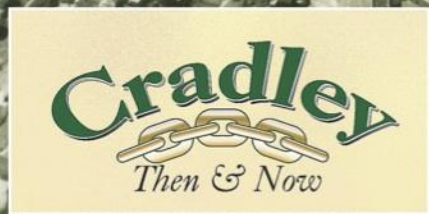
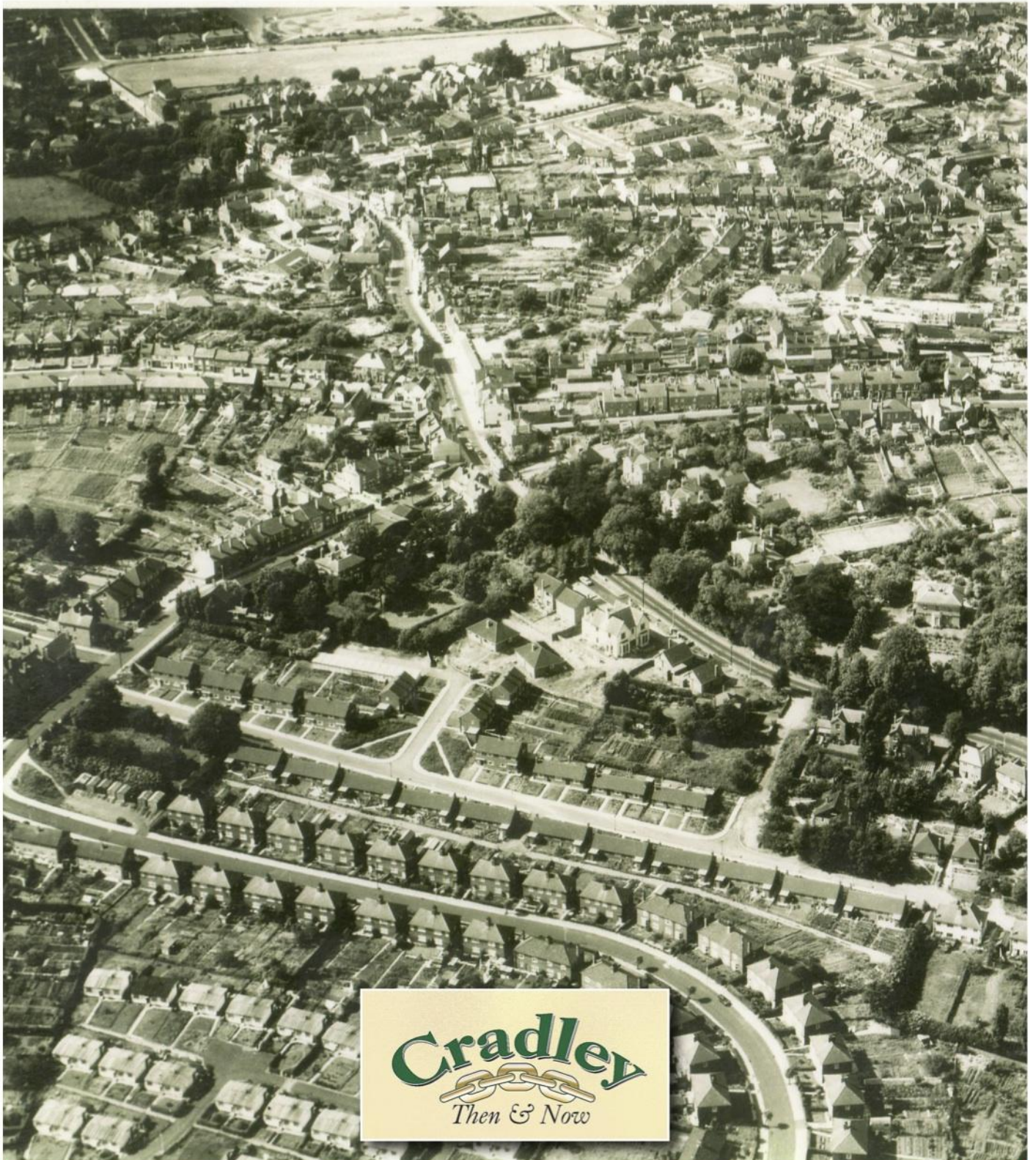


