

Bradford Routes to Peace Heritage Trail

Enhanced by the Routes to Peace Aurasma App



Acknowledgements

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Introduction

Welcome to Bradford's Routes to Peace Heritage Trail.

Bradford

The City of Bradford has always been diverse and attracted people from other parts of the United Kingdom (UK) and across the globe. These people have not only come here to trade, or to find work, but often to find a place of safety; Bradford has long been a 'City of Sanctuary' for those in need.

Bradford City Centre BD1

Bradford has lots of beautiful Victorian buildings. Many tell stories of the City's past as a major manufacturer of woollen and worsted cloth, for example the Wool Exchange and Piece Hall Yard.

Place names also provide clues as to where people came from to work and do business here. Can you guess where the people who worked in Little Germany or the woman who started Kala Sangam came from? Places of worship also provide a clue as to the religions that people brought with them, for example Bradford Cathedral, the Hindu Cultural Centre, the Guru Gobind Singh Gurdwara and the Central Mosque.

Bradford does not just have a diverse population and impressive industrial past; it also has many pioneers, philanthropists, social reformers and peacemakers to be proud of. In 1997 Bradford was commended by UNESCO as a City of Peace.

Peace as a Challenge

Bradford is an amazing place. Although life here (as in other places) has always had its challenges, local people have worked hard together to try and overcome them.

One challenge is for people to get along and to be able to hold and express their own views, while accepting that other people may have very different ideas and beliefs. To tackle conflict and find non-violent solutions in difficult situations is another. Yet another challenge is to improve life for everyone, locally, nationally and globally. When we take up any of these challenges, we are involved in peace-making and could be called peacemakers.

Many Bradfordians have worked hard to find routes to peace believing that

'.....together we can change the world!'

Their actions still affect our lives today and because of this their stories are 'All Our Stories'. Follow the Routes to Peace Heritage Trail to find out more.

Did You Know?

There is also a Routes to Peace app that features young Bradford Peacemakers, explaining their ideas about significant peace and social justice related sites in the city centre. You can download it to any smartphone or a hand held device that has a camera and Internet capability and it will guide you around the trail.



About the Trail

The trail is roughly 2.5 miles long and takes 90 mins to walk at a steady pace.

These pages tell you how to use the booklet and the Aurasma app.

To get started, go to the Peace Museum, and turn to page 11 of this booklet when you are ready to begin.

The claret boxes contain directions...

... and the amber boxes contain information.

Did You Know?

These boxes contain extra information connected to the places on the trail.

About the App

The trail is enhanced using an augmented reality mobile app, Aurasma. As you read through this booklet, you can use the app to view videos containing information about each location, presented by local school children.

This extra content is available for Apple and Android based devices that have a rear-facing camera. It can be accessed through the Routes to Peace channel on the standard Aurasma app. Simply search for Aurasma in the app store and then download.

Instructions for Use

- Search for the Aurasma app in your app store and download
- Open the app and tap the 'A' symbol to view the menus, then tap the magnifying glass at the bottom of the screen, type in 'Routes to Peace' and search
- Tap on 'Routes to Peace' in the results, go to details and choose to 'follow' the channel, this will load the auras onto your device (they may take a few minutes to download)
- Tap the square symbol at the bottom-centre and point the camera at any page between 11 and 39 - as if you were to take a picture. If you hold steady for a few seconds a spiral and then a title should appear on screen, tap this to play the video.

Please note: the Aurasma app relies on recognising an image - if the camera on your device can't see the page clearly, it won't be able to play the video!

Did You Know?

There is another way to view the videos. At each place on the trail there is a 'video key', usually an image or an object (hint: look at the 'cheat sheet' on the next page for clues of what to look out for). Open the app on your device and point the camera at the 'video key' as if you were to take a picture. Hold steady for a few seconds and a title should appear onscreen. Tap this to play the video.

The Cheat Sheet

Below are photos taken from around the trail. As you walk the trail with your device, stop at each location and point the camera at these things to view the videos - how many can you find?

Peace Museum



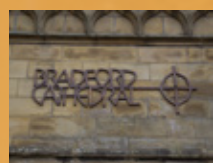
Richard Cobden



William E. Forster



Bradford Cathedral



Kala Sangam



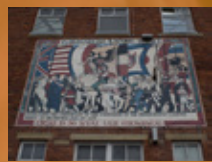
Little Germany



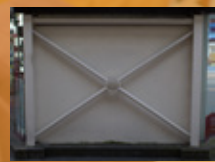
Eastbrook Hall



The Commonwealth Mural



Broadway Speakers' Corner



Richard James Appleton



Ukrainian Grove



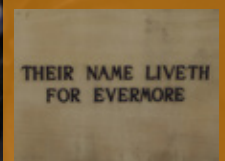
JB Priestley



National Media Museum



Bradford City Cenotaph



Bradford Pals Memorial



City Park



Bradford City Hall



Garden for Peace



Centenary Square



Ivigate Speakers' Corner



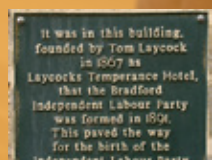
Bradford Twin Cities Association



New Market Place



New Giuseppe's



Women's Humanity League



Bradford Central Mosque



Richard Oastler



A Map of the Trail



- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 - Peace Museum | 11 - Garden for Peace | 21 - Bradford Twin Cities Association and (22) New Market Place |
| 2 - Richard Cobden | 12 - Ukrainian Grove | 23 - New Giuseppe's |
| 3 - William E. Forster | 13 - JB Priestley | 24 - Women's Humanity League |
| 4 - Bradford Cathedral | 14 - National Media Museum | 25 - Bradford Central Mosque |
| 5 - Kala Sangam | 15 - Bradford City Cenotaph | 26 - Richard Oastler |
| 6 - Little Germany | 16 - Bradford Pals Memorial | |
| 7 - Eastbrook Hall | 17 - City Park | |
| 8 - The Commonwealth Mural | 18 - Bradford City Hall | |
| 9 - Broadway Speakers' Corner | 19 - Centenary Square | |
| 10 - Richard James Appleton | 20 - Ivegate Speakers' Corner | |

The Peace Museum UK

You are here! Congratulations you have found the only peace museum in the UK. The Museum has over 6,000 items in its collection, only a very few of them are on display.

