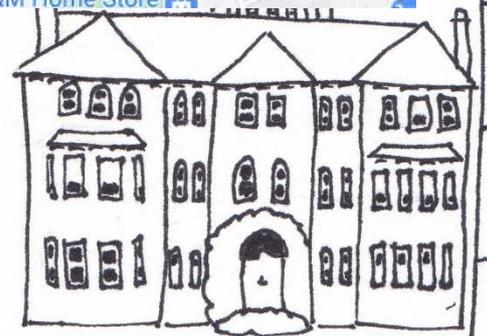
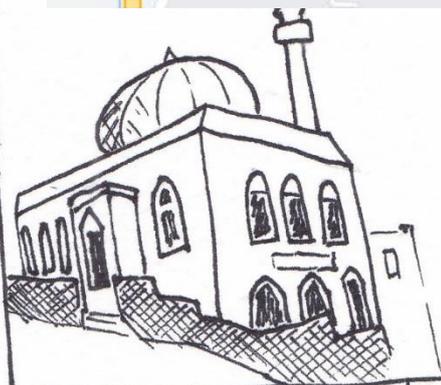
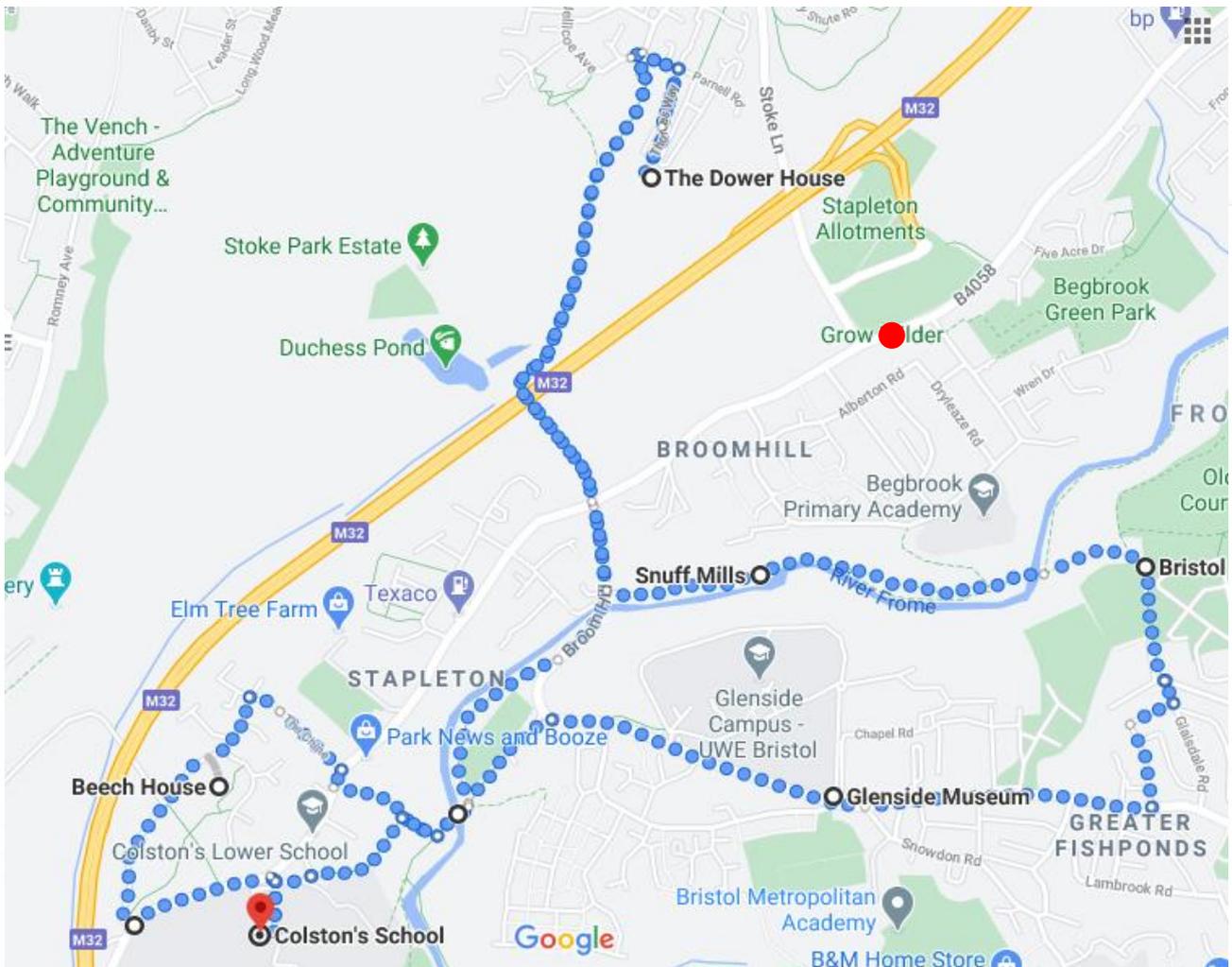
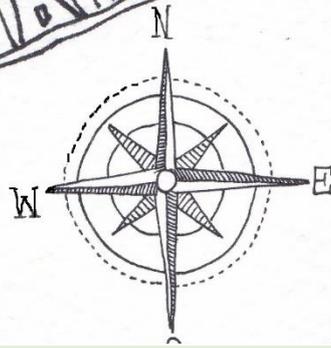


