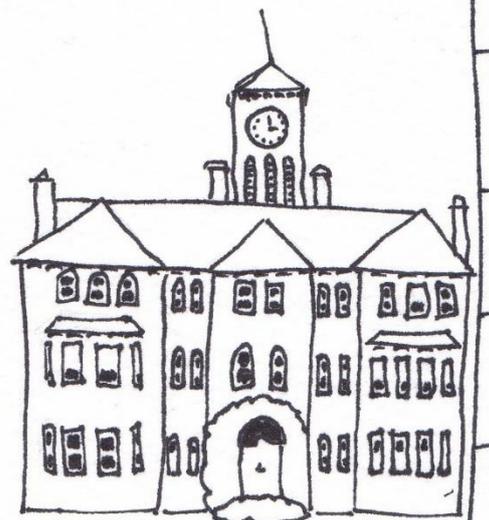
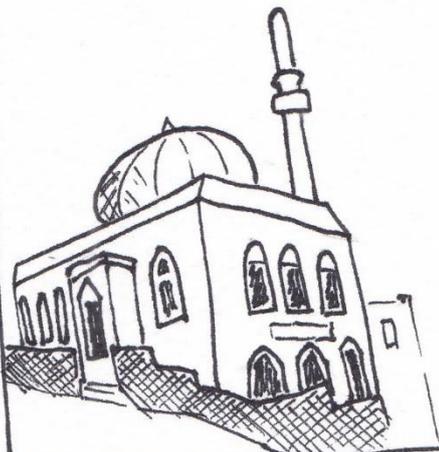