Cradley Trail



THE CRADLEY HERITAGE TRAIL

The Cradley Heritage Trail

The walk can be started from any point along the trail

If starting from the top of Homer Hill Road:

01. Homer Hill Park

The Council depot building towards the top of Homer Hill Road was built as a gas decontamination centre for use during World War II. There was also a large air raid shelter which ran from here down towards the main gates at Slade Road and Church Road. The bandstand, built as part of the memorial for World War I and opened at the same time as the War Memorial itself, is long gone. A Sons of Rest building was demolished several years ago. To the south east Cradley Colliery (1865-1917) once occupied land currently belonging to the park, and Homer Hill Colliery (1865-1928) was to the north west beyond where Homer Hill House stood.



Ocean Wave

02. Avenue of Trees and War Memorial

Walk a short distance down Homer Hill Road with the park on your right. You will pass the Avenue of Trees in the churchyard on your left. The trees were planted in memory of servicemen who died during the Great War and lead to a large oak cross and memorial stone. The servicemen were all former pupils of Cradley Church School and each of the 60 lime trees was dedicated to a named individual.

03. Church School

Turn left at the junction with Church Road. The current Church School was built originally as two separate Infant and Junior schools to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. It was known then as the National School. Beyond the school you pass two old houses on the left, which in the past have been used by Vicars, Schoolmasters and Vergers.

04. Cradley Baptist Church

On the opposite side of the road lies Cradley Baptist Church. Originally a school building, completed in 1871, it was known as the Cradley British Schools. The original Baptist chapel stood on the corner of Colley Lane and Blue Ball Lane.

05. Cradley's Parish Church

On the far left of Church Road lies St Peters, Cradley's Parish Church. This was built in 1789 as a meeting house with a school for an Independent Congregation, under the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. In 1798 the meeting house reopened as Cradley Chapel, conforming to the Church of England. It was renamed St Peters 100 years later. The first school stood near the west end of the Church, but was taken down to make way for improvements. The brick tower was added in 1876 and contains 8 bells, shown in the Vienna exhibition of 1873. In 1933 the church

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was restored at a cost of £5,000, and a new organ was installed. The register of baptisms and burials dates from 1785; marriages from 1802.

06. War Memorial & Dungeon Head

Down the hill towards Colley Lane the war memorial was unveiled in 1928 to commemorate Cradley men lost in the Great War and now also bears the names of those who died in World War II. Pass over the cobbles and to the Dungeon Head site, named after the lock-up that once stood here. This is also where John Wesley, one of the founders of the Methodist Church, preached to the people of Cradley in the open air on March 19th 1770. The stone he stood on is preserved in High Town Ragged School in Mapletree Lane. The village stocks were in this area.

07. Baptist Chapel

Turn right past what remains of the original Baptist Chapel, a broken flight of steps by the street corner of Blue Ball Lane. The building opened in 1900 but had to be demolished in 1979 because of high maintenance costs. Next to where the Blue Ball Inn traded was a Mansion House/Lodging House, the date on the front was 1687.

08. Top Shop

Walk up Colley Lane. On the opposite side of the road near Intended Street (on the left), once stood Jones & Lloyd's Scotia Works, known as Top Shop. The chain workshop was dismantled and moved to Avoncroft Museum, Bromsgrove in 1970 where it is open to the public.

