

# **BARN TO THE WEST OF 83 LONDON ROAD, SHARDLOW, DERBYSHIRE:**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**2018**

**M. Hurford**

**Project Code: BLS**

**Report Number: 015/2018**



**Matt Hurford Historic Buildings and Archaeology Services  
5 South Park Avenue  
Darley Dale  
Derbyshire  
DE4 2FY  
Email: [matt@hurfordarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:matt@hurfordarchaeology.co.uk)  
Tel: 07756021295**

## Summary

---

- During 2018 Matt Hurford Historic Buildings and Archaeology Services was commissioned by Tracey Price to undertake a historic building record of a former threshing barn located to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire centred on National Grid Reference SK 43466 30451. The work was carried out in advance of the buildings conversion and extension into two dwellings (Planning Application No. 9/2018/0527).
- The barn is a Grade II listed brick built threshing barn (List Entry No. 1088367). The building lies within Shardlow Conservation Area and is within an area of high archaeological potential.
- The barn is a four bay building with an off-centre threshing floor. It is of two storey height, brick built beneath a gable roof of Staffordshire blue tiles with a V-type ridge tile. Present on Whyman's map of 1766, the surviving fabric of the building suggests a mid-eighteenth century construction date. During the early nineteenth century the upper sections of the north and south elevation were remodelled, including the insertion of circular pitching holes and the construction of a new cart entrance and winnowing door. A square pitching hole in the west gable may have been created at this time. In the late nineteenth century additional windows and doorways were inserted into the westernmost bay, probably coinciding with the construction of the cowhouse against the west gable. A number of bays were used to house livestock. A full height doorway of twentieth century date was placed in the east gable when the barn was used for farm equipment and storage.
- Barns with an off-centre threshing floor first appeared during the fourteenth century and continued to be built until the end of the nineteenth century. This design is widely distributed throughout England and Wales. The majority of existing threshing barns in the East Midlands date from the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They are typically built of red brick when local stone was unavailable, their construction often accompanying enclosure of common land. Other local examples exist, notably the Grade II threshing barn to the south of Wilne Farmhouse which is also of mid-eighteenth century date. Barns were commonly extended for cattle and from the late nineteenth century many barns were converted to cowhouses.
- The threshing barn to the west of 83 London Road is an early example regionally though locally other contemporary examples are still extant. As with elsewhere in the East Midlands it was altered to accommodate cattle.

# Contents

---

Summary	2
Contents	3
List of Figures	3
List of Plates	3
Acknowledgments	5
1. Introduction	6
1.1. Background	6
1.2. Building Recording Methodology	6
1.3. Report	7
2. Site Background	7
3. Historical Background	7
4. Building Description	7
5. Conclusion	9
6. Bibliography	9

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1:	Location of the barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire. Scale 1:25,000 at A4.
Figure 2:	Block plan of the barn in 2018 provided by the client. Not to regular scale.
Figure 3:	The barn depicted on John Whyman's map of 1766. Not to regular scale.
Figure 4:	The barn depicted on the Derbyshire LV:12 1:2500 scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882. Not to regular scale.
Figure 5:	Plans and elevations based on drawings provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd. Scale 1:100 at A3.
Figure 6:	Plan of the barn showing the photographic viewpoints of the plates within the report based on a drawing provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd. Scale 1:100 at A3.

## List of Plates

---

Plate 1:	General view of the barn looking north-east. Note the cattle troughs extending along the boundary wall.
Plate 2:	The west elevation, viewed looking east.
Plate 3:	The south elevation, western half, viewed looking north.
Plate 4:	The south elevation, western end, viewed looking north.
Plate 5:	The sawtooth brickwork beneath the eaves.
Plate 6:	The circular pitching hole in the south elevation, Bay 1, viewed looking north.
Plate 7:	General view of the east gable and south elevation, viewed looking north-west.
Plate 8:	The winnowing door, viewed looking south.
Plate 9:	The blocked window, door and ventilation slits in the south elevation of Bay 1, viewed looking south-west.
Plate 10:	View looking west through the barn from Bay 4.
Plate 11:	The west face of Truss 4, viewed looking east. Note the charring of the timbers.
Plate 12:	Holes in the south face of the pillar supporting Truss 2, looking north.
Plate 13:	The north wall of Bay 1 viewed looking north-east.
Plate 14:	The winnowing doorway viewed looking north.
Plate 15:	The upper part of the south wall of Bay 3 with the timber shutter and rails of the circular pitching hole, viewed looking south. Note the whitewash Adhering to the brickwork.

## Section 7 Archival Report

---

### Photographic List

- Figure 7: Plan showing photographic viewpoints 1-6 of the barn based on a map provided by the client. Scale 1:1250 at A4.
- Figure 8: Plan showing photographic viewpoints 7-68 of the barn based on a drawing provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd. Scale 1:100 at A3.
- Figure 9: Digital images 1-21.
- Figure 10: Digital images 22-43.
- Figure 11: Digital images 44-66.
- Figure 12: Digital images 67-68.

## Acknowledgments

---

The project was managed and the fieldwork undertaken by Matt Hurford. Monitoring was by Sarah Whiteley, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council. Thanks are extended to Tracey Price for commissioning the work.

# 1 Introduction

---

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 During 2018 Matt Hurford Historic Buildings and Archaeology Services was commissioned by Tracey Price to undertake a historic building record of a former threshing barn located to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire centred on National Grid Reference SK 43466 30451 (Figures 1 and 2). The work was carried out in advance of the buildings conversion and extension into two dwellings (Planning Application No. 9/2018/0527).
- 1.1.2 The barn is a Grade II listed brick built threshing barn thought to date to the late eighteenth century with early nineteenth and minor early twentieth century alterations (List Entry No. 1088367). It is located to the west of 83 London Road, a former farmhouse which the barn was originally associated with. The barn is linear and orientated with its long axis extending from the south-west to the north-east though for ease of reference this report refers to the orientation of the long axis as west to east. Until recently a cowhouse extended from the west gable of the barn. The building lies within Shardlow Conservation Area designated on the 8th August 1975 and extended on the 9th July 1992 and is within an area of high archaeological potential, Area 1, which is the oldest area of the village centred on the Dog and Duck pub, the earliest building in Shardlow which has a cruck dating to 1482, sited at the junction of London Road and Aston Lane.

## 1.2 Building Recording Methodology

- 1.2.1 Derbyshire County Council requested a Level 2/3 historic building survey of the barn prior to its conversion and extension into two dwellings based on classifications outlined in Historic England's guide *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Menuge and Lane 2016). The work adheres to *Barn to the West of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief* (Hurford 2018) which was guided by Condition 9 in the Approval of Planning Permission ERE/0118/0016 and reflects recent consultations with the Sarah Whiteley, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council to ensure that works are conducted to an appropriate standard and in line with the expectations of the Derbyshire County Council.
- 1.2.2 Where specific briefs are supplied by relevant planning authorities with regard to buildings they may require a survey based on classifications as outlined in Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Menuge and Lane 2016). In this instance, a report between Level 2 and Level 3 (principally a descriptive survey of the building with an analysis of the buildings development and use) was proposed.
- 1.2.3 Where an existing building/structure is protected by listing or deemed to be of local architectural interest and permission is sought or granted for major alteration, including demolition, the local authority may require the production historic building record.