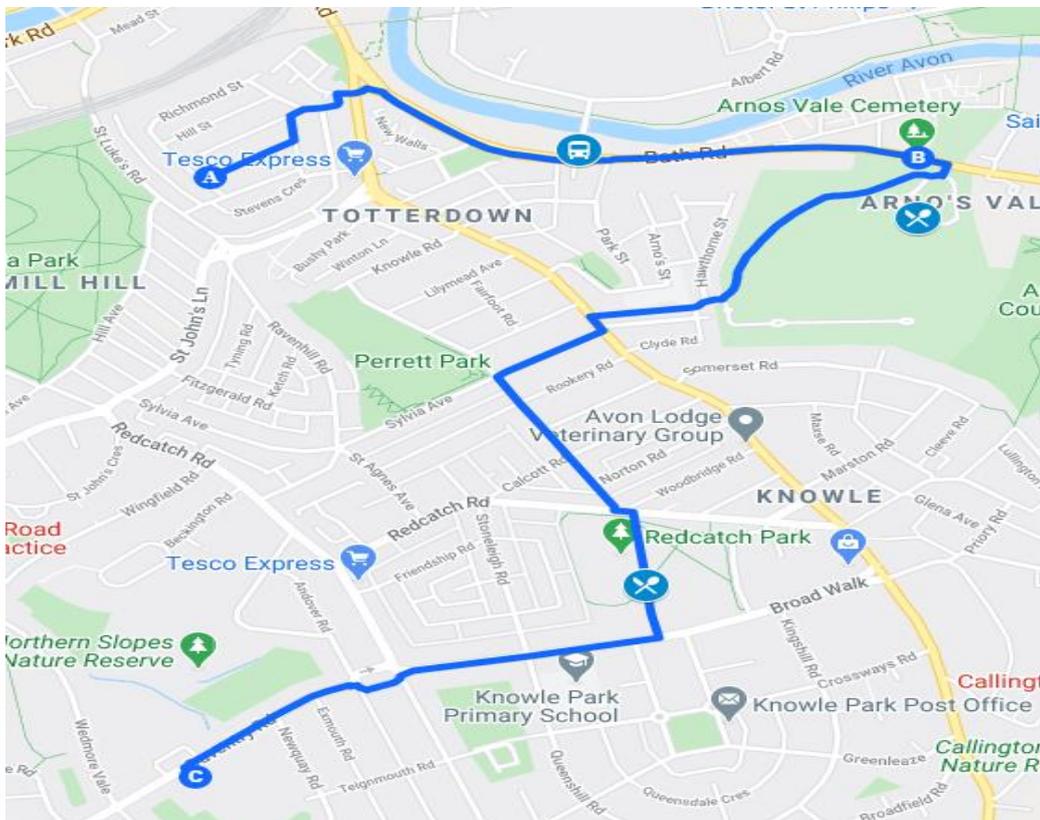
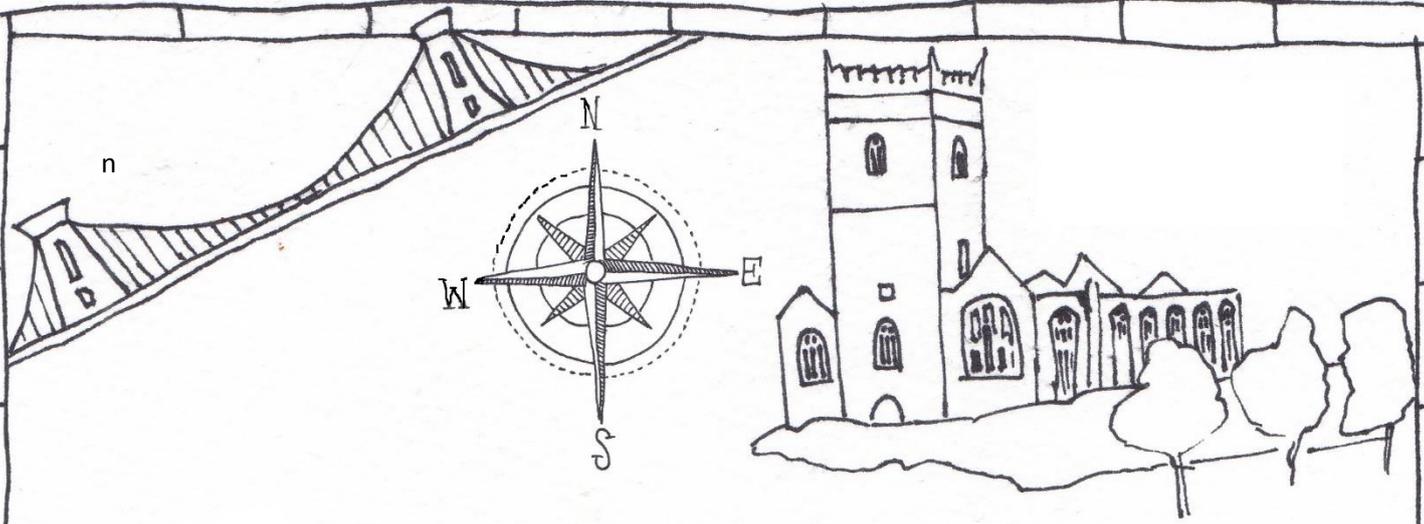


