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Halford Farm, Newington, Craven Arms, Shropshire

Desk Based Assessment

SLR Ref : 406-04874-00001

March 2014

E. H James



Version: Rev 1

FAME

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DRAWINGS

Drawing 1 HER assets

Drawing 2 HER events

Status of report: Final

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of document

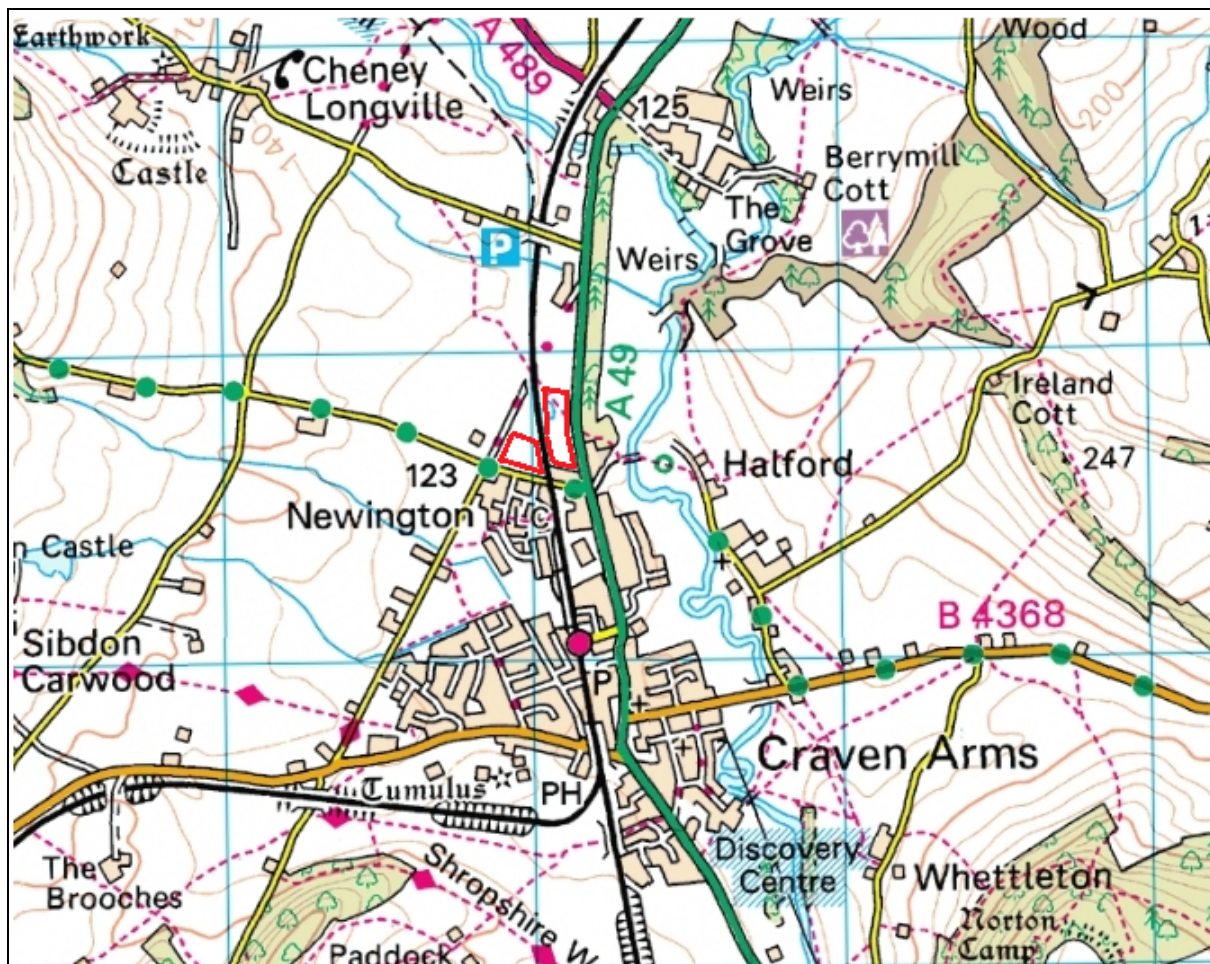
This report presents a synthesis of the known heritage assets at land adjacent to Long Lane in Newington, Craven Arms, so that the potential impact of a proposed housing development on the historic environment can be assessed. The desk study has been prepared by SLR consulting on behalf of E.H. James (hereafter the client).

