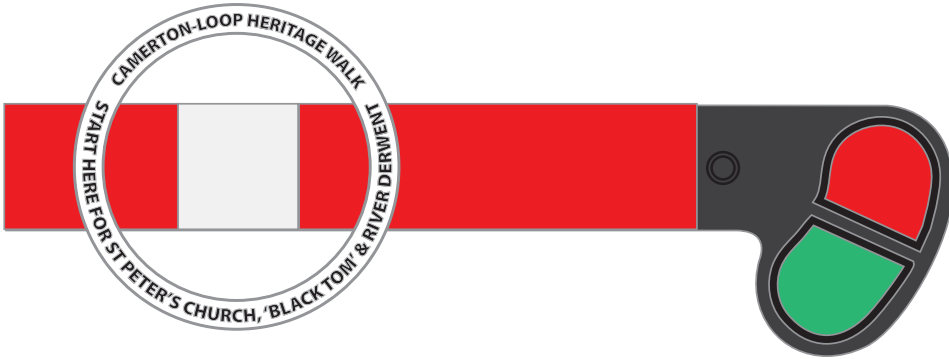


MARKERS



A typical 'Goods Loop' Semaphore Signal employed to indicate the start of new circular heritage walks beginning on the tracks.



One of the earliest forms of fixed railway signal is the semaphore. These signals display their different indications to train drivers by changing the angle of inclination of a pivoted 'arm'. Semaphore signals were patented in the early 1840s by Joseph James Stevens, and soon became the most widely used form of mechanical signal.

