

Baugh Fell (Garsdale Circular)		
1 st walk check	2 nd walk check	3 rd walk check
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Baugh Fell (Garsdale Circular)

Start & Finish: Garsdale Station

Garsdale Station, map reference SD 788 918, is 346 km northwest of Charing Cross, 75 km southeast of Carlisle and 343m above sea level and in **Cumbria**.

Length: 19.8 km (12.3 mi).

Cumulative ascent/descent: 536m. For a shorter walk, see below **Walk Options**.

Toughness: 8 out of 10 (6 out of 10 for length and ascent, but some pathless terrain and rough ground)

Time: 6 hours walking time.

Transport: Garsdale station is a stop on the Leeds - Settle - Carlisle Line, with eight trains per day Mon-Sat and six on Sundays. Journey time to Garsdale is 69 minutes from Carlisle, 31 from Settle and 90 from Leeds.

Saturday Walkers' Club: The walk is doable as a daywalk from London with a very early start and late return.

OS Landranger Map: 98 (Wensleydale & Upper Wharfedale)

OS Explorer Map: OL19 (Howooden gateill Fells & Upper Eden Valley)

Harvey British Mountain Map: Yorkshire Dales

Harvey Superwalker XT25 Map: Yorkshire Dales - North West

Walk Notes:

This is a relatively straight forward expedition into some really wild countryside in southeast Cumbria. You walk up to a largely pathless hill and across its broad plateau, then into some wild and lonely valleys, providing for some superlative views (in good weather), plenty of rough ground and a considerable navigational challenge (in bad weather). The route initially provides for some easy navigation though by following roads, then tracks along or close to drystone walls up onto the top plateau of Baugh Fell. You should reach the highest point of the route with its splendid views, in the Tarn Rigg Hill area of Baugh Fell, in about two hours.

Keep along the wall to a trigpoint on the subsidiary top of Knoutberry Haw before eventually turning right (north) away from the wall to cross the wide and substantially featureless plateau of Baugh Fell to West Baugh Fell Tarn some 1.5 kilometres away. The route described makes use of some of the few distinguishable features on the plateau to enhance the chances of getting to the tarn without problems.

From the tarn, descend the north easterly flank of Baugh Fell via a smaller tarn and then pathless through rough pasture for 1.3 kilometres to a bend in the infant Rawthey River (obvious in clear weather, but good compassing work is needed in low clouds or mist). There, you ford the two streams that form the river and scramble up briefly across some steep grass to pick up the A Pennine Journey Long-Distance Path, a mostly good path along the hill flank. It leads into the lonely haunting Grisedale, crossing a few streams and soggy stretches along the way, to pick up a gravel farm track for a while. The descent off Grisedale Common/Turner Hill into the infant Ure Valley again crosses some rough pasture along an intermittent path. A loop across the Ure River and past the pretty Ure Force (waterfall) and The Moorcock Inn finishes this exciting adventure.

Walk Options:

A more direct route from the road onto the hillside leads pathless across the heathery slopes instead of the (slightly longer) farm track.

In the afternoon, from East House on Grisedale Common, you can reverse-walk the start of SWC Walk 417 (Wild Boar Fell), first along the road then along footpaths across pastures back to the station rather than descending the long flank of Turner Hill into the Ure Valley and going past the Moorcock Inn; this cuts 2.1 km (map-led).

A more direct route near the end just after descending from Turner Hill leads along a B road, this cuts 850m but also the charming stretch along the infant River Ure with the very pretty Ure Force (waterfall).

Bus Line 113 (Gayle – Garsdale, with 2 late afternoon/early evening services Mon-Sat) stops opposite The Moorcock Inn, 1.4 km from the end of the walk, and terminates near the bottom of Station Road in Garsdale.

Lunch: Picnic

Tea (details last updated 25/05/2024)

The Moorcock Inn Garsdale Head, *Sedbergh, Yorkshire, LA10 5PU (01969 667 488)*. The Moorcock is located 1.4 km from the end of the walk. It is a former inn now run as a 'Bed & Breakfast with a licensed tea shop' with kitchen and bar closing at 17.00 hours on the few days it is open to the public at all, which seem to be Thu-Sun in summer only.