1.2 Planning Background

Shropshire Council draft housing allocation process has identified the land for potential residential use. The current study forms part of an initial assessment as to what constraints might exist concerning the historic environment.

1.3 Acknowledgements

This report was written by Marcus Headifen BA, and it was commissioned by Charlotte Webster, Berrys, on behalf of Mr E.H. James



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Figure 1
Site Location

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and land-use

The application site comprises an area of 6.2 hectares, split by the Shrewsbury to Hereford Railway (Figure 1). Area A, to the west of the railway is 3.5ha, and Area B, to the east of the line, is 2.6ha. It is located c.1km north of the centre of Craven Arms, at the crossroads of the A49 and B4368. The site is bordered by the A49/ Shrewsbury Road to the east, by Long Lane to the south, by Watling Street to the west, and by fenced boundaries and hedgerows to the north.

The land to the west of the railway line is currently under arable use, while that to the east of the line appears to be unimproved pasture. A footpath crosses the eastern site, running from the north-western corner of the field by the railway line, to the centre of the field on the eastern side, where it crosses the A49.

2.2 Geological, topographic and administrative boundaries

The site geology comprises of Coalbrookdale Formation Mudstone covered by river terrace deposits of sand and gravels. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> viewed 14/02/14).

The topography of the application site is mostly level with a very slight rise to the northeast, at a height of 124 - 125m AOD. An unnamed drain marks the northern boundary of the Area A, which then continues through the eastern site to the River Onny. A small pond is located within Area B, 100m south of it's northeast corner.

The application site is located in the parish of Wistantstow Shropshire. It is on the boundary of the parish of Wistanstow, and borders the parishes of Sibdon Carwood to the southwest and Craven Arms to the south.



Figure 2
North-facing photograph of Area A, from site visit on 28/02/14

3.0 RESULTS OF DESK STUDY

3.1 Introduction

This desk based study used searches from the Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Record, and consulted several other sources, including the Shropshire County Libraries and Archive, The Secret Shropshire website, British Library Online, the National Library website, the Pastscape website, the Magic Map website, CUCAP's (the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography) online resources, Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society, The South Shropshire Historical and Archaeological Society, and several journal articles and books held in the SLR offices at Montford Mill in Shrewsbury.

3.2 Archaeological background

The site lies 1km to the north of the Craven Arms Conservation Area, and approximately 2.5km southwest of the Strefford Conservation Area. The site is also located just outside the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Beauty. There are two scheduled monuments (Scheduled Ancient Monument 1010319/ Historic Environment Register Primary Record Number 00160, and SAM 1016665/ HER PRN 03187) within the study area, but there are no Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens.

The baseline data acquired from Shropshire's HER lists 62 monuments or sites in the html document entries, several of which appear to be duplicated.

In addition 9 events (archaeological investigations) are recorded within the study area. These mostly relate to the expansion of the infrastructure and housing at Craven Arms from the 1990's onwards.

3.3 Chronological summary

3.3.1 Prehistoric (10000BC – 43AD)

The earliest remains include an oval single-ditched enclosure with internal features, probably representing a prehistoric ceremonial monument, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (SO 48 SW 32)¹. It has been interpreted as possibly of Neolithic origin. Of more certain date are two Bronze Age scheduled monuments within the study area. The first, a bowl barrow mound (SAM 1010319/ PRN 00160) is located 100m to the north of Area B, directly beside the Shrewsbury Hereford railway line, while the second bowl barrow mound (SAM 1016665/ PRN 03187) is located c. 1000m to the south, on the hilltop between the B4368 at Coton House, and the Craven Arms to Knighton branch railway.

There are also several sets of cropmarks which have been tentatively given (by either the Pastscape or the Shropshire HER) a Bronze Age date in the study area. The eastern half of a ringditch (HER 02047) is located c.250m southeast of the site, under the backyards of the houses on the eastern side of Newington Way in Craven Arms, and extends into the paddock of rough pasture behind them. A ringditch (HER 02304) and a rectilinear enclosure (HER 04895) are located 5-600m from the site on the eastern side of the River Onny, north of the hamlet of Halford.

¹ <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1004521>

The cropmark of a small rectangular enclosure (HER 02375), dated as being Iron Age, is located 600m to the east of the site, and is adjacent to the two Bronze Age cropmarks mentioned above (PRN 02304 and 04895). The multivallate enclosure Norton Camp is outside of the study area to the south.