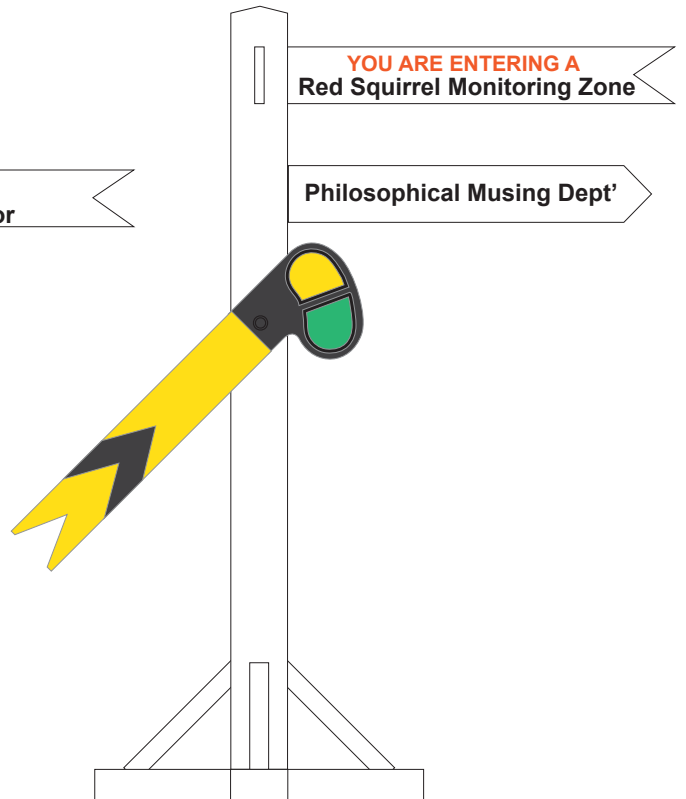
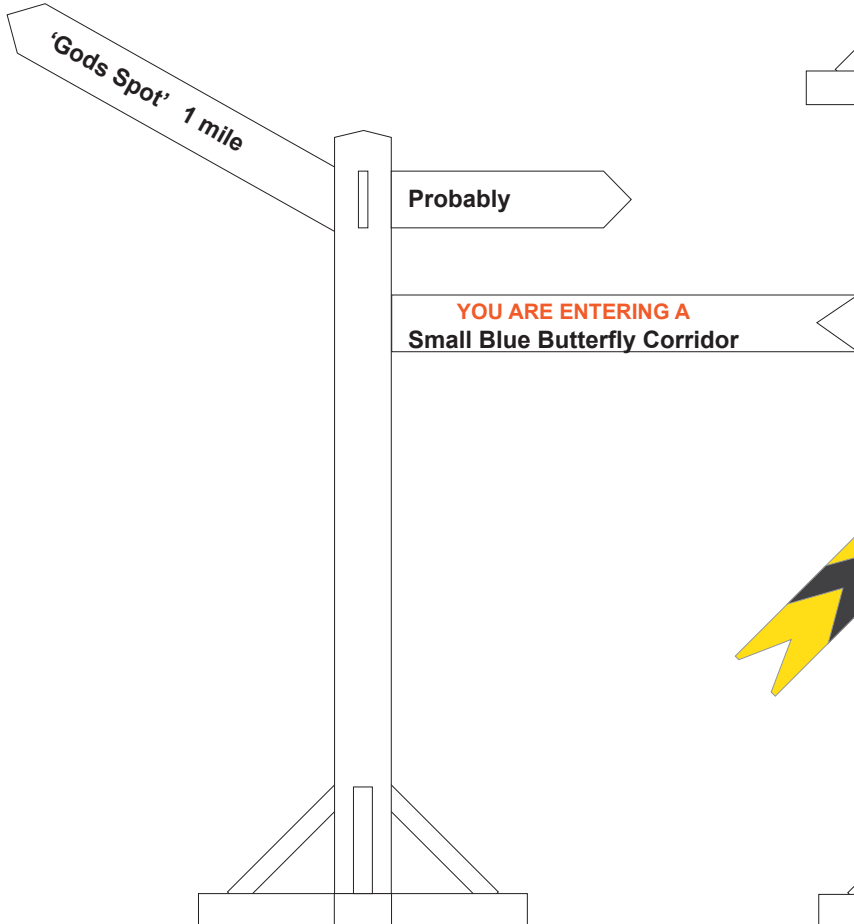
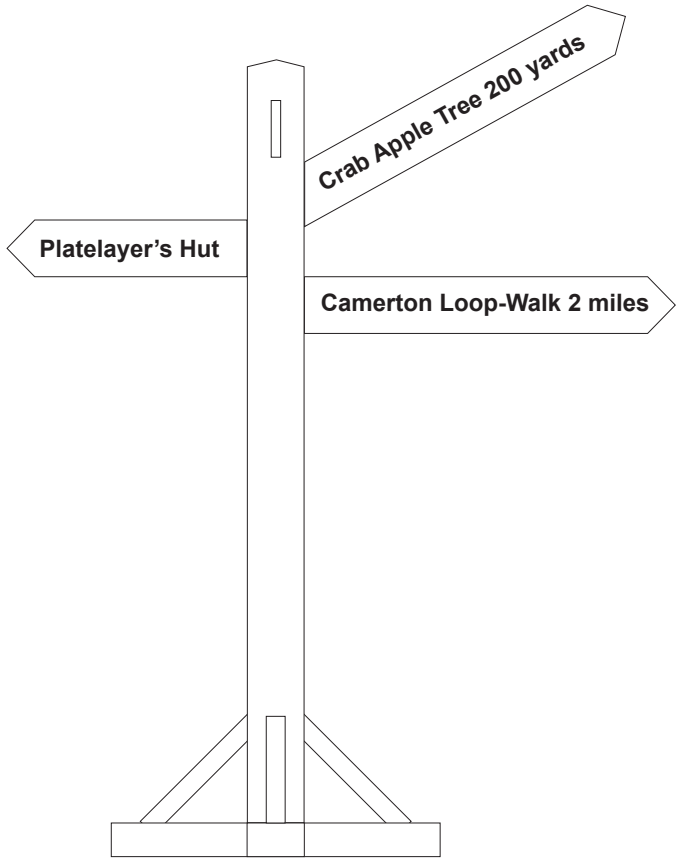
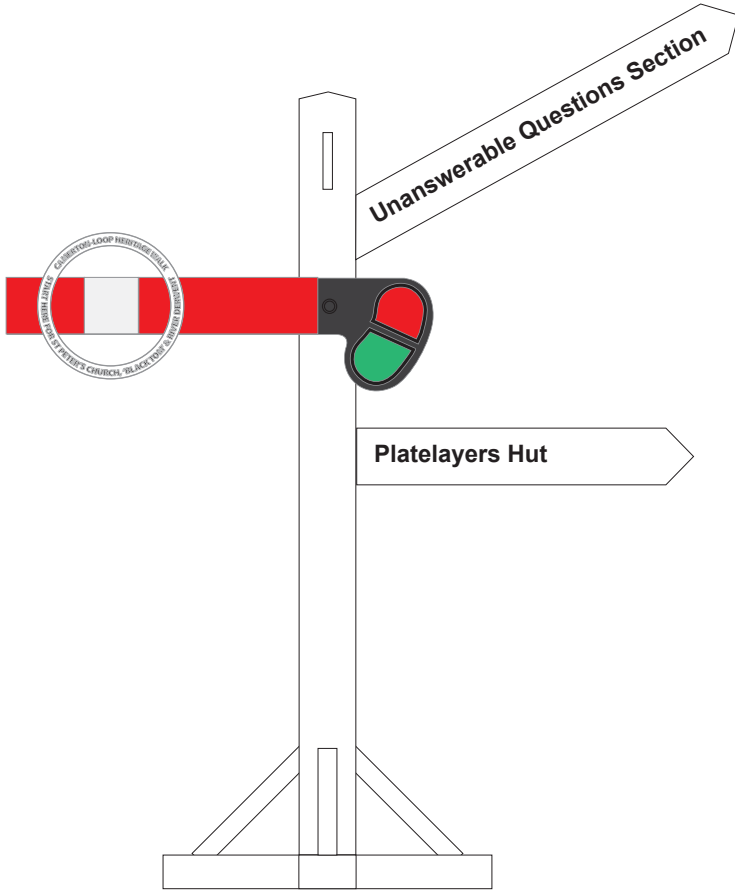
The semaphore arm consists of two parts: An arm or blade which pivots at different angles, and a spectacle holding coloured lenses which move in front of a lamp in order to provide indications at night.