09. Anvil Yard & Mansion/Lodging House

At the top of the incline and on the right of Colley Lane is a small park, the site of the Anvil Yard, a notorious collection of 17 houses and chain shops, the subject of an article by Robert Sherard in 1896. Earlier in 1888 an outbreak of typhoid had been traced to the Anvil Yard. In 1931 the houses were



War Memorial

demolished, the Mansion House was stripped and the park created, dedicated to the memory of the people who lived and worked in the Anvil Yard. A village well was once sited opposite the Yard.

10. Church Highway

Continue along Colley Lane and some 100 yards on the left, and opposite Church Road, a gully runs between the houses, leading towards the 'Church Highway' off Mapletree Lane. Turn left and walk along the gully to Mapletree Lane.

The path called Church Highway ran from High Town to Halesowen and was used by Cradley folk going to the parish church in Halesowen for worship before there was a church in the village. It continued on via Furlong Lane, Hillside Avenue, the seventy steps, over Highfield and passed through Bath Meadow to Halesowen. It was an ancient footpath mentioned in the Court Rolls, the 1782 survey of Cradley and Richard Brettell's estate map of 1800.

11. Bull Ring

Around this area of Mapletree Lane was the Bull Ring, which was enclosed by a wall. There is little known about it or its exact location, except that it was used for bull baiting.

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12. High Town Ragged School

On the far left side of the road is High Town Ragged School, which opened in 1863. Thomas Crowther and Noah Hingley were mainly responsible for the successful completion of the building. Many poor people who previously hadn't any connection with a church attended the Ragged School. Men, women and children were given the opportunity to learn to read and write, and to study the Bible.

13. Chainshop

Cross over Mapletree Lane turning left towards Colley Lane and then turn immediately right onto High Town. A gully runs down to Furlong Lane behind the houses. Near to the top of the gully, in the rear garden of one of the houses of Ladysmith Road, is an old, disused chainshop. With its wooden shutters padlocked, this is all that remains of the original row of backyard workshops. Continue along the gully to Furlong Lane.

14. Spring

Turn right onto Furlong Lane for some 80 yards and just beyond the junction with Ladysmith Road, on the opposite side of the street, is the Spring or spout. In Tudor times this was called Flaxen Well because flax was grown in this area for making linen. It was used by local people until quite recently, some preferring the water, especially for brewing beer or winemaking. However, the level at which the spring flows out into the open before disappearing again underground has been lowered, which now makes it almost impossible to collect water.

15. Sword Forge

Continue up Furlong Lane, so called because the fields that used to be on either side here were a furlong in length. Almost at the top of the incline on the left is a white walled building, a former sword forge. Here, when it was owned by William Nicklin in the early 19th century, swords were made for the Napoleonic Wars. The doorways from the forge onto the

street have been bricked up and a window put in. In the garden of the forge, near to the rear entrance, was its water supply, a well.

16. Old Gaol Yard

On the opposite side of the road near to Mapps Close was the site of the old Gaol Yard.

17. Tates Butchers

Carry on to the junction of Furlong Lane and Colley Gate. On the right once stood Tates Butchers shop, the plaque above the door read 'Providence House 1902'.

18. William Toys

Turn left into Windmill Hill. The shop on this corner was once a branch of the Midland Bank. Beyond is number 102, an old building which is now a hairdressers' shop. Once a private house, the plot of land was part of Colman Fields, owned in the 18th century by William Toys, who gave his name to Toys Lane (or Tays Lane as it was at one time known).

19. Providence Methodist Church

Further up Windmill Hill on the opposite side of the road is Providence Methodist Church, built in 1963. The original church stood from 1857 almost on the main road. A schoolroom was built at the rear in 1886 in Colley Orchard and the present schoolroom was built as a chapel and opened in 1925.

20. Little Chop House

Continue up Windmill Hill to the Little Chop House, previously known as Ye Olde White Lion. It was kept for many years by the Stafford family who also made coffins at the rear.

