

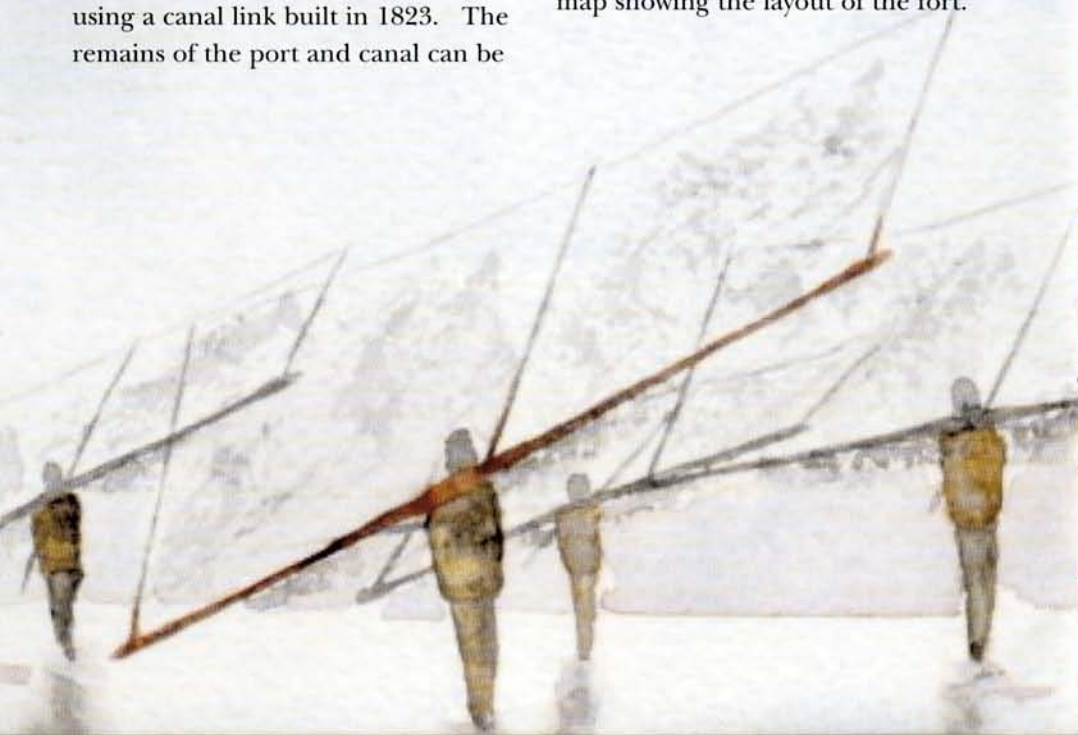
Haafnetting.

Haafnetting is a traditional Solway fishery practiced since Viking times used for catching salmon and sea trout. It is almost unique to this area and is carried out for leisure rather than for profit. Many of the licenses to carry out the fishery are awarded to people living in Bowness, Port Carlisle and other villages on the Solway.

Port Carlisle, originally known as Fishers Cross, was developed as a port in 1819 to handle goods for Carlisle using a canal link built in 1823. The remains of the port and canal can be

seen by the shore. The canal was later replaced by a railway. In the last days of the railway, passengers were carried along the line in a horse-drawn carriage, called the Dandy Carriage, after the first horse who drew it.

