

Pensford Village

- A leisurely stroll of approximately 3 km (1.9 miles)



Walk 1

One of a series of walks in and around Pensford



Pensford Local History Group

INTRODUCTION

This walk meanders and loops through the historic village and is broken down into three sections. The maps and directions are colour-coded.

For most visitors, Pensford is simply known for being the first village you get to heading south from Bristol on the A37. In fact, the A37 dissects the village leaving intact much of its medieval street layout. The origins of the name *Pensford* are debatable but the earliest version is *Pendlesford* which may be Anglo-Saxon or Celtic.

Unlike the nearby hamlet of Belluton, there is no reference to Pensford in the Domesday Book and its early development is probably due to the fact it provided a crossing over the River Chew on the main route between Bristol, Wells and the South Coast. Its importance grew with the medieval wool and textile trades, by harnessing the power of the River Chew. In the late-C14, Somerset was the largest producer of woollen cloth (the country's most important export) and the largest cloth market in Somerset was in Pensford. The evidence of later industries, particularly coal, mills and the railways, is perhaps more visible in today's landscape.

For John Locke, the philosopher, Pensford and Belluton were his home. He spent his early life here until the age of about 15. He was a protégé of Alexander Popham who owned the Hunstrete Estate (known locally as the Popham Estate) which included Publow. John's father was Popham's Agent and Attorney.

The Wansdyke, an important ancient monument, passes the villages of Pensford and Publow around 1.6 km (1 mile) to the north. Wansdyke, is believed to have been an early large Anglo-Saxon earthwork boundary, stretching across north Somerset into Wiltshire. The name derives from *Woden's Dyke*.

PENSFORD HILL - Points of Interest (1-9)

1.3 km (0.8 miles)

When walking on Pensford Hill, please be aware of the narrow pavement and volume of traffic, including lorries. As you go **UP** Pensford Hill, keep glancing to your right and between buildings for glimpses of All Saints' Church in Publow (see Walk 3).

1 A37 bridge over the River Chew:

The original, Victorian, bridge was built in the 1830s following an Act of Parliament to improve roads around Bristol. It was widened in the 1950s to cope with the increase in road traffic. It was completely washed away in the 1968 flood and the Army's Royal Engineers installed a Bailey bridge as a short-term emergency measure before the current bridge was built.



2 Pensford Primary School:

The building on the right opened in 1896 to replace the small school serving the Stanton Drew Parish within Pensford (see 24). The building on the left opened in 1915 to replace the Publow village school in the High Street (see 51).

3 Mousehole:

This is a tiny house, perched between the road and school. It is still remembered by a few villagers as a sweet shop and tearoom during the 1940s with three outside tables.

*NOTE: Look across the road to see the parking area mentioned in **Post Office and Cottages 11**.*

CONTINUE walking **UP** Pensford Hill.

4 The Tabernacle:

Now the double garage and parking space for Riverside, this is the site of The Tabernacle, a non-conformist Chapel. The photo below, taken around 1904, records the building for posterity.



5 The Hollies B&B:

The large building, now housing The Hollies (which has offered bed & breakfast accommodation since 1988) and KC Printing, was formerly one of the village bakeries (see 47 and 49). The lean-to on the left housed the bread ovens whilst the large windows fronted the bakery shop with the public entrance to the side. Bacon was cured in the cellar and cakes were made in the back of the building. Grain was stored in the barn to the side of the plot until needed for milling. Villagers brought their turkeys at Christmas to be cooked overnight in the bread ovens. The bakery and shop closed in the mid-1970s.

NOTE: Walk to the parking area for a better view. Just beyond the pavement, you will also see the remains of two fuel pumps and the breather pipe from the underground tank. Imagine pulling in for fuel today!



Look uphill and across the road to Chapel House.

6 Chapel House:

Chapel House was a former Methodist Chapel, originally a tin building constructed in 1805 by F Smith & Co (Iron Building Manufacturers). When this Chapel burnt down, it was replaced by the current building in about 1862. It was converted into a private home in the late 1980s. It marks the northern boundary of Pensford's Conservation Area, along with The Hollies across the road (see **5** and **51**).

CONTINUE walking **UPHILL** to the pedestrian island. Pause at the Victorian post box for a moment to get your bearings. Look downhill to see the remains of the Railway Bridge.