The Museum tries to tell the often untold stories of the countless number of people who have taken up the peace challenge.

Now you are here, see if you can find out more about

- Margaret McMillan and Miriam Lord – pioneers of education
- Professor Joseph Rotblat – Nobel Peace Laureate (winner), nuclear scientist and peace advocate
- Kenneth and David Hockney – peace activists, conscientious objector and artists
- Dietrich Bonhoeffer – opponent of the Nazis in Germany
- Brenda Thomson – peace activist, anti-racism campaigner, educator and London 2012 Olympic torch bearer
- The Bradford Peace Tree – symbol of hope and peace.



Did You Know?

Piece Hall Yard (where the Museum is situated) is all that is left of the Piece Hall, where Bradford's wool and worsted merchants came to sell and buy cloth.



Did You Know?

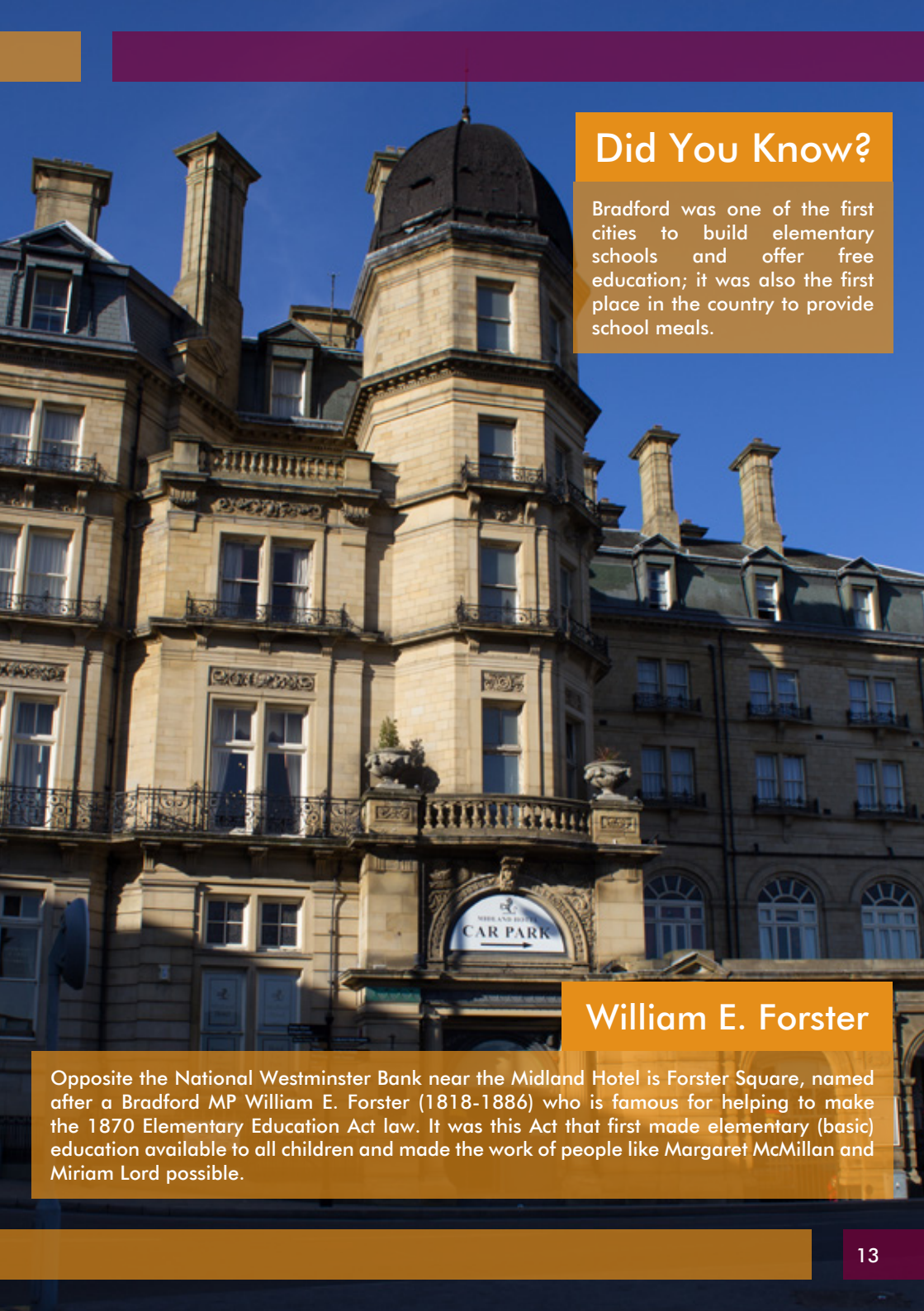
Waterstones is now housed in what was Bradford's Wool Exchange. If you look around the building you will see clues as to the religion of some of the people involved in the wool trade in the 19th century. How many Stars of David can you find? The Star of David is a symbol of the Jewish religion.

Richard Cobden

Leaving the Museum turn right and at the bottom of Piece Hall Yard in front of you is Waterstones Bookshop.

Inside you will find a statue of a man called Richard Cobden (1804 – 1865). Richard wasn't born in Bradford, but he lived and worked here. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) for West Yorkshire, but lost his 'seat' for speaking out against powerful people. He disagreed with the aristocracy's control of land and the Corn Laws which caused many poor people to go hungry; he campaigned against the Crimean War (1854 – 1856) and he was a supporter of the Peace Society. He wanted free trade, peace and understanding between all nations and people.

Leave Waterstones turn right and walk to the end of Hustlergate.



Did You Know?

Bradford was one of the first cities to build elementary schools and offer free education; it was also the first place in the country to provide school meals.

William E. Forster

Opposite the National Westminster Bank near the Midland Hotel is Forster Square, named after a Bradford MP William E. Forster (1818-1886) who is famous for helping to make the 1870 Elementary Education Act law. It was this Act that first made elementary (basic) education available to all children and made the work of people like Margaret McMillan and Miriam Lord possible.

