



The first edition of this book was written by Edward de la Billière, Keith Carter and Charlie Loram. The second edition was updated and partly rewritten by Chris Scott with additional research by Lucy Ridout. The third was updated by Jim Manthorpe, the fourth by Stuart Greig and the fifth by Henry Stedman.

**BRADLEY MAYHEW** updated this sixth edition. He is a British travel writer specialising in the mountains of Asia. He's the co-author of Lonely Planet guides to *Tibet*, *Bhutan*, *Nepal*, *Trekking in the Nepal Himalaya*, *Central Asia*, *India* and many others. He is also the co-author of Wilderness Press's *Top Trails: Yellowstone & Grand Teton National Parks* and starred in a ten-part documentary for European channel *Arte* on Europe's Most Beautiful Long Distance Trails.



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**Cartography & illustrations** (pp67-70): Nick Hill **Proofreading:** Jane Thomas

**Index:** Anna Jacomb-Hood **Photographs (flora):** © Bryn Thomas

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### A request

The authors and publisher have tried to ensure that this guide is as accurate and up to date as possible. However, things change even on these well-worn routes. If you notice any changes or omissions that should be included in the next edition of this guide, please email us (✉ info@trailblazer-guides.com) or write to us (address above). Those persons making a significant contribution will be rewarded with a free copy of the next edition.

### Warning: hillwalking can be dangerous

Please read the notes on when to go (pp13-16) and outdoor safety (pp78-80). Every effort has been made by the author and publisher to ensure that the information contained herein is as accurate and up to date as possible. However, they are unable to accept responsibility for any inconvenience, loss or injury sustained by anyone as a result of the advice and information given in this guide.

**Photos – Front cover:** Climbing towards Great Shunner Fell from Hardraw.

**This page:** Hikers descending from Malham Cove. **Previous page:** Looking back at Walshaw Dean reservoirs, en route to Top Withins (see p120). **Overleaf:** Flagstone Pennine Way winding across the magnificent emptiness of Great Shunner Fell (see p171).

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## ABOUT THIS BOOK

This guidebook contains all the information you need. The hard work has been done for you so you can plan your trip without having to consult numerous websites and other books and maps. When you're ready to go, there's comprehensive public transport information to get you to and from the trail and detailed maps (1:20,000) to help you find your way along it.

- Where to stay – from wild camping to B&Bs, hostels and hotels
- Walking companies if you want an organised tour and baggage-transfer services if you just want your luggage carried
- Itineraries for all levels of walkers
- Answers to all your questions: when is the best time to walk, how hard is it, what to pack and the approximate cost of the trip
- Walking times in both directions; GPS waypoints as a back-up to navigation
- Availability and opening times of cafés, pubs, tea-shops, restaurants, and shops/supermarkets along the route
- Rail, bus and taxi information for the towns and villages on or near the Way
- Street maps of the main towns and villages
- Historical, cultural and geographical background information

## POST COVID NOTE

This edition of the guide was researched after the Covid pandemic but is liable to more change than usual. Some of the hotels, cafés, pubs, restaurants and tourist attractions may not survive the further hardships caused by rising fuel prices, inflation and staff shortages. Do forgive us where your experience on the ground contradicts what is written in the book; please email us – [info@trailblazer-guides.com](mailto:info@trailblazer-guides.com) so we can add your information to the updates page on the website.

### MINIMUM IMPACT FOR MAXIMUM INSIGHT

*Nature's peace will flow into you as the sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their freshness into you and storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves.* **John Muir** (one of the world's first and most influential environmentalists, born in 1838)

Why is walking in wild and solitary places so satisfying? Partly it is the sheer physical pleasure: sometimes pitting one's strength against the elements and the lie of the land. The beauty and wonder of the natural world and the fresh air restore our sense of proportion and the stresses and strains of everyday life slip away. Whatever the character of the countryside, walking in it benefits us mentally and physically, inducing a sense of well-being, an enrichment of life and an enhanced awareness of what lies around us. All this the countryside gives us and the least we can do is to safeguard it by supporting rural economies, local businesses, and low-impact methods of farming and land-management, and by using environmentally sensitive forms of transport – walking being pre-eminent.



# INTRODUCTION

The Pennine Way is the grand-daddy of all the UK National Trails and although its 268-mile (431km) length doesn't qualify it as the longest trail (that honour goes to the mammoth 636-mile long South-West Coast Path), it was the first and is probably the best known of all the National Trails. Surprisingly, it is almost equally loved and loathed by those who walk it and it is certainly a challenge however you decide to tackle it.

**As well as physical fitness...  
above all else a Pennine  
Wayfarer needs a  
positive mental attitude.**

As well as physical fitness, determination and an ability to smile in the face of a howling wind, above all else a Pennine Wayfarer needs a positive mental attitude. There will be times when you just want to throw in the towel, catch the next train or bus home and never return to the moors again, but you must overcome these moments of weakness if you want to reach Scotland and the Border Hotel.

As you progress, the walking gets easier as you become fitter, the scenery is diverse and engaging and there's always something of interest to see, including an incredible variety of plants and wildlife and some of the best walking on offer in the UK.

The path begins in the Peak District, in the heart of England and cunningly weaves between the old industrial centres of Manchester, Huddersfield, Halifax and Burnley. By sticking as much as possible



Looking back towards Edale from Swine's Back Tor, near Kinder Scout. The fine moorland scenery starts on Day 1, after the ascent from Edale up Jacob's Ladder.





**Above:** The Old Nag's Head, the pub in Edale that marks the start of the Pennine Way (see p86).

to the high heather moors between these conurbations it visits Stoodley Pike monument and Top Withins, thought by some to be Wuthering Heights from Emily Brontë's novel.

The path soon leaves the gritstone of the Southern Pennines behind and the rocks become light grey as you enter limestone country through the Airedale Gap and into Malham, the home of the incredible natural amphitheatre of Malham Cove. A tough day over Fountains Fell and Pen-y-ghent brings you to Horton-in-Ribblesdale, the start and finish of the Yorkshire Three Peaks walk. The Way visits the iconic Yorkshire Dales of Wensleydale and Swaledale and traverses Great Shunner Fell between them. After a quick stop at the highest pub in Great Britain (Tan Hill Inn) you reach the halfway point at Baldersdale. Now your muscles are like steel wires, you hardly

feel the weight of your rucksack and your sights are firmly set on Scotland.

Possibly the best day walk anywhere in the country starts at Middleton-in-Teesdale, taking in three incredible waterfalls and the stunning glacial valley of High Cup followed, the next day, by the highest point on the walk over Cross Fell (2930ft/893m).

**Below:** High Cup Nick is one of the most impressive sights of the walk (see p199).





that you can't break down into smaller chunks, but the real challenge is walking day after day for over two weeks. The single most effective thing you can do to maximise your chances of both finishing and enjoying the trail is to figure in the occasional half-day off. (The others include having comfortable boots and keeping your pack as light as you can possibly make it.) If you could guarantee good weather for those two or three weeks, that would also reduce the difficulty of the Way, but this is England and on the high moors you really can experience all four seasons in one day. The combination of zero visibility, high winds and a wet tent can temporarily sap the spirits, but fear not, the weather always changes.

Over recent years the way-marking has improved and slabs across some of the expanses of peat have made navigation easier, but there are still wild and remote sections where navigation skills are required, so the ability to read a map and use a GPS or compass is essential. Half the Pennine Way is on open moorland and a quarter on rough grazing; only a tenth passes through forest, woodland or along riverbanks.

Over the course of the Pennine Way you will climb approximately 40,000ft (12,000m), but don't be put off, there are very few steep gradients and even the most serious sufferer of vertigo is unlikely to be troubled. There are about 230 miles (369.5km) on slopes of less than 10°, 20 miles (32km) on slopes of 10-15°, and only 3½ miles (6km) on steep slopes of more than 15°. However, if you can read a map and comfortably walk at least 12 miles (19km) in a day you should manage it; just don't expect every day to be a walk in the park.

'Nothing in life worth having comes easy', or so the saying goes and this applies to the Pennine Way. Many experienced and hill-hardened walkers leave Edale and never finish; but those who do can stand proud and claim to have walked one of the toughest paths in Britain.



The ruins of Top Withins (see p120), believed to be the inspiration and setting for the Earnshaws' house in Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*.

**Over the course of the Pennine Way you will climb approximately 40,000ft (12,000m)**



The charming canal-side town of Hebden Bridge is one of the man-made highlights of the walk and a great place to take a day off.





In Swaledale; looking across the River Swale to the Pennine Way. The section through Swaledale from Thwaite or Muker to Keld is one to linger over,

## When to go

### SEASONS

The **main walking season** in the UK is from Easter (late March/April) to October; in terms of weather and lack of crowds the best months in which to do the Way are May, June and September.

#### Spring

In the UK, **March** can produce some of the most wintry conditions we experience, especially on the high hills. It may just as easily deliver wonderfully fresh sunny days though; so the best advice we can give is to hope for the best – but prepare for the worst!

The month of **April** is one of the most unpredictable for walkers. The weather can be warm and sunny, though blustery days with showers are more typical; there is a good chance that snow will still be lying on the higher tops. On the plus side, hills are beginning to return to green, there won't be many other walkers about, there will be plenty of wild flowers and the birdsong will be at its best.

By **May** the weather has improved significantly and this is often the driest month of the year, with temperatures at just the right level for walking; not too hot, but

**In terms of weather and the lack of crowds the best months in which to do the Way are May, June and September.**



There are some wonderful places to camp along the Way. Note that in England you should get the permission of the landowner before you can camp anywhere but see pp19-20.



for the long summer holiday. Tourist numbers boom and places such as Haworth, Malham and the Yorkshire Dales become bustling hives of colourful waterproofs, traffic blocks the lanes and accommodation becomes scarce. Just because it's summer, don't expect constant sun; there's typically as much rain in August as there is in March, it's just warmer rain.

### Autumn

Schools resume in early **September** and quiet returns to many places along the Way. Autumn colours make the rare woodland sections a sheer delight, but even the hills display a pleasant coppery hue as bracken dies back and the heather loses its purple flowers. The path is quieter with fewer tourists, but also because the weather becomes more unpredictable; you may well get some wonderfully warm, calm days, but you'll also get more windy and rainy days.

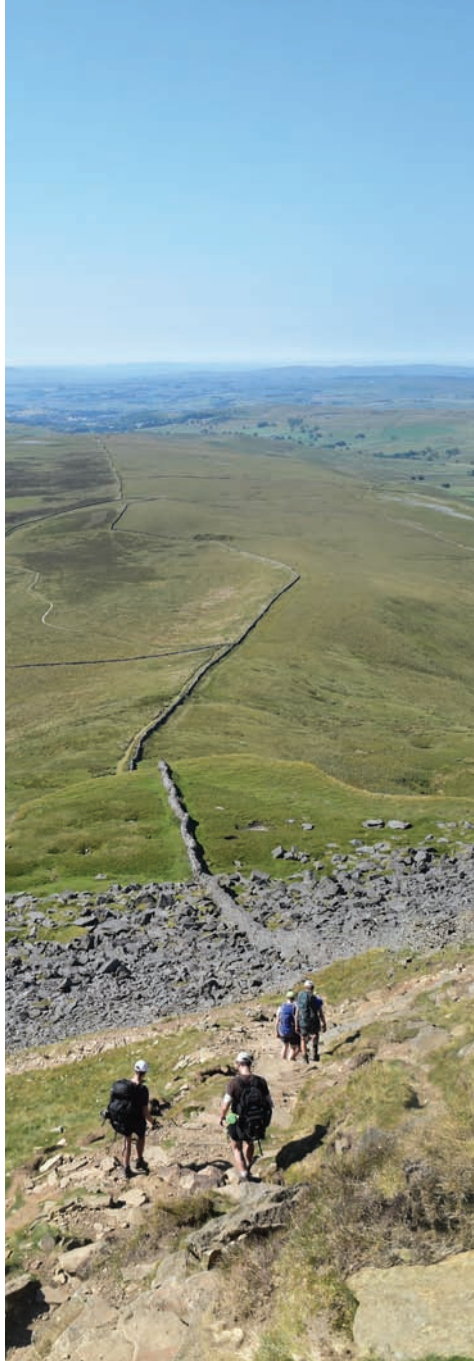
Expect similar conditions in **October** and **November**, with most days being wet and windy and with rare gems in between where the sun shines and the wind relents. Underfoot conditions begin to deteriorate; more rain means the ground becomes soaked and lowland pastures and high Pennine plateaus alike become wet and muddy.

### Winter

According to the Christmas cards and Charles Dickens, winter is a month of cold, frosty mornings

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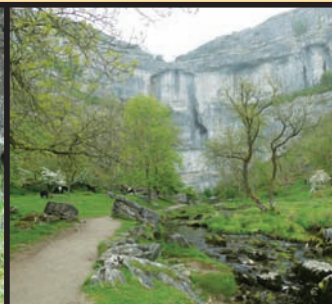
Dropping down off the summit of Pen-y-ghent (see p155; © H.Stedman).







**Above, left:** Stoodley Pike (p114), on the hills above Hebden Bridge. **Above, right:** Eroded limestone of Malham Cove (Map 41), once an ancient waterfall and a geological highlight of the Way, during characteristically changeable weather. **Below, left:** As well as numerous sheep, you may see foxes or even cubs. **Right:** Approaching the impressive limestone amphitheatre of Malham Cove. **Bottom:** Idyllic Swaledale from the hillside trail between Thwaite and Keld (Maps 61-2).







**Above:** Dramatic escarpment of Walltown Crags, (Map 102) where the Pennine Way joins the Hadrian's Wall Path for half a day passing still-impressive ramparts, turrets and garrisons, with several museums and forts just a short detour away. **Left:** Hikers descending through photogenic Sycamore Gap (Map 105). **Bottom:** Vindolanda Roman Fort (p240) is well worth visiting; exhibits in the excellent museum include well preserved daily objects such as shoes and even a Roman toilet seat (**below**).





# PLANNING YOUR WALK

1

## Practical information for the walker

### ROUTE FINDING

Despite the improvement in waymarks and the many helpful and photogenic wooden signposts, there are still plenty of places where you will stand and think, 'Where's the path gone?' Fortunately, on some open moorlands the presence of slabbed causeways not only makes for easy going across the mire but also acts as an easy-to-follow trail, even in zero visibility. However, the ability to read a map is the single most-important skill you can acquire before setting out on the Pennine Way. The ability to use a compass or a GPS is the next.

There are sections of the route that are only ever walked by Pennine Wayfarers, so you can't always rely on someone else coming along to help you out. The Pennine Way is very long and the relatively small number of walkers means that, unlike other national trails, you can't simply follow the flow of folk leaving the town or village in the morning. You have to rely on yourself. In many cases there will be a visible path on the ground, made by walkers who have come before you. This may be as subtle as footprints in the early morning dew, a path of flattened grass across a field, or a track as obvious as a wide scar in a peat moor; all of which may help in route finding. The further north you get, the less often these worn paths occur as the number of Pennine Wayfarers diminishes and you become the trailblazer rather than the follower.

### ELECTRONIC NAVIGATION AIDS AND MAPPING APPS

*I never carried a compass, preferring to rely on a good sense of direction ... I never bothered to understand how a compass works or what it is supposed to do ... To me a compass is a gadget, and I don't get on well with gadgets of any sort.*

**Alfred Wainwright**

While Wainwright's acolytes may scoff, other walkers will accept GPS technology as a well-established navigational aid. With a clear view of the sky, a **GPS receiver** will establish your position as well as elevation in a variety of formats, including the British OS grid system, anywhere on earth to an accuracy of within a few metres. Most **smartphones** have a GPS receiver built in and can receive a GPS signal from space as well as estimate its position often as accurately using mobile data signals from hilltop masts. These signals are two different things: GPS comes free from American, Russian or





European satellites and is everywhere all the time but works best outdoors. Much stronger 4- or 5G mobile signals beam off towers up to 40 miles away and are what you pay the phone company for.

Accessing an online map with mobile data (internet via your phone signal, not wi-fi), your position can be pinpointed with great accuracy. But with no signal – as is the case in Britain’s remoter upland locales – your phone will use GPS to display your position as a dot on the screen. Except that, *unless you import a map into your phone’s internal storage* (which may require an app and even a small financial outlay) without a signal, the kilobit-sized ‘tiles’ which make up a **zoomable online map** cannot be downloaded. The internet browser’s cache may retain a few tiles until the signal resumes or until you walk off that tile’s coverage. Much will depend on your service provider.

