



GLADMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

Land at Henthorn Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

June 2010

DATE ISSUED: June 2010
JOB NUMBER: ST11615
REPORT NUMBER: J01

GLADMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

Land off Henthorn Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

June 2010

PREPARED BY:

David Hodgkinson Technical Director



APPROVED BY:

Christine House Director



This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of the Contract with the Client. The report is confidential to the Client and Wardell Armstrong LLP accept no responsibility of whatever nature to third parties to whom this report may be made known.

No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of Wardell Armstrong LLP.



CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	METHODOLOGY	2
3	THE STUDY AREA	5
4	DISCUSSION	13
5	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	14
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	16

DRAWINGS

- Figure 1 Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record Entries
Figure 2 Historical Mapping

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP was instructed by Gladman Development to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on the proposed development site on Henthorn Road, Clitheroe (NGR SD 72944 41145) (see GLADMAN REF 2010-001-100). The desk-based assessment has been produced as part of an outline planning application for the proposed construction of up to 270 units on land to the west of Henthorn Road.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.2 The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to assess the known or potential archaeological resource of the Henthorn application site and its immediate area, and in particular to establish the potential for the presence or absence, character, extent, date, state of preservation and relative quality of archaeological deposits, and to highlight areas where archaeological deposits may survive undisturbed or relatively intact. This has been achieved through the collation of information from a desk-based study of the existing records and a site inspection of the proposed development area.
- 1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in conjunction with a methodology statement, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that development proposals will have upon any potential archaeological deposits or identified features.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 This assessment was carried out in accordance with the principles laid down by English Heritage in *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and with those in the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2008), *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008), and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments* (2008).

2.2 The desk based archaeological assessment consisted of an examination of existing records including:

- Lancashire Historic Environment Record
- primary and secondary sources at Lancashire Record Office and Clitheroe local archives
- In house datasets of designations (English Heritage 2008):
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Battlefields
- English Heritage Magic website
- Internet resources e.g. AHDS and OASIS

2.3 An archaeological site inspection followed the desk-based research. Both the desk-based research and the site inspection were carried out during May 2010.

Planning Policy

National and local planning policy and guidance

2.4 Statutory designations comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. In addition to the national and local planning policy, presented below, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) provides protection for scheduled monuments. Likewise, applications affecting listed buildings and conservation areas are considered in respect to the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).

- 2.5 Non-statutory designations, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are assessed under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource. These are non- statutory designations and comprise entries onto a Historic Environment or Sites and Monument Record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded as part of a desk based assessment or environmental impact assessment.

National Policy

- 2.6 National policy is set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the historic environment (2010) (PPS5). Within PPS5 all statutory designated, non-statutory designated and non-designated archaeology and cultural features are classified as 'heritage assets'.
- 2.7 It stresses the importance of integrating heritage assets into development proposals in order that they can be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. It stipulates a presumption in favour of the conservation of statutory and non-statutory designations particularly in respect to scheduled monuments, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites. Developments which are not compatible with this approach require a demonstrable lack of alternatives (PPS5 section HE9).
- 2.8 It states that the effect of proposals on heritage assets, whether designated or not, is a material consideration in the planning process and emphasis is placed on analysing the significance of heritage assets and how proposals will impact upon this. In assessing this, factors such as setting and interest should be analysed.
- 2.9 As a result, where proposals have the potential to impact upon heritage assets, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk based assessment' (PPS5 section HE6.1). In order for assessment to aid in the determination of a planning application it states that this should be carried out at the pre-application stage and that 'where desk based assessment is insufficient to properly assess the interest', a field evaluation should be carried out at the pre-application stage also, particularly where the applicant wishes to enter into detailed pre-application discussions (PPS5 sections HE6.1 and HE8.1).

- 2.10 If consent is granted for development that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset, PPS5 states that developers will be responsible for recording and advancing the understanding of the heritage asset in question. The scope and extent of the requirement will be dependent on the significance of the heritage asset to be impacted upon. Furthermore, the developer will be responsible for the dissemination of this information through publication or the deposition of report with appropriate bodies (PPS5 section HE12.3).

