

PENDLE HILL STORY MAP



MAHATMA GANDHI
THE CITIZEN BOYCOTT
1869-1948

RATHARINE BRUCE GLASHER
WRITER AND ACTIVIST
1867-1950

BARNOLDSWICK

THOMAS ADRIAN LEONARD
TRAVEL PIONEER
1864-1948

GEORGE FOX
VISIONARY
1624-1691

BLACKO
"MAKING TOWNERS"

SIR DAVID SHACKLETON
TRADE UNIONIST
1863-1938

PENDLETON

COLNE

CLITHEROE

ROUGHLEE

PAUL GRANAY
ACTIVIST
1908-1962

JEFF NUTTALL
ARTIST AND PERFORMER
1933-2004

SARNEN

BARLEY

BARROWFORD

NEWCHURCH IN PENDLE

BENJAMIN INGHAM
INGHAMITE SOCIETUS
1712-1772

NELSON

WHALLEY

RICHARD COBDEN
REFORMER
1804-1865

FENCE

SELINA COOPER
WELL-BEING
1864-1946

TOM CRIDLER STEPHENSON
MOUNTAINIST AVIDEY
1893-1987

READ

PADIHAM

SIR JONAS MOORE
MATHEMATICIAN
1617-1679

LORD LEARIE CONSTANTINE
SCULPTOR/PAINTER
1901-1971

GREAT HARWOOD

ETHEL CARNIE HOLLISWORTH
WRITER AND ACTIVIST
1886-1962

BURNLEY

ADA WIELD CHEW
SUFFRAGIST
1870-1945

WELFARE STATE INTERNATIONAL
ARTIST COLLECTIVE
1969-2004

KEY

- ROMAN ROAD
- TRAIL
- SUMMIT TRAIL
- RED BLETT
- ANCIENT WOODLAND
- MEADOW RESTORATION
- LAPWING
- CURLEW
- WADZAPS
- VIEWPOINT
- ARCHAEOLOGY
- ALAN NUTTER STATUE
- DART SKIS





A TRAVELLER GUIDE

For hundreds of years, Pendle Hill has been a **natural playground** offering room for rest and recuperation for the hard-working folk of East Lancashire.

Pendle's **wild expanses** and exhilarating views change perspectives and inspire people to look at the world in new ways. Pendle Hill has been such a prominent feature in the landscape that in the 12,000 years since people have been drawn here, those living in its shadow named it three times.

Today, climbing the hill to the trig point **summit** is more popular than ever, so why not spread the love and explore a lesser known part of this precious landscape. There are public information boards to help you find your way at Downham, the Nick of Pendle, Spring Wood and Barley; and **walking and cycling routes** to suit all abilities can be found via our digital map.

There are new heritage trails to see around villages like Sabden, Roughlee and Rimington: researched and designed by residents. And schoolchildren have also been discovering their locality: new **Treasure Trails** are available for Barrowford, Chatburn, Sabden and Gawthorpe Hall.

Did you know that **dark skies** are a Bowland speciality? The small hamlets and villages around the hill are the perfect place for star gazing in the winter months. After the sun has set look out for the Milky Way on moonless nights, stretching like a faint plume of smoke directly overhead!

There are some **brilliant businesses** to discover surrounding the hill that will provide a wonderful Lancashire welcome, from ice cream and organic meat producers to vibrant cafes and luxurious glamping - they all contribute towards the area's distinctive **Sense of Place**.

or hers, or theirs but something

READING THE LANDSCAPE

Clarion on the

weathervane turning

Slowly, turning again,

seeking its direction, its steady thrilling surface

Place of

and clear water fresh with weather

Look up at Pendle Hill, from any angle, and one of the features that stands out most **is the walls**. Snaking around or running straight up the hill, the dry stone walls create shapes and texture; a framework on the blank canvas. Who built them? When? Why? And how?

The truth is we don't know who, it was probably the individual farmers in Medieval times: clearing stone from the first fields and creating boundaries. Later, in the 18th and 19th century the long straight walls, created as a result of land being parcelled up by parliamentary Enclosure Acts, were often built by travelling gangs of men using rock quarried and cut to shape locally.

However, we do know how to build these traditional walls, and we still teach the craft today. Thanks to the skills of the **Dry Stone Walling Association** we have trained over 170 people. Surprisingly the craft is based on physics: stones are not just stacked up one atop the other.

Rather they are placed carefully to touch each stone beside and beneath, exerting forces downwards to **create a wall** that is strong and straight, with no mortar required, and fit to last a hundred years.

You'll notice hedgerows too, winding alongside you as you travel the lanes and tracks between villages and farms, and dividing the fields in between. Covered in white blossom in the spring, and a myriad of berries – elder, rose, hawthorn and sloe - in the autumn. Planted over the years to replace older hedges, these living boundaries need care and attention too. **Laying them by hand, using billhook and axe**, is another craft that we teach. Paradoxically, cutting and laying the stems keeps the hedge stems alive and stockproof: good for wildlife and for the climate too.

WHERE THE WILD THINGS ARE

Everyday nature is just as important to us as the unusual wildlife we are sometimes lucky enough to see, or hear, around the hill. Lapwing, curlew, an orchid or a rare butterfly. And yet, special or common: nature all needs a helping hand to survive.

Did you know, some types of tree can be a home to over 2000 different species of wildlife? That's one reason why it is important to have more trees. **Farmers** have also planted new hedgerows around Pendle Hill to reduce flooding and capture carbon, and they have made their rivers cool by planting bankside trees. Supported by the **Ribble Rivers Trust**, we have created new woodlands by planting hundreds of saplings; and helped manage older woodlands by removing invasive species that are not so good for wildlife.