The best way to use your mobile as an accurate navigation aid is to download a **mapping app** plus **maps** covering the route (see box p50). That will work with GPS where there is no phone signal. Then download and install a **Pennine Way tracklog** into this app and, ideally, your on-screen location dot will be pulsing right on that track as you walk along. Alternatively, if the maps in the mapping app you install already has the Pennine Way on it (eg OS maps, p50) you wouldn’t need to also install a Pennine Way tracklog.

Unless you happen to own one with a decent sized colour screen, there’s little benefit in buying a **handheld GPS** device except that *with decent maps installed*, you can be certain of establishing your location against a map anytime, any place, any where.

### Using GPS with this book – tracklog and waypoints

A **tracklog** is a continuous winding line marking the walk from end to end, displayed on your screen; all you have to do is keep on that line. If you lose it on the screen you can zoom out until it reappears and walk towards it. A tracklog can be traced with a mouse off a digital map, or recorded live using a GPS enabled device. When recorded live, tracklogs are actually hundreds of waypoints separated by intervals of either time or more usefully distance (say, around 10 metres). Some smartphones or mapping apps can’t display a tracklog with over 500 points so they get truncated into fewer straight lines, resulting in some loss in precision.

Where a tracklog is a continuous line, **waypoints** are single points like cairns. This book identifies key waypoints on the route maps; these waypoints correlate to the list on pp275-84 which gives the grid reference and description. You can download the complete list as a GPS-readable .gpx file of grid references (but with no descriptions) from [trailblazer-guides.com](http://trailblazer-guides.com). For these waypoints we’ve now also listed the three-word geocode used by **what3words** (see pp273-4; [what3words.com](http://what3words.com)) which could be useful in an emergency.

One thing must be understood however: **treating GPS as a complete replacement for maps, a compass and common sense is a big mistake**. Every electronic device is susceptible to battery failure or some electronic malfunction that might leave you in the dark. It’s worth repeating that most people who’ve ever walked the Pennine Way did so without GPS.



## ACCOMMODATION

There is no shortage of accommodation along the Pennine Way and the options increase if you're prepared to walk a mile or two off the path, although this is rarely an absolute necessity. Many of the towns and villages on the Way are situated in popular walking areas and have an abundance of walker-friendly establishments, including hotels, B&Bs, hostels, bunkhouses and campsites.

If you plan on walking in the high season (between mid July and early September), however, you are well advised to book B&B and pub accommodation several weeks in advance, especially if your stay coincides with a weekend or bank holiday as accommodation, even in a town with many options, can fill up quickly upon the announcement of a weekend of decent weather.

### Camping

If you're doing the Pennine Way on a budget you may be considering using campsites for your evening stops. Be aware that facilities at campsites vary wildly between locations and you may just as easily find yourself directed towards a field already occupied by sheep, as pitching on the manicured lawn of a modern, fully equipped 'glamping' site. You may also be letting yourself in for the worst of both worlds – you lack the freedom and exhilaration of sleeping out in the wilds (see below) and the negligible soundproofing of close-packed tents means a rowdy group can ruin your evening.

As long as you avoid packed campsites, the flexibility offered by this approach can pay dividends; there's no need to book accommodation, you can change plans on a whim, or depending on the weather, and you can treat yourself to a more comfortable option whenever it's available. The only real advantages to campsites over wild camping are the perceived sense of security, the hot shower and toilets, access to wi-fi and phone charging, and the probable availability of a nearby pub for an evening meal. This last also means that you may be able to dispense with carrying food other than emergency rations.

**Wild camping** (See also box p39) Of all the national trails in England, the Pennine Way probably offers the best chance to wild camp along much of its length. Huge sections of the route are on high ground beyond the last farm wall or fence and there are plenty of inconspicuous places to pitch a small tent.

Wild camping offers the ultimate outdoor experience in this country, especially in the warm summer months; what could be better than sitting and watching the sun set behind the hills with your warm brew, or a wee dram, in hand? Perhaps, an early start to watch the sun rise? It also allows you to avoid the sometimes unnecessary diversion into town for accommodation, usually downhill with the inevitable uphill slog to return to the path in the morning.

The major difficulties with finding a good wild camping spot on the Pennine Way is the availability of water (often unappealingly peaty brown up on the moors) and the general sogginess and lumpiness of the land (again, especially on the moors). Finding protection from the wind can also be tricky.

Officially, in England and Wales, you need to seek the permission of the landowner before you can camp anywhere, but this is typically impractical and



out to groups, though you might score a room to yourself mid-week.

There are two main types of **hostel** – privately run businesses and those that are part of the Youth Hostel Association (YHA). They both offer a similar level of service, but prices may vary depending on location and facilities.

If you are planning on using YHA hostels (☎ 0800-019 1700 or ☎ 01629-592700, 📧 [yha.org.uk](http://yha.org.uk)) for the majority of your stops it is worth becoming a member, as you'll get 10% discount on all accommodation and food. You can join online, or at any hostel as you check in. YHA annual membership costs £20, with a £5 discount if you pay by direct debit and the discount applies to anyone in your booking. Those under 26 (and anyone in their party) can get an additional 5% discount. You can either book accommodation online through the YHA website or by phone. You'll need a photo ID to check in.

Hostels vary widely in size, age and user demographic. If you don't enjoy sharing an enclosed space with 50 intense children, high on fresh air and freedom from parental guidance, be sure to check in advance at places such as Edale and The Sill on Hadrian's Wall, as these are prime locations for school parties.

Rates for dorms and private rooms vary hugely according to the season and day of the week. Dorms start at around £15-20pp and double rooms £29-39 mid-week, but these can rise to £30pp for dorms and £79 for a double on a summer weekend (Fri & Sat). For this you'll get access to a shared hot shower (some rooms are en suite), free wi-fi and a self-catering kitchen, and maybe a

### ❑ SHOULD YOU BOOK YOUR ACCOMMODATION IN ADVANCE?

If you are walking the Pennine Way in summer, especially during school holidays (middle of July to the first week of September), and even more so on summer weekends or bank Holidays, and you aren't camping, then it's advisable to have your night's accommodation booked weeks in advance. Although it may compromise your spontaneity, booking enables you to enjoy the walk knowing you have a secure bed come nightfall. Several places along the route have only one or two places to stay and if these fill up then your whole itinerary suddenly becomes much trickier to piece together. There's nothing worse than getting to a place and finding all the accommodation booked up.

The situation is better outside of high summer, particularly in April/May or September, when as long as you're flexible and willing to take what's offered you should get away with booking just a few nights in advance. Be careful even when travelling out of high season as some YHA hostels and even B&Bs close between November and March. It can also be hard to get food in some places mid-week out of season.

Note that **bunkhouses** are often booked by groups on a sole-occupancy basis, particularly on weekends, so it is essential to book these in advance.

Campers can be much more flexible with their itinerary as most **campsites** have a policy of always finding space for a Pennine Way walker arriving on foot.

Obviously when booking in advance you want to be clear about the cancellation policy. You will generally be asked for a **deposit** when you book, which might be non-refundable, or a refund may incur an administration charge. Some places are completely nonrefundable. If you have to cancel do try and telephone your hosts; it saves a lot of worry and allows them to provide a bed for someone else.



dation is primarily based in cities, the concept is spreading to tourist hotspots in more rural areas, but do check thoroughly what you are getting and the precise location. While the first couple of options listed may be in the area you're after, others may be far too far afield for walkers. At its best, this is a great way to meet local people in a relatively unstructured environment, but do be aware that these places are not registered B&Bs, so standards may vary, yet prices may not necessarily be any lower than the norm. Many require a minimum of two nights' booking, which is difficult for Pennine Way walkers.

## FOOD AND DRINK

After 20 miles of wind and rain (though it's highly unlikely that every day will be like that!) there really is nothing like sitting down to a good meal and rehydrating with a refreshing drink. The Pennine Way is littered with fine establishments, with grand home-cooked meals and well-tended beer cellars, that fulfil this requirement perfectly. Unfortunately there are also one or two places that seem to thrive despite their obvious mediocrity and even open rudeness.

If you wish to sample the best of Britain's beer always choose a pint from a hand-pulled pump; ask the bar staff for a recommendation. Many places will even let you sample a small portion before you order. Yorkshire in particular is renowned for its brewing tradition and a rest day in Hawes will not be wasted in the many pubs.

A busy café, restaurant, pub or hotel is often a sign of a good kitchen, especially if the locals are eating there; your B&B owner will probably be able to make a recommendation, they will have heard the high praise or horror stories from other guests. If you've had your fill of sausages & mash, steak & ale pie and fish & chips, the box opposite may offer some inspiration for regional dishes along the Pennine Way.

### Breakfast

Most B&Bs, pubs and guesthouses will offer you a **cooked breakfast** to begin your day on the fells. A walker can go a long way on a good 'Full English', certainly all the way to lunch time! Depending on where you are, the items on the plate will vary but normally include: sausages, bacon, fried egg, tomatoes, black pudding and mushrooms. This will usually be served with toast and marmalade, orange juice and tea or coffee. In the northern reaches of the Way and in Scotland the black pudding may be white pudding and potato cakes may make an occasional appearance.





Many places also offer a lighter **continental breakfast** option, including a vegan alternative. If you want to get an early start some places may be happy to provide a packed lunch instead of breakfast.

### Lunch, cream tea and evening meals

For **lunch** you may like to take a packed lunch from wherever you stayed the night before or buy something in the many bakeries, cafés, and local shops en route. If you need sustenance in the afternoon look out for places serving coffee and cake and even **cream teas** (a scone served with jam and cream, possibly



### REAL ALES

- **Black Sheep Brewery** ( [blacksheepbrewery.com](http://blacksheepbrewery.com)) has been brewing since 1992 and produces a number of cask ales but its most popular is simply called Black Sheep. You'll see it in pubs up and down the Pennine Way.
- **Theakston** ( [theakstons.co.uk](http://theakstons.co.uk)) brew in the heart of the Yorkshire Dales. Keep a particular eye out for the exceptional, multi-award-winning Old Peculier dark ale, as well as the more easily found Best Bitter.
- **Peak Ales** ( [peakales.co.uk](http://peakales.co.uk)) produces a number of award-winning beers from their base on the Chatsworth Estate, including Swift Nick, a traditional English bitter; the amber-coloured Bakewell Best; and Chatsworth Gold, a honey beer. They also brew seasonal (summer and winter) ales. You might find some of these in the pubs in the southern sections of the Way.
- **Timothy Taylor** ( [www.timothytaylor.co.uk](http://www.timothytaylor.co.uk)) is a famous brewery that has been in the business for over 150 years. Their Landlord is a strong pale ale while the award-winning Boltmaker is named after one of their favourite local pubs.

entwined around a lone prawn. All menus include some vegetarian/vegan options and, if there is a traditional Pennine Way dish it must be Lamb Henry, found on menus from Edale to Dufton and beyond. How better to recharge your stomach than with a juicy shank of Pennine lamb and a pint of Black Sheep (see above). It makes the walk worth walking.

### Buying camping supplies

With a bit of planning ahead there are enough shops to allow self-sufficient campers to buy supplies along the way. All the known shops are listed in the Town & Village Facilities table on pp34-5 and detailed in Part 4. The longest you should need to carry food for is two days, although hours can be irregular in village shops. Camp stoves, Bhutane/propane gas canisters or meths are usually available in outdoor stores. Coleman Fuel is not so widely found.

### Drinking water

Very few of us drink enough water during a normal day, never mind when we're working hard climbing hills and walking several miles a day. **A walker should, on average, be drinking between three and four litres per day** in order to maintain optimum hydration and personal well-being.

One of the best ways to carry water is in a hydration pack (such as a Camelback or Platypus), which can be slipped into a purpose-built sleeve in the back of your pack. Access to the water is through a bite-valve at the end of a tube looped over your shoulder and enables you to sip water regularly without stopping to find a water bottle.

On longer days where you aren't likely to encounter a village or a pub, you may want to consider topping up the hydration pack from water sources you find along the path. A lightweight water filter such as the Sawyer Squeeze Filter or Lifestraw can be used to clean most water found in UK streams and rivers. The advantage of these sort of devices over a sterilising tablet is speed, simplicity and taste; you can drink straight from the filter or squeeze the water through into your



## WALKING COMPANIES

If you'd rather someone else made some or all of your holiday arrangements for you the companies on pp29-32 will be able to help. You can either choose just baggage transfer, or a self-guided/guided holiday in which case accommodation booking will also be included.

### Baggage transfer

**Baggage transfer** means collecting your gear and delivering it to your next accommodation by late afternoon; all you need on the hill is a daypack with essentials. The cost is usually around £10 per bag per day, but varies between companies and you should check firstly that the company covers the whole walk (some do not) and secondly, whether there is a minimum number of bags that they require before they will accept a booking. You could also ask your B&Bs or local taxi firms if they provide an ad-hoc transfer service for specific sections though this will usually be more expensive.

- **Brigantes Walking Holidays** (☎ 01756-770402, 📧 brigantesenglishwalks.com; Malham) run a family-operated baggage courier service which support trails across the north of England (single bag limit is 17kg). Contact them for a price.
- **Pennine Way Bag Transfer** (☎ 07891-584874, 📧 penninewaybagtransfer.uk; Torside) They cover only the southern portion from Edale to Malham, with a minimum of two bags required per booking. Contact them for a quotation.

### WALKING THE PENNINE WAY IN THE 1960s

In August 1963, clad in cotton and wool that was spun, woven and stitched in the smoky industrial towns each side of the Pennine Way, we raced up Grindsbrook. Fuelled by adrenaline, over-confident, we failed to consult the compass and blundered too long amid the mist-shrouded peat hags of Kinder Scout. We didn't make that mistake twice. As far north as Blackstone Edge, and in places beyond, the Way was largely undefined on the ground. Guidebooks were things of the future. Ordnance Survey maps had yet to show the route. A Ramblers' Association leaflet described the line in sufficient detail for us to trace it onto borrowed maps.

We slogged across tussocks, heather, groughs, streams and bogs, occasionally encouraged by the sighting of a boot-print or a wooden stake but referring always to map and compass. Above Hebden Bridge we crossed fields dulled by soot from coal fires, and at the end of the third day our baptism of wet peat and trackless moors was over. We descended into the pastoral greenery of Craven and found our second wind on home ground in the Yorkshire Dales. On our seventh night we soaked in the bath at a B&B in Middleton in Teesdale. Previously we'd stayed in Youth Hostels without showers, making do with strip washes. Men didn't use deodorants then, and our single set of spare clothes was reserved for evenings. Enough said!

The famous crossing of the Pennines via High Cup was, and remains, a highlight of the Way. It was easier than expected, so fit had we become. Arriving in Dufton, we learned our hostel lay two miles away in the village of Knock. Next morning, without map, we negotiated the Cross Fell range in dubious visibility by dint of walking due



are operated once a year in July-August and are arranged so that it would be possible to walk the whole route.

● **River Mountain Experience** (☎ 01677-426112, 🌐 [rivermountainexperience.com](http://rivermountainexperience.com); Northallerton) Offer guided walks along part of the Way.

## WALKING WITH DOGS

[see pp282-4]

For many, walking without their dog would be as inconceivable as walking without boots, but the Pennine Way is tough, not just for us humans, but for dogs as well. Be sure that your dog is as prepared for the walk as you are. Dog-friendly accommodation is available in many places along the walk, and is specified in the route guide, but your selection will be restricted; all but one of the hostels along the trail do not allow dogs save for registered assistance dogs (take a bow, Greenhead Hostel, see p232, the only exception to this rule) and some campsites will also be closed to you if you're walking with your dog.

Although the Pennine Way is a public right of way along its whole length, there are restrictions for dogs in certain places and at certain times of year. Dogs must always be under close control, ideally on a lead, when near livestock and must always be on a lead when walking through areas of ground nesting birds in spring and early summer. There will be signs on stiles and gates to give you adequate warning. Even a well-trained dog will be hard pressed to resist the temptation to chase a fledgling grouse as it flees from cover.

## Budgeting

When it comes to budgeting, there is a happy compromise somewhere between the hardened backpacker, who wild camps every night and forages for wild roots, berries and roadkill, and the five-star traveller, who insists on the best accommodation available, baggage transfer as well as fine wines and comestibles in the evening. Your budget depends on the level of comfort you're prepared to lavish upon yourself and, up to a point, how fast you can walk! Even if you're unlikely to come across any Michelin star restaurants along the Pennine Way, there is still a tendency for walkers to under-estimate their budget. Your walking holiday is likely to cost about the same as a fortnight in the sun.

## ACCOMMODATION STYLES

### Camping

Wild camping and river water is free and if you carried your own dehydrated meals you may conceivably complete the walk for nothing, and without contributing anything to the communities through which you pass. Campsites typically charge around £10pp per night, though the simpler ones are around £5. The additional luxuries of an occasional shower, a cooked breakfast and the odd pint and a meal in the evening will probably bring the cost up to £25pp per day.



