

Midgeland Farm
Midgeland Road, Marton, Blackpool, Lancashire:
Historic Buildings Assessment



July 2009

STEPHEN HAIGH

B u i l d i n g s A r c h a e o l o g i s t

11 Browcliff Silsden Keighley West Yorkshire BD20 9PN

Tel/Fax: 01535 658925 Mobile: 07986 612548

www.stephenhaigh.co.uk enquiries@stephenhaigh.co.uk

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CONTENTS

List of photographs.....	overleaf
1 Introduction	1
2 Location and current use	1
3 Background to the assessment	2
4 Historical background	2
5 Brief descriptions of the buildings	4
6 Conclusion	7
Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive	9
Appendix 2: Specification for the work	10

Figures:

1: Location maps	8: Plan of main range, 1938
2: Block plan	9: Plan of house, 1952
3: Tithe map, 1839	10: Satellite photograph, early 21st century
4: OS map, surveyed 1844	11: Block plan with key to photographs
5: OS map, surveyed 1891	12: Plan of house with key to photographs
6: OS map, revised 1909	13: Plan of other buildings with key to photographs
7: OS map, revised 1938	

Photographs

SUMMARY

An assessment of the buildings at Midgeland Farm, near Blackpool in Lancashire (NGR: SD 3398331947) suggests that the farmhouse is of early 19th century date and of some interest as it retains its thatched roof and original internal plan, while the adjoining cobble-built barn may be earlier. There are also 19th century shippons and pig sties at the site, as well as later buildings. The inspection was supplemented by desk-based research, and was carried out for the owner, Lancashire County Council, to assist with decision-making regarding the site.

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HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo	Subject
1	Buildings 1 and 1a: house and former stable, front elevation
2	Detail of surviving thatch on Building 1
3	Buildings 1 and 1a: west part of house and entrance to former stable
4	Building 1: east part of house
5	Building 1: house, rear elevation
6	Building 1: typical window in front elevation
7	Building 1: housebody in central part of house (from the south-east)
8	Building 1: kitchen in west part of house (from the west)
9	Building 1: kitchen in west part of house (from the south)
10	Building 1: parlour in east part of house (from the west)
11	Building 1: six panel door to parlour
12	Building 1: detail of plaster and straw ceiling over housebody
13	Buildings 1, 2 and 3: main range, from the south-west
14	Building 2 and 3: barn and shippon, front elevations
15	Building 2: detail of butt joint between barn and house
16	Building 2: interior of barn, from the north-east
17	Building 2: interior of barn, from the south-east
18	Building 2: interior of barn, from the south-west
19	Building 2: interior of barn, from the west, showing modern dividing wall
20	Building 3: shippon, west gable
21	Building 3: shippon interior, from the south
22	Building 4: shippon, west elevation
23	Building 4: detail of brick and cobble west wall
24	Building 4: interior of shippon, from the south-west
25	Building 4: roof truss in shippon, from the south-east
26	Building 5: north side of pig sties
27	Building 6: modern implement shed, from the east
28	Buildings 7 and 8: mid 20th century shippon and late 20th century Dutch barn

MIDGELAND FARM, MIDGELAND ROAD, MARTON, BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an historic buildings assessment at Midgeland Farm, on the outskirts of Blackpool in Lancashire. The work was carried out in June 2009 for the owner, Lancashire County Council, to provide it with information regarding the historic and archaeological significance of the buildings, to assist it with decision-making regarding the future of the site.
- 1.2 Midgeland Farm is an unoccupied and disused farmstead situated next to a former landfill site. There are a number of buildings within the complex, the earliest of which are probably 18th or early 19th century, and these include a cobble-built barn and the thatched farmhouse with brick walls.
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and involved documentary research and a site inspection, during which a summary photographic record was made. This report will be submitted to Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service, and published on the internet via the Oasis Project. The project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Midgeland Farm lies about 4km south-east of Blackpool town centre, and in the Blackpool District, at NGR: SD 3398331947. The complex stands around 100m south-east of the junction of Midgeland Road with School Road, surrounded in the immediate vicinity by farmland (generally grassland), but on the edge of what is now the suburban fringe of Blackpool (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The farmhouse and buildings have been unoccupied and disused for a number of years, and have deteriorated as a consequence. They stand within the perimeter of a former landfill site which has implications for their present and future use.
- 2.3 Figure 2 shows the present arrangement of buildings at the farm, as found during this assessment. For cross reference to the report they are numbered as below:

- 1 farmhouse
- 1a stable
- 2 barn
- 3 shippon
- 4 shippon
- 5 pig sties
- 6 implement shed
- 7 shippon
- 8 Dutch barn

3 Background to the assessment

- 3.1 As its owners, Lancashire County Council are considering the future of the site. They have commissioned this assessment to provide them with information regarding the historical and archaeological significance of the buildings. It should be noted that none of the structures are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest.

4 Historical background

- 4.1 As part of the assessment, maps, plans, and other sources of information were consulted at the following: the Lancashire Record Office, Blackpool Local Studies Library, and Lytham Hall, which holds records of the Clifton Estate, former owners of Midgeland Farm.

Historic maps

- 4.2 The earliest identified record of the farm is the Great Marton tithe map of 1839 (Figure 3) which shows a single range with an irregular outline, which is in many aspects is remarkably similar to that standing today and appears to be a reasonably accurate depiction of the farmhouse, stable, barn and two adjoining shippons (ie. buildings 1 to 4). There are three other detached buildings in the vicinity, which have not survived. The enclosure is numbered 992, which the apportionment lists as being owned by Thomas Clifton [of Lytham Hall], and occupied by Thomas Whiteside.
- 4.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed shortly afterwards, in 1844 (Figure 4), shows a very similar arrangement and no major alterations to the farm appear to have been made in the brief intervening period.
- 4.4 The subsequent fifty years saw an addition to the farmstead in the form of a group of detached pig sties to the rear of the farmhouse range, according to the Ordnance Survey's 1893 map (Figure 5). Otherwise the existing buildings do not

seem to have changed in outline, but the greater scale of the map shows considerably more detail, including subdivisions within the range.

- 4.5 Between 1891 and 1909 a few minor changes were recorded by the Ordnance Survey (Figure 6), in the construction of a new detached building to the west of the main range (on the site of, but not as large as the present implement shed, 6), and another new building to the south-west, which has not survived.
- 4.6 The early 20th century saw the further expansion of Midgeland Farm, as in 1938 a new building to the rear of the main range had infilled the gap between the pig sties, shippens and barn etc. There also appear to have been alterations along the rear of the farmhouse itself; to the north, the middenstead was a new feature, while to the west the present implement shed and an open-fronted shed had been added (Figure 7).
- 4.7 By the late 1960s a number of other new buildings had been added (Figure 1), including the present large shippen (building 7), a new larger or extended barn (probably the predecessor to Building 8), and long sheds to the north and east of the main farmhouse range: these latter have since been demolished.