North Bristol Trail





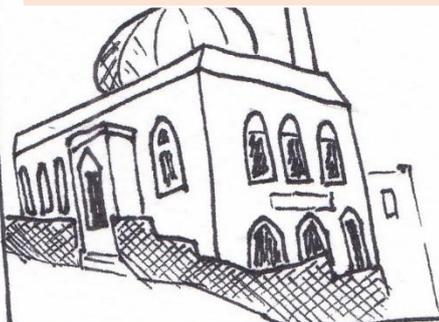
- Buses no. 626 and 5 stop at Stapleton Church, a 3-minute walk from Stop 1 – Colston’s School.
- The walk is circular, but if you would like to do a shorter version you can get the m1 bus into the city centre from Begbrook Lane (on B4058 Frenchay Park Road), marked with a red dot on the map.
- There are public toilets at Snuff Mills car park (about halfway).
- Cafes on the way include Park One (Park Lane) at the start of the route and a kiosk in Snuff Mills car park.
- The route is wheelchair accessible. Snuff Mills can become quite muddy, however, and there are some hills.

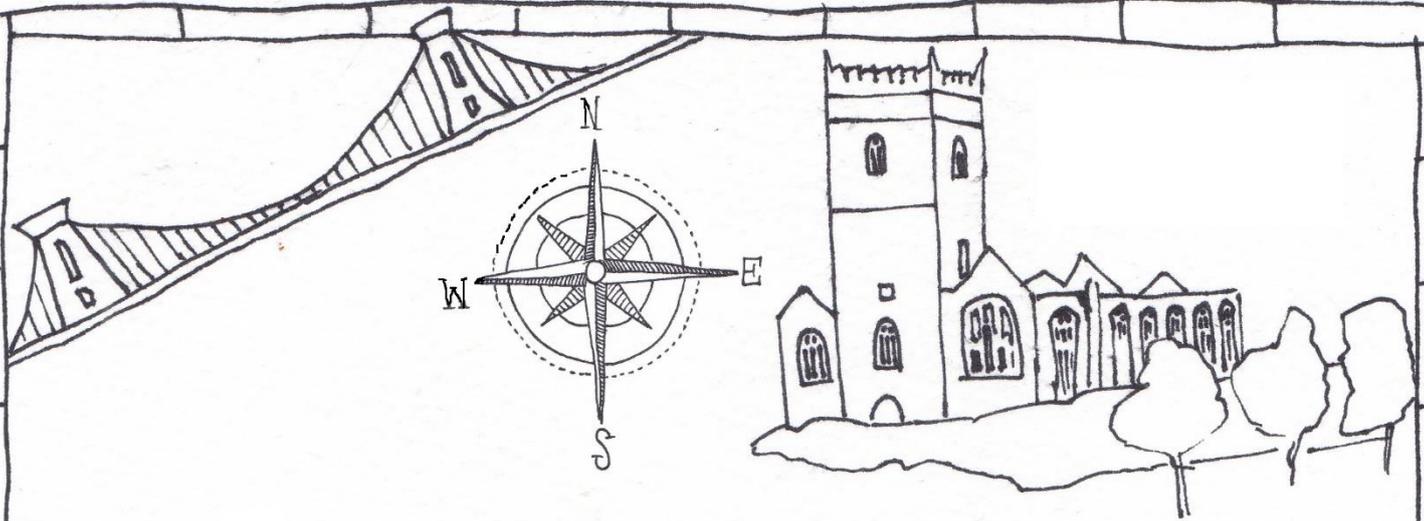
5 miles, approx. time is 2 hours.