Bradford Cathedral

Turn right after the National Westminster Bank and walk across the Urban Garden towards Hall Ings and Leeds Road.

From here you can see the Cathedral tower. It is believed that there has been a church where the Cathedral now stands since Saxon times (about 1,600 year ago). The Cathedral has played a huge part in supporting and protecting Bradford's people. It holds services at times of community loss and strife e.g. the Valley Parade fire disaster. It also hosts art exhibitions and works with people of all religions and none across the District.



Did You Know?

During the English Civil War (1642 -1651) the Cathedral was protected from Royalist Army cannon fire by bales of wool, which were hung around the building and on the Cathedral tower.



Did You Know?

Kala Sangam is a name that comes from an ancient Indian language called Sanskrit, kala means art and sangam means meeting place

Kala Sangam

The large building in front of the Cathedral is Kala Sangam, an organisation founded in 1993 by an Indian woman, Dr Geetha Upadhyaya, with the aim of bringing diverse people (including those with special needs) together through the arts, music and dance. It specialises in South Asian events and exhibitions, but is home to lots of other things too, including the bi-annual Festival of Political Song, Raise Your Banners.

Alternative Route

If you would like to take a closer look at the Cathedral and Kala Sangam turn left at the end of Hustlergate and walk towards the Midland Hotel, keeping this building on your left. Follow the road around to the right towards Little Germany. The Cathedral gates and Kala Sangam are on your left. Bear right after Kala Sangam towards Little Germany and Leeds Road.



Did You Know?

In 1864 Charles Semon (born in Danzig) became Bradford's first foreign born and first Jewish Lord Mayor.

Little Germany

Turn right across the Urban Garden towards Leeds Road and on your left is an area that is made up of Victorian warehouses.

Most of these warehouses were built in the nineteenth century by members of Bradford's small Jewish community, who mainly came from Austria and Germany. They came to Bradford to sell and buy cloth.

Many members of the Jewish community helped to improve the lives of local people. In 1874 Charles Semon paid for a home in Ilkley, for people recovering from serious illnesses. In 1876 he gave this to Bradford Council, along with a sum of money for its upkeep. When he died he left £35,000 to help pay for education in Bradford. Another Jewish business man Jacob Moser, provided money to help build St George's Hall and Bradford Technical College.

Did You Know?

Eastbrook Hall was often described as the 'Methodist Cathedral of the North'.



Eastbrook Hall

Eastbrook Hall is the huge building that looks out onto Leeds Road. It was built as a Methodist (Christian) place of worship in the 19th Century. Many of the people who worshipped here were Christian Socialists. They tried to improve life for others, particularly those who worked in Bradford's factories and mills and who lived in slums in the City. They held a 'Socialist' Sunday school; children were taught reading, writing, religion and introduced to ideas about peace and equality.

The Commonweal Mural

Slightly higher up Leeds Road on the left hand side is a painting on a wall which commemorates the foundation of the Independent Labour Party (ILP), in Bradford in January 1893. This is the Commonweal Mural. The ILP spoke out against the First World War and in Bradford its founding members included Fred Jowett (the first Socialist to be elected to Bradford Council and an anti-war campaigner) and Margaret McMillan.



Did You Know?

The ILP was formed as a result of a strike at Manningham Mills in Bradford in 1890. The National ILP was led by a man called Keir Hardie; it was different, but helped lead to the formation of the modern Labour Party.



A longer walk ...

If you are feeling energetic a slightly longer walk up Leeds Road will take you to the Guru Gobind Singh Gurdwara (one of six Sikh places of worship in the City) and the Hindu Cultural Centre, Laxmi Narayan Mandir (the largest Hindu place of worship in the north of England). The mandir was opened by Queen Elizabeth II.

Broadway Speakers' Corner

Turning back towards the city centre, look right and you will see the site of one of Bradford's Speakers' Corners, where Broadway meets Hall Ings. If you turn right and walk up Broadway, the site of the Speakers' Corner was behind the row of shops on your right.

Bradford has a tradition of people speaking out about things that matter to them. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, this is what people who supported the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) did here. Famous Bradfordian members of CND include David Hockney and the late Bob Cryer MP. Joe and Rita Corina were also regular speakers, campaigning for 'enlightenment in Bradford', peace and justice.

Retrace your steps back to Hall Ings and look straight across, opposite you will see the old Argus Building.

Did You Know?

The original drawings of the CND symbol (often called the peace symbol) by Gerald Holtom are in the Commonweal Collection, in the University of Bradford's J.B.Priestley Library. Copies of these drawings are available to view at the Peace Museum.



Richard James Appleton 'First Knight of the Camera'

Today much of what we know about what is going on in the world comes to us through moving images on TV, the Internet or social media. This wasn't always the case. Opposite Broadway Speakers' Corner, is the old Argus newspaper building. It is thought to be near here that Bradfordian Richard James Appleton (1856 – 1946) showed the first moving picture to thousands of people (moving pictures had been shown before, but not to such large numbers of ordinary people). It was filmed in London on the day of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) and developed on the train from London to Forster Square Railway Station. The finished film is thought to have been projected onto a nearby building and an estimated 10,000 people saw the film on the day it was filmed; it is said that 250,000 excited people had seen it by the end of the week.

Carry straight on from Broadway keeping on Hall Ings and walk past the Telegraph and Argus (T&A) Newspaper building and St Georges Hall on your left.

The T&A, under a variety of names, has helped to bring news to Bradfordians since 1868. You can now read the newspaper on line and follow the T&A on Twitter!

St George's Hall is believed to be the oldest concert hall still in use in the country. The Jewish merchant Jacob Moser provided a great deal of the money to build it, so that ordinary people could enjoy music and theatre.

Heading towards the National Media Museum, watch out on your right hand side for Bradford's garden for peace, just behind City Hall.

Did You Know?

Bradford became the first ever UNESCO City of Film in 2009.



Did You Know?

