

Queen's



Our parish of Wetheral is an outstanding area of natural beauty and historical interest. Its rolling landscape of field and farm is dotted with ancient woodlands and pierced by the beautiful river Eden, meandering north through dramatic wooded gorges. This is one of the best salmon rivers in the country and also home to otters, kingfishers and herons. Historical buildings and traditional sandstone farmhouses nestle in this unspoilt landscape and all can be explored and enjoyed using an extensive network of public footpaths and bridleways.



Warwick Bridge Mill

A mill was first established here in 1791. In the early 1800s it became a thriving dye works and cotton mill, employing around 300 people and attracting an influx of workers into the area. The village of Warwick Bridge expanded as a result and rows of cottages were built to house the workers and their families. The 19th century terraces of High and Low Buildings (adjacent to the mill) are still occupied to this day.

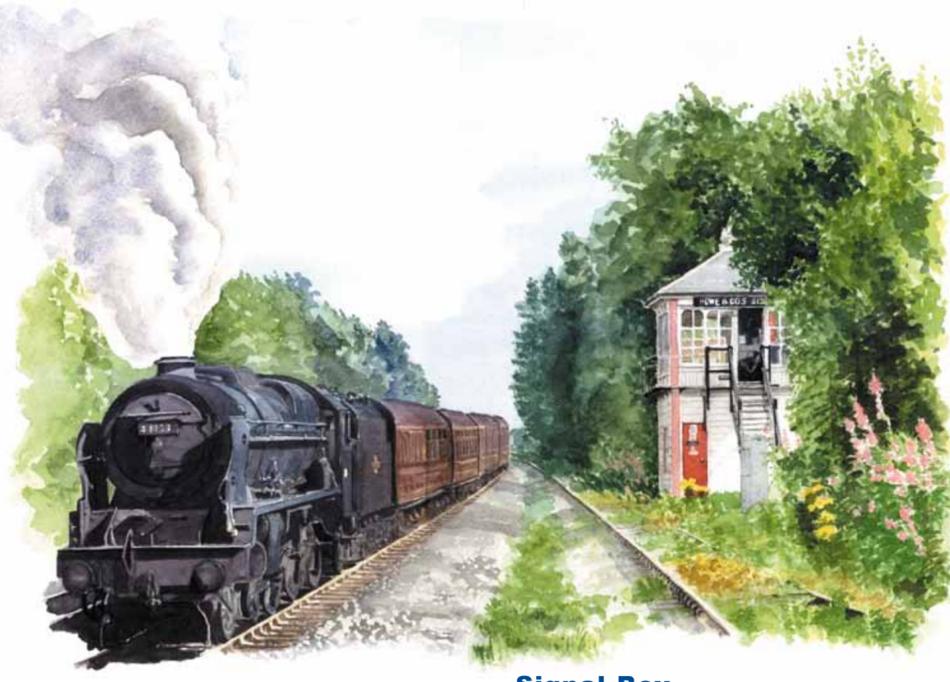
The mill was powered by water via a mill-race from the Cairn Beck. A large reservoir at the rear provided a constant flow of water for the boilers and the washing and dyeing vats.

Peter Dixon, the wealthy owner of the mill, built Holme Eden Hall in 1837, St Paul's Church in 1845 and the famous Dixon's Chimney at Shaddongate Mill in Carlisle in 1836.



St Leonard's Church

Although largely reconstructed by the Victorians, this church is notable for its unusual Norman apse of high arched recesses and some interesting masonic headstones in the graveyard.



Priory Gatehouse

The 15th-century gatehouse is all that remains of Wetheral Priory. The priory was founded in 1106 by Benedictine monks from St Mary's Abbey in York, and demolished at the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century. The farmhouse and outbuildings that now occupy the site were built using stone from the priory.