7 Location of Railway Bridge:

The railway bridge over the A37 carried the line from the viaduct and over Pensford Hill. It was demolished in the early 1980s and the only evidence remaining is the abutment which is slightly downhill from the post box (structure number FNS3/17m 34ch).

CROSS to the other side of the road.

8 Station Approach:

This was the location of the old railway line and station, a stop on the Bristol and North Somerset Railway. The station itself closed in 1964. Station House is at 3 Station Approach and was where the Station Master lived.

NOTE: There is no access to the viaduct.

As you **CONTINUE UP** Pensford Hill, you can see The Travellers Rest on your left.

9 The Travellers Rest:

There are excellent views from here across the Chew Valley towards Stanton Drew. It was once the Railway Hotel given its close proximity to the old platforms, but changed its name around the time of the closure of the line.

Go back **DOWN** Pensford Hill and **RETURN** to the pedestrian crossing by the school for the next stage of your visit.

CHURCH STREET - Points of Interest (10-33) 1 km (0.6 miles)

BEFORE CROSSING the road to start the next stage, and for a better appreciation of what's to come, take a look over the road towards the viaduct and buildings. Please be safe and use the pedestrian crossing over the A37 / New Road.

NOTE: Church Street was the main road when the medieval bridge was built and before the A37 was built.

10. Pensford Miners' Welfare Institute:

The Institute was founded and paid for by the miners, opening in the early 1920s (mine started production in 1915 and employed over 400 people at its peak) and is a reminder of the coal mining industry that was so important to the village. The Institute



helped widows and held benevolent events. It was the social centre for the village until Pensford Memorial Hall (see Walk 3) opened in 1948 and it was used for snooker and billiards as well as village dances. Acker Bilk (see 42) and his band used to rehearse here. The miners bought the site from Sperrings coal yard. Prior to this, a chapel was located here.

11. Post Office and Cottages:

Rank of houses which includes the current Pensford Post Office. This was originally a cottage and the former home of the Bilk family and Pensford's famous son, the clarinetist Acker Bilk (see 42).

NOTE: The blue plaque.



Also in the row was a fish and chip shop run from the family's front room (mid-C20) and the old Post Office. The next cottage (with the arched doorway) was home to a family with 10 sons and one daughter. The parking area at the end of the row was the site of another cottage that burnt down in the 1950s following an accident involving paraffin stored in a tin bath!

12. Royal Mail Sorting Office:

This building, to the left of Pensford Post Office, was formerly the site of a Wesleyan Reading Room, a wooden building with a galvanised roof and which was demolished in the late 1950s.

13. De Gratton House:

The history of this property is both elusive and enigmatic. In the late-C19, it was known simply as The Cottage. When it was sold in the early 1920s, it was called The Tea Gardens, and when Mr Charles Lewis was living here, it was Tyne Holme. During the 1970s, it was called Kay De Gratton House, which was shortened to its current name in 1982. Mr Lewis was the Engineer at Pensford Colliery from 1930s until the colliery closed when he retired to his native Yorkshire. He was also the Honorary Secretary of the Miners' Welfare Institute. The oldest part of the house was once a blacksmith's cottage and, even as late as the 1980s, the first floor timbers were supported by pit props. The original modest cottage was at some point gentrified and a fine stone spiral staircase constructed.

Turn **RIGHT** up Culvery Lane.

14. Viaduct House:

Built in the 1870s and believed to have been either the Railway Manager's or Engineer's house.

15. Pensford Viaduct:

The Grade II listed railway viaduct, which straddles the wide valley of the River Chew, was constructed in 1873 (some sources indicate 1874), was closed to passengers in 1959 and goods in 1964 and declared unsafe in 1968 following a big landslip on the track. It was part of the Bristol and North Somerset Railway and linked Radstock and the north Somerset coalfields with Bristol and its floating harbour. The viaduct has 16 arches, is 303 m (331 yards) long and 29 m (95 feet) high.

NOTE: There is no access to the viaduct.



16. Culvery Lane and Culvery Wood:

Culvery Lane, formerly Calvary Lane, leads to Culvery Wood, which borders the River Chew on one side. The Wood is managed by the Woodland Trust with a team of local volunteers. It is a mixture of new and mature broad leaf woodland with some large veteran oak and horn beam trees. Extensions to the woodland were planted in 1998, 2001 and more recently in 2016 (see Walk 2 which passes along Culvery Lane and Culvery Wood).