## 1.3 The Report

- 1.3.1 The building recording has involved a basic visual record of the exterior and interior of the barn. This has allowed for a written description and analysis of the building with 6 figures and 15 plates as illustrations. In addition, there is a further section at the back of the report (Section 7: Archival Record) which comprises a list of illustrations to support the archival record. The latter consists primarily of 68 digital images and prints from part of two films, comprising 68 negatives and prints held in archival quality sleeves. The report includes copies of the digital images together with plans showing their viewpoints. All 68 digital images are included in a separate CD affixed to the back of the report.

## 2 Site Background

---

- 2.1 Tracey Price proposes to convert the barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire (Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SK 43466 30451) into two dwellings (Planning Permission No. 9/2018/0527).

## 3 Historical Background

---

- 3.1 Immediately to the north of the barn there is a Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER no 25206) which relates to extensive cropmark evidence of late prehistoric/Roman features. This include square, rectangular and curvilinear enclosures, field boundaries, and a pit alignment. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and cropmarks were also identified.
- 3.2 Shardlow is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 as *Serdelau*, a very small settlement at this time with only four villagers and two small holders, the Lord of the Manor being Uhtbrand of Trowell who received £0.3 per year from rents (Open Domesday 2018). The hamlet was called *Serdelaw* in the 1202 Feet of Fines, and *Schardelow* in the Book of Fees in 1242 (Ekwall 1987, 414).
- 3.3 During the eighteenth century Shardlow was a small hamlet though it did have a strategic role for communication and trade as by the second half of the seventeenth century Wilne Ferry had become the head of Trent Navigation, replaced by Cavendish Bridge in 1761 (the current bridge was built in 1957) and London Road was a major route until recently with the construction of the A50 southern Derby by-pass. It was also a small river port trading in local commodities, notably cheeses. However, the major reason for its development was that it became the terminal port of the Trent and Mersey Canal, completed in 1770 and fully opened in 1777, which resulted in a new focus of the village being created to the east of the old settlement with the construction of a wharf with dockyards, warehouses and other buildings associated with the canal including stabling. Domestic buildings were also built, both houses for merchants and workers cottages (Morris 2014, 1-5).
- 3.4. The barn, or a building in the location of the present barn, is depicted on the map produced by John Whyman in 1766 for Leonard Holbrooke Esq (Figure 3). By the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 the no longer extant open fronted cowhouse had been erected extending from the west gable of the barn to the boundary wall with London Road (Figure 4). The buildings remained unchanged on subsequent edition Ordnance Survey maps and are depicted on the 1999 edition though following its publication the cowhouse was demolished with only the brick feeding troughs abutting the north boundary wall surviving.

## 4 Building Description (*Figures 5-6 and Plates 1-15*)

---

### 4.1 Exterior

- 4.1.1 The barn is a four bay building (numbered 1–4 from west to east), of two storey height and brick built beneath a gable roof of Staffordshire blue tiles with a V-type ridge tile (Plate 1) The west and east gables and the lower three quarters of the north and south elevations are built of hand-made bricks measuring between 8 and 9 inches in length,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, laid with one course of alternate headers and stretchers (the headers often vitrified) to between three and six courses of stretcher, which would be consistent with a mid-eighteenth century date. The walls rest on a brick plinth.
- 4.1.2 The west gable has had the lower of the four lines of ventilation slits infilled and a door and window, since blocked, inserted, probably when the cowhouse was erected/in use (Plate 2).

The roof line of the former cowhouse can still be seen in the gable. A second floor square pitching hole, now infilled, had been inserted.

- 4.1.3 The south elevation has had the large central cart doorway of Bay 2 rebuilt with the upper 14 brickwork courses of the entire elevation replaced, a single oversailing course inserted and a course of sawtooth brickwork laid beneath the eaves (Plates 3 to 5). The bricks used measure between 9 and 9¼ inches in length, 4¼ to 4⅜ inches in width and 2¾ inches thick, indicating an early nineteenth century date of c. 1810-20, and laid three courses of stretcher to one course of alternate stretcher and header. The doorway has a segmental brick arch and has stone impost blocks. Large circular pitching holes have been inserted beneath the eaves of Bay 1, Bay 3 and Bay 4 (Plate 6). There are three lines of ventilation slits, the lower tier has been infilled.
- 4.1.4 A circular pitching hole has been inserted into the east gable of the barn which was subsequently truncated by a set of large full height double doors during the twentieth century (Plate 7).
- 4.1.5 As with the south elevation, the north elevation has had its upper brickwork replaced and an oversailing and sawtooth course added. The lower of the three tiers of ventilation slits have been infilled. The original winnowing door has been replaced with one of brick with a segmental arch which has been infilled (Plate 8). A window and doorway were inserted into Bay 1 which have since been infilled (Plate 9).

## 4.2 Interior

- 4.2.1 Internally the barn is divided into four bays by brick pillars, the upper courses of which are constructed of the same type of brick used in the later sections of the north and south elevations (Plate 10). The pillars support king post roof trusses which carry the roof (Plate 11). There are two sets of purlins, a plank ridge and a wall plate. A number of the common rafters and all the principal roof timbers are charred indicating that there has been a fire within the building. It is possibly this fire necessitated the rebuilding of the upper parts of the north and south gable though it would have to be noted that the gables do not exhibit any signs of fire damage. Each of the northern most pillars have had holes inserted into their south face, possibly for gates, suggesting that the barn was altered so that it could be subdivided, possibly to enable it to house livestock (Plate 12).
- 4.2.2 In Bay 1 the former openings in the west gable and north elevation are clearly visible. In places render comprising manure, straw and possibly lime, adhere to the walls. In the corner between the pillar supporting the truss and the north elevation is a former structure built of frog bricks stamped *William* measuring 3 inches thick, a common size from the 1860s onwards (Plate 13). An outline on the floor extends to the west adjacent to the wall. A similar outline is present adjacent to the south wall with a truncated pipe, possibly for water, by the wall. The rendered walls suggest that the bay was used to house livestock with the two structures probably mangers. Bricks comprising the floor were laid face up. The circular pitching hole retains its plank and batten shutter and rails.
- 4.2.3 Bay 2 houses the threshing floor comprising bricks laid on edge. The winnowing doorway is quite ornate and sits proud of the wall with a segmental arch and bullnose bricks for the jambs and corners (Plate 14) Two narrow pillars above the door are part of, and contemporary with, the earlier eighteenth century phase of the building, their original height is unknown as along with the upper part of the wall have been replaced in the nineteenth century. The walls do not appear to have been rendered or whitewashed.
- 4.2.4 The floors of both Bay 3 and 4 comprise bricks laid face up. Four modern concrete blocks have been inserted in Bay 3. The walls have been whitewashed. The shutters and rails for the circular pitching holes are present on the south wall (Plate 15).



