

# Abbey Road Depot, West Bridgford, Nottingham: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



**Produced for: Rushcliffe Borough Council**

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<b>Status</b>	Evaluation Report

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## Summary

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- In May 2019, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Rushcliffe Borough Council to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Abbey Road Central Depot, West Bridgford, Nottingham (centred on SK 59289 37154) ahead of proposed redevelopment.
- Three of the proposed seven trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 7) were dug in locations set out in the approved WSI although some minor relocation of these was required to avoid on-site obstacles and below ground services. These trenches revealed no archaeological remains or deposits and showed that the ground had been disturbed to at least 1.2m below ground level by intrusive groundworks associated with previous phases of development. A number of previously unknown live buried services were also encountered.
- Given the negative results of the initial three trenches; the presence of live services and heavily contaminated ground it was decided, in consultation with Rushcliffe Borough Council's Conservation and Heritage Officer that the site had been sufficiently evaluated and that the remaining trenches were not to be excavated.



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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Rushcliffe Borough Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Abbey Road Central Depot, West Bridgford, Nottingham, prior to development. The site was centred on SK 53289 37154 (Figure 1). A planning application was submitted by the clients to Rushcliffe Borough Council, who recommended a programme of archaeological evaluation. This report details the results of this trial trench evaluation.
- 1.1.2 An earlier desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken by TPA (Cousins 2018) quantified the potential for buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area. These broadly constituted probable buried archaeological remains of post-medieval or later date relating to an area of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial development, and the nearby Pump House. It was possible that intrusive groundworks may have impacted upon subsurface archaeological finds, features or deposits of unknown significance.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation took place in May 2019, and was originally intended to consist of the excavation, monitoring and recording of seven trial trenches measuring 12.0 x 1.8m across a total 1.72ha (17240m<sup>2</sup>) area. Due to the negative results of the first trenches to be excavated, only three of the seven trenches were excavated.
- 1.1.4 The trenches were placed to avoid areas of known services and extant above ground structures.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was conducted in line with the methodology proscribed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by TPA (Owen 2019) and in accordance with best practice and guidance and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

## 2 Site Background

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### 2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site was located on a roughly triangular plot of land adjacent to Abbey Road, Nottingham (centred on SK 59289 37154), approximately 654m south-east of the historic core of West Bridgford. The site lies on a shallow knoll of land which rises from 24m-26m AoD from north to south. The site is bounded to the west by Abbey Road, and to the south by Buckfast Way. The surrounding landscape is largely dominated by residential development (Figure 1). The site currently used as a recycling plant and associated offices with a grass verge along Buckfast Way.
- 2.1.2 The bedrock geology consists of Gunthorpe Member mudstone overlain by superficial deposits of Holme Pierrepont Sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2019).

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 A comprehensive DBA of the development area was produced by TPA during 2018 (Cousins). The archaeological and historical background provided is therefore only briefly summarised by period below.
- 2.2.2 The DBA identified no designated heritage assets within the development area. One non-designated heritage asset is located within the boundaries of the site, situated adjacent to the northern access route; a former pumping station associated with the West Bridgford Sewage Works, established in c 1900 (MNT 13011).

*Prehistoric*

- 2.2.3 A probable settlement site was identified in Gamston, c.1km east of the site and centred on SK 60263699, comprising a number of ditches, gullies and probable enclosures. Pottery suggests a late Bronze-Age to Iron Age date for the site (Knight 1992). Chance finds of prehistoric material is restricted to the recovery of a fragment of potentially Mesolithic worked flint recovered during field walking c.1km east of the site. A Neolithic flint axe was recovered from a rear garden of 13 Davies Road, c.500m to the north-east of the site.

*Romano-British*

- 2.2.4 Remains of Romano-British date are restricted to three non-designated heritage assets recorded by the Nottinghamshire HER. These relate to pottery recovered from fieldwalking in Gamston, a sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> century Mortarium recorded around Edwalton Hill and a coin dating to the reign of Galerius Maximianus (AD305-311), all identified within a 1km radius of the site. Additional animal bone and pottery dating to the Romano-British period were identified during a watching brief on land at the Gamston Primary School located c955 m to the south-east (Sumpter, 2000). The finds suggest sporadic occupational activity, though it is possible that development-related truncation has affected the preservation of features or deposits.

*Early Medieval*

- 2.2.5 West Bridgford is named in the Domesday Record of c 1086 (named *Brigeforde*), which suggests the existence of a small pre-conquest settlement (Palmer, 2019). The area is listed as being part of the manor of Clifton, having been previously associated with Gytha, countess of Hereford. The current town takes its name from the early Anglo-Saxon Brycg- (meaning a bridge or causeway) and -ford (ford, shallow, stream or river), and may have been mentioned as one of the five 'burhs' of Nottingham around AD 924 by Edward the Elder, and is associated with the construction of the first Trent Bridge (Cousins 2018, 33).