Local Policy

- 2.11 The Ribble Valley saved Local Plan policies expand upon national guidance, setting out the Council's stance with specific reference to cultural heritage and archaeology, Policies ENV 14 states:

In considering development proposals, the Borough Council will apply a presumption in favour of the preservation of ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. The case for preservation of archaeological remains will be assessed having regard to the intrinsic importance of the remains which will be weighed against the need for the proposed development.

- 2.12 This desk based assessment has been produced with reference to these national and local planning policies and guidance notes.

3 THE STUDY AREA

Location

- 3.1 The proposed development site comprises two parcels of land located on the western side of Henthorn Road, to the immediate south of built development on Fairfield Drive (NGR SD 72944 41145).
- 3.2 For the purpose of this assessment the term application area relates to the principal area to be developed. The term study area comprises the immediate vicinity (approximately a 1km radius from the edge of the application area) and is used to place the application area into a wider archaeological and historical context.

Geology and Topography

- 3.3 Clitheroe is underlain by Carboniferous Limestone of the Worston Shale Group which is overlain by glacial boulder clay. The River Ribble, which passes to the west of Clitheroe and is located approximately 200m from the western site boundary has shifted course over time leading to the formation of river terraces along the course of the Ribble, with a small terrace being present below the Edisford Bridge.
- 3.4 The site is relatively flat in the east and is bisected in the centre by a former stream course. The former stream course is a relatively steeply sided, narrow incision, which is, in place c4m in depth. The former water course is aligned north-north-east to south-south-west at its northern extent before dog-legging to the east, in the centre of the site, before it exits the application site at Henthorn Road.
- 3.5 The land to the east of the former stream course rises gently to a ridge, outside the application area. The application site lies between 55-65m AOD.

Baseline Data

- 3.6 Baseline data for an area of 1 kilometre was obtained from the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record, additional sites were added to this search radius.
- 3.7 A total of 323 entries occur within the search radius for the application site. The search radius includes a substantial part of the town of Clitheroe town centre and

therefore the HER entries were assessed for relevance to the proposed development.

- 3.8 This resulted in the identification of a total of 14 HER entries which were considered to inform upon the archaeological and heritage potential of the application site. These are shown on Figure 1.
- 3.9 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments recorded within the application site. A Listed Building is recorded at the east of the application site on Henthorn Road and its curtilage abuts the red line boundary. There are no other designated or non-designated heritage assets within the application area.
- 3.10 Two sites are recorded as occurring within the site boundary on the HER; PRN 13630 relates to a small quarry, recorded on the 1847 First Edition Ordnance Survey map and referred to as an Old Quarry on the 1886 25"-1 mile Ordnance Survey. PRN 15396 relates to a Brooks Factory recorded as a Cotton Factory in 1824. The precise location of this site is uncertain; the grid reference given in the HER corresponds to the SW corner of a grid square in which the factory may have been located. It is very unlikely that the site was located within the site boundary.
- 3.11 Other sites within the immediate vicinity of the application site are recorded below:

Table 1.1: Selected HER entries and Listed Buildings

HER No (LB UID)	Grid Ref	Description	Status
PRN 1104	SD 72627 41445	C14th Edisford Bridge constructed c1339	SAM; GII
PRN 15388	SD 72400 41330	reused stone tracery at Edisford Hall	none
(183251)	SD 7262 4145	Edisford Bridge (part in Bowland)	GII Listed Building
(183257)	SD 72480 41480	Edisford Bridge Inn	GII Listed Building
(183256)	SD 72430 41470	Edisford Bridge Farmhouse and Edisford Bridge Cottage	GII Listed Building
PRN 28000	SD 72188 40795	Linear feature seen as cropmark. No date	None
(182811)	SD 7262 4145	Edisford Bridge (part in Clitheroe)	GII Listed Building
(182812)	SD 72720 41450	Roefield	GII Listed Building
(182813)	SD 72780 41440	Former stables to Roefield	GII Listed Building
(182814)	SD 73210 40940	Henthorn Farmhouse	GII Listed Building
(182815)	SD 72559 40449	Siddows LB	GII Listed Building

HER No (LB UID)	Grid Ref	Description	Status
PRN 2092	SD 72600 40400	Possible deserted medieval village at Siddows.	None
PRN 28105		Palaeo channel identified on aerial photographs	None

- 3.12 In addition, to these listed above, HER entry PRN 31080 has been included, as research has identified that the site, the location of a medieval battle, has been wrongly transcribed onto the HER in its current location.

