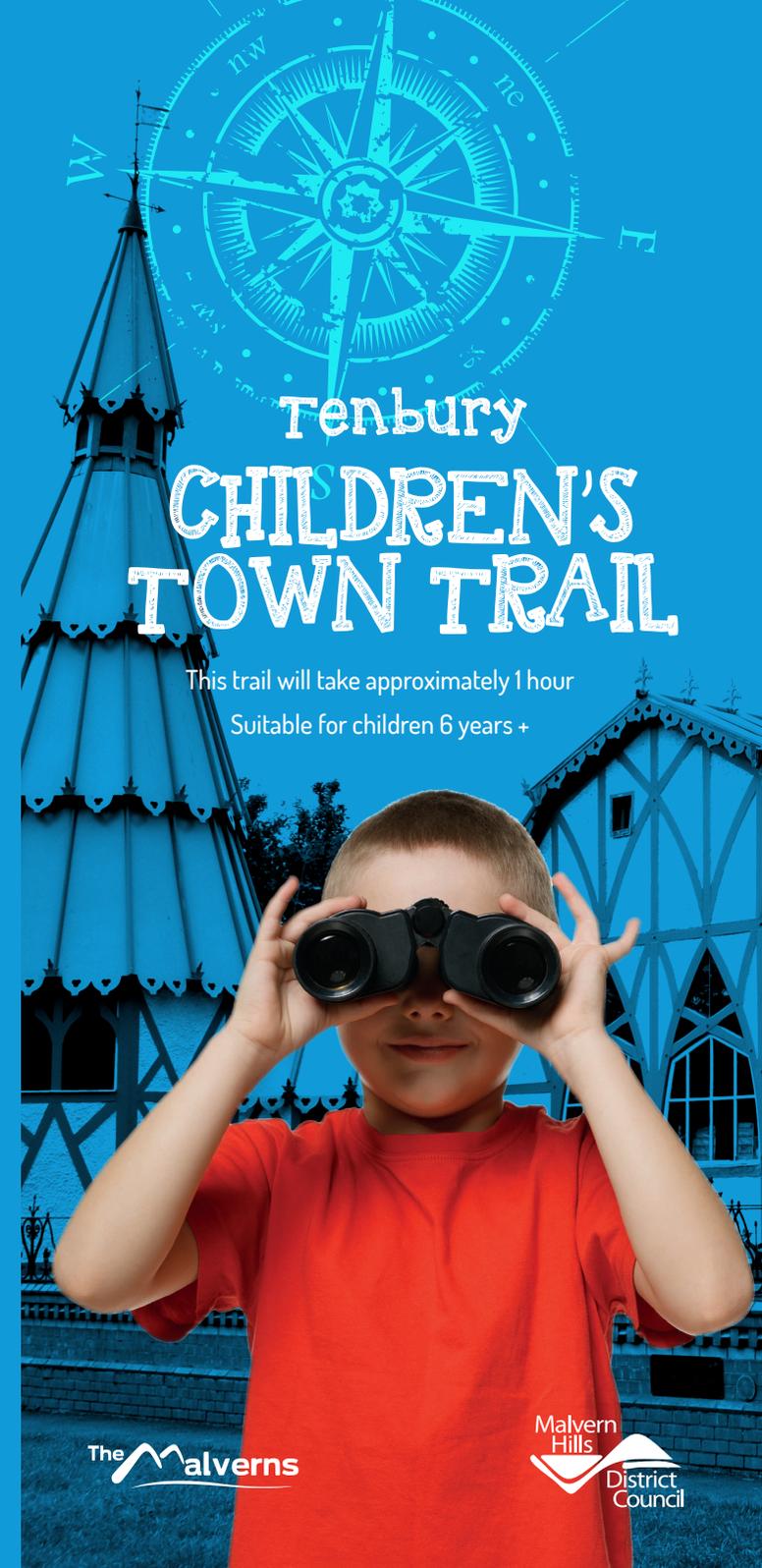
Continue to walk onto the bridge. Can you find the plaque that shows the dividing line between the two counties?

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.

You're a Tenbury Super Sleuth! Well Done!



Tenbury CHILDREN'S TOWN TRAIL

This trail will take approximately 1 hour

Suitable for children 6 years +