Semaphores come in "lower quadrant" and "upper quadrant" forms. In lower quadrant signals, the arm pivots down for less restrictive aspects. Upper quadrant signals, as the name implies, pivot the arm upward. Either type may be capable of showing two or three indications depending on the application

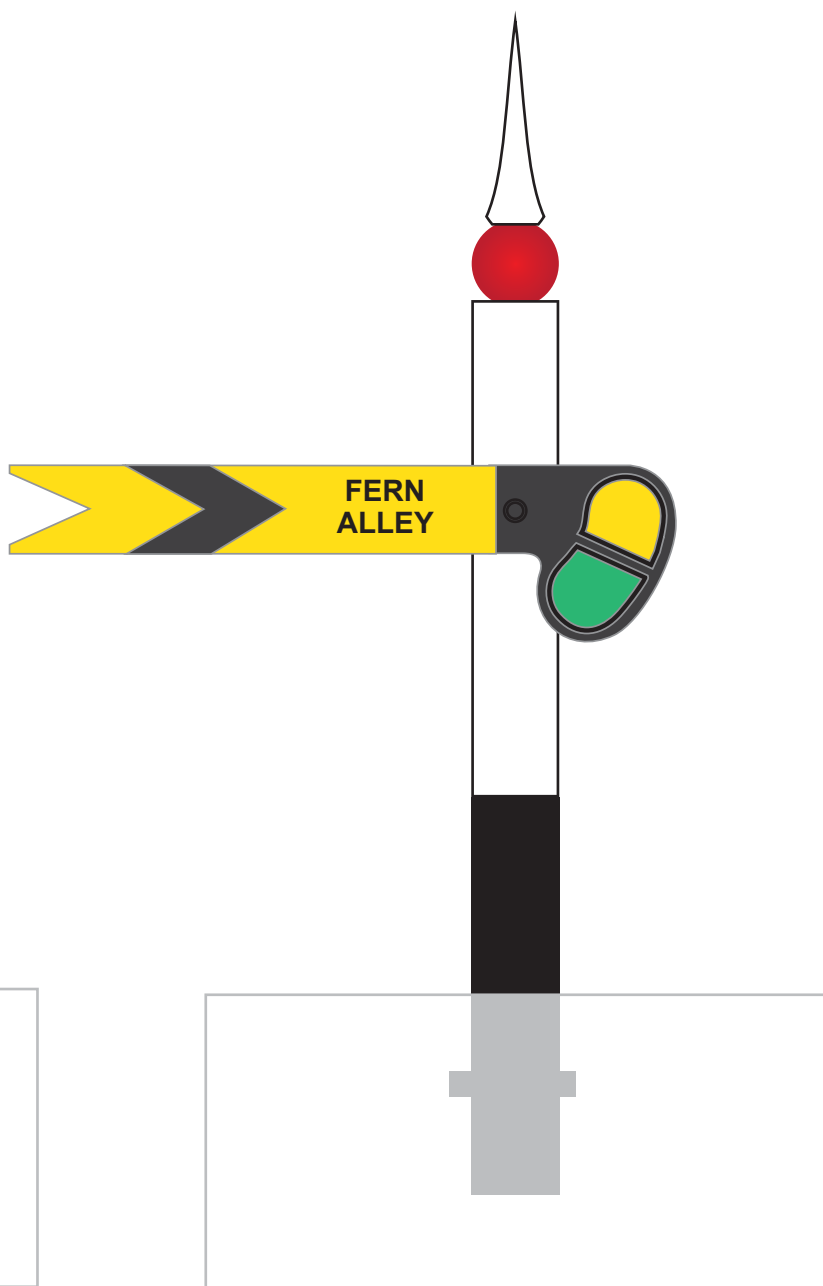
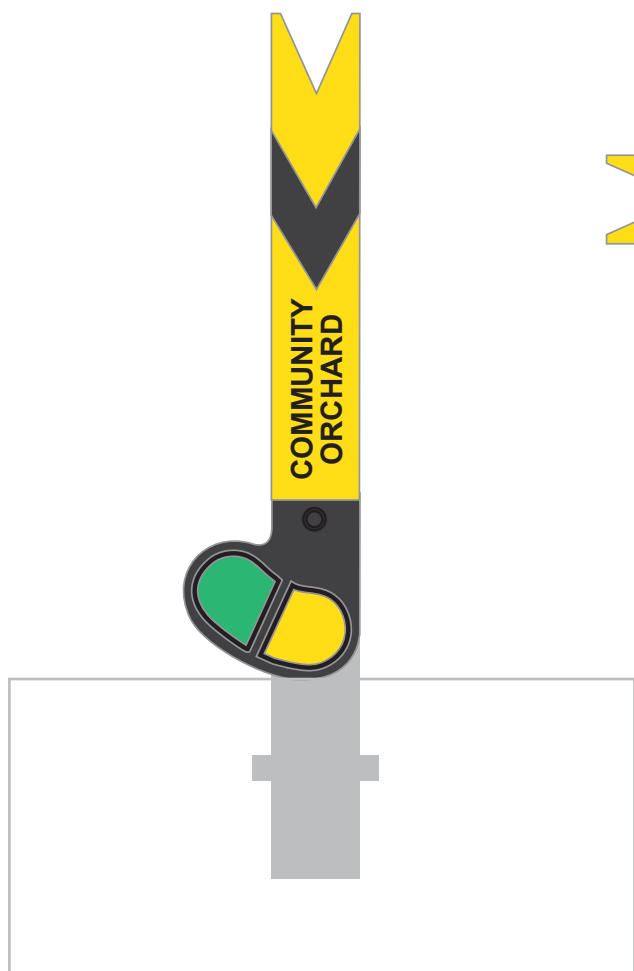
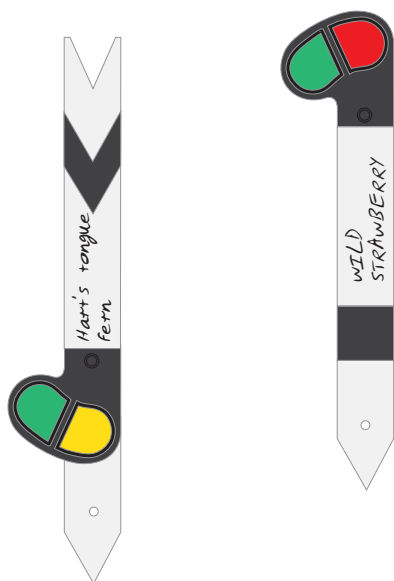
The colour and shape of the arm is commonly varied to show the type of signal and therefore type of indication displayed. A common pattern was to use red, square-ended arms for "stop" signals and yellow "fishtail" arms for "distant" signals. A third type with a pointed end extending outward (in the opposite direction from the fishtail shape) may indicate "proceed at restricted speed after stopping" (and indeed, stopping itself is often waived for heavy freight ("tonnage") trains already moving at slow speed).