3.3.2 Roman (43 – 410CE)

Within the study area for the application site there are 8 sites from the Roman period. Watling Street (PRN 00180) is the most prominent Roman archaeological site in the area. This road runs from Wroxeter (the Roman city of *Virconium*) south to Leintwardine (*Bravonium*) and on to Kenchester in Herefordshire (Margary route 6b and 6c), and was built around 100AD². It has been scheduled in Shropshire where sections of the original Roman road survives; the nearest such area is to the south of the junction between the A49 and the B4370 at Marshbrook (SAM 1006252). Adjacent to the site however the road is not scheduled as it is in use as either a public highway or as a restricted byway. It also forms the western boundary of the site.

The southern boundary of the site, Long Lane, has been referred to as a possible Roman road (HER 04076). This road supposedly runs from Greenforge, Staffordshire to Forden Gaer, Powys, is listed by Margary as Route 193, and is traced by Christopher Train in his essay on Roman Roads³. However the listing in the HER also states that the idea of Long Lane being a Roman road is “highly conjectural, and the projected route, particularly between Bridgnorth and Craven Arms, most unlikely,” rather it is either a prehistoric trackway, or a medieval droveway. Later it formed part of the London to Montgomery coach route⁴.

Adjacent to Watling Street in the study area, and predating it, are a complex of Roman forts and marching camps; 7 within the study area, and a further 4 to the north of it. These extend 1.5km north and south from Stretford Bridge, which is located at the confluence of Quinny Brook and Onny River, 900m northeast of the site.

The eastern two thirds of Area A is taken up by the Craven Arms Roman Marching Camp B (Figure 4, HER 00620). According to the entry from the HER this feature has a low spread mound roughly L-shaped which corresponds to the SW corner of the camp. During a site visit on 28/02/14 (Figure 2 and 3) this was not apparent. The west side of the camp with the gate and fragmentary parts of the north and south sides are also seen from aerial photographs, the east side being masked by the railway and the eastern part of the site, which is under permanent pasture. It is approximately 125m x 110m, enclosing c.2.4 hectares.

Immediately adjacent too, and possibly just within, the northern boundary of the site is Craven Arms Marching Camp C (HER 02041), a much larger enclosure, with a western side of c380m and a southern side of 500m visible in aerial photographic shots, enclosing c14 hectares. There is also the cropmark of another possible Roman camp, or similarly dated feature with single ditched sides, (HER 02042) within HER 02041, with sides of 75m east-west and 50m north-south.

Half a kilometre to the north of the site is the cropmark of a Roman fort (HER 02043), which is located between Long Lane and the River Onny. This is a double ditched enclosure, with

² Baxter C. 2010, pg 4

³ Train C. 2000, pp 27-28

⁴ Anthony R. 2000, pg 190

sides of 160m by 100m, with an internal area of 1.56 hectares, and has three gates visible on the northwest, southwest and northeast sides

Two hundred and fifty metres west southwest of the site is the cropmark of a possible Roman marching camp (HER 02024). This feature is on the edge of a terrace, which appears to be surviving only in part, due to being ploughed out.



Figure 3
East-facing shot, showing approximate location of “low spread mound,” from southwest corner of application site

South of the application site within the developed area of Craven Arms are two Romano British enclosures, (HERs 02045 and 02046) which have been investigated. HER 02045 is located in the southwestern corner of Craven arms, near the intersection of Watling Street and the B4368. It was evaluated in 1991 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, though the records are somewhat sparse for this excavation. It is an enclosure with a mixed industrial and settlement focus.⁵

The other site (HER 02046), located by Stokewood Road, is a double ditched enclosure with possible associated field boundaries. It was also evaluated by BUFAU in 1991 but the results were very compromised. The northern part of the site was fully excavated by SLR in 2013, which showed it to be a double ditched enclosure with a mixed settlement/ industrial use.

To the northwest of the study area is a temporary Roman Marching Camp (HER 04189) which may have been damaged or destroyed during the construction of Brit Park.