21. Dick's Hill

Continue up Windmill Hill and on your right there are some new houses overlooking the road, with an old public footpath going through the middle known as 'Dick's Hill'. Dick was Richard Stevens, the licensee of the Windmill, which stood at the bottom of the path. He is supposed to have created this short cut between his pub and the actual windmills.

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22. Round of Beef

At the top of Windmill Hill cross over the road using the pedestrian crossing to the Round of Beef public house which was kept by the Cox family for four generations from 1865 to 1982.

23. Windmills

Turn onto Two Gates Lane. The Cradley 'gate' names – Colley Gate, Two Gates and others not now used – indicate the position of gates erected to prevent valuable animals from straying. Carry on until you reach Holcroft Road. Two windmills stood in the area of this junction and are marked on the map of mines of Lord Dudley in 1812. The mill was built in 1720 by Thomas Millward of Wollescote Hall. When the windmills were demolished the bricks were used to build the shops at the top of Windmill Hill.

24. Old Two Gates Public House

Follow Two Gates Lane by turning right towards Toys Lane and Tanhouse Lane. This junction is the site of the Old Two Gates Public House where the road was once very narrow. It was listed in Bentleys Directory of 1841 as being kept by Richard Bache.

25. Two Gates Ragged School

Continue along Two Gates. On the left is Two Gates Ragged School, built in 1867 with Noah Hingley and Jeston Homfray among the main benefactors.

26. Cradley Park Colliery

Further along Two Gates and onto Oldnall Road, looking over the fields to the right is the site of another colliery. This one was called Cradley Park and had an incline light railway running down to the brickworks in Park Road.

27. Flint Field

Further along Oldnall Road is the Flint Field where flint tools and microliths, in all over 6,000 struck pieces of flint, some dating back to the Middle Stone Age (between 8,000 and 5,000 years ago) have been found. It is thought this may have been the site of a

summer camp, established by a group of no more than 30 nomadic hunter-gatherers, who produced the debris whilst making their flint tools. Finds from the New Stone Age, the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman times have also been made.



28. Oldenhall Farm

Towards the Hayes beyond the boundary of the Flint Field is the site of Oldenhall Farm. Now only a few foundations of buildings remain but there has been a farmstead here since at least the 13th century.

29. Oldnall Colliery

On the same side of the road a little further on, almost on the boundary with Wollescote, is the site of Oldnall Colliery (1837-1944). An incline light railway ran from this colliery down to the brickworks at the Hayes.

30. Workhouse

On the south side of Oldnall Road, near to Beech Farm, is the site of the Workhouse. Access was through an archway into a large courtyard, surrounded by 4 square buildings. The site is very overgrown and only a few ruined walls remain to mark the spot. The Workhouse is shown on early maps but no actual date when it was built is known. It was probably used until boards of guardians were appointed in 1834.

In 1836 Cradley joined with Stourbridge, Oldswinford and Kingswinford to form the Stourbridge Poor Law Union and from then onwards the workhouse at Wordsley served the whole district. In the 1851 Census the Old Workhouse, High Park, was listed with five families living there, the occupants being nail forgers and coal miners.

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31. Broadstone

Cross over the large field to the south by walking along the ancient footpath. At the end of the path turn left and follow the edge of the field until you come to the very narrow Foxcote Lane. You will reach a dip in the road and be at the boundary of Stourbridge, Cradley and Halesowen. An old boundary marker called the Broadstone was removed from here some years ago and is now at Two Gates Ragged School for safekeeping.

32. Beechtree Colliery

Walk back along Foxcote Lane towards Two Gates, on the right is a building which was the miners' bathhouse of Beechtree Colliery, the site of which was immediately opposite. Sinkings began in 1873. This was the last pit in the area to be closed and was abandoned after flooding in 1958. The baths building has been the headquarters to 2nd Cradley St Peter's troop of Scouts since 1962.

33. The Why Not

Continue to the junction of Whynot Street. The Why Not Inn is claimed to be named after a Grand National race horse which won the 1894 event as a 13 year old. However, we know that it was called the 'Why Not Call and See' in Littlebury's Directory of 1873, when G Partridge was the proprietor.