RETURN to Church Street and **CROSS OVER** to the parking area behind the Pensford Miners' Welfare Institute.

17. Medieval Stone Carvings:

Inserted in the wall are two fragments of medieval stone carvings depicting the crucifixion, possibly from the medieval market cross. Also in this area are the remains of two cottages which straddled the entrance and which were so badly damaged in the 1968 flood, they were simply demolished.



CROSS BACK OVER the road.

18. Mill Corner:



This was formerly a leather workshop and saddlers. It bears a height marker for the flood level of the devastating flood of July 1968. Similar plaques are to be found on several properties in Pensford (see 32) and Woollard.

WALK PAST Mill Corner Garage into The Rising Sun **CAR PARK** (private property). Look for the fence and old stone wall on your right.

19. Old Mill and Mill Leat:

This is all that remains of Pensford's mill and is where the mill wheel was located, powered by water from the leat. Like most mills on the River Chew in the C18, this was a copper mill where copper was worked to make utensils such as pots and pans. During the C19, it was converted to a grist or corn mill and continued to function until about 1900. The buildings were demolished in the 1950s.



Keeping the remains of the old mill on your right, **CONTINUE** to the Weir Crossing.



20. Pensford Weir Crossing:

NOTE: This is private property but the path can be used at own risk.

The charming clapper bridge, along with the sluice gates, is almost certainly from the C18 when the mill area was developed.

RETURN back across the car park to Church Street and look for the mill stream on your right behind the pub building. **CONTINUE** to The Rising Sun.

21. The Rising Sun:

This public house, along with The George & Dragon on the High Street, was an important coaching inn on the Bristol-Wells-South Coast road. It was also used by Justices of the Peace who held Petty Sessions here. In 1685, the Monmouth rebel army encamped in Pensford on the way to Bristol. Monmouth's army was eventually defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor. In the aftermath Judge Jeffreys, the infamous "hanging judge", used The Rising Sun as a local court to try rebels. Consequently, 12 rebels were executed on the cross roads where Gibbet Lane joined the old A37 route near Norton Malreward just north of Pensford.

NOTE: If you have a drink here, look for the waterline inside on the stone walls. The top few stones of the walls are still black whilst the lower ones were scoured clean by the flood water. Also look for the photo of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visiting the pub in 1968.

Turn **RIGHT** into Church Street.

NOTE: The photo below of Church Street is taken from the medieval bridge in around 1922.



22. Nelson House:

This was formerly the Lord Nelson public house in the late-C19. Like many mining villages, Pensford had several pubs whilst the colliery was operating to quench the miners' thirst. Note the date of 1833 above the door. This probably marks the date of refurbishment rather than when it was built.

23. Cottages:

Workers' cottages on Church Street (Numbers 1-7) are mainly C18 and early-C19. Number 5 was the house of the characterful Harry Dodds, a miner from the Durham coalfield, who moved to the village to work at Pensford Colliery. You can see his gravestone in the graveyard at All Saints' Church in Publow (see Walk 3). Until relatively recently, Numbers 6 and 7 were Mr Gill's shoe shop and house.

24. Church Room:

This was built around 1850 as the school for Pensford children living in the Stanton Drew Parish. It is now owned by the charitable Feoffees Trust and is available for hire. A Church Market is held here on the first Saturday of the month.



As you go into the churchyard, **STOP** on the pedestrian bridge. Look right to see the Old Mill Stream emerge to rejoin the River Chew (see 20). Look left to the medieval bridge and Bridge House (see cover photo).

NOTE: The different mortar to the left end of Bridge House where it was hastily rebuilt after the front was washed away during the 1968 flood. Look for the archway over Salter's Brook where it joins the River Chew.



25. Church of St Thomas à Becket:

This lovely Church has a Victorian nave (which is now a private home) and medieval tower (still consecrated). The Tower Room, or vestry, is open to the public on most weekends and the churchyard is a lovely place for a picnic.

This is Grade II listed, largely on account of its C14 tower, the main part of the Church having been rebuilt in C19 following a devastating fire. The combination of a loop in the River Chew and the Old Mill Stream has left the former Church on an island, one of only four island Churches in England. It never was a Parish Church, being a curacy of the Parish of Stanton Drew until C20 when it was closed as a place of worship as a result of the damage suffered in the 1968 flood.