- 2.2.6 A wooden paddle-shaped object is recorded by the Nottinghamshire HER, located closer to Grantham Canal c 647m east of the development area. This was radiocarbon dated to between AD560-890, and was identified during sewerage works (Cousins 2018, 34).

*Medieval*

- 2.2.7 Little is known about the village of West Bridgford during the medieval period. The land was held by the Luterell family between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The nearby church of St. Giles was constructed by Andrew Luterell around the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, although it may have replaced an earlier structure
- 2.2.8 Evidence for ridge and furrow field systems are identifiable on aerial photography on land adjacent to Grantham Canal. A non-designated moated manor house, consisting of a three sided enclosure is identified within the Gamston area, c 1km to the east of the site. No above ground structures remain, and the land appears heavily altered by the construction of the Grantham Canal, which occurred towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The area of the moated manor may also preserve evidence of a shrunken village; however, this has thus far been unconfirmed by archaeological investigation.

*Post-Medieval (c 1540-1799)*

- 2.2.9 The Town of West Bridgford remained largely unchanged during the post-medieval period. In 1675 the estate was won by Millicent Musters, supposedly in a game of cards from the Marquis of Dorchester (Cousins 2018, 35).

*Modern*

- 2.2.10 Sanderson's map of c 1835 shows the development area within an area of open fields, then owned by John Farrands. The area appears largely unchanged until at least 1881, when a period of rapid urbanisation and expansion began. Rapid urbanisation of the surrounding environs of West Bridgford resulted in the provision of sewage fields and a pumping station which was built around 1900. This former pumping station sits within the northern portion of the site, though former associated buildings identified on OS maps of c 1901 no longer survive as above ground structures (Cousins 2018, 36).

## 3 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

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### 3.1 Planning Background and Proposed Development

- 3.1.1 An outline planning application was submitted to Rushcliffe Borough Council (planning ref: 19/00678/OUT) for the demolition of existing buildings, residential development, and associated landscaping, infrastructure and access.
- 3.1.2 The preparation of a DBA (Cousins 2018) was sought in order to inform a planning application for an overall scheme of works. The results of the DBA suggested that there was a reasonable potential for archaeological remains of post medieval or later date to be present within the site boundary and, therefore, an archaeological evaluation was requested.

*To facilitate development on land at the former recycling plant, which may contain in-situ archaeological deposits, the results of the earlier desk-based assessment (Cousins 2018), alongside further consultation with the Conservation Officer for Rushcliffe Borough Council suggest that the best course of action is to undertake a trial trench evaluation. The site is not subject to planning constraints at this stage.*

### 3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the 2019 Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2014). This now supersedes the 2018 NPPF.

Section 16, Paragraph, 199, of the revised NPPF states that:

*199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

### 3.3 Rushcliffe Borough Council Core Strategy Part 1

#### 3.3.1 Policy 11 Historic Environment

*Proposals and initiatives will be supported where the historic environment and heritage assets are conserved and/or enhanced in line with their interests and significance. Planning decisions will have regard to the contribution heritage assets can make to the delivery of wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives.*

*The elements of Rushcliffe's historic environment which contribute towards the unique identity of areas and help create a sense of place will be conserved and, where possible, enhanced...Elements of particular importance include:*

- a) *Industrial and commercial heritage.*

- 3.4 No designated heritage assets are directly impacted by the redevelopment.

## 4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The overall aim of the programme of this archaeological evaluation was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for the development.

4.2 General objectives were:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record* in accordance with paragraph 199 of the *NPPF* (MHCLG 2019).
- Where practical (within the constraints of the archaeological mitigation and development), to assess the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To investigate the possibility of in-situ archaeological deposits relating to the presence of medieval or later periods, and to investigate the development of the 19<sup>th</sup> century pumping station.
- Any features of geoarchaeological significance would also be recorded and where there was the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling would be undertaken.

4.2 The programme of archaeological works was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by Knight *et al.* (2012) and hosted by ADS as part of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>).

The archaeological mitigation had the potential to inform on the following questions:

<b>Post-Medieval (1485-1750)</b>
<i>8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings</i>
4. What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?
<i>8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food producing economy</i>
1. How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland commons and waste?
<b>Modern (1720 – Present)</b>
<i>9.2 Buildings in town and countryside</i>
2. How have building types changed (e.g. adaption of industrial buildings to new uses) and what has been the impact of building regulations?
3. How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings such as prisons, schools and workhouses influenced public growth?

