



Walk 12 East Bridgford **The Reindeer/The Royal Oak**

Length – 9 miles (14km). Allow 4 ½ hours.

Terrain – Easy walking, short stretches of road walking.

Route – Follow walk 12 to Gunthorpe Bridge. Go under the bridge and walk back up the road to cross the bridge on the footpath. Turn left and follow the road for ¼ mile. Take the left of two footpaths on the right, cross a stile and then two fields to rejoin the road. Cross the road and follow the track past Kingfisher Boatyard.

Continue alongside the river for about ¾ mile, and turn right after the second of two gates. Turn right up steps just after a barrier and follow the cliff-top path for 1/3 mile to a path junction. Turn left here and follow this path to a road. Turn right into East Bridgford for ¼ mile to **The Reindeer**.

Turn left up Browns Lane just beyond The Reindeer, and where this path joins a lane turn right on a path to playing fields. Cross to the far right corner and continue to Main Street. Turn left for 100 yds to view a display board outside the Post Office that illustrates places of interest in the village. Return down Main Street for 200 yds to **The Royal Oak**.

Near the crossroads St Peter's Church is well worth a visit, and then from the crossroads walk down Trent Lane (note the horse trough on the left). Take the footpath on the left after 100 yds and follow this to the bottom of the hill.

From here retrace your route back to Burton Joyce.

Information – The Motte and Bailey castle at the foot of East Bridgford hill indicates the importance of the ancient river crossing site. Originally there would be a ford here, and an iron bridge was constructed nearby in 1875. The old abutment can still be seen where the footpath leaves the road near the modern bridge.

The boat yard occupies the site of an old wharf where river traffic would have docked for trade in the village. The village name in the Domesday Book was Brugeford.

St Peter's occupies the site of a Saxon church, whose remains were found to have traces of fire, suggesting that this early structure was burnt down by Danes. There are many interesting features, including a lot of slate gravestones in the churchyard.

The village was the centre of a large agricultural industry, and had a pea-packing factory from 1900 – 1957, as well as a windmill.