Other sources of information

- 4.8 The owner of the farm until the 1950s was the Clifton Estate, of Lytham Hall, and the estate archives contain five plans or other drawings of buildings at Midgeland Farm (not catalogued).
- 4.9 One of these plans is titled "Plan of Farm Homestead" and is dated 1938 (Figure 8), and is important in showing the arrangements within the farm buildings. It does not show the interior of the house, but a four stall stable is shown next to it, along with the barn, two cowhouses, a loose box and piggeries. Additionally it shows a long cowshed or shippen to the west, on the site of Building 6, and large hay barn (or Dutch barn) on the site of Building 8.
- 4.10 Another of these plans (untitled and undated) is the design for Building 7, the present shippen, which maps show to have been built after 1938. It is eleven bays long with steel trusses and stalls for 60 animals arranged in two rows, with a central muck channel running down the length of the building. A small adjoining building is evidently the dairy associated with it.
- 4.11 The other three plans are of the 1950s and are of lesser interest. One, dated 1952, and by G Robinson, shows the "proposed provision of bathroom, internal and external WCs with septic tank and ancillary works for S Widdop". It shows the house largely as present, with a bathroom on the first floor, with proposals which were evidently never carried out. It appears to have formed the basis for

another drawing, by John Kennedy of the Clifton Estates Office in September 1953 (**Plan no 772**), which replicates the same information. A third, contemporary drawing, shows proposals for drains around the farmstead. By this time, the new shippon had been built (Building 7).

- 4.12 A local history describes Midgeland Farm as the site of a 16th century farm. It recalls that it was occupied from 1933 by William Rawcliffe, who was succeeded by Mr Widdup, who ran it as a dairy farm¹.
- 4.13 A local resident, Linda Salter, has also undertaken some research into the site². She notes that in 1901 the census recorded William Swarbrick and his seven children as occupiers, and that William Rawcliffe lived there in the 1930s, to be succeeded by Smith Widdup, both of whom were tenants of the Clifton Estate. In the late 1950s Harry Clifton lost the farm, reputedly in gambling, to Sir John Foster JP QC, who in turn sold it to Blackpool Corporation in 1968, who used part of it for landfill. In 1956 Widdup is recorded as having farmed 115 acres and kept 80 head of cattle, 250 sheep, 150 pigs and 1200 poultry³, and was the subject of a lengthy article in an unidentified magazine of May 1964, which described the farming practices⁴. Salter also has some notes on how two sisters of Smith Widdup recalled the house, in particular the use of rooms, and additions and changes to it in the 1940s.

5 Brief descriptions of the buildings

- 5.1 The buildings were inspected on 25 June 2009. It should be noted that access to a number of areas was restricted or impossible, because of security boarding, for safety reasons, or because of dense vegetation, particularly to the rear of the farmhouse, where considerable clearance would be necessary in the event that more detailed investigation of the site should take place.

Buildings 1 and 1a: House and stable

- 5.2 The house is thought to be early 19th century and forms the east end of the range, with the stable occupying its west bay. It is almost entirely brick-built, with the majority of the exterior rendered, so that the exact nature of the brickwork is largely obscured, but the exposed parts suggest that it is locally clamped hand-made. Salter's notes suggest that the rear outshot is at least partly cobble-built, but this could not be ascertained during the present inspection. Windows are low with brick arches, and contain pegged casement frames. The roof is

¹ Monks, H c.1985 *Marton: A Domesday Village*, p20

² Information supplied to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record

³ *Blackpool Gazette & Herald* 4 February 1956, "Marton land wanted for housing"

⁴ "Farmer Spotlight: Smith Widdup of Marton Moss" May 1964; included in information provided by Linda Salter (see above)

thatched, probably with straw, but has been overlaid with a timber framework supporting asbestos cement sheeting, perhaps in the 1950s, so that only where this later covering has been blown off is the thatch visible.

- 5.3 The house is of two storeys, and in total four bays long, including the stable, so the domestic part is a three-cell dwelling, a single room deep originally but extended by narrow outshots on the ground floor. The front entrance, with small added porch, leads into a small lobby formed in part by timber partitions, set within the middle of the three rooms, which might be termed the housebody or living room. It is heated by one of two back-to back fireplaces in the adjacent cross-wall, the room to the west probably having been a kitchen. There are few individual features of interest in these rooms, but the housebody fireplace has square-cut stone surrounds visible beneath later accretions, and the kitchen fireplace has what appears to be a larger but similar recess for an earlier range, with the fastenings for a crane or similar still in place, but replaced by the present mid 20th century enamelled example. At the east end of the house is a small heated parlour to the front, and a pantry or larder to the rear, and a number of six panel early 19th century doors survive here, together with bolection moulded softwood ceiling beams. It is also worth noting that most of the ceilings are plastered over straw, rather than timber laths. There is no means of access to the rear outshots (because of boarding and dense vegetation), but these are likely to be small kitchen or other service rooms, late 19th century or later (Salter suggests some were built in 1947).
- 5.4 The presence of two flights of stairs, and a lack of communication between the west and east parts of the first floor, indicate that there was servants' accommodation in the former, and the latter was for the use of the family. The servants' bedroom over the kitchen is a single room which was open to the roof originally, but is now ceiled over, while the eastern two bays are divided into four separate rooms, one of them now a bathroom. Wallcoverings mean that there is little of individual interest in these rooms.
- 5.5 To the west of the house but structurally part of it is the former stable, which has been adapted to a garage by the enlargement of the original doorway (not accessible at the time of this inspection because of security boarding). The 1938 plan shows that the stable was then of four stalls, and had been extended into the barn, so originally may have been half the size. There is a hay loft over this, also presently inaccessible.

Building 2: Barn

- 5.6 The barn appears originally to have been three bays long and entirely cobble-built (with limewash coating to the front elevation) and is perhaps the earliest structure on the site, an hypothesis partly supported by the observation that its

east gable seems to have been abutted by the house. However the original building has been greatly altered: the brick porch on the south side of the west bay is probably an addition, a mid 20th century cross-wall now divides the eastern third from the remainder, a modern steel truss has replaced the original between the other two bays, and the roof covering, probably also thatch at the outset, is now asbestos sheeting. It is interesting to note how the walls are thickened to provide footings for the truss.

- 5.7 Despite these changes, enough of the barn's original fabric remains to establish its original size, and probably the position of original openings; a number of breathers can be identified for example. It is likely to have been intended principally as a threshing barn, but perhaps with other functions which may have included a stable, housed in the east bay.

Building 3: Shippon

- 5.8 The barn was extended to the west by a two storey structure, before 1839 according to the tithe map, and this was in use as a shippon for eight cows a century later, so may have been built for this purpose. Its walls are a patchwork of cobbles and bricks, and its roof covered in asbestos sheeting. There is little of interest inside although the loft does remain, and in the beams supporting it are mortices indicating the positions of posts of the stall dividers, probably those which are shown on the 1938 plan.

Building 4: Shippon

- 5.9 A second shippon was added to the north of Building 3, and maps suggest it was extant by the mid 19th century. It is also built of a mixture of bricks and cobbles, some of the walling no doubt repair rather than original fabric, and the roof is covered with blue slate and tile ridge, which imply a date no earlier than the early 19th century. Remarkably the interior appears unchanged since 1938, when it is shown with stalls for eight animals, probably young, facing onto a feeding passage, and the loose box that plan shows at the north end is still of that form. There is a single king post roof truss, of typical 19th century form.