## 5 Methodology

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### *Site Specific Methodology*

- 5.1 The excavations were conducted in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014b). All works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI as approved by the Conservation Officer for Rushcliffe Borough Council, or other appointed representative of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.2 Work was undertaken by qualified members of TPA supervisory staff according to accepted archaeological practice and the *Standards and Guidance* produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a).
- 5.3 A total of seven trenches 12.0x 1.8m were planned, covering an area of 1.7ha designated for development. These were placed to avoid known services, contamination or surviving above-ground structures. Given on-site constraints and initial negative results only three of these were excavated.
- 5.6 Three trenches were machine-excavated using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, in spits no greater than 250mm. Trenches located in areas of tarmac were first broken by machine before removal.
- 5.8 Trenches were excavated to the depth of the archaeological horizon and identified features were hand-cleaned to an extent sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to record any datable artefacts.
- 5.9 Feature fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm.

### *Recording*

- 5.10 Trenches were hand-cleaned and a minimum of two representative sections of each trench were photographed, and drawn at 1:20.
- 5.11 Plans and sections of the features and representative sections of the trenches were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20, and show: context numbers, context changes and in the case of the plans the principal slopes represented as hachures.
- 5.12 Digital images were taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.13 Written records were maintained as laid down in the TPA recording manual.
- 5.14 All finds were recorded either three dimensionally or by context/spit but were not collected due to ground contamination. The finds were instead photographed to provide a record of finds present for dating purposes.

### *Archiving*

- 5.15 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognized standards (Brown 2007) and contain where relevant: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, site notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sketches, elevations), original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts, artefacts, original finds records, original sample records, original skeleton records, computer discs and printouts.

### *Archive and Finds Deposition*

- 5.16 The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the unit until deposited with the relevant museum.
- 5.17 The paper archive and a copy of the report will be submitted to the local HER upon completion of the project.



- 5.18 Finds will remain the property of the client until deposition with a relevant museum, subject to their approval.
- 5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location, and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the County HER.
- 5.20 Upon completion of the project, a copy of the digital archive will then be deposited with ADS (Archaeological Data Services).

## 6 Results

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- 6.1 A total of three trenches were excavated across the proposed development area. Two of these trenches were located along the western boundary of the site, within the main car park area (Trenches 1 and 2). A third (Trench 7) was located on the grass verge along Buckfast way (figure 2).
- 6.2 Due to the negative results within the first three trenches, combined with the concentration of live services and contaminated ground it was decided, with the approval of the Conservation Officer for Rushcliffe Borough Council, that no further evaluation trenches were necessary.

### 6.3 **Trench 01: 12.0 x 1.8m** (Figs 3 and 5.1; Plates 1, 2, 3 and 4)

- 6.3.1 Trench 1 was located within the northern portion of the car park area of the recycling facility and was aligned roughly north to south. The base of the trench was not excavated to natural geology due to the presence of a modern ceramic, drain 0.30m in diameter, which ran along the eastern edge of the trench at a depth of 1.05m. The pipe trench cut a layer of made ground (0104), which consisted of a friable, mid yellow-brown silty sand, 0.40m thick. Overlying this layer was (0103), comprised of made ground with significant amounts of brick and other demolition debris, 0.30m thick. This deposit was most likely used as levelling material along with (0102), a layer of slag, ash and other demolition material 0.25m thick. Finds comprising 19th and 20th century pottery, glass, brick and tile were recovered from this layer (Plates 3 and 4), however due to ground contamination these were not retained. The overlying car park surface (0101) comprised a tarmac layer, 0.10m thick.

### 6.4 **Trench 02: 12.0 x 1.8m** (Figs 3 and 5.2; Plates 5, 6 and 7)

- 6.4.1 Trench 2 was situated along the western boundary of the site, within the southernmost area of the car park. A had similar stratigraphy to Trench 1 was observed although it was possible to excavate this trench down to natural geology (0206). This was formed of a mid-yellowish-brown sandy gravel and encountered at 1.20m below current ground level. Above the natural gravels was a layer of redeposited natural material containing flecks of coal (0205), 0.30m thick. Overlying this were two layers of made ground (0204) and (0203), composed of clayey silts, 0.22m-0.28m thick. These contained a large amount of coal, ash and other demolition debris. 19th and 20th century pottery, glass, brick and tile retrieved from these layers (Plates 6 and 7) were not retained due to ground contamination. Overlying (0203) was a layer of crushed brick, stone ash and slag, (0202), 0.20m thick which in turn was overlain by the tarmac car park surface (0201).

