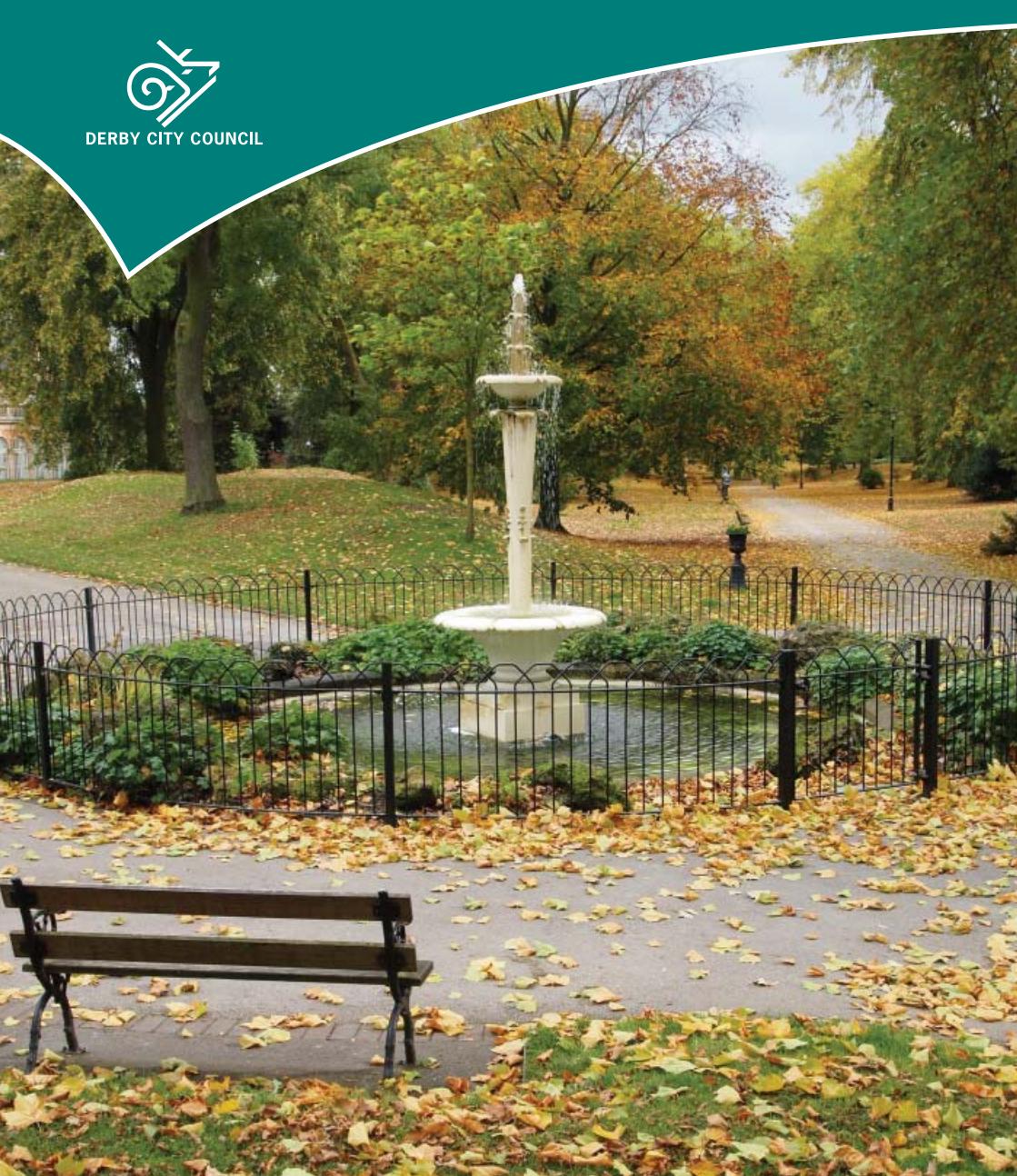
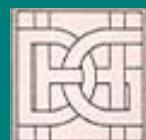




DERBY CITY COUNCIL



A catalogue of trees in Derby Arboretum





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Introduction

This booklet is aimed at anyone wanting to study the trees in the Derby Arboretum in more detail and complements the Tree Trail Leaflet (available from the Rangers and other places), which gives: an introduction to the history of the Arboretum; information on 25 trees picked for their historical or botanical importance.

The Derby Arboretum was the result of collaboration between two men – the benefactor, Joseph Strutt (1765-1844), and the designer, John Claudius Loudon (1783 - 1843). When the Arboretum was given to the people of Derby in 1840, a catalogue was written by Loudon (price one shilling) which listed all the trees and shrubs planted in the Arboretum and gave some detailed information on where the plant came from, its growth habit and botanical interest.

Additionally, Loudon provided lines of verse about certain species. For example, for Beech, Loudon quoted from Gray's 'Elegy':

“There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless strength at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.”

Loudon had completed the 'Grand Tour' of Europe and the Near East and so had seen many of the trees and shrubs that are planted in the Arboretum in their native habitat.

He was the author of several books and numerous articles on gardening, landscape design and town planning. His most significant work was the completion of '*Arboretum et fruticetum Britannicum*' which ran to several large volumes and took him eight years to write.