Building 5: Pig sties

- 5.10 Between 1844 and 1891 a group of three pig sties, apparently with open pens on the east side, was built to the north of the farmhouse range, and as far as can be determined given the dense vegetation in this area, these survive, but little can be ascertained regarding their form. They are brick built with slate roof and tile ridge, and the north gable (the only visible part) has an opening and landing ledge indicative of a poultry loft, as is commonly found in buildings of this type.

The later pig sties built between these and Building 4, which the 1938 plan shows, are not believed to have survived.

Building 6: Implement shed

- 5.11 This long, open-fronted shed is probably mid 20th century but may incorporate parts of an earlier structure, although if so they would be no earlier than the 1890s as this area was not built on in 1891. It is not of interest.

Building 7: Shippon

- 5.12 This brick-built cow shed is reported to have been built *circa* 1944⁵ and is that which is shown in the proposed plan held in the Lytham Hall Archives. It is a long building with its gable facing north-east; the attached dairy at the adjacent corner has been demolished. This is not of architectural or historic interest, other than as a component of the group.

Building 8: Dutch barn

- 5.13 A modern steel-framed shed now stands to the north-west of Building 7, and the Ordnance Survey suggests that this was built in the 1970s or 1980s, replacing an earlier, similar structure. It is not of interest.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 Midgeland Farm appears to be one of only a few surviving traditional farmsteads in this part of the Fylde, and therefore is of some historical significance. The paucity of buildings such as these can be attributed to a number of factors, including the relatively poor availability of building materials (meaning that many buildings have been demolished or extensively rebuilt), changes in farming practice, and the effects of suburbanisation in the 20th century. For example, it is reported that only one 18th century cobble-built farmhouse survives in the Blackpool District (Walker's Hill Farmhouse, also on Midgeland Road)⁶.
- 6.2 Farming at Midgeland probably underwent a change from a mixed, largely arable system in the 18th century, to one with a much greater emphasis on dairying in the 19th and early 20th century, which partly accounts for the different types of buildings and the proliferation of buildings to house livestock during this period, including pigs, which were often a means of using the by-products of dairying.

⁵ "Farmer Spotlight: Smith Widdup of Marton Moss" May 1964; included in information provided by Linda Salter (see above)

⁶ Listed buildings online, listed building no 183684

- 6.3 The approximate dates and relative importance of the eight buildings identified within the complex is given in the table below, together with a brief indication of those features which accord the significance.

Building		Approx date	Significance (with reasons)
1	farmhouse	early 19th century	Medium – traditional farmhouse, largely unaltered in plan, with remains of thatched roof and some original fittings
1a	stable		
2	barn	18th/ early 19th century	Medium – almost entirely cobble-built, but much altered and lacking any of original roof
3	shippon	early 19th century	Low to medium – altered, lacking original fixtures
4	shippon	early 19th century	Low to medium – a minor farm building but with some traditional fixtures
5	pig sties	late 19th century	Low to medium – a minor farm building, but of some interest as a component of the group
6	implement shed	20th century	Low – not of interest except as a component of the group
7	shippon	c.1940	Low – not of interest except as a component of the group
8	Dutch barn	late 20th century	Low – not of interest

The author would welcome any relevant additional information or notice of inaccuracy in this report.

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- full set of labelled colour digital photographs with CD
- site notes

Appendix 2: Specification for the work

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT MIDGELAND FARM, MIDGELAND ROAD, MARTON, BLACKPOOL (SD 3398331947)

Prepared on behalf of Lancashire County Council

1. Summary

The former Midgeland Farm at Marton, Blackpool, has been unoccupied for a number of years, due to its location on a waste disposal site. This, combined with recent bad weather has resulted in the dilapidation of the structure and a need to make decisions as to its future.

Because of the likelihood that this is a historic farmstead, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) have recommended that an historic building assessment of the farmstead should be carried out to inform decision making.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 Midgeland Farm stands at SD 3398331947, north east of the junction of Kitty Lane and Midgeland Road, just within the boundaries of Blackpool district. The associated landholding, however, extends across the border into Fylde district. The built structures comprise a farmhouse with a series of barns and other buildings attached to its left (west) end and rear (north), and three blocks of more modern buildings to the west and south. The farmhouse is rendered and roofed with corrugated sheeting, which covers a former thatched roof. It seems likely that this structure is at least partly cobble walled, and thus of eighteenth-century or earlier origin.

2.2 To the left (west) of the farmhouse and under the same roof (although the protective sheeting here has been lost) is a single bay barn or storage area, with a large entrance door. To the left of this is a single-storey barn range, apparently of several builds, with a sheeted roof. A low and wide single-storey building with a slate roof has been attached to the north side of the west end of this range. These single-storey buildings are built of a mixture of cobbles and bricks, with areas of collapse, repair and patching.

2.3 The remaining farmstead buildings appear to be of more modern date and thus less interest.

3. Background to the Assessment

3.1 As the farmstead is located within an existing landfill site it is not suitable for use as a residence unless issues relating to the landfill, such as possible gas migration, are addressed. Equally, the site is an asset belonging to the County Council, and there is a duty to make informed decisions as to its future. As a consequence it is necessary to obtain an assessment of the historical and archaeological value of the site and structures.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 The site is located at the south western end of Blackpool, on the edge of the reclaimed Great Marton Moss. A number of cropmark sites and a single flint find are recorded here by the North West Wetlands Survey (Middelton, H R et al 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, Lancaster pp.85-108, fig.44). The site is noted in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record as being shown on the 1847 OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping (sheet Lancashire 57). It is noted as having formed part of the Clifton estate and that plans dated 1938 and 1952 are held with other estate documents at Lytham Hall (Mrs Salter, *pers. comm.*).

4.2 A bronze axe, with some remains of its wooden handle, is recorded as having been found near to the farm site before 1837.

5. Requirement for Assessment

5.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment, providing information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations to such buildings remove evidence for the past uses and occupation of the buildings and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret the buildings.

5.2 Farm buildings are also of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They record the historic farming systems and methods of the area, and how they were adapted to meet changes in agricultural practices and economics. They also they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county.

5.3 An assessment of this building complex is required, in order that informed decisions can be made as to its future management. This will need to include sufficient drawings and photographs to illustrate the written document but should not be seen as a stand-alone recording project. As a guideline, Level 1-2 recording as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), is likely to be appropriate.

5.4 Whilst all buildings in the farm complex should be examined, it is expected that buildings erected after 1900 are only dealt with in a summary fashion. Most time should be spent on the assessment of the farmhouse and attached range.

6. Documentary research

6.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a very rapid desk-based assessment exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps, and any other relevant documents and photographs held in the local reference libraries, should be examined. Any other available historic cartographic sources should also be examined. Some data has already been assembled for the site, including a structural survey, and is available from the Lancashire HER. As the site was formerly part of the Clifton Estate, the archivist at Lytham Hall (Mrs A Pinder) should also be contacted and relevant documents from the Clifton archive examined. Further

information may also be held by Mr C Carrington, the Built heritage Officer at Blackpool District Council. This work is intended to inform the assessment by providing background information.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 Detailed drawings of the site are not required at this stage, but the contractor may wish to make use of existing plans and drawings, such as the 1932 survey noted above, to illustrate their report.