Previous Archaeological Studies

- 3.13 The HER records a number of archaeological events or investigations, ranging from archaeological investigations at Clitheroe Castle, to building recording works undertaken within the town centre. Of most relevance to this assessment is the study undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North ASLF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley (2007), which comprised an archaeological and geomorphological assessment of the Lower Ribble Valley in order to inform upon the archaeological potential of areas of potential aggregate extraction through the use of LIDAR survey, geomorphological and palaeobotanical studies. The site and the study area were included within this study. This study established that the site was located in an area of high prehistoric potential; medium Roman potential and medium/high medieval potential based on the geomorphological evolution of the area and the presence of known archaeological sites.
- 3.14 Lancashire County Council have undertaken an Extensive Urban Assessment as part of the Lancashire Historic Town Survey Programme of Clitheroe (2007). The report details the archaeological and historic evolution of Clitheroe and uses historic characterisation. The application site is immediately beyond the southern boundary of the Historic Town study area.
- 3.15 Lancashire has been subject to a programme of Historic Landscape Assessment. The application site is classed as Post medieval Enclosure.

Site Development

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 3.16 The ASLF *Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley* (2007) identified the site as having high potential for the presence of archaeological features dating from the prehistoric period, with a medium potential for features dating from the Romano-British period (OAN, 2007, figs 168-170). This does however belie the absence of general archaeological features of this date recorded within the HER. This may reflect a genuine absence of activity during these periods, the possible explanation for this absence is the lack of systematic archaeological research.
- 3.17 The site is located on the eastern bank of the Ribble, on elevated ground over a historic crossing site. The ASLF study highlighted that the alluvial deposits in this area were laid down in the third terrace formation period, which in various locations along the Ribble has been dated as being formed through gradual abandonment of the channel and the deposition of alluvium from c 2404-2140 cal BC, with other channels being abandoned c350-150 cal BC and as late as AD485-710. This indicated that the river was meandering along its course and that the drier, higher ground would have been more favourable for settlement, especially in strategic locations such as at shallower crossing points.
- 3.18 There are no features of Romano-British date within the study area despite the Ribble Valley containing significant settlements dating from this period, notably at Ribchester to the south-west. The main Roman Road was located approximately 1.5km to the east.

Medieval

- 3.19 The ASLF study identified the site as having medium potential for the presence of medieval remains and to a certain degree this is borne out by the HER data for the surrounding study area. Edisford Bridge (LA 23) to the immediate north, a Scheduled Ancient Monument dates from the medieval period and the crossing at this particular location was also the reputed location of a battle/skirmish which took place between a Scottish army on their way to Yorkshire to fight in the Battle of the Standard routed an English army in 1138.

- 3.20 Between 1147 and 1211, land adjacent at Edisford was granted by Roger de Lacy to found a leper hospital. It was recorded in 1350 as being 'ruined and decayed' there being 'no lepers at Edisford for some years past' (Ainsworth 2003, 141). Ainsworth has postulated that the hospital was located to the north of the bridge, in the approximate location of Roefield House. This is based on an eighteenth century map recording fields in this location as Chapel Ground and Far Chapel Ground (ibid 146).
- 3.21 To the south of the application area, the HER records a deserted medieval settlement at Siddows (PRN 2092).