# VILLAGE & TOWN FACILITIES & DISTANCES

## Edale to Kirk Yetholm – Walking North

PLACE* & DISTANCE*	ATM	POST	INFO	EATING	FOOD	CAMP-	HOSTEL	B&B
APPROX MILES / KM	(BANK)	OFFICE		PLACE	SHOP	SITE	BARN	HOTEL
<b>Garrigill</b> 15½/25		✓		✓	✓	✓	B	✓
<b>Alston</b> 4/6.5	✓	✓	TIC	✓	✓	✓	Y/B	✓
<b>Slaggyford &amp; Knarsdale</b> 7/11.5				✓		✓		✓
<b>Greenhead</b> 9½/15.5				✓		✓	H/B†	✓
<b>Burnhead</b> 4/6.5				✓				✓
<b>Once Brewed</b> 2½/4			NPC/TIC	✓		✓	Y/B/G	✓
(Stonehaugh +1/1.6)						✓		
<b>Bellingham</b> 15/24	✓	✓	TIC	✓	✓	✓P		✓
<b>Byrness</b> 15/24				✓		✓P		✓
<b>Kirk/Town Yetholm</b> 25½/41	✓			✓	✓	✓	H	✓

### NOTES

\*PLACE & DISTANCE Places in **bold** are on the Pennine Way; places in brackets and not in bold – eg (Earby+1¼) – are nearby. The bracketed distance shows the additional distance off the route – eg Earby is 1¼ miles from the Way.

Distance is given from the place above that is on the path.

ATM ✓ = ATM in bank, post office or outside shop

POST OFFICE (✓) = limited opening hours or pop-up

## WALKING THE PENNINE WAY – A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

I remember exactly when I decided I needed to walk the Pennine Way, it was April 2005 and I was driving home from a meeting in Slough; Radio 4 were doing a feature on the 40th birthday of the path. I'd only just started walking, in an effort to lose some weight and the Pennine Way seemed like a worthy goal to aim for. My love of desolate moorland and mist-shrouded hills was still a long way into the future, but it seemed like a challenge, something I could aspire to.

Over the next few years my walking became prolific; I started with small day walks, built up to longer mountain walks in the Lake District and finally, in May 2010, I set out from Edale.

Over the next 17 days I met only the occasional PW walker; if you're walking the Pennine Way alone, you need to be happy with your own company. I loved the quiet, the solitude on the hills and the emptying of the mind that resulted in having no other responsibility than getting up each morning and putting one foot in front of the other. No other path has offered me that sense of calm and inner peace. It was a joy and a pleasure, as well as a physical and mental challenge at times; it is, after all a long path!

My arrival in Kirk Yetholm, dripping in sweat on a blistering hot day, after walking about 26 miles from Byrness in 10 hours, was welcomed by no-one. A witty local at the bar in the Border Hotel asked me if it was raining outside and the barmaid made no remark when I asked for the Pennine Way book to sign. The path is a personal challenge, don't do it for anyone but yourself.

Stuart Greig (Twitter: @LoneWalkerUK)



## VILLAGE & TOWN FACILITIES & DISTANCES

### Kirk Yetholm to Edale – Walking South

PLACE* & DISTANCE*	ATM	POST	INFO	EATING	FOOD	CAMP-	HOSTEL	B&B
APPROX MILES / KM	(BANK)	OFFICE		PLACE	SHOP	SITE	BARN	HOTEL
<b>Mankinholes</b> 3/5				✓			Y†	✓
<b>Blackstone Edge</b> 6/9.5				✓				
<b>Standedge</b> 5½/9								
(Diggle + 1½/2.5)				✓				✓
(Marsden + 2/3.3)	✓			✓	✓			✓
<b>Crowden</b> 11/17.5						✓P		
<b>Torside</b> 1/1.6								
(Padfield + 2/3.3)				✓				✓
<b>Upper Booth</b> 13½/21.5						✓	B†	
<b>Edale/Nether Booth</b> 1½/2.5			VC	✓	✓	✓	Y/B†/G	✓

INFO TIC = Tourist Info Centre NPC = National Park Centre VC = Visitor Centre

B&B/HOTEL ✓ = one place ✓✓ = two ✓✓✓ = three or more

EATING PLACE (✓) = seasonal or open daytime only or only limited days

CAMPSITE (✓) = basic campsite ✓P = with camping pods

HOSTEL/BARN Y = YHA hostel H = independent hostel B = Bunkhouse or camping barn

† groups only at time of research

G = Glamping

### ❏ WALKING THE PENNINE WAY – A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

It started for me as a trip with a friend who later dropped out leaving me with the daunting prospect of doing the Pennine Way as my first trail, and alone!

I expected a few problems along the way and ended up packing way too much equipment into my rucksack to cover as much as possible. Even though I had made a couple of trial weekend treks, the weight was a complete killer.

The first half was difficult and engulfed by setbacks. On day one my train was late into Manchester, resulting in me missing the connection to Edale! A cancellation later found me taking another route and walking directly to Crowden for my first night's sleep. I actually went back after to complete the first day's walking.

By the time I got to Thornton-in-Craven my ill-fitting boots meant I had to come away to buy new boots and restart a few days later. The second part was much more enjoyable, my rucksack repacked with less in it, the new boots, and better weather, at least until High Cup Nick, where the weather was so terrible I only knew I was there because the ground vanished! Dufton Hostel was wonderful and I made some lifelong friends there in the pub that night, who completed the walk with me and we still walk together every year. For all of us who walked the rest of the Way, the icing on the cake was spending our last night at Davidson's Linn, a beautiful spot, enhanced only slightly by curry and malt whisky.

I plan to do it again one day, in one go, with no break in the middle. I think there are two secrets to enjoying the Pennine Way; travel as light as possible and take enough time to enjoy the scenery. The walk really is possible for anyone and provided memories that will stay with me forever; from fording swollen streams at Black Hill to the biggest plate of food I have ever seen in Bellingham.

Mark Smith (Twitter: @markj\_smith)



## Itineraries

All walkers are individuals. Some like to cover large distances as quickly as possible, others like to stroll along and stop frequently – indeed this natural variation in pace is what causes most friction in groups. You may want to walk the Pennine Way all in one go, tackle it over a series of weekends, or use the trail for linear day walks; the choice is yours. This book has been divided into stages, and many will use it that way, but these are not rigid. Instead, the book has been designed to make it easy for you to plan your own optimal itinerary.

The **planning map** (see inside back cover) and **table of village/town facilities** (see pp34-7) summarise the essential information. Alternatively, have a look at the **suggested itineraries** (pp39-41) and choose your preferred type of accommodation and pace. There are also suggestions for those who want to experience the best of the trail over a day or a weekend (see opposite). The **public transport maps and service table** (pp54-9) will also be useful.

Having made a rough plan, turn to Part 4, where you will find summaries of the route, full descriptions of the accommodation options, suggestions for where to eat and information about other services in each village and town; as well as the detailed trail maps.

### Which direction?

Most people walk the Pennine Way **south to north**. There are practical reasons for this; the prevailing south-westerly wind and rain are behind you, as is the

#### ❑ WALKING THE PENNINE WAY – A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

I used to love walking around Edale as a teenager and made my first attempt at the Pennine Way when I was 16. Woefully ill-prepared we aborted after 3 days when my companion got sick. Now 62, newly retired, and a lot wiser, I made it on my second attempt, end-to-end in 19 days.

A lot has changed in the meantime. Underfoot has improved a lot, and signage is much better, no more wandering between walls of peat trying to hold a compass bearing while your boots disappear at each step. There is even an app which tells you where you are! This is all good and helps you appreciate what has not changed and why I love the Pennine Way. The wildness and rough beauty of the moors, the bucolic, green dales, the welcoming villages and pubs and the no-nonsense locals that you meet along the way.

The other thing that remains is the wind. It is rare that you know the exact wind speed when you are out on the hills but my friend and I happened to be blown off our feet on Great Dun Fell at the exact time that the weather station there was officially recording gusts up to 175km/hr. With the wisdom of age, and because we could not physically stand, we slid and crawled down off the ridge, skirted round the summit of Cross Fell and eventually made it to Garrigill. The Pennine Way certainly retains its teeth. So I still haven't completely cracked Cross Fell, but I will be back.

Steve Oxley (2018)



● **Bellingham to Kirk Yetholm** (see p248) Both ends of this **40-mile (64km)** section of the Way require some logistical jiggery-pokery, as neither has a railway station within easy reach. The 25-mile (40km) stretch over the Cheviot range can be broken down using the accommodation options described on p258 & p262, or make use of one of the mountain shelters; both have sleeping space for three or four people in comfort. Better still, yomp the whole ridge in one go and feel what it must be like to have walked all the way from Edale.

## What to take

It's easy enough to find online tales of Pennine Wayfarers broken and beaten by their huge loads. Taking too much is an easy mistake to make when you don't know what to expect and many over-compensate by packing everything they think may be needed. This isn't a problem if you plan on using a baggage-transfer service, but will be if you intend carrying it all yourself.

The ability to pack light comes with experience and requires a degree of discipline. Every ounce you remove from your load will enable you to walk that little bit further, make the day that little bit easier and reduce the strain on feet that need to carry you over 250 miles. Be careful in your selection of equipment and ruthless in your decision to take something at all.

If you've done any hill-walking you will probably have most of the equipment you need, but if you are starting fresh look out for online deals and special offers in the outdoor supermarkets; shopping around can save you a small fortune. However, beware of cheap, low-quality products; 'buy cheap, buy twice' is often very true and you need equipment to last the full length of the trail.

## TRAVELLING LIGHT

Baggage-transfer services (see pp28-9) enable you to walk every day with nothing more than a daypack, water, lunch, waterproofs and the other bare essentials. This lightweight approach and the fact that you can have clean clothes every day appeals to many walkers. Consider, though, the feeling of setting out from Edale with everything you need to walk over 250 miles to Kirk Yetholm and the sense of satisfaction that may engender upon arrival.

## HOW TO CARRY YOUR LUGGAGE

Today's **rucksacks** are hi-tech affairs that make load-carrying as tolerable as can be expected. Don't get hung up on anti-sweat features; unless you use a wheelbarrow your back will always sweat. It's better to ensure a good fit, especially in the back-length if you are above average height. In addition to padded hip belts, an unelasticated cross-chest strap will keep the pack snug; it can make a real difference. Envy-inducing backpack features include hip belt pockets, a water bottle holster that you can access without removing your pack, top flap pockets and



retaining some thermal properties, but down water-repellent treatments are becoming more common and this difference is now less significant. An 800-fill down bag will be warmer, lighter and more expensive than a 650-fill bag.

## CAMPING GEAR


If you have no desire to camp on the hills (wild camping) you may well get away with a cheap festival **tent** for summer campsites, as long as the weather is good. You will need something a little more technical for the hills though, something able to stand up to buffeting from the wind and properly waterproof. Expect to pay around £100 for a good one-man tent and anything up to £300 for a lightweight, two-man example. Aim to select a tent weighing no more than 2kg and remember that you need to be very good friends with anyone you intend to share a two-man tent with! Long-distance ultralight backpackers often make do with a groundsheet and tarp held up with a trekking pole, though you get much less protection from rain and bugs this way.

The technology associated with inflatable **sleeping mats** has developed rapidly over the last few years and you will sleep much better with one beneath your sleeping bag. They are lightweight, incredibly comfortable and pack away small. Self-inflating mattresses are usually more robust, slightly cheaper but also a little less comfortable than the modern 'air-bed' mattresses produced by brands such as Thermarest.

Give serious consideration to **cooking gear**. The variety of stoves and fuels is bewildering, each with their own merits and pitfalls. Some campers swear by white or methylated spirits as fuel, others prefer the convenience of gas canisters. Consider using pubs and cafés as an alternative to carrying any cooking gear at all. That said, there is nothing quite like a hot drink in the morning or on a cold, rainy day. You'll need a pot, cup, and bowl, preferably a set that nests inside each other. Always bring a spork.

## MAPS

The hand-drawn maps in this book cover the trail at a scale of just under 1:20,000 but are in a strip, the scale equivalent to two miles wide. In some places, particularly on high moors where navigation points are scant, a proper **topographical map** and a compass could be of great use. But, as mentioned on pp17-18, when the mist comes down and all landmarks disappear, a **GPS** or smartphone used with a map comes into its own.

In Britain the **Ordnance Survey** ( [ordnancesurvey.co.uk](http://ordnancesurvey.co.uk)) maps are peerless. Their orange 1:25,000-scale 'Explorer' series features pin-sharp cartography and detail that makes navigation a doddle. From south to north nine sheets cover the Pennine Way: **OL01** The Peak District – Dark Peak area; **OL21** South Pennines; **OL02** Yorkshire Dales – Southern & Western areas; **OL30** Yorkshire Dales – Northern & Central Areas; **OL31** North Pennines – Teesdale & Weardale; **OL19** Howgill Fells & Upper Eden Valley; **OL43** Hadrian's Wall; **OL42** Kielder Water and Forest; **OL16** The Cheviot Hills. Packing such a set of maps, especially the bulky laminated weatherproof versions, isn't really fea-



Legendary fell walker Alfred Wainwright teams up with photographer Derry Brabbs to provide a large-format overview of the path.

The BBC produced a couple of well-made programmes in 2015 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Pennine Way. You may still be able to find the three-part TV series *The Pennine Way* with Paul Rose on BBC iPlayer, while the three-part radio documentary *The Folk of the Pennines* with Mark Radcliffe is available on BBC Sounds.

## Getting to and from the Pennine Way

Travelling to the start of the Pennine Way by public transport makes sense in so many ways. There's no need to trouble anyone for a lift or worry about your vehicle while walking, there are no logistical headaches about how to return to your car when you've finished the walk and it's a big step towards minimising your ecological footprint. If you book in advance, even the train fares aren't that

### GETTING TO BRITAIN

● **By air** There are plenty of cheap flights from around the world to London's airports: Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton, London City and Stansted. However, Manchester ([manchesterairport.co.uk](http://manchesterairport.co.uk)) and Edinburgh ([edinburghairport.com](http://edinburghairport.com)) airports are the closest to the start and finish points of the Pennine Way and both have plenty of international flights, including with budget airlines. There are also airports at Newcastle ([newcastleairport.com](http://newcastleairport.com)) and Leeds ([leedsbradfordairport.co.uk](http://leedsbradfordairport.co.uk)). Visit the airport websites to see which airlines fly there and from where.

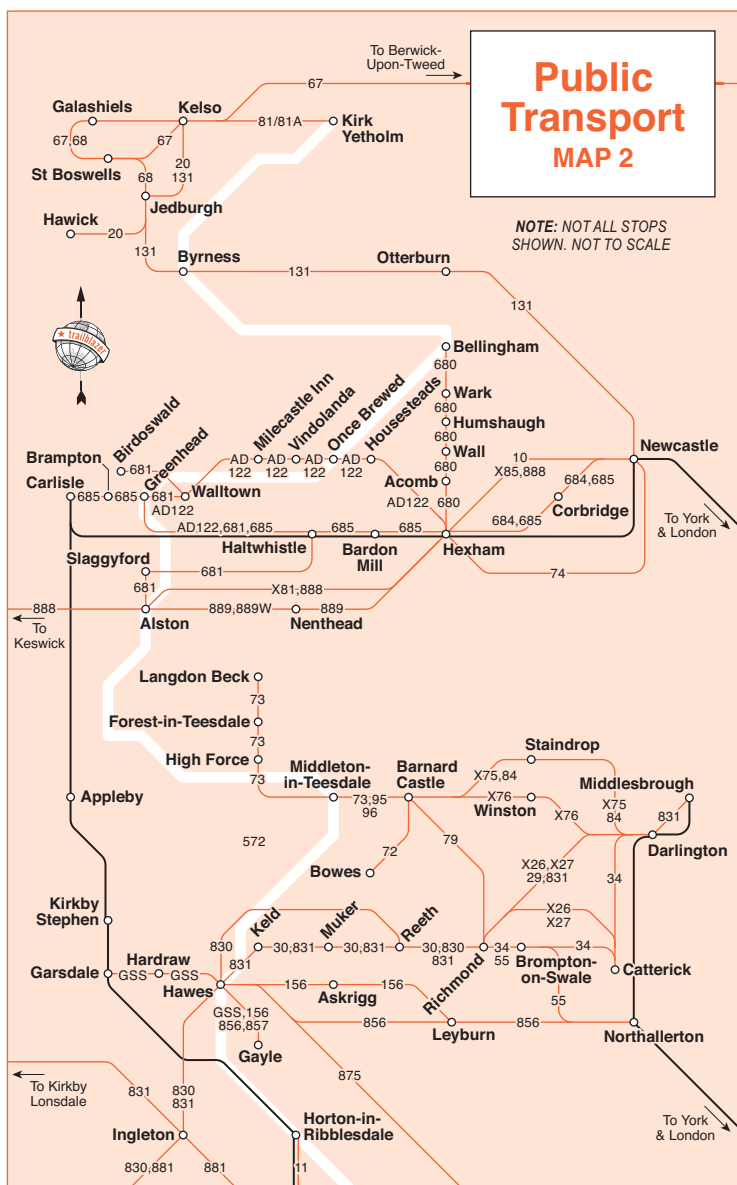
● **From Europe by train** Eurostar ([eurostar.com](http://eurostar.com)) operates a high-speed passenger service via the Channel Tunnel between a number of cities in Europe (particularly Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam) and London (St Pancras International). See opposite for details of how to get to and from the start/end of the walk by train from London; all the railway stations in London have connections to the London underground. For more information about rail services from Europe contact your national rail company or Railteam ([railteam.eu](http://railteam.eu)).