The first railway semaphore was erected by Charles Hutton Gregory on the London and Croydon Railway 1842-1843. The semaphore was afterwards rapidly adopted as a fixed signal throughout Britain, superseding all other types in most uses by 1870.

WAYMARKERS



PLANT LABELS

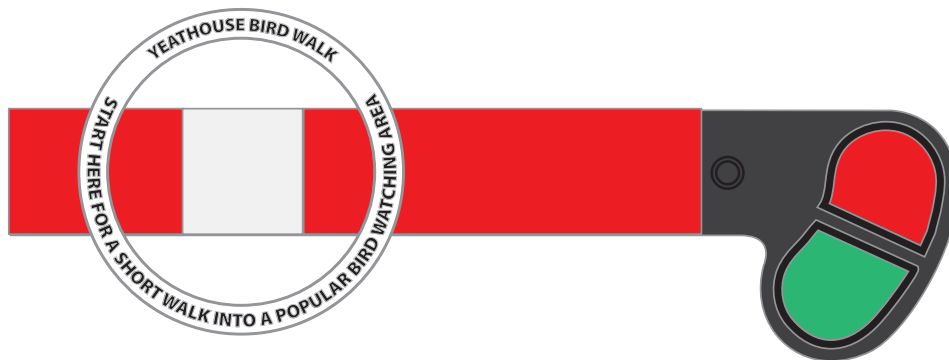


ROUTES OFF THE TRACKS



A typical 'Goods Loop' Semaphore Signal employed to indicate the start of new BMX track referencing flora and fauna that grow there.

Designed with local young people the project is aimed at introducing young people to the management and enjoyment of woodland beside the tracks.



A typical 'Goods Loop' Semaphore Signal employed to indicate the start of newly improved bird watching and feeding area. Suggested projects include bird box and feeder making workshops and introductory sessions on ornithology and the establishment of a young ornithologists group.

Designed for local people of all ages. The project is aimed at introducing cross generational learning and understanding; the management and enjoyment of woodland beside the

INTERPRETATION

CAMERTON

Camerton is a small village and civil parish dating back at least to Medieval times. St Peter's church is located south-east of the village on a meander of the River Derwent. The church building partly dates from the mid-19th century, but has mediaeval origins.

BLACK TOM

The church contains the tomb of 'Black Tom', an old 'lord' of Camerton. According to local legend, Black Tom's ghost haunts the churchyard. Black Tom is also the name of the village pub.

PLATELAYERS & DETONATORS

In foggy weather a plate-layer (a track maintenance man) would be sent out to wait by a signal, placing a detonator on the track when the signal moved to 'danger', removing it when the signal changed to all-clear.

A detonator is a small explosive device (still in use today) giving an audible explosive warning to train drivers when his engine's wheels crush it against the track.