Norman Angell is the only Nobel Peace Laureate to live here in Bradford. He spoke out in 1909 about the pointlessness of war in a book called 'The Great Illusion'.

A Garden for Peace

If you look around the garden for peace you will see a number of memorials, that commemorate local, national and international events and individuals. For example the Bradford City of Peace, Sarajevo, Workers' Memorial Day, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Tasawar Hussain, Sharon Breshenivsky and Norman Angell plaques. The plaques tell you more about each of these people, places and events.

Turn and head towards the Media Museum and watch out for the Ukrainian Grove on the left, just after the car park.



Did You Know?

Today about 3,000 Ukrainians live in Bradford.

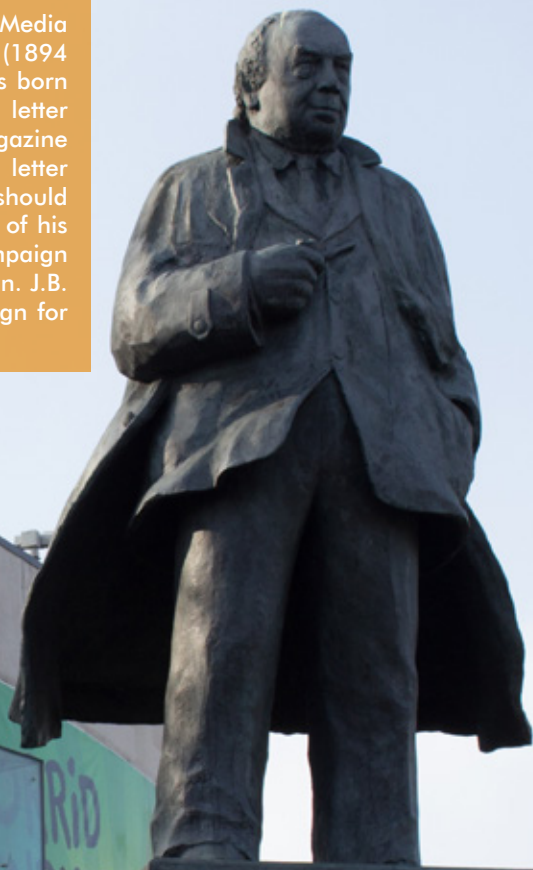
The Ukrainian Grove

On your left is a grassy area, with a number of trees, dedicated to the people of the Ukraine. This is the Ukrainian Grove. Bradford has a large Ukrainian community many of whom came to the City after the Second World War. This small grove of trees and the plaques near them remind passers-by of victims of an avoidable famine (the Holodomor 1932-33), in which millions of people died, the disaster at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl in 1985 and the anniversary of groups who worked for democracy and freedom. Bradford provided a safe place and a new start for many Ukrainians (and for many other national and ethnic groups); they are now an integral part of the community.

Look straight ahead and you will see the National Media Museum. This is where you are heading next.

J.B. Priestley

Just in front of the National Media Museum is a statue of J.B. Priestley (1894 – 1984). A famous author, he was born in Bradford. In 1957 he wrote a letter which was published in a magazine called the New Statesman. The letter asked if it was right that the UK should have nuclear weapons. As a result of his letter people were inspired to campaign against weapons of mass destruction. J.B. Priestley's ideas led to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).



Did You Know?

J.B. Priestley was the first Vice President of CND when it was formed in 1958.

The National Media Museum

The National Media Museum's aims are to inspire people to engage with, learn about and create media. It not only explores the history of film, but social media too, such as Facebook, Twitter and the Internet. Lots of what we know and the way we share our ideas come through media. The Museum helps people to explore how this informs and changes our world.



Did You Know?

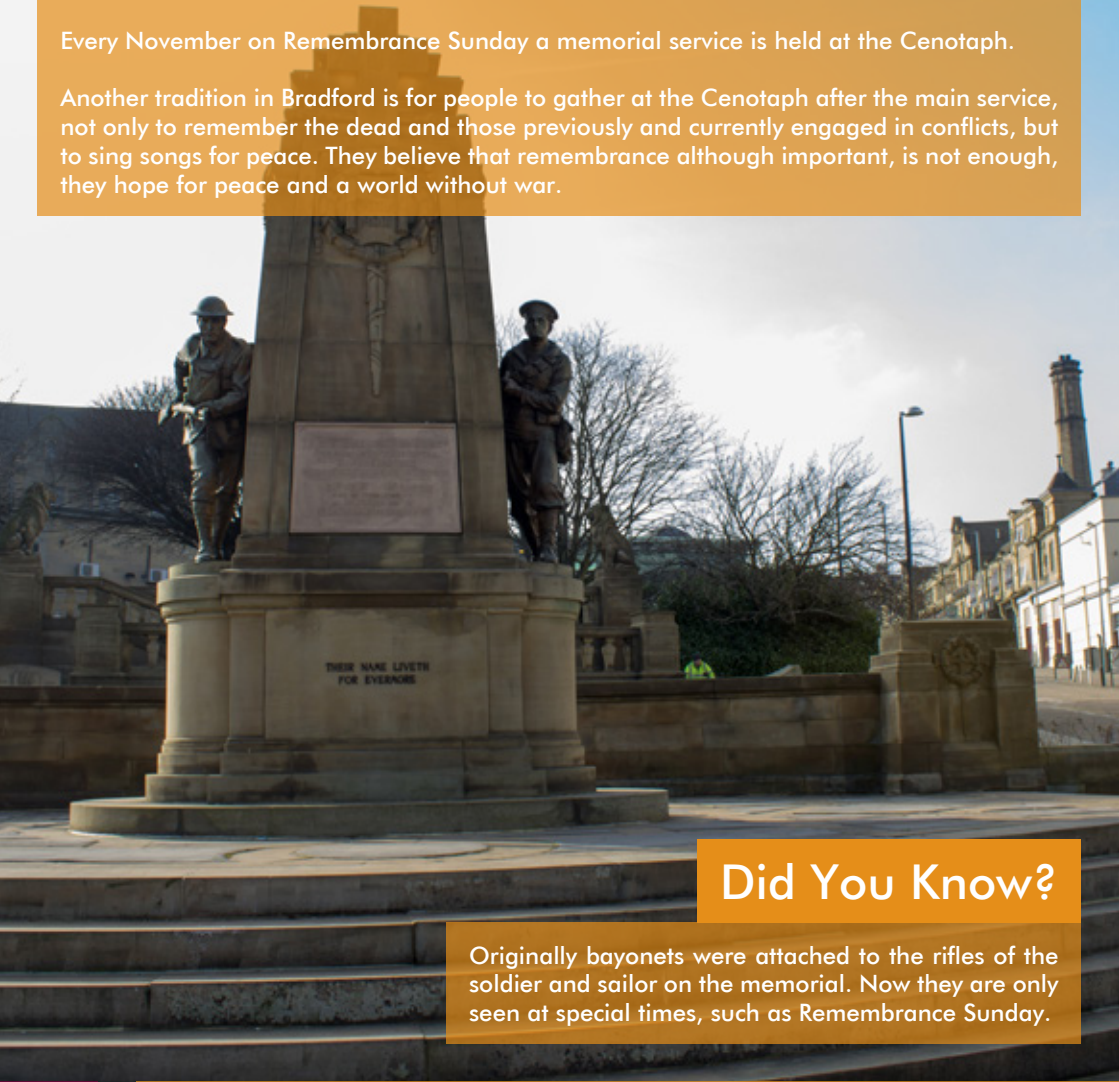
The Media Museum first opened in 1983 and was called the 'National Museum of Photography, Film and Television'.