South Bristol Trail





Info

Public transport to the start of the walk.

Bus No. M1 get off at Redcliffe Hill. 0.8mils or 17min walk to start.

Bus No. 349 get off at Totterdown Bridge. 0.5mils or 11min walk to start of the walk

Train station. Bedminster. 0.7mils or 15 min walk to start of the walk

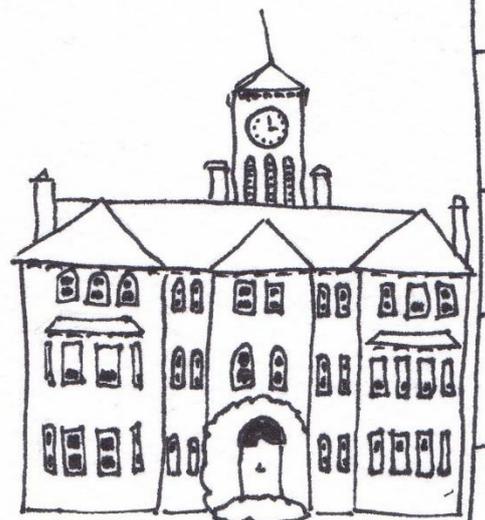
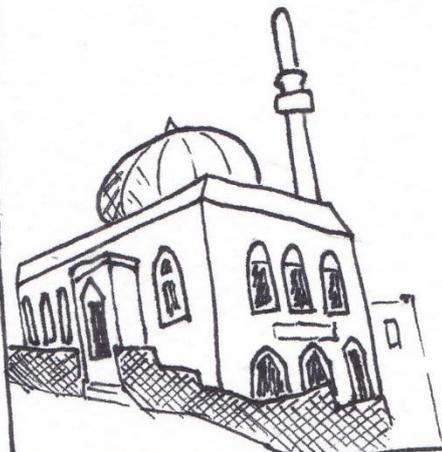
Walk Info

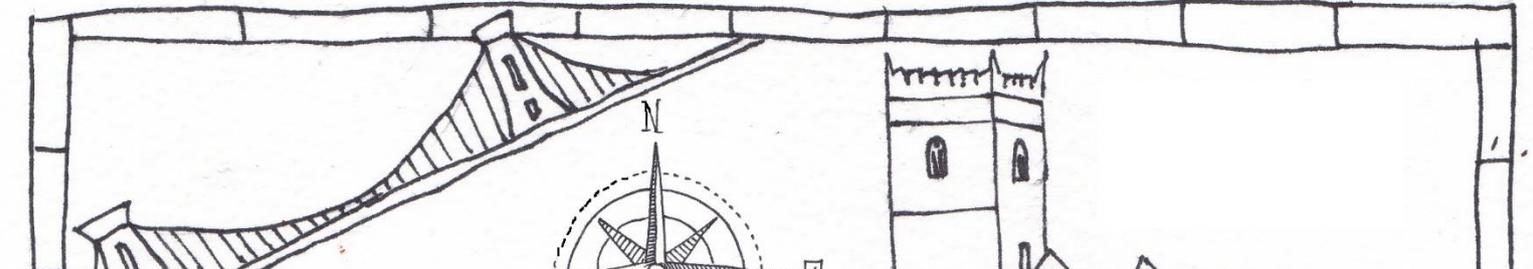
Distance: 2.5 miles, approx time is 50min.

Map link

https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1FSktHW2mBZFM18sqL_arJ48ZxDhYUzEe&ll=51.43557167704296%2C-2.579253649999993&z=14

Wheelchair accessible: Yes





1. Jamia Mosque

The Bristol Jamia Mosque was the first mosque in Bristol and is currently the largest in the south west of England. The building was formerly a disused church that was bought from the parish council and converted into a mosque in 1968. The dome and minaret were added to the structure in 1980. Bristol Jamia Mosque was originally an Anglican mission room, known as St. Katherine's church, which was constructed in 1889

It was established by the newly formed Bristol Muslim Association for the Muslim community, who lacked a proper place to worship. The Jamia Mosque remains a focal point for Muslims in the region today

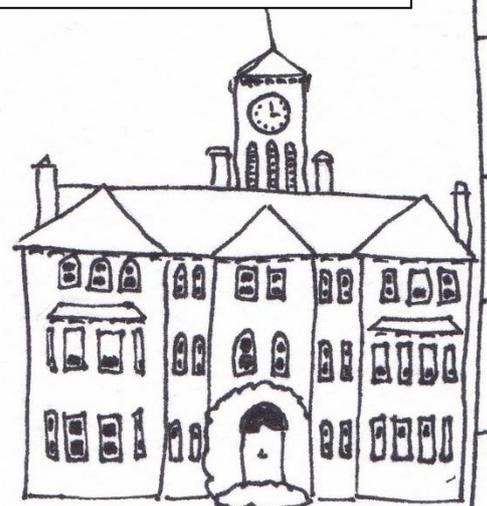
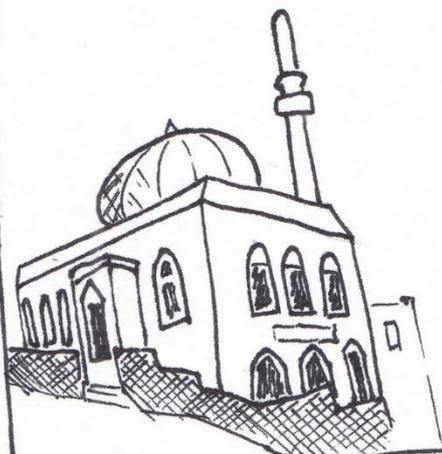
Inside is a main hall carpeted with colourful prayer mats, where sermons are delivered from a Syrian wooden mimbar. There is also a women's prayer hall, classrooms where children can study the Qur'an and an event hall used for religious celebrations, weddings, funerals and a variety of other meetings.

