

Welcome to  
Cragg Vale

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## Welcome from Cragg Vale Community Association

Cragg Vale Community Association (CVCA) was first set up in August 2007 by a group of local residents who wanted to improve amenities and protect the environment in Cragg Vale. The Association is a Company, Cragg Vale Community Limited, a not-for-profit organisation where all members are equal, with no shareholders or anyone other than local people to direct and determine what is done. The main objective is to:

*“Promote and safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of Cragg Vale without distinction of age, sex, sexual orientation, race, disability, or political, religious, or other opinions, by associating together the said inhabitants and the local authorities, voluntary and other organisations in a common effort to advance education and to provide facilities in the interests of social welfare with the object of improving the quality of life for all members of the community”*

Since its inception CVCA has, in partnership with Hebden Royd Town Council, Calderdale Council, the Community Foundation for Calderdale and CROWS (Community Rights of Way Service) and support from local businesses and residents, improved local footpaths, installed seats along various paths, restored the link path by Castle Gate Dam, improved and developed the Community Park and Garden with new play equipment, extensive planting, a sculpture designed by local school children, picnic seating and two benches - one of which is in the memory of a local resident who used to carry out work in the garden area. The organisation is also involved in a continuing campaign to try to improve road safety for everyone and to have action taken to deter and prevent speeding traffic along the road through our valley.

In 2008 CVCA set-up, as a sub-group of the organisation, a local History Group. This group holds meetings once a month with expert speakers who talk about different aspects of the history and heritage of Cragg Vale and the surrounding areas. The History Group helped gain a grant to restore our local spa and re-establish the traditional ‘Spaw Sunday’ celebrations on the first Sunday in May each year. The Group also helped, with Pennine Heritage, provide information for the Cragg Vale Heritage Trail, set up in 2015. The Trail has 6 large story boards with old pictures, photographs and illustrations by local children, telling the story of Cragg Vale from early stone-age settlements and farmsteads to the industrial era when 11 mills once worked along the river.

Throughout the year, CVCA distributes a quarterly newsletter to all residents, businesses, and the local schools, organises various events to bring all members of the community together including an annual ‘Spring Clean’ (rubbish collection!), Treasure Hunt Walk, Spaw Sunday celebrations, bike ‘Fun ‘n Games’ sessions for children, a ‘Festival of Lights’ in the Park and a Mummers Play to see in the New Year held at the Hinchliffe Arms.

More information can be found on our website <http://www.craggvalecommunity.co.uk>

### Acknowledgement

Produced by Cragg Vale Community Association.

Our thanks go to the proprietors of Coiners' Barn for providing the basis of this document.

## About Cragg Vale

Cragg Vale is a lush steep-sided wooded valley of outstanding natural beauty in the county of West Yorkshire, only 7 miles from the Lancashire border. It nestles amongst the peat moors that surround it on all sides, and provides a stunning verdant contrast to their austere beauty. We are two shakes of a lamb's tail from the Pennine Way, where it approaches Stoodley Pike.

Although Cragg Vale - known affectionately as "Cragg" by locals - is secluded and peaceful it is close to all necessary urban facilities. The bustling local market town of Hebden Bridge is just 3 miles away, the much larger town of Halifax is 9 miles from us, with Bradford, Leeds and Manchester 30 miles away. Our local bus runs out of Hebden Bridge via Mytholmroyd through Cragg Vale to Huddersfield.

The Pennine Way and the Calderdale Way criss-cross the valley, both being magnets to casual and committed walkers alike. The river Calder and the canal system are both close by and provide interesting and varied recreational activities.

Cragg Vale is a ribbon village development of old stone farms, chapels, houses, pubs and a church. There are a few modern dwellings, though these are mostly hidden behind their extensive landscaped tree lines.

We have 2 caravan sites for visitors, 2 excellent village pub/restaurants, a Protestant church of St. John The Baptist in The Wilderness, and another Protestant church in Mytholmroyd, St. Michael's, as well as a Roman Catholic church in the same village, The Good Shepherd.

The community remains dominated by hill farming of sheep, cattle fattening and small holdings. Many residents are home workers, being off comers who have settled into the uniquely relaxed atmosphere of Cragg and left the rat race behind - well, almost. We have our own breweries and numerous other small and medium sized businesses operate out of the valley.

Cragg Vale boasts the longest continuous incline in England, rising nearly 1000 feet in about 5.5 miles. The hill was used as part of the Tour de France in 2014 and the Tour de Yorkshire in 2015. It is also the home of the Guinness World Record for the longest continuous length of bunting made to celebrate the Tour de France in 2014.