Historic mapping

- 3.22 The earliest cartographic information consulted as part of this assessment was a transcript of a survey by Matthew Oddie dated to 1781 (reproduced in Ainsworth 2003). This depicted the area within the study boundary as being largely unenclosed. Two large enclosures were recorded to the south of the Road to Lancaster to the south of Edisford Bridge. The smaller, more eastern enclosure was referred to as Roefield. This was flanked its eastern side by a much larger land parcel called The Low Moor. The Low Moor was bisected by a track, titled the Road to the Mill, which was the precursor of the current Henthorn Road.
- 3.23 Low Moor was common Land and was subject to enclosure in 1788. A plan of the post-enclosure landscape of the area within the study boundary is reproduced in Ainsworth, which reveals that much of the land formerly within the Low Moor area retained this name. Land within Roefield was referred to as Cote Meadow which is located to the immediate north of the study boundary, Cote Field, comprising the northern parcel and Roefield Rough to the south. A small structure is recorded in the south-eastern corner of Cote Meadow, immediately abutting the study area boundary and is no doubt the cottage from which the field is named.
- 3.24 The Tithe Award of 1842 records the same field pattern, with a small enclosure around the cottage in Cote Meadow. A notable feature of the Tithe Award map is the curving field boundary which separates the Low Moor fields to the east and the Cote/Roefield enclosures to the west. This appears to be a stream course and is shown as a pair of lines on the map following an irregular curving alignment.

- 3.25 First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1844 mapping records the same pattern of fields but in more detail. The cottage is recorded, but is no longer within an enclosure. The sinuous watercourse is recorded, along with a stand of trees within the site as Hough Clough. On the Henthorn Road, Henthorn Farm, dated 1835 was recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, as was a small structure at the site of Henthorn Villa to the south.
- 3.26 The only noteworthy addition to the later mapping is the inclusion of the quarry recorded on the HER. This was first recorded in 1886. In 1934, the quarry is recorded as containing a spring, whilst both Henthorn Farm and Villa had been subject to extensions and the addition of outbuildings.
- 3.27 The encroachment of residential properties to the north-western boundary from the mid twentieth century onwards are the only changes following the 1934 Ordnance Survey mapping.

Site Inspection

- 3.28 The site was inspected on 14 May 2010. Conditions were overcast however visibility was not impaired.
- 3.29 The site was inspected to establish the presence/absence of heritage assets thought to be extant from the baseline presented above; PRN 13630, quarry and PRN 15396 mill. The site inspection also sought to identify previously unidentified archaeological or heritage assets.
- 3.30 In addition, the potential impact of the proposed development on the settings of the two Grade II Listed Buildings within the search area was assessed.
- 3.31 The HER quarry is still present within the site and comprises a large sub-circular depression c20m in diameter and c1m in depth. The quarry void is grass covered and no exposures are visible to determine the nature of the extraction. No evidence for a spring was noted within the quarry void as recorded on the 1934 Ordnance Survey.

- 3.32 No trace of the mill (PRN 15396) was noted during the site inspection. It is assumed that a structure of this size would have manifested itself to a certain degree on the site, either as scatters of building material, areas of hard standing or mounds, however none of these were noted. It is therefore assumed that the grid reference refers to the grid square in which the mill may have occurred.
- 3.33 Regarding previously unknown archaeological features, there was no visible evidence for the cottage recorded to the immediate north of the study boundary on the 1822 plan. The grass cover within the fields was relatively well established, c0.20m in height, however it was possible to discern potential ridge and furrow earthworks at a small number of locations, most notably within the centre of the site to the east of the central north-north-east hedge line. There were no diagnostic characteristics to the earthworks and therefore it was not possible to date them or to establish whether they respected or pre-dated the current field pattern.
- 3.34 An initial inspection of the hedges was also carried out. This established that the dominant species was hawthorn and that the hedges were on occasion exceptionally thick. This is particularly the case on the southern boundary of the site.
- 3.35 The setting of Henthorn Farm was considered as it is a Grade II listed building. The house is situated on the western side of Henthorn Road. This would have been a relatively isolated property, with only Henthorn Villa being a near neighbour, from the time it was constructed.
- 3.36 The isolation of Henthorn House has indeed changed since it was constructed in 1835 and it is now situated at the edge of suburban development. The farmhouse does however experience a degree of openness to the rear, overlooking the land within the study boundary, albeit flanked by modern residential development to the north and Development within the site will change the setting of the farmhouse.
- 3.37 It should be noted, in relation to Henthorn Farmhouse, that the buildings have undergone a substantial degree of alteration, particularly with extensions to the rear and the general impression of the building is now more residential than agricultural.