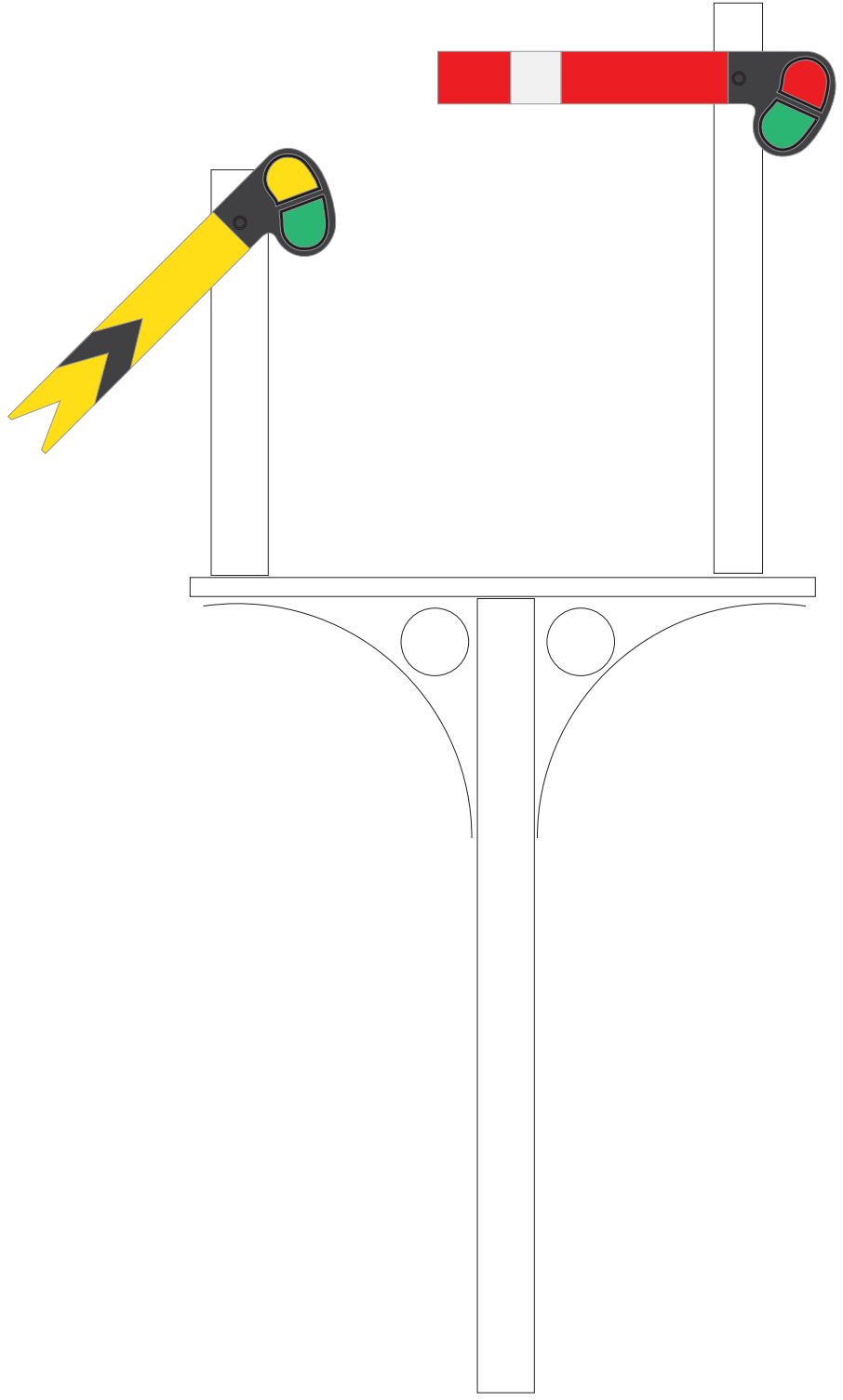
A small fog-man's hut with a braisier close by a signal was a common sight adjacent to important signals.