34. Caslon School

A short distance along Two Gates turn right onto High Park Road and follow the road to the

top of the hill. To the far right of the cross roads continue onto Beeches View Avenue. After some 80 yards on the right is Caslon Community Primary School named after William Caslon whose famous 'Caslon' type face was used from 1740 to print important documents such as America's Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

35. Fatherless Barn Farm

A short distance down Beeches View Avenue turn left onto Hedgefield Grove and follow it to Meres Road (Meers; old name for the fields here on the 1843 tithe map). On the left at the junction is the site of Fatherless Barn Farm, from which this area takes its name. There are several stories as to its origin. The land was originally part of Whitley Grange, rented by the Abbey at Halesowen. One story is that a monk called Father Lee lived there. Another theory is connected with local dialect and the fact that a lea was a field, the furthest lea, having a barn. A recorded fact is that a bailiff, John Walker, was murdered and Joseph Darby and his two sons, living at Whitley Barn, were hung drawn and quartered for it at Shrewsbury, their families becoming fatherless.

36. Lookout Post with Searchlight

Turn left onto Meres Road and follow it past Alma Street until you reach Beecher Street. Walk down Beecher Street for some 70 yards. On the right during the Second World War there was a lookout post with a searchlight in the gully between Beecher Street and Alma Street, with defensive gun position at the top of Beecher Street. The Home Guard took over after the Royal Artillery soldiers left.

37. St Katherine's Church and Church Hall

About 150 yards on the right was the location of St Katherine's Church and Church Hall, another satellite church of St Peters. The church opened in 1909 but was replaced with a housing development towards the end of the 20th Century.

CRADLEY TRAIL

38. Rockson Motorcycle

At the bottom of the hill is Beecher Road. To the right, and at its junction with Alma Street, were the former buildings and sheds of the Rockson Motorcycle factory. Production ceased about 1925. A Rockson Motorcycle is now exhibited at the Black Country Living Museum in Dudley.



39. Bernard Oakley Memorial Gardens

Turn left towards the main A458 and use the pedestrian crossing before turning right to travel down Drews Holloway for some 300 yards to Colman Hill. On the left at the junction lie the Memorial Gardens and Pleasure Ground. The park was presented to the Borough by Mr & Mrs James Oakley in memory of their son Bernard who died whilst on active service in Holland on 16th October 1944. The heavy wrought iron entrance gates are supported on York stone pillars. The grounds originally featured a Dutch garden but have been extensively re-landscaped over time. Mr and Mrs Oakley lived at the Grange a little further along Colman Hill. The Grange is now a private hospital.

40. Colman Hill House

Further along Colman Hill on the left as it rounds the corner into Banners Lane stands a small housing development. This is where Colman Hill House once stood. In the nineteenth century the house was owned by the New British Iron Company and before it

was demolished it belonged to the Willetts family

41. Overend Methodist Mission

Turn onto Banners Lane and continue to follow the road for 400 yards. The new entrance to Overend Methodist Mission lies on the left; the original front entrance was in Banners Street. The new entrance with car park was part of the improvements made after the congregation from Trinity Methodist Church moved to Overend in 1995. Built in 1911 it replaced an earlier building known as the People's Mission Overend. The congregation from Bethesda Methodist Church had joined with Overend in 1971, at which time the church went into the Methodist system. Grainger's Lane Methodist church added to their numbers in 2005.

42. Henley Foundry and Oakley Brothers

On the opposite side of Banners Lane is the new Henley Grange housing development. This covers the site of both Henley and Oakley Brothers Foundries where metal casting took place. Oakley's had its own sports ground and cricket pitch. There was a cricket pitch here before; Overend Cricket Club was mentioned in 1875 in the County Express.