## 5 Conclusion

---

- 5.1 The barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow was originally a threshing barn where the sheaves of corn were beaten with a flail to separate the grain from the straw, the latter being stored in the bays to either side of the threshing floor of Bay 2. The grain and chaff (the husks) were then winnowed to separate them from by throwing the grain into the air, the through-draft from the opposing doors blowing the chaff away from the grain. From the middle of the nineteenth century portable threshing gear would have been used with the threshing machine in the barn and the power source outside by the cart doors, initially horse powered and then steam powered. The barn would have also stored unprocessed crops and farm equipment.
- 5.2 The barn is present on Whyman's map of 1766, the surviving fabric of the building suggesting a mid-eighteenth century construction date. During the early nineteenth century the upper sections of the north and south elevation were remodelled, including the insertion of circular pitching holes and construction of a new cart entrance and winnowing door. A square pitching hole in the west gable may have been created at this time. In the late nineteenth century additional windows and doorways were inserted into Bay 1, possibly coinciding with the construction of the cowhouse against the west gable. A number of bays, almost certainly Bay 1, were used to house livestock. A full height doorway of twentieth century date was placed in the east gable when the barn was used for farm equipment and storage.
- 5.3 Barns with an off-centre threshing floor first appeared during the fourteenth century and continued to be built until the end of the nineteenth century. This design is widely distributed throughout England and Wales (Peters, 2003). The majority of existing threshing barns in the East Midlands date from the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They are typically built of red brick when local stone was unavailable, their construction often accompanying enclosure of common land (Lake and Edwards 2006, 47). Other local examples exist, notably the Grade II threshing barn to the south of Wilne Farmhouse (List Entry No. 1088375) which is also of mid-eighteenth century date. Barns were commonly extended for cattle and from the late nineteenth century many barns were converted to cowhouses (Lake 2013, 4).
- 5.4 The barn is an early example regionally though locally other contemporary examples are still extant. As with elsewhere in the East Midlands it was altered to accommodate cattle.

## 6 Bibliography

---

Ekwall, E., 1987 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*.

Hurford, M., 2018 *Barn to the West of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Lake, J., 2013 *National Farm Building Types*

Lake and Edwards 2006 *Farmsteads Preliminary Character Statement East Midlands Region*

Menuge, A. and Lane, R. 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings*. Historic England, Swindon.

Morris, M., 2014 *Shardlow Conservation Area Character Statement*.

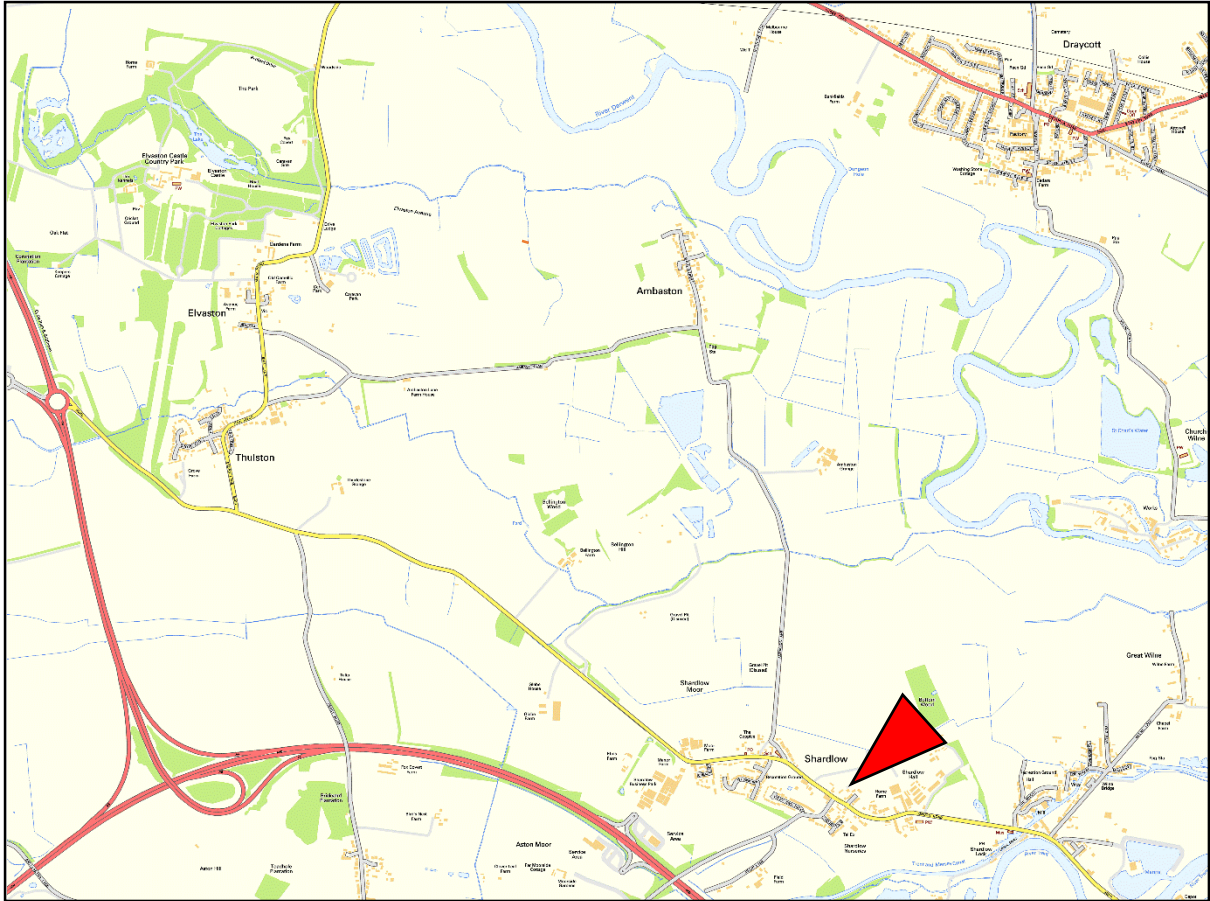
Open Domesday 2018 <https://opendomesday.org/place/SK4330/shardlow> Accessed on 28/11/2018