⁵ Ferris, I, 1991, pg 4



Figure 4
East facing Oblique Aerial Photo of Application Site (Source CUCAP, ref WQ85, taken 24/6/1958), showing cropmarks from Craven Arms Marching Camp B in centre of photo

3.3.3 Post Roman (410 - present)

There are no early medieval recorded sites in the study area, though the website for the University of Nottingham's Institute for Name-Studies does have reference to several local place names. Wistantstow is probably named after a hermitage associated with the Mercian Saint *Wigstan*. *Stow* means "a meeting place, usually of religious significance." Halford is a conjunction of "*halh*" and *ford*, *halh* translating as 'nook' of land, referring to the River Onny meandering across the floodplain; alternatively as a 'pocket' a piece of land detached from the main area of an administrative unit, referring to Halford Chapelry being detached from Bromfield Parish. Stretford relates to a ford used by Watling Street (Stret coming from *straet*, an Old English word for paved road). Sibdon comes from *Sibba's tun*, the settlement of *Sibba*; however Carwood is the conjunction of *carreg*, an early Welsh word for rock, or stone, thus rocky wood, and possibly a much older placename.⁶

The chapel at Halford (HER 10194) has an 11th – 12th century doorway, however the nave was rebuilt in 1848 and the chancel in 1887. The settlement of Newton, to the south of the study area, has a recorded date from the mid-thirteenth century⁷. To the east of the application site, across the River Onny, are three areas of medieval ridge and furrow (HER's 21671, 21672, and 21673). Further evidence of medieval field allocation survives in Craven Arms as property boundaries along the north side of the B4368 Clun Road, between the Willow Grove roundabout and Greenfields Road.

⁶ <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/county/Shropshire> (viewed 25/02/14)

⁷ Baxter, C, pg 15

There are two late medieval buildings located in the study area, Junction Cottage (HER 14492) and Lower Barn (HER 15903). They are both west of the A49 along the road to Cheney Longville. Other medieval sites of significance, including the nucleated hamlet and medieval motte and bailey of Cheney Longville are just outside the study area to the northwest, and the Deserted Medieval Village of Whettleton and Stokesay Castle and church are outside the study area to the south.

There are several post medieval and Victorian buildings in the area. The Grade II listed Grove Lodge (HER 19697) and the Lodge's gardens (HER 07731) are local examples of late Victorian architecture and land management. Also from this period are the changes to the transport links in the area. The two turnpike trusts in the area, the Ludlow (2nd district) and the Bishops Castle 1st division, were enacted and built in the second half of the 18th century⁸, along with several tollhouses (HER 15363, 21162), and milestones (HER 11383, 20270). In the mid 19th century railways were constructed, including The Hereford and Shrewsbury Railway (HER 05407), The Knighton Branch Railway of the Central Wales Railway (HER 08454) and the privately owned and operated Bishops Castle Railway (HER 08049).

⁸ <http://shropshirehistory.com/roads/turnpikes.htm> (viewed 25/02/14)

4.0 HISTORIC MAPPING

The earliest map consulted was John Rocque's 1752 map of Shropshire (Figure 5), which depicts the east-west road (HER 04076) fording the River Onny at Halford and crossing Watling Street beside the application area. Newington is shown as New Inn, referring to it having been a coaching inn. The building drawn opposite New Inn along the Shrewsbury to Hereford road (part of the Ludlow 2nd district turnpike) is probably artistic licence, as other settlements named on this map are also exaggerated in size, such as Dinchope. No other structures are shown on the application site.