43. Morgan's Buildings

Continue to the end of Banners Lane and turn right along Overend Road and on the right is a group of buildings now housing the paper shop. This shop has been a hairdressers', and was originally a bakery. In the early 1900's it was known as Morgan's Buildings. At this point the Stour is ducted beneath the road.

44. Gauden's Newsagents

Cross over Overend Road beyond which the River Stour emerges from a culvert to flow west in a small valley. The river separates Cradley from Cradley Heath. Walk south following the river valley on your right. Along here 120 yards on the right is what used to be called Gauden's Newsagents, seemingly perched on top of a house that stands underneath and behind it.

CRADLEY TRAIL

45. Almshouses

Continue onto Butchers Lane. The site of the Almshouses was on the opposite side of the road at the corner of Butchers Lane and Furlong Lane.

46. An Old Chain Shop

Continuing along Butchers Lane on the left, at the bend in the road once stood the old chain shop where Mrs Gill, one of the last ladies in Cradley to make chain, is thought to have worked. The chain shop was removed from Cradley and preserved at Temple Meadow School, Old Hill, when the new houses were built.

47. The Former High Street, Cradley

At the junction turn right down what was once the High Street, re-named to avoid confusion



with High Street, Halesowen when the postal sorting office changed from Cradley Heath to Halesowen. The road from the junction with Lyde Green to the junction with Colley Gate is now known as Colley Lane. On this steep winding road you could, at one time, buy an incredibly wide range of clothing, food and general goods from the shops that stood on both sides.

48. Tinkalary's

Beyond the left hand bend on the opposite side of the road are two semi-detached houses just below the Rose & Crown, which were originally Millward's Shop. Known as Tinkalary's, this old-fashioned shop was

crammed full of everything anybody could ever need. The grandson of the original Tinkalary says that he was a Tinker by trade, making and repairing pots and pans. Incendiary bombs landed in High Street, Cradley, during the Second World War damaging both Trinity and Bethesda Churches. Luckily the one that landed near 'Tinks' was removed before it ignited. As the shop sold paraffin (or lamp oil as it was also called) there could have been some serious damage.

49. Schoolroom of the Bethesda Primitive Methodist Church

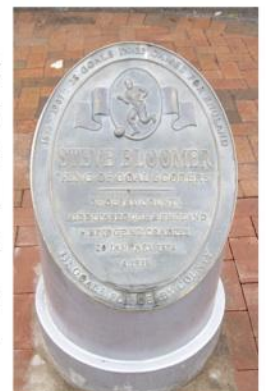
Another fifty yards down hill and lying back from the road, is the old schoolroom of the Bethesda, Primitive Methodist Church. The original church was built in New Street, just off the High Street and opened in 1853. By 1881 the congregation felt the need to move out of the back streets. They bought a plot of land on the High Street belonging to Noah Hingley, on which was an old chain warehouse. A school building was built first, then the warehouse was altered and refurbished to provide seating for 350 people. It was opened on January 8th 1882. The church was demolished in the 1970's after the congregation merged with Overend Mission church. The school room was sold to 'The Assemblies of God' church.

50. Lloyds Chain Works

On your right the new housing development is on land which Jones & Lloyds formerly occupied. Its crescent is named after the original Little Hill, and Bethesda Gardens after the chapel which stood opposite.

51. Stour Walk & Memorial to Steve Bloomer

Further down Bridge Street on the right is the beginning of the Stour Walk, a nature trail along the River Stour. The memorial at its entrance is to Steve Bloomer, England's first football superstar.



CRADLEY TRAIL

52. Former Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Boundary

A few yards beyond the memorial is the new road bridge over the River Stour which before 1974 marked to county boundary between Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Cradley and Cradley Heath became part of the West Midlands County with Cradley, Worcestershire, forming part of Dudley and Cradley Heath the southern edge of Sandwell. Looking to the far right from the bridge you can see the site of Lodge Forge where surrounding houses, now long gone, were often flooded. It is said that after heavy rain in 1912 the Stour was 100 yards wide at this point.