Bradford City Cenotaph

Across the road from the National Media Museum is the City Cenotaph, which dates from 1922. Originally it was a memorial to the many people who fought and died in the First World War. Today it also commemorates all those involved in the Second World War and in more recent and current conflicts. Behind the Cenotaph are memorials to those associated with Bradford, who have won the Victoria Cross and to the many Polish people who served in the Second World War.

Every November on Remembrance Sunday a memorial service is held at the Cenotaph.

Another tradition in Bradford is for people to gather at the Cenotaph after the main service, not only to remember the dead and those previously and currently engaged in conflicts, but to sing songs for peace. They believe that remembrance although important, is not enough, they hope for peace and a world without war.




Did You Know?

Originally bayonets were attached to the rifles of the soldier and sailor on the memorial. Now they are only seen at special times, such as Remembrance Sunday.

The Bradford Pals Memorial

Just behind the Cenotaph is a much newer commemorative stone. This is a memorial to the boys and young men of Bradford, who joined the army to fight in the First World War in 1914; they were known as the Bradford Pals. A huge number of them were killed at the Battle of the Somme 1st July 1916.

Some boys like Henry 'Harry' Roberts, lied about their age in order to join the army with their friends. Harry was later awarded the Military Cross, but would never speak to his family about why. You can find out more about the Bradford Pals in Choices Then and Now (see page 43).



To the memory of
the soldiers of the
Bradford Pals
and the other servicemen of
West Yorkshire
who served in the Great War
1914-18
And lo a mighty army came out of the North

Did You Know?

There is a First World War memorial window in Bradford Cathedral. The First World War was known as 'The war to end all wars'.



A longer walk...

If you are feeling energetic turn left here after the Cenotaph and walk up the hill.

At the junction of Morley Street and Great Horton Road is the Delius Centre and German Church. This is where the German priest Dietrich Bonhoeffer spoke out in 1933 against the Nazis', racist anti-Jewish laws in Germany and signed the Bradford Declaration.

A short walk up Great Horton Road takes you past Bradford College, which was built partly through money donated by local philanthropists. The new 'Technical College' now known as the 'Old Building' was opened by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) in 1882.

Further still up the hill is the University of Bradford, where the Department of Peace Studies was founded in 1973. The University has close links with the wider Bradford community through events that are part of Programme for a Peaceful City (PCC). The Commonweal Library (which has been housed in Bradford since 1975) is in the J.B. Priestley Library at the University; it has a huge collection of materials on non-violence and social change.

Did You Know?

City Park's Mirror Pool has a fountain which produces the highest jet of water anywhere in the UK.



City Park

Opposite the City Cenotaph are City Park and the 'Mirror Pool'. Designed as a community meeting place for everyone who lives in Bradford, City Park was opened in March 2012 with a celebration, attended by tens of thousands of people. There is a continuing programme of events intended to bring people, from all over the District, to the very heart of the City.

If you turn towards Thornton Road, you will see Culture Fusion, a large red and white building. This is a place for all young people to come together. It has a 'peace pod' and a 'peace studio', which feature artwork from the Peace Museum. Culture Fusion is home to Bradford YMCA and to the Schools Linking Network, which brings children together to play and learn.

Bradford City Hall

Across City Park you will see the magnificent building that is Bradford City Hall. Built in 1873, City Hall has been extended a number of times as the City itself has grown. It is important as the place where elected people (councillors) discuss and make decisions about the District. This is also where the City's Mayor is based. At one time the Bradford Law Court was also held in this building. Although the courtroom still exists, it is no longer in use.

Did You Know?

Councillor Mohammed Ajeeb became Bradford's (and the UK's) first foreign born, Pakistani, Muslim Lord Mayor in 1985.

Centenary Square

In 1897 Bradford became a city! In 1997 the City of Bradford celebrated its centenary by opening a new space in front of the main doors of City Hall, which was aptly named Centenary Square. This space has been used for celebration events ever since and for peaceful protests and demonstrations. It was the base for the local 'Occupy' movement, when people protested against the actions of the banks and Government cuts to funding) (2011/2012).

Leaving Centenary Square, bear right and then cross the road and walk into the pedestrian area; you will see a steep hill known as Ivegate on your left.

Did You Know?

In Centenary Square is a memorial to the 1985 Bradford City fire disaster (a fire at Bradford City Football Club in which 56 people died). It was presented by a sculptor, Joachim Reisner, from one of Bradford's twin cities Hamm. His wife Joyce, a Bradfordian by birth, was one of a party visiting the city and watching the match when the fire broke out in the stadium. The fire (as disasters often do) brought together all sorts of people in sadness, mourning, kindness and support.