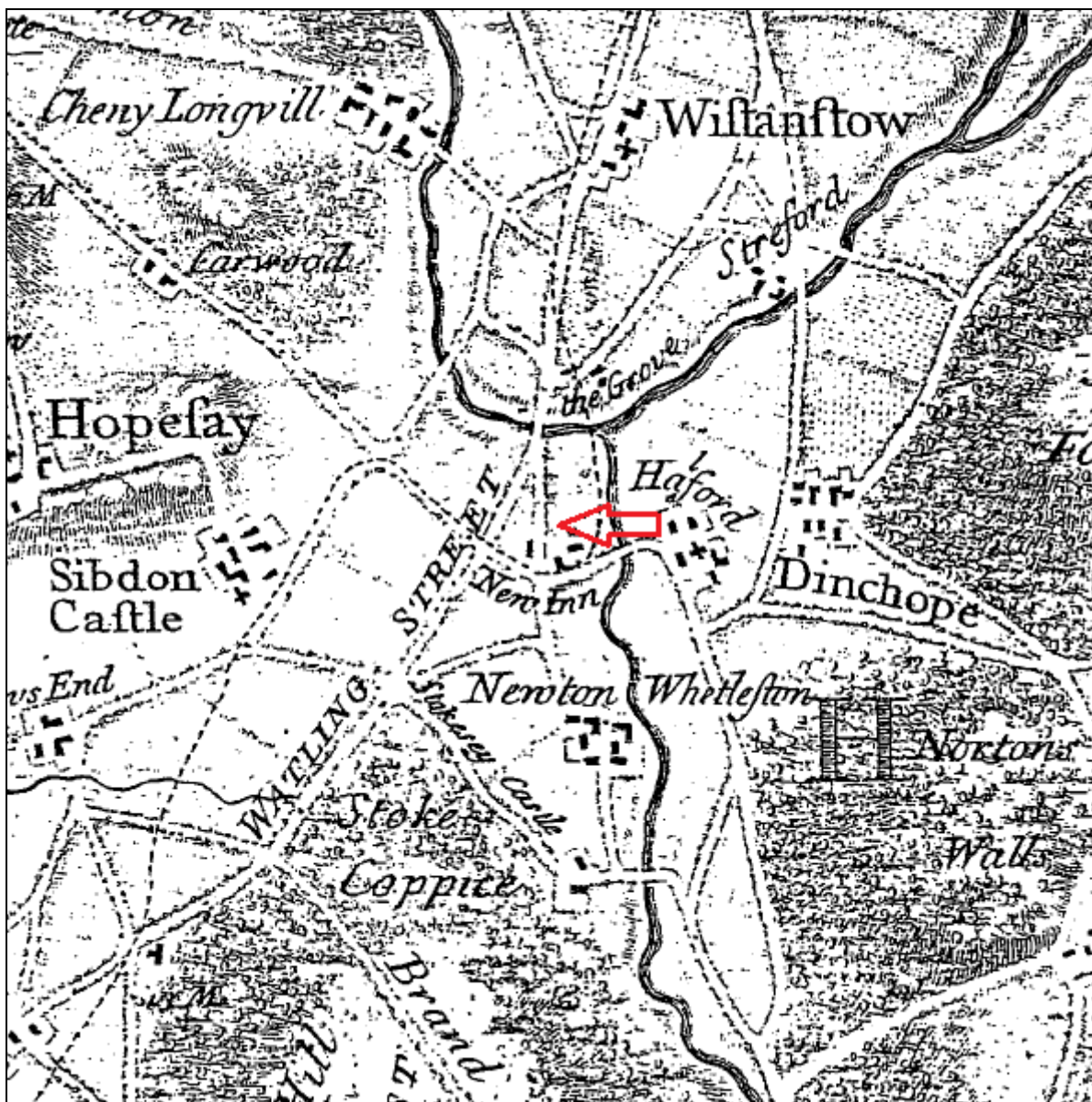


Figure 5
John Rocque map of Shropshire, 1752, detail of area surrounding application site

The 1816 draft Ordnance Survey (coloured) map is the last detailed map of the area prior to the construction of the railways (Figure 6). It shows the existence of the drain that is the boundary of the western site, and pond in the eastern site. It also shows the bridging of the River Onny at Newton, by the Bishops Castle (1st district) turnpike trust, which would have led to disuse of the ford at Halford. (The field boundaries on this map are artistic licence, and bear little resemblance to reality; conversely the boundaries of woodland are surveyed).



Figure 6
Ordnance Survey 1816 pen and ink map of Bishops Castle, scale 1:31,680, detail of map showing study area (from British Library Online)

This fieldname map (Figure 7), transcribed by H. G. D Foxall, shows the application site listed as 'The Tack' and the 'Pool Place.' As with Figure 8, this parish borders onto Sibdon Carwood and the Halford Chapelry of Bromfield Parish. No tithe apportionment map appears to exist for Sibdon Carwood, nor for the detached Chapelry of Halford.



Figure 7
1840 Wistanstow Tithe Apportionments map



Figure 8
1840 Stokesay Tithe Apportionments map

[illegible]