### 6.5 **Trench 07: 12.0 x 1.8m** (Fig 4, 5.3 and 5.4; Plates 8-11)

- 6.5.1 Trench 7 was located outside the boundaries of the recycling facility, positioned within the grass verge running alongside Buckfast Way. Natural geology was formed of sandy clays (0706) encountered 0.85m below current ground level. This was directly overlain by (0705) a mottled red-brown silty sand 0.30m thick, which appeared to be buried subsoil. Directly above this were demolition deposits (0704) in the eastern portion of the trench and (0703) in the



western portion. Modern ceramic, glass, and brick fragments retrieved from these contexts were not retained due to ground contamination (Plate 11). The overlying topsoil (0701) was 0.20-0.24m thick contained modern demolition/construction debris.

## 7 Discussion

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- 7.1 The evaluation has shown that much of the site appears to have been truncated to a depth of between 0.80m and at least 1.20m below current ground level by previous phases of development and clearance.
- 7.2 In the areas which could not be evaluated it is likely that a similar level of truncation could be expected due to the abundance of buried services.
- 7.3 Finds dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were present across the site but due to concerns regarding ground contamination these were not retained.
- 7.4 No archaeological remains relating to the site's previous industrial uses or any earlier phases of occupation were encountered during the course of the evaluation. Given the depth of made ground recorded in the areas evaluated it is likely that any archaeological remains once present at the site have been severely truncated or completely removed by previous development.

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## Appendix 1: Trench Logs

Trench 01					
Trench Dimensions (LxW)	12.0m x 1.8 m	Trench Alignment	N-S	Trench Depth	1.10m
Context	Type	Description			Thickness
0101	layer	Tarmac; modern car park surface			0.10m
0102	layer	Demolition/Slag made ground; industrial debris; compact; pale grey grit and demolition slag; contaminated ground, modern pottery, brick and glass finds			0.16-0.23m
0103	Layer	Friable, mid orange-brown; sandy silt; frequent brick and demolition debris inclusions; clear interface; modern pottery, glass, brick; contaminated by industrial activity			0.08-0.35m
0104	Layer	Friable mid- yellow-brown, silty sand; contains cut for modern service of ceramic water pipe which does not seem to be a main service but an overflow drain			0.26-0.50m

Trench 02					
Trench Dimensions (LxW)	12.0 X 1.8m	Trench Alignment	N-S	Trench Depth	1.20 m
Context	Type	Description			Thickness
0201	layer	Tarmac car park surface; black, modern			0.10m
0202	Layer	Loose/hard mixed material; pale grey/orange, gritty sand; demolition debris and slag; <50% small to large chunks of industrial slag; likely levelling deposit; contaminated ground;			0.18- 0.25m
0203	layer	Friable, dark black/grey; ash, slag, industrial material ; contaminated made ground; <10% small to medium sub-angular stones; modern sherds of pottery, glass and brick			0.18-0.30m
0204	Layer	Friable, dark grey, clay silts, <30% ash, coal debris, <10% small-medium stones; contaminated made ground			0.19-0.24m
0205	Layer	Friable, mid orange/grey/brown, sandy gravels; <20% sm-medium sub-round stones; <2% coal; made ground or redeposited natural material; no finds.			0.32-0.38m
0206	Layer	Friable, natural geology; mid-yellow-brown, sandy gravels appx <10% clay; < 30% sm-med sub-round stones			unexcavated

Trench 07					
Trench Dimensions (LxW)	12.0 x 1.8m	Trench Alignment	NE-SW	Trench Depth	1.20m
Context	Type	Description			Thickness
0701	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown organic silts, grass covering			0.20-0.28m
0702	Layer	Compact, light yellow-brown silty sand; frequent stone inclusions; made ground; no finds or dating evidence; potential levelling material			0.16m
0703	Layer	Loose/soft; dark grey-brown; gritty sandy silt; demolition made ground; many modern pieces of ceramic, brick and other demolition debris; not collected due to possibility of contaminated ground			0.26-0.44
0704	Layer	Friable; dark brown-grey silts; moderate charcoal inclusions; no finds.			0.30m
0705	Layer	Friable, mid-reddish brown silty sand; moderate level of stone; likely buried subsoils			0.40m
0706	Layer	Firm; mid yellow-grey-brown silty sand.			unexcavated



## Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General View of Trench 1, looking north. Scale 2x 1.0m



Plate 2: Trench 1, east facing section. Scale 1.0m.





Plate 3: Trench 1; finds. No scale



Plate 4: Trench 1, bricks. No scale.