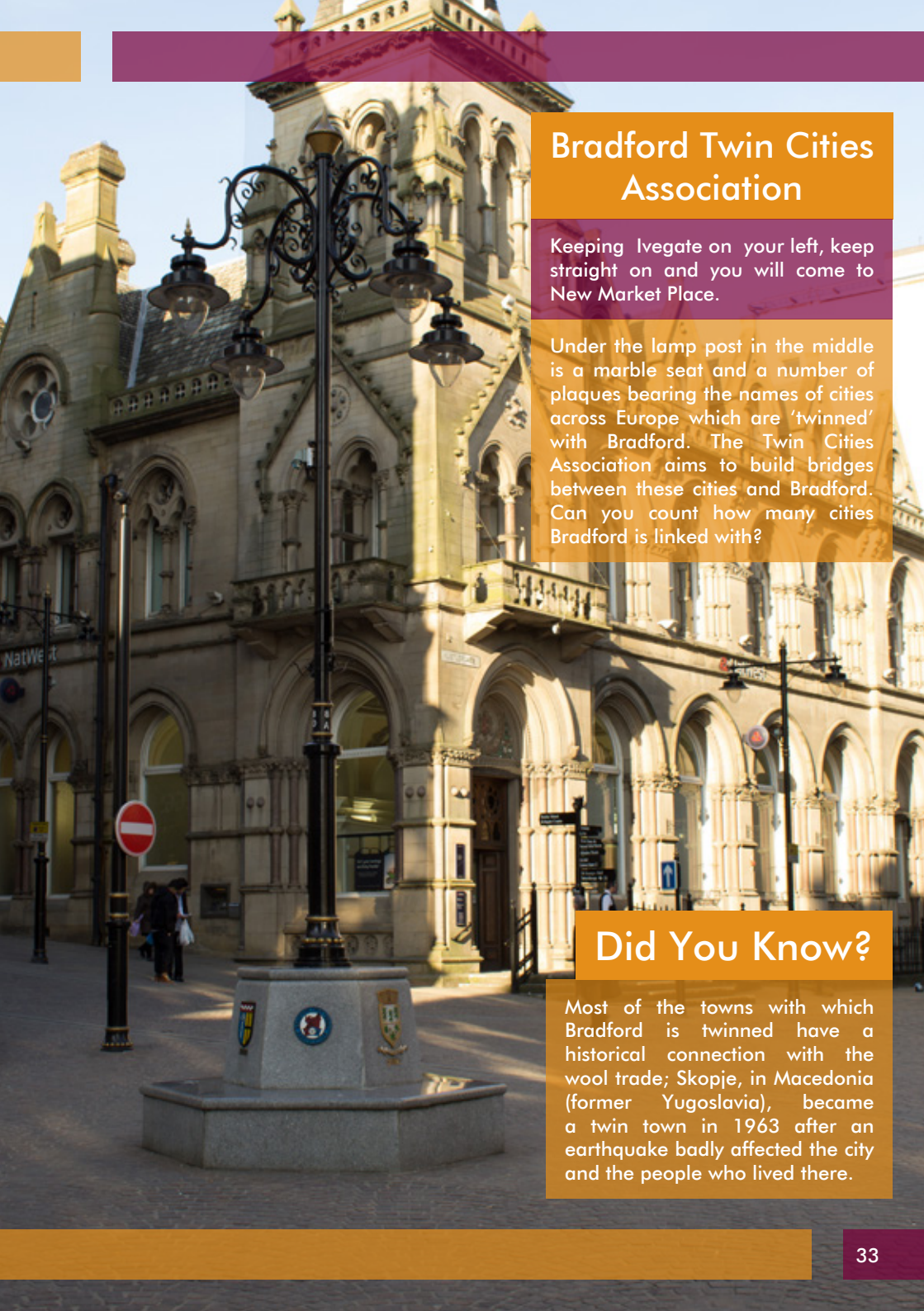
IVEGATE

Did You Know?

At the top of Iveg Gate is the 'lock up' or local jail. In the 18th and 19th century it is believed that people were thrown into the lock up, not just for criminal offences (for example stealing or fighting), but for speaking out publicly about their religious and political beliefs.

Iveg Gate Speakers' Corner

This steep, narrow road is one of the oldest thoroughfares in Bradford and marks one of the original entrances to the City. Can you find the plaque that commemorates the 'Siege of Bradford' and the name of the general whose army attacked the City during the Civil War? The bottom of Iveg Gate is thought to have been the site of Bradford's original 'Speakers' Corner', the place where local (and not so local!) people first came to publicly express, their ideas, views and beliefs.



Bradford Twin Cities Association

Keeping Ivegate on your left, keep straight on and you will come to New Market Place.

Under the lamp post in the middle is a marble seat and a number of plaques bearing the names of cities across Europe which are 'twinned' with Bradford. The Twin Cities Association aims to build bridges between these cities and Bradford. Can you count how many cities Bradford is linked with?

Did You Know?

Most of the towns with which Bradford is twinned have a historical connection with the wool trade; Skopje, in Macedonia (former Yugoslavia), became a twin town in 1963 after an earthquake badly affected the city and the people who lived there.



Did You Know?

On the 28th March 2013 activist Rita Corina's funeral procession stopped at New Market Place, to commemorate her commitment to peace, freedom of speech and to show support for Bradford's new Speakers' Corner.

New Market Place 21st Century Speakers' Corner

In New Market Place you will often hear people preaching and speaking publicly about their beliefs and ideas. Because of this tradition and inspired by Bradfordian public speakers from the past, like Joe and Rita Corina, the National Speakers' Corner Trust, have been working with Bradford Metropolitan District Council (BMDC) to make this the City's new official Speakers' Corner.

The first 21st century Speakers' Corner event involving children, young people and adults, was held here on October 16th 2012.

New Giuseppe's Back Yard

Turn left up Bank Street and then second left off Kirkgate into Albion Court.