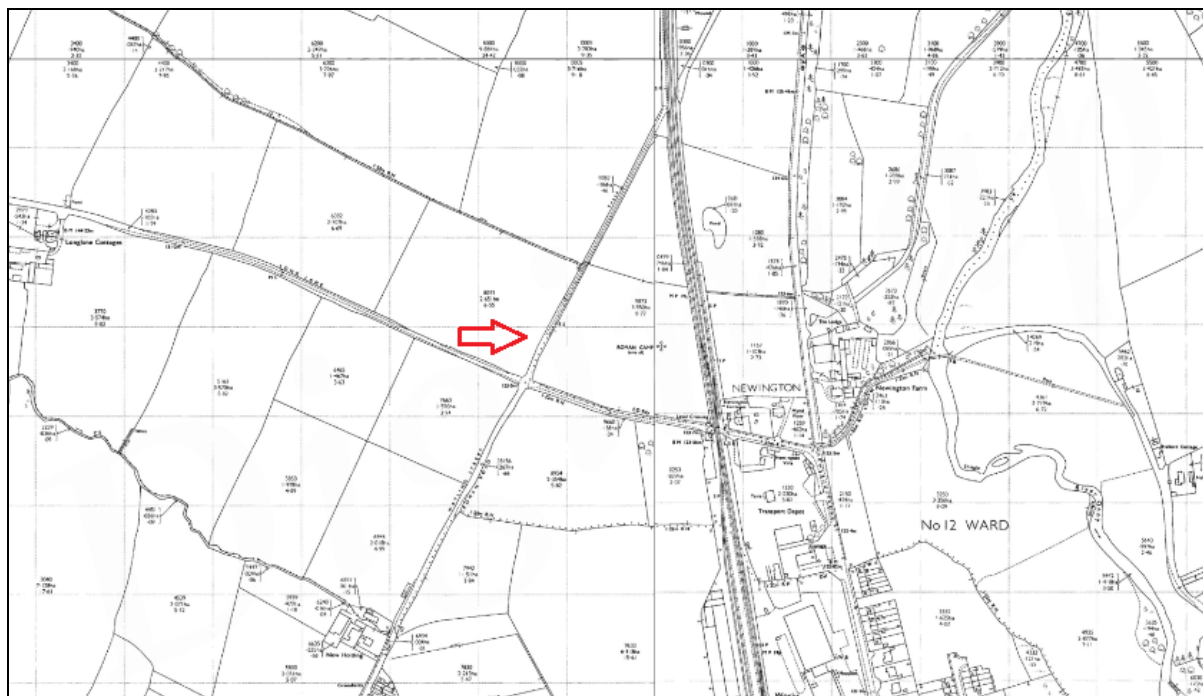
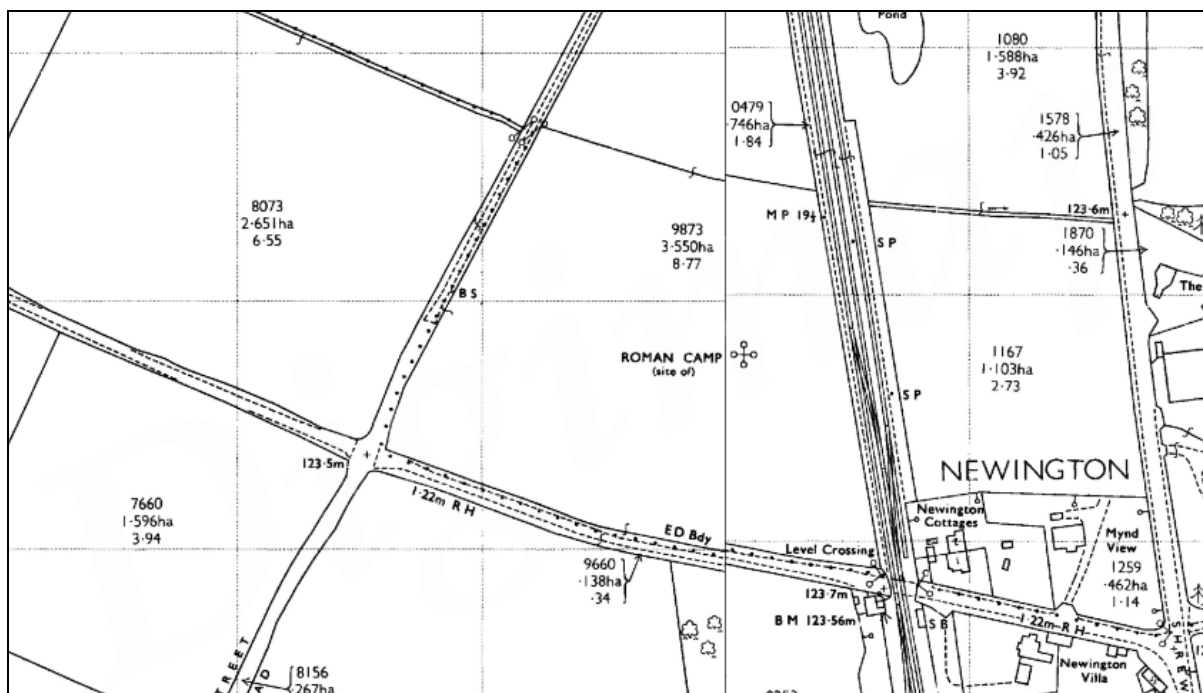


Figure 10
1975 OS map at 1:2500 scale, with detail of map below



5.0 DISCUSSION

The known heritage assets within the study area mainly consist of the Bronze Age scheduled monuments and related non-designated assets, and for the Roman period and by Watling Street and the adjacent Marching Camps.