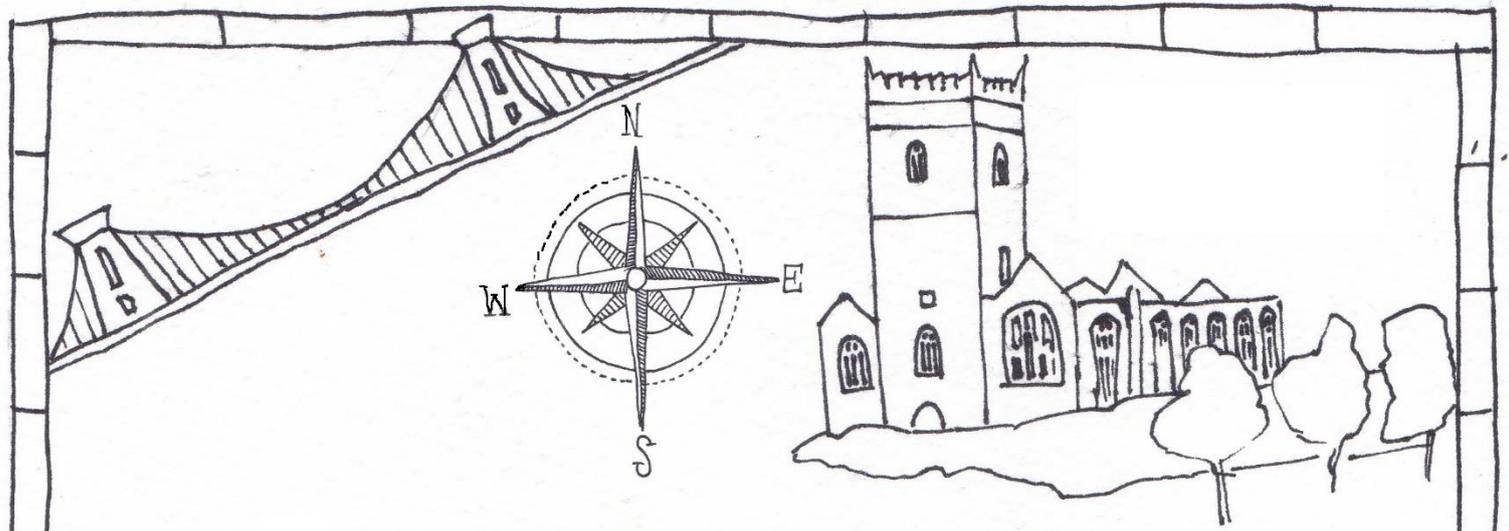
The mosque's busiest days of the week is a Friday. While Muslims pray five times a day every day the most important prayer of the week is "jumah," or the day of gathering, on Friday. Muslims believe Friday was chosen by God as a day of prayer.

The first large group of Muslims in Britain were sailors recruited by the East India Company, arriving about 300 years ago but also included ship's cooks, which, as the British taste for curries developed, eventually gave rise to the first Indian restaurant opening in the 19th century.