Google Maps link is:

<https://goo.gl/maps/s4ecEjgNJfpH6DGY8>

Turn over the page for information about each location!



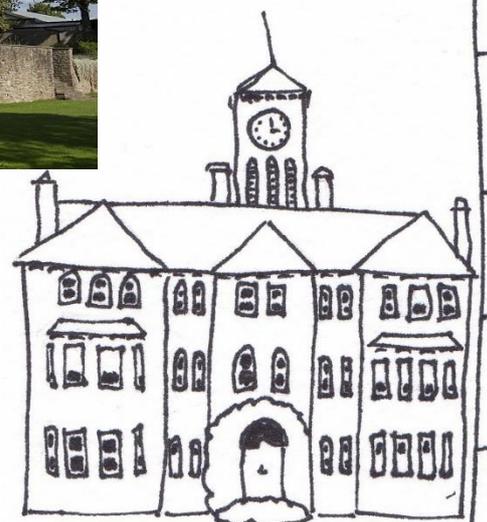
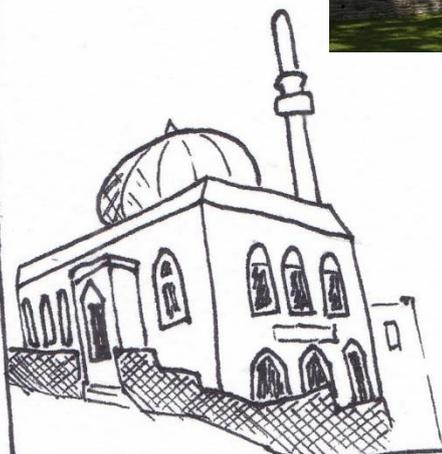


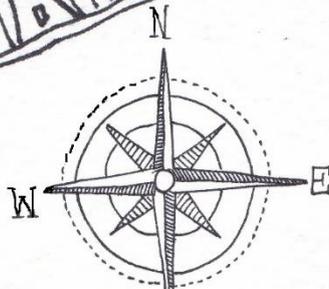
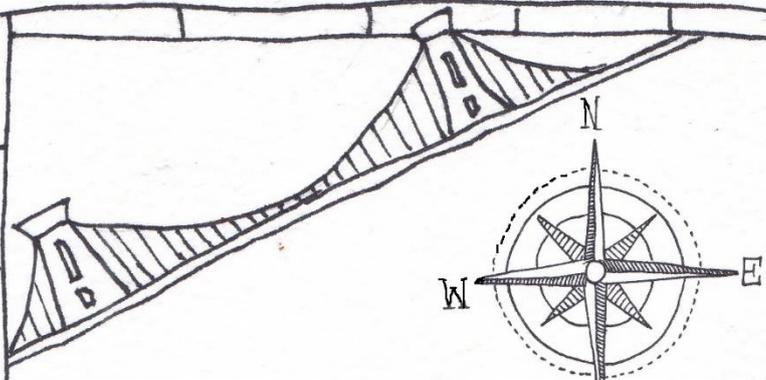
1. Colston's School

Colston's School was founded in 1710 by Edward Colston, a Bristolian slave trader, sea merchant, philanthropist and Tory MP.

By 1680, Colston was involved in the slave trade as a member of the Royal African Company. This company held a monopoly on the English trade of kidnapping people from Africa and selling them into slavery.