The building became a community art space, the Becket Centre, which was run by a dedicated group of villagers for a number of years. With large sums of money needed to replace the roof, the building came under the Redundant Churches Trust until the nave was sold in 2008 and converted into a private home in 2011. The interesting and challenging conversion was televised as part of the BBC's Restoration Britain series. The tower is in the hands of the Churches Conservation Trust.

26. Medieval Bridge over the River Chew:

This is a late medieval bridge with additions in 1652. Although the bridge survived the 1968 flood, it did require significant repairs.

Go **ACROSS** the bridge and turn **RIGHT** into Wick Lane.

27. Bridge House:

The oldest part of this building is C14 and was the Church House (Church Hall) which was used as a "brew house" for making beer. It was owned by the Church and positioned next to the ford across the River Chew. The extension across the ford is Tudor and was originally made of wood. Alterations to the house were made in the C16, C18 and C19.

NOTE: The four medieval stone bollards around its perimeter would have protected it from carts and wagons.

NOTE: Generations of the Flower family have lived in Bridge House.

28. Salter's Brook:

Salter's Brook joins the River Chew under the Tudor extension of Bridge House. The C14 cobbled riverbed was the route of the ford before the bridge was built.

NOTE: Look over the parapet at Bridge House down to the cobbles leading into the water to see traces of the ford. This route was the main road through Pensford before the medieval bridge redirected traffic along Church Street.

Turn **RIGHT** into Stanton Lane.

NOTE: As you walk up the lane, stop in front of the picket fence of Bridge House to see two sandstone coping stones on the ground.

These were originally from the medieval bridge and were washed into the river when the parapet gave way in the 1968 flood.

Meg Flower asked the Council workmen involved in the clear-up operation to move the coping stones here in the hope that

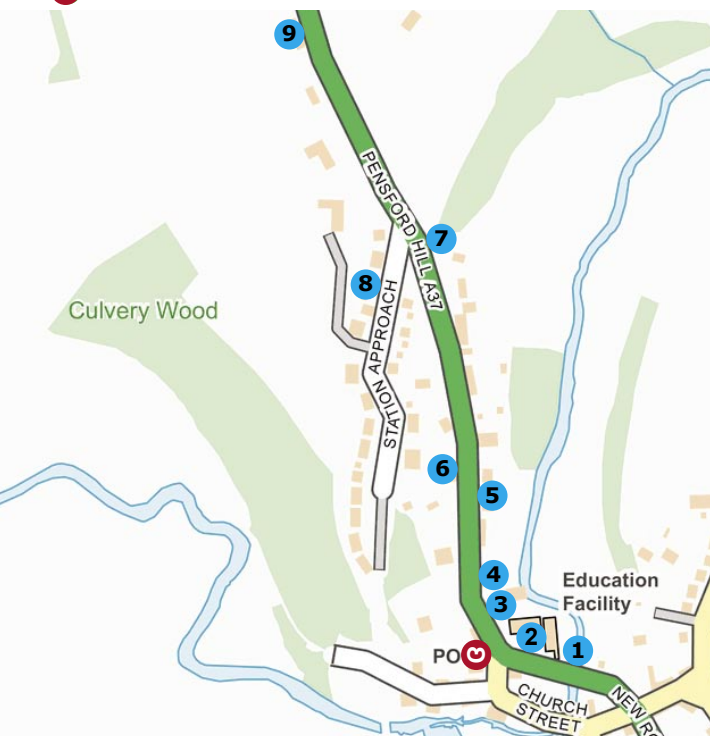
they would be reinstated when the bridge was repaired.



Continue **UPHILL** for approximately 50 m (55 yards).

