

THE MOUNT CHURCH

The Mount Church was originally a Primitive Methodist Church, mainly a working-class movement, later united with the Wesleyan Church. It is at the corner of Mount Road and Seabank Road. Initially it was the Sunday School for St George's Primitive Methodist Church in West Lord Street, also known as the 'Fisherman's Church'.

Built in red brick and finished with sandstone it has two turrets located on either side of a central window in the style of Methodist architecture. The church is now home to Emmanuel Church and known as Emmanuel @ The Mount. Organisations which helped to make The Mount Church well known in the 20th century were The Men's Fireside Fellowship which, post war, offered adult education in its widest sense and the Band of Hope, a temperance organisation.



QUEEN'S TERRACE

Upper Queen's Terrace, also called The Stone Terrace comprises five-storey town houses built between 1836 and 1844. The Terrace was designed by the eminent London architect, Decimus Burton. It commands magnificent views of the river, Morecambe Bay and saw the arrival and departure of Queen Victoria in 1847. The first people to stay there were rich visitors who rented the homes for the summer. Notable house owners include Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, his agent Frederick Kemp, his architect Decimus Burton and rich businessman John Abel Smith. Several of the houses on Queen's Terrace still have their original cooking ranges in the cellar, window shutters, built in cupboards and evidence of servant's bellpushes all dating back to 1841-2. The Terrace was the last of the Burton buildings in Fleetwood to be completed. Burton was residing there when his contract was concluded, probably due to financial pressures.

Another terrace, Brick Terrace, can be found further along Queen's Terrace.



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

When the Catholic community asked Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood for land to build a church on he gave them land for a Chapel and said, "the more money that was expended upon the building in order to render it ornamental the better should be the site." St. Mary's Church was built by T. A. Drummond between 1866 and 1867 to a design by Edwin Welby Pugin at a cost of £4000, on the corner of Lord St. and Kemp St. The interior has notable stained-glass windows, a marble pulpit, an unusual Polygonal apse, two side altars and statues and the high altar, at the rear of which is the beautiful and elaborately sculpted Reredos also designed by E. W. Pugin. It was listed Grade II in 1978. The adjacent presbytery designed by Innocent and Brown of Sheffield was built in 1878 and is also Grade II listed.



FLEETWOOD CIVIC SOCIETY

Fleetwood Civic Society's main concerns are the heritage and promotion of the town and safeguarding its high standards of planning and architecture. Founded November 1974, this friendly, non-political organisation meets at the North Euston Hotel at 7.30pm on the last Wednesday of every month. (except December). Membership is open to anyone interested in the wellbeing of Fleetwood.



THE STEAMER

The Steamer was the third public house to be built in Fleetwood and opened in 1840. It gets its name from the Ardrossan to Fleetwood Steam ship. The Steamer is on Queen's Terrace, one of the oldest areas of Fleetwood. Sir Peter and Lady Hesketh Fleetwood stayed at The Steamer several times during official visits in the 1850s. The large doorway and the large bay windows to Queens Terrace were later additions to the building. The Steamer is now the oldest public house in Fleetwood. The inquest for the American Confederate Officer, Commander Arthur Sinclair III, was held at The Steamer in 1864. His body was found off Fleetwood by James Wilson skipper of a Fleetwood fishing vessel after being lost from his steamship, The Lelia, off North Wales. The officer is buried in Fleetwood Cemetery and is the only known casualty of the American Civil War to be buried on British soil.



The Fleetwood Blue Plaque Trail



PLAQUE NAMES

- LOWER LIGHT
- EUSTON HOTEL & GARDENS
- PHAROS LIGHTHOUSE
- QUEEN'S TERRACE
- CUSTOMS HOUSE
- THE STEAMER
- THE MARKET
- ST MARY'S CHURCH
- ◆ THE MOUNT CHURCH
- THE MOUNT



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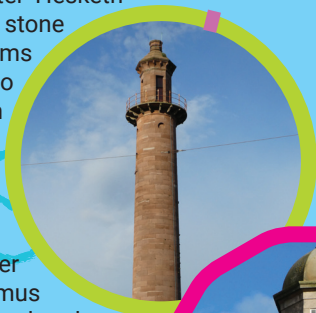
NORTH EUSTON HOTEL AND EUSTON GARDENS

The North Euston Hotel, opened in 1840, was designed by the London architect, Decimus Burton. The curved building is 274 metres long and has a covered entrance with fluted Roman Doric columns. The hotel's name is from the time when the train from London Euston could only get as far as Fleetwood and then travellers had to catch a boat to Ardrrossan. From 1867 to 1897 the rear of the hotel served as the North Euston Barracks for the nearby school of musketry.