Northern Glossary

beck: *stream, brook*; brig(g): *bridge*; -by: *habitation*; cam: *bank, slope, ridge*; carr: *marshy woodland or shrubland*; clough: *narrow valley, cleft in a hillside, ravine, glen, gorge, cliff, rocky precipice*; crag: *steep rugged mass of rock projecting upward or outward*; currick: *cairn, pile of stones, often locations used to keep watch for Scottish raiders*; dale: *valley*; -ey: *island, dry area in a marshy place*; fell: *hill, mountain slope (especially rough moorland)*; firth/frith: *long, narrow inlet of the sea or estuary*; force/foss: *waterfall, rapids*; frith: *area of peace, protection, safety, security*; garth: *small grass enclosure adjacent to a house*; gate: *way, street*; gill/ghyll: *small narrow valley or ravine*; hagg: *part of an area of woodland, especially on a sloping bank*; holm(e): *island, inland promontory, raised ground in marsh, river-meadow*; how(e): *barrow, small hill*; hush: *(Roman era) mine on steep hillside, using dammed up water to wash away topsoil and boulders, revealing the underlying lead or ore veins*; ing(s): *meadow(s), especially water meadow near a river*; keld/kell: *spring or well*; kirk: *church*; laithe/leeath: *barn, agricultural building*; lang: *long*; ling: *heather*; lonning/lonnin': *lane or track, something less than a road, more rural than a street, usually short*; mell: *sand dunes*; mire: *bog*; moss: *bog, marsh*; ness: *headland, promontory*; nick: *shallow notch, cut or indentation on an edge or a surface*; pike: *spike, sharp point, peak*; rake: *slant, incline*; rigg: *ridge*; scar/scaur: *cliff, rocky outcrop with a steep face*; seat/set(t)/side: *summer pasture or dwelling place*; seaves: *rushes*; shaw: *hurdle, gate*; sike/syke/sitch: *small stream or gully, gutter*; stang: *pole, shaft, stake, wooden bar*; stoop/stowp/stoup: *post, gatepost, distance marker (milestone), standing stone*; -sty: *ascent, ascending lane or path, narrow pathway or course*; tarn: *lake or pond (especially in an upland location)*; thorp(e)/t(h)rop: *village or small settlement*; thwait(e): *village or small settlement*; toft(s): *small farmstead with enclosed land, later applied to a village or small settlement*; wath: *ford*; whinny: *gorse, furze, thorny vegetation*; -wich/wick: *village or settlement*.

Notes

Settle – Carlisle Railway

The Settle – Carlisle line is a 117 km-long (73 mi) railway line in northern England. The route crosses the remote, scenic regions of the Yorkshire Dales and the North Pennines, running between Settle Junction on the Leeds–Morecambe line and Carlisle, near the English-Scottish borders. It was constructed in the 1870s and has several notable tunnels and viaducts. The line was built by the then Midland Railway to be able to run trains to Scotland, as the then London & North Western blocked access to a short bit of track linking Midland's network to the existing line to the North. The works needed over 6,000 navvies, who worked in remote locations, enduring harsh weather conditions. Large camps were established to house the navvies, most of them Irish, with many becoming complete townships with post offices and schools. They were named Inkerman, Sebastapol and Jericho. The remains of one camp – Batty Green – where 2,300 navvies lived and worked, can be seen near Ribbleshead.

In the 1980s, British Rail planned to close the line. This prompted a campaign to save it, led by the Friends of the Settle–Carlisle Line (FoSCL). The campaign uncovered evidence that BR had mounted a dirty tricks campaign, by exaggerating the cost of repairs and diverting traffic away from the line in order to justify its closure plans, a process referred to as 'closure by stealth'. In 1989, the UK government announced the line would be saved from closure. Since then, passenger numbers have grown steadily from less than 93,000 in 1983 to 1.2 million in 2012. Eight formerly closed stations have been reopened and several quarries have been reconnected to the line and it remains one of the most popular railway routes in the UK for charter trains and specials. The railway's summit at 356m is at Aisgill, just north of Garsdale Station, and is the highest point reached by main-line trains in England. <https://settle-carlisle.co.uk/> <https://www.foscl.org.uk/>

Four of the railway properties are available as holiday lets:

<https://settlecarlisletrust.org.uk/stay-at-a-station/> <http://www.dentstation.co.uk/>

