



The North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment field survey of Lancashire recorded the remains of two prehistoric sites, including an Iron Age hillfort and preserved animal hoofprints, four medieval sites, including two churches, a moated enclosure and a decorated cross shaft, and 22 post-medieval sites, including shipwrecks, fishtraps, industrial remains and the grave site of a slave boy who died at Sunderland Point after his voyage from the West Indies. There were also 17 sites of Second World War date, including airfields, firing ranges, trenches, pillboxes, military camps, gun emplacements, anti-tank blocks, an observation post and even a sewage works.

The sites most at risk of coastal erosion in Lancashire are the medieval abbey at Cockersand and the post-medieval copper smelting site at Jenny Brown's Point. Both sites face different threats; at Cockersand it is waves overtopping the existing seawall and causing erosion of known archaeological features that is the main threat. During the survey a fragment of 13th century pottery was recovered from the eroding area of this monument. At Jenny Brown's Point erosion of marshland around a standing copper smelting chimney has revealed a series of previously unknown buildings and a jetty that are poorly understood and are being damaged by further erosion. The entire site will be destroyed within 100 years.

Links

[Cockersand Abbey Scheduled Monument](#)

[Lancashire County Archaeology Service](#)

[Back to main North West Coast Project Page](#)