St Constantine's Cells

The caves are approached from a footpath in Wetheral Woods. Originally, access to the caves was by a removable ladder for greater security. Today, stone steps descend to the three caves, which are hewn out of the sandstone. The caves were supposedly occupied by St. Constantine, a Scottish hermit, in the 6th century and later used as a grain store by the monks from the priory. A statue of St. Constantine stands on the opposite bank

Corby Castle

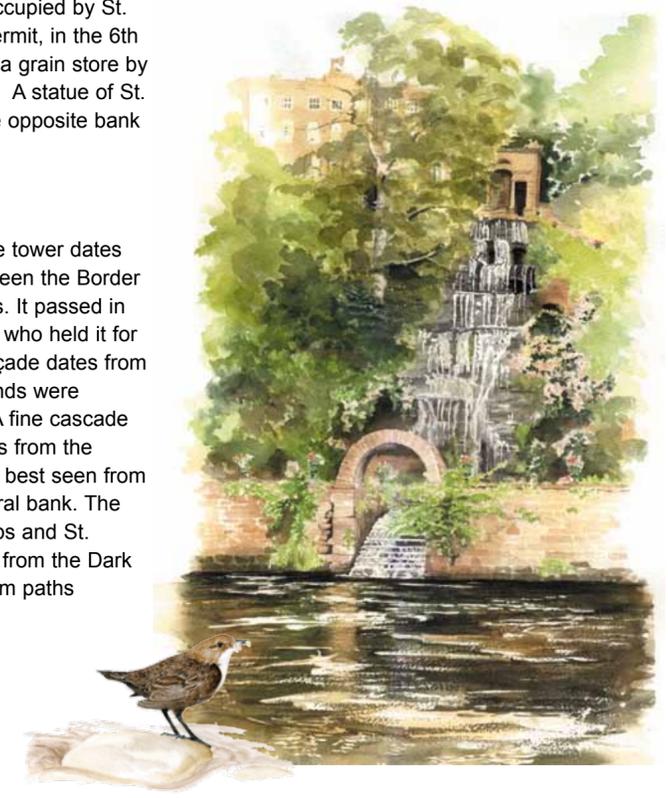
The original defensive pele tower dates from the long conflict between the Border Reivers in the Middle Ages. It passed in 1611 to the Howard family who held it for 383 years. The present façade dates from the early C19th. The grounds were shaped a century earlier. A fine cascade carries water which gushes from the mouth of a monster and is best seen from the footpath on the Wetheral bank. The medieval weir and fish traps and St. Constantine's Cells dating from the Dark Ages can also be seen from paths through Wetheral Woods.

Signal Box

Situated between Cotehill and Cumwhinton on the famous Settle–Carlisle railway is this fine example of a late 19th-century signal box. Adjacent are ponds, which are relics of 19th-century brick-making works and now used for fishing.

Medieval weir and fish traps

The monks from Wetheral Priory built the island and the weir that now serve to funnel salmon towards the traps. These are the only remaining salmon traps that are still operational in the country.



Wetheral Parish Council,
The Clerk
For further information please contact:



This leaflet has been produced by Wetheral Parish Council to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. We are grateful to Cumbria County Council and Carlisle Parish Council Association for providing financial assistance towards the production of this leaflet.

Forge at Great Corby

This fine sandstone building was erected in 1833 as a blacksmith's forge with a covered open frontage supported by thick sandstone piers. At the rear is a round-headed doorway with roll-moulding dating from about 1200. The building was intended to look like Vulcan's Forge. In recent years it has been used as a garage and a brewery.

Great Corby – Wetheral Viaduct

The viaduct was built between 1830 and 1834 to carry the first railway to reach Carlisle. With five arches of 80ft. span and 93ft. high it was, briefly, the largest railway bridge in the world. The architect was Francis Giles. Henry Howard who owned the land was a railway enthusiast. The attached footbridge was added later and until the 1960s a toll was charged other than for those going to church.