7.2 Where secondary sources of drawings are used, it is the responsibility of the archaeologist to check their accuracy and to state their derivation.

8. Photography

8.1 Photographs can be taken with a high quality (8 mega-pixels or above) digital camera or a standard 35mm camera. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

8.2 This basic photographic record can be either black and white or colour, with the latter required where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

8.3 The photographic coverage should include:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

8.4 A plan at a suitable scale (e.g. 1:100), showing the location from which the photographs have been taken shall be produced. The annotation of architect's plans or similar for this purpose is acceptable.

8.7 A photographic register listing all photographs (b/w prints, colour slide or digital images) taken shall be produced. For ease of use each set of photographs should be numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

9. Adherence to specification

9.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to LCAS *without delay*.

10. Monitoring

10.1 The Lancashire County Archaeological Service will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice, in writing or by e-mail, of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

11. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

A written report shall be produced. This will include:

11.1 The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference.

11.2 The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation which employs them (e.g. Unit name) as well as the reason for the record.

11.3 A description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.

11.4 An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.

11.5 An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.

11.6 Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building should be given.

11.7 A note of the existence and location of any other records of the building. Relevant extracts may be, but do not have to be, included.

11.8. Relevant information from other readily available sources and from other people such as owners, building contractors or architects) who may be familiar with the building. Sources of such information should be given.

11.9 A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its relationship to local settlement patterns, particularly settlement patterns contemporary with the building, to a field system, to a park, garden, moat, graveyard or other man made landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark, etc.

11.10 A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.

11.11 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a set of site drawings as described above, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 6.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible. All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

11.12 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11.13 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

12. Deposition of archive

12.1 The ARCHIVE resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, Bow Lane, Preston, PR1 2RE, tel: 01772 533039, e-mail: record.office@ed.lancss.gov.uk, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.

12.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

12.3 Two bound paper copies of the report and two digital copies on CD-ROM using the Adobe PDF format will be supplied. These are to be provided to the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) within 12 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that the report will become part of the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and a public document after an appropriate period.

12.4 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer (Ken Davies) at Lancashire HER.

13. Further Details

13.1 Any queries about the contents of the specification should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council, Highways and Environmental Management, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

Peter Iles
Specialist Advisor (Archaeology)
E-mail: peter.iles@lancashire.gov.uk

March 2009

Note. This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

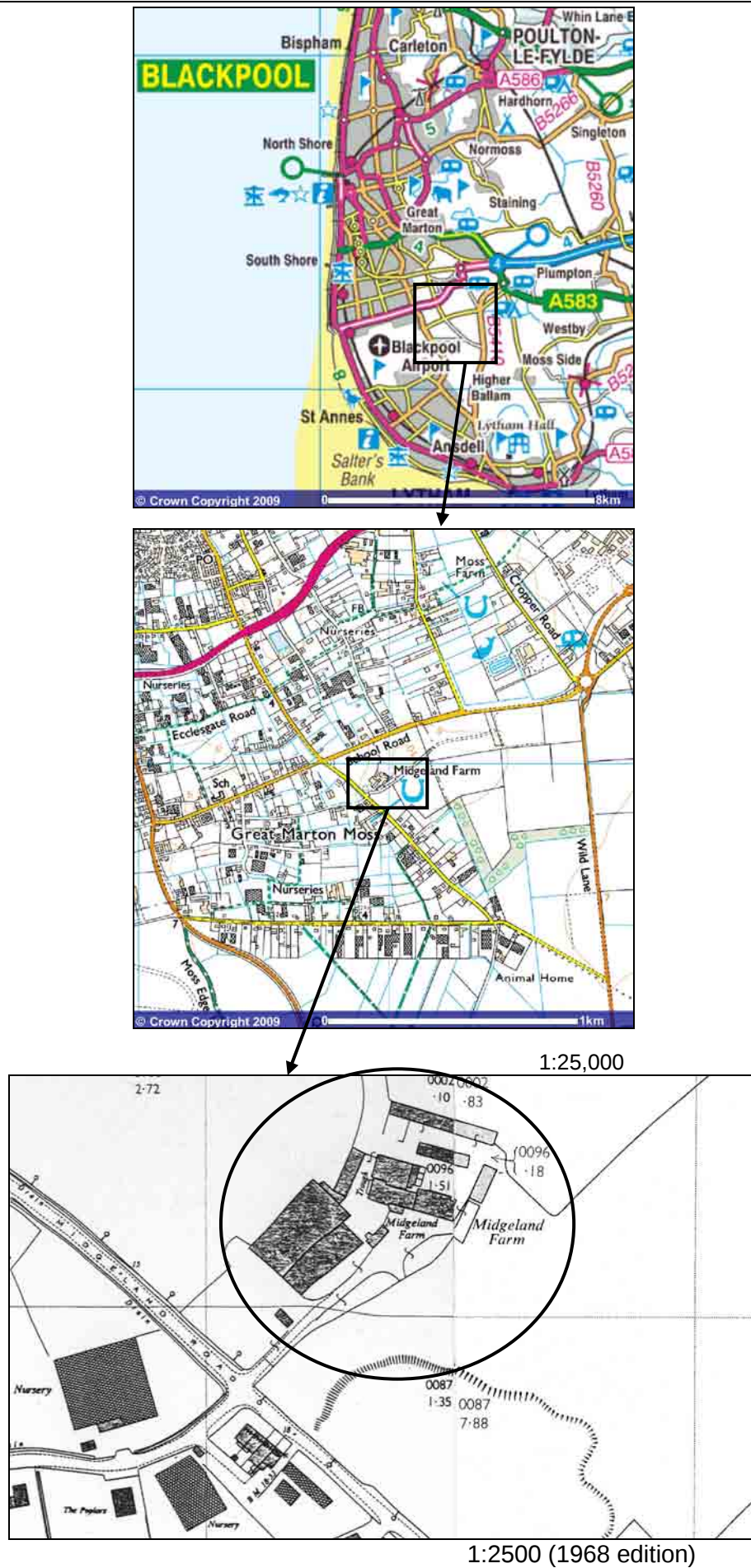
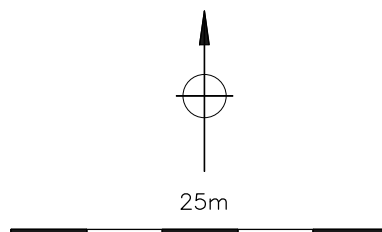
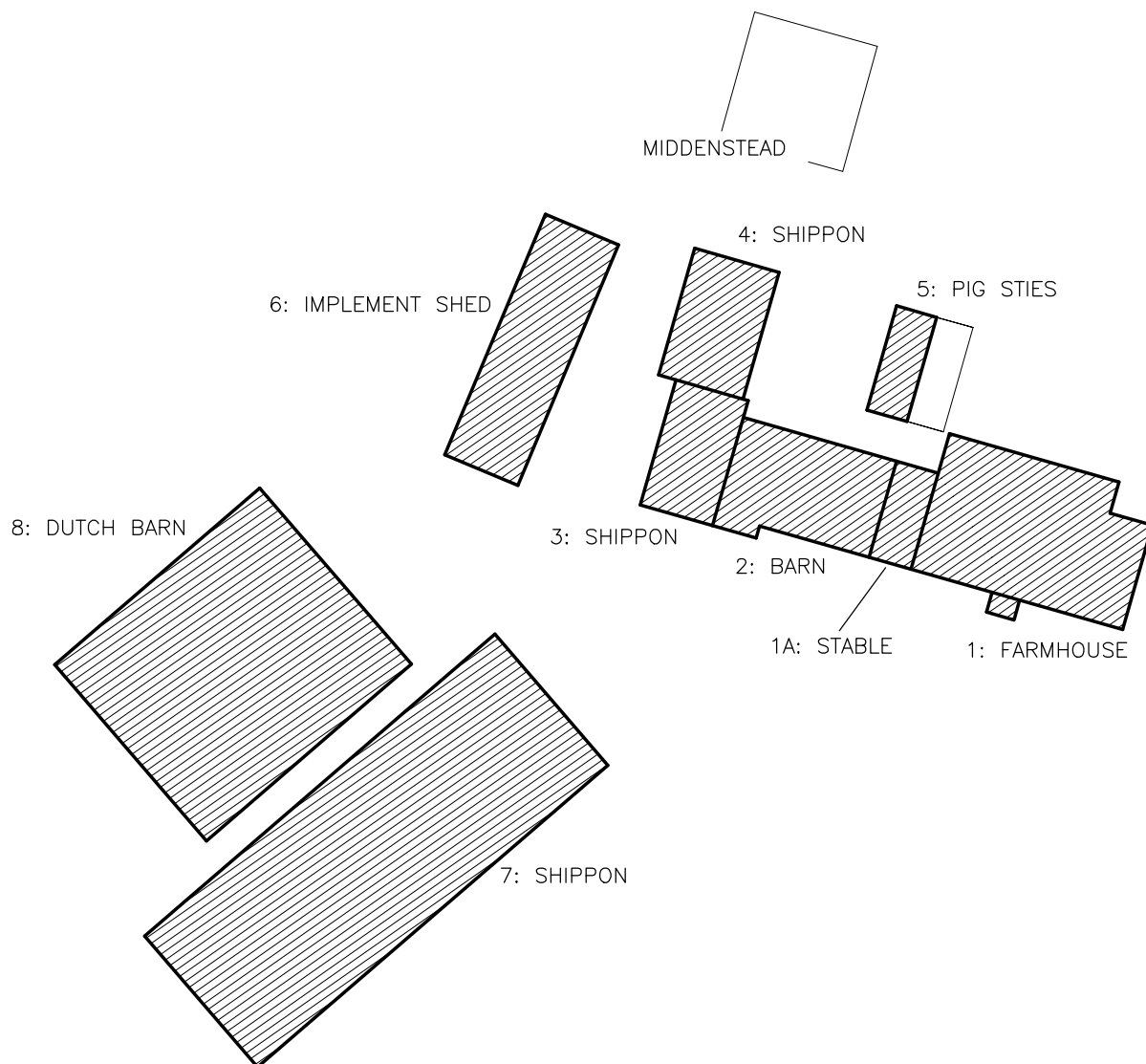