53. Steve Bloomer

Cross over Bridge Street and return to the right-hand corner of Lyde Green. This is the site of the house in Bridge Street where Steve Bloomer, Derby and England Footballer, was born in 1874.

54. Trinity Wesleyan Methodist Church

Opposite at the junction of Lyde Green with Colley Lane and Bridge Street (B4173) new homes have been built where Trinity Wesleyan Methodist Church once stood. Inscribed bricks from the original Sunday school building are set into the wall that separates the houses from the main road. The church was opened in 1874 and stood on the site of the earlier Ebenezer Chapel, built in 1825. The Minister moved out of the Manse belonging to the church in 1958. Eventually it became the



Everley retirement home and is some 60 yards beyond the junction, in Lyde Green.

55. The Good Shepherd Mission

Follow Lyde Green and almost at the junction with Wesley Avenue on the right side of the road is the site of the Good Shepherd Mission, now replaced by a small block of flats. The mission opened in 1909, as a satellite church of St Peters, its outside clad with tin sheets and the inside timber. It mysteriously burnt down in 1958.

56. Netherend Brick Works

Continue to Netherend Lane. To the left at the junction was the site of the Netherend Brick



Works. Here King Brothers (Firebricks) and Joseph King & Company (Blue bricks, tiles, etc) were based, making use of fireclay and clay that came from the nearby coal pits and 'marl hole' at Homer Hill. An ungated rail spur crossed Lyde Green connecting the site to Cradley Heath rail yards

57. Cradley Forge

Continue onto Maypole Hill (B4173) to Cradley Forge, and left onto Maypole Fields, to the crossroads with Mogul Lane and Saltbrook Road.

58. Hell Hole

The Salt Brook, originally saline, drained from the hillside below Two Gates, ran through Cradley Park Valley and the Hayes dingle, and formed the parish boundary between Oldswinford and Cradley. The brook is now culverted, meeting the Stour at the Saltbrook Inn in the area known locally as Hill Hole and also Hell Hole, because of the forge fires that burnt there day and night.

CRADLEY TRAIL

59. Park Lane Unitarian Chapel

Return to Mogul Lane travelling south uphill along the Heritage Trail to the junction with Park Lane (B4174). The oldest church in Cradley is located on the right. It was initially known as Park Lane Presbyterian Chapel. It opened in 1796 with James Scott as its minister when the original chapel at Cradley Forge was sold to the Wesleyan Methodists. A previous Meeting House at the Forge had been burnt down in 1715 during riots. Funded by donations, bricks for Park Lane's new chapel were made on site. A new parsonage was built in 1753 followed by a school. Plans for the parsonage were drawn up by William Shenstone, complete with powdering cupboard. The parsonage survived into the second half of the 20th Century before being demolished. The original school building was rebuilt in 1825 and now serves as a church hall; it still has the original cast iron roof trusses.

60. Park House

At the main road (A458) turn left into Park Road. Use the pedestrian crossing to cross the road. A bicycle and pedestrian route leads up to houses in Priestley Close. This replaced a flight of steps and an old path; all that remained of Park House, demolished in the 1970's to make way for the relief road which was never built. The date on the middle gable of the house was 1689 and it is known that the house had a room which was always known as the Armoury. Cradley Park was created by the Lord of the Manor, Roger de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, who died in 1273. It stretched from Two Gates to Park Lane. Here animals were reared to be taken over to nearby Pensnett Chase where the Lord of the Manor would go hunting. At one time an ancient forest covered the whole area. In 1672 an Act of Parliament was passed so that a public turnpike road could be cut through the park to carry stagecoaches from Stourbridge to Halesowen.

The toll house and gate were at the junction of Park Road and Park Lane.

