

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
THE SALVATION ARMY HALL
ACACIA WALK
BEESTON, NOTTINGHAM**

1 SUMMARY

A Historic Building Record was made of a former Salvation Army Hall in Acacia Walk, Beeston, Nottingham. The building was derelict and had been recently used by vagrants, health and safety concerns meant that some areas were not available to inspection. The hall is a typical example of the simple functional buildings occupied by various Christian denominations in the early 20th century. It consists of a main hall and attendant rooms to the rear: toilet facilities, a kitchen and an office.

Following the Historic Building Record, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. Two 10m x 1.8m trenches were machine excavated in a roughly 'L' shape. Immediately below the 20th century made ground, natural sandy gravels were encountered.

No archaeological remains or residual finds were identified during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

Site Location ([Figures 1](#) and [2](#))

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 5296 3692, and is situated in the centre of Beeston, south of Nottingham. The hall is on the northeastern side of Acacia Walk, This street was laid out by 1809, and the Hall first shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1938.

Development Proposals

- 2.2 The proposed development is for new Employment Services buildings. It is proposed that the new Employment Services building will incorporate most of the site and will also include space for a small car park.

Planning Background

- 2.3 In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 15 and 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE 1990) and the recommendations of Broxtowe Borough Council, a programme of Historic

Building Recording and archaeological investigation was carried out as a condition of the planning permission (Application No.: 05/00550/FUL).

- 2.4 The first stage of the programme of archaeological work was the production of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2005). Thereafter, a Written Scheme of Investigation for the site was produced that included the methodology for the Building Recording and evaluation trenching (AOC 2006).
- 2.5 The Historic Building recording was carried out on the Salvation Army hall in advance of demolition on 20th September 2006. The building had no local or national listing.
- 2.6 Following the demolition of the Salvation Army hall, archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out on the site in October 2006.
- 2.7 This document reports on the results of both the Historic Building Record and the evaluation trenching.

3 METHODOLOGY

Historic Building Record

- 3.1 The Salvation Army Hall was recorded to Level 1 as defined by English Heritage Guidelines (English Heritage 2006) (Figure 5). These define the following methodology:
 - The report will include the precise location of the building by name or street number, civil parish, town and county. National Grid reference to a minimum 8 figure reference will be included along with details of any listing or scheduling.
 - The report includes the date and name of the recorder.
 - A summary statement, including a description of the building's type or purpose, the materials used in its construction and, if possible, any dating apparent from a superficial inspection.
 - A sketch plan was completed, incorporating accurate dimensions. Basic structural details (such as timber elements) were also noted on the drawing.
 - On completion of the works arrangements will be made for the long-term storage of the whole archive with the appropriate museum.
- 3.2 These are guidelines only. This report includes a slightly longer text than necessary to reflect the quantity of detail observed.

- 3.3 The recording was carried out on 20th September, 2006. The hall still contained evidence of its most recent use by heroin users such as needles and faeces.
- 3.4 The results are presented in the light of the regular form of the building, and its relationship to similar Salvation Army Halls around the country.

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

- 3.5 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of two 10m x 1.8m trenches at base (Figures 6 and 7). Prior to excavation, the entire site was visually inspected and the trenches scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for any live services.
- 3.6 All overburden was to be removed down to the first archaeological horizon or the natural deposit, whichever came first (in this case the latter). Excavation was carried out using a JCB with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.7 All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.
- 3.8 Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 3.9 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 3.10 All trenches were excavated to the underlying natural sandy gravels. Although no archaeological remains were identified, the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded.
- 3.11 All excavation was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.12 After recording, the trenches were backfilled with excavated material.
- 3.13 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was set up on a manhole on the far side of Acacia Walk. This had previously been surveyed by the client's engineers.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following information is derived from the Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2005). For a full background refer to that document.

Prehistoric

- 4.2 The earliest sites in the area are found in the gravel pit levels. Beeston sits on a gravel terrace which has been eroded away due to millennia of river action. 16 axes and 30 flakes from Tottle Brook pit are listed and Stoney Street gravel pit contained 4 handaxes and 2 flakes. A prehistoric blade of translucent grey flint with rough secondary working along one edge was found in the garden of 167 Wollaton Road to the north.