Figure 1: Location maps

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Map sheets: SD 3231/3331 & SD 3431/3531



MIDGELAND FARM
MIDGELAND ROAD, MARTON
BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE
(NGR: SD 3398331947):
HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2:
BLOCK PLAN

SCALE: APPROX 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: JUNE 2009

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



Figure 3: Extract from tithe map of 1839 (copy from microfilm, rotated to north at top)
(LRO MF 1/97: *The District of Great Marton in the Parish of Poulton-le-Fylde and County of Lancaster*)

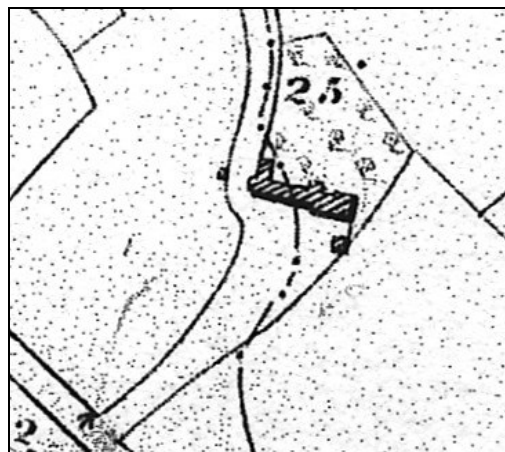


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:10560/6" to mile map (enlarged to approx 1:2500)
Published 1847 (surveyed 1844); Lancashire sheet 59

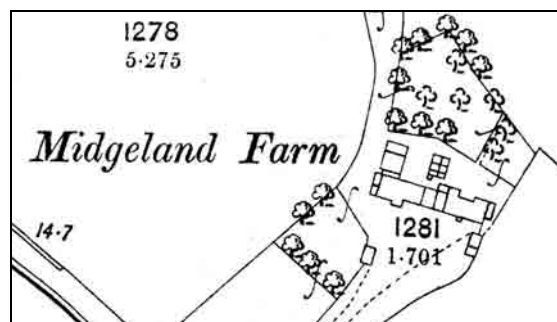


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1893 (surveyed 1891); Lancashire sheet 59.5

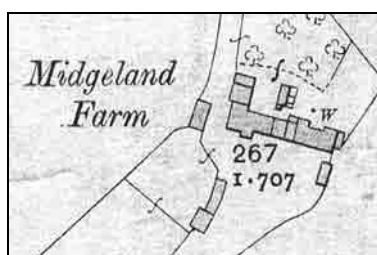


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1911 (revised 1909); Lancashire sheet 59.5

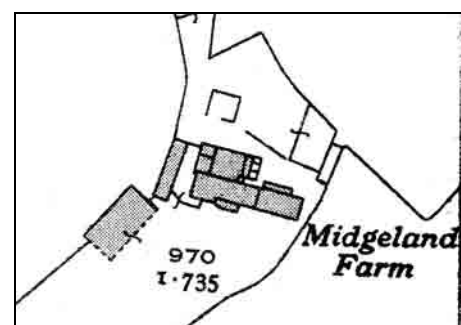


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
Published 1947 (revised 1938); Lancashire sheet 59.5