Yorkshire Dales National Park

The Yorkshire Dales National Park is a 2,178 km² (841 sq mi) national park covering most of the Yorkshire Dales (some to the south and east of the national park are located in the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty). Most of the park is in North Yorkshire, with a sizeable area in Cumbria and a small part in Lancashire. The park was designated in 1954 being then entirely within Yorkshire, and extended in 2016 westwards into Lancashire and Cumbria - encompassing much of the area between the old boundaries of the park and the M6. Over 95% of the land in the park is in private ownership and there are over 1,000 farms in the park, as well as some 23,500 residents (as of 2017). A 2018 report estimated that the Park attracted over four million visitors per year. In 2020, the park was named as an International Dark Sky Reserve.

<https://www.yorkshiredales.org.uk/>

Pennine Bridleway

The Pennine Bridleway is a 330 km (205 mi) waymarked linear Long-Distance Path and National Trail from Carsington Water, Derbyshire, to Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria. In its southern part, it follows the High Peak Trail along the track bed of the former Cromford and High Peak Railway. The idea for it was launched in 1986 by Mary Towneley, who rode on horseback 402 km (250 mi) from Corbridge, Northumberland to Ashbourne, Derbyshire. It took a mere 9 years for the trail to be approved.

It is not to be confused with either the Pennine Way or the Pennine Cycleway.

River Clough

The 21.8 kilometres (13.5 mi) long Clough rises as Grisedale Beck in Grisedale ("The Dale That Died") in south-eastern Cumbria, where some smaller streams drain Grisedale Pike. It is being named Clough from Clough Farm, Garsdale Head onwards, where it enters Garsdale, a valley between Baugh Fell to the north and Rise Hill to the south. The Clough merges with the River Rawthey near Sedbergh, the Rawthey then joining the Lune.

River Rawthey

The headwaters of the River Rawthey are at Rawthey Gill Foot, where Rawthey Gill meets Haskhaw Gill. The furthest sources of the Rawthey Gill are on Knoutberry Haw and in the East Tarns area of Baugh Fell. The Rawthey is joined by the Clough before joining the Lune.

A Pennine Journey

The Pennine Journey is a 391 km (243 mi) waymarked circular Long-Distance Path from Settle up through North Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland and over to Cumbria and back to Settle. It was developed by David Pitt of the Wainwright Society and is a recreation of a solitary walk Alfred Wainwright made in 1938 through the Pennines, but adapted for today's roads and rights-of-way, i.e.: taking a route that Wainwright might have chosen today. The route traverses the Yorkshire Dales and Durham moorlands to follow Hadrian's Wall for a while and heading back south along the western Pennines, up the Eden Valley and along the Howgill Fells.

<https://penninejourney.org/>

WALK DIRECTIONS

Alighting from the train at **Garsdale Station**, a stop on the **Settle – Carlisle Railway** in the **Yorkshire Dales National Park**, make your way down to a road:

- if alighting on platform 1 **from the direction of Carlisle**, on the platform you find an interesting **memorial to Ruswarp** (pronounced 'Russup'), a Border Collie owned by Graham Nuttall, co-founder of the Friends of the Settle-Carlisle Line, who stayed at his master's side for 11 winter weeks after Nuttall had died on a mountain walk; go through a wooden gate or a fence gap at the Settle end of the platform into a car park and walk down the drive to the road 70m away and *turn right* downhill along it, under the railway and past a drive along a row of cottages;
- if alighting on platform 2 **from the direction of Settle**, go down some steps or through a fence gap at the Settle end of the platform onto a drive by a row of cottages, *turn left* to the road and *turn right* downhill along it.

You pass a bus stop for the **Dales Bus to Hawes** and ignore a signposted footpath turning left through a wooden field gate ('Low Scale ½ ml') as well as 40m onwards the signposted right turn of the **Pennine Bridleway** (PBW) Long-Distance Path (this will be the return route). In 200m at a T-junction with the **A684** at **Garsdale Head**, *turn left* along the road. In 200m the road crosses the **River Clough** on a humped bridge and directly after that – by **Junction Cottage** on the right (but Clough Cottage as per the OS map), you continue in the same direction gently uphill along a minor road (Old Road, signed '**Grisedale**'), where the A road forks away to the left. In 80m the road levels out and you have **Baugh Fell** up on the right, and in 180m you cross a cattle grid with a wooden field gate to the right. In 400m the road crosses the **Grisedale Sike** (you have **entered Access Land**) and in 220m you *turn right* steeply uphill along **Grisedale Road** (not named here). In 180m you have a narrow gravel layby on the left, just short of the brow of the road. Remnants of a drystone wall are visible up on the half left on the otherwise open hillside.