● **From Europe by coach** Eurolines ([eurolines.eu](http://eurolines.eu)) have a huge network of long-distance coach services connecting over 500 cities in 25 European countries to London. FlixBus ([global.flixbus.com](http://global.flixbus.com)) also operates low-cost coach services to London. Check carefully, however: often, once such expenses as food for the journey are taken into consideration, it does not work out that much cheaper than taking a flight, particularly when compared to the fares on some of the budget airlines.

● **From Europe by car** P&O Ferries ([poferies.com](http://poferies.com)) and DFDS Seaways ([dfdsseaways.com](http://dfdsseaways.com)) are just two of the many ferry operators that operate services between Britain and continental Europe; the main routes are between all the major North Sea and Channel ports. Direct Ferries ([directferries.co.uk](http://directferries.co.uk)) lists all the main operators/routes and sells discounted tickets.

**Eurotunnel** ([eurotunnel.com](http://eurotunnel.com)) operates 'Le Shuttle', a shuttle train service for vehicles via the Channel Tunnel between Calais and Folkestone taking one hour between the motorway in France and the motorway in Britain.







network from the rest of Britain. Unless you're just out for a day walk however, you'd be better leaving the car at home as there is nowhere safe to leave a vehicle unattended for a long period.

## LOCAL TRANSPORT

Getting to and from most parts of the Pennine Way is relatively simple due to the public transport network including trains, coaches and local bus services.

The public transport map on pp54-5 gives an overview of routes which are of particular use to walkers and the table below lists the operators (and their contact details), the route details and the approximate frequency of services in both directions. Note that services may be less frequent in the winter months or stop completely. It is also essential to check services before travelling as details may change. If the operator details prove unsatisfactory contact traveline (☎ 0871-200 2233, daily 8am-8pm, 🌐 [traveline.info](http://traveline.info)), which has timetable information for the whole of the UK; details about services in Scotland are also available on 🌐 [travelinescotland.com](http://travelinescotland.com). Local timetables can also be picked up from tourist information centres along the Way.

### Dales & District (🌐 [dalesbus.org](http://dalesbus.org)) (MAPS 1 & 2)

- 830** Preston to Richmond via Ingleton, **Hawes**, Muker, Gunnerside & Reeth, May-mid Oct Sun & Bank Hols 1/day
- 831** Middlesbrough to Kirkby Lonsdale via Darlington, Richmond, Keld, **Hawes** & Ingleton, Apr-mid Oct Sun 1/day
- 856** **Wensleydale Flyer**: Northallerton to Gayle via Leyburn & **Hawes**, Sun only 3/day
- 875** Leeds to **Hawes** via Ilkley, Apr-mid Oct Sun 1/day (DalesBus)
- 881** Lancaster to **Malham** via Ingleton & Settle, Apr-mid Oct Sun 1/day (Malham DalesBus)
- 884** Ilkley to **Malham** via Skipton, **Gargrave**, **Airton** & **Kirkby Malham**, Sun & Bank Hols 4/day (Craven Link)

### First (🌐 [firstgroup.com/ukbus](http://firstgroup.com/ukbus)) (MAP 1)

- 184** Huddersfield to Oldham via **Marsden**, Brun Clough (**Standedge**) & **Diggle**, Mon-Sat 1/hr, Sun 6/day (First Greater Manchester)
- 271/272** Sheffield to Castleton, daily approx 1/hr (also operated by Hulley's of Baslow)
- 590** Halifax to Rochdale via **Hebden Bridge** & Todmorden, Mon-Fri 2/hr
- 592** Halifax to Burnley via **Hebden Bridge** & Todmorden, daily 1/hr

### Hodgsons Buses (☎ 01833-630730, 🌐 [hodgsonsbuses.com](http://hodgsonsbuses.com)) (MAP 2)

- 29** Darlington to Richmond, Mon-Sat 6/day
- 34** Darlington to Richmond via Catterick & Brompton-on-Swale, Mon-Sat 4/day
- 55** Northallerton to Richmond via Brompton-on-Swale, Mon-Sat 3/day
- 73** Langdon Beck to Barnard Castle via **High Force**, Newbiggin & **Middleton-in-Teesdale**, Wed only 2/day plus 1/day Langdon Beck to **Middleton-in-Teesdale**
- 79** Richmond to Barnard Castle, Mon-Sat 4/day

[cont'd overleaf]



## 2

# THE ENVIRONMENT & NATURE

## Conserving the Pennines

### GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND SCHEMES

Government responsibility for the countryside is handled in England by **Natural England** ([gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england](http://gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england)). Natural England is responsible for ‘enhancing biodiversity and landscape and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas; promoting access, recreation and public well-being, and contributing to the way natural resources are managed, so they can be enjoyed now and by future generations’. Amongst other things it designates the level of protection for areas of land, as outlined below, and manages England’s national trails (see box opposite).

The highest level of landscape protection is the designation of land as a **national park** which recognises the national importance of an area in terms of landscape, biodiversity and as a recreational resource. The Pennine Way passes through three National Parks: the Peak District ([peakdistrict.gov.uk](http://peakdistrict.gov.uk)), the Yorkshire Dales ([yorkshiredales.org.uk](http://yorkshiredales.org.uk)) and Northumberland ([northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk](http://northumberlandnationalpark.org.uk)). Although they wield a considerable amount of power and can easily quash planning applications from the local council, their management is always a balance between conservation, the needs of visitors, and protecting the livelihoods of those who live within the park.

Land which falls outside the remit of a National Park but which is nonetheless deemed special enough for protection may be designated an **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)** ([landscapesforlife.org.uk](http://landscapesforlife.org.uk)), the second level of protection after National Park status. The North Pennines is one such AONB ([www.northpennines.org.uk](http://www.northpennines.org.uk)). Designated in 1988, it is valued for its upland habitats and wildlife, containing a third of England’s upland heathland and a third of its blanket bog. These fragile habitats make the North Pennines one of England’s most important regions for upland wildlife – it is home to the majority of England’s black grouse and is upland England’s hotspot for breeding wading birds.

Of course, it wouldn’t get AONB status unless it was a beautiful area; the moors, hills and wooded valleys certainly make it so. And it





## Flora and fauna

### WILD FLOWERS, GRASSES AND OTHER PLANTS

Many grasses, wild flowers, heather, mosses and liverworts (lichen-type plants with liver-shaped leaves) owe their continued existence to man's land management; global warming notwithstanding, if left to its own devices much of the land would return to the natural state of temperate regions: the woodland of 10,000 years ago. Rare breeds of livestock are often excellent grazers for rough grassland because they are hardier so do not need to be given extra food that will then over-fertilise the ground. They also seem to be more selective in what they eat (and taste better too).

Intensive agriculture took its toll on the wild flower population in the same way that it did on the birds and mammals. The flowers are making a comeback but it is illegal to pick many types of flowers now and the picking of most others is discouraged; it is always illegal without the landowners' permission, no matter what the type. Cut flowers only die, after all. It is much better to leave them to reseed and spread and hopefully magnify your or someone else's enjoyment another year. Spring and early summer is the best time to see wild flowers.

#### Bogs and wet areas

Look out for **cotton grass** (not actually a grass but a type of sedge), **deer-grass**, **cloudberry** (a dwarf blackberry with a light orange berry when ripe that can be used as a substitute for any fruit used in puddings and jams) and the **insect-eating sundew**. Drier areas of peat may be home to **crowberry** (a source of vitamin C) and **bilberry** (see below).

Peat itself is the ages-old remains of vegetation, including **sphagnum mosses** (see box p87). This type of moss is now rare, but may be found in 'flushes' where water seeps out between gritstone and shale. Also look out for **bog asphodel**, **marsh thistle** and **marsh pennywort**.

#### Woodlands

Not much grows in coniferous plantations because the dense canopy prevents light getting in. But in oak woodlands the floor is often covered with interesting plants such as **bilberries**, whose small, round black fruit is ripe for picking from July to September and is much tastier than the more widely commercially sold

#### WHY ARE FLOWERS THE COLOUR THEY ARE?

The vast majority of British wild flowers range in colour from yellow to magenta and do not have red in them; the poppy is the most notable exception. This is because most flowers are insect-pollinated as opposed to being pollinated by birds. Birds see reds best, insects see yellow to magenta best.



## C4 Common flora



Cotton Grass  
*Eriophorum angustifolium*



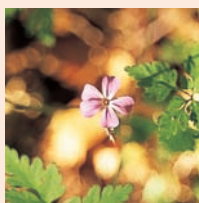
Spear Thistle  
*Cirsium vulgare*



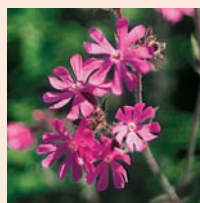
Common Knapweed  
*Centaurea nigra*



Rowan (tree)  
*Sorbus aucuparia*



Herb-Robert  
*Geranium robertianum*



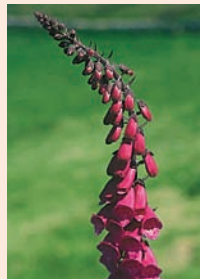
Red Campion  
*Silene dioica*



Bluebell  
*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*



Rosebay Willowherb  
*Epilobium angustifolium*



Foxglove  
*Digitalis purpurea*

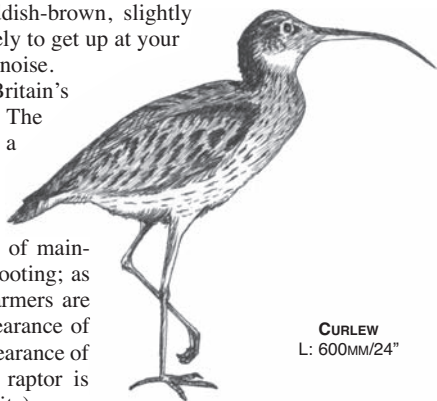
The **adder** (see pp72-3) is the only common snake in the north of England, and the only venomous one of the three species in Britain.





shoots for food. They are reddish-brown, slightly smaller than a pheasant and likely to get up at your feet and fly off making a lot of noise.

Moorland is also home to Britain's smallest falcon, the **merlin**. The male is slate-grey, the female a reddish-brown. They eat small birds, catching them with low dashing flights. Their main threat comes from the expense of maintaining moorland for grouse shooting; as costs grow, fewer and fewer farmers are doing this and with the disappearance of the moor we will see the disappearance of the merlin. Another moorland raptor is the **short-eared owl** (see opposite).



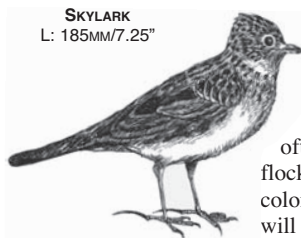
**CURLEW**  
L: 600MM/24"

Bogs are breeding grounds for many species of waders, including the **curlew**, the emblem of Northumberland National Park, if not the Pennine Way. Long-legged, brown and buff coloured, they probe for worms and fish with their long, downward-curving bill. The curlew's forlorn bleat will follow you across many a moor.

**Snipe** live in wet areas. They are smaller than grouse, but they share very similar plumages. They have particularly long bills for feeding in water and rely on being camouflaged rather than escaping predators by flight, and hence often get up right at your feet. Once airborne their trajectory is fast and zig-zags.

In summer **golden plover** live in upland peaty terrain, are seen in pairs and will be visible to walkers (as well as audible because of their plaintive call); in winter they are seen in flocks and in lowland grassland. They are a little larger than a snipe, have golden-spotted upper parts and can be recognised by their feeding action of running, pausing to look and listen for food (seeds and insects) and bobbing down to eat it. **Dunlins** also live in peaty terrain and are half the size of a golden plover but not dissimilar in colouring to the inexperienced eye. They are a very common wader.

You may also see but are more likely to hear the continuous and rapid song of the **skylark**. They tend to move from moorland to lower agricultural land in the winter. Just bigger than a house sparrow, they have brown upper parts and a chin with dark flakes and a white belly.



**SKYLARK**  
L: 185MM/7.25"

Patches of gorse and juniper scrub are often chosen as a nesting site for **linnets**, which flock together during the winter but operate in small colonies at other times. They are small birds that will also be seen on open farmland, as will the slightly larger **yellowhammer**, recognisable by its



# 3

## MINIMUM IMPACT & OUTDOOR SAFETY

### Minimum impact walking

Britain has little wilderness, at least by the dictionary definition of land that is 'uncultivated and uninhabited'. But parts of the Pennine Way include the closest we have and it's a fragile environment. Trapped between massive conurbations, the Peak District and South Pennines in particular are among the most crowded recreational areas in England and inevitably this has brought its problems. As more and more people enjoy the freedom of the hills so the land comes under increasing pressure and the potential for conflict with other land-users is heightened. Everyone has a right to this natural heritage but with it comes a responsibility to care for it too.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A walking holiday in itself is an environmentally friendly approach to tourism. The following are some ideas on how you can go a few steps further in helping to minimise your impact on the environment while walking the Pennine Way. Some of the latter practices become particularly relevant if you are wild camping.

#### Use public transport

As more and more cars are added to Britain's road network, traffic congestion is becoming a much more common occurrence, particularly on the motorway network, but increasingly also in rural areas as people head to the countryside. The roads in the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales can become very busy, especially in the summer and on Bank Holiday weekends. Despite popular myth, public transport is regular and frequent in many places, although some rural outposts only see a bus once a week. If public transport services aren't used they will decline even faster than they have in recent years.

#### Never leave litter

'Pack it in, pack it out'. Leaving litter is antisocial so carry a degradable plastic bag for all your rubbish, organic or otherwise and even other people's too, and pop it in a bin in the next village. Or better still, reduce the amount of litter you take with you by getting rid of packaging in advance.





## Outdoor safety

### AVOIDANCE OF HAZARDS


In walking, as in life, most hazards can be avoided through the application of common sense and with some forethought and planning. The Pennine Way is not an expedition into the unknown, you will probably meet people every day, but some sections are remote and you need to be prepared for problems and adverse conditions. Abiding by the following rules should minimise the risks.

### Safety on the Pennine Way

Your safety is your responsibility! Organisations are there to help you if an emergency arises, but you should make every effort to ensure you stay safe in the first place. Here are some tips that may help:

- Avoid walking alone if possible.
- Make sure that someone knows your plans for every day you are on the trail. This could be a friend or relative that you have promised to call every night, or the establishment you plan to stay in at the end of each day's walk. That way, if you fail to turn up or call, they can raise the alarm.
- If visibility is suddenly reduced and you become uncertain of the correct trail, wait. You'll find that mist often clears, at least for long enough to allow you to get your bearings. If you are still uncertain – and the weather does not look like improving – return the way you came to the nearest point of civilisation and try again another time when conditions have improved.
- Always fill your water bottle at every opportunity (but don't empty it until you are certain you can refill it) and pack some food such as high-energy snacks.
- Always carry a torch, compass, map, whistle and wet-weather gear with you.
- Be extra vigilant if walking with children, dogs or the unfit.
- Be cautious of herds of cows with calves, especially if you have a dog (see p283).