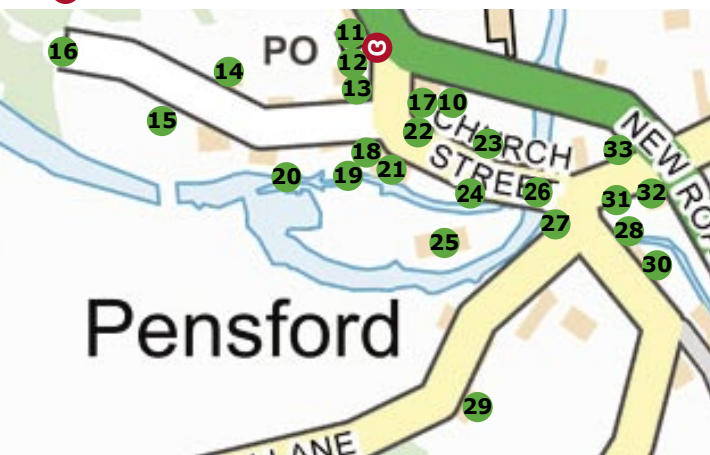
PENSFORD HILL - Walking Map of PoI (1-9) 1.3 km (0.8 miles)

- Points of Interest (1-9)
- 📍 Defibrillator



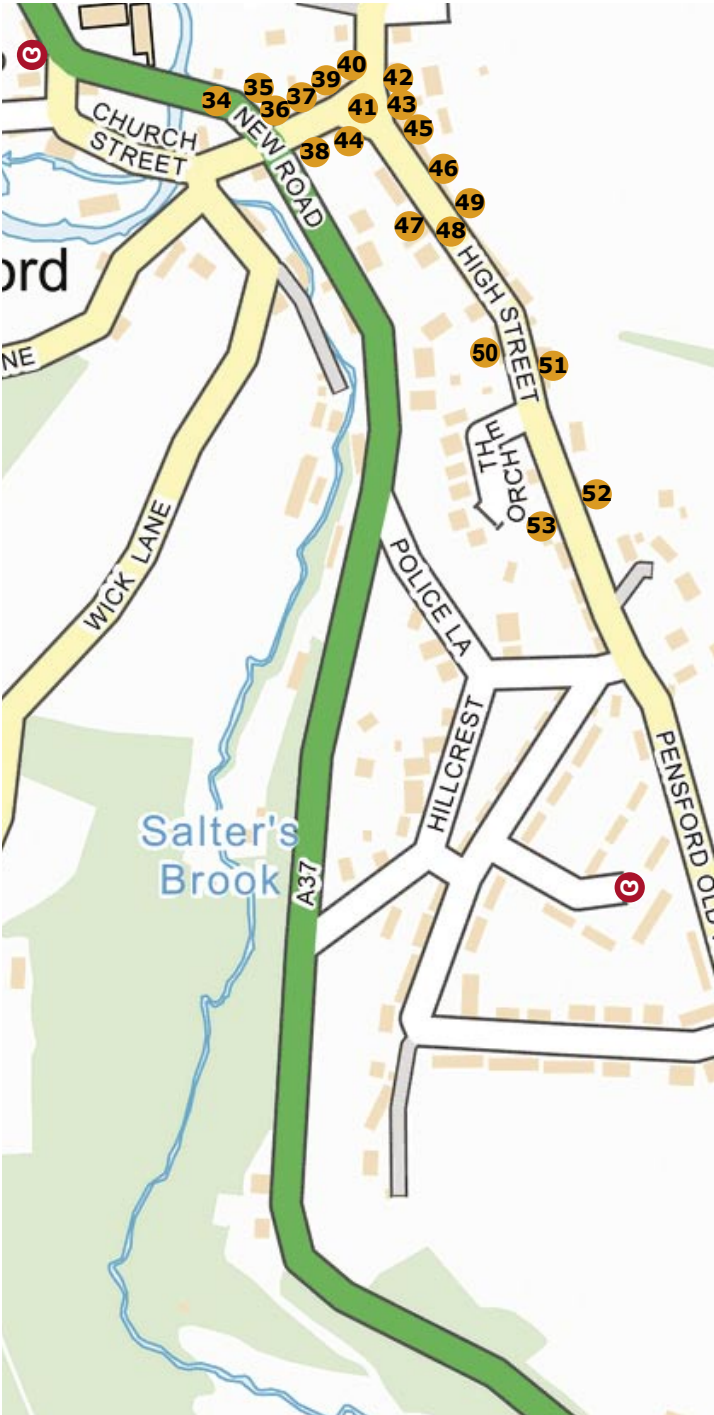
CHURCH STREET - Walking Map of PoI (10-33) 1 km (0.6 miles)

- Points of Interest (10-33)
- 📍 Defibrillator



HIGH STREET - Walking Map of PoI (34-53)
0.8 km (0.5 mile)

- Points of Interest (34-53)
- ⓐ Defibrillator



29. Guy's Farm:

Supposedly named after a Mr Guy who farmed here in C19, this was one of the last working dairy farms in the village. The oldest part of the building has been dated to C16 with C18 and C19 additions. The land and buildings were sold in 2000.