Peters, J. E. C., 2003 *Discovering Traditional Farm Buildings*

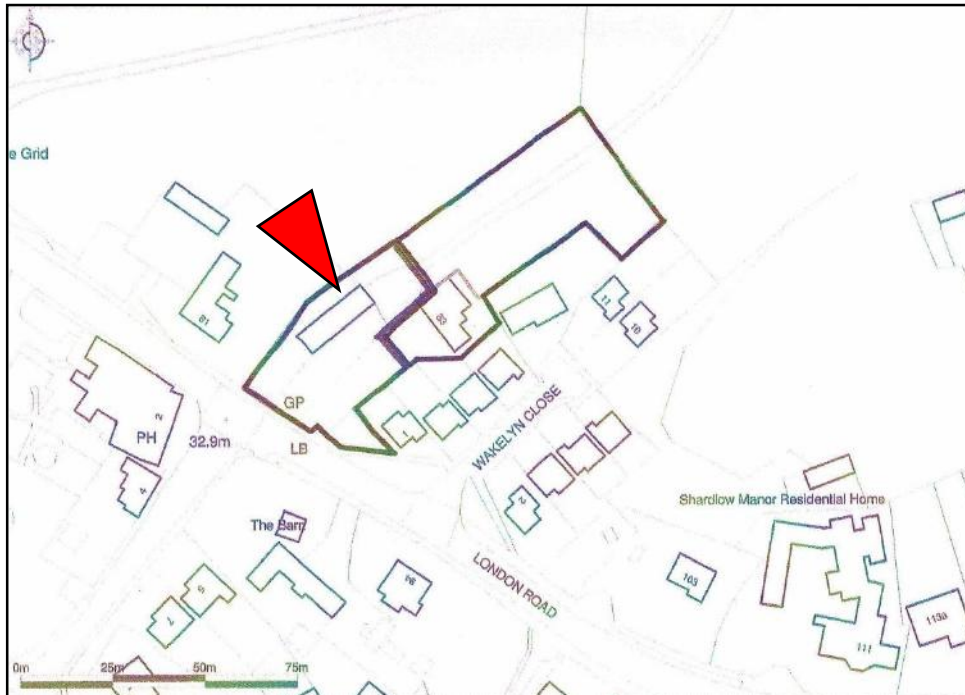
## Maps

Derbyshire LV:12 1:2500 scale map scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882.

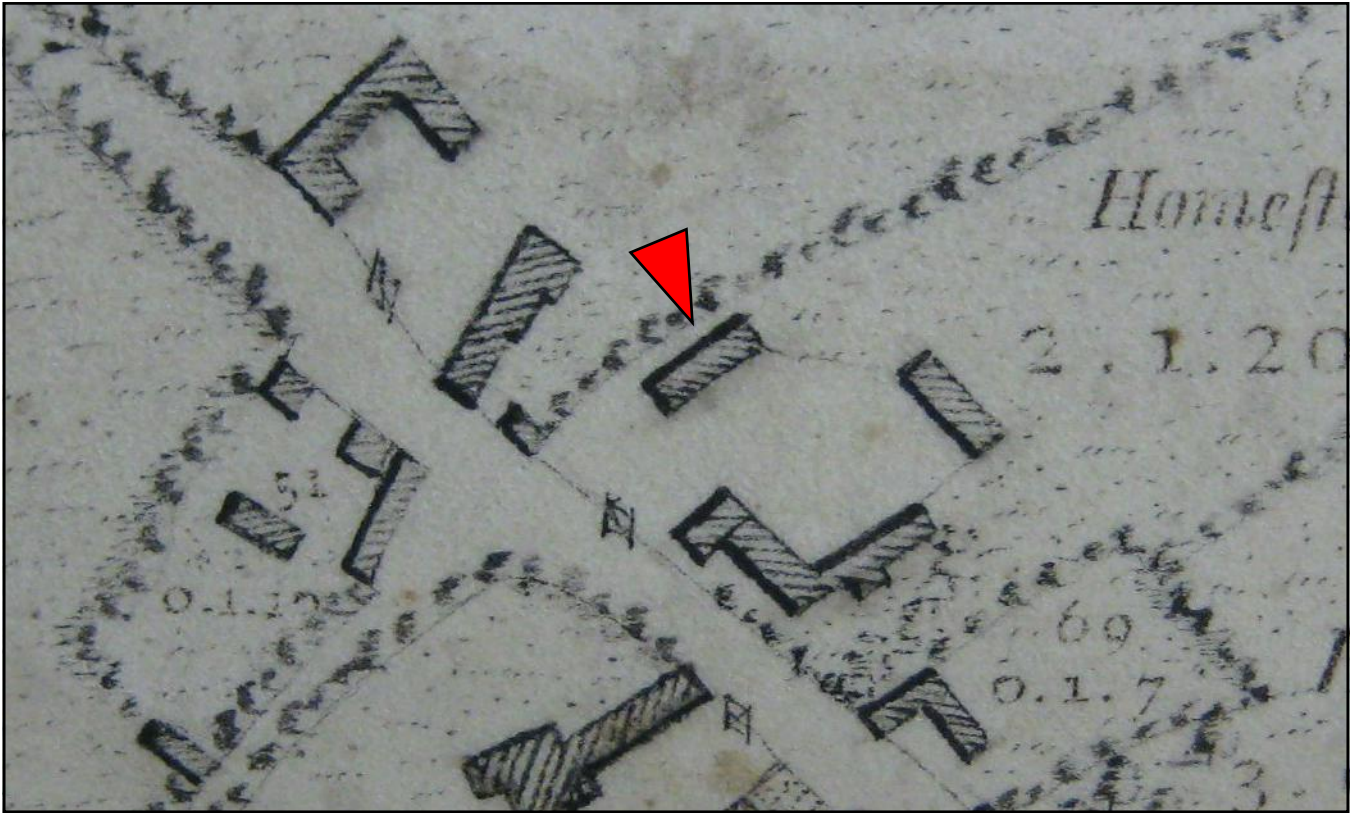
Map of the hamlets of Wilne & Shardlow belonging to Leonard Holbrooke Esq taken by John Whyman in the year 1766



BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
 Figure 1: Location of the barn to the west of 89 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire. Scale 1:25,000 at A4.  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018.



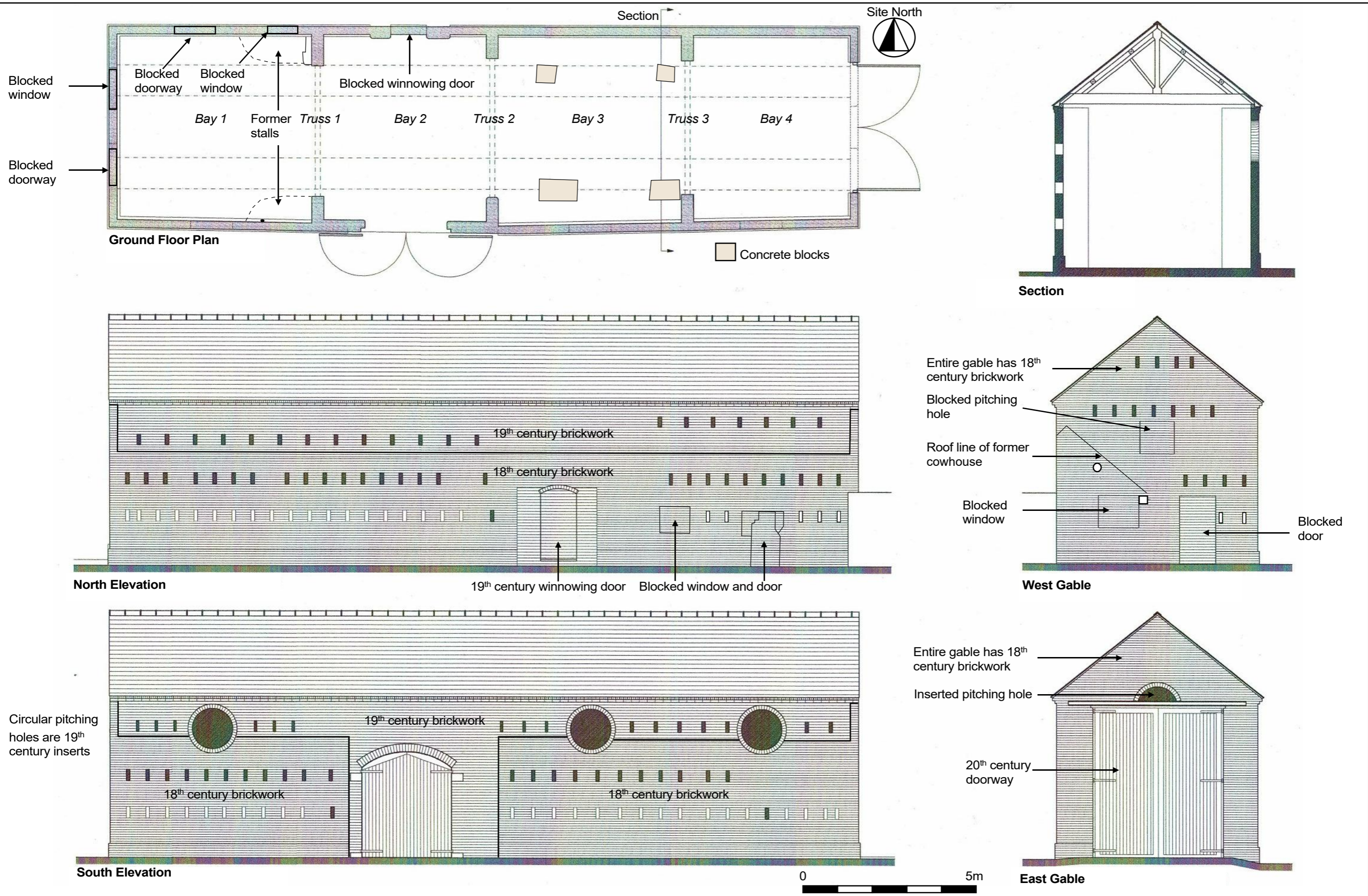
BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
 Figure 2: Block plan of the barn in 2018 provided by the client.  
 Not to regular scale.