- 3.38 The cluster of listed buildings at Edisford and the bridge itself were inspected to assess whether they would experience impacts to their setting. The Edisford listed buildings are well screened by intervening vegetation and there are only very slight views are theoretically possible from the Bridge, depending on the scale and massing of the proposed development. It is considered that the potential ability to view the development from the Bridge or from Edisford Listed Buildings will not alter the ability to appreciate the heritage assets.
- 3.39 The study boundary is visible from Clitheroe Castle approximately 1000m to the north, however the site would be experienced in the context of existing residential development and the development would not alter the appreciation of long distance views from the castle).

4 DISCUSSION

Potential for the Survival of Archaeological Deposits

- 4.1 The application area is located approximately 1000m to the south of the historic core of Clitheroe and as such will have not experienced a substantial accumulation of stratified archaeological deposits as would be expected in an urban context.
- 4.2 The ASLF study has highlighted the high potential for the site to contain prehistoric and the medium potential to contain remains dating to the Romano-British and medieval periods. However, the desk-based assessment did not reveal any evidence to substantiate these assertions beyond identifying a general lack of systematic research and favourable topographic conditions.
- 4.3 There is no evidence of the presence of large-scale development (most notably the Mill PRN 15396) which may have impacted upon the survival of potential deposits. There is slight evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks across the site, and their truncated nature would suggest that they have been subjected to a more destructive phase of ploughing. It is likely that these ploughing events are to have inflicted some form of damage to sensitive archaeological features should they be present.
- 4.4 Impacts associated with the small quarry within the site (PRN13630) would be entirely localised.

Predictive Archaeological Deposit Model

- 4.5 Without recourse to archaeological field data it is assumed that archaeological deposits are likely to be present within cut features, such as pits, ditches and trenches. Surfaces, hearths etc may survive as basal deposits. It is unlikely that intact features would survive in-situ within the topsoil.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The ASLF study highlights a medium overall archaeological potential for the site (OAN 2007; figures 174). However observation of the HER data does not indicate a particular potential for remains to be present within the site. In particular, there is no evidence on the HER to suggest that there are remains of greater than local or regional importance within the site boundary and therefore nothing to suggest the presence of remains that would preclude development.
- 5.2 The proposed development seeks to obtain outline planning permission for 270 residential units
- 5.3 The precise construction method has not been finalised, however in light of the existing ground conditions it is not envisaged that piling or complex ground preparation works would be required and that conventional foundation design and infrastructure provision would suffice.
- 5.4 Works associated with a development of this type which could have an adverse impact upon archaeological deposits or features comprise the following:
- site preparation/obstruction removal
 - piling
 - placement of ground beams and floor slabs
 - construction of crane base (if required)
 - provision of service runs
 - site infrastructure (highways etc)
 - landscape works
- 5.5 Potential archaeological features as highlighted above which are potentially present within the application area would be vulnerable to adverse impacts associated with these construction activities.
- 5.6 Site preparation works/obstruction removal, the placement of ground beams and floor slabs, provision of service runs, infrastructure provision and landscaping all have the potential to affect shallow archaeological features or deposits. Without

recourse to archaeological investigation it is likely that archaeological deposits (should they be present) would be at depths of c0.20-0.5m below the surface and may extend deeper.

- 5.7 Impacts to archaeological features can be avoided or reduced through the application of design solutions and mitigation measures or through a combination of the two.