Roman

- 4.3 No evidence of Roman activity is recorded within a 1 kilometre radius around the site. A Roman road followed the northern boundary of the Trent from Derby down the Derwent River to Sawley, where excavations uncovered a fortlet. A fort was located at Attenborough, just to the south of Beeston. Coins were found on the Beeston road section.

Medieval

- 4.4 The Nottingham SMR does not record any Saxon sites close to Acacia Walk. However, there is clear evidence from landscape patterns that the Saxon people did inhabit the area. The first field patterns are attributed to the Saxons, using two large fields for winter and spring cropping while the third stood fallow.
- 4.5 To the north, Nottingham occupies a strategic position on the River Trent and became the largest town in the area, with location being a prime factor in its development. This position was recognised by the Danes at the Mercia partition, when the town was created as one of five boroughs. Early place names in Beeston reflect the Danish heritage, and are found on the Tithe Award Map of 1809 in reference to field names.
- 4.6 The earliest historical records of the area are from the Domesday Book which record Beeston as *Bestune* although it is certain that the town existed as a feature earlier than this reference.
- 4.7 The land surrounding Beeston appears to have changed little between the time of the Norman Conquest and the medieval period. Settlement within the town grew slowly with the building of a church and vicarage in the area of Church Street, and included the building of the Cross, and the Manor House. That these three features are located close together is representative of the centre of village authority.
- 4.8 Associated with the religious form of authority was the Manor. The de Peverell family, who originally kept the Manor title, fell into disgrace and the estate was

forfeited to the King who then gave the Manor to a branch of family called Bellocampo.

- 4.9 Beyond the Manor House and its demesne the houses of the villagers spread out near Middle Street, and small cottages were established around the area of land called the City and the street now named Nether Street. This 'city' area was possibly one of the locations of Saxon settlement which continued as the village centre after the Normans. Houses of this period were wooden, made in the wattle and daub style, with a thatched or turfed roof.

Post-medieval

- 4.10 In 1796 a section of land was cut at Beeston to construct a Canal linking the town with Nottingham. This bypassed hazardous shallows on the river above the Trent Bridge and allowed Broad Beam barges to be sent through to Nottingham.
- 4.11 Within Nottingham the population grew steadily from 1610 when it was around 4,000 to 10,000 in 1744. This influx and growth was related to the spread of industry, in particular the booming textile industry.
- 4.12 The Enclosure Acts had also contributed to the pattern of land usage around Beeston. This led to the fixing of the widths of the roads surrounding Beeston, and Cowgate Road, later to be named Wollaton Road was fixed at thirty feet.
- 4.13 Along with the enclosure process and industrial growth, other institutions were establishing themselves, including various Christian denominations which had the support of the working class, and led to increased political commentary and action by the working class. The Parish Church was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptist and was first built in Beeston around the 13th century. It was rebuilt during the reign of Henry VIII. The church is located to the west of the application site.
- 4.14 The Methodist movement began in Beeston in 1798 with the society of New Methodist Connection who preached in streets before establishing themselves in a barn from 1804. In 1853 a chapel was built in Willoughby Street. Another expression of the Methodists movement, the Primitive Methodists also took up ministry in Beeston with the establishing of a little chapel on Wollaton Road.
- 4.15 Silk Doubling and the Lace Trade further increased the town's reliance on the textile industry. The Lace trade was introduced to Beeston in the early 19th century and by 1833 there were around 100 bobbin net lace machines.
- 4.16 Other industries to succeed in Beeston include the Brewery in Dovecote Lane, which has been owned by Shipstones since 1922. Engineering began in the form of the former Humber works, an early purpose-built engineering works which originally manufactured bicycles in 1885. It was abandoned in 1908 and became a lace net manufacturer. In 1929 Boots acquired 156 acres and this site has now