## Contacts

Police Department	01422 318181 07590 357595
Local Doctor	0844 4772477
Local Hospital	01422 357171
Tourist Information Office /Visitor Centre (Hebden Bridge)	01422 843831
Local Pub – The Hinchliffe Arms	01422 883256
Local Pub – The Robin Hood	01422 885899
Taxis Valley (Hebden Bridge)	01422 844070 (8 seat)
Hebden Cars (Hebden Bridge)	01422 845555 (4 and 6 seat)
Calder Cars (Mytholmroyd)	01422 885544 (8 seater)

## Services

### Medical Centres

Grange Dene Medical Centre, Mytholmroyd  
Valley Medical Centre, Hebden Bridge  
Luddendenfoot Health Centre  
Calderdale Royal Hospital and A & E, Halifax

### Optician

Mark Hurst Opticians, Hebden Bridge  
Valli Opticians, Hebden Bridge

### Dentist

Grange Dene Dental Practice, Mytholmroyd  
Hebden Bridge Dental Care, Hebden Bridge

### Post Offices and Post Service

Mytholmroyd Post Office  
Hebden Bridge Post Office  
Post is delivered every day except Sunday. Collection is from a number of roadside post boxes in the valley.

### Recycled Waste

Small Brown Bin:

- Food waste (tied up in compostable bags)

White Plastic Sack:

- plastic bottles, yoghurt pots, margarine tubs, food trays and punnets (no plastic film or solid plastics)
- metal cans (steel and aluminium)

Black Plastic Box:

- glass bottles and jars
- corrugated or brown cardboard

Green Plastic Bag:

- paper and thin card (not cardboard), Tetra Pak cartons

This is collected each week, put the various containers out for collection at the roadside.

For more info see: <http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/waste/recycling/>

### General Household Waste

Dustbins/Black Plastic Bin-liner is collected fortnightly, generally on the same day as the recycling from the roadside.

### Recycling Centres

There is a recycling yard between Hebden Bridge and Todmorden (about 6 miles away)

There is a larger recycling yard in Halifax (about 10 miles away)

### Churches

St John the Baptist in the Wilderness, Cragg Vale  
St Michael's Church, Mytholmroyd  
Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd, Mytholmroyd

## Other

### Milk & Newspapers

- Jonathan Tennant 07890 713830 - Milkman, local farmer, orange juice, newspapers

### Coal

- Matthew Sheard 01422 842526 - Coalman, wood  
<http://www.matthewsheardandsons.co.uk>

### Heating Oil

- Craggs Energy 01422 882500  
<https://craggsenergy.co.uk>

### Chimney Sweep

- R P Searby NACS 07721 361389 - HETAS Registered Chimney Sweep

### Schools

- Cragg Vale Junior and Infant School  
<http://www.craggvale.calderdale.sch.uk>
- Calder Valley Steiner School, Cragg Vale  
<http://caldersteiner.org.uk>
- The Ark Private Day Nursery, Cragg Vale  
<http://www.thearkexperience.co.uk>
- Scout Road Academy, Mytholmroyd  
<http://www.scoutroadacademy.org.uk>
- Burnley road Academy, Mytholmroyd  
<https://burnleyroadacademy.org/calderdale/primary/burnleyroad>
- Calder High School, Mytholmroyd  
<http://www.calderhigh.org.uk>

### Business Parks

- The Craggs Country Business Park, New Road, Cragg Vale  
<https://www.thecraggs.co.uk>
- Dean Hey Country Business Park, Cragg Road, Mytholmroyd  
<http://www.thornber.com>
- Topland Country Business Park, Cragg Road, Mytholmroyd  
<http://www.thornber.com>

## Transport

### Train Stations.

The nearest train stations are in Mytholmroyd, bottom of the hill about 2 miles away. Hebden Bridge about 2 miles up the valley from Mytholmroyd.

Both these stations link directly to Leeds (50mins), Manchester (Victoria) (35mins). Mytholmroyd has 2 trains an hour to Leeds or Manchester and Hebden Bridge has 3 an hour. <http://www.wymetro.com/TrainTravel>

### Taxi Services.

We do have taxi drivers that get to us but it is best to use ones who know the road and where we are. With all taxi services in this area it is best to book well in advance.