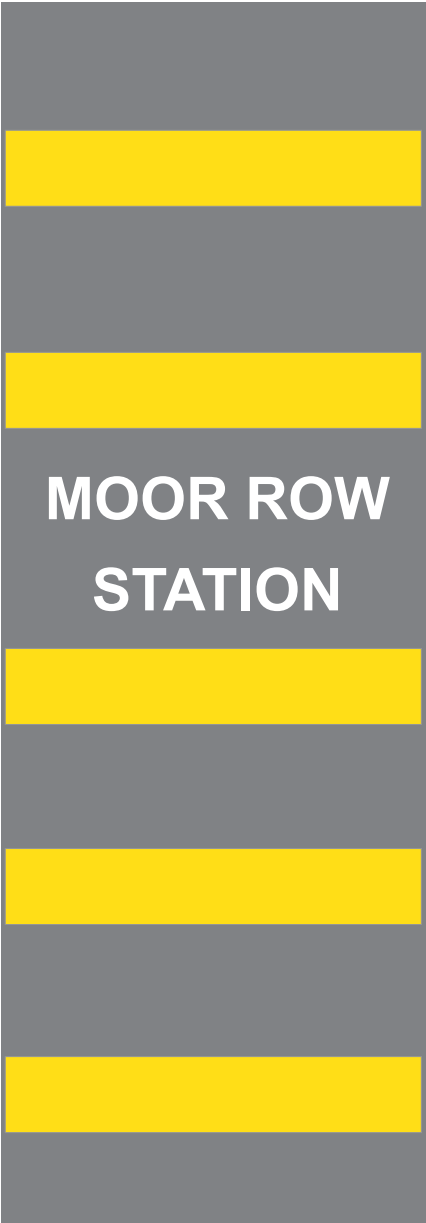
RIVER KEEKLE SALMON

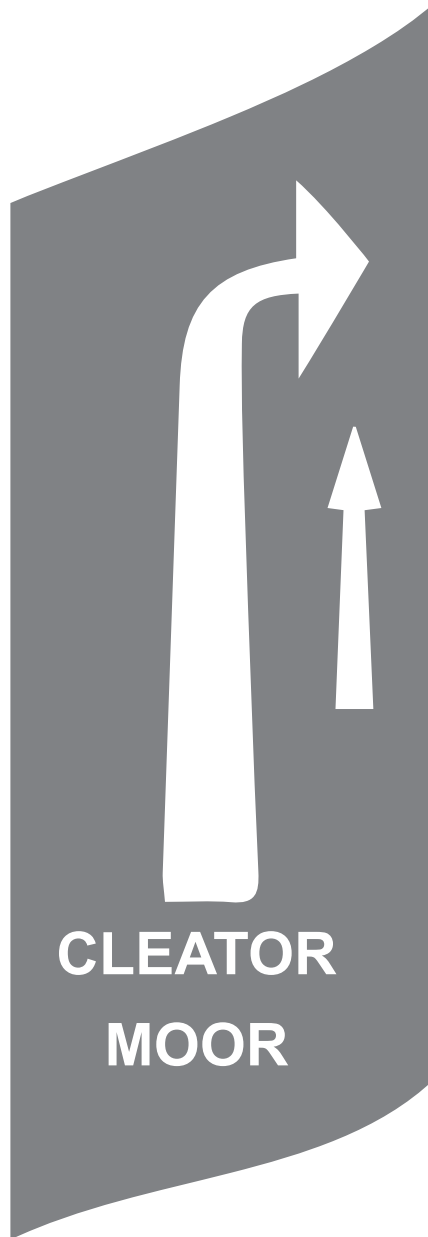
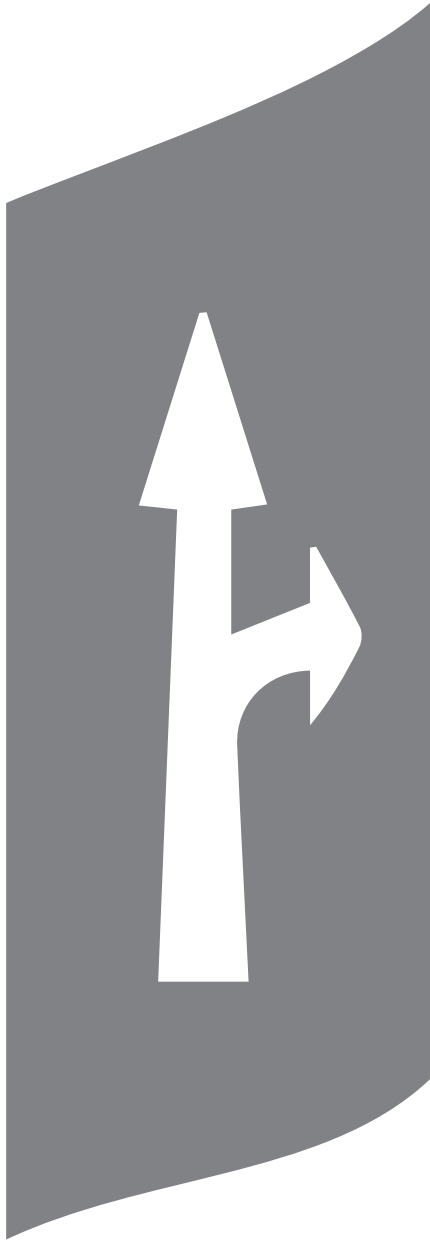
The source of the Keekle is Keekle Head Farm on High Park between Gilgarran & Asby. The river moves southwards passing many former mine workings at Frizington, Whitehaven & Cleator, where it joins the River Ehen. The river is noted for its occasional abundance of salmon.