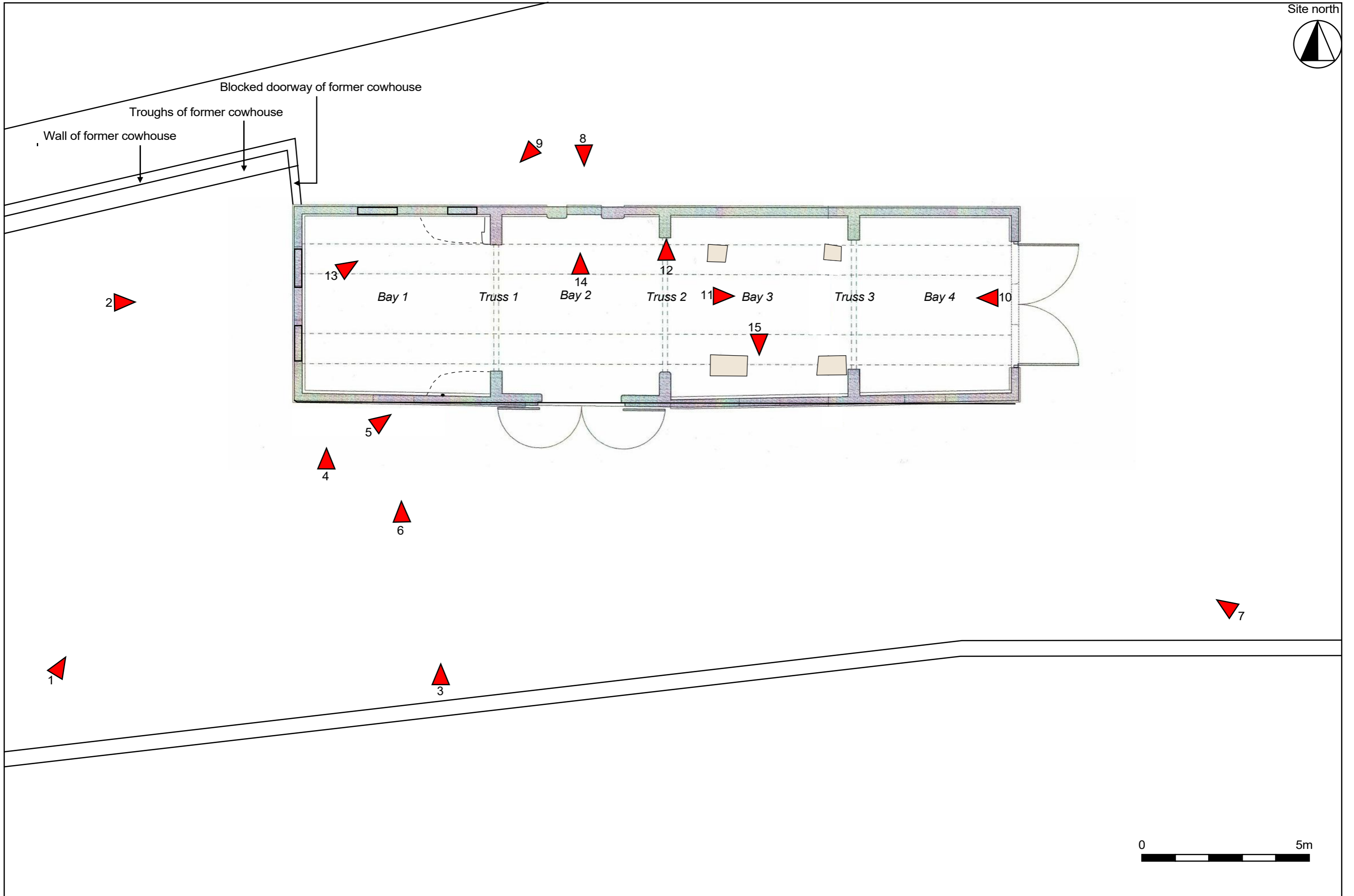
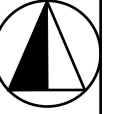
BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
Figure 3: The barn depicted on John Whyman's map of 1766.  
Not to regular scale.



BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
Figure 4: The barn depicted on the Derbyshire LV:12 1:2500 scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882.  
Not to regular scale.



BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
 Figure 5: Plans and elevations based on drawings provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd.  
 Scale 1:100 at A3.



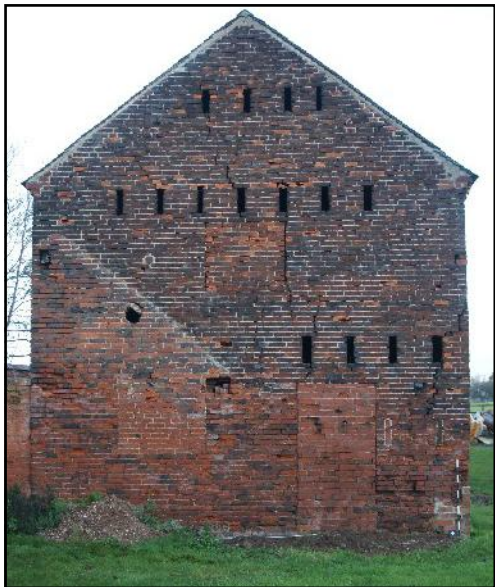
BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.