- Hebden Cars 01422 845555
- Valley Private Hire 01422 844070
- Calder Cars 01422 885544

### Bus Routes.

Cragg Vale is bus route 901. It connects Hebden Bridge - Mytholmroyd - Cragg Vale - Huddersfield (not all), one an hour. <http://www.wymetro.com>

## Eating Out.

### Local Pubs

Nearest pubs serving food:

The Hinchliffe Arms, Cragg Vale, HX7 5TA just by St John's Church. Tuesday - Sunday

Tel: 01422 883256 <http://www.hinchliffearmscraggvale.co.uk>

The Robin Hood, Cragg Vale, on the main road through Cragg Vale. Food at the weekends.

Tel: 01422 885899 <https://www.facebook.com/The-Robin-Hood-Cragg-Vale-10150147103925529>

### Wider Area

There are a variety of pubs, restaurants and take-outs in Mytholmroyd and Hebden Bridge.

## Shops

### Mytholmroyd

Bottom of the hill about 2 miles. a small high street with 2 small supermarkets and a variety of cafes and shops including a pharmacy.

### Hebden Bridge

About 2 miles up the valley from Mytholmroyd. Voted the quirkiest shopping area has got just about everything and is a lovely mooch round the shops for a few hours. A wide array of independent shops, and small supermarkets, markets, Tourist Information, cinema and a bank.

### Craggs Business Park

Retail businesses include cafe/deli, bikes, pottery and breweries with shop.

<https://www.thecraggs.co.uk/tenants>

### Dean Hey and Topland

Retail businesses include clothes, hairdressers, bakers, cakes and wool shop.

<http://www.thornber.com/tenants>



## Entertainment

### Cinema

#### **Hebden Bridge Picture House**

This 490-seat picture house provides a mix of arthouse and mainstream cinema and a variety of live events. It's a refreshing alternative to the multiplex cinemas found in most cities - and staff serve tea, coffee and home-made cakes!

<http://www.hebdenbridge-picturehouse.co.uk>

Tel: 01422 842807

### Parks

Nearest park Cragg Vale – just past the Robin Hood Pub on the right hand side heading down Cragg Road towards Mytholmroyd.

Hebden Bridge has a large park. It is the other side of the canal between the station and the town. It has playground as well as skate boarding park and large, green, flat, safe places for kids to run wild.

### Tennis Club

There is a tennis Club in Cragg Vale, behind the Hinchliffe secluded away in the trees (2 courts).

## Local Attractions

### Hardcastle Crag (National Trust)

Hardcastle Crag is a beautiful wooded valley consisting of 400 acres of unspoilt woodland just outside Hebden Bridge. At its centre is Gibson Mill, a 19th century cotton mill now redeveloped as an interactive visitor experience for sustainable development. With no mains services the Mill generates its own electricity on site using renewable resources.

Tel: 01422 844518

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-hardcastlecrag>

### Hebden Bridge

The New Economics Foundation ranked Hebden Bridge "the best range of locally owned shops in the UK". Full of cafes, boutiques, galleries and gift shops as well as a wide range of independent local food shops and everyday shopping needs.

<http://www.hebdenbridge.co.uk>

### Heptonstall Museum and Village

Overlooking Hebden Bridge, Heptonstall attractions include the Heptonstall Church yard containing the grave of King David, Heptonstall Museum (with some coiners artefacts), housed in the old village grammar school, the ruined 13th Century Church of St Thomas a Beckett, and the Octagonal Chapel, the oldest Methodist Chapel still in use today.

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

### Pennine Way

Britain's first National Trail, the Pennine Way, and the Calderdale Way which is a 50-mile circular route around the Calder Valley provide a variety of outdoor pursuits.

<http://www.thepennineway.co.uk>

### Mytholmroyd

Mytholmroyd is a small village between Cragg Vale and Hebden Bridge. There is an active and innovative business community set amongst beautiful picturesque hills.

Culturally, it was the birthplace of the late poet laureate Ted Hughes who died in 1998. His first wife Sylvia Plath is buried in nearby Heptonstall.

Regular Ted Hughes events take place in Mytholmroyd.

<http://www.mytholmroyd.net/tedhughes/index.html>

## Cragg Vale History:

There is evidence of human activity on the Yorkshire moors around Cragg from circa 10,000 B.C. Flints, not native to West Yorkshire, have been found on Blackstone and Midgley Moors - implying movement of peoples and long distance trade by this period at the latest.