The Arboretum, Derby.

Edwardian postcard of the Arboretum.

The catalogue contained the register of trees, shrubs and climbers planted in the Arboretum and a detailed specification for the management of the grounds. He clearly stated how the trees should be mulched with leaf litter and grass cuttings, kept free from deadwood but otherwise not pruned and removed altogether when they reached a height of 40 or 50 feet (13-16 metres). Loudon appreciated that the variety of trees and shrubs could not be maintained if the larger trees were allowed to grow to their full height.

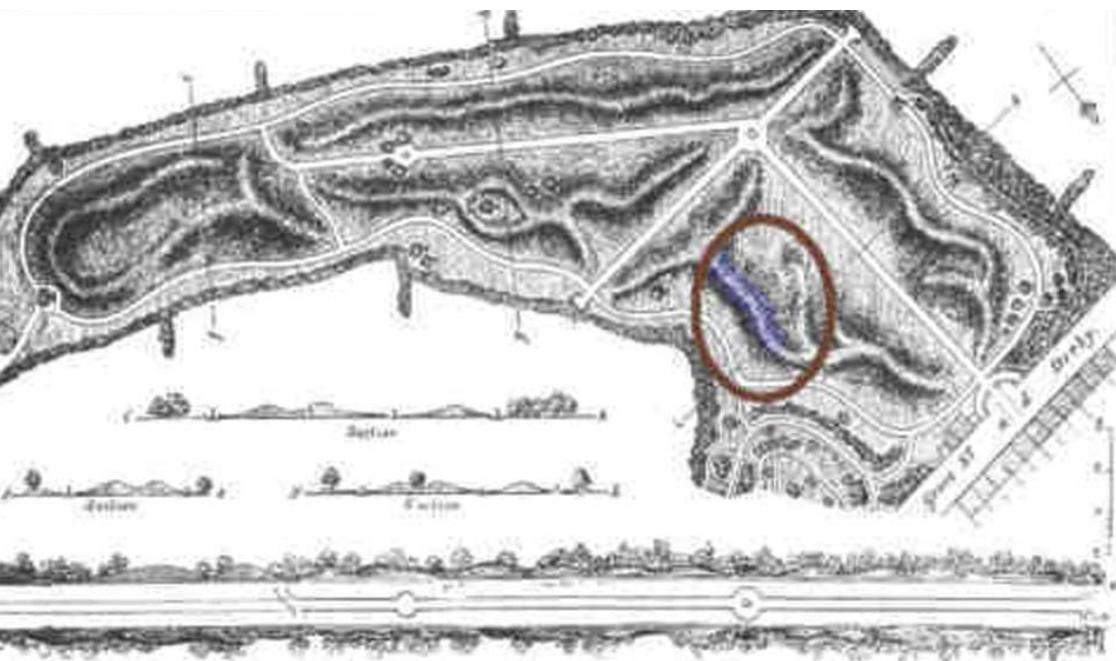
The Arboretum was meant to be a collection of trees and shrubs to maintain variety and educate the public on the horticultural merits of the plants and not to have the huge specimens you can see in the Arboretum today.

While there are many collections of trees and shrubs in Britain, (some are private), the importance of Derby Arboretum is its well documented history. It was Britain's first public park. It was specifically designed to educate and inform as well as provide a refuge from the smoke, cramped conditions and hard work in the factories and mills of the industrial Midlands.

The Arboretum is unique in that its relatively small size was enhanced by including mounds and serpentine paths to give a feeling of extra space.

By the mid-1840s, the Arboretum was a well-known tourist attraction with people coming from all over the country on the recently-completed rail network. The Rosehill playing fields were added in 1845 complete with a large glass 'crystal palace'. In the Arboretum, a fountain was constructed in 1846 and, in 1852, an orangery and entrance building complete with Strutt's statue.

One of the main problems for the collection during the Victorian era was the poor quality of the air. Many trees and shrubs died and were replaced in the 1880s with common species such as London Plane and Lime that could tolerate the pollution. These trees have grown into very large specimens and threaten to crowd out the more interesting species and also make the Arboretum rather gloomy in the summer.



Plan from the original catalogue showing the position of the mounds, paths and their dimensions.

A sensible management plan would be to continue to remove some of these larger, more common species to allow the new planting of flowering and fruiting species close to the paths.

All of the following trees have labels and so it is not essential to start your tour in one place, but you may find it easier to start at the Grove Street Lodge and go anti-clockwise around the collection. This follows Loudon's original design where the trees and shrubs were laid out in their family groups.

The information for each tree is as follows:

- Family - for example: *Fagaceae* (Oaks, Beech, Sweet Chestnut)
- Genus - for example: *Quercus* (Oak)
- Species - for example: *robur* (Pedunculate Oak)

There may also be a variety such as '*Fastigiata*' (upright) or '*Variegata*' (variegated).

The use of family, genus and species was first developed by the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778). It is known as biological classification or 'taxonomy' and aims to organise the natural world into groups that share similar characteristics. The common name is given, but it should be noted that some plants have several common names such as the hawthorn which is also known as 'May' or 'quick' which can lead to confusion. The country of origin, also known as 'provenance', is given, where relevant, but some have been grown by cuttings or grafting and so are termed 'of garden origin'.