Plate 5: Trench 2, general view. Scales 2 x 1.0m.



Plate 6: Trench 2, East facing section. Scale 1.0 m.





Plate 7: Trench 2, Finds. No Scale.



Plate 8: Trench 7; general view. Scale: 2x 1.0m.





Plate 9: Trench 7; south-east facing section. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 10: Trench 7; north-west facing section. Scale 1.0m.

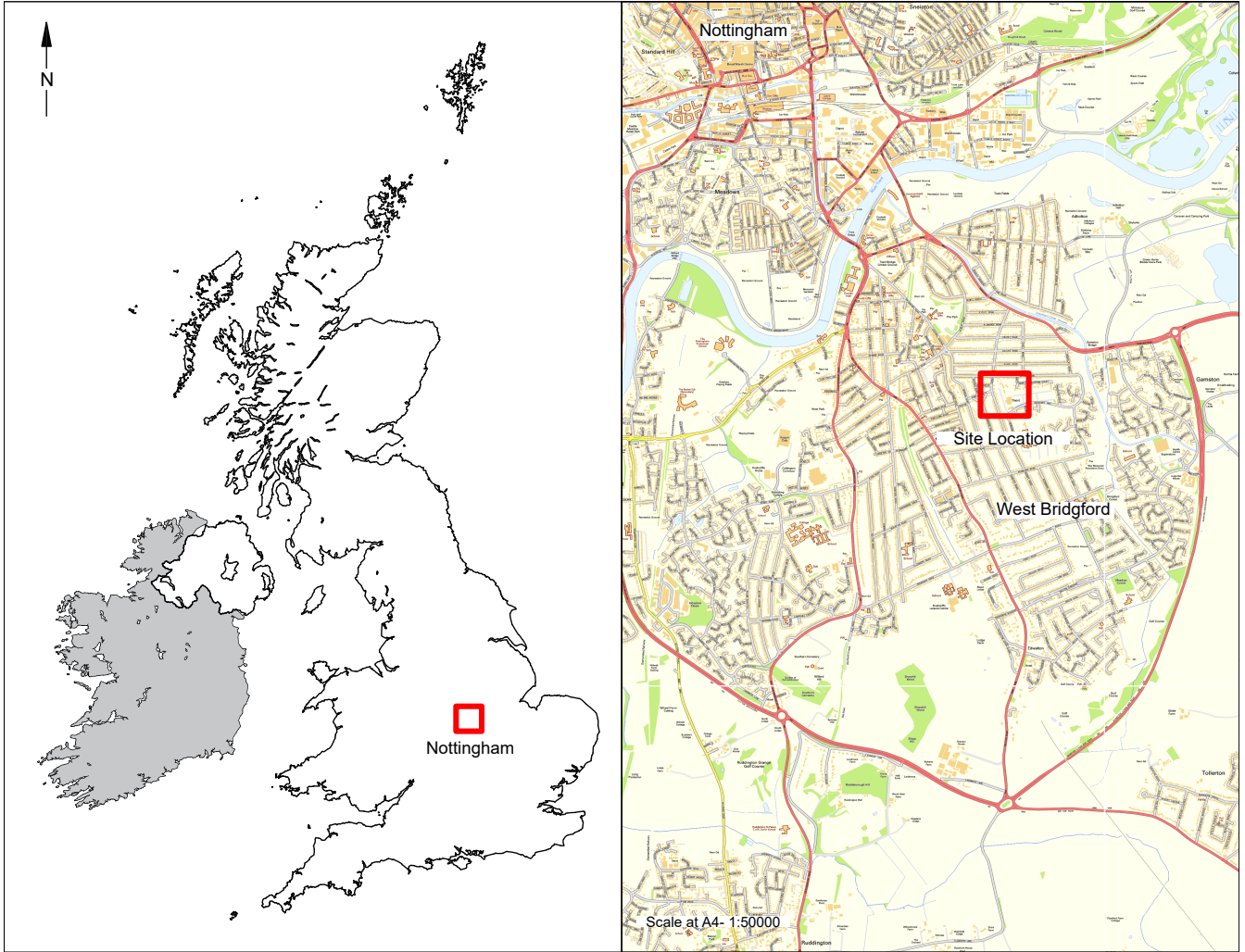




Plate 11: Trench 7; finds. No scale.