Later flint spear heads and arrow tips, hunting weapons, have been found in quantity over Marshead and Rishworth moors. So Mesolithic tribes hunted around both the Turvin and Cragg areas. Hunters were constrained to move across the high reaches, which were less heavily wooded, rather than the steep sided valleys - but to cross from top to top they must descend to ford the streams and rivers of the valley bottoms. Although prehistoric and later peoples were responsible for extensive tree felling and land clearance this did not create the peat moors above Cragg Vale.

Around 5,000 BCE the climate changed and became much wetter and remained so for over 2,000 years. Soil deteriorated as minerals were washed away, and the land around Cragg became waterlogged. The trees and plant life died away (drowned) and the peat moors on the tops were created. So we can't blame acid rain from Manchester, though we have the heavy industrial air pollution of the 19th and 20th centuries to thank for putting the final nail in the coffin.

We know from place naming and language conventions that ancient Britons (the Brigantes tribe), Anglo Saxons, Vikings, and Romans had a large input into the area of Cragg. The Romans left little except their (disputed) road over Blackstone Edge as evidence - but there would have been extensive forced population relocation as the engineers and troops pushed forwards.

The Romans made a pact with the Brigantes tribe, and that this whole area of West Yorkshire - the centre of the ancient kingdom of Elmet - was ruled by them. Little remains of Elmet but the ancient names. Close by Cragg lies the hamlet of Warley, and not much further away to the west lies Walsden - both names relate to the 'Walh' - a term used for the Britons. This implies a residual pre-existing British culture after the invasion and takeover by the victorious Anglo Saxons.

Did you know? The name of Cragg itself is ancient British with the ascribed meaning 'the place of rocks'. Look at the names around Cragg. Those ending in 'ing' or 'ham' or 'tun' (ton) are primarily of Saxon origin - while those ending in 'by' and 'gate' and 'rake' or 'brig' are of Viking origin.

The Britons were annexed by the Romans by 100 AD, and circa 700 AD the Saxons arrived. Around 1000 AD, the Vikings gained control. They in turn were overcome by the Normans by 1100 AD. Leading into the Medieval period, the primary industry was agriculture, but iron was smelted too, good timber and charcoal was produced, and grain was milled. Local craftsmen produce some cloth, make clothing, farm implements, and utensils while others provide transport services (packhorse and carting) and labour.

Cragg was part of a township called Cruttonstall (later called Erringden) and adjacent to the township of Sowerby (Sorebi from the Norse). (Note: We still pronounce it differently than most of our visitors expect... Sorbee). All the land between Cragg and Sowerby was gradually cleared of dense forest to make way for agriculture as the population grew.

The land to the West, and a large part of Cragg Vale, was soon to be partly cleared and 'impaled' as a huge deer park and royal hunting ground. Coiners' Barn was pretty much in the middle of this - hence our Stag themed room.

In 1279 the Earl John of Warrene - a very powerful Norman lord and major landowner - fiercely disputed rights and ownership of forests around the area of Cragg with his lord, King Edward 1. What is more significant is that he won the argument outright. When his ancestral right to the Cragg forest was challenged by the Kings Justices he is reputed to have replied to their impudence by drawing his sword and proclaiming...

*"Behold my lords, behold my warrant! For my ancestors, coming with William the Bastard, conquered these lands with the sword, and with the sword will I defend them."*

(If you know something of modern day Cragg Vale, we think you will agree that the settlement of land disputes has really not changed all that much over the years).

In late Medieval times the deer park fell into disrepair and was finally dispaled. Knights no longer took the rough ride down The Withens toward Wakefield tourney. The wild boars, stags and wolves were in serious decline and sheep were now the major local industry. The Civil War arrived in Cragg in 1643, after the battle of Atherton Moor. The defeated Parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Fairfax escaped away over Blackstone Edge to Rochdale or else trekked home along Turvin Clough.

The successful Royalist army went on a plundering spree over this area of the Calder Valley. Ewood hall above Mytholmroyd was ransacked, and it's unlikely that Cragg escaped the attentions of the Royalists. Many of the defeated and fleeing Parliamentarian Yorkshiremen regrouped in Rochdale, just over the hill. Around 750 men led by Colonel Bradshaw took up siege positions in Heptonstall on the heights above Hebden Bridge. Halifax township was commanded by a Royalists under Sir Francis Mackworth with plentiful cavalry (not locals) and Heptonstall was held by 750 Parliamentarians that were locals and knew the area and paths across the moors and valleys around and beyond Cragg.

For 2 months during the winter of 1643 there were skirmishes and harassment all over the valleys until January 9th 1643 when Mackworth sacked Heptonstall. Mackworth in turn was chased from Halifax less than a month later as the Scottish army, allied to the Parliamentarians, pushed South. By July Thomas Cromwell had secured the North of England for Parliament with victory at Marston Moor.