Turn **AROUND** and head back **DOWNHILL**. Look across to The George & Dragon on the High Street.

NOTE: Pause just before the red telephone box to see a view of both old and new bridges.

Turn **RIGHT** into Wick Lane and **CONTINUE** up to The (Old) Railway Tavern.

NOTE: As you turn into Wick Lane, note the cobbles on the edge of the road (with the grate inset). These are a continuation of the cobbles of the ford at Salter's Brook and show the ancient road.

30. The (Old) Railway Tavern:

Now converted into a private home, this closed as a pub in 1966. It was known locally as the "Dirty Duck". Anecdotally, this may have been because a landlord kept ducks who went down to Salter's Brook but returned often along the road and through the bar into the garden at the back. Older villagers can still remember the ducks waddling into the pub! The real reason for the nickname is because the miners, before the advent of the pithead baths in 1931, called in on their way home still covered in coal dust.

NOTE: Pensford Colliery was 800 m (880 yards) further up Wick Lane (see Walk 2).

TURN AROUND and **RETURN** to Bridge House.

NOTE: Directly opposite the Tudor wall of Bridge House, investigate the coping stones on top of the Salter's Brook wall. The stone immediately to the left of the jagged, weathered stone is smoothed and bowed. This was caused by Harry Flower, the then butcher, who sharpened his knives against it for many years.

Turn **RIGHT** into Church Street.

NOTE: The good views of some of the buildings in the High Street.

31. Old Forge and Workshop:

NOTE: The wheelwright's stone (or bonding stone) used for making cartwheels is set into the road in front of what was the Old Forge and Blacksmith's Workshop.

There was once a row of cottages here (see the sepia photo below and note the absence of the viaduct!) but they were demolished in the late-C19 to make way for the forge. The wheelwright's stone was used for making metal wheel rims. The water needed for the process was drawn from Salter's Brook. Behind the forge was the sawmill used by the wheelwright who was also the carpenter and undertaker (see **32**).



32. Coombe House:

Was built, as was Rosebank (next to the site of The Tabernacle (see 4) on Pensford Hill), by the Batten family who have lived in the village for many generations. They were carpenters and undertakers (see 31). Coffins were stored in a little stone building to the right of the house. Albert Batten is listed in Kelly's Directory of Somerset in 1935. *NOTE: The height marker for the flood level of the 1968 flood (see 18).*



33. Pensford War Memorial:

This was unveiled in 1925 on land given by Ellen Flower (see 27), at the end of what was a beautiful orchard.



NOTE: Apparently, Ellen Flower bribed a railway workman with a shilling to let her become the first non-railway person to cross Pensford Viaduct shortly after it opened.

At the A37 bridge, look upstream towards the medieval bridge, Bridge House and Guy's Farm beyond.

NOTE: The line of the rebuilt parapet that was washed away in the 1968 flood.

HIGH STREET - Points of Interest (34-53)

0.8 km (0.5 mile)

Please be safe and use the pedestrian crossing over the A37 / New Road.

34. A37 / New Road:

The A37, going south, is known locally as the New Road (see 1). The original "main" road was Church Street going across the A37, past The George & Dragon pub and up the steep and narrow High Street. Historically, the High Street was in the Popham Parish and largely owned by the Popham Family, owners of the Hunstrete Estate (known locally as the Popham Estate) (see Walk 3). Look for the letter "P" on the door and window lintels of some of the cottages.

35. Fingerposts:



The distinctive cast iron fingerposts are a feature of this part of Somerset. This one has recently been beautifully restored as part of a community project to restore all of the local fingerposts.

Turn **LEFT** into the High Street.

36. Stone Pillar(s):

The stone pillar at the entrance to Chapel Barton was originally one of a pair, the second was badly damaged in the 1968 flood and was eventually demolished but the coping stone has been salvaged for posterity.



37. The Old Stores:

This building, with its two large shop windows, was one of three grocery stores, the others being Dando's on Pensford Hill and Gooding's by Salter's Brook. When rationing was introduced in 1940, families could only use one nominated grocers who would accept their coupons. In the 1930s, it was run by C S Palk who also supplied the school with food. The store changed hands many times and finally shut down in 1990 when it was converted into multiple private homes.