The year of introduction is given where known. This is particularly interesting to the horticulturalist as it coincides with the 'discovery' of new countries and the natural riches they contain. So, plants from Europe and the Near East have been known in Britain for many centuries, but plants from eastern United States only became available after the 1500s, plants from western USA after 1800, China 1760 and Japan 1850. South American trees became available in the late part of the 18th century and Australian trees were unknown until the early 1800s.



The Art Deco bandstand opened in 1935 and destroyed by fire in 1994.

Loudon's collection was very comprehensive with over 800 different varieties of hardy trees and shrubs. He sourced them from various nurseries and also from the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens.

From its opening in 1840 until 1882, a small admission fee was charged to pay for the Arboretum's upkeep. This fee was waived on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons to allow working people and shopkeepers to use the park on their days off. The lodges were built to house the gardening staff and the pavilions were designed as shelters where visitors could enjoy their picnics. All the buildings and the pattern of mounds and pathways were illustrated in the catalogue.

Over 170 years that the Arboretum has existed, so much has happened and fashions have changed. The Arboretum has been used to house cannons from the Crimean War, aviaries, an art deco bandstand, bomb shelters and municipal greenhouses. The Arboretum is now firmly on the way up through an injection of money from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the work of dedicated staff and local volunteers. If you want to play a role in the Arboretum's future, why not join the Friends Group. The Rangers will provide you with details or you can get further information on Derby City Council's website, visit: www.derby.gov.uk

Enjoy your visit!

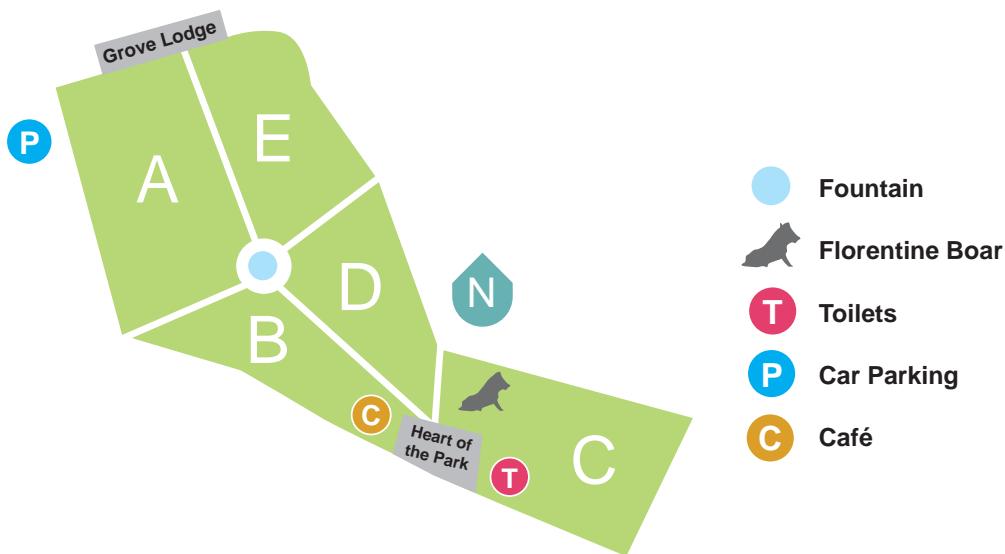
How to use this booklet

This list was produced in June 2011. It identifies all the different species in the Arboretum, so not every tree has a label. Inevitably it dates very quickly as trees are removed and new ones planted. We hope to update this list on a regular basis. We are looking at using other techniques in the future to guide people around the Arboretum, such as way marking, smart phone applications.