The earliest settled communities were from Yemen, who made homes in the port towns all over the UK

The first purpose-built mosque was the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking (1894), and was followed in 1944 by the famous Islamic Cultural Centre near London's Regent's Park opened by King George VI and built with a donation of £100,000 from Churchill's government in recognition of Muslim support for the Allies during World Wars 1 and 2. From the 1950's onward, large numbers of migrants from Britain's former colonies were invited to Britain to help in post-war reconstruction. Many Muslims arrived from the Indian sub-continent but Muslims in Britain today reflect the vast diversity of Muslims across the globe influencing their cultural practices, the way they dress, food they eat, languages, and customs. This diversity contributes to Britain's overall success as a multicultural nation.





2. Arnos Vale Cemetery

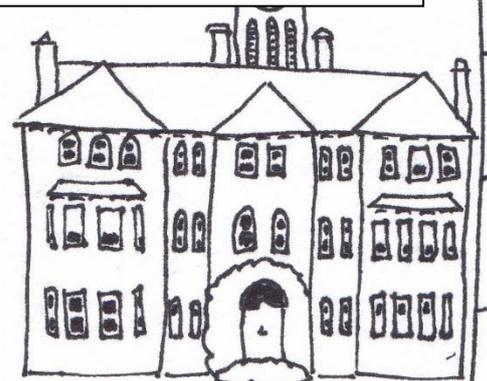
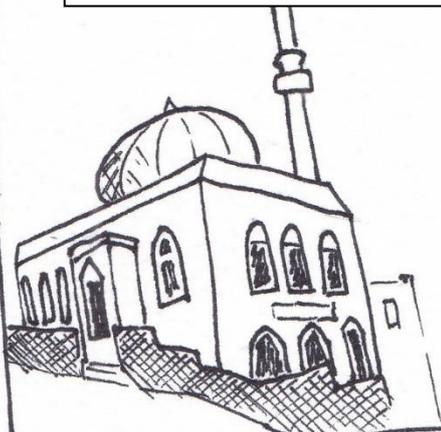
Arnos Vale Cemetery , in Arnos Vale, Bristol, England, was established in 1837.

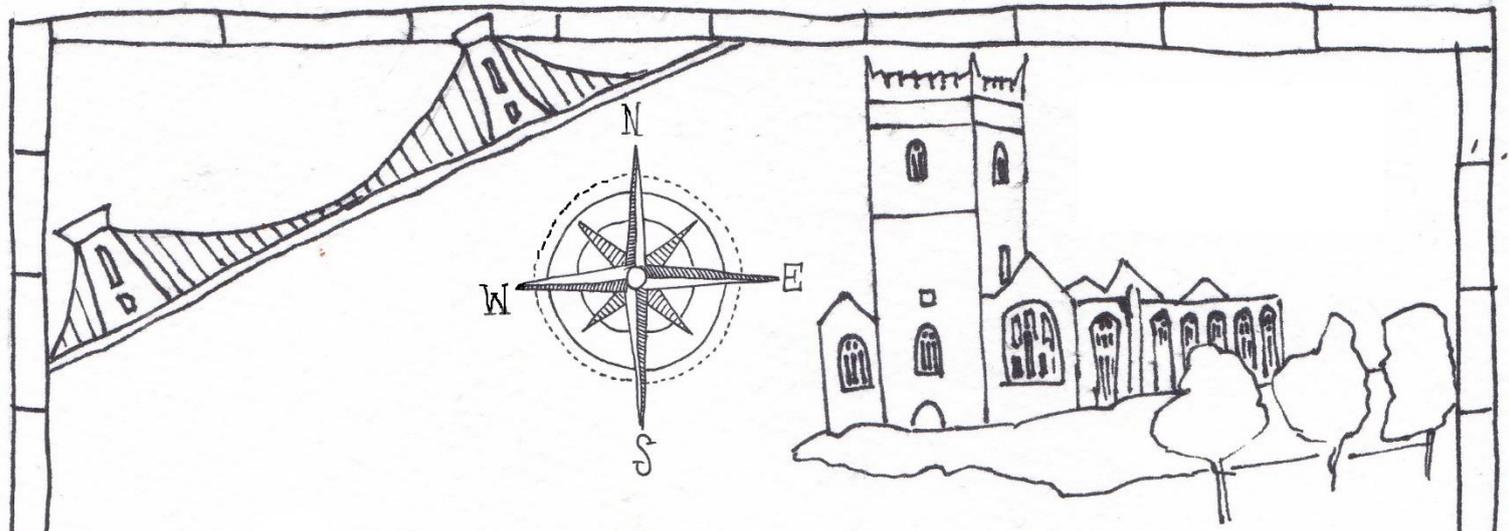
The cemetery was designed in the style of a Greek Necropolis and within a few years of its opening in 1837 it became the most fashionable place to be buried in Bristol, though During the 20th century the cemetery fell into disrepair. Early in the 21st century, following a public campaign, the site was subject to a compulsory purchase order by Bristol City Council and restoration started and continues to this day.