Look across the road to see Post Cottage.

38. Post Cottage (formerly the Post Office):

The name of Post Cottage (across the road from The Old Stores) reflects the history of this building. It was originally the Post Office and is shown on an 1885 OS map.

39. Old Shop:

With its three small bay windows and large wooden lintel that carried the shop awning, the Old Shop was Breann's Hardware Shop in the 1930s. Mr & Mrs Breann's daughter married Edgar Atkins and, by the time of WWII, it was called Atkins's Hardware Shop. By the 1950s, Arthur Parfitt and George Hughes ran it as a second-hand bicycle shop.



40. Spangles:

Pre-1947, this was a butcher's shop and slaughterhouse run by the Flower family (see 27). In 1947, Mr & Mrs Tidcombe moved from Blagdon to run a shop here. They sold everything except food and would try and source items within 24 hours by driving to a wholesaler in Bristol. During the 1950s and early 1960s, many villagers paid a subscription of ½ crown (two shillings and sixpence or 12½ p) as a form of insurance / hire purchase to help cover costs of goods purchased there. In 1964, Mr & Mrs Tidcombe sold the shop to the Co-Op and it subsequently closed within a couple of years. It then became a private home and was renamed "Spangles" after a pigeon breed. Toby Dix, a great pigeon fancier, lived in the property. The Spangles pigeon had been bred in the 1890s by Oliver Dix, a relative of his who was a poultry breeder and champion pigeon racer.

41. Village Green (triangle):

The triangle of grass that forms the Village Green marks the location of the medieval Market House. Pensford rose to importance with the textile industry and, by mid-C14, Pensford Market was one of the most important in the county, specialising in broadcloth for which the West Country was famous.



NOTE: The 1806 map above shows how Pensford's centre and market place appears to have been laid out.



Now look back across the A37 and down Church Street to see the line of the old road. This will give you a sense of what would have been the vibrant hub of village life with all its shops.

42. Acker Bilk's Bench:

A bespoke bench commemorating Bernard Stanley "Acker" Bilk MBE who died in 2014. Acker was a celebrated internationally known jazz musician, especially dear to Pensford where he was born in 1929 and to where he and his wife Jean returned to live in later life. The bench was designed and constructed by local sculptor, George Tyler.



43. Lock-Up:

The C18 Lock-Up, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument, was for 150 years or more the temporary home of drunks and miscreants before going to the Magistrate's Court. It is likely that the Lock-Up replaced the village stocks. It was last used in 1885 for a lad aged 14 who was found stealing mangel-wurzels (mangolds) from a farmer's field.



From here, you will be going **UPHILL** to explore the High Street.

44. Shumack House (now flats and houses):

Shumack House, together with its dairy, was inherited by Betty Sampson (nee Hall). Victor, her husband, also the village milkman, bought his milk from local farms and bottled it in the dairy behind the house. Pensford was well known for its pigeon racing and Victor kept pigeon lofts in the garden. The house and garden were sold in the 1980s and developers converted it into flats and built houses on the garden.

45. The George & Dragon:

This pub bears the date 1752 and was another coaching inn on the old Bristol-Wells-South Coast road. In the yard behind the pub are the buildings that housed the stables and bake house of the inn.

NOTE: The surviving coach entry.

46. Greens Folly (143-147 High Street):

This row of cottages on the left dates to 1782. Records show that, in 1806, the Lessee of this group of buildings was a Mrs Green, widow of Daniel Green, who also owned Paradise Row in Woollard (see Walk 3).



47. The Old Bakery:

The original cottage here is C18 and one of a group. It is unclear when it became a bakery (another of Pensford's bakeries (see 5 and 49)) but is recorded as such in 1901. The old bread ovens are preserved in the house.

NOTE: The old, cobbled, raised pavement alongside providing an insight into what village pavements would have looked like many years ago.



48. Numbering on the High Street:

Most properties on the High Street were



owned by the Popham Estate and you might notice that the house numbering on the High Street isn't altogether logical, ie, they zigzag

up the hill! This is because it is based on the Popham Rent Book number as part of the Estate. Some houses have a "P" carved or moulded into window or door lintels. Some houses have also retained the distinctive cast iron Popham Estate windows.