61. Manor House

The site of the Manor House, partly moated, is thought to be in this area which was part of the old park. It was built by Roger de Somerie's son, also called Roger, presumably as somewhere for him to stay when he came to hunt here. Attached to the Manor House was a small Chapel of Ease which was lost with the Dissolution of Halesowen Abbey in 1538. John Forest was chaplain here before his death in 1526. This could be the source of the house name Chapel House. The Manor House had disappeared by the reign of Henry VIII so it is impossible to say exactly where it was.

62. Public Pound

Near to the junction with Chapelhouse Lane was a triangular piece of land used as the public pound, where lost animals were kept until their owners claimed them.

63. Chapel House

On the left is Chapelhouse Lane, named after Chapel House and Chapel Leasowes or meadow. The doctors' surgery now stands on the site of Chapel House, which in 1851 was the home of James Evers, iron master and county magistrate, his family and five servants. Built by Humfrey Buffrey around 1800, it was also home to Joseph Priestley Junior and Noah Hingley, and used as a private hospital before becoming a Doctors' Surgery.

64. Tannery

Continuing onto Tanhouse Lane, on the left is Tregarron Road, leading to Greenways. This is the site of the tannery, which gave its name to Tanhouse Lane. Follow these roads to the Colley Gate crossroads.



George Ashmore (Tanner)

CRADLEY TRAIL

65. Colley Gate House

Greenways is named after Richard Green whose home, Colley Gate House, stood on the corner, almost on the main road (A458).

66. Barracks

Follow the main road once more turning left along Park Road and recross the road using the pedestrian crossing. Ahead of you will be Barrack Lane, so named it is said because during the Civil War Parliamentary troops had their barracks here. A local levy was collected for the soldiers' maintenance. The Royalist garrison at Dudley Castle controlled Cradley's forges and iron works that produced vital equipment and weapons.

67. Burr Field and Little Burr Field

Follow Barrack Lane to Slade Road, the area known in the past locally as the Slad or Slack Piece and then turn right into Burfield Road, named after the Burr Field and Little Burr Field once there. In old English a 'bur' was a storehouse or cottage. This leads back to the traffic lights at the junction with the main Halesowen/Stourbridge Road.

68. The Talbot

Here you will find the Chainmaker, still known locally as The Talbot. There is a stained glass window over the inner front entrance showing a Talbot dog. This public house was built by William Oliver in 1875, the licence being transferred from the Windmill Inn which was

demolished. The Talbot had its own brewery at the back, and a malt house in Chapelhouse Lane where the grain was spread on the floor to dry. It was then bagged up and taken to the brewery to be passed through the windows on pulleys. The beer was delivered to local pubs in large oak barrels. The Chainmaker is a Grade II Listed Building with its original brewery still standing at the rear.

69. Colley Lane School and Cradley Community Centre

Turn left onto Colley Lane and some 80 yards on the left is the new Colley Lane Primary school whilst on the right hand side of the road is Cradley Community centre.

70. Clinic

On the right some 50 yards further along Colley lane is Little Hands nursery. The building was formerly the Infants Department of the old Edwardian school, and then became a clinic.

71. Cradley Library and Heritage Board Display

A short distance beyond lies Cradley Library. Outside the building facing the road is Cradley's Heritage Board with facts about the area and its people.

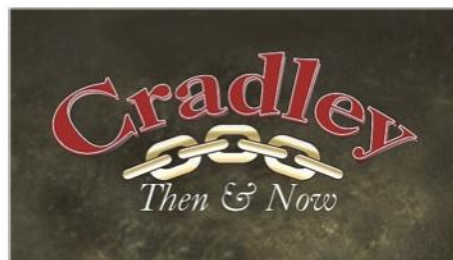
72. Trail End

From the library continue along Colley Lane and turn left along Church Road back towards Homer Hill Road to complete the heritage trail where you started.

December 2010

Cradley Then & Now Heritage Project

Contact via Cradley Links web site



For more information and to explore further the history of Cradley visit:

www.cradleylinks.co.uk