Here is 'New Giuseppe's Back Yard', a restaurant that was once Laycock's Temperance Hotel, where the Independent Labour Party first met in Bradford in 1893. The word 'temperance', means that this was a place that did not serve alcoholic drinks. The temperance movement was against alcohol, because it was seen as being harmful to individuals, family life and the community.

Walk out of Albion Court and turn left at the bottom of the Kirkgate Centre, then right and head up towards Westgate. Glance to your left and you will see Godwin Street, named after John Venimore Godwin, Mayor of Bradford (1865-66), son of active anti-slavery Campaigner Benjamin Godwin.

Did You Know?

Laycock's Temperance Hotel was given the nickname 'The Bradford Parliament' as it was a place where people met to debate how the City, country and the world could be made a better place for ordinary, working people.

CHECKPOINT
B.W.I.C.C.A.
COMMUNITY CENTRE

CHECKPOINT
B.W.I.C.C.A.
COMMUNITY CENTRE

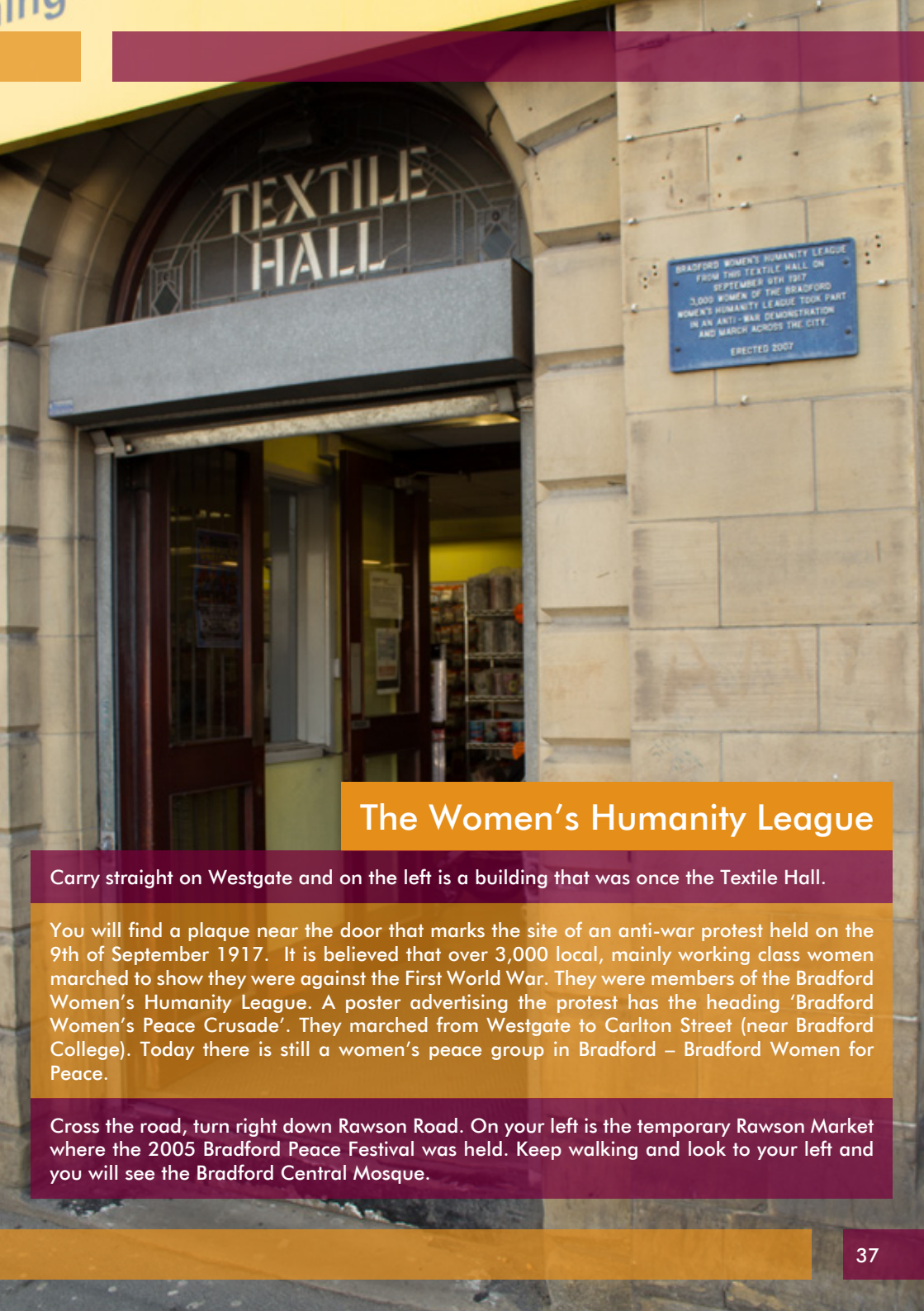
A longer walk...

As you walk up Westgate look up and to your left and you will see Checkpoint, a Caribbean and West Indian Community Centre, established in the 20th century.

If you are feeling energetic take a slight detour and turn left onto Barry Street. Albion Street, the home of the 1 in 12 Club is on your left. A social centre formed by a collective in 1981, its name refers to the number of people who did not have a job in 1981. Retrace your steps back onto Westgate.

Did You Know?

The census shows that Black people with their roots in Africa and the Caribbean, have lived in Bradford since at least the 19th century. Pablo Fanque a famous Black entrepreneur and British circus owner, visited the City frequently and he was recorded as living in Bradford in 1861. Can you find out more about him?



TEXTILE
HALL

BRADFORD WOMEN'S HUMANITY LEAGUE
FROM THIS TEXTILE HALL ON
SEPTEMBER 9TH 1917
3,000 WOMEN OF THE BRADFORD
WOMEN'S HUMANITY LEAGUE TOOK PART
IN AN ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION
AND MARCH ACROSS THE CITY.
ERECTED 2007

The Women's Humanity League

Carry straight on Westgate and on the left is a building that was once the Textile Hall.

