

and bottom edges of the completed net in order that it might be fastened to the stakes when the net was set. When completed, the lengths of netting and cords were soaked in tar and left to dry for some days. Such a net would last a season from April to October. Latterly ready made nylon netting was used, this of course lasted much longer.

Stakes made of hazel or ash and, spars made of hazel were used to fix the nets into place, the former being one and a half to two inches in diameter and approximately five feet in length, the latter being three quarter to one inch in diameter and approximately four feet in length.

The setting of the net at low tide was carefully carried out so that the net would move with the incoming tide and re-set with the outgoing tide to trap the fish. The method used ensured that the deepest part of the net was in the centre of a semi circle in the drain channel of the water, the ends of the net being turned inwards to prevent the fish escaping around the ends of the net.

The stakes would be pushed or hammered into the sand at twelve feet intervals, in a semi circle and the net fastened by the cord to the top of every stake and to the top and bottom of every ninth stake. In addition, for every stake apart from the ninth stake, a spar was