Farmers have also been helping nature by re-establishing hay **meadows**. These are grass fields that have a profusion of wildflowers: creating a nectar source for hundreds of pollinators!



Restoring the peatlands and wet bogs on top of the hill also helps nature and the climate. Our tasty **Peat Pie** celebrates this wet bog lying on top of Pendle. Its layers represent the rock, peat and sphagnum moss which make up this amazing habitat.

Volunteers have been out in force too, surveying wildlife at sites like Spring Wood and the Clarion House.

Noticing nature can really help our wellbeing. Taking a moment to look at a humble dandelion or listen to the birds can heighten our senses and improve our mood. Our **72 Seasons** project helped people to really notice and connect. Nature has brought us joy, and if well looked after, it will continue to provide us with hope for the future.

Place of the
...
where
the
loose lines
of talk
have
unraveled
over
the
years
into
a
piss,
and
we
walk
on.



A MANIFESTO FOR PENDLE

Over hundreds of years Pendle Hill has nurtured and sheltered people who have **challenged authority and changed society** – in some cases the world – for good.

What inspired these people? Is it maybe something in the water?

A group of enthusiastic volunteers, led by **Mid Pennine Arts**, have helped to bring these extraordinary stories to life:

George Fox had a spiritual vision on top of Pendle in 1652 and went on to set up the Society of Friends, at a time when religious dissent was a criminal offence. The Quakers, as the movement became known, went on to span the globe.

Politically too, the area has spawned many innovative and socialist thinkers. Early Trades Unions and the Independent Labour Party developed here. The **Clarion House** at Roughlee is the last remaining of its kind: and is still a hot bed of discussion and dissent on a Sunday!

Selina Cooper was influential in the Votes for Women movement at the turn of the 20th century, and as a Suffragist, was one of four women to petition the prime minister for equal rights in 1910. Seven years later she recruited over a thousand women from Nelson to join the Women's Peace Crusade.

Ethel Carnie Holdsworth, a local mill girl, became the first working class woman in Britain to be published: a prolific and very successful novelist who set her poems and stories with a backdrop and characters from early 20th century factory life.

Thomas Arthur Leonard was inspired to set up the Co-operative holiday association for working folk; Tom Stephenson imagined the Pennine Way when he climbed the hill, and he also campaigned for the National Parks movement.

A HILL WITH A VIEW

There's so much more than the view to discover when you climb to the top of Pendle Hill. As well as looking up and around to soak in the beauty of the hill and surroundings, be sure to look down to notice the [restored paths](#), walls and new shelter, built and restored by master craftspeople and a whole gang of [volunteers](#).

Did you know that there are 12 sculptures installed around the trig point, produced by artist [Henrietta Armstrong](#) after a series of public engagement events in 2018? These represent the meeting of man and nature - the Anthropocene - and engravings on each of the sculptures reference aspects of Pendle Hill and humanity.

The summit plateau of Pendle Hill is largely made up of peat and once you start to delve into the intricacies of peat, you'll discover just how amazing it is! Restoration of the peatland has created many benefits including: habitats for wildlife, provided a huge carbon store and slowed the flow of water off the hill, to name but a few. To find out more download and follow our ['Peat Freaks' audio trail](#) accessed via our digital map.

There's one magnificent hill, but there are so many ways to climb it! With a series of [12 'Summit Else'](#) routes you can explore up and around the hill from different directions and experience the open access land across the top of the hill from Nick O'Pendle.



ONCE UPON A TIME...

The landscape around Pendle Hill has been inhabited by people for thousands of years, and all the time we are learning more about the prehistoric way of life led by our ancestors. Recently we have uncovered a piece of Mesolithic flint, possibly over 6000 years old, and mapped Bronze Age burial mounds on the Nick of Pendle which are over 3000 years old. Students have also surveyed and excavated Iron Age hill forts, possibly 2050 years old, at Portfield and Water Meetings.

It wasn't until much more recently, in the first millennium AD, in fact, that this landmark was given its name: 'pen', simply meaning 'hill' in the ancient Briton's language. In the 12th or 13th centuries, the Anglo-Saxons added their word for hill, renaming it 'Penhul', which over time became written and spoken as 'Pendle'. More recently, as the origins of the name were forgotten, the word Hill was again added as a suffix. So, the words Pendle Hill actually translate as 'hill, hill, hill'!

Mirroring these 'later' periods of history, we have excavated near Worston to uncover a short stretch of the Roman Road. And at Malkin Tower cottages we hunted for the building of the same name from the 17th century, that was supposedly the meeting place of the condemned women later known as the Pendle Witches. We found a building, but no traces of the witches!

Through our scheme, supported by arts organisation In-Situ, artists have interpreted the 'material culture' that has been unearthed by excavations, using music and sound performances; and other creatives have helped interpret the skills and processes of 'being an archaeologist' for children, in a bid to inspire a new generation of time exploration.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Pendle Hill is part of the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) where new perspectives open up in every direction, and it is one of 46 designated landscapes in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

This story map was developed as part of the Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership Scheme which ran from 2018 to 2022. It was an ambitious four-and-a-half year programme of activity based around the heritage and landscape of Pendle Hill, led by the Forest of Bowland AONB and supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

Visit our digital story map to discover even more fascinating facts about the heritage and landscape of Pendle Hill. For further information visit: www.pendlehillproject.com



Made possible with

**Heritage
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PENDLE HILL
LANDSCAPE
PARTNERSHIP



FOREST OF
BOWLAND

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



FSC