You will find a plaque near the door that marks the site of an anti-war protest held on the 9th of September 1917. It is believed that over 3,000 local, mainly working class women marched to show they were against the First World War. They were members of the Bradford Women's Humanity League. A poster advertising the protest has the heading 'Bradford Women's Peace Crusade'. They marched from Westgate to Carlton Street (near Bradford College). Today there is still a women's peace group in Bradford – Bradford Women for Peace.

Cross the road, turn right down Rawson Road. On your left is the temporary Rawson Market where the 2005 Bradford Peace Festival was held. Keep walking and look to your left and you will see the Bradford Central Mosque.

Did You Know?

The Central Mosque took many years to complete as it was built using money donated by members of the local community.



Jamayat Tabligh-ul-Islam The Bradford Central Mosque

Bradford has a population of over 75,000 Muslims and the City has a large number of Mosques. Most of Bradford's Muslims have their roots in Pakistan, others in Bangladesh and India, but Islam is a world religion and there are Muslims of all nationalities in the City. The Central Mosque is built from traditional, local Yorkshire stone. Both men and women worship at the mosque, which is at its busiest for mid-day 'Jumma' prayers, each Friday.

Continue to follow the road down and round onto Northgate, past the community radio station Bradford Community Broadcasting (BCB) on your right and eventually you will see a large statue of Richard Oastler.



Richard Oastler

Richard Oastler (1789-1861) was one of the leaders of the Ten Hour Movement which wanted to pass a law to reduce the hours young children ('Yorkshire Slaves' or 'Poor Infant Slaves') worked in mills and factories. He began to campaign after a conversation with John Wood, while staying with him at Little Horton, in Bradford. Richard campaigned for this cause, even when imprisoned. The 'Factories Act' or 'Ten Hours Act' was passed in 1847.

Follow the road round to the left, turn right at the traffic lights, walk down the hill back to New Market Street, turn left and the Wool Exchange is on the right. Piece Hall Yard and the Peace Museum are on your left. You are back where you started

Did You Know?

The money to pay for a national monument to Richard Oastler was raised through public donations. A large amount of the money was given by the ordinary, working people of Bradford and so the statue was located in the City.

OASTLER
BORN
AT BRADFORD
DECEMBER 20 1789
DIED
AT HARROGATE
AUGUST 27 1861

Postscript

The Routes to Peace Heritage Trail could be just the beginning of your journey. There are other routes to explore and bridges to be built between people and communities. This is of course not just the case locally, but nationally and globally too.

There are countless stories of peacemakers and peace-making and many more to be created.

A man called John Ruskin made a speech in City Hall in 1864 in which he said:

"To do the best for others is finally to do the best for ourselves."

What do you think?

What will you do?

What stories will you tell?

What route will you take?

Can you find another route to peace?

Things You Might Need to Know

- Aristocracy – people who own land, have money, power and govern a country because of being born into a particular family
- Armistice Day – The commemoration of the First World War Armistice on the 11th hour, of the 11th day of the 11th month (November) 1918; the Armistice marked the end of (most) of the fighting
- Collective – a collective is a group of people who work together to organise and fund something, for example a club or a business; they make 'collective' agreed decisions
- CND - the initials of an organisation, called the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, members believe in peaceful action to try to prevent the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons
- Cenotaph – a war memorial
- Democracy – a system where all members of a community or nation, has an equal say in decision making
- Independent Labour Party – a 19th century political party that aimed to represent working people
- Nobel Peace Laureate – an individual who receives a prize from an organization called the Nobel Peace Institute in Norway, in recognition of the action they have taken to create a more peaceful world e.g. the Dalai Lama, Joseph Rotblat and Adolfo Perez Esquivel
- Peace – a lack of fear and violence; a state of harmony and well-being
- Philanthropist – a person (often a wealthy person) who wants to help others, who feels it is their responsibility to help improve the lives of others
- Socialist – someone who believes in the organisation/ownership of the means of production, and distribution of goods (factories and shops), being in the control of the whole of society, rather than the control of certain wealthy individuals
- Sanctuary – a place of safety
- Slum – homes which do not have running water, adequate heating or other basic amenities e.g. a toilet

- Social Reformer – someone who wants to improve society and the lives of all people
- Twin Cities – the tradition of cities in different parts of the world becoming friends and partners
- UNESCO – short for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- Remembrance Sunday – the Sunday after Armistice Day, the second Sunday in November, when those who have fought or died in war and those still involved in conflicts are remembered
- Asylum Seeker/Refugee – an asylum seeker is someone who is in search of a safe place to live, due to persecution or danger in their own country; they are seeking refuge. A refugee is someone who is accepted by the country they have moved to, as being a genuine asylum seeker and given permission to stay
- Holodomor – extermination (killing) by hunger
- War – organised and sometimes long conflicts, often between different countries and nations, in which violence is used against others; individuals and groups of individuals are killed.



Find Out More

If you want to find out more here are some places to start:

- The Peace Museum UK - 10 Piece Hall Yard, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD1 1PJ
www.peacemuseum.org.uk
- The Peace Challenge* Chalcraft B. & Hadwen D. (2012) - Peace Museum UK/Soroptimists International (Bingley)
- Choices Then and Now* (2013) Chalcraft B. & Hadwen D. - Peace Museum UK
- City of Peace – Bradford’s Story* Rank.Carol (Ed) (1997) - Bradford Libraries
- Bradford City For Peace* (2013) Bradford Peace Trail - Bradford City for Peace/BMDC/Peace Museum UK (a much wider list of places and more information)
- The Bradford Room mini-exhibition, Peace Not Prejudice (or poster set*)
- Commonweal Collection and Special Collections - JB Priestley Library, University of Bradford, Richmond Road, Bradford, BD7 1DP
- Bradford Archives - Central Library, Centenary Square, Bradford

*Available to purchase from the Peace Museum UK



THE PEACE MUSEUM

The Peace Museum UK,
10 Piece Hall Yard,
(off Hustlergate)
Bradford, BD1 1PJ.

For opening times, check our website.

Telephone : 01274 780241
Email : info@peacemuseum.org.uk
Website: www.peacemuseum.org.uk



Innovation and
Cohesion Works