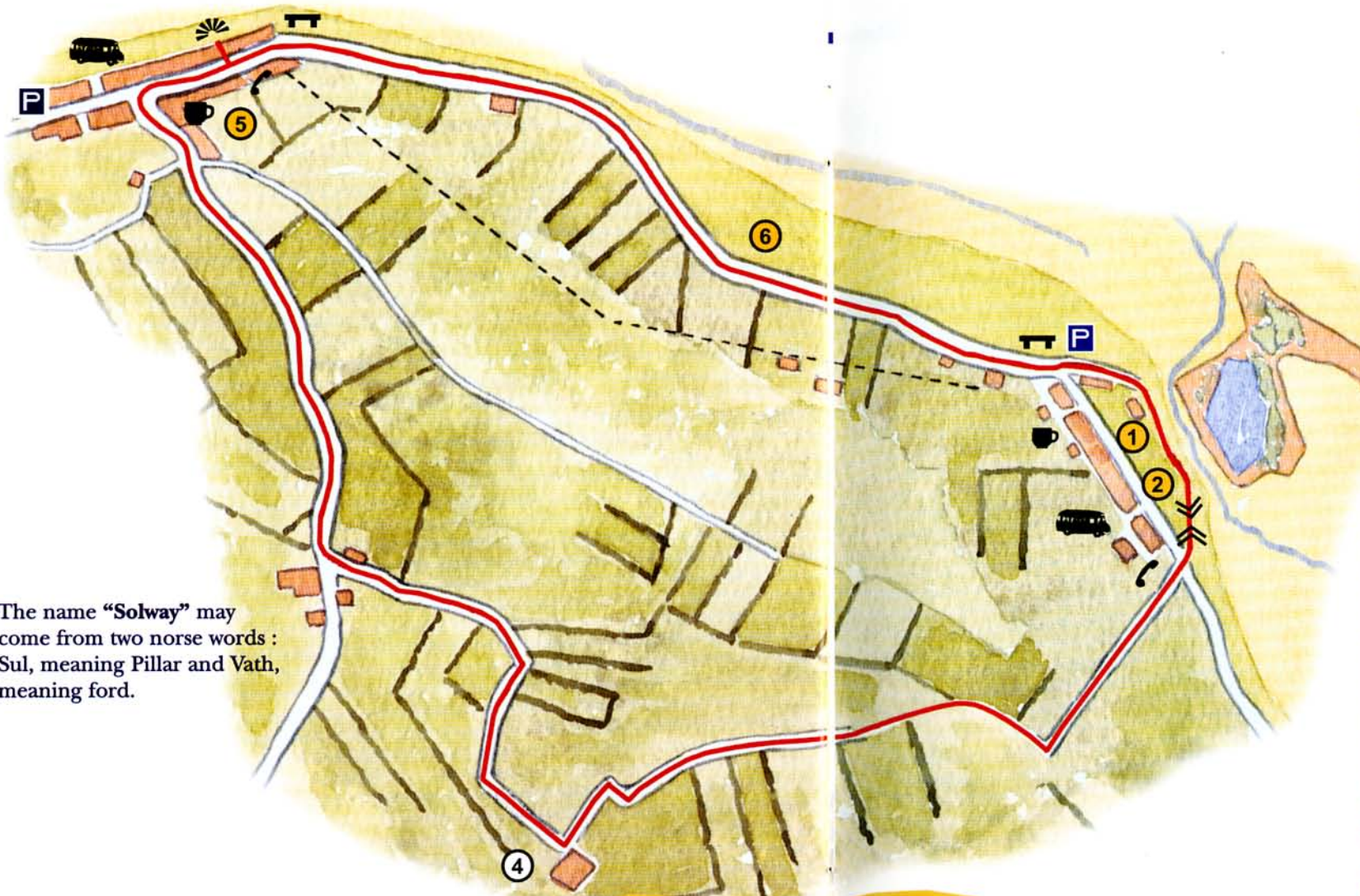
Bowness-on-Solway is built on the site of a Roman fort at the western end of Hadrian's Wall: a World Heritage Site. During the Roman occupation, forts were also built at nearby Kirkbride, Beckfoot and Maryport. On the wall of the Kings Arms Inn in Bowness is a map showing the layout of the fort.



- ① Start at the bridge which overlooks the old dock in Port Carlisle.
- ② On your walk through **Port Carlisle** you can still see the edge of the railway station platform, once used to bring goods from Carlisle to the Victorian port. The Railway replaced an earlier canal, but the dock quickly silted up and was closed in the late 1800s. This rich time in Port Carlisle's history lasted less than 100 years.
- ③ Inland from the coast you will see the open space of **Glasson Moss National Nature Reserve**. In the summer flowering heather covers the Reserve in a purple haze. The patches of woodland are a reminder that many years ago this area was a large forest.
- ④ **Brackenrigg** once had a farmhouse made of 'clay dabbin' and had an Elizabethan fireplace in one of its barns. Sadly, only the newer buildings remain.
- ⑤ Most of the stone used to build the church in **Bowness-on-Solway** and many houses nearby, was taken from the Roman Fort of Maia which was once here. It is worthwhile exploring the church. In the porch are two ancient bells stolen from Scottish churches. These were stolen in revenge for the theft of the Bowness bells by Border Reivers, and their loss in the Solway during the getaway. Also, at the western end of the village you can see a Roman Altar built into a doorway of a house.
- ⑥ The Solway Firth is internationally important for wildlife. Birds such as ducks, geese, swans and waders all visit the area in winter. This point is a good place to see lapwings, golden plover, oystercatcher and ringed plover on **Bowness Marsh**.



# Circular Walk Two



The name "Solway" may come from two Norse words : Sul, meaning Pillar and Vath, meaning ford.

### Map Key

- Route
- Gradient moderate steep
- Road Bus
- Point of Interest
- Access to Road
- Telephone Toilets
- Parking Refreshments
- Signpost Bridge
- Perch/Seat Step Stile
- Gate Narrow Gate
- Kissing Gate View Point

### Path Surface

Grass	Firm/Even
Soft	Rough/Uneven

### Gradient Profile

The highest point on this walk is 18m

The scale only applies to the horizontal Gradient Profile.