Figure 6: Plan of the barn showing the photographic viewpoints of the plates within the report based on a drawing provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd.

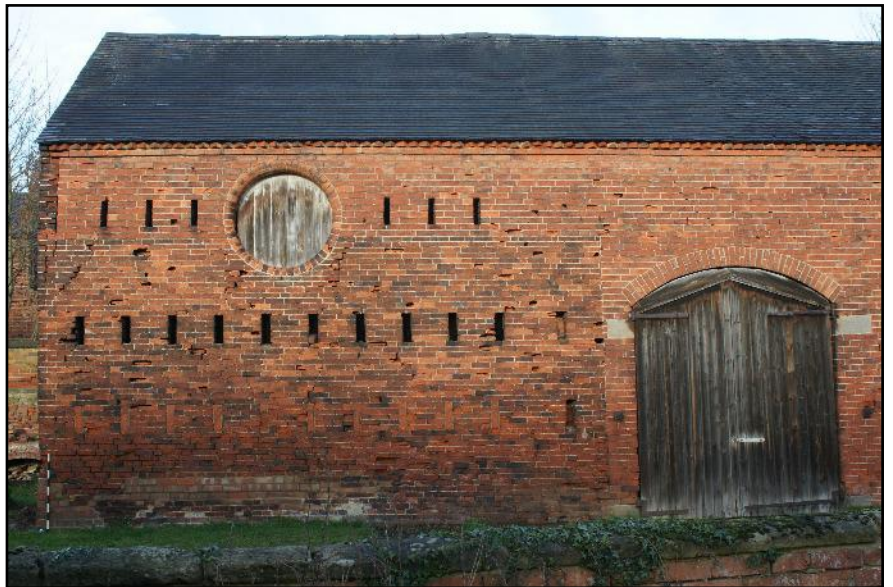
Scale 1:100 at A3.



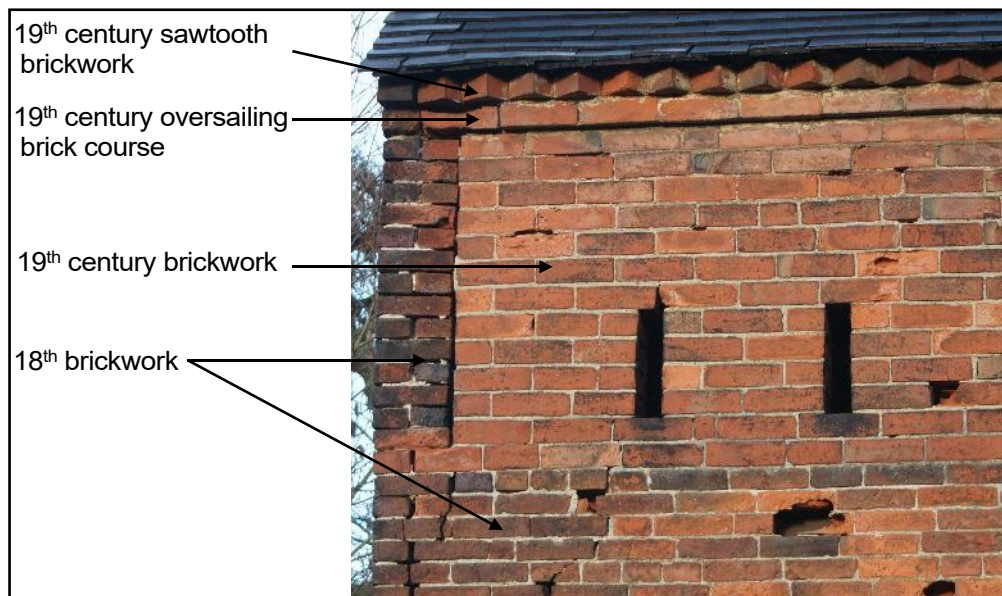
**Plate 1:** General view of the barn looking north-east. Note the cattle troughs extending along the boundary wall.



**Plate 2:** The west elevation, viewed looking east.



**Plate 3:** The south elevation, western half, viewed looking north.



**Plate 4:** The south elevation, western end, viewed looking north.



5



6

**Plate 5:** The sawtooth brickwork beneath the eaves.  
**Plate 6:** The circular pitching hole in the south elevation, Bay 1, viewed looking north.



**Plate 7:** General view of the east gable and south elevation, viewed looking north-west.



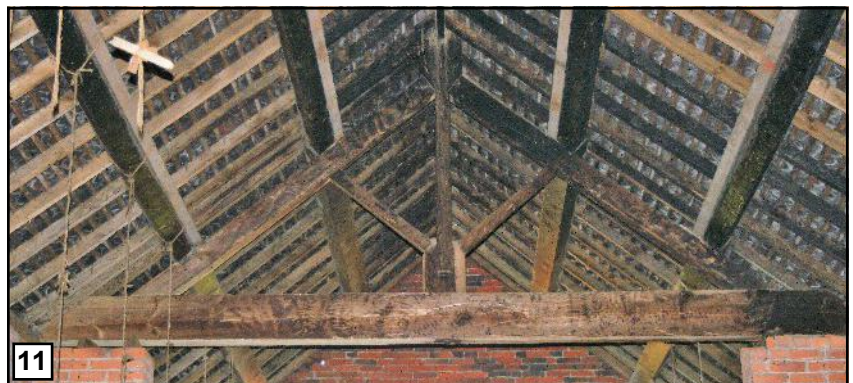
**Plate 8:** The winnowing door, viewed looking south.