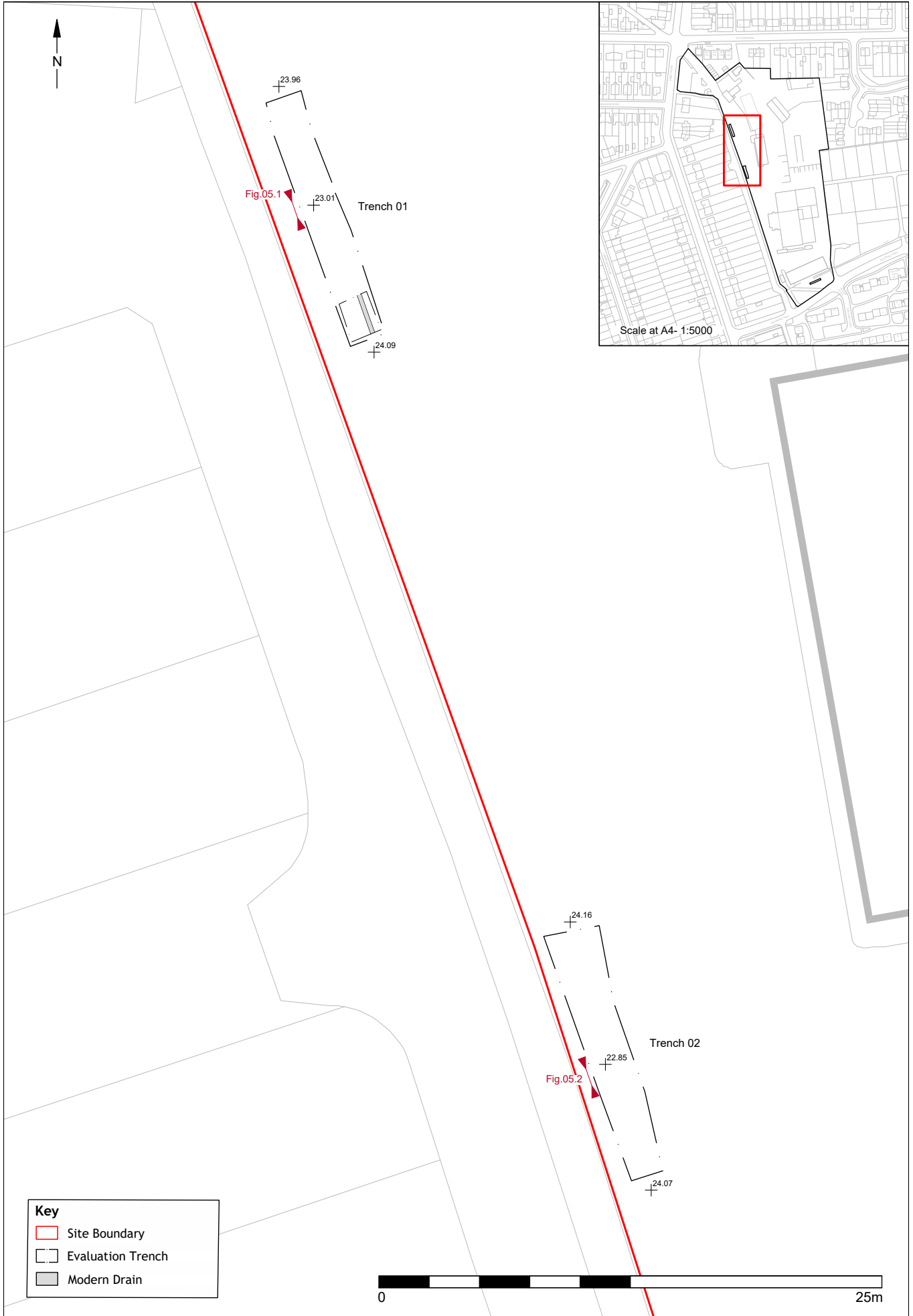
## Appendix 3: Figures