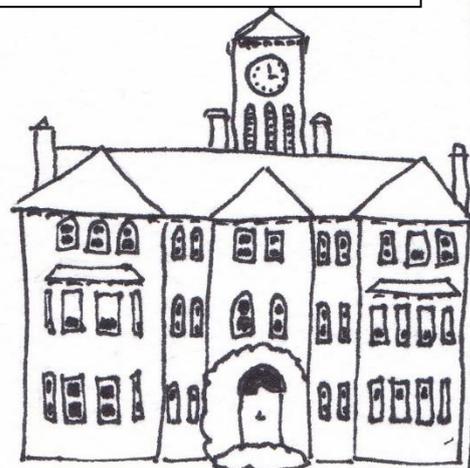
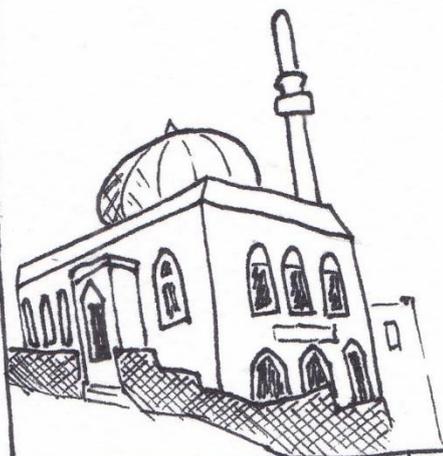
Colston's name was widely commemorated in Bristol landmarks, and a statue of him was erected in 1895. With growing awareness in the late 20th century of his involvement in Britain's slave trade, there were protests and petitions for name changes, culminating in June 2020, when the statue was toppled and pushed into Bristol Harbour during protests in support of Black Lives Matter.

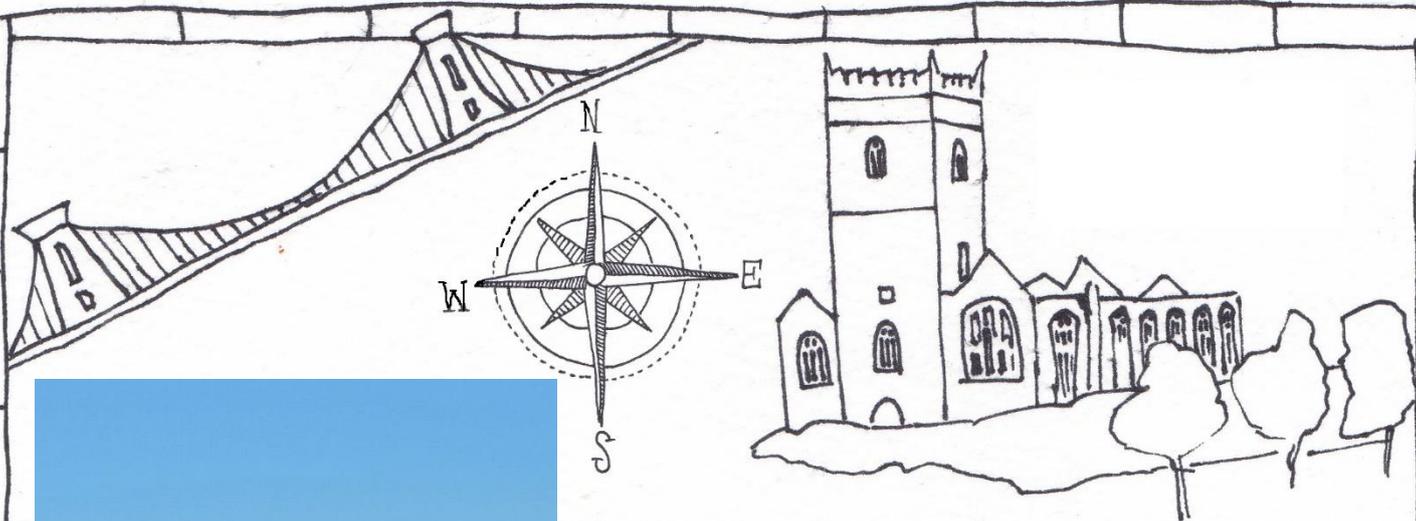




2. Beech House

Beech House was built by Joseph Harford as Stapleton Grove in 1764. It was the home of Raja Ram Mohun Roy when he came to the United Kingdom in 1829. Raja was a scholar, a noted Hindu reformer and visited England as an ambassador of the Mughal emperor. He was known for his efforts to abolish the practices of sati (a historical Hindu practice where widows sacrifice themselves when their husband dies) and child marriage. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered to be the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance" by many historians. In 2004, Roy was ranked number 10 in BBC's poll of the Greatest Bengali of all time. He died in Bristol and is buried in Arnos Vale cemetery.