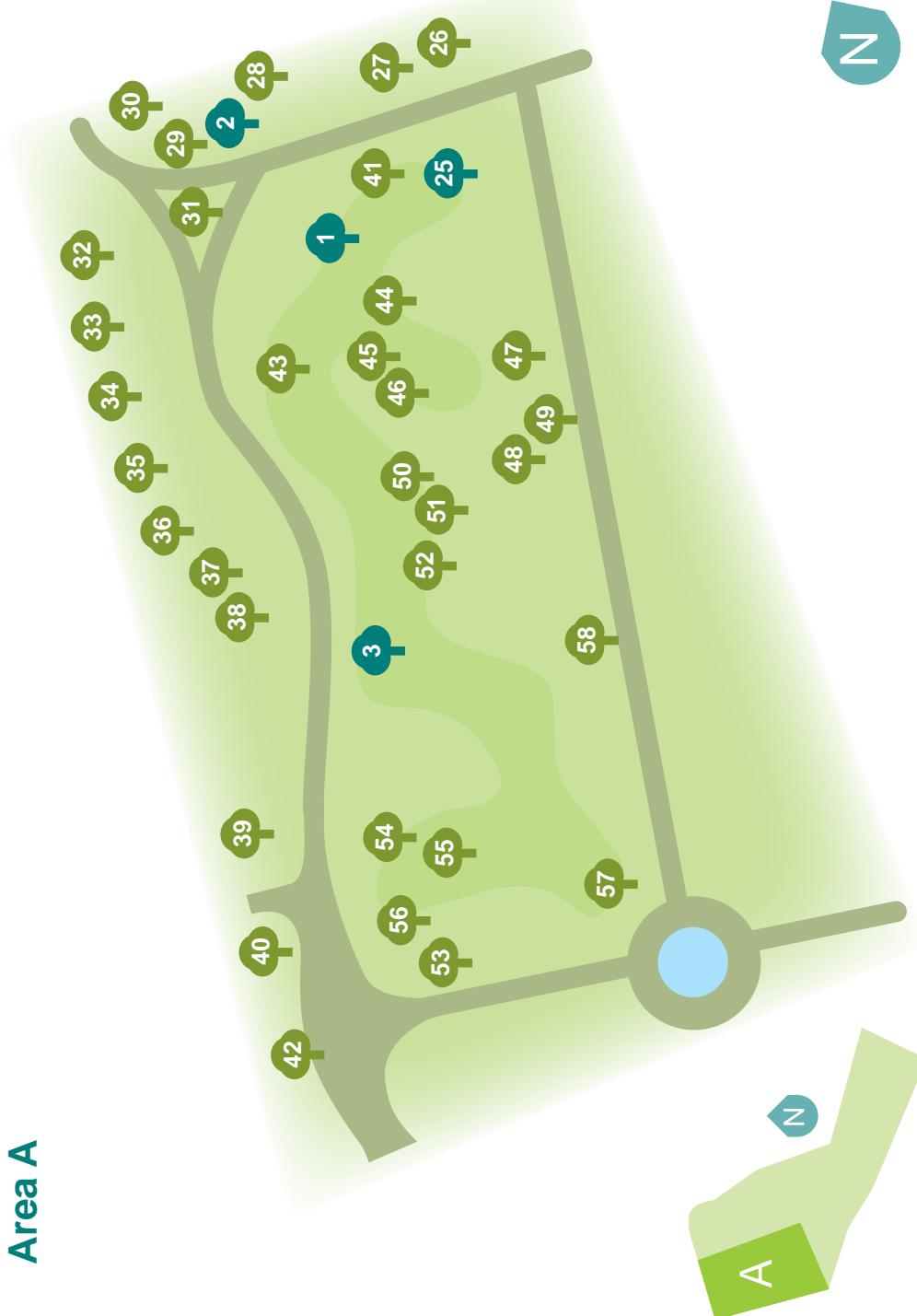
You can find copies of Loudon's work '*Arboretum et Fructicetum Britannicum*' and original copies of the 1840 catalogue in the Local Studies Library (01332 642240, minicom 01332 380712). Other interesting exhibits about the Arboretum can be found in Grove Lodge. Please ask the on-site management team for more details or visit the website at www.derby.gov.uk

You may find a reference book such as the Collins '*Guide to Trees of Britain and Northern Europe*' useful in identifying some of the trees.

The Arboretum has been split into five distinct areas (A to E, as shown below) to help you find the trees. Those on the tree trail leaflet are shown as being 1 to 25, the remaining trees start at number 26.