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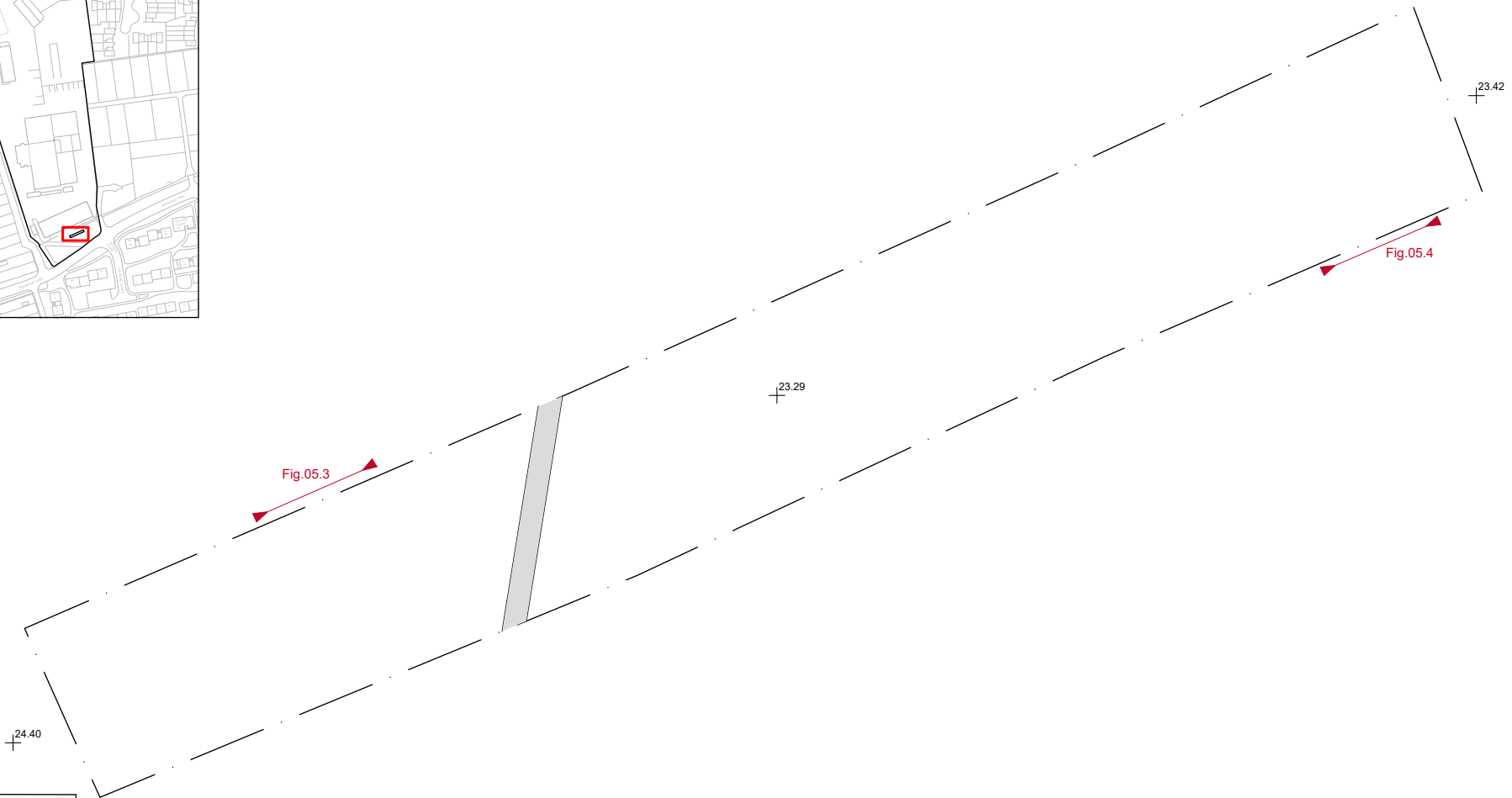