- become the centre of the Boots pharmaceutical industry. These new industries reduced the commitment to textiles and also boosted male employment.
- 4.17 In addition to the fabric of the town, the layout of the streets and their alignment was influenced both by physical land conditions, and the subsequent development of buildings and their associated economic workforce, or domestic establishments. Chillwell road which becomes High Road, Church Street, Middle Street, City Road and Nether Street are old roads or track ways. Coopers Three-Field Map and conjectural plan of Beeston in the Middle Ages, together with the 1809 tithe map illustrate how Wollaton/ Station road developed out of a boundary field system, becoming Brown Road, and that City Road refers to the old Saxon and Normal settlement.
- 4.18 The 1809 Tithe map provides the first clear detail of the site. It shows long narrow strips of land which run back from Middle and High Road and south from Middle Road to Nether Road. These are likely to be remnants of medieval burgage plots in the area which later becomes Acacia Walk This is illustrated as a long linear plot running south from High Road, bordered by a road. No buildings are drawn onto the plot. During the 19th century, the area became more built up and the High Street became more developed as the focus of Beeston changed from Middle Road to the High Street.
- 4.19 The earliest Ordnance Survey map is the 1885 map which shows an iron foundry and reservoir located to the southwest of the site. The site itself was still vacant park land associated with Yew Cottages to the northwest despite the growing urbanisation of Beeston.
- 4.20 There had been some development of the locale between 1885 and 1901 which is illustrated on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. The 1914 Ordnance Survey Map shows the site as still empty (figure 3).
- 4.21 The 1938 Ordnance Survey map shows that the hall has been constructed, and the land around it remains vacant (figure 4). The iron foundry to the southwest is now marked as a dye works, and most of the surrounding streets are fully developed with semi-detached houses.
- 4.22 No change is shown on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map. The building on the site is named as 'Hall'. Acacia House to the south is still well marked, having become the Beeston Adult School.
- 4.23 The 1961 Ordnance Survey map titles the building the 'S.A. Hall' indicating that it is used by the Salvation Army. A building has been built to the immediate south on the adjacent block within the application site. This building was a single storey house and was recently burnt down. This 1960s building is not subject to a Historic Building Record. The openness of the site is a notable contrast to the domestic properties that characterise most of the rest of Beeston.

5 RESULTS (Figure 5)

Historic Building Record

- 5.1 The Salvation Army Hall is a rectangular single-storey brick building with a three-bay frontage and seven-bay sides, measuring approximately 18m by 7.5m. The front door had a plain stone surround with the title 'Salvation Army' inscribed above. The roof is pitched with gable ends: it is covered by slate over boards with a ridge of tile. Internally, there is a large open hall space, with an office, kitchen and lavatories to the rear. Connected to the rear of the hall is a small extension which contained a boiler house. For ease of description, the Hall is assumed to be oriented east-west, with the front entrance facing west.

Exterior

Street Front (Plate 1)

- 5.2 The front of the Salvation Army Hall has a central doorway flanked by two tall narrow windows. There are two panelled doors set within a plain stone surround of functional design topped by an inscribed frieze bearing the words 'Salvation Army'. The doorway is lit by a pair of nine-light windows directly above, and there is a semi-circular window in the gable end. The brickwork on the front face of the Hall is in English bond, and the bricks have a regular wavy-lined surface: this is a type of brick not used until the 1930s. The doors are approached up two steps what appeared to be made of concrete, but are assumed to have been brick with a surface render.
- 5.3 The two windows flanking the doorway are both narrow and tall six-light fixed windows with wooden frames. The reveals are straight, and the lintels were both flat arched brick lintels. The sills are constructed of two layers of red tile stamped with the word METAL. However, these tiles are ceramic.
- 5.4 The gable end had two steps and a rounded stone cornice. The roof was set below cornice level.

Side elevations (Plate 2)

- 5.5 The two side elevations of the Salvation Army Hall are virtually identical, with regularly spaced openings for six windows and one door on the northern side and five windows and two doors on the southern side. In comparison to the front elevation, these walls were built using stretcher bond. The windows that lit the main hall are typically 1.50m wide, with twelve lights: three rows of four. The top row opened inwards for ventilation, and rested in angled brackets. The rear two windows are also of twelve lights, but narrower, being only 1.20m wide. As on the front elevation, the window reveals are straight, the lintels a flat arch of brick and the sills tiled.

Rear Extension

- 5.6 At the rear, eastern end of the building was a partial extension with a lean-to roof housing the remains of the heating system. This room is accessed by a door in the end wall and lit by a small three-light window. Two steps lead down to the floor, which is sunk 0.40m lower than the floor of the hall. This extension is only on the southern side of the hall, and does not match the regular geometry of the building. The bricks are identical those used in the rest of the hall, but the lean-to roof projects above the roofline. This may have been added during building: the regular shape of the hall being pre-planned to a set pattern, but no heating originally considered.