Area A



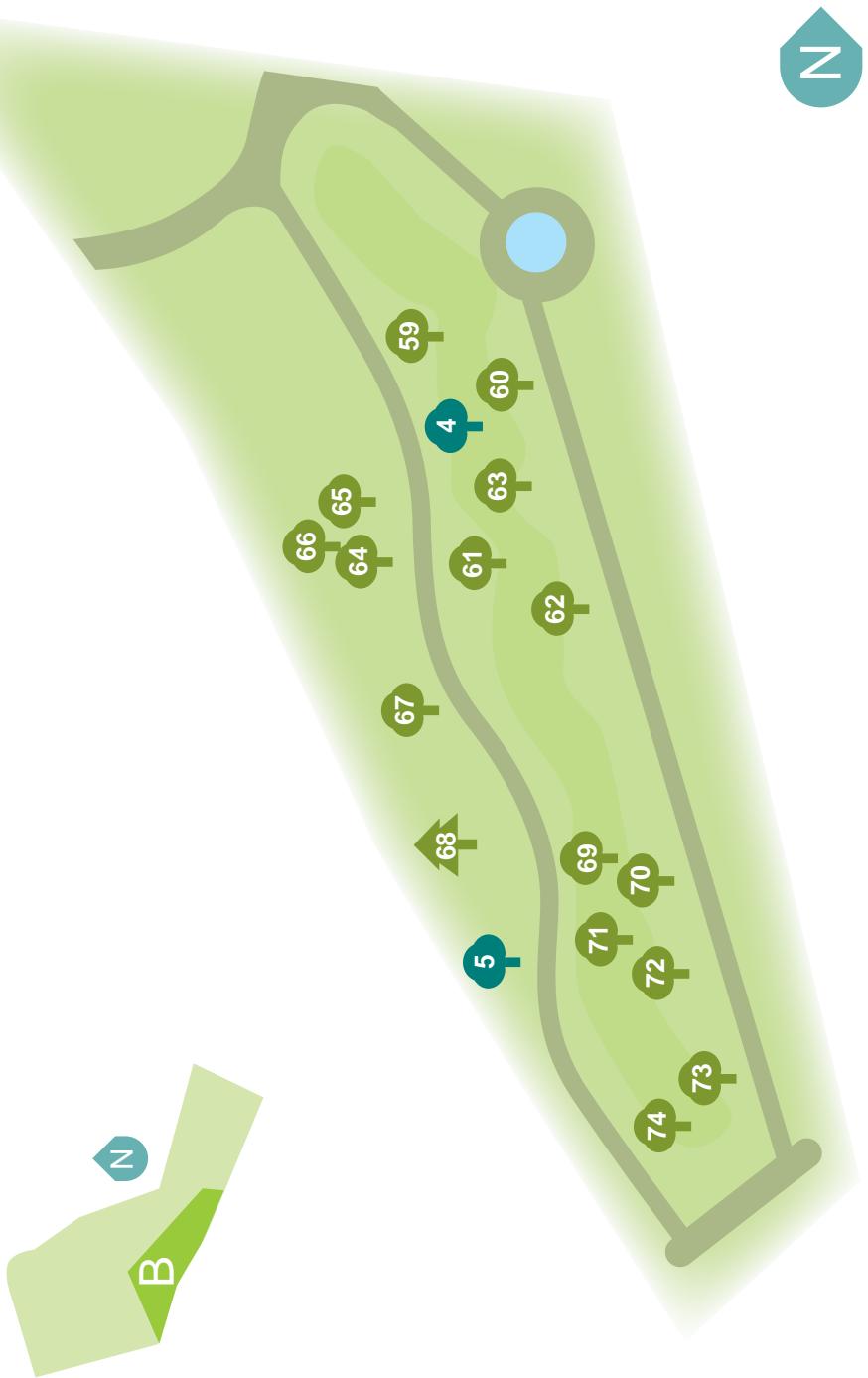
Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
01	Magnoliaceae	Cucumber tree	Magnolia	acuminata		1736	E. & S. USA
02	Aceraceae	Red maple	Acer	rubrum		1656	N. America
03	Tiliaceae	Caucasian lime	Tilia	x euchlora		1860	Caucasus
25	Platanaceae	London plane	Platanus	x hispanica		1650	S. Europe
26	Ulmaceae	Camperdown elm	Ulmus	glabra	'Camperdownii'	c.1850	Garden var.
27	Hippocastanaceae	Red horse chestnut	Aesculus	x carnea		1820	Germany
28	Rosaceae	Pillar crab	Malus	tschonoskii		1897	Japan
29	Rosaceae	Japanese cherry	Prunus		'Kanzan'	1913	Japan
30	Aceraceae	Norway maple	Acer	platanoides		1683	Scandinavia
31	Magnoliaceae	Yulan lily tree	Magnolia	denudata		1789	China
32	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	Tilia	'Petiolaris'		1880	Garden var.
33	Rosaceae	Pissard's plum	Prunus	cerifera	'Pissardii'	1880	Persia
34	Carpinaceae	Fastigate hornbeam	Carpinus	betulus	'Fastigata'	c. 1883	Garden var.
35	Platanaceae	London plane	Platanus	x hispanica		1650	S. Europe
36	Salicaceae	Upright white poplar	Populus	alba	'Pyramidalis'	c. 1841	Garden var.
37	Tiliaceae	Common lime	Tilia	x europea		Native	Europe
38	Hippocastanaceae	Horse chestnut	Aesculus	hippocastanum		1616	Greece & Albania
39	Rosaceae	Hybrid cockspur thorn	Craatagus	x lavellei		1880	Garden var.
40	Platanaceae	London plane	Platanus	x hispanica		1650	S. Europe
41	Magnoliaceae	Southern magnolia	Magnolia	grandiflora		1734	S.E USA
42	Salicaceae	Lombardy poplar	Populus	nigra		1758	Italy
43	Rosaceae	Wild cherry	Prunus	avium		Native	Europe
44	Aceraceae	Amur maple	Acer	ginnala		1860	China
45	Aceraceae	Japanese maple	Acer	palmatum		1820	Japan
46	Aceraceae	Red maple	Acer	rubrum		1656	N. America

Area A (continued)



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
47	Rosaceae	Yoshino cherry	Prunus	yedoensis		1902	Japan
48	Rosaceae	Bird cherry	Prunus	padus		Native	Europe
49	Oleaceae	Manna ash	Fraxinus	ormus		pre 1700	S.Europe & W.Asia
50	Tiliaceae	Caucasian lime	Tilia	x euchlora		1860	Caucasus
51	Hippocastanaceae	Indian horse chestnut	Aesculus	indica		1851	Himalayas
52	Hippocastanaceae	Yellow buckeye	Aesculus	flava		1764	S.E USA
53	Aquifoliaceae	Weeping holly	Ilex	x altaclarensis	'Pendula'		Garden variety China, Korea, Japan
54	Sapindaceae	Pride of India	Koelreuteria	paniculata		1763	Native
55	Rosaceae	Bird cherry	Prunus	padus		Native	Europe
56	Tiliaceae	Common lime	Tilia	x europea		Native	Europe
57	Aquifoliaceae	Hedgehog holly	Ilex	aquifolium			Garden var.
58	Fagaceae	Pedunculate oak	Quercus	robur	'Ferox Argentea'		Native
							Europe