The two Bronze Age barrows, HER 00160 and 03187, are probably outlying features associated to a Bronze Age settlement, consisting of a grouping of nine ringditch cropmarks 2.5km – 3km to the north (HER PRN's 02052, 02055, 02056, 02309, 02333, 04182, and 04185) with an associated dispersed barrow cemetery SO48 NW50 of ten Bronze Age barrows (English Heritage National Monument Record Number SO48 NW42, SO48 NW44, SO48 NW51, SO48 NW52, SO48 NW53, SO48 NW54, SO48 NW55, SO48 NW57, and SO48 NW590)⁹. These cropmarks are located on the floodplain at the confluence of Byne Brook and Quinny Brook, and on the dip slope of Wenlock Edge. It is also possible that the two enclosures located to the east (HER 02304 and 02375) from the search of the study area are also associated with this area of settlement.

The Roman marching camps, Watling Street, and the east-west 'Roman' road are the other dominant factors within the study area. While much of the recording of the Roman sites is from to the study of aerial photography¹⁰, there has been little archaeological excavation of Roman sites in the area. Other than the two small sites excavated within the study area, the nearest excavations of Roman sites are a marching camp at Bromfield 9km to the southwest; within the Roman settlement of Leintwardine, and the surrounding Roman camps at Jay Lane and Buckton, 11.5km to the southwest, and an unpublished excavation from 1957 at the Marching Camp at Affcot, 2.5km to the north¹¹. This last site is part of the same complex mentioned above of 12 (or more sites), centralised around the fort at Stretford Bridge, and probably dating from the earlier stages of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The relationship between these marching camps and the later Romano-British sites, including Watling Street and the sites which have been excavated in Craven Arms is unclear. It possibly indicates the change from the militarisation of the Welsh Marches in the 1st century AD, during the earlier period of Roman occupation, to a more established phase of Romano British settlement in the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Also of interest is the construction and dating of HER 04076, Margary's route 193. Though the road is recorded as a Roman road extending from Greensforge, near Stourbridge, to Forden Gaer, and on to Caersws, it is due it's somewhat convoluted path, and the lack of associated *Streat* place names, that it may be one of several prehistoric trackways that cross this area. These could be linking the Onny River Valley to Corvedale in the east, and the Clun River valley in the west, as well as north and south along Onny. This in turn may explain the setting of the Roman Marching Camps.

Also of interest is the location of the parish boundaries adjacent to the site, and particularly those of Wistanstow, Sibdon Carwood and Halford/ Bromfield. However, physical evidence for parish boundaries are often difficult to determine in the field.

⁹ <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1259380> (viewed 25/02/14)

¹⁰ Whimster, 1989

¹¹ <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1848793> (viewed 14/02/14)

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

There is a moderate possibility of prehistoric settlement within the landscape, based upon an extension of the Bronze Age landscape to the north, and the Bronze Age barrow adjacent to the site. While few Iron Age sites have been shown to be in the study area, the close proximity of Norton Hillfort, the amount of Roman activity in the archaeological record appearing in this area, and the excavation of two Romano-British sites to the immediate south, indicate the moderate to high probability of a continuation of a prehistoric landscape.

The location of several Roman marching camps being adjacent to the application site indicates a very high possibility of the discovery of Roman settlement. However Roman marching camps were temporary structures, and thus do not have large impact on the landscape themselves beyond the physical evidence of the ditch and bank defences

There is a low possibility of medieval settlement at the application site, as it appears to have been under agricultural use, as it would have been in the post medieval and modern period. However its proximity to several parish boundaries is of interest. Such points in the landscape, where several parish boundaries meet, often had the significance, for example as meeting places and as gallows sites.

In summary, the heritage significance of the archaeological remains within the study area is high for Bronze Age burial and settlement, and high for Roman military activity.

7.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of E. H. James; no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to E. H. James for commissioning this study, and to his agents Charlotte Webster and Stuart Thomas of Berrys. Penny Ward and Charlotte Baxter gave assistance at the Shropshire Historic Environment Record, and Alan Martin from Cambridge University's Committee for Aerial Photography for the cropmark evidence. Caroline Malim managed the data for the GIS and produced the drawings showing HER records.