**Plate 9:** The blocked window, door and ventilation slits in the south elevation of Bay 1, viewed looking south-west.

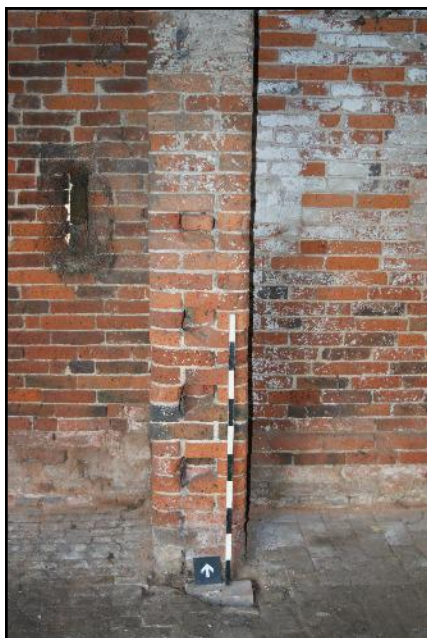


**Plate 10:** View looking west through the barn from Bay 4.

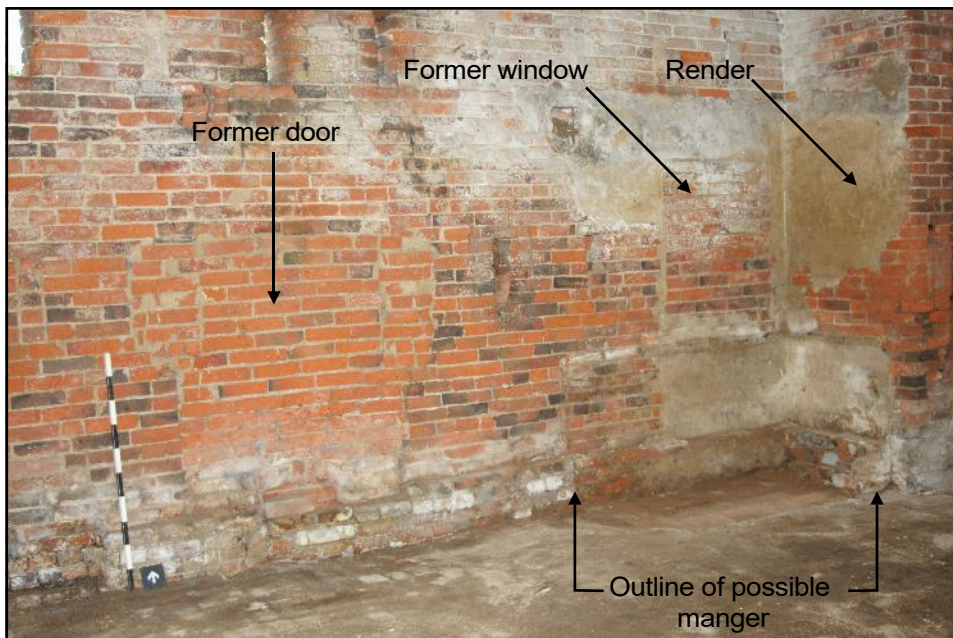


**Plate 11:** The west face of Truss 4, viewed looking east. Note the charring of the timbers.





**Plate 12:** Holes in the south face of the pillar supporting Truss 2, looking north.



**Plate 13:** The north wall of Bay 1 viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 14:** The winnowing doorway viewed looking north.

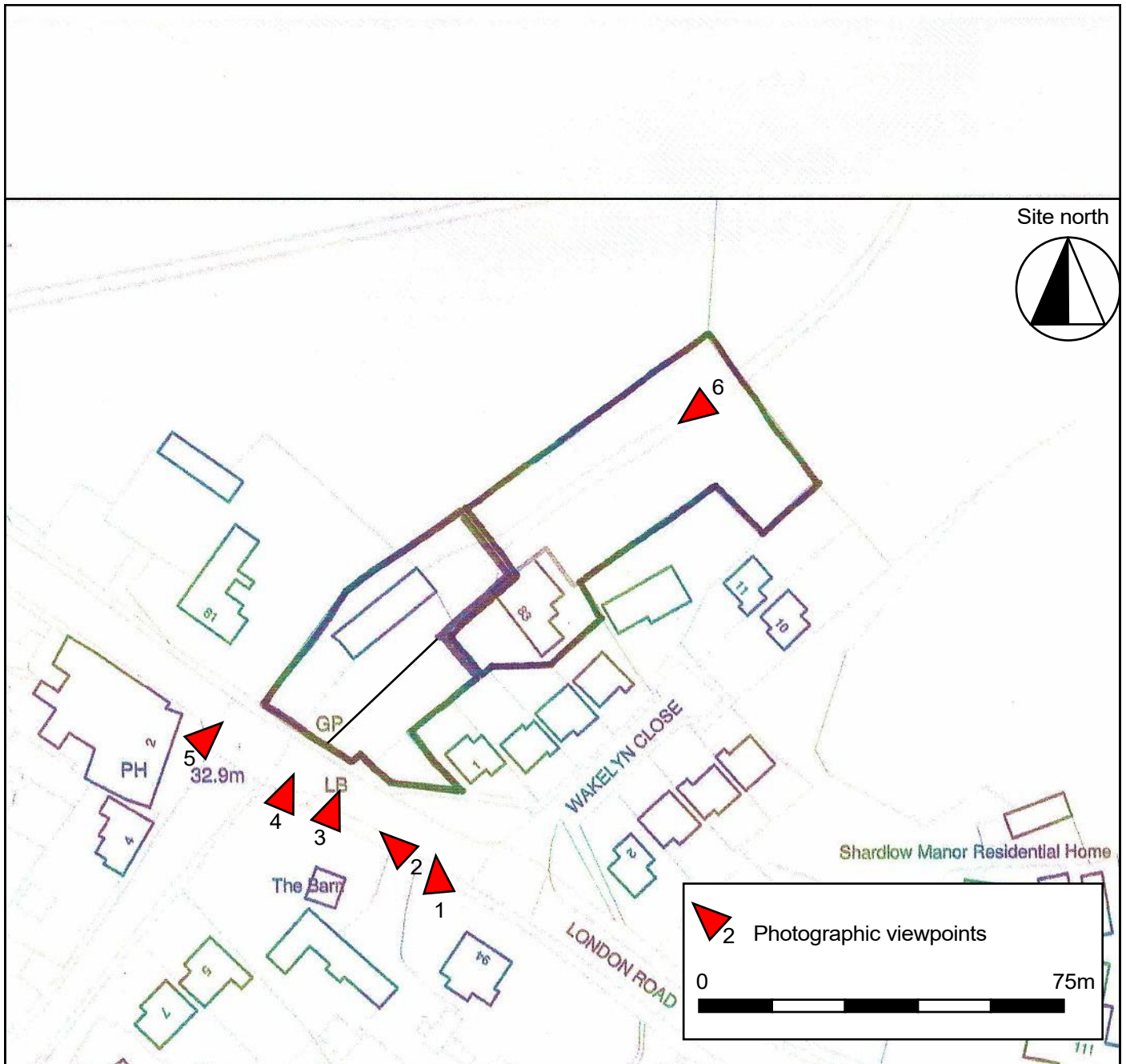


**Plate 15:** The upper part of the south wall of Bay 3 with the timber shutter and rails of the circular pitching hole, viewed looking south. Note the whitewash Adhering to the brickwork.