Area B



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
4	Leguminosae	False acacia	<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>		c.1636	N America
5	Ulmaceae	Wych elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>glabra</i>		Native	Europe
59	Fagaceae	Beech	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>		Native	Europe
60	Aquifoliaceae	Highclere holly	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>x altaclarensis</i>		Garden var.	
61	Leguminosae	Corkscrew Robinia	<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	'Tortuosa'	Garden var.	
62	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>'Petiolaris'</i>		Garden var.	
63	Leguminosae	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum</i>	<i>anagyroides</i>		C & S. Europe	
64	Leguminosae	Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>		Mid West USA	
65	Leguminosae	Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	'Ihermis'	Garden var.	
66	Leguminosae	Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	'Sunburst'	Garden var.	
67	Rosaceae	Tibetan cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serula</i>		W. China	
68	Cupressaceae	Leyland cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis</i>	<i>leylandii</i>		c.1870	Garden var.
69	Rosaceae	Purple bird cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>padus</i>		1914	Garden var.
70	Leguminosae	Judas tree	<i>Cercis</i>	<i>siliquastrum</i>		1500s	S. Europe & W.
71	Tiliaceae	Caucasian lime	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>x euchlora</i>		1860	Asia
72	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>'Petiolaris'</i>		1880	Caucasus
73	Rosaceae	Japanese cherry	<i>Prunus</i>			1913	Garden var.
74	Rosaceae	Cockspur thorn	<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>x prunifolia</i>	'Kanzan'	Japan	
						1797	Europe

Area C



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
6	Fagaceae	Copper beech	Fagus	<i>Sylvatica</i>	'Purpurea'	Native	Garden var.
7	Rosaceae	Wild pear	Pyrus	<i>communis</i>		long cultivated	Europe
8	Rosaceae	Red oak	Quercus	<i>rubra</i>		1724	E. N. America
9	Aquifoliaceae	Highclere holly	Ilex	<i>x altaciarensis</i>		1880	Garden var.
75	Tiliaceae	Common lime	Tilia	<i>x europaea</i>		Native	Europe
76	Rosaceae	Scarlet Midland hawthorn	Crataegus	<i>laevigata</i>	'Paul's Scarlet'	1858	Garden var.
77	Rosaceae	Pissard's plum	Prunus	<i>cerifera</i>	'Nigra'	1880	Persia
78	Rosaceae	Callery's pear	Pyrus	<i>calleryana</i>	'Chanticleer'		Garden var.
79	Rosaceae	Medlar thorn	XCrataemespilus	<i>grandiflora</i>		1800	Europe
80	Rosaceae	Japanese cherry	Prunus	<i>Accolade'</i>		1950s	Garden var.
81	Rosaceae	Hawthorn	Crataegus	<i>monogyna</i>		Native	Europe
82	Aceraceae	Cappadocian maple	Acer	<i>cappadocicum</i>		1838	Caucasus
83	Rosaceae	Swedish whitebeam	Sorbus	<i>intermedia</i>		long cultivated	Scandinavia
84	Fagaceae	Antarctic beech	Nothofagus	<i>antarctica</i>		1830	Chile
85	Araliaceae	Devils walking stick	Aralia	<i>spinosa</i>		1688	SE USA
86	Rosaceae	Japanese crab apple	Malus	<i>floribunda</i>		1862	Japan
87	Rosaceae	Japanese cherry	Prunus	<i>Shirotae'</i>			Japan
88	Aquifoliaceae	Variegated holly	Ilex	<i>aquifolium</i>	'Silver Queen'		Garden var.
89	Fagaceae	Pin oak	Quercus	<i>palustris</i>		1770	N.USA
90	Salicaceae	White poplar	Populus	<i>alba</i>		long cultivated	C. Europe
91	Rosaceae	Medlar	Mespilus	<i>germanica</i>		long cultivated	S. Europe
92	Taxaceae	Common yew	Taxus	<i>baccata</i>		Native	Europe
93	Fagaceae	Hungarian oak	Quercus	<i>frainetto</i>		1838	Balkans & Hungary
94	Fagaceae	Turkey oak	Quercus	<i>cerris</i>		1735	S. Europe & S. W. Asia
95	Aceraceae	Amur maple	Acer	<i>ginnala</i>		1860	China
96	Rosaceae	Medlar	Mespilus	<i>germanica</i>		long cultivated	S. Europe

Area D



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
10	Fagaceae	Holm oak	Quercus	ilex		c.1500	S. Europe
11	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	Tilia	'Petiolaris'		1880	Garden var.
12	Oleaceae	Narrow leaved ash	Fraxinus	angustifolia		c 1800	S. Europe
97	Rosaceae	Tree cotoneaster	Cotoneaster	frigidus		1824	Himalayas
98	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	Tilia	'Petiolaris'		1880	Garden var.
99	Fagaceae	Oriental beech	Fagus	orientalis		1904	Asia minor
100	Bignoniaceae	Indian bean tree	Catalpa	bignonioides		1726	S. USA