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CARTOGRAPHY

1752 John Rocque Map of Shropshire

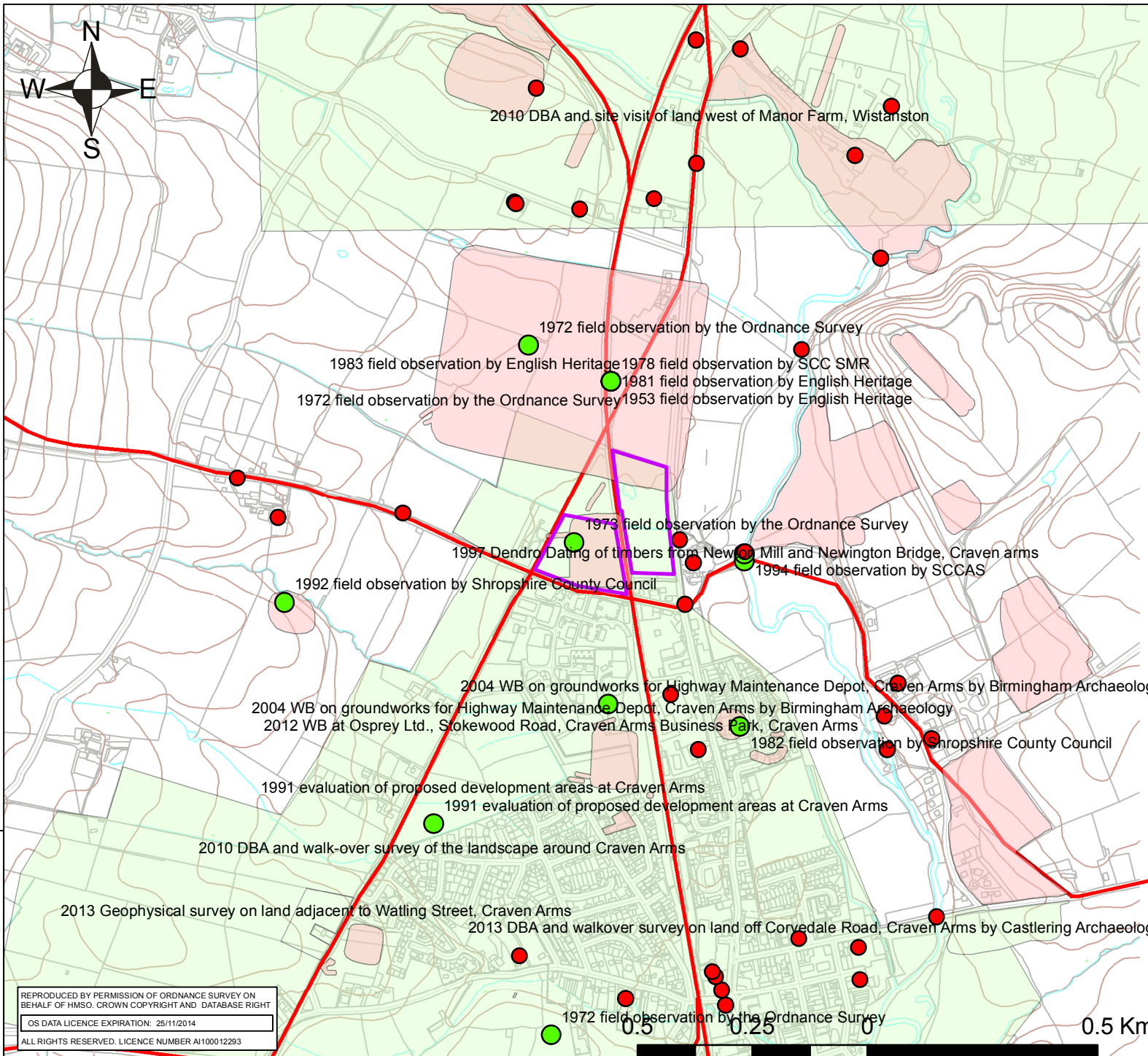
1816 Ordnance Survey Pen and Ink Map of Bishops Castle, from British Library Online <http://www.bl.uk/maps/georeferencingmap.html>

1840 Foxall Tithe Apportionment Transcriptions

1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (scale 1:2500)

1975 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series Map (scale 1:2500)


DRAWINGS



LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- HER Event Point
- HER Event Polygon
- HER point
- HER Monument Polygon
- HER Linear Features

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HALFORD FARM

HER EVENTS

DRAWING 2

Scale 1:12,000 Date MARCH 2014

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