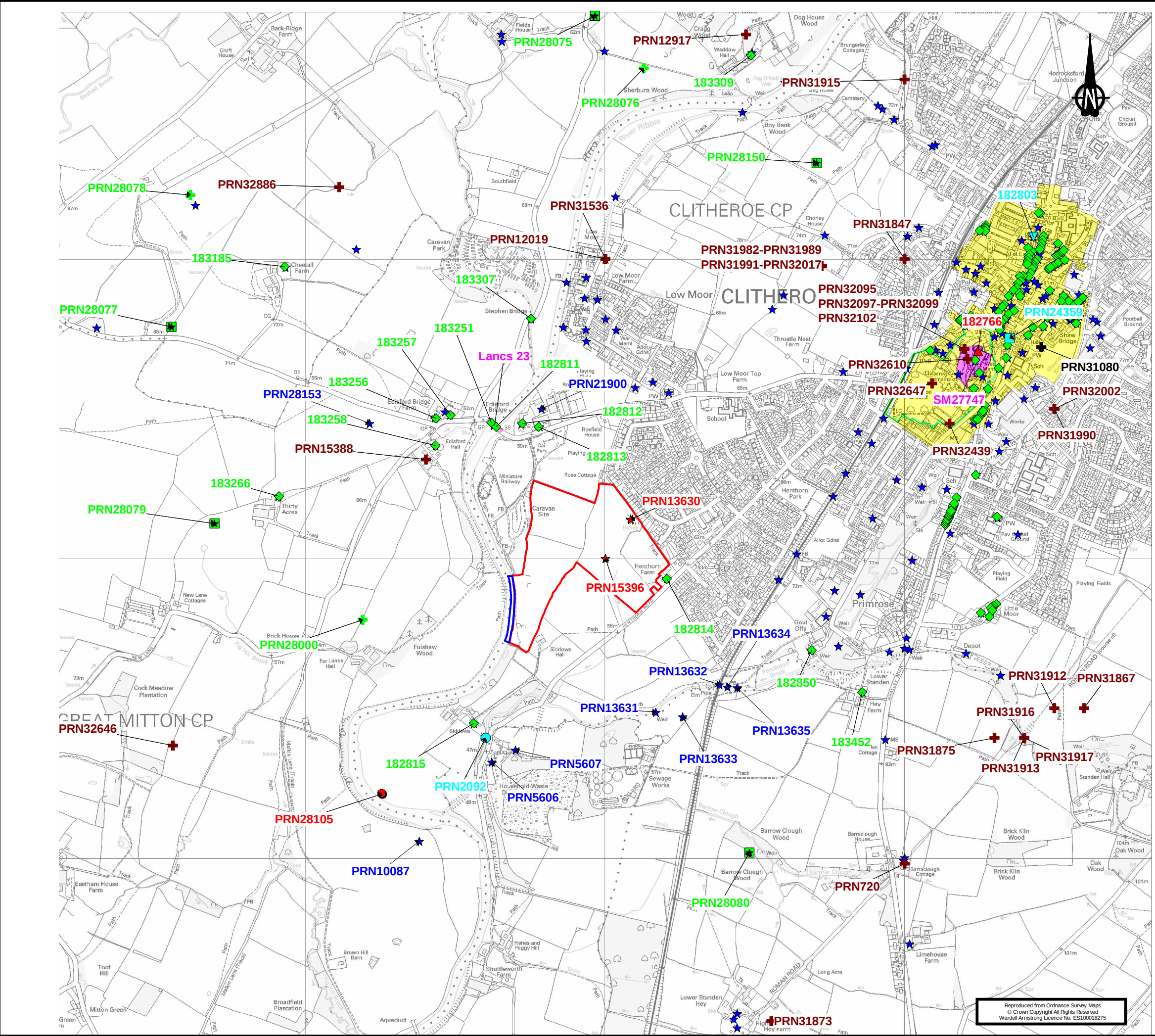
6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The desk-based assessment has established that although the application area is situated within an area highlighted within the ASLF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley report as having an overall medium potential for archaeological remains there is no evidence on the HER to indicate the presence of remains which would preclude development.
- 6.2 Therefore it has been established with the archaeological planning officer for Lancashire that any further archaeological work can be carried out as a condition (Moir, D. 2010, pers. Comm., 5 July).
- 6.3 In terms of other impacts upon heritage assets, it is considered that the proposed development has a limited potential to impact upon the setting of a Listed Building (Henthorn Farmhouse). Other heritage assets, principally Listed Buildings at Edisford and Clitheroe Castle will not experience significant impacts to their settings.