Here you have a choice:

For the more direct onwards route across the open hillside, *bear up to the left* towards the short stretch of visible drystone wall (315°) and in 150m, at the wall, *turn left* along it further uphill. In 50m the wall continues with just its foundation layer visible through the grass and in 90m there are views in all directions across the moorland with a right turn of the wall visible just ahead. In 100m *bear right* at a wall junction, staying to the right of the wall, and in 50m ignore a wall gap where the wall bears right. In 90m *bear to the left* with the wall and in 210m the wall is joined by a fence from the left and you *turn right* with the fence and wall, now with the **Ceaseat Beck** away to the left. In 40m a gate comes into view as well as a wall leading uphill along Baugh Fell's flank. The route will follow this wall to the top plateau. In 120m you meet a car wide gravel track leading to the metal field gate spotted earlier. The alternative longer route joins along that track. *Turn left* through the gate and pick up the directions below at the asterisk *).

For the slightly longer but easier-to-walk route, continue along the road, with the **Dandrymire Railway Viaduct** prominent on the right, and with **Swarth Fell** ahead (SWC Walk Wild Boar Fell – Garsdale to Kirkby Stephen). **[!]** In 660m, by a large layby (or turning area) on the right and 40m before a cattle grid with a metal field gate to the right, *turn left* uphill along a car wide gravel track. In 180m there is a drystone wall to the right, with a barbed wire fence this side of it. You go over a brow and can now see the continuation of the wall up along the hillside. After 360m along the wall, the track crosses a streamlet and curves to the left and in 150m it turns right to a metal field gate. The more direct route has joined from ahead. *Turn right* with the track through the gate.

***)** In 10m you ford the **Ceaseat Beck** and continue along the gravel track for another 15m. You are at 375m above sea level and will follow the now bouncy grassy track in a winding way for 400m to where it meets the drystone wall visible away to the right (curving to the left first, then curving to the right then turning hard right towards the wall). You can cross the tussocky ground to reach the wall in a more direct way and follow it, but it is hard walking. At 427m above sea level, where there is a metal field gate visible in a fence line perpendicular to the wall, the track turns left and continues parallel to the wall, 30m apart from it. In another 50m, curve to the right with the track to the wall and follow it uphill (at 435m height). On the left nearby on 195°, you can see **Wherside**, and a little to its left, on 190°, **Ingleborough**. **Great Knoutberry Hill** stands further left on 160°.

In 300m, at 495m height, the track skirts to the left around a boggy depression. In another 200m, at 535m height, it is back along the wall. In 190m, at 570m height, it veers to the left to skirt around a mossy area (an infant stream), with a drystone wall visible ahead, and in 170m (at 590m height), it crosses over into the next walled pasture through a gap in a wall corner (a broken wooden field gate). The track shadows the wall very closely for this next stretch. **Pen-y-ghent** is now visible on the left (155°) and there are some peat hags on the right hand side of the wall. In 600m by a small tarn just below 650m height (on the OS map), *bear left* with the track to avoid a soggy depression which feeds into a nascent stream away to the right. You are on **East Baugh Fell**. In 300m you reach the top-right corner of this walled rough pasture, at 660m height. *Turn right* through a wooden field gate and over a collapsed stretch of the wall (some slabs fix the gate into place but can be moved, but you can also easily climb over the low fence to the side of the gate).

This is the **Tarn Hill** area of Baugh Fell, with the **East Tarns** hereabouts and a little further along on Knoutberry Haw being the furthest tributaries of the **River Rawthey**, forded later on the descent from Baugh Fell. *Turn left* along the drystone wall along a clear path through the short and firm grass. You gently ascend to the **highest point of the walk at 678m above sea level**, with the firmest ground at times somewhat to the right of the wall. Soggy stretches often have small boulders placed in them for easy crossings.

