

PENDLE HILL TIME TRAIL

GRAB YOUR
TROWELS & JOIN ME ON
AN **ARCHAEOLOGICAL**
ADVENTURE THROUGH
TIME!



INTRODUCTION



**PALAEOLITHIC:
UP TO 800,000
YEARS AGO**

How to enjoy this trail:

The Pendle Hill Time Trail is a seek-and-find trail that will take you through a journey of archaeology in the Pendle Hill area. Archaeology is evidence that humans have lived here! Find the 9 checkpoints which represent 9 eras of time, tick them off, write down the cryptic letter and learn as you go!

1. **Explore the pop-up trail in a park near you:** Using this guide find all the 9 time period checkpoints. Each point may ask you to write down a letter from the correct time period. Record these and then when you have all 9 letters, they will reorder to make an word with links to archaeology or history.
2. **Follow online:** Use the website www.pendlehillproject.com/pendle-archaeology-trail to follow the trail online.
3. **A bit of both:** Scan the QR codes (or visit the website) as you follow the pop-up trail to have information about the check points read aloud to you.

There is evidence of humans living in Britain as far back as 800,000 years ago. This is the oldest and longest era of human prehistory called the Palaeolithic.

Early humans migrated to Britain from what is modern-day Africa, crossing a land bridge that is now underwater between Britain and continental Europe. There is no evidence of humans living on or around Pendle Hill during the Palaeolithic.

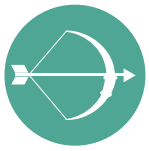
Visit: The 13,000 year old elk skeleton at The Harris Museum, Preston

CRYPTIC LETTER

WATCH OUT
FOR HINTS AND
PLACES TO VISIT
ON THE WAY!

Hint: Palaeo sounds like pay-lee-oh and means "ancient" or "very old".





MESOLITHIC: 8,000 BC

When the last ice age ended, rising temperatures meant Britain became a leafier and more hospitable place to live. **Humans of the Mesolithic made a living by hunting, gathering, foraging, and fishing for their food.** Evidence of Humans in this era include small stone tools, called lithics, which were often used as arrowheads for hunting large mammals. Melting ice sheets also led to a rise in sea level, which cut Britain off from the rest of Europe and created the island we live on today.

PEOPLE
WORE CLOTHES
MADE OF
ANIMAL FURS
AND HIDES.



CRYPTIC LETTER



NEOLITHIC: 4,000 BC

The Neolithic was an era of change. Before this time there was no pottery or farming in Britain. **Farming was a technological revolution**, after which people transitioned gradually from nomadic, hunter-gatherer lifeways to a more settled way of living.

Mining for flint was common at this time and there have been many flint axe heads found deposited in rivers around Lancashire. The building of monuments, such as circular henges, became popular in Britain: these monuments were often associated with burials, funerary rituals, and spiritual belief systems. The Neolithic can be thought of as a package of all these things, which together produced a new culture. Examples of Neolithic Pottery can be found in Clitheroe Castle Museum.

Visit: Clitheroe Castle
Museum, Clitheroe

Hint: Culture is the
collection of ideas,
customs, materials,
and social behaviour of
groups of people.

CRYPTIC LETTER



BRONZE AGE: 2500BC

Bronze is an alloy metal made from copper and tin.

The use of bronze began to replace stone in Britain around 2500 BC. The stone piles at Devil's Apronful may be the remnants of a Bronze Age burial cairn which forms part of a wider landscape of monuments, including the cairn at Lower Apronful. There is evidence of cup markings on the standing stone at the Nick of Pendle, which could be Bronze Age rock-art.

Visit: Devil's Apronful,
Lower Apronful, NE
from the Nick of Pendle

Hint: A Cairn is a
human-made stack
of stones, and the
word comes from
Scottish Gaelic.



CRYPTIC LETTER



IRON AGE: 800BC

The Iron Age is named after first evidence of iron use in Britain. The use of iron tools improved farming which led to an expansion of human settlements.

The landscape of Iron Age Britain included **Hillforts and field systems**, which divided the land up into territories. People lived in clans and Hillforts, which were surrounded by walls and ditches and were defences from warfare.