Buried within the cemetery are several reforms of the 18th century.

Mary Carpenter (3 April 1807 – 14 June 1877) was an English educational and social reformer. The daughter of a Unitarian minister, she founded a ragged school, which educated destitute children, bringing previously unavailable educational opportunities to poor children and young offenders in Bristol.

She published articles and books on her work and her lobbying was instrumental in the passage of several educational acts in the mid-nineteenth century. She was the first woman to have a paper published by the Statistical Society of London.[1] She addressed many conferences and meetings and became known as one of the foremost public speakers of her time. Carpenter was active in the anti-slavery movement; she also visited India, visiting schools and prisons and working to improve female education, establish reformatory schools and improve prison conditions. In later years she visited Europe and America, carrying on her campaigns of penal and educational reform.





Alice Clark (1839-1925) the daughter of the founder of Clarks shoes Early in 1913, Alice Clark served on the executive committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies but when the first world war broke out she volunteer at a grass roots levels, first helping women made unemployed by war and then assisting refugees and other victims of the conflict

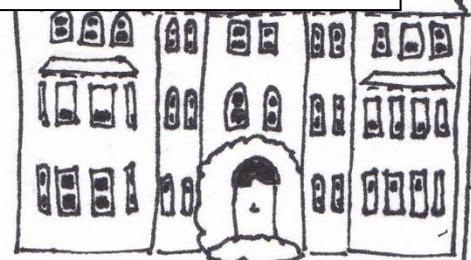
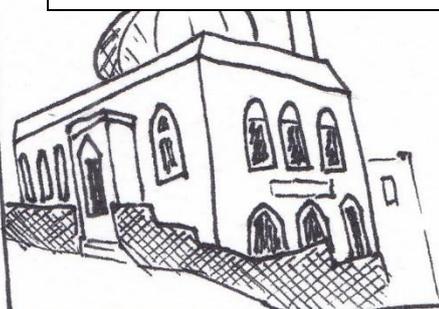
In the 1920s she returned to the shoe factory and helped it to become one of the most enlightened companies in Western England, housing and schooling many of its employees and providing them with a share of corporate profits.