### Dealing with an accident

- Use basic first aid to treat the injury to the best of your ability.
- Try to attract the attention of anybody else who may be in the area. The **international distress (emergency) signal** is six blasts on a whistle, or six flashes with a torch, repeated regularly.
- If possible leave someone with the casualty while others go to get help. If there are only two people, you have a dilemma. If you decide to get help, leave all spare clothing and food with the casualty.
- In an emergency dial ☎ 999 (or the EU standard number ☎ 112). Don't assume your mobile won't work up on the fells. However, before you call work out exactly where you are; on the app What3words ( [what3words.com](http://what3words.com)) the world is divided into three-metre squares and each has its own three-word geocode so it makes it easy to tell people where you are. **See pp273-4 for the what3words refs for the waypoints in this book.**



# ROUTE GUIDE & MAPS

4

## Using this guide

The trail guide has been divided into 15 stages (walking from south to north, the direction taken by 80% of walkers on the Pennine Way), though these are not to be taken as rigid daily itineraries since people walk at different speeds and have different interests.

The **route overviews** introduce the trail for each of these stages. They're followed by **navigation notes** that will help you identify and overcome potential route-finding trouble spots. To enable you to plan your itinerary, practical information is presented on the trail maps; this includes walking times for both directions, all places to stay and eat, as well as useful shops and other services. Further details are given in the text under the entry for each place. For an overview of all this information see the town and village facilities table, pp34-7. For cumulative **distance chart** see p290 and for **map profiles** and **overview maps** see the colour pages at the end of the book.

### TRAIL MAPS [key map inside back cover; symbols key p284]

#### Scale and walking times

The trail maps are to a **scale** of just under 1:20,000 (1cm = 200m;  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches = one mile). Each full-size map covers about two miles but that's a very rough estimate owing to variety of terrain.

**Walking times** are given along the side of each map; the arrow shows the direction to which the time refers. The black triangles indicate the points between which the times have been taken. **See note on walking times in the box below.** These time-bars are a rough guide and are not there to judge your walking ability; actual walking times will be different for each individual. There are so many variables that affect walking speed from the weather conditions to how many beers you drank the previous evening as well as how much you are carrying. After the first hour or two of walking you'll be able to see how your speed relates to the timings on the maps.

#### IMPORTANT NOTE – WALKING TIMES

Unless otherwise specified, **all times in this book refer only to the time spent walking.** You should add 20-30% to allow for rests, photos, checking the map, drinking water etc, not to mention time simply to stop and stare. When planning the day's hike count on 5-7 hours' actual walking.





## Up or down?

The trail is shown as a dashed line. An arrow across the trail indicates the slope; two arrows show that it is steep. The arrows always point uphill. If, for example, you are walking from A (at 80m) to B (at 200m) and the trail between the two is short and steep, it would be shown thus: A --- >> --- B. Reversed arrow heads indicate a downward gradient.

## Other map features

The numbered GPS waypoints refer to the list on pp275-82. Features are marked on the map when they are pertinent to navigation. In order to avoid cluttering the maps and making them unusable not all features have been marked each time they occur.

## ACCOMMODATION

Apart from in large towns where some selection has been necessary, all accommodation on or close to the trail is marked on (or indicated off) the maps with details in the accompanying text.

Details of each place are given in the accompanying text. The number of **rooms** of each type is given at the beginning of each entry, ie: **S** = Single, **D** = Double room, **T** = Twin room with two beds, **Tr** = Triple room and **Qd** = Quad. Note that many of the triple/quad rooms have a double bed and one/two single beds (or bunk beds) thus for a group of three or four, two people would have to share the double bed but it also means the room can be used as a double or twin.

**Rates** quoted for B&B-style accommodation are generally **per room** at a single/double (S/D) rate; sometimes the single rate is in a smaller room with a single bed, sometimes it's single occupancy (sgl occ) of a double room. At other places there are no single rates. A few older fashioned B&B quote rates **per person (pp)** based on two people sharing a room for a one-night stay; single travellers will almost always pay more than that per person rate. The rates quoted were accurate at the time of research but may well change. See box on p23 for more information on rates.

The text also mentions whether the rooms are **en suite**, or if facilities are **private** or **shared** (in either case this may be a bathroom or shower room just outside the room – if private then you will be the only person using that bathroom). For those who prefer a relaxed soak at the end of the day ☹ signifies that a **bath** is available in, or for, at least one room.

Also noted is whether the premises allow **dogs to stay** (🐕 – see also pp282-4), subject to prior arrangement, and any associated charges; and if **packed lunches** (🍱) are available (usually these must be requested at least 24 hours in advance). These generally cost around £7-8. **Wi-fi** is available almost everywhere, except in some campsites, so the text only notes where, at the time of research, it was not available.

Several B&B proprietors based a mile or two off the trail will, subject to prior arrangement, be happy to collect walkers from the nearest point on the trail and take them back the next morning; a small charge may be payable though.



## EDALE TO CROWDEN

## MAPS 1-9

## Route overview

As can be seen from the table (right), the Pennine Way throws you straight in at the deep end. If the weather is poor, it may also test your navigation and equipment as you skirt around the notorious Kinder Scout (see box opposite) and ascend the remote summit of Bleaklow. The days of wading knee deep through peat bog are long gone however, thanks to the use of stone slabs, reclaimed from demolished cotton mills and laid over the worst of the bogs to prevent erosion and provide, almost incidentally, a dry path and perfect navigation aid for walkers.

**Distance** 16 miles (25.5km)  
**Ascent** 2600ft (793m)  
**Time** 5¼-7¼ hours\*

Having left Edale you pass through sheep pastures, the hamlet of **Upper Booth** (Map 2) and along a lane, all the time the hills encroaching closer and closer. The path soon arrives at the picturesque bridge at the foot of **Jacob's Ladder** (Map 3) and the first stiff climb of the walk up to the towering **Edale Rocks**. A five-minute detour from here can take you to the medieval wayside boundary marker known as the **Edale Cross** (Map 3).

Back at Edale Rocks, you begin the classic edge walk around **Kinder Scout** passing impressive gritstone outcrops to reach **Kinder Downfall** (Map 4). If you're lucky you may see water cascading down over the edge and if you're even luckier you may see it being blown upwards by the wind as it whistles up the valley and onto the plateau.

### ❏ MOORS FOR THE FUTURE

Based at The Moorland Centre in Edale, the Moors for the Future Partnership was established with a Heritage Lottery Fund grant in 2003. It was given a remit to: restore and conserve our important moorland resources; raise awareness of the value of this environment; and to develop expertise on how to protect and manage the moors in a sustainable way in the Peak District and South Pennines.

**Peat bogs**, such as those on the summit of Bleaklow and Kinder Scout, play an important environmental role as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) banks, storing large amounts of the greenhouse gas. As these delicate landscapes are eroded, through pollution, overgrazing, summer wildfires and the weather, the CO<sub>2</sub> is slowly leaked back into the atmosphere. It is estimated that the UK's peat bogs store the equivalent of ten times the country's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Erosion of the southern Pennine hills is causing the release of something like the CO<sub>2</sub> emission of a large town every year.

The work carried out by Moors for the Future Partnership on Kinder and Bleaklow includes projects such as spreading geotextiles to stabilise the bare peat, building footpaths and applying lime, seed and fertiliser and re-introducing **sphagnum** (see p63), a key peat-building moss. The best example of their work for the Pennine Wayfarer is the transformation of Black Hill (Map 12), from a peaty wasteland just a few years ago, to a more healthy revegetated moorland – better for wildlife, water quality and retaining carbon in the soil. More information on the work carried out can be found on their website ([moorsforthefuture.org.uk](http://moorsforthefuture.org.uk)).

\* Your walking day will be longer than this! See **important note on walking times** on p81.



Keeping to the edge, you'll soon arrive at the steep, stepped descent to a crossroads of paths. Be sure to keep straight ahead, turning right here (too soon) will leave you with a long road walk to recover the path. Cross William Clough (a *clough* is a stream) and a short distance ahead you reach **Mill Hill** (Map 4); turn right across the bare peat expanse of featherbed moss, now thankfully slabbed, to meet the A57 at **Snake Pass** (Map 6). The pass gets its name from the serpent adorning the coat of arms of local landowners the Cavendish family.

**Devil's Dike** (Map 6) awaits and a long, steady ascent of Bleaklow (a *low* is a small hill or burial ground). The path follows a sunken course between walls of peat, meandering all the way, crossing small streams and the occasional open expanse of cotton-grass if the season is right. In good weather this is a joy to walk, the section up and beside **Hern Clough** (Map 7) being the highlight. In bad weather and poor visibility in particular this can be a nervous test of navigation. The path is mostly obvious though and knee-high stone blocks are interspersed along the length carrying the acorn symbol of the National Trail. Several sites off the trail near here offer an opportunity for **wild camping**, notably at the rocky areas of Wain Stones (near Bleaklow Head) and Hern Stones.

Where the Way crosses Hern Clough by two tall milestones, an unmarked trail detours west off the trail for about half a mile to Higher Shelf Stones and the scattered remains of a **B29 Superfortress** plane, which crashed here in 1948. A memorial marks the site which is scattered with wreckage of fuselage and engines. Don't attempt to find the site in bad weather.

**Bleaklow Head** is soon reached, an impressive cairn with a stake marking the nominal summit – a huge expanse of peat, rocks and grassy hummocks can't

## PEAT

The Way has not become synonymous with miles of spirit-sapping bogs for nothing. Paving slabs have alleviated much of the misery, but why is it so darn soggy?

Peat and the underlying geology are to blame. The British Isles (and indeed much of the landmass of planet earth) was once covered in trees. Everywhere except the highest mountains and sandy beaches was wooded. Sabre-toothed tigers prowled in the forests alongside elephants and rhinos. Today these ancient woodlands and rampaging carnivores are no longer around. The reason for the disappearance of this habitat is not a natural phenomenon but the activities of early man.



© Bradley Mayhew

Wet feet? Blame the cavemen!

When early Britons felled primeval forests for building and farming, groundwater was no longer absorbed and evaporated by the trees. Add the impermeability of the underlying gritstone and the saturated vegetation rotted where it lay, forming the peat, which you squelch through today. So, next time your boots fill with black peaty soup, don't curse nature, curse your axe-wielding forebears instead.



really be called a summit. The exit from Bleaklow isn't obvious, but a stone block guide post points the way and it's mostly downhill now to Torside, still four miles (6.5km) and two hours away. On the way you'll follow **Clough Edge** (Map 8), a lofty path with great views down to your destination. The steep descent brings you to the B6105 road (Map 9) at **Torside**, where you'll have to either camp in **Crowden** (see p94) or stay in a B&B in **Padfield** (see p93); for the latter you can either arrange to be picked up by your accommodation or walk the two miles along the Longdendale Trail. Sixteen miles down, 240 to go!

### Navigation notes

The path is obvious and clear as far as Kinder Low (Map 3), at which point it becomes somewhat faint and intermittent across the sandy rock-strewn area beside the trig point, but keep an eye out for the cairns beside the path, or better still use a GPS if you lose the faint track. If you find the Kinder Low trig point on your left at any point you've gone wrong. But if, having passed the trig point, you then make for the escarpment to the north of it and keep to the edge you'll be on the right track.

The trickiest part of the day is the summit of Bleaklow Head (Map 7), but providing you seek out the two knee-high, stone block guide markers that are located beside the huge summit cairn, you should end up going in the right direction. GPS waypoints are provided and the summit cairn is an excellent reference for a compass bearing. The final troublespot is encountered at the end of the descent down Wildboar Grain (Map 8). Before you turn right (north-west) down

### □ PENNINE WAY GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

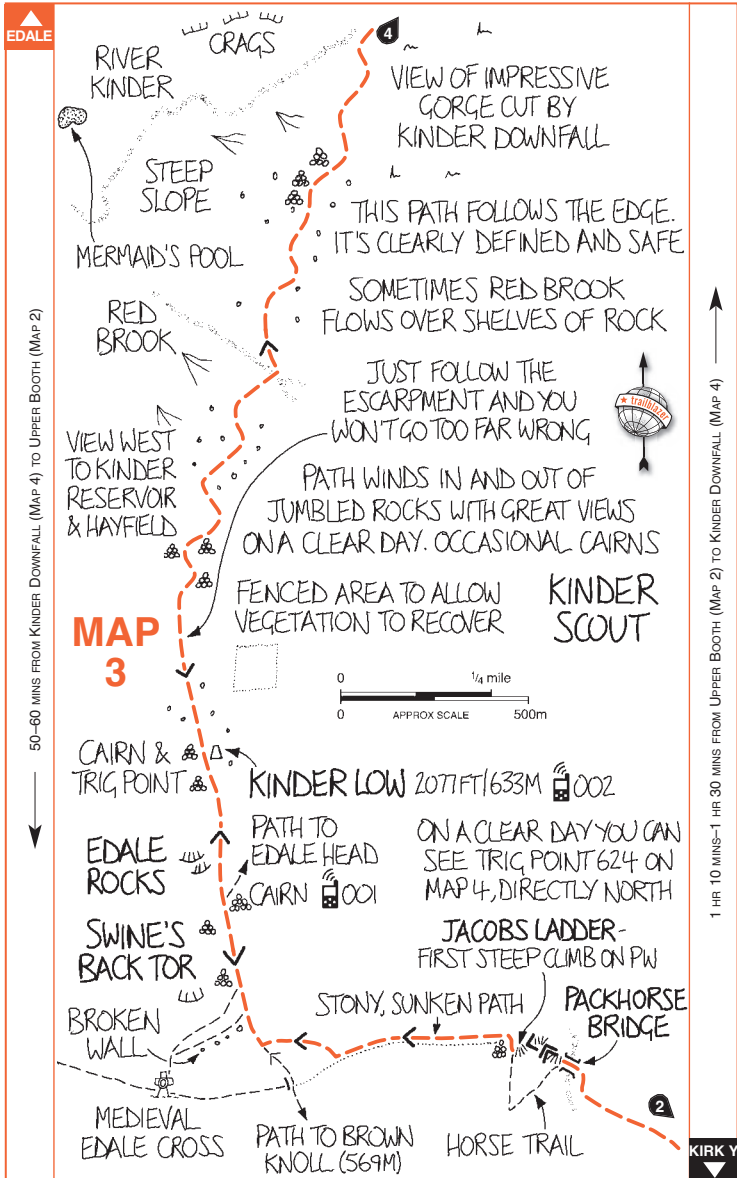
Maps of northern England can require a bit of decoding if you aren't used to them. The following definitions should help you extract a bit more information.

When it comes to water features, a *beck* is a stream, a *burn* is a larger stream or river and a *clough* is a steep river or stream valley. A *lough* is a lake and, as you'd imagine, it shares the same root as the Scottish word loch. A *knowe* is a hill (as in a knoll), a *rigg* is a bigger hill and a *pike* is a large hill with a peaked summit. A *tor* is a rocky outcrop; you'll pass Torside at the end of your first day's walking. A *grough* is a deep channel in peat bog. Several features along the Pennine Way get their names from old Scandinavian, including a *ghyll* (or gill), which is a ravine, a *foss* (or force), meaning waterfall, and any town that features the name *kirkby*, which is Norse for a village with a church.

Town places names can also give you a clue to the past. Anything ending in *-dale* is, of course, a valley. A place name ending in *-ton* started as a farm or hamlet (think Middleton, Alston or Horton), while a *-ham*, such as Malham or Bellingham, denotes a former village or estate. The *-bury* in Standbury indicates that it was once a fort. Celtic names are also thrown into the linguistic mix, one notable example being *pen* (hill), as in Pen-y-ghent.

As noted, many place names along the Pennine Way date from the Viking invasions; a Thwaite is a clearing in a forest, and a Keld is a spring, while Ickornshaw gets its name from the Norse words for squirrel (*icorni*) and woods (*shaw*) – thus 'Squirrel Woods'. Lumbuts is somewhat disappointingly just a *butt* (small piece of land) next to a *lum* (pool).







## HAWORTH

[Map 28a]

The Pennine Way does not go through Haworth, but there are good reasons for taking the 90-minute detour off the path, via the **Brontë Way**, to seek whatever solace may be required: refreshment, accommodation (which is in short supply on the Way itself), literary inspiration; all are there in abundance but the extra 3½ miles (6km) down also involves 3½ miles back up!

This gritstone town's appeal is firmly based on its association with the Brontë sisters. Year-round the streets throng with visitors, most of whom have probably never read the works of Emily, Charlotte or Anne. However, such is the romantic appeal of the family, whose home can still be visited, that crowds continue to be drawn here from all over the world.

Haworth is a major destination on the UK tour circuit for Japanese visitors; you'll have spotted PW signs in Japanese near Top Withins.

Walk into town on a weekend in late May and you'll likely see the main street full of flannel suits, patrolling GIs and antique cars, thanks to the town's **1940s Weekend**; it's like walking onto the set of *Dad's Army*. It's great fun but Haworth's accommodation and car parks will be full to bursting.

**Brontë Parsonage Museum** (☎ 01535-642323, 📧 bronte.org.uk; Wed-Sun 10am-5pm, last admission 4pm; £11) is at the top of the town. It tells the fascinating story of the family (see box p130) and their tragic life. The dining room is where *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights* were written.