Interior

Hall (Plate 3)

- 5.7 The main body of the Hall is a single large space: the Hall. It measures 13.5m by 7m internally, and is principally accessed through the doors at the street front. To the rear of the room is a wooden platform with a lectern and bench.
- 5.8 The front doors led to an internal porch area separated from the body of the hall by a wooden partition glazed in its upper levels. This partition had a pair of doors, one leading left, one leading right. There was no evidence to show circulation: one door may have been used for access, the other egress, or possibly even segregation of the sexes.
- 5.9 The walls of the hall have simple decoration of dark-stained panelling to a height of 1.16m, topped by a dado rail. The upper reaches of the walls are plain, with another dado rail at 3.2m height. No other decorative element was present. The floor is carpeted, and around the edge of the room was a metal gully. This had once held iron fretwork plates, one example of which was still present (Plate 4). The walls of the hall were generally 0.31m thick, but between each window was a pier of extra 0.13m width, which supported the walls and housed the proximal ends of each principal rafter of the roof-trusses.

Platform (Plate 5)

- 5.10 The platform at the rear of the hall is wooden and has a short flight of three stairs on each side, with a further raised area behind. The platform has a simple rail along the front with a central lectern. Below the lectern is a pew with the phrase 'Jesus Saves' painted in gold lettering. On the wall behind, a second edifying phrase, 'Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness': this is painted in gold lettering on a wooden plaque.

Roof (Plate 7)

- 5.11 The underside of the roof is open to the hall, it is constructed of principal rafters rising from brick piers, with a collar-beam between. Extra support is provided by three connecting iron rods, one between the ridge and the collar beam, and one from each principal rafter to the first rod.

- 5.12 Atop the principal rafters, on both sides of the roof are five horizontal beams running the length of the building. The roof is ceiled in with boarding. The slate roofing above is presumably fixed to battens which are hidden beneath the ceiling.

Rear Rooms

- 5.13 At the rear of the Hall are two internal doors, each leading to rooms behind. The north door leads to a kitchen, and the south 1 to an office, with 'Private' painted on the door. Both of these rooms have wooden panelling and a dado rail on the lower parts of the wall. No other decoration is apparent. Both of these rooms also have a door leading westwards to lavatories. These rooms are lit by small four-light windows.

Archaeological Evaluation (Figures 6 and 7)

Trench 1

- 5.14 Depth of deposit:

31.85 – 31.65mOD	(1/001). Moderately compact dark grey sandy clayey silt. Moderate concrete, tarmac and ceramic drain pipe inclusions. 20 th century made ground.
31.65 – 30.80mOD	(1/002). Firmly compacted yellow/orange sandy gravel. Natural sandy gravels.

- 5.15 Trench 1 was aligned north-south along the southeast side of the site (Figure 7). A machine-excavated sondage at the south end of the trench showed the natural gravels (1/002) to be less sandy below the top of the natural horizon. The gravels were sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of general modern debris in a dark grey sandy silt matrix.
- 5.16 No significant archaeological remains or residual finds were identified in Trench 1.

Trench 2

- 5.17 Depth of deposit:

31.87 – 31.47mOD	(2/001). Loosely compacted dark brown/grey sandy silt. Occasional building material and root inclusions. 20 th century made ground.
31.47 – 31.37mOD+	(2/002). Firmly compacted yellow sandy gravel. Natural sandy gravels.

5.18 Trench 2 was aligned east-west along the central, western part of the site (Figure 7). Natural gravels (2/002) were identified at 31.47mOD. These contained some mottling caused by rooting action and were truncated by a 20th century land drain cut, 4.50m from the west end of the trench. Sealing the gravels was a 20th century made ground deposit (2/002) of dark grey/brown sandy silt.

5.19 No significant archaeological remains or residual finds were identified in Trench 2.

6 FINDS

6.1 No finds or samples were retrieved from the site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Salvation Army Hall

7.1 There only appeared to be a single phase of construction of the hall, with no clear modifications or alterations.

7.