**Key**

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Modern Drain





**Key**

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Modern Drain



Fig.05.1  
North East Facing Representative Section Trench 01

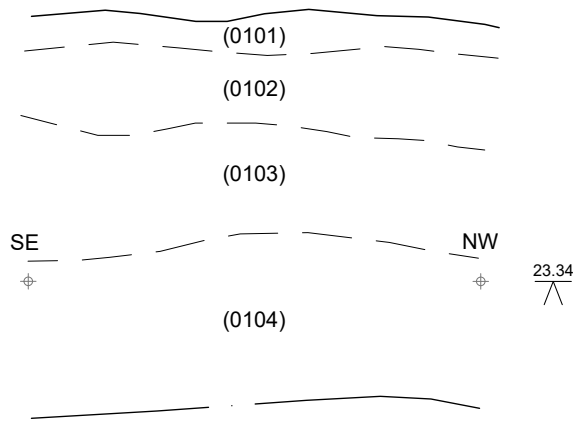


Fig.05.2  
North East Facing Representative Section Trench 02

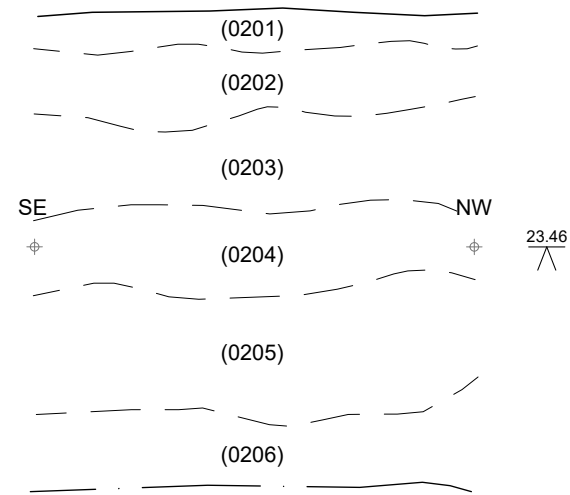


Fig.05.3  
South East Facing Representative Section Trench 07

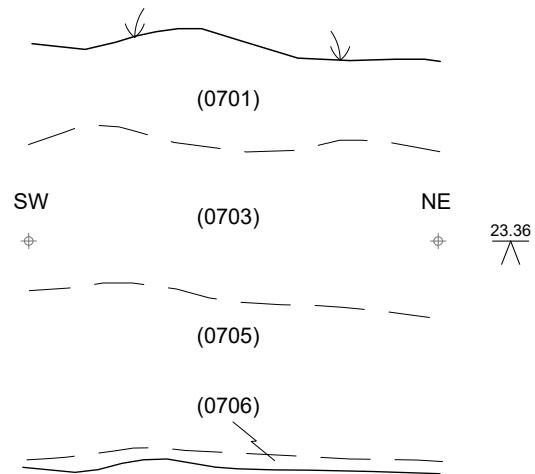
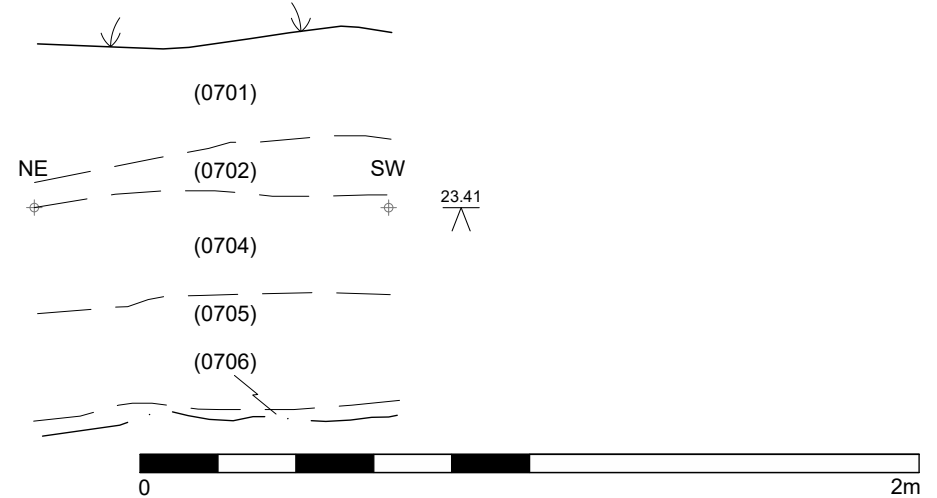


Fig.05.4  
North West Facing Representative Section Trench 07



## Appendix 4: OASIS Data Collection Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: trentpea1-357333**

### Project details

Project name	Abbey Road Depot
Short description of the project	In May 2019, Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Rushcliffe Borough Council to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Abbey Road Central Depot, West Bridgford, Nottingham (centred on SK 59289 37154) ahead of proposed redevelopment. Three of the proposed seven trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 7) were dug in locations set out in the approved WSI although some minor relocation of these was required to avoid on-site obstacles and below ground services. These trenches revealed no archaeological remains or deposits and showed that the ground had been disturbed to at least 1.2m below ground level by intrusive groundworks associated with previous phases of development. A number of previously unknown live buried services were also encountered. Given the negative results of the initial three trenches; the presence of live services and heavily contaminated ground it was decided, in consultation with Rushcliffe Borough Council's Conservation and Heritage Officer that the site had been sufficiently evaluated and that the remaining trenches were not to be excavated.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2019 End: 09-05-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ARW - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	19/00678/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PUMP HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RUSHCLIFFE WEST BRIDGFORD ABBEY ROAD DEPOT, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Postcode NG2 5JS  
 Study area 1.72 Hectares  
 Site coordinates SK 459289 337154 52.898596126655 -1.317149898111 52 53 54 N 001 19 01 W Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 24m Max: 26m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Trent and Peak Archaeology  
 Project design originator Victoria Owen  
 Project director/manager Edmund Taylor  
 Project supervisor Carmen Dahlke  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Borough Council  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Rushcliffe Borough Council

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Abbey Road Depot, West Bridgford, Nottingham: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Dahlke, C  
 Other bibliographic details 072/2019  
 Date 2019  
 Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak Archaeology  
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 Entered by V. Owen (vowen@yorkat.co.uk)  
 Entered on 28 June 2019

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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