The **railway station** here is a stop on the **Keighley & Worth Valley Railway Line** (☎ 01535-645214, 📧 kwvr.co.uk; 4-9 services/day most days, see website for times; return ticket £13.50, day rover £20), a preserved line which runs steam trips between Keighley (where it links up with the main Leeds-Settle-Carlisle line) and Oxenhope. Oakworth, one of the other stops on the line, is where part of *The Railway Children* was filmed. Its 2022 sequel *The Railway Children Return* was again filmed in Oakworth, and also in Haworth itself.

## Transport

[See also pp54-9] Frequent **bus** services here include Keighley Bus Company's B1, B2, B3, K14 and K16. Only scenic steam excursions depart from the train station; for passenger services head to Keighley.

For a **taxi** call Brontë Taxis (☎ 01535-644442, 📧 brontetaxis.com).

## Services

Haworth has services aplenty including a **post office** (Mon-Fri 9am-5pm, Sat 9am-12.30pm), a Spar **supermarket** (daily 7am-10.30pm) near the station and a Co-op (daily 7am-10pm) 150m south. Both the Spar and the Co-op have **ATMs**. There's also a Day Lewis **pharmacy** (Mon-Fri 9am-12.45pm & 2-6.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm), and Peggy Tubs **Laundrette** (Mon & Tue 8am-2pm, Wed-Sun 8am-5pm).

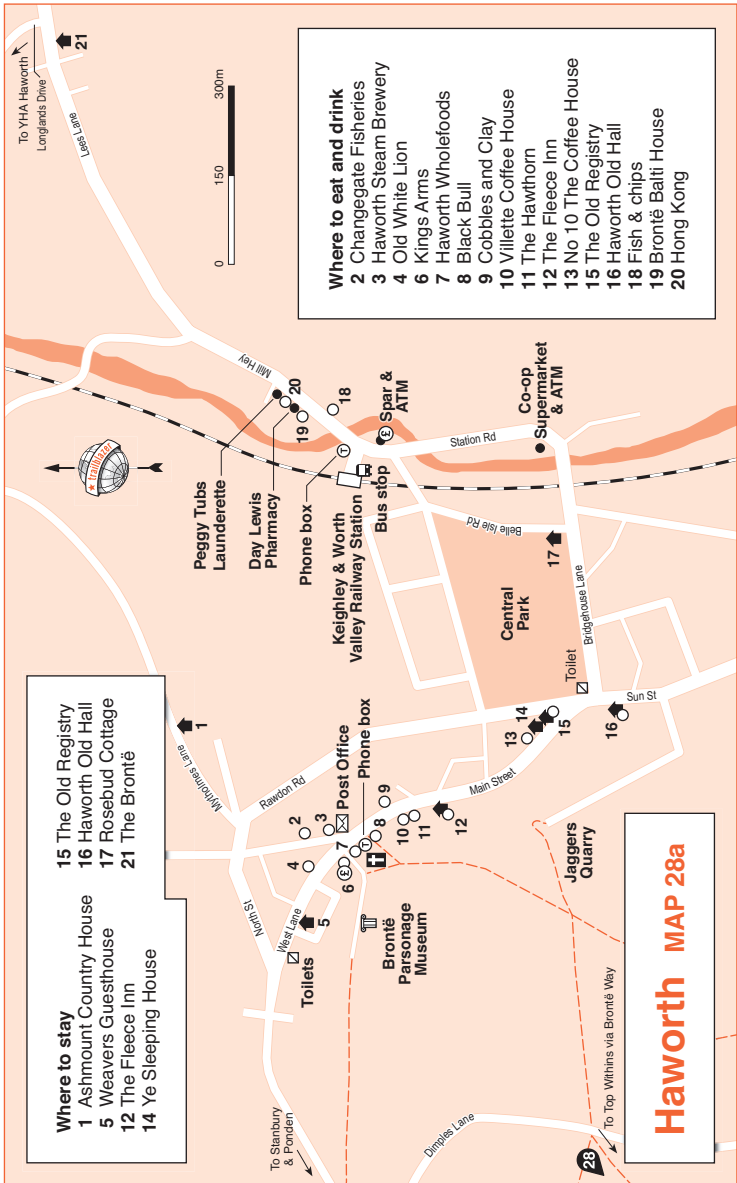
## Where to stay

**YHA Haworth** (off Map 28a; ☎ 0345-371 9520, 📧 yha.org.uk/hostel/haworth; 📍; Feb-Sep) is on Longlands Drive out on the eastern side of town, 1½ miles up a long hill. This grand Victorian mansion has 89 beds (1 x 6-bed en suite, mix of rooms sleep 1-8 shared facilities) but the popularity of the town means that it gets very busy at peak times. A dorm bed costs £15-30pp, private rooms from S/D £25/29 (higher on weekends and in August). The hostel is licensed and meals are available; there is also a laundry room and drying facilities.

**Weavers Guesthouse** (☎ 01535-643209, 📧 weaversguesthouse.co.uk; 1S/2T/3D, all en suite; 📍; 📍; min 2 nights at weekends), at 15 West Lane, sits in the heart of the cobbled old town and charges £59 for a single and £83-89 a double B&B.

Halfway down the hill on Main St is **The Fleece Inn** (☎ 01535-642172, 📧 fleeceinnhaworth.com, fb; 2S/1T/5D/2D or T, all en suite; 📍; 📍; 📍); it is one of the best pubs in town and has small singles for £55 and larger doubles for £90-105 – the rates include 10% off any meals taken at the bar and even a voucher for a complimentary 'tasting tray' of Timothy Taylor ales. Weekends can be noisy so ask for a room at the back.







At the bottom of Main St **The Old Registry** (☎ 01535-646503, 📧 theoldregistryhaworth.co.uk, **fb**; 8D, all en suite; ☹), 2-4 Main St, is furnished with an eye for detail and an emphasis on luxury and pampering; some rooms have a whirlpool bath. B&B costs £80-115 per room; a two-night minimum stay applies most weekends (Fri & Sat) when rates are £10-20 higher.

**Ye Sleeping House** (☎ 01535-645992, 📧 yesleepinghouse.co.uk; 1S/1Tr share bathroom, 1Qd en suite; ☹; ☹; ☹), at 8 Main St, is the perfect place to do what the name says. B&B here costs S/D £63/70 with shared bathroom or £75/84 en suite.

Not far away, on Sun St, is **Haworth Old Hall** (☎ 01535-642709, 📧 haworthold

hallpub.co.uk, **fb**; 1D or T/1D, both en suite; ☹; ☹ bar only) which charges £90-120 room only (sgl occ full room rate).

**Rosebud Cottage** (☎ 01535-640321, 📧 rosebudcottage.co.uk; 1S/3D/1T en suite; ☹; ☹), 1 Belle Isle Rd, is a well-run establishment charging £55 for a small single and S/D £80/100 in a larger double room. It's a short uphill walk from here into town.

**The Brontë** (☎ 01535-644112, 📧 thebronte.co.uk, **fb**; 2S/1T/3D/3Tr, all en suite, 1S/2T shared facilities; ☹; ☹), Lees Lane, is a larger establishment not far from the YHA hostel and might be just the ticket for a group of walkers wanting accommodation under the same roof. Refurbished and rebranded in 2022, it's geared for over-

## 📍 THE BRONTËS & HAWORTH

The three Brontë sisters, Emily (*Wuthering Heights*, 1847), Charlotte (*Jane Eyre*, 1847) and Anne (*The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, 1848), were brought up in Haworth by their father and an aunt – after their mother died of cancer in 1821 – in the Parsonage where Reverend Brontë had taken a living in 1820. The Parsonage still stands and is open to the public as a museum. As the only boy in the family Branwell had every hope and expectation lavished on him, taking precedence over his more talented sisters, but squandered his life in drink and drugs, dying in 1848. Emily, Charlotte, Branwell and their father Patrick are buried with other members of the family in a family vault in **St Michael's church**, where Patrick served as reverend for 41 years. The **Old School Room** next to the Parsonage was where all the Brontë children taught and where Charlotte's wedding reception was held.

The surrounding villages and moorland are tightly tied to the Brontës writings. The farmhouse of Top Withins has the air of a pilgrimage site thanks to its connections, in spirit if not physical description, to the eponymous residence of *Wuthering Heights*. Ponden Hall, also right on the Pennine Way, is thought to be the real-life location of Thrushcross Grange, home to the pampered Linton family in the same novel. Nearby Wycoller Hall, west of the Pennine Way, was the inspiration for Ferndean Manor in *Jane Eyre*.

Modern Haworth is not shy in promoting other, somewhat less authentic, Brontë connections. Visitors can lunch in the 'Wuthering Heights' pub in Stanbury, down a 'Charlotte Brontë IPA' at Haworth's 17th-century Kings Arms and then pick up a souvenir Branwell Brontë wine stopper from the Parsonage gift shop. The Brontës, it seems, are big business.

The lonely, unassuming sisters wrote under male pseudonyms but still their talents went largely unrecognised during their lifetimes and they all died comparatively young (Charlotte during pregnancy, aged 38; Emily aged 30; Anne aged 29) from tuberculosis (known then as 'consumption') exacerbated by the unhealthy conditions that plagued their village. Today their reputation as novelists endures, and *Wuthering Heights* in particular – set so obviously in the Haworth locality – continues to entrance readers with its vivid portrait of thwarted passion and unfulfilled lives shaped by the bleak, unforgiving landscape of the Yorkshire moors.



nighters and has good clean rooms with ample scope for eating and drinking downstairs. You can expect to pay from £50 for a single or from £90 for a double B&B. It's a bit out of town.

**Ashmount Country House** (☎ 01535-645726, 📧 [ashmounthaworth.co.uk](mailto:ashmounthaworth.co.uk); 11D/1T, all en suite; ♀; Ⓒ), on Mytholmes Lane, charges £150-250 for a room; several rooms have a hot tub.

## Where to eat and drink

**Haworth Old Hall** (see Where to stay; food Mon-Sat noon-8.30pm, Sun noon-7.30pm) stands apart from the other pubs here and is recommended for its real ales and plentiful outdoor seating. A range of bar meals (from £12.50) in generous portions is available.

The cobbled Main St has a plethora of eating places. **The Fleece Inn** (see Where to stay; food Mon-Sat noon-8.30pm, Sun to 7.30pm) has a real fire (in winter) and real ales (Timothy Taylor) too. It's a good place to try some local flavours like pork tenderloin with black pudding (£13.50); main courses start at £12; they have a pie night on Wednesday (pie and a drink £10.95).

**The Old Registry** (See Where to stay, food Tue-Sat 6.30-8.30pm) is probably the best restaurant in town, with meaty main dishes (lamb neck, beef brisket) but also hard-to-find treats such as Mediterranean fish soup as a starter and roasted rhubarb with meringue for dessert; mains £16-19.

For lunches and afternoon teas you can't do better than **Villette Coffee House** (☎ 01535-644967, **fb**; Mon-Sat 9am-5pm, Sun 8am-6pm; ☼), named after the Charlotte Brontë novel. They serve such delights as Yorkshire curd tarts, large flat parkins and delicious sticky ginger buns; their Brontë brunch is a feast (£7.25).

**No 10 The Coffee House** (**fb**; Wed & Thur 11.30am-6pm, Fri from 10am, Sat & Sun from 9am) serves a variety of teas and freshly ground coffees, as well as home-made cakes and scones baked daily on the premises, in a relaxing environment. A substantial afternoon tea is available but must be booked in advance.

**Haworth Steam Brewery** (☎ 01535-646059, 📧 [haworthsteambrewery.co.uk](mailto:haworthsteambrewery.co.uk),

**fb**; bar Sun-Wed 11am-6pm, Thur-Sat 11am-11pm; food Tue-Sun 11am-3.30pm, Thur-Sat 6-8.30pm; no wi-fi; ☼ daytime only) is a micro-brewery and restaurant at the top of the cobbled Main St. There is an extensive food menu (mains £12-16) plus a range of their own beers and local gins.

Nearly are three decent pubs within a stone's throw of each other: the historic **Kings Arms** (**fb**) serving local Bridgehouse beers; the 18th century **Black Bull** (📧 [blackbullhaworth.co.uk](mailto:blackbullhaworth.co.uk), **fb**); and the **Old White Lion** (📧 [oldwhitelionhotel.com](mailto:oldwhitelionhotel.com), **fb**), all offering pub grub.

**Changegate Fisheries** (Betty Sampson's; ☎ 01535-642336, **fb**; Wed-Fri 11.30am-2pm & 4-7pm, Sat & Sun 11.30am-5pm; small ☼) is a traditional chippy with pub tables outside. Haddock and chips costs £7.

Nearby is **Haworth Wholefoods** (☎ 01535-649217, 📧 [haworthwholefoods.co.uk](mailto:haworthwholefoods.co.uk), **fb**; Mon-Sat 9am-5pm), home of the delicious Pennine Way pasty (£2.20), a wonderfully filling vegetarian concoction.

**Cobbles and Clay** (📧 [cobblesandclay.co.uk](mailto:cobblesandclay.co.uk), **fb**; daily 8.45am-5pm) is more than just a café; you can paint a plate whilst enjoying American-style pancakes or imaginative lunch dishes such as shakshuka or a Reuben sandwich (salt beef & sauerkraut; £8-9).

Shuffle further down the hill and you'll come across a couple of more formal dining options. **The Hawthorn** (☎ 01535-644477, 📧 [thehawthornhaworth.co.uk](mailto:thehawthornhaworth.co.uk), **fb**; food Wed-Fri 5-11pm, Sat 11am-midnight, Sun noon-5pm; ☼ downstairs only) is a 'gastropub' in a lovely old Georgian building with a roaring log fire, wood panelled walls and a frequently changing menu that specialises in dishes from the Josper charcoal grill (mains £12-18, grills £23-30).

In the eastern, non-touristy (and less charming) part of town is a collection of takeaways and restaurants. **Brontë Balti House** (**fb**; daily 4.30-11pm), a takeaway which offers chicken Balti and rice for £7.50. There is also **Hong Kong**, (Tue-Sun 5.30-9pm, dishes incl rice £6.50), a Chinese takeaway; and another **fish & chip** shop (Mill Hey Fisheries).

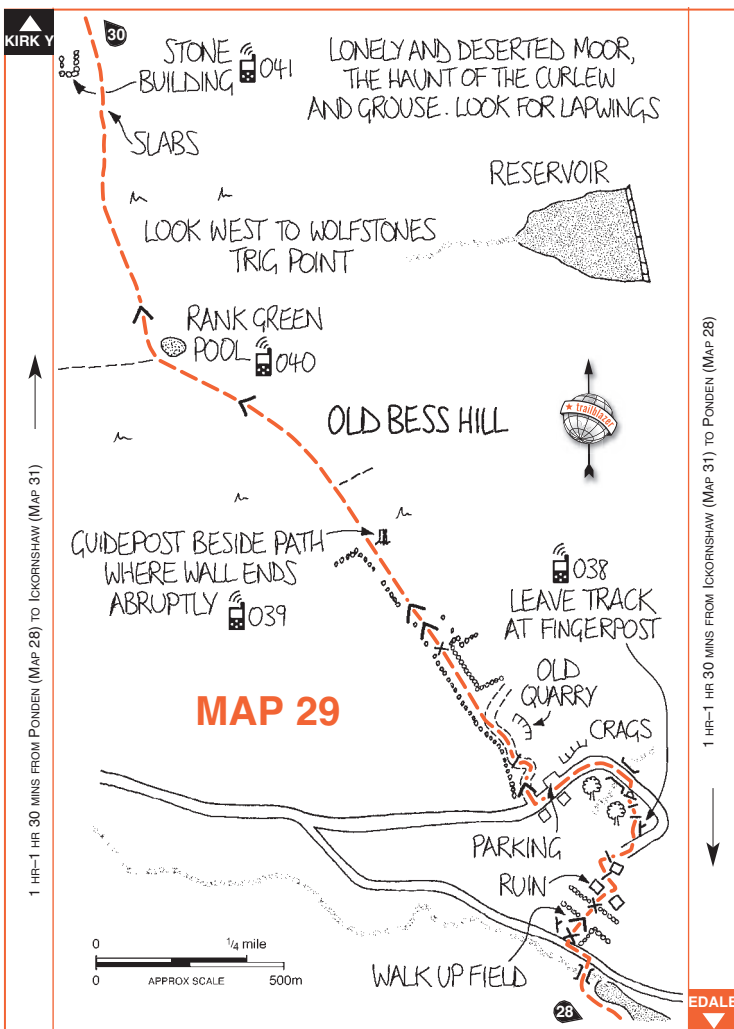


**ICKORNSHAW [Map 31, p134]**

The Pennine Way crosses the busy A6068 between Colne and Keighley at Ickornshaw. To blend in say 'Ick-corn-sher', with the emphasis on the 'corn' and no one need ever know your dark secret.