Hint: In the Pendle
Hill area, Portfield Hillfort is a
scheduled monument and has been
important for understanding more
about Bronze Age and Iron Age times
locally. But it is a private site - so
don't go looking for it!



CRYPTIC LETTER



ROMAN BRITAIN: AD43

The landscape of the British Isles was revolutionised by the expansion of the Roman empire. **The Romans conquered Britain from AD 43**, bringing with them towns, coins, taxation, markets, bureaucracy, roads, and a military presence to name but a handful of cultural practices.

The Roman Road between Ribchester and Elslack runs around Pendle Hill, but there is still lots to discover about this historic route.

CRYPTIC LETTER



Visit: Ribchester Roman Museum, Lancashire



MEDIEVAL: AD410

CRYPTIC LETTER

The Medieval period is also known as the Middle Ages: it is a very long era of history which includes much change and several phases such as the **Viking, Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Tudor periods**. All these different cultures left their mark on the Britain we see today.

The Middle Ages saw a rise in Christianity, meaning more and more churches and abbeys began to appear in the archaeological record.



Visit: Whalley Abbey, Sawley Abbey, & St Mary's at Newchurch in Pendle



EARLY MODERN: c1570

CRYPTIC LETTER

The early modern period was a time where people believed in supernatural forces. Scientific discoveries were not as advanced as today, and **people used ideas such as witchcraft and demons to explain aspects of life** which were, at the time, unexplainable: like a change in the weather or a flood. **This is one of Pendle's most infamous eras of human occupation** because of the 1612 Pendle Witch Trails, during which women were falsely accused of witchcraft. Malkin Tower is named as a witches' meeting place in *The Wonderfull Discoverie of Witches in the Countie of Lancaster*, a book published by Thomas Potts in 1613. The location of Malkin Tower however is to this day unknown and archaeological investigations continue.

Visit: the Alice Nutter statue in Roughlee and the Pendle Heritage Centre in Barrowford

Hint: Infamous means famous for a bad reason!



MODERN: c1914 TO PRESENT DAY

CRYPTIC LETTER

The landscape of world war and technological advancements such as the industrial revolution, the advent of the internet and the expansion of cities have contributed to the Britain of today. The modern era is also referred to as the Anthropocene, as this is the period when human influence on the earth is most apparent.

A by-product of modernity has been the mass consumption of single-use plastics which will remain in the archaeological records generations to come. All our houses, cities, and the material culture we use - such as mobile phones - will one day become archaeology. **What kind of story will the stuff we leave behind tell?**

Hint: Anthro = human and cene = new

Visit: Pendle Hill aircraft crash site and the Queen Street Mill Textile Museum, Burnley



HOW CAN I GET MORE INVOLVED IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

There are different local history and archaeology groups and societies all across the Pendle Hill area. These include Friends of Pendle Heritage Centre, Ribble Valley Archaeology Group plus many more. Does your village or town have a history group?

The Council for British Archaeology also has a network of regional groups and an excellent website giving details on everything from education to volunteer participation: new.archaeologyuk.org/participate/

CRYPTIC CLUE

Did you work out the cryptic clue? What word did the letters spell out? Rearrange and reorder the letters you have uncovered to find an archaeology word?



Visit: [\(website\)](#) to see if you are right

WHERE CAN I FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE?

There are a number of museums which you can visit across Lancashire. These include (but there are more):

The Harris Museum, Preston.
www.theharris.org.uk/

Clitheroe Castle Museum, Clitheroe.
www.lancashire.gov.uk/leisure-and-culture/museums/clitheroe-castle-museum/

City Museum, Lancaster.
www.lancaster.gov.uk/sport-and-leisure/museums/city-museum

Pendle Heritage Centre, Barrowford.
www.pendleheritage.co.uk/

Roman Museum, Ribchester.
ribchesterromanmuseum.org/



This trail has been created by Rebecca Oldfield, supported by Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership. Rebecca finished her Archaeology degree in 2021, and completed an internship with the Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership through the Undergraduate Research Internship Programme with UCLan.

www.pendlehillproject.com/pendle-archaeology-trail

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Don't forget to share your photos with us and **#PendleHillTimeTrail**



TOGETHER FOR OUR LANDMARK