However, as well as freeing our locality from Royalists, the army brought a deadly present with it - the Plague. In just 4 months alone over 500 people died in Halifax out of a population of circa 3,000.

It is understandable that the constables in Sowerby Bridge barred the road to Halifax by chain guard so as to keep out the infected.

(Sadly, captain Hellewell, the last Parliamentarian, no longer rides the roads and wild moors around Cragg seeking to recruit men. He died in 2001. Certainly those of us who remember his startling and ad hoc visits to the Robin Hood on horseback in full regalia with arms and armour miss him).

There was increased land enclosure from 1730 to 1860, which divided Cragg into smaller fields, as a result of the steep rise in sheep rearing as a highly profitable occupation.

Industrial growth during this period was quite rapid, as was the building of farms in Cragg, and the sheep and the wool trade grew to govern most locals lives.

And now it gets interesting.....

The Cragg Coiners were an infamous gang of local ruffians who were collectively known as the 'Turvin Gang'. Led by our very own 'King' David Hartley and his family who resided at Bell House opposite Coiners' Barn. They

clipped the edges off gold coins and re-minted them - using the gold to make counterfeits. These were hard times for common folk, and it's difficult to judge how hard it was to get by.

He had many fellow 'Coiners' as they were known in the other farms and homesteads scattered over the hill tops above Cragg Vale. And in the valley below from Myholmroyd to Halifax, and everywhere between.

During the period from 1765 until 1780 this gang and their associates ran a successful gold coin clipping business around Turvin Country, and were allied with gangs from Halifax to Burnley in Lancashire. The timeline on the wall in the Barn detail the key steps of this story.

So serious was the debasement of the coinage that the attention of the King was drawn to it. Merchants would 'Bank' coin with the 'Coiners' who would clip them, and return them with half the clipped gold as profit. Their own half was used to mint counterfeits, passing them in local pubs and at fairs and markets.

Before being tried at York assizes and hung at Tyburn on Saturday 28 April 1770 at 2:30 PM, David Hartley had reputedly helped plot the murder of the Halifax Excise Officer, a Mr Deighton, who was on the Gang's trail. This was never really proved, though his brother Isaac Hartley - known as 'The Duke of York' - and three locals were implicated. Not a full 8 months later another man, reputedly an informer, was murdered in a horrific manner in Heptonstall.

Halifax at this time was a thriving woollen cloth town of around 6,000 persons. The constabulary, such as it was (standing at 4), was in part involved in coining. This meant there was collusion sufficient to keep the Turvin Gang advised of any moves against them. In fact escape from custody was then commonplace.

The Cragg farms involved in coining included Keelham (our nearest neighbours) and Hill Top (the farm with the lamas) as well as Bell House, and Stannery End (seen across from the Barn), and most likely many of the others too. The map on our wall point out these and a few more. Cragg was closely tied to Sowerby township, and many isolated farms between were likely sources of counterfeit distribution at times.

The main culprits of the Deighton murder were brought to book, but discharged. However, they were later arrested for theft and hung in chains on Beacon Hill, Halifax.

This ends the tale of the 'Turvin Gang' and the 'Cragg Coiners'. Yet this gang were far from being the first or only coiners around this area.

Even as early as 1500 AD there is evidence of 'Coyning' around Halifax and Sowerby. Such was the extent of the problem that in the 1660's, in King Charles 1 reign, coinage began being minted in horse powered mills, so that raised edges and a Latin inscription around the rim could be added. ('Milling' now defines the fine grooved edges of our coins, and not the process by which it arose).

Yet in 1688 the Reverend Robinson of Holmfirth was found to be 'Coyning' at his house Bank End outside the town. He was duly tried and hanged at York.

Oddly enough his son, caught out red-handed with him, was let off: and even more bizarre is that he was then given work at the Royal Mint!

Coining would reduce the total gold content by half, so you can see why pocket scales enjoyed such a brisk trade around this area. Even today a wise man will check his change - well, who wouldn't? (It should be noted that Portuguese Moidores, Spanish Pistoles, and French Louis d'Or are not legal currency any longer - except perhaps around Cragg Vale it has been said.