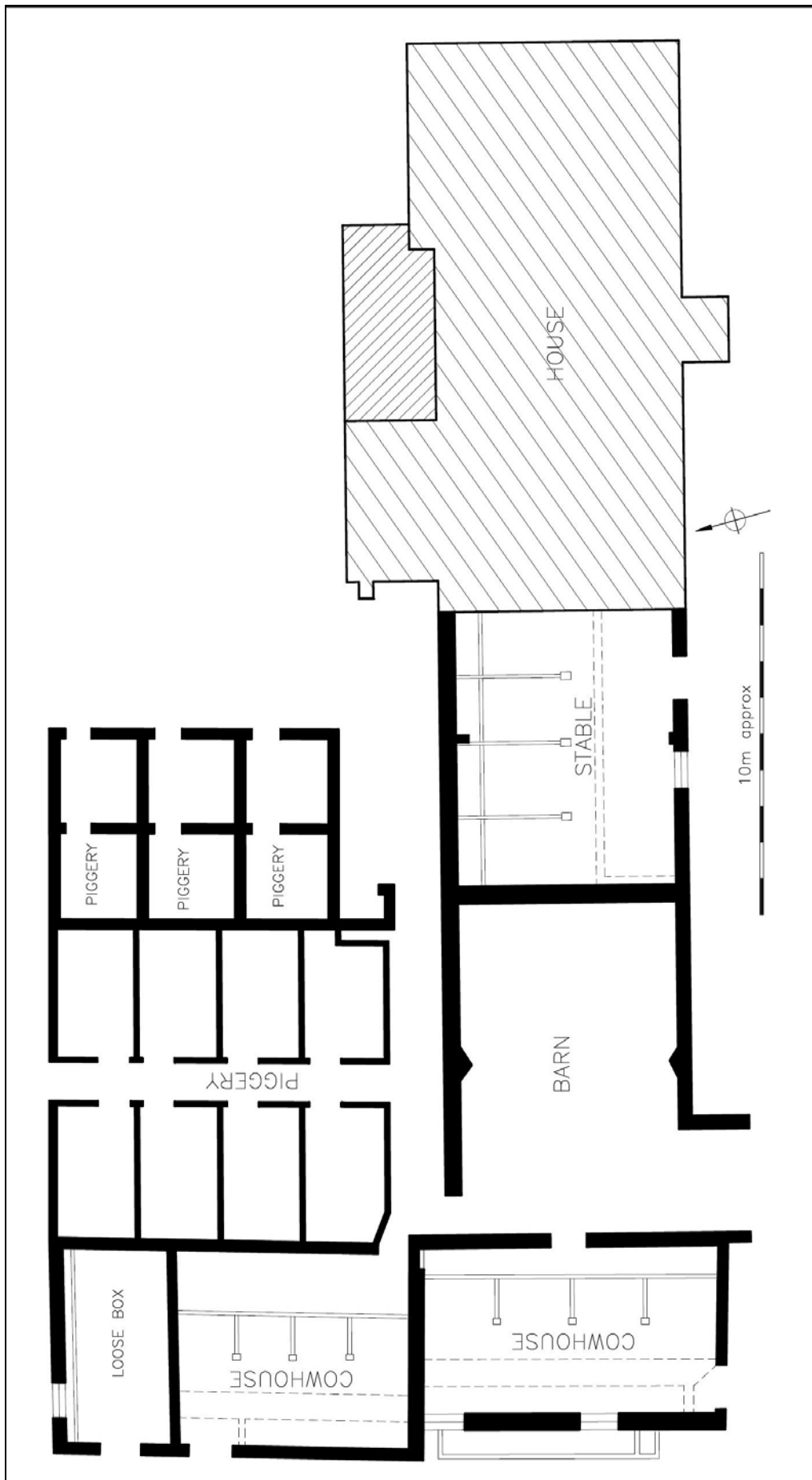


Figure 8: Tracing of plan of main range, 1938
(other, detached 20th century buildings omitted)
(Lytham Hall Archives – **Midgeland Farm, Blackpool: Plan of Farm Homestead, May 1938**)