In more detail: In 400m a drystone wall joins from the left, and in 260m another one. You are on **Tarn Rigg Hill** (a modest grassy rise from its surrounds) and in 250m cross over its highest point (marked by a small cairn), where the wall bears to the right and 15m before another drystone wall joins from the left. A gentle descent follows and in 200m another wall joins from the left. In a little over 300m (another wall has joined from the left) you curve to the left with the wall, but along a clear path somewhat to the right of it.

The path passes to the left of some tarns and in 170m you are back along the drystone wall and back on its previous line (and at 660m height). Ignore a metal gate on the left in the wall, as a gentle ascent to the right of the wall follows over 290m distance to a **trigpoint at 676m** above sea level on **Knoutberry Haw**. From here **the views** (in good weather) encompass: the **Howgill Fells** ahead to the west, south (left) across Rise Hill and Dentdale to the Yorkshire **Three Peaks** (although the top of Ingleborough is hidden behind Wherside), including the lower hills of **Crag Hill** and **Calf Top** to the right of Wherside, with **Morecambe Bay** beyond. To the right, the broad top plateau of **Baugh Fell** stretches away to the North, and the Eden Valley tops rise beyond that, **Wild Boar Fell** (20°) and **High Seat** (35°) being the closest. On 60°, on the right behind, is **Great Shunner Fell**.

In fine weather, you should be able to see **West Baugh Fell Tarn**, 1.5 km away (due N) and at about 630m height, i.e.: a bit lower. The descent route from the hill starts there, so for a confident navigator it is possible to follow a bearing to it, although you will lose sight of the tarn almost immediately. **For easier navigation though**, with a few more features to navigate along, *bear right from the trig point* (350°), along the highest ground of the ridge, in the direction of a couple of cairns on slightly raised ground, 370m away. In 240m

you pass somewhat to the left of a small tarn and in 130m pass the cairns. Continue in the same direction for 250m to an area of small tarns at 640m height, although they may only be evident after a wet period (two are on the OS map). On the left you can see some infant streams and a large disturbed area with exposed peat, the disused **Baugh Fell Quarry**.

From here, you can

- **either** follow a faint path curving to the left and staying on the highest ground, while linking a few limestone outcrops (some with small cairns), and in 200m from the last of those you get to a small tarn and then to the **West Baugh Fell Tarn**;
- **or veer right** a little to continue due North towards a point just to the right of Point 639m on the OS map, all the while staying a little to the right of the highest ground of the plateau, and in 1.1 km (if not earlier) you should see a small tarn and the larger **West Baugh Fell Tarn** just ahead.

[**Warnings: If you come close to a large cairn** (about 130cm high), sitting on the edge of the descent off the plateau, you are 200m too far to the left, and you will not be able to see the tarn from there! *Turn right* along the drop until you can see it. **And if you start descending** noticeably while still walking in a northerly direction, you have overshot the tarn and are descending from the fell **in the wrong direction!**]

From a small pile of stones to the left of the large tarn follow a clear grass path to in 75m pass 10m to the left of the tarn's edge. In another 75m, at the northern end of the tarn, *veer to the right* (50°) with a clear grass path, in 50m passing a low pile of stones, from where you can see a small unnamed tarn 400m away (at 615m height). Walk towards it, while the path peters out en route. At the tarn, *bear right* (75°) in the direction of a broad ridge, initially without views into the valley ahead. In 100m you get some views of a nearby valley dead ahead, this is **Grisedale**, the "Dale that died". To the east (right) you can see some deep gorges formed by the gills running down East Baugh Fell, all tributaries of the River Rawthey, and also one or more of the **Grisedale Pike Cairns** on the edge of Baugh Fell's easterly end (130°). In about 150m you have an infant stream on the left, just before the gradient steepens (at about 600m height).