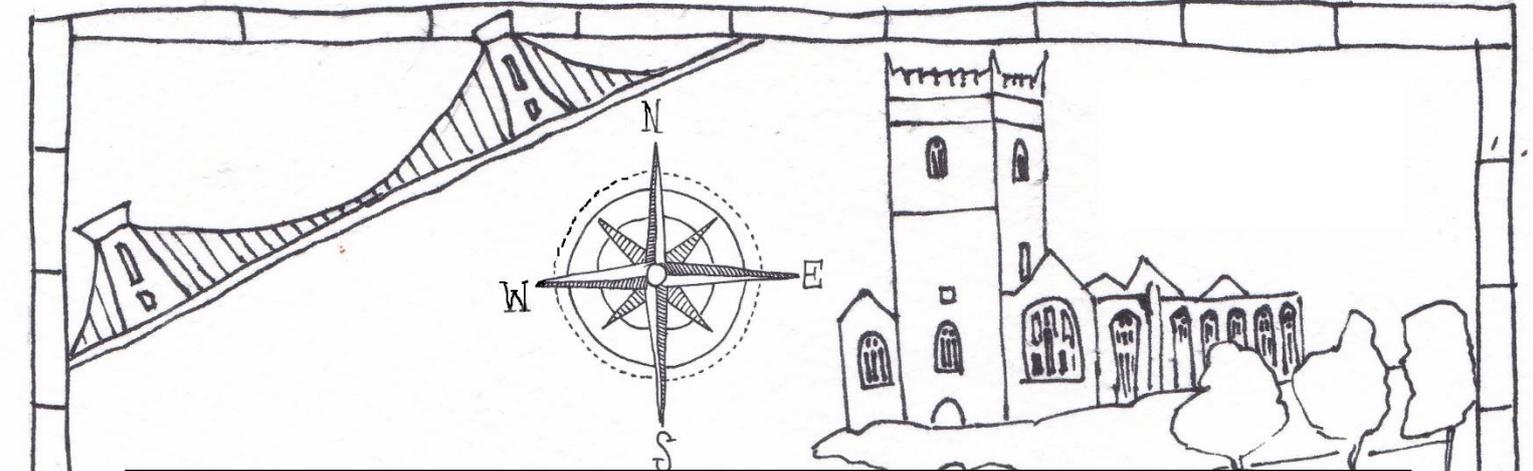
Florence Davenport Hill travelled the globe investigating prison conditions and pushing for prison reform. Later in life she was a member of the Bristol and West of England society for Women's Suffrage and of the Central Committee of the NSWWS (CCNSWS), joining its executive committee in 1893

Rajah Rammohun Roy, the man often referred to as the 'Father of Modern India' is buried in Bristol, where he died suddenly in 1833. His final resting place is an ornate grade 2 listed tomb in the authentic style of a Bengali chattri, or funeral monument. Ram Mohan Roy was originally buried on 18 October 1833, in the grounds of Stapleton Grove where he had died of meningitis on 27 September 1833. Nine and a half years later he was reburied on 29 May 1843 in a grave at Arnos Vale Cemetery.

The Rajah is remembered in India particularly for founding the Brahma-Samaj, the Hindu reform movement, and for his work in fighting for women's rights, including the practice of widow-burning, ending child marriage and sought to reform the caste system.

There has been remembrance services for Raja Ram Mohan Roy every year on a Sunday close to his death anniversary date of 27 September. The commemoration is a joint Brahma-Unitarian service, in which, prayers and hymns are sung, flowers laid at the tomb, and the life of the Raja is celebrated via talks and visual presentations.





3. The park centre

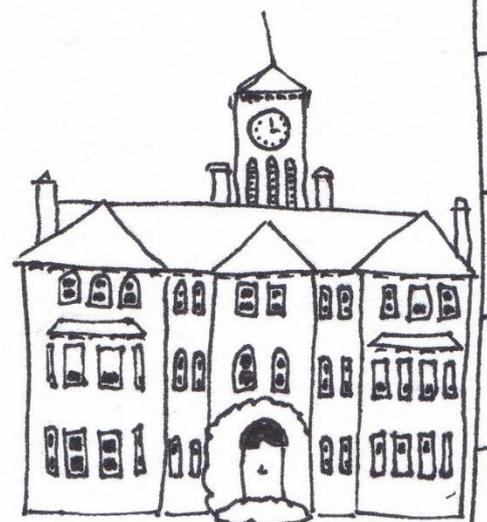
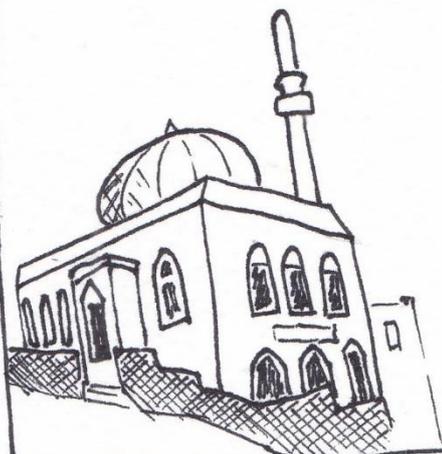
From 1994 to 2020 the LGBTQ Forum was based in the park centre. Throughout this time their main work has been on tackling discrimination and homophobia, pursuing these aims and objectives, up to the day they closed.