THE BLACK SHIP

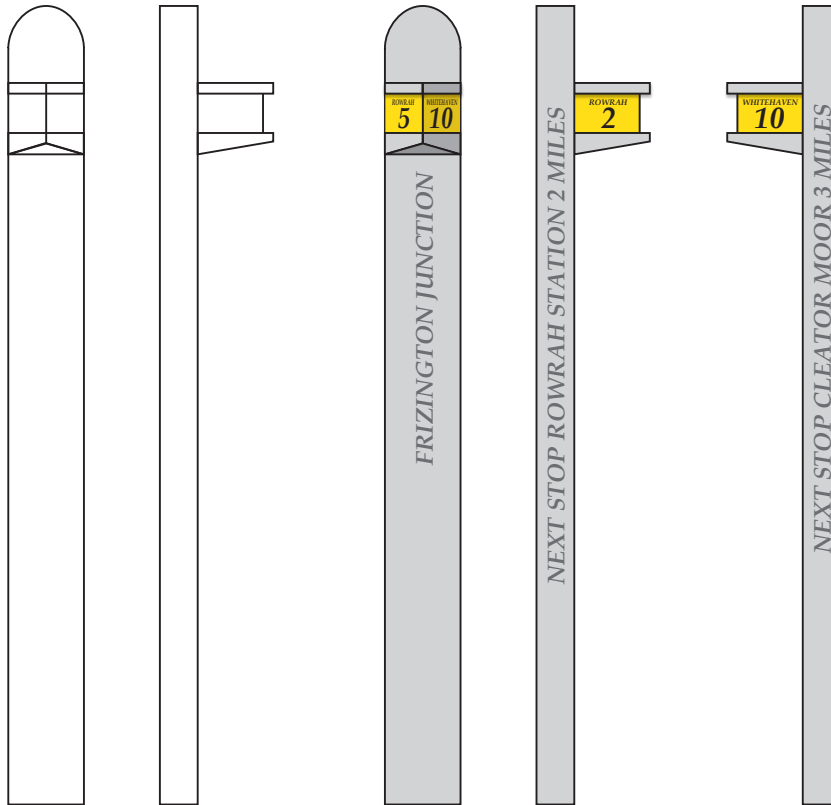
The 'Black Ship': a concrete box conduit carries the river Keekle over former iron ore mine workings to prevent flooding below ground. It was built by unemployed Whitehaven boat builders - hence the name.







MILE MARKERS



Yellow Retro Reflective Decal
Black embossed lettering on aluminium
'V' shaped insert

Embossed lettering cast
into concrete post