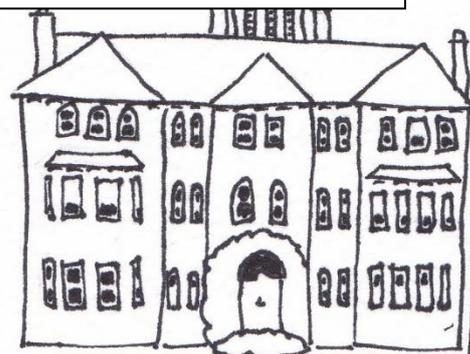
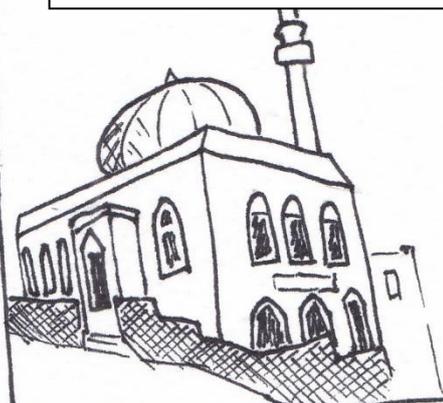


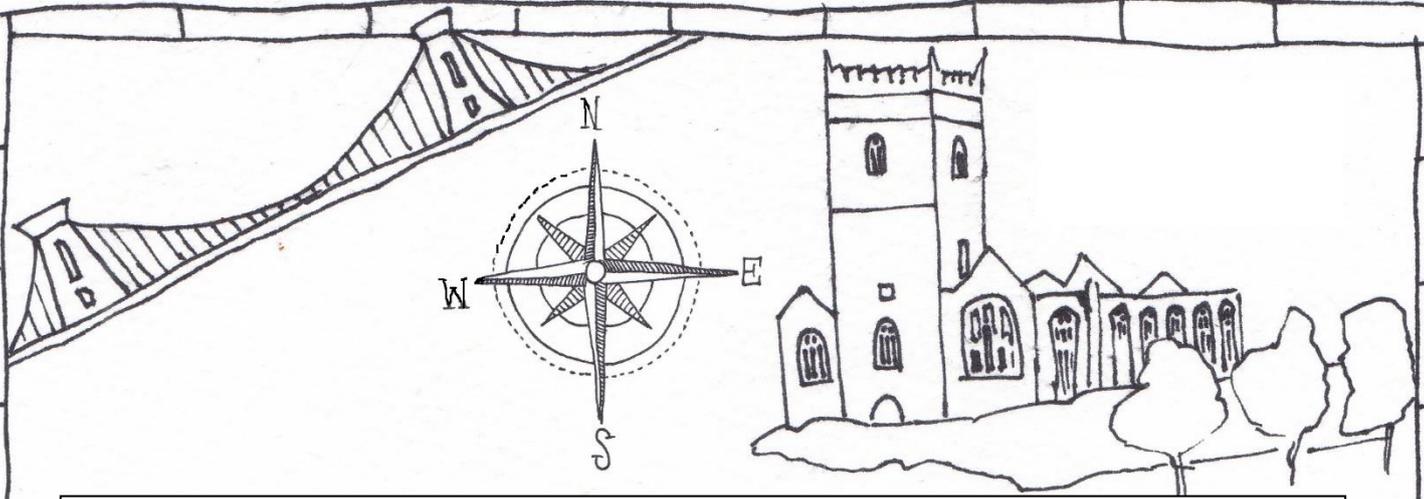
3. Dower House

The big yellow house that you can see is known as the Dower House. In the 1890s, this house and the surrounding land was owned by Katherine Burden and her husband the Reverend Harold Nelson Burden. They initially worked with people who had problems with alcohol, then known as 'inebriates'. They set up the Royal Victoria Home for Women, but as funding dried up, they turned their attention instead to housing people with learning difficulties.

In 1909 the Dower House became part of the Stoke Park Colony for Mentally Defective Children – the term which was used then for children with learning difficulties. The Dower House itself became accommodation for 90 girls.

In 1919 Katherine Burden died and Harold married the superintendant matron of Stoke Park Colony, Rosa, who continued their work. Harold Burden established the Burden Trust in his will, which distributes funds to medical research projects, hospitals, homes and care for the young, and more.