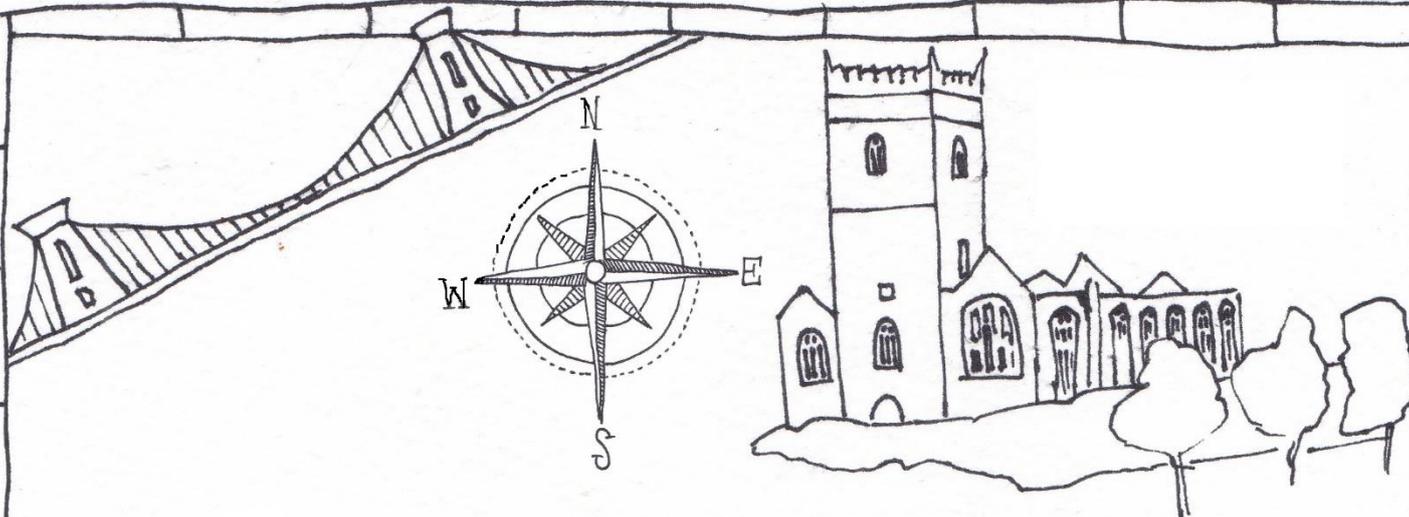
The LGBTQ forum was initially funded by the council to advise them on policy and its implementation. Its overall goal was to advance the education of the public in all aspects of discrimination suffered by reason of sexual orientation and in particular by relieving discrimination and hardship and by removing barriers to equal participation and social benefits that may be suffered by lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender people

Over the years that the forum was running they provided more than just guidance to the council, they reached out and responded to requests for help and support by publicising LGBT events and groups, promoted services for LGBTQ people and training for organizations looking to foster a welcoming and supportive spaces for people from the LGBT+ community

The forum's main aims were that Bristol should be a place where LGBT+ people can live in safety, free from any discrimination and feel like valued for their contributions. That children, young people and their family's feel welcome in their schools and free from all forms of bullying. That older LGBT+ people's needs and that of Bristol minority groups are respected and catered for.

Alongside its roles in campaigning, consultation and information provision, every year the Forum celebrate and supports the major events in the calendar of City's LGBT life: LGBT History Month, IDAHO, Bristol Pride, the LGBT Film Festival, Trans Pride SouthWest and Trans Day of Remembrance.





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