The two chief miscreants who had escaped justice once for the murder of Mr Deighton were Robert Thomas (Tommiss) and Matthew Normanton (Normington). They were both arrested in the Spring of 1774, together with others involved at various levels of crime. Thomas confessed that Normanton, Clayton and himself had been approached by a Mr Spencer to kill Mr Deighton for reward. He also said Normanton had fired the fatal shot. Thomas and Normanton were both charged with robbing Mr Deighton - Highway Robbery - and on 6 August 1774 Robert Thomas was hung at York and his body was transported in irons to hang on the gibbet on Beacon Hill above Halifax. His hand fixed so as to point towards the scene of his crime as the flesh rotted from his bones over the 8 years his remains hung there.

His partner Matthew Normanton was sentenced in his absence, and later caught as he hid in the briars below what is now Spa Laithe cottage in Cragg Vale. He was hanged on 15 April 1775 and set in chains on Beacon Hill, close to friend Thomas.

Thomas Spencer was executed on Beacon Hill in 1783, for inciting a grain riot, and his body displayed at Mytholmroyd before final burial.

Apart from evidence of early ironworks and smelting the main industry in Cragg had always been agriculture. Then agriculture and cloth - the rugged dual economy.

Having a good supply of water from the moors, Cragg was always a likely home for industry based on water power. From mid 1700 onwards, water then steam power, and combined water wheel and steam engines dominated our valley with the cloth mills.

There were numerous families involved in mill ownership during this time. Sutcliffes, Greenwoods, and Hinchliffes amongst others. Yet in 1758 there were but 3 mills in Cragg. A paper mill (just up from and opposite the Robin Hood Inn), a corn mill (at Hoo Hole), and a mill for fulling woven cloth from the farms.

The water driven mills that flourished at Turvin, Marshaw Village (by the Hinchliffe Arms pub) and on Elphin Brook (down Cragg Vale) posed no real threat to local farm based weavers at that time.

However, from 1808 onwards things began to change alarmingly for the worse. Steam power was heavily adopted from around 1805 on. Child labour became the norm. Now began the mill owners infamous abuses.

At one time or another from 1740 to the early 20th C there have existed around 11 mills in Cragg. Turvin, Victoria, and Pepper Bank mills on Turvin Brook; Marshaw (opposite the Hinchliffe Arms) with New and Vale mills in Withens Clough. Next down Elphin Brook were Castle, Paper (opposite the Robin Hood Inn), Cragg, Hoo Hole, and Scar Bottom mill (Mytholmroyd). By the 1820's these were no place for any decent minded human, let alone the children of the poor. A local minister of the time wrote about Cragg mills and their owners use of child 'sweated' labour:

*"If there is one place in England that needed legislative interference it is this place; for they work 15 and 16 hours a day frequently, and sometimes all night. Oh! it is a murderous system and the mill owners are the pest and disgrace of society..!"*

It is on record that children died at their work in the mills of Cragg. Died from long hours and harsh treatments handed out. While the mill owners William Greenwood ('Old Billy Hard Times') and the Hinchliffe family amassed their fortunes. It took the 1833 factory act to begin to address the appalling abuse of child labour and workers.

## Local Walks

Yorkshire is known as 'God's own country' and it's quite true. It is much better to see and appreciate the beauty of the landscape around our home by foot. As with all walks – be prepared for all weathers and all eventualities. But please remember that we are still largely a farming community, and the principle livestock are sheep. Dogs must be kept on a leash and under control whenever you are crossing farmed land, or the open moors where sheep are likely to be grazing. Animals that are off a leash, out of control & thereby threatening livestock welfare, are liable to be shot.

There are many walks and footpaths in the area, leaflets are available at Tourist information in Hebden Bridge.

### **Pennine Heritage Trail - Cragg Vale**

The Cragg Vale Heritage Trail starts at Sykes Gate at the top of Cragg Vale and ends at the bottom at Dauber Bridge just before Mytholmroyd.

The trail features 6 'storyboards' over its length describing the history of the immediate vicinity and identifying some of the local flora and fauna.

Further details of the trail can be found at:

<http://www.craggvalecommunity.co.uk/index.php/12-posts/news/24-heritage-trail-storyboards-unveiled>

and

<http://www.pennineheritage.org.uk/pennine-trails/cragg-vale>

### **Hebden Bridge & Mytholmroyd**

Good day trip hike up and down but interesting along the way. Circular walk, approx. 4-6 hours

If you want a mostly level walk then the best place is along the canal.

All these places are on bus and train routes if you don't want to walk back:

Mytholmroyd - Hebden Bridge approx 1-2 miles

Mytholmroyd - Sowerby Bridge approx 5 miles

Hebden Bridge - Todmorden approx 4 miles