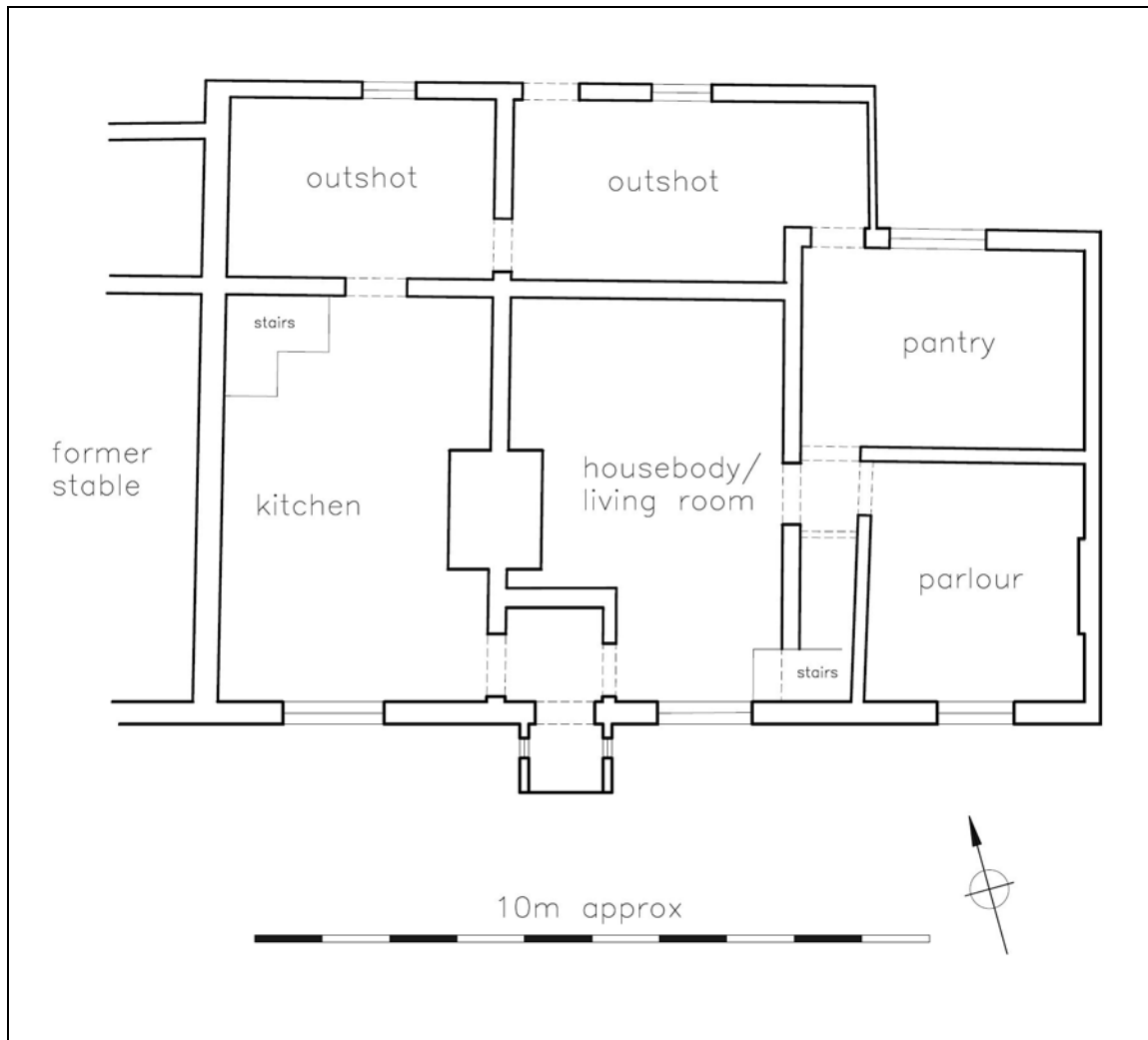


Figure 9: Tracing of plan of ground floor of house, 1952

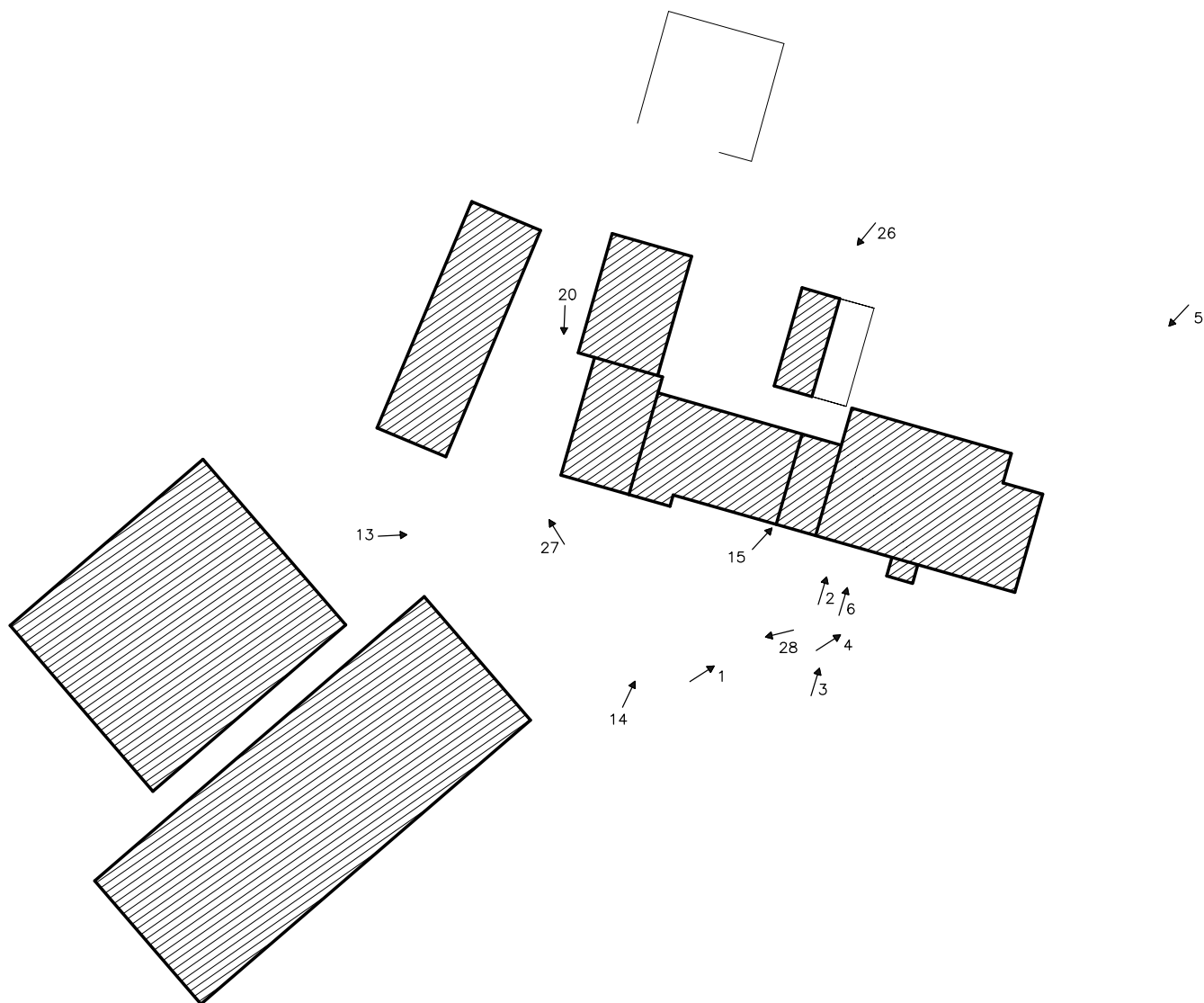
With additional annotations by this author

(Lytham Hall Archives – **Midgeland Farm, Marton: Proposed provision of bathroom, internal and external WCs with septic tank and ancillary works for S Widdop; G Robinson December 52**)

NORTH



Figure 10: Satellite photograph, early 21st century
(Source: Google Earth)



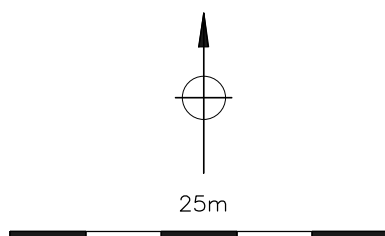
↗ 1: photograph direction and number

MIDGELAND FARM
 MIDGELAND ROAD, MARTON
 BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE
 (NGR: SD 3398331947):
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 11:
 BLOCK PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: APPROX 1:500
 DATE OF SURVEY: JUNE 2009