4. Glenside Hospital Museum

(Description provided by the staff at Glenside Hospital Museum):

Glenside Hospital Museum is set in the asylum chapel built in 1881.

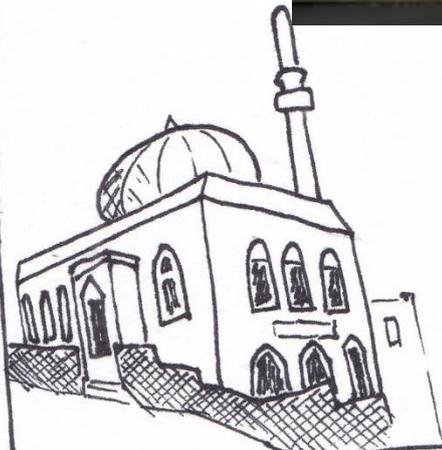
The museum collection is of three hospital histories.

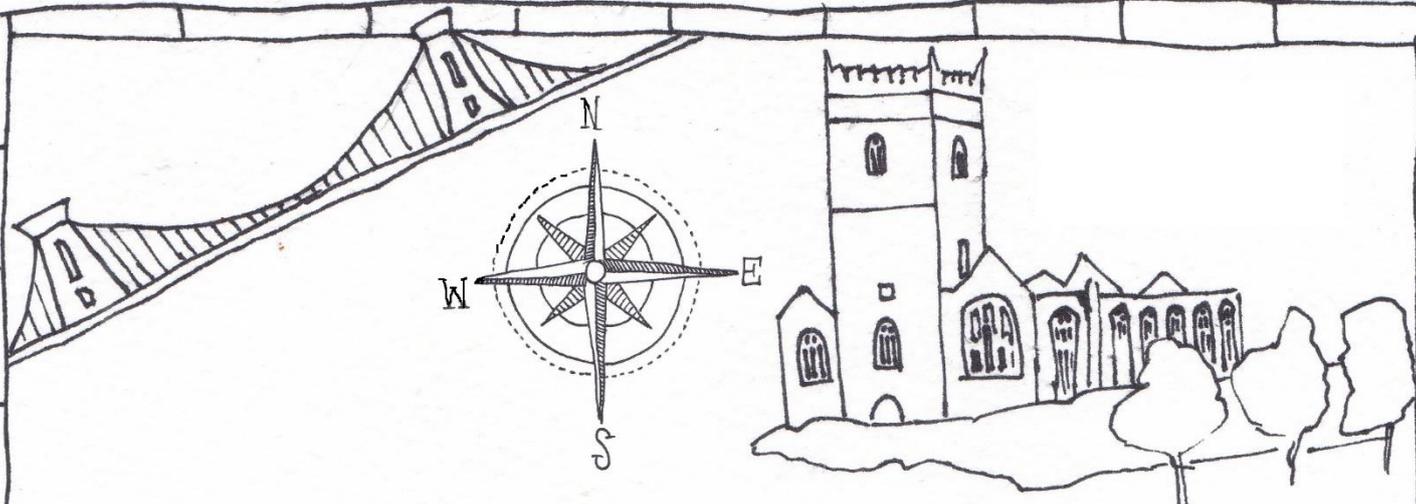
First that of mental health. The chapel itself shows the optimism and hope that the Victorians put into trying to make Bristol mentally ill well.

The second story is of that of Stoke Park, the yellow house on the hill and the learning disability hospitals.

And the third, we were part of the WW1 Bristol story. During the war the asylum was turned into the Beaufort War Hospital. All the patients were sent to other asylums and 30,000 soldiers were treated.

Do visit us at our website: www.glensidemuseum.org.uk/





This pack was put together as part of Diversity Week (26th – 30th April 2021) but you can use it whenever you like. It was put together by the South West Diversity & Inclusion Network.

The SWD&I Network is a network set up especially for staff, locums and volunteers across the South West region. We created the network by combining all of the St Mungo's networks under one umbrella: to celebrate, support, educate and influence around diversity issues, especially those in our region.

To achieve these aims, we run events, workshops and training in a range of different contexts. We also send out a monthly newsletter with ideas for how staff, volunteers and locums can celebrate diversity in their services.

If you'd like to find out more or join the network, contact swdiversitysecretary@mungos.org