49. 142 High Street (formerly Viaduct View):

This is a very significant building on the High Street and is listed as a mid-C18 building. However, inside there is a C16 cruck roof with a dendrochronology dating of 1512 (felling date) providing strong evidence that the property has much older origins. In 1901, it too was listed as a bakery (see **5** and **47**). In more recent times, a former resident of Viaduct View was Robert Hunter who was the main songwriter for the Grateful Dead!

50. Lilac, Bramble and Blossom Cottages:

These three cottages were built at the turn of C21, their exterior in keeping with the older buildings of the Conservation Area in the High Street.

51. The Old School House:

This was possibly a farm when first built in the mid-C18. Outbuildings were converted into a charity school around 1813 which, in time, became Publow School. The current building has two distinct parts: facing the road is the original C18 building with later additions; to the rear is a C19 school room. A further building (possibly the original school room) was demolished in the early 1980s. Publow School closed in 1915 when a new school building (see **2**) was opened on the site next to Pensford Bridge. The school buildings continued to be used, however, until the 1950s for the school dentist's visits as well as cookery classes for the girls. This building marks the southern boundary of Pensford's Conservation Area (see **5** and **6**).

NOTE: The aerial photo below is pre-1980.



52. Leigh Cottage (127 High Street):

Was the last thatched house in Pensford although, by 1978, the thatch was hidden beneath a tin roof and the house was known locally as "the tin house". It was originally a cottage belonging to nearby Leigh Farm.



53. Culvery View (125 High Street) (formerly Sheila's Cottage):

Along with Leigh Cottage across the road, these two houses are marked on an 1885 OS map and were on the outer edge of the village.

Please turn **AROUND** and head back **DOWNHILL** to the Village Green to **RETURN** to the Lock-Up to end your visit.

This concludes your visit to our beautiful village.

NOTE: The photo below shows the extremely high water levels experienced in November 2012.



Sponsorship and Acknowledgements

The Pensford, Publow and the Stantons Community Trust (PPSCT)

<http://www.ppsct.org.uk>

Publow with Pensford Parish Council

<http://www.publow-with-pensford-pc.gov.uk/pc/>

BOHIL (business occupational health)

Tel: 01761 231327

Dustin' Time (cleaning contractors)

Tel: 07711 160544

The Hollies (bed & breakfast accommodation)

Tel: 01761 490456

KC Printing (lithographic and digital printers)

Tel: 01761 490361

Langford Farm Organic (a family-run farm producing organic beef)

Tel: 07568 540970

Leigh Farm (B&B and self-catering accommodation)

Tel: 01761 490281

Mill Corner Garage (servicing, repairs, MOTs arranged)

Tel: 01761 490652

The Miners' Coffee Shop (breakfast, lunch and delicious homemade cakes)

Tel: 01761 490640

Pensford Post Office (including a convenience store)

Tel: 01761 490217

The Pig near Bath (rooms and kitchen garden food)

Tel: 01761 490490

The Rising Sun (public house)

Tel: 01761 490006

TrueSpeed Communications Ltd (data communications)

Tel: 01225 300370

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Walk 1

A leisurely stroll through Pensford

Map	Maps not to scale as re-sized for print
Distance	3 km (1.9 miles)
Time	Allow a minimum of 3 hours
Terrain	Medium. There are some narrow kerbs and steep hills to negotiate
Start	All walks start at the pedestrian crossing at BS39 4AA <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pensford Hill 1.3 km (0.8 miles)- Church Street 1.0 km (0.6 miles)- High Street 0.8 km (0.5 mile)

Getting to Pensford:

Road	Pensford is on the A37, approx 11 km (7 miles) south of Bristol and 18 km (11 miles) west of Bath
Bus	All buses through Pensford stop at Pensford Bridge
Parking	There is no public car park in Pensford and on-road parking in the village centre is very limited. Please consider using public transport, car-sharing or parking outside the village centre. Please park considerately
Refreshments	There is a coffee shop, a convenience store and several pubs

- This booklet is free but if you wish to make a donation towards its costs, or to a local charity, please use the appropriate donation box
- If you don't wish to keep this booklet, please pass it on

More Information:

A downloadable version of this booklet and links to more information about Pensford and surrounding areas are available on the Publow with Pensford Parish Council website

<http://www.publow-with-pensford-pc.gov.uk/pc/>