Area E



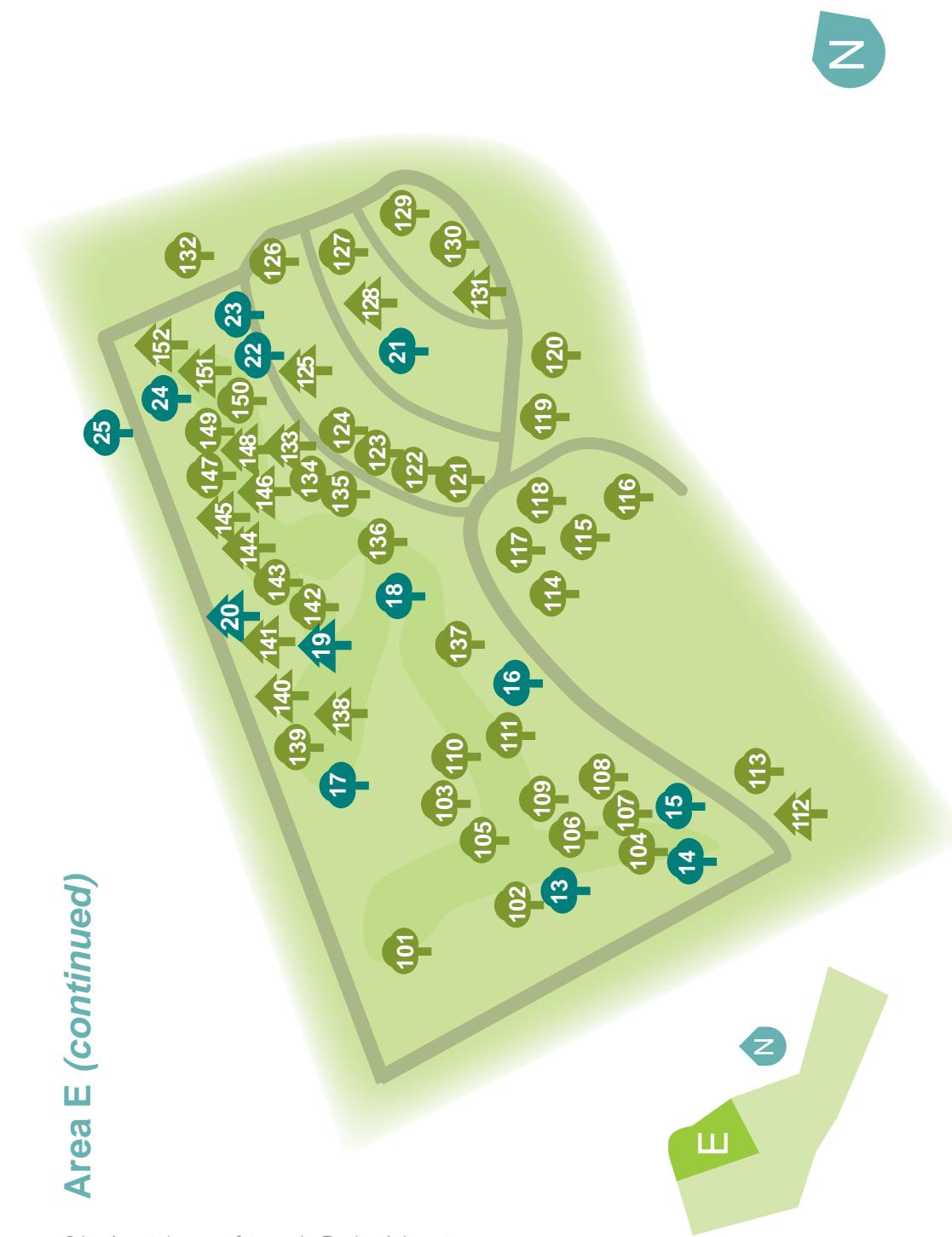
Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
13	Moraceae	Black mulberry	<i>Morus</i>	<i>nigra</i>		c1500	W. Asia
14	Juglandaceae	Black walnut	<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>		1656	USA
15	Juglandaceae	Caucasian wingnut	<i>Pterocarya</i>	<i>fraxinifolia</i>		1782	Caucasus
16	Bignoniaceae	Northern catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>Speciosa</i>		1880	C. USA
17	Tiliaceae	American lime	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>americana</i>		1752	Central USA
18	Corylaceae	Turkish hazel	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>columna</i>		1582	W. Asia
19	Pinaceae	Grand fir	<i>Abies</i>	<i>grandis</i>		1832	N.W. America
20	Pinaceae	Monterey pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>radiala</i>		1833	California
21	Fagaceae	Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea</i>	<i>sativa</i>		long cultivated	S. Europe
22	Magnoliaceae	Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron</i>	<i>tulipifera</i>		1688	E. N. America
23	Oleaceae	Weeping ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>excelsior</i>		Native	Garden var.
24	Simarubaceae	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus</i>	<i>altissima</i>		1751	N. China
25	Platanaceae	London plane	<i>Platanus</i>	<i>x hispanica</i>		1650	S. Europe
102	Nyssaceae	Tupelo	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>		1750	E. & S. USA
103	Moraceae	White mulberry	<i>Morus</i>	<i>alba</i>		1596	C. Asia & China
104	Juglandaceae	Caucasian wingnut	<i>Pterocarya</i>	<i>fraxinifolia</i>		1782	Caucasus
105	Juglandaceae	Black walnut	<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>		1656	USA
106	Ulmaceae	Hackberry	<i>Celtis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>		1636	E. N. America
107	Ulmaceae	Nettle tree	<i>Celtis</i>	<i>australis</i>		1796	Europe & Asia
108	Salicaceae	Osier	<i>Salix</i>	<i>viminalis</i>		Native	Europe
109	Salicaceae	Goat willow	<i>Salix</i>	<i>caprea</i>		Native	Europe E and C. N. America
110	Aceraceae	Silver maple	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharinum</i>		1725	S. Europe
111	Juglandaceae	Common walnut	<i>Juglans</i>	<i>regia</i>		long cultivated	Europe
112	Pinaceae	Larch	<i>Larix</i>	<i>decidua</i>		1620	Europe
113	Simarubaceae	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus</i>	<i>altissima</i>		1751	N. China