The aim from here is the area called **Rawthey Gill Foot** on the OS map, 1.2 km away at about 400m height, just to the right of a bend in the Rawthey Valley (70°). There, the confluence of **Rawthey Gill and Haskhaw Gill** forms the River Rawthey, and the fording of the gills is substantially easier than the fording of the river itself which runs in a deeper cut. The descent of the hill flank is pathless and uneven in places, so **step carefully**, as there are a lot of tussocky grass, thistles and half-hidden holes to contend with and some soggy areas need to be skirted. Ford the Rawthey Gill at a convenient spot, walk up a slight grassy bank and cross the soggy-in-places area between the two gills to then ford the Haskhaw Gill and ascend the opposite hill flank (**Holmes Moss Hill**) on a bearing of 40°. If, in about 40m at about 407m height, you encounter an indistinct right turning grassy track, ignore it and keep up the hill. In another 110m or so, at 430m height, you should meet a clear grassy left-to-right path. This is the route of **A Pennine Journey** (APJ), a Long-Distance Path. *Turn right* along the APJ and follow it for 5 km. But in more detail...

The actual path is very often not where the OS map shows it, and you cross from the Rawthey Valley into Grisedale along the way: the first prominent gill running down the hillside on the right in a deep gorge is the **Haskhaw Gill**, co-forming the River Rawthey, but the next one along is already the **Grisedale Gill**, later forming the Clough River. In 200m the terrain levels out and in another 200m you cross an infant stream; the path gently descends as the **Grisedale** opens up in front of you with some farmsteads (ruined or still in use) visible; the **Grisedale Pike Cairns** are visible up on the right and the path curves to the left; in 400m *turn right* with the path, now with a stream on the left in a deep

cut (**Dover Gill**); in 120m ford the stream in the cut (can be dry) and re-ascend. In 300m ford another (unnamed) stream (can be dry). For 150m follow an earthen path along a minor steep drop and in another 40m you pass a **limekiln** just below on the right. In 280m pass a drystone wall corner away to the right and in 70m go through a collapsed drystone wall; in 30m you ford the **Round Ing Gill** and in 10m go through a wooden gate in another drystone wall. Continue with a wire fence on the left and a wall to the right.

In 200m and another 130m go through more drystone walls; the route continues between a drystone wall on the left and a fence on the right and in 40m you cross a streamlet; in 70m a car wide track joins from the left behind and in 80m you reach the '**Flust**' farmstead and go through a couple of gates 40m apart to cross the yard. On the far side (a public footpath has joined from the right out of Grisedale), you ford the **Flust Gill** and continue along a car wide gravel farm track to the left of a drystone wall, which is the boundary of the Access Land. In about 250m the track levels out (with Ingleborough and Whernside back in view on the right) and in 150m you pass **Fea Fow** farm down below. In 430m the gravel car wide track turns right downhill to continue past **East House Farm and Barn**.

Here you have a choice:

For a Shortcut to Garsdale Station, *turn right* downhill and reverse-walk the start of SWC 417 Wild Boar Fell (map-led).

For the Main Walk, continue ahead along a grass track past an APJ marker post with a wall and then a fence a little to the right. In 110m at a marker post, you ignore a left turning public bridleway along a clear, meandering grass path through the open hillside of the rising **Grisedale Common**. This is the route the Wild Boar Fell walk takes. Continue ahead along a rough grass track with a fence to the right. The fence soon continues as a wall and in 120m you pass a corner of the wall, which turns to the right and then continues ahead somewhat further away to the right. In 150m the grass track curves a little to the left. A drystone wall is visible ahead down the hillside from the left. **[!]** In 270m *bear left* (65°) towards the wall (60m before you can see a metal field gate in a fence line ahead, at a slightly lower level). Aim for the top of a ladder stile 90m away to the right of a three-way drystone wall junction and a wooden field gate with a bridleway marker.

Go over the ladder stile or through the gate (at 445m height) into the large rough **South Lunds Pasture** and into **North Yorkshire**. This is the flank of **Turner Hill** and it drops into the infant **Ure Valley**, with **two viaducts on the railway** line visible at times. The exit from the walled pasture is in the (unseen from here) bottom-right corner by a house and a raised footbridge over the railway line, this side of the **B6259** valley road. A descent in a direct line, just passing to the left of a walled enclosure at the 425m height line, is the shortest route and what is shown on the OS map as the APJ line, but **easier walking** can be had by *veering left* with a faint grass path for 220m to a metal field gate in the wall on the left and then *bearing right* with the now intermittent path largely shadowing the left-hand side wall, and only bearing to the bottom-right hand corner on further on.