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist



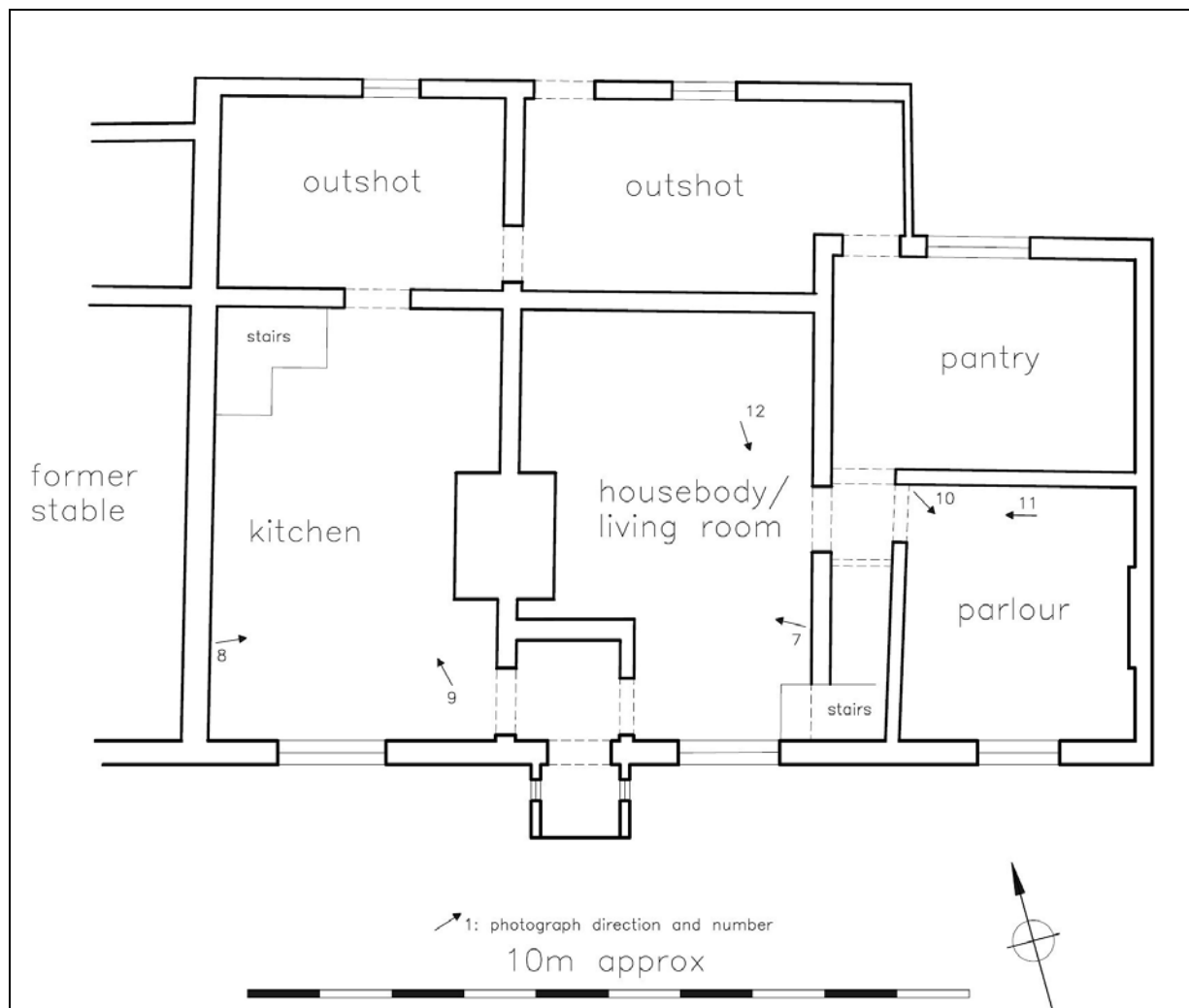


Figure 12: Copy of Figure 9, with positions of photographs taken

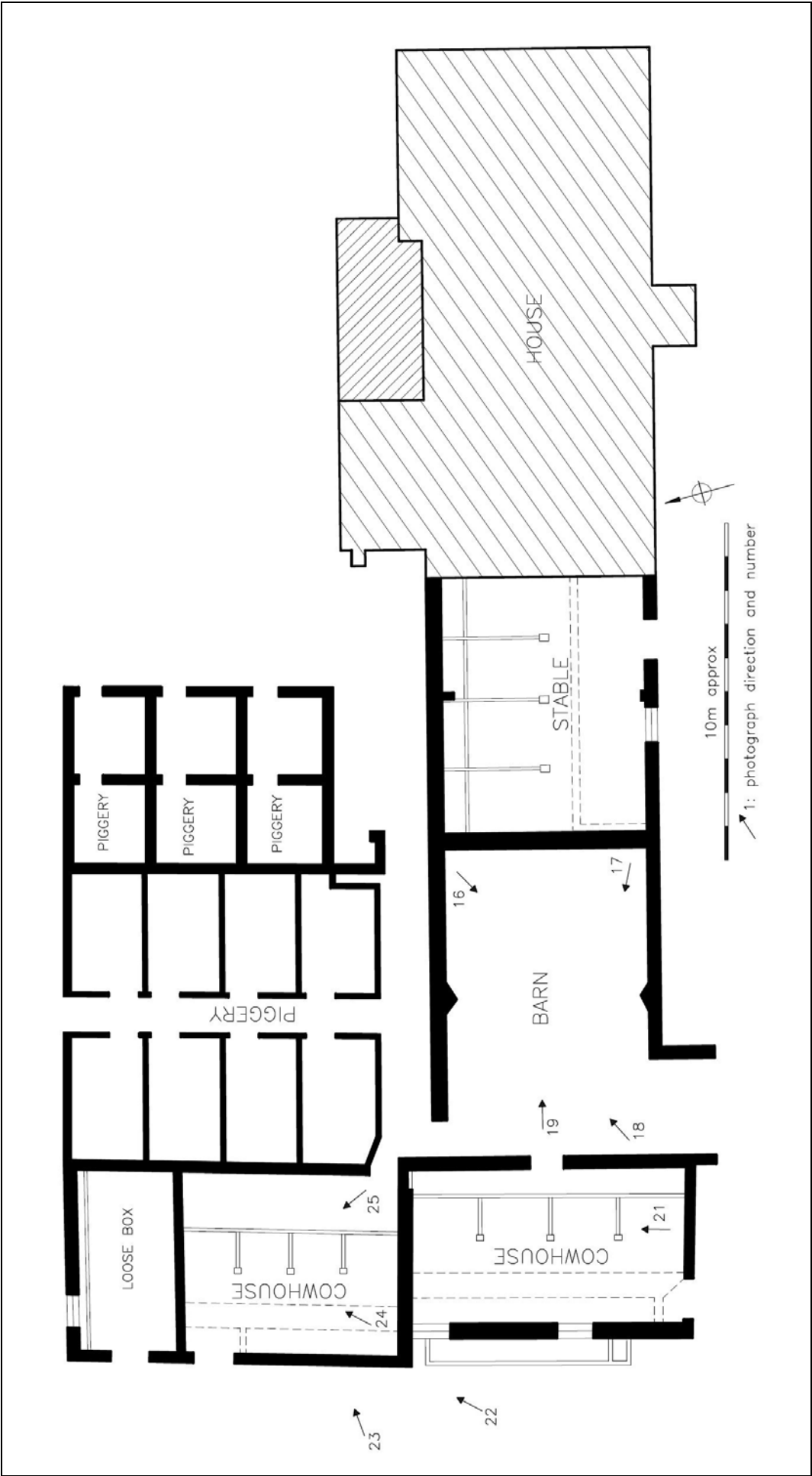


Figure 13: Copy of Figure 8, with positions of photographs taken



Photo 1: Buildings 1 and 1a: house and former stable, front elevation



Photo 2: Detail of surviving thatch on Building 1



Photo 3: Buildings 1 and 1a: west part of house and entrance to former stable



Photo 4: Building 1: east part of house



Photo 5: Building 1: house, rear elevation



Photo 6: Building 1: typical window in front elevation



Photo 7: Building 1: housebody in central part of house (from the south-east)



Photo 8: Building 1: kitchen in west part of house (from the west)



Photo 9: Building 1: kitchen in west part of house (from the south)



Photo 10: Building 1: parlour in east part of house (from the west)



Photo 12: Building 1: detail of plaster and straw ceiling over housebody



Photo 11: Building 1: six panel door to parlour



Photo 13: Buildings 1, 2 and 3: main range, from the south-west



Photo 14: Building 2 and 3: barn and shippon, front elevations



Photo 15: Building 2: detail of butt joint between barn and house



Photo 16: Building 2: interior of barn, from the north-east

originals in colour



Photo 17: Building 2: interior of barn, from the south-east



Photo 18: Building 2: interior of barn, from the south-west



Photo 19: Building 2: interior of barn, from the west, showing modern dividing wall



Photo 20: Building 3: shippon, west gable



Photo 21: Building 3: shippon interior, from the south



Photo 22: Building 4: shippon, west elevation



Photo 23: Building 4: detail of brick and cobble west wall



Photo 24: Building 4: interior of shippon, from the south-west



Photo 25: Building 4: roof truss in shippon, from the south-east



Photo 26: Building 5: north side of pig sties



Photo 27: Building 6: modern implement shed, from the east



Photo 28: Buildings 7 and 8: mid 20th century shippon and late 20th century Dutch barn