Ickornshaw is an off-shoot of Cowling which is a quarter of a mile off route to the east.

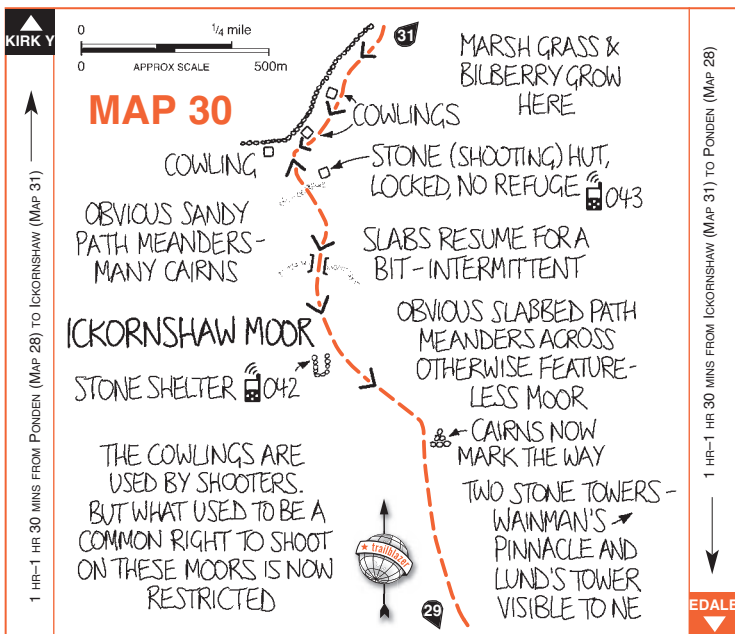
**Winterhouse Barn** (☎ 01535-632234, 📍; 🐾) is very close to the trail and offers





**camping** for £10pp in an enclosed area with a pub table, near a toilet and shower block. For £2 more it's worth upgrading to the **summerhouse** (sleeps 2), a potting shed that comes with electricity, light, a kettle with coffee, tea and milk, camp beds (you'll need a sleeping bag) and a lovely garden sitting area. Order your breakfast bacon or sausage sandwich the night before from the very helpful owners. Cash only. For an evening meal walk 15 minutes to Cowling (see below).

**White House Farm** (☎ 01535-637880, [smout.co.uk](http://smout.co.uk); 1D or T en suite; Ⓒ), just off the trail north of Ickornshaw, is the only B&B in town and has only one large room, so book in advance. Dinner (£18) and packed lunches are available if reserved 48 hours in advance. Rates are S/D £55/80 and payment is by cash, cheque or bank transfer only. It's one mile by road down Lane House Road, or a third of a mile through fields further north along the Pennine Way.



## COWLING [Map 31, p134]

Cowling has a useful **shop** (Village Local; Mon-Fri 8.30am-8pm, Sat 9am-8pm, Sun 10am-4pm) and several options for food and drink.

The friendly **Bay Horse Inn** (☎ 01535-633953, [bayhorsecowling.com](http://bayhorsecowling.com); 🐾; food Mon 10am-2pm, Tue-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun noon-8pm) serves excellent-value pub fare (£8-10), including Minted Lamb Henry, and on Wednesday you can score a

double burger and a pint for £10. They also do takeaway.

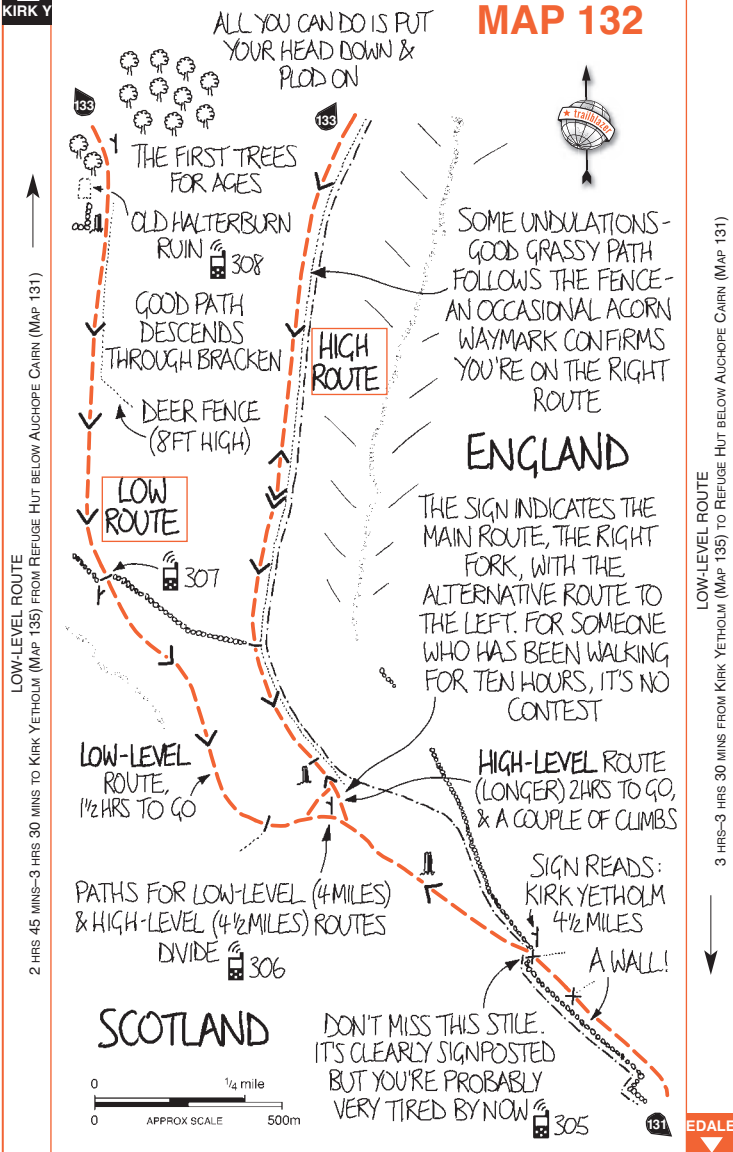
There is a friendly chip shop (**Cowling Chippy**, fb; Tue-Fri 11.30am-2pm, 4.30-7pm, Sat 11.30-2pm) which has some indoor seating as well as the usual takeaway service.

Further up the street is **Sam's Pizza** (☎ 01535-448466, [sampsizzas.weebly.com](http://sampsizzas.weebly.com), fb; Thur-Sat 4.30-9pm, Sun 5-8pm), sell-




KIRK Y

## MAP 132








See p14 for details of Yetholm Festival week held in June; for general information visit  [yetholmonline.org](http://yetholmonline.org).

[See pp54-9] Peter Hogg of Jedburgh operates the No 81/81A **bus** services to

Taxis include **Hownam Taxis** (☎ 07768 070818), pronounced ‘whonom’, and **Border Villager Taxi** (☎ 01668-482888, or ☎ 07765-791348,  [bordervillagertaxi.co.uk](http://bordervillagertaxi.co.uk)). A taxi from Kirk Yetholm to Berwick-upon-Tweed was around £42 at time of research; by bus around £9pp.



## Places to stay, eat and drink

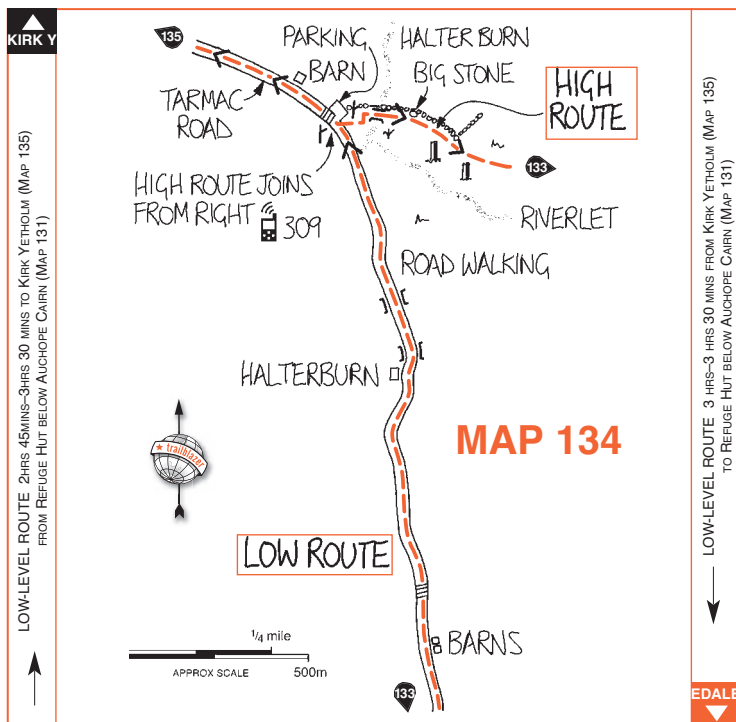
**Campers** should head to Town Yetholm (see p272) where there's a decent campsite.

As for **B&Bs**, *Mill House* (bookings ☎ 01573-420604, after booking ☎ 07721 463547, [millhouseyetholm.co.uk](http://millhouseyetholm.co.uk); 2D or T/2D/1Qd, all en suite; ♀; ♂) is well set up for walkers, with a laundry service (£5) and drying room for walking gear. B&B costs from £100-125 for double (sgl occ £80-105). They offer a pick-up and drop-off service (from £25 each way) for Pennine Way walkers from/to Cocklawfoot Farm (see Map 128; 2½ miles/4km off the PW), enabling you to divide the last stage across two days.

*Border Hotel* (☎ 01573-420237, [borderhotel.co.uk](http://borderhotel.co.uk), fb; 2D/2D or T/1Tr, all en suite; ♀; ♂; 🐕) has a welcoming bar (11.30am-midnight) where you can ask for

the Pennine Way visitors book. Anyone who has finished the Pennine Way is offered a certificate and stood a free half-pint of Tyneside Blonde courtesy of Hadrian Border Brewery (there are plans to increase this to a full pint). **B&B** costs from £80-110 (sgl occ £10 discount). The menu (food summer Mon-Thur noon-2pm & 6-8.30pm, Fri & Sat noon-2.30pm & 6-8.30pm, Sun noon-8pm, winter hours vary) here offers a knee-weakening range of dishes to help pile back the calories burned up during the haul over from Byrness. You may need to book if you want to eat dinner in the restaurant. Non-residents can have breakfast here (daily 8-9am; £10).

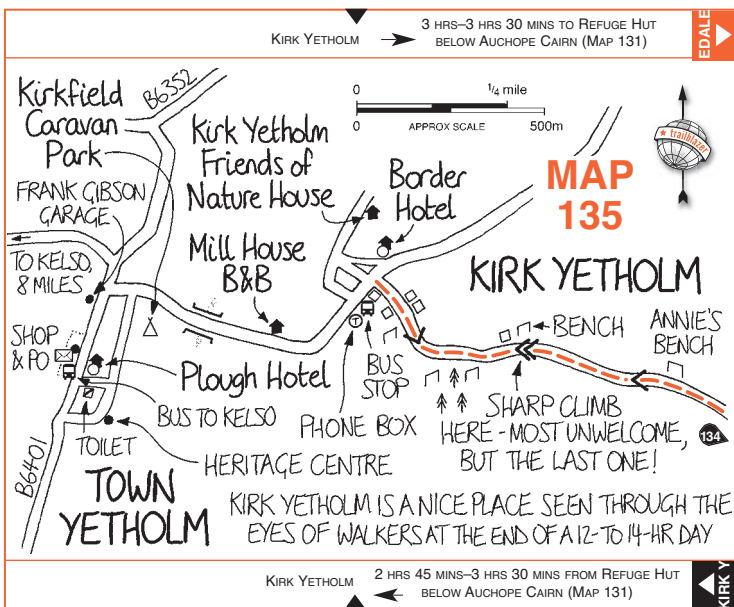
Round the corner *Kirk Yetholm Friends of Nature House* (bookings ☎ 01573-420639, [thefriendsofnature.org.uk/houses/kirk-yetholm](http://thefriendsofnature.org.uk/houses/kirk-yetholm); sleeps 22 in 6





rooms; all shared facilities; Easter-end Oct) costs from £24pp in a single-sex dorm, or £48 for a double room. The hostel is self-

catering only, with no lockers, but bedding, coffee-making facilities and a drying room are provided.



## TOWN YETHOLM [Map 135]

It could be one half mile too many but in Town Yetholm you'll find the newly refurbished **Yetholm community shop** (☎ yetholmcommunityshop.co.uk, fb; Mon-Thur 8am-4pm, Fri to 5pm, Sat to 3pm, Sun 9am-1pm) and **post office** (Mon-Fri 9.30am-12.30pm, Sat 9am-noon).

If you have time to kill, you can learn about local history at the free **Yetholm Heritage Centre** (10am-4.30pm daily, end May to end Sep).

**Kirkfield Caravan Park** (☎ 07791-291956 or ☎ 01573-420346, ☐ kirkfieldcaravanpark.co.uk; no wi-fi; 🐾; Apr-end Oct) is a peaceful place to pitch a tent (from £10pp) but reservations are required; you'll get a numbered site when you pay. Shower and toilet facilities are available. If in doubt contact Fiona on the phone numbers listed

or in person at nearby Frank Gibson's Garage during office hours.

There's also the **Plough Hotel** (☎ 01573-420215, ☐ theploughhotelyetholm.co.uk fb; 1D/1T/1D or T/1Tr, all en suite; 🍷; 🍷; 🍷 £10) where **B&B** costs S/D from £75/95. The menu (**food** summer daily Mon-Sat noon-2.30pm & 5.30-8pm, Sun noon-7pm; mains £12-14) is similar to the Border Hotel in Kirk Yetholm, which they used to run. They also have a cheaper takeaway menu (daily noon-2.30pm & 5-7pm) and a morning coffe shop (daily except Wed, 10am-noon).

Peter Hogg of Jedburgh operate the No 81/81A **bus** services to Kelso (20-35 mins), some of which are school buses. As with Kirk Yetholm, there are no Sunday buses. See pp54-9.