Area E (*continued*)



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
114	Aceraceae	Sycamore	Acer	pseudoplatanus		long cultivated	C. Europe
115	Rosaceae	Wild cherry	Prunus	avium		Native	Europe
116	Leguminosae	False acacia	Robinia	pseudoacacia		c. 1636	N. America
117	Corylaceae	Turkish hazel	Corylus	columna		1582	W. Asia
118	Fagaceae	Copper beech	Fagus	syriaca	'Purpurea'	Native	Garden var.
119	Aceraceae	Sycamore	Acer	pseudoplatanus		long cultivated	C. Europe
120	Aquifoliaceae	Highclere holly	Ilex	x altoclarensis		1880	Garden var.
121	Tiliaceae	Silver pendent lime	Tilia	'Petiolaris'		1880	Garden var.
122	Juglandaceae	Common walnut	Juglans	regia		long cultivated	S. Europe
123	Rosaceae	Wild cherry	Prunus	avium		Native	Europe
124	Tiliaceae	Common lime	Tilia	x europaea		Native	Europe
125	Taxodiaceae	Swamp cypress	Taxodium	distichum		1640	S. USA
126	Aquifoliaceae	Common holly	Ilex	aquifolium		Native	Europe
128	Araucariaceae	Monkey puzzle	Araucaria	araucana		1795	Chile
129	Hamamelidaceae	Sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua		1681	E. & S. USA
130	Fagaceae	Sweet chestnut	Castanea	sativa		long cultivated	S. Europe
131	Taxaceae	Common yew	Taxus	baccata		Native	Europe
132	Aquifoliaceae	Variegated holly	Ilex	aquifolium	'Silver Queen'	Garden var.	
133	Pinaceae	Cedar of Lebanon	Cedrus	libani		1638	Syria, Lebanon
134	Aceraceae	Purple maple	Acer	platanoïdes	'Schwedler'	1864	Garden var.
135	Hamamelidaceae	Sweet gum	Liquidambar	styraciflua		1681	E. & S. USA
136	Carpinaceae	Hop hornbeam	Ostrya	carpinifolia		1724	S. Europe & W. Asia
137	Aceraceae	Purple maple	Acer	platanoïdes		1946	Garden var.
138	Ginkgoaceae	Maidenhair tree	Ginkgo	biloba		1758	China
139	Moraceae	Osage orange	Maclura	pomifera		1818	S. & C. USA

Area E (continued)



Tree No.	Family	Common name	Genus	Species	Variety	Approx. Date of introduction	Country of origin
140	Pinaceae	Austrian pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	var. <i>nigra</i> 'Fastigata'	1835	C. Europe
141	Taxaceae	Irish yew	<i>Taxus</i>	<i>baccata</i>		1780	Ireland
142	Araliaceae	Japanese Angelica Tree	<i>Aralia</i>	<i>elata</i>		1830	Japan
143	Corylaceae	Turkish hazel	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>columna</i>		1582	W. Asia
144	Pinaceae	Corsican pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>nigra</i>		1759	Corsica & S. Ital
145	Pinaceae	Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>contorta</i>		1831	W. N. America
146	Pinaceae	Noble fir	<i>Abies</i>	<i>procera</i>		1830	W.USA
147	Rosaceae	Japanese cherry	<i>Prunus</i>		'Kanzan'	1913	Japan
148	Pinaceae	Norway spruce	<i>Picea</i>	<i>abies</i>		1500	N. & C. Europe
149	Betulaceae	Italian alder	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>cordata</i>		1820	Italy
150	Rosaceae	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>avium</i>		Native	Europe
151	Cupressaceae	Pencil cedar	<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>		1664	E & C N America
152	Cupressaceae	Common juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>communis</i>		Native	Europe & N. America

How to find Derby Arboretum



Further information

Contact the parks management team on 01332 64155, minicom 01332 256666 or email: parksadmin@derby.gov.uk

During office hours, please telephone the on-site management team on 01332 292612, or email: derby.arboretum@derby.gov.uk

For urgent tree problems out of office hours, please contact 01332 256060 minicom 01332 256666.

Arboretum Park

- is wheelchair and pushchair accessible.
- welcomes dogs under control.
- has Car parking available at Grove Street (pay and display).

For bus services ring the Traveline on 0871 2002233.



The production of the labels and this booklet has been grant aided by the Monica Pilling Bequest through Derbyshire Historic Gardens Trust. For membership information telephone 01335 370495

We can supply this information in any other way style or language to help you access it.
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