Wetheral Parish Commemorative Map



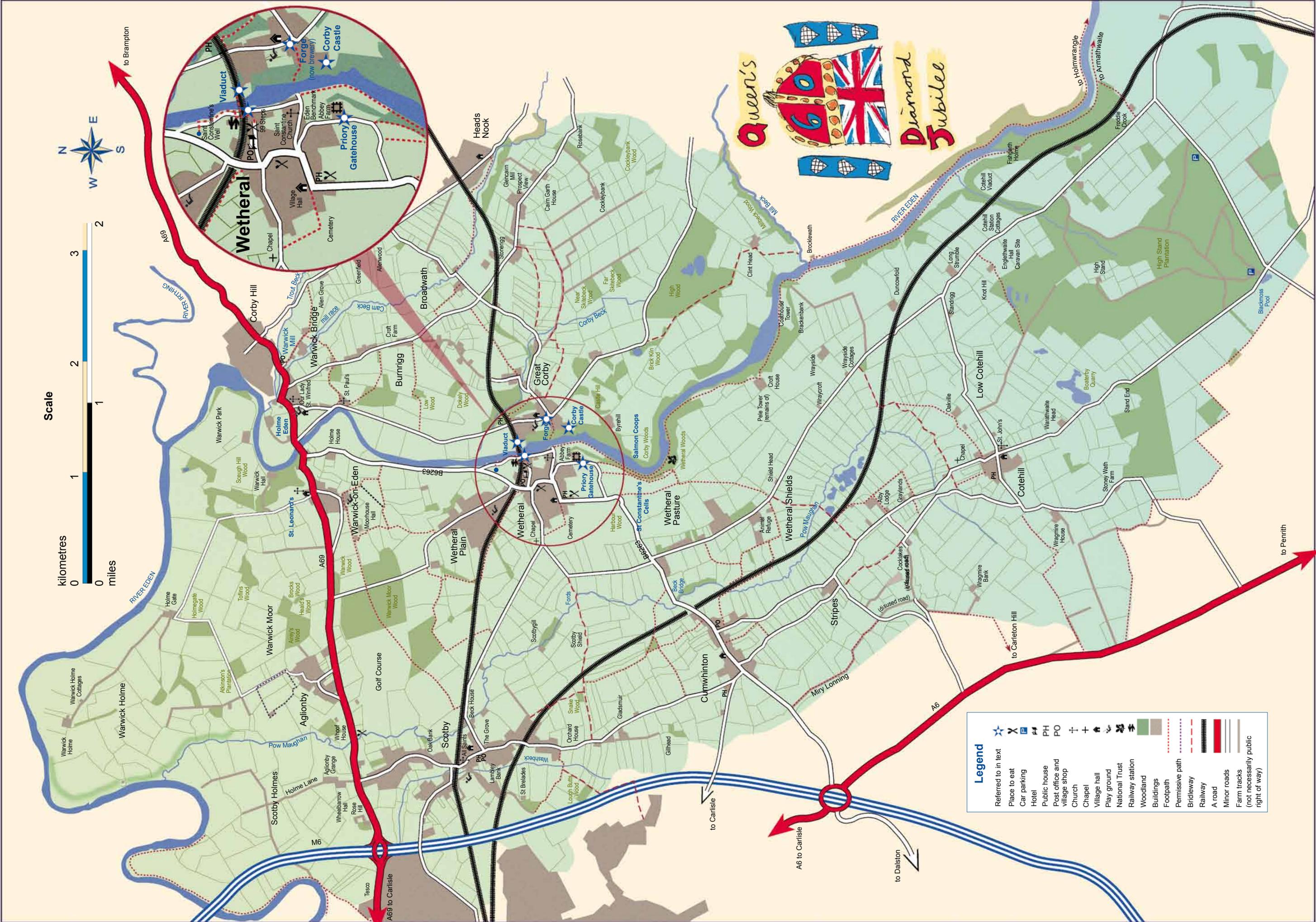
Useful websites
www.cumbria.gov.uk
www.lakedistrict.gov.uk

E-mail wetheralpc@carlisle.gov.uk
Tel: 01228 561687
www.wetheralparishcouncil.co.uk

Scale

kilometres
0 1 2 3

miles
0 1 2



Legend	
☆	Referred to in text
X	Place to eat
Ⓟ	Car parking
🏨	Hotel
🏛️	Public house and village shop
Ⓜ️	Church
Ⓜ️	Chapel
Ⓜ️	Village hall
Ⓜ️	Play ground
Ⓜ️	National Trust
Ⓜ️	Railway station
🌲	Woodland
🏠	Buildings
🚶	Footpath
🚶	Permissive path
🚶	Bridleway
🚶	Railway
🚶	A road
🚶	Minor roads
🚶	Farm tracks (not necessarily public right of way)