Euston Gardens, opposite the Hotel, allowed hotel guests to take in the seaside air and views across Morecambe Bay to the Lake District. The Gardens' modern stone benches remember lives lost at sea, transport, and Queen Victoria's 1847 visit to Fleetwood. There is a statue of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood. The water fountain and the stone obelisk are memorials to James Abrams and George Greenall, who attempted to rescue seafarers during The Great Storm of November 1890.

PHAROS LIGHTHOUSE

The Pharos Lighthouse, called the Upper Lighthouse, was designed by Decimus Burton and Capt. H. M. Denham and completed in 1840. The Pharos Lighthouse is a 90ft tapered cylindrical column of red sandstone with the tower in line with the Lower Lighthouse and the channel to the Wyre Light. There are 96 stone and 24 wooden steps to climb to get to the top! Fleetwood Lighthouses are unusual in that their use is to safely guide mariners into port rather than warning them away. This was Capt. H.M. Denham's concept, designed by Decimus Burton and built by John Tomkinson. The Lighthouses were the first ever illuminated by town gas, first lit on 1 December 1840, it can be seen for 12 nautical miles. Vessels would turn at the Wyre Light, into the mouth of Wyre Channel, line up the land-based lights, one above the other, and move safely down the long narrow channel into Fleetwood.



LOWER LIGHTHOUSE

The Lower Lighthouse, on the seafront near Ferry Beach, was designed in 1839 by Decimus Burton and Capt. H. M. Denham and built by John Tomkinson. It is a 45ft high neoclassical white sandstone structure with a square base and tower. Fleetwood is unusual in that it has three lighthouses (Pharos, Lower Light and Wyre) which work together to allow boats to navigate the safe channel into the harbour. First illuminated on 1 December 1840 by town gas it was eventually converted to electricity. The light was shielded and visible up to 9 nautical miles, only from the direction of the Wyre Light. As vessels entered Morecambe Bay, they turned around Wyre Light into the mouth of Wyre channel and lined up the Pharos and Lower lighthouses one above the other to guide them safely clear of sandbanks. The height difference of approximately 15 metres between the two lights prevents them blurring into one in bad weather.

FLEETWOOD MARKET



A Market Charter was awarded to Rossall in 1235 by King Henry III. Sir Peter and Lady Hesketh Fleetwood used this charter to justify the opening of Fleetwood Market on the 7th of November 1840. The original market area had a stone wall with a wooden building providing shelter for the stalls. Local people sold farm produce and traders sold textiles and clothing. In 1844, a replacement Market Hall opened, and on the 2nd of April 1868, a cattle market opened next door. In 1890, the Local Authority bought the market, land, and slaughterhouse, and in 1892, a market hall was built holding ninety-four stalls. In 1933 the current covered Market opened. In the 20's and 30's up to 150 charabancs (coaches) a day visited the market. The market extensions were re-vamped and added in the 1960s and 1970s. It was enlarged again in 1990, having a single-storey brick extension added between Adelaide Street and Victoria Street.



THE CUSTOMS HOUSE

The Customs House, financed by Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood and designed by Decimus Burton, is the earliest Burton building remaining. Built in 1836 on the river, it originally stood in its own grounds with ornamental gardens. It had an observation point from which the Customs men could look through a telescope at incoming shipping. Officers checked all the ships, collecting taxes on imports and exports which arrived by land or sea. Sold in 1876 it became a private residence and was lived in until 1889 when it became the local office for the Improvement Commissioners, local government boards who looked after street paving, cleansing, lighting, and used watchmen to deal with public nuisances. It was Fleetwood's Town Hall until 1974 and in 1992 it became Fleetwood Museum. The building still retains many of its original features, including a tiled entrance floor. Recent renovations showed the building's original Georgian era appearance.



MOUNT PAVILION

The Mount Pavilion, on Fleetwood Esplanade, is at the top of a small sand hill, The Mount. Created in 1836, Decimus Burton used it as the centre point of his design for Fleetwood. The current, 1902 Pavilion, replaced a former building lost in a storm. The old Pavilion was used as a weather station from the late 1800s, sending readings to the metrological office for weather forecasting. Esau Monks had a tearoom on the raised terrace next to the building. In 1919 local businessman, Isaac Spencer, presented a clock to the town in memory of those who died in the Great War. The clock, made by Potts of Leeds is a registered WW1 War Memorial. It strikes every quarter-hour. Between 2015 and 2022 the Pavilion was restored to its former glory, with The Mount grounds and cobbled wall, funded by Mrs Doreen Lofthouse and a Heritage Lottery Fund grant.

