



Hardcastle Crags



Permanent Orienteering Course

Instructions

This Permanent orienteering course has been designed to give you the opportunity to try a non-competitive, or leisure, form of orienteering, using your map reading skills to navigate round a course of markers, or 'controls'.

There are three suggested courses on the map. The Short course has controls which are close to paths, and this would be suitable for accompanied youngsters. The Medium and Long courses are more difficult to navigate and more physically demanding. You could also set your own course or attempt to locate all the controls by finding the best possible route.






Please take care when attempting these courses as the terrain is steep, uneven and often slippery underfoot.

The Map

Study the map carefully and use the 'Legend' to discover the type of feature for each control.

Note the position and direction of the river and the main track running past the Visitor Centre and use these to align or 'orientate' the map.

The scale on the A3 map is 1:7500, which means that 1cm on the map represents 75 metres on the ground.

The purple circles  with accompanying letters on the map represent the controls, and each control has its own description eg. K is a knoll, or small hill. The Start  and Finish  symbols are combined  and can be found at Gibson Mill. Each control marker will have a letter and a number , and the description of each one, shown on the map, will help you find them. Find the controls in the correct order for your chosen course and record the number at each one. Then add the numbers at the end of the course to give the correct total.

Maps are available from the adjacent box, or the cafe when open, or free to download from:

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/hardcastlecraggs

Or:

www.eastpennineoc.org.uk

Please note that these maps should be printed on A3 paper to reflect the correct scale.

Hardcastle Crag site information

Hardcastle Crag is owned by the National Trust and consists of 400 acres of woodland within two steep sided valleys. It is the largest block of woodland in Calderdale and has existed as such since before the 17th century.

The woods are quite diverse and host a variety of wildlife including birds, deer and bats.

Many of the large beech trees were planted in the 1870s as an attractive approach to Lord Saville's shooting lodge at Walshaw. Gibson Mill, built in 1805, is nestled at the centre of the valley. Previously a cotton mill, it is now a sustainable building with no connection with the National Grid.

For more information visit:

www.nationaltrust.org.uk