## APPENDIX A: WHAT3WORDS REFS ON MAPS

These what3words refs correspond to waypoints on maps and may be useful in an emergency; see p78

001	empire.swaps.newsreel	054	escalates.burden.dampen	107	configure.obligated.quitter
002	press.ever.detergent	055	gossip.sharpness.acclaimed	108	sifts.towers.goodnight
003	basics.also.resources	056	passwords.redeemed.tube	109	included.stretcher.blotchy
004	weeks.weeknight.renewals	057	limit.envisage.sublet	110	locator.senders.enhancement
005	rattler.quilt.topping	058	wider.improves.scrambles	111	hazelnuts.blurts.park
006	informal.captions.importing	059	perusing.toxic.deeper	112	unrealistic.agency.festivity
007	starring.aspect.caused	060	diverts.campsites.offices	113	warmers.villager.bride
008	doctors.palettes.crown	061	climate.invented.handbags	114	published.jigging.courts
009	suddenly.appointed.communal	062	nozzle.crumple.dignitary	115	loafing.strut.display
010	drifting.skidding.countries	063	snowy.niece.keys	116	advances.reporting.instead
011	wanting.dollar.relocated	064	combos.snored.concerned	117	rocks.misted.commoners
012	triads.living.earmarked	065	director.outbound.hops	118	stared.stocked.eyepieces
013	balconies.track.hazelnuts	066	swordfish.noted.waltz	119	canine.enthused.balance
014	pocketed.hang.shopping	067	assets.sardine.marathons	120	fits.drove.enchanted
015	browsers.pilots.dowsize	068	voted.multiple.shadowed	121	cheat.powering.offstage
016	calms.operation.flamenco	069	waxing.nuptials.gives	122	wedding.shower.shrug
017	indicates.sampled.firelight	070	isolating.toxic.flaked	123	mammoth.uncle.moguls
018	sour.bins.pirates	071	stems.cluttered.innocence	124	coats.wiped.landlords
019	clutches.available.amazed	072	coached.ledge.ignore	124a	gymnasium.snips.quit
020	fulfilled.snores.kneeled	073	novelist.surpassed.loudness	125	cement.wire.transmitted
021	monument.stems.banter	074	float.firework.pouting	126	stoppage.throwaway.changes
022	endlessly.weeds.sport	075	straying.grandest.conforms	127	bracing.revived.feuds
023	acrobatic.outfit.reservoir	076	consonant.noise.pigment	128	threaded.basis.dabbling
024	cushy.drips.beads	077	kiosk.fails.toffee	129	unlucky.asleep.romantics
025	acclaim.taskbar.bumps	078	hinders.unloading.abacus	130	flicked.beanbag.farmer
026	built.afternoon.sleeping	079	bloomers.revols.ranks	131	bulletins.grocers.whiplash
027	submerged.rebounds.wasps	080	chiefs.suspends.flash	132	intestine.helpless.passions
028	protect.splashes.matchbox	081	sake.gazes.backyards	133	positions.hockey.allies
029	submitted.smiles.segregate	082	directs.outfitter.trip	134	aimed.inform footsteps
030	juggled.wimp.piano	083	months.served.subjects	135	carpeted.green.contact
031	seatbelt.younger.loafing	084	divisible.circular.village	136	filled.funds.housework
032	cured.usages.boggles	085	laminated.imply.joked	137	enormous.clarifies.global
033	defensive.fond.canine	086	album.befitting.portfolio	138	flicked.unicorns.wooden
034	blank.professed.careful	087	balconies.scrubber.beeline	139	yachting.spending.hairpin
035	speared.firepower.shrub	088	disclose.palaces.browsers	140	harsh.searching.dove
036	spirit.foggy.jetted	089	edits.banquets.laces	141	shovels.veered.streaking
037	gazes.offhand.mugs	090	floating.immune.bats	142	overruns.aviators.tamed
038	brave.reverses.shell	091	pinks.polar.embellish	143	drips.satin.mush
039	tint.imparting.decently	092	televise.lousy.voice	144	napkins.bends.badly
040	haven.fires.following	093	heartburn.visual.insurance	145	idealist.streak.archduke
041	escapades.markets.tolerates	094	chapels.stupidly.betraying	146	hunk.waggled.punch
042	manifests.rich.swimsuits	095	comply.boarded.hologram	147	clarifies.verdict.matrons
043	repaying.breathing.rail	096	unite.remind.friday	148	responds.wasp.landscape
044	cucumber.hospitals.cocoons	097	level.heightens.clusters	149	elbowing.curiosity.ticket
045	mixture.whiplash.chapels	098	litters.royal.shortens	150	twitches.project.seated
046	silly.bouncing.equipment	099	awaited.cakewalk.stitch	151	outfitter.clothed.sprinter
047	mock.cups.worldwide	100	huddled.outs.physics	152	foot.modifies.wages
048	newsstand.basket.points	101	downs.pushing.reddish	153	included.variation.sprays
049	courier.steepled.lousy	102	goodbyes.perused.dabbling	154	pointed.watching.clockwork
050	jotting.rejoin.blink	103	alarm.resembles.setting	155	century.gains.gradually
051	skimmers.reddish.lottery	104	recur.overt.appealing	156	measuring.strategy.sleepers
052	campus.stages.fall	105	binders.bookings.tentacles	157	storyline.engine.coolest
053	amazed.retrieve.captures	106	majoring.registry.lentil	158	jumps.custodian.majors



## APPENDIX B: GPS WAYPOINTS ON MAPS

Each GPS waypoint below was taken on the route at the reference number marked on the map as below. See opposite for the list of what3words refs that correspond to these waypoints. Gpx files for waypoints can be downloaded from [trailblazer-guides.com](https://www.trailblazer-guides.com).

MAP	GPS	LAT	LONG	OS GRID REF	DESCRIPTION (WHAT3WORDS ON P273)
<b>Edale to Crowden (Maps 1-9)</b>					
3	001	53.3753	-1.8818	SK 07860 86530	Bear left at cairn to Edale Rocks
3	002	53.3803	-1.8835	SK 07751 87079	Kinder Low trig point
4	003	53.3972	-1.8765	SK 08209 88962	Kinder Downfall
4	004	53.4077	-1.9047	SK 06433 90102	Straight ahead at guidepost
7	005	53.4613	-1.8597	SK 09311 96096	Bleaklow Head summit
7	006	53.4656	-1.8628	SK 09108 96582	Milestone
8	007	53.4753	-1.9060	SK 06237 97649	Gate in fence above Reaps Farm
<b>Crowden to Standedge (Maps 9-15)</b>					
10	008	53.5220	-1.9100	SE 05967 02849	Cross stream joining Crowden Great Brook
11	009	53.5299	-1.9035	SE 06396 03730	Cross stile in fence line
12	010	53.5387	-1.8836	SE 07711 04710	Black Hill summit
12	011	53.5505	-1.8772	SE 08138 06022	Path begins to bear left
13	012	53.5781	-1.9204	SE 05267 09084	Drop into valley, beside fingerpost
14	013	53.5756	-1.9485	SE 03412 08802	Cross bridge between reservoirs
15	014	53.5774	-1.9567	SE 02867 09000	Go through kissing gate in fence
15	015	53.5816	-1.9610	SE 02578 09470	Green PNFS signpost #357
<b>Standedge to Calder Valley (Maps 15-22)</b>					
15	016	53.5903	-1.9829	SE 01132 10434	Trig point (Millstone Edge)
16	017	53.5977	-1.9947	SE 00351 11264	Stone marker by Oldham Way
17	018	53.6151	-2.0157	SD 98960 13194	White Hill summit trig point
18	019	53.6408	-2.0417	SD 97242 16059	Shelter of sorts
18	020	53.6438	-2.0436	SD 97117 16394	Trig point (Blackstone Edge)
18	021	53.6500	-2.0418	SD 97240 17086	Aiggin Stone, turn left
18	022	53.6494	-2.0477	SD 96850 17018	Cross drainage ditch, then turn right, signed Rochdale Way
19	023	53.6684	-2.0555	SD 96335 19131	'Packhorse'-style bridge
20	024	53.6917	-2.0654	SD 95681 21727	Slabs start after Warland Reservoir
20	025	53.7047	-2.0515	SD 96597 23165	4-way marker on tall signpost
21	026	53.7192	-2.0314	SD 97927 24783	Straight on beside wall
<b>Calder Valley to Ickornshaw (Maps 22-31)</b>					
22	027	53.7389	-2.0480	SD 96833 26974	Signpost to Badger Fields Farm
23	028	53.7584	-2.0527	SD 96527 29141	Fingerpost by Mount Pleasant Farm
24	029	53.7639	-2.0579	SD 96183 29752	Path meets wall beside fingerpost
24	030	53.7736	-2.0822	SD 94582 30839	Pennine Bridleway sign; turn right
25	031	53.7871	-2.0820	SD 94600 32335	Layby; cut corner at fingerpost
26	032	53.7963	-2.0540	SD 96442 33356	Cross drain on metal bridge
26	033	53.8011	-2.0481	SD 96832 33895	Fingerpost points right up hill
27	034	53.8159	-2.0281	SD 98150 35536	Japanese fingerpost
28	035	53.8236	-2.0045	SD 99704 36395	At signpost turn left between walls
28	036	53.8267	-2.0040	SD 99735 36736	Switchback left at fingerpost
28	037	53.8312	-2.0188	SD 98762 37244	Leave tarmac onto green path before gate



MAP	GPS	LAT	LONG	OS GRID REF	DESCRIPTION (WHAT3WORDS ON P273)
<b>Byrness to Kirk Yetholm (Maps 120-135) (cont'd)</b>					
128	296	55.4380	-2.2049	NT 87035 16030	4-way fingerpost at Clennell Street
129	297	55.4454	-2.1941	NT 87722 16850	Stile in fence
129	298	55.4498	-2.1930	NT 87793 17344	King's Seat trig point
130	299	55.4666	-2.1709	NT 89192 19216	Outcrop of rock with memorial plaque
130	300	55.4680	-2.1662	NT 89495 19364	Corner of path to summit
130	301	55.4724	-2.1741	NT 88998 19859	Auchope Cairn
131	302	55.4752	-2.1961	NT 87608 20169	Auchope Hill refuge hut
131	303	55.4839	-2.2052	NT 87036 21139	Saddle
131	304	55.4949	-2.2082	NT 86848 22371	Access to The Schil summit
132	305	55.5033	-2.2174	NT 86271 23301	Stile over wall
132	306	55.5053	-2.2243	NT 85835 23524	Low- & high-level routes divide
132	307	55.5122	-2.2365	NT 85063 24301	Gate in wall
132	308	55.5206	-2.2360	NT 85103 25228	Old Halterburn ruin
134	309	55.5424	-2.2559	NT 83854 27665	High route rejoins from right

## APPENDIX C: TAKING A DOG

Many are the rewards that await those prepared to make the extra effort required to bring their best friend along the trail. You shouldn't underestimate the amount of work involved, though. Indeed, just about every decision you make will be influenced by the fact that you've got a dog. If you're also sure your dog can cope with (and will enjoy) walking 12 miles or (significantly) more a day for several days in a row, you need to start preparing accordingly. You also need to be sure that your dog will be able to negotiate the many stiles on the path – or that you'll be able to lift them over if they can't! Extra thought also needs to go into your itinerary. Study the village facilities table on pp34-7 (and the advice on p32).

### Looking after your dog

To begin with, you need to make sure that your own dog is fully **inoculated** against the usual doggy illnesses, and also up to date with regard to **worm pills** (eg Drontal) and **flea preventatives** such as Frontline. **Pet insurance** is also a very good idea; if you've already got insurance, do check that it will cover a trip such as this. Perhaps the most important implement you can take with you is the **plastic tick remover**. While fiddly to use, these do help you to remove the tick safely (ie without leaving its head behind buried under the dog's skin).

Being in unfamiliar territory makes it more likely that you and your dog could become separated. All dogs in the UK must, by law, be microchipped, but you should also make sure your dog has a **tag with your contact details on it** (your mobile phone number is best).

### When to keep your dog on a lead

- **When crossing farmland**, particularly in the lambing season (March to May) when your dog can scare the sheep, causing them to lose their young. Farmers are allowed by law to shoot at and kill any dogs that they consider are worrying their sheep. During lambing, most farmers would prefer it if you didn't take your dog at all. The exception is if your dog is being attacked by cows (see box opposite).
- **On National Trust land**, where it is compulsory to keep your dog on a lead.
- **Around ground-nesting birds** It's important to keep your dog under control when crossing an area where certain species of birds nest on the ground. Most dogs love foraging around in the woods but make sure you have permission to do so; some woods are used as 'nurseries' for game birds and dogs are only allowed through them if they are on a lead.



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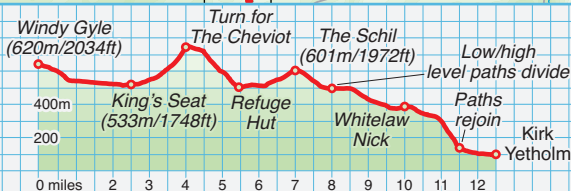
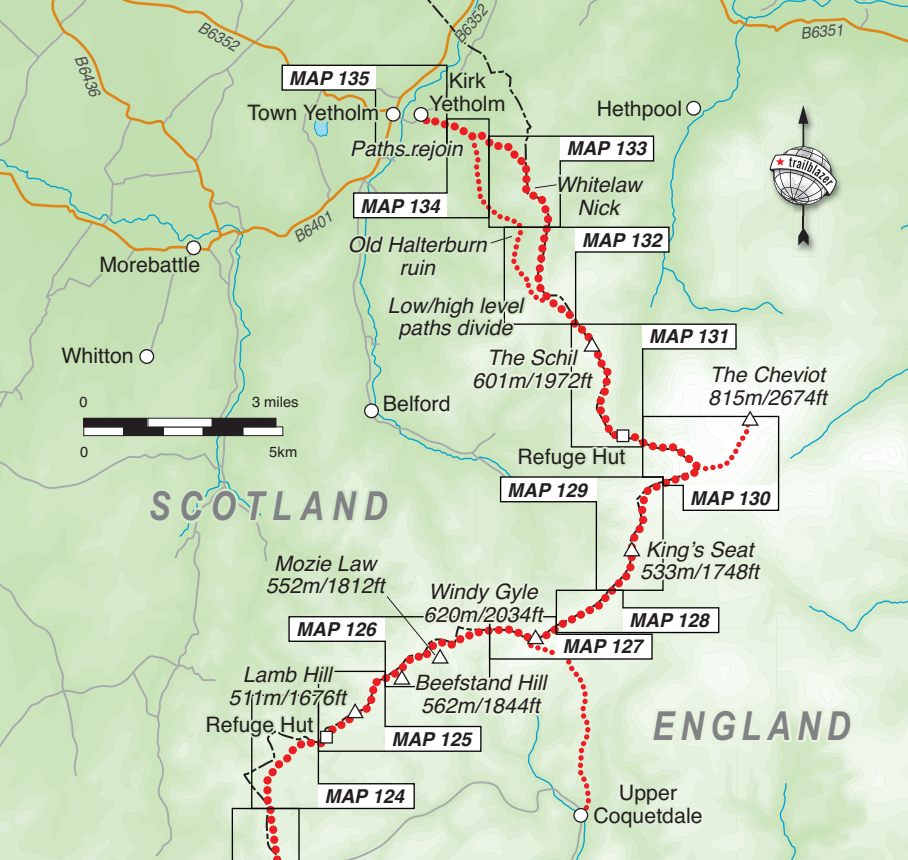


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**Opposite:** The last two days of the Pennine Way (see pp258-70) wind through some of the wildest and least populated sections of the trail. After reaching the safe haven of Byrness it's a two-day (or extremely long single day) push over the magnificently empty Cheviot Hills, along the border with Scotland. **Above:** View down into Carlcroft Burn from Mozie Law.

**Below, left:** Yearning Saddle Refuge Hut on Lamb Hill (p263). **Below, right:** Descending to Auchope Refuge Hut in the wild and woolly Cheviots: just seven miles to go!





## Byrness to Kirk Yetholm

Maps 127-135 – Windy Gyle to Kirk Yetholm

12½ miles/20km – 5¼-6½hrs

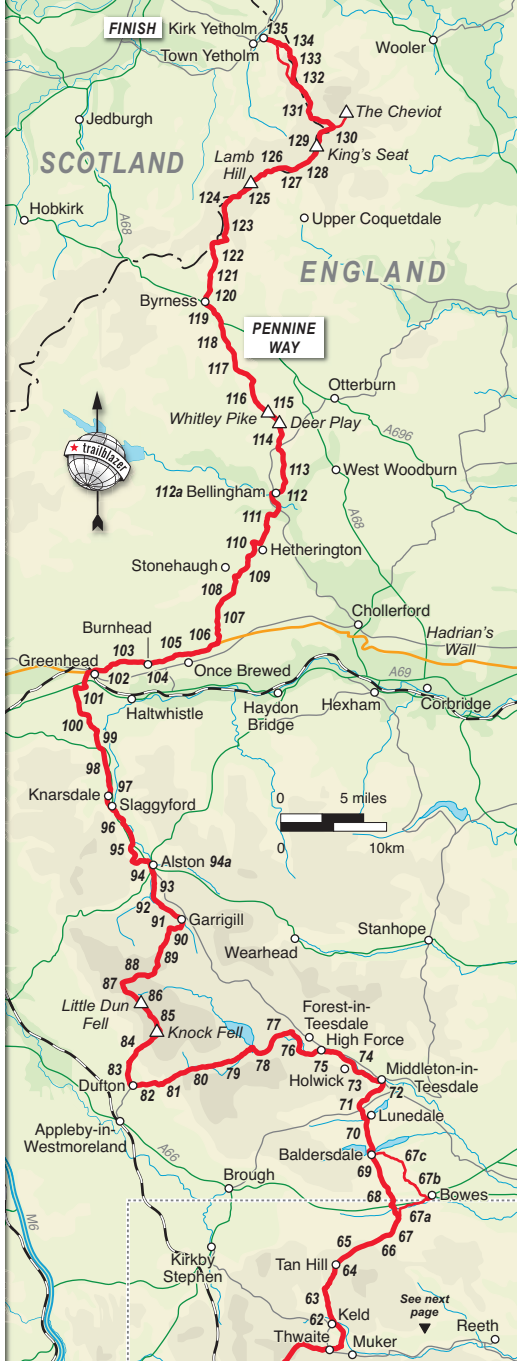
NOTE: Add 20-30% to these times to allow for stops





## NORTH SECTION – MAP KEY

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- Map 63 – p181 Stonesdale Moor
- Map 64 – p182 Tan Hill Inn
- Map 65 – p183 Sleightholme Moor
- Map 66 – p184 Sleightholme Beck
- Map 67 – p185 Intake Bridge
- Map 67a – p186 Bowes Loop (alt route)
- Map 67b – p187 Bowes Loop (alt route)
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