DRAWINGS

Created with

 **nitro**^{PDF}professional
download the free trial online at nitropdf.com/professional



- KEY
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT (2)
 - GRADE I LISTED BUILDING (1)
 - GRADE II* LISTED BUILDING (1)
 - GRADE II LISTED BUILDING (153)
 - CONSERVATION AREA (1)
 - CLITHEROE GARDEN (1)
 - HER ENTRY - FINDSPOT (60)
 - HER ENTRY - BATTLEFIELD (1)
 - HER ENTRY - CIRCULAR AND LINEAR FEATURES (3)
 - HER ENTRY - RIDGE AND FURROW (5)
 - HER ENTRY - DMV (1)
 - HER ENTRY - PALAEOCHANNEL (1)
 - HER ENTRY - LATE MEDIEVAL HOUSE (1)
 - HER ENTRY - OTHER WITHIN SITE (2)
 - HER ENTRY - OTHER

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

GLADMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

PROJECT

LAND OFF HENTHORN ROAD
CLITHEROE LANCASHIRE

DRAWING TITLE

FIGURE 1
HERITAGE ASSETS

DRG No	SCALE	DATE
ST11615/02	1:12,500 @ A3	MAY 2010
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
CLD	DFH	DFH

☒ STOKES-ON-TRENT (HEAD OFFICE)	TEL 0845 111 7777	☐ CARDIFF	TEL 029 2038 2465
☐ NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	TEL 0191 232 0943	☐ LEIGH	TEL 01942 260101
☐ WEST BROMWICH	TEL 0121 580 0909	☐ SHEFFIELD	TEL 0114 245 6244
☐ LONDON	TEL 020 7287 2872	☐ EDINBURGH	TEL 0131 555 3311

1822 Map

1844 Tithe Map

The map displays land parcels with the following numbers: 1315, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342. A red line outlines a large area, and a blue line outlines a smaller area along the river. A north arrow is in the top right corner.

1844 OS Map

1934 OS Map

The map shows a large area outlined in red, which is the subject of the planning application. A smaller area near the river is outlined in blue. The map includes labels for 'Rose Cottage', 'Henllyn Villa', 'Siddons Hall', and 'River'. A north arrow is in the top right corner.

KEY

 Approximate location of site boundary

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
CLIENT					

PROJECT
Land off Henthorn Road Clitheroe Lancashire

DRG No. ST11615-001	SCALE NTS	DATE 25/05/10
DRAWN BY CMD	CHECKED BY DFH	APPROVED BY DFH

☒ STOKES-ON-TRENT (HEAD OFFICE)	TEL 0845 111 7777	☐ CARDIFF	TEL 029 2072 9191
		☐ LEIGH	TEL 01942 260101
☐ NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	TEL 0191 232 0943	☐ SHEFFIELD	TEL 0114 245 6244
☐ WEST BROMWICH	TEL 0121 580 0909	☐ EDINBURGH	TEL 0131 555 3311
☐ LONDON	TEL 020 7287 2872	☐ LIVERPOOL	TEL 0151 494 5431

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF
22 Windsor Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BY
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 5553311

GREATER MANCHESTER
2 The Avenue
Leigh
Greater Manchester
WN7 1ES
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LIVERPOOL
14 Hurricane Drive
Estuary Business Park
Speke
Liverpool
L24 8RL
Tel: +44 (0)8451 451 900

LONDON
Sutherland House
5-6 Argyll Street
London
W1F 7TE
Tel: +44 (0)20 7287 2872

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

SHEFFIELD
Unit 4
Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thorncliffe Park
Chapelton
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO
Wheal Jane
Baldhu
Truro
Cornwall
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH
Thynne Court
Thynne Street
West Bromwich
West Midlands
B70 6PH
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

International offices:

ALMATY
Office 515
43 Dostyk Avenue
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050010
Tel: +77 273341310

BEIJING
1321 Golden Land Building,
No. 32 Lian Ma Qiao Road
Chaoyang District
Beijing,
China
Tel: +86 (0)10 64 64 6118