

attached to the stake at the top of the net and to the bottom cord of the net. The positioning of the net in this way allowed the base of the net to move with the incoming tide and to return to the correct position for netting the fish when the tide turned.

It was usual for two or three men to work together when setting nets and the job would take three men approximately one hour to set one net.

Regulations laid down that a net must not be set across a freshwater stream or channel, that one net must not be set down within one - hundred and fifty yards (150 yards) of another net and, that a small marker buoy must be placed at the seaward end of the net, also that the owners name must be printed, painted or carved on the end stake.

For transport, the fishermen used carts of the type common to the area until the 1930's, when they were used as farm vehicles. These sturdy carts were seen daily on the sands until a few years ago. During the course of a day a fisherman could range a good many miles over the sands, this was certainly so in the Cockerham and Pilling area where a fisherman could travel up to five miles across the sands to collect his catch.

A fisherman would be unlikely to run more than two nets at one time and after setting the nets he would leave them out for up to a week