## Barn to the West of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire Photographic Register

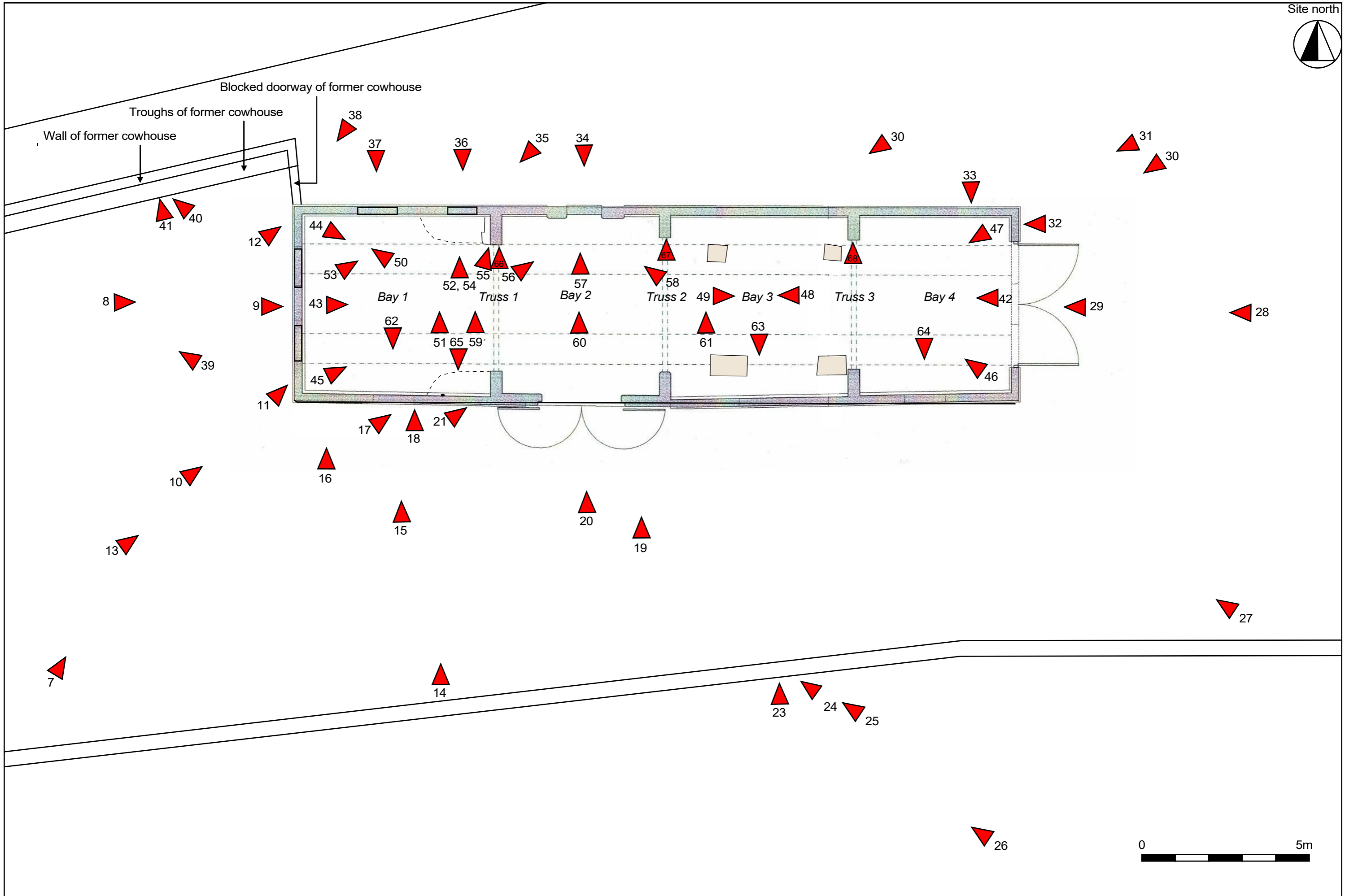
Photo No	Description	Looking
Exterior		
0001	View from London Road, immediately north-west of Wakelyn Close	N
0002	View from London Road, immediately north-west of Wakelyn Close	NW
0003	View from London Road, opposite 83 London Road	N
0004	View from London Road/Aston Lane	N
0005	View from the Dog and Duck	NE
0006	Rear of the barn and 83 London Road	SW
0007	West gable and south elevation and brick troughs	NE
0008	West gable	E
0009	West gable brickwork	E
0010	West gable	NE
0011	West gable plinth	NE
0012	West gable, blocked opening and troughs	NE
0013	West gable and south elevation	NE
0014	South elevation, west half	N
0015	South elevation circular pitching hole Bay 1	N
0016	Joint between the south elevation and west gable	N
0017	Sawtooth eaves of the south elevation	NE
0018	South elevation brickwork and ventilation slits	N
0019	South elevation central doorway	N
0020	South elevation central doorway	N
0021	South elevation plinth	NE
0022	South elevation and east gable joint	NW
0023	South elevation east end	N
0024	South elevation and boundary wall	NW
0025	South elevation and boundary wall and troughs	NW
0026	Boundary wall to south of barn	NW
0027	South elevation and east gable	NW
0028	East gable	W
0029	East gable truncated pitching hole	W
0030	East gable and north elevation	SW
0031	North elevation	SW
0032	East gable brickwork	W
0033	North elevation brickwork	S
0034	North elevation winnowing door	S
0035	North elevation former openings at the west end	SW
0036	North elevation former window	S
0037	North elevation former doorway	S
0038	North elevation abutted by wall of former cowhouse	S
0039	Cowhouse feeding troughs general view	NW
0040	Cowhouse feeding troughs detail	N
0041	Cowhouse feeding troughs detail	NW
Interior		
0042	General view from Bay 4 to Bay 1	W
0043	General view from Bay 1 to Bay 4	E
0044	General view from Bay 1	SE
0045	General view from Bay 1	NE
0046	General view from Bay 4	NW
0047	General view from Bay 4	SW
0048	Truss 2 east face	W
0049	Truss 3 west face	E

0050	Bay 1 north wall joint between the later upper brickwork and that below and of the west gable	NW
0051	Bay 1 former openings in the north wall	N
0052	Bay 1 north wall former location of stall / trough	N
0053	Bay 1 north wall former location of stall / trough	NE
0054	Bay 1 north wall former location of stall / trough	N
0055	Bay 1 north pier straw / manure render	NE
0056	Bay 2 north wall difference between upper and lower brickwork	NE
0057	Bay 2 winnowing door	N
0058	Bay 2 winnowing door	NW
0059	Bay 1 floor	N
0060	Bay 2 floor	N
0061	Bay 3 floor	N
0062	Bay 1 south elevation circular pitching hole shutter	S
0063	Bay 3 south elevation circular pitching hole shutter	S
0064	Bay 4 south elevation circular pitching hole shutter	S
0065	Bay 1 south-east part former trough location suggested by the pipe	S
0066	Bay 1 / 2 north pillar	N
0067	Bay 2 / 3 north pillar	N
0068	Bay 3 / 4 north pillar	N



BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.

Figure 7: Plan showing photographic viewpoints 1-6 of the barn based on a map provided by the client.  
Scale 1:1250 at A4.



BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
 Figure 8: Plan showing photographic viewpoints 7-68 of the barn based on a drawing provided by the client and produced by Gino Lombardo Associates Ltd.  
 Scale 1:100 at A3.



0001



0002



0003



0004



0005



0006



0007



0008



0009



0010



0011



0012



0013



0014



0015



0016



0017



0018



0019



0020



0021

BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
Figure 9: Digital images 1-21.



0022

0023

0024

0025



0026

0027

0028

0029

0030



0031

0032

0033

0034



0035

0036

0037

0038



0039

0040

0041

0042

0043

BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
Figure 10: Digital images 22-43.



0044



0045



0046



0047



0048



0049



0050



0051



0052



0053



0054



0055



0056



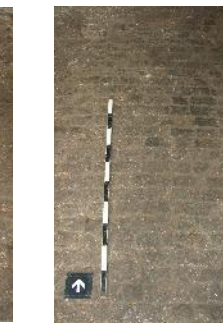
0057



0058



0059



0060



0061



0062



0063



0064



0065



0066

BLS Barn to the west of 83 London Road, Shardlow, Derbyshire.  
Figure 11: Digital images 44-66.





0067



0068