In the bottom-right pasture corner, go over a stile to the left of a metal gate **out of the Access Land** and follow a gravel track to the left of a cottage. *Turn left* to a level crossing (a public footpath turns right through a wooden gate, this would be another shortcut to Garsdale Head and the Station), and follow the signs telling you to go **up and over the raised footbridge** on the left. There are fine views to the left the scarp of **Wild Boar Fell**, with **The Nab** (its far end corner) most prominent. On the far side of the bridge, follow the gravel driveway (a public bridleway) to the right for 230m down to a metal field gate and onto the valley road, with one of the railway viaducts now on the right behind you.

Here you have a choice:

For a late shortcut, only recommended if very low on energy or short of time to catch the next of the infrequent trains, *turn right* along the road. In 80m pass a milestone on the right ('Kirkby Stephen 10, Hawes 6'). In 450m ignore a gravel track through a metal field gate from **Yore House** and in 200m, just before **The Moorcock Inn** (a licensed tea room with limited opening hours) and with a **bus stop for occasional services to Garsdale Station** 50m away on the **A684**, the PBW joins from the left through a wooden gate by a signpost ('The High Way 1 ¼') and continues to the right through another wooden gate. *Turn right* through the gate and pick up the directions below at the double asterisk ******).

For the Main Walk, cross the road and continue opposite through a metal field gate and turn right with a car wide drive, signed as a public footpath to 'Blades ½ ml, High Dyke 1 ml, Cotterdale 3 ml'. In 150m *turn left* with the drive and in 500m cross the **River Ure** on a car wide wooden bridge. In 25m, where the gravel drive turns left to a farm, you *turn right* along a wide grass track somewhat to the left of the meandering river. In 10m ford the **Johnston Gill** and in 70m pass a river meander. In 100m *fork either way*, ahead along grass or to the left up to a gravel track by **Cobbles Plantation**. In 80m you pass the corner of the plantation (close-by or at distance), and in 50m you reach (or turn right to) a four-way signpost on the right. A footpath crosses, leading on the left to **Yore House**.

The upper reaches of the elongated **Ure Force waterfall** are on the right and you ford the stream coming out of the plantation and in 100m *turn right* across the river by a three-way signpost at a track T-junction. There is an old arched bridge to the left of a modern car wide wooden bridge and the waterfall continues with a deep drop down a rock face to the left of both. In 100m *bear left* off the gravel track with a PBW marker post along a grassy track, initially along the river. The river curves away to the left and in 100m from the turning, you go up a small rise from which you have fine views back to the bridge and waterfall, and in 150m go up another small incline with fine views. In 130m go through a wooden gate onto the **B6259. The Moorcock Inn** (a licensed tea room with limited opening hours) and a **bus stop for services to Garsdale Station** are away to the left on the **A684**, but you cross the B road a little to the right and go through a wooden gate.

******) *Turn left* to follow a grass path along the field boundary with the road beyond a beck. In 40m *turn right* with the path, now with the A road on the left beyond the wall. In 80m go through a couple of wooden gates to cross the road and continue through a wooden field gate opposite and *turn right* with a signpost ('Garsdale Station 1') through a wooden field gate with some over-the-top warning notes about the dangers of the upcoming railway line to follow a grass path along the field boundary. In 130m the track *bears to the left* away from the road and in 100m you pass a 'Welcome to Cumbria' sign on the road, as you also **re-enter Cumbria**. You keep climbing gently and in 70m go through a wooden gate in a drystone wall and descend with the track towards the **Dandrymire Viaduct**. Up on the left you can see the course of the long dismantled Garsdale – Hawes railway line.

In 140m cross an audible stream on the track and follow the fence on the right to in 100m *turn right* through a wooden gate in the fence line and go under the viaduct. On the far side go through a wooden gate and – with a still in use chapel visible to the right on a road bend – *turn left* along a fenced path. This leads over mildly undulating 800m to a road T-junction. En route you cross the **Dandry Mire** and cross a bridge over the **Mud Beck Gill** which flows in a culvert under the railway embankment. Lastly you walk along a high wall between the track and the railway cottages by the station. Go through a wooden gate onto the road and *turn left* up along the tarmac, ignoring the hard left turn to the cottages. In 30m a gravel track turns left for **platform 2 for services to Carlisle**, while **for services to Leeds**, you have to follow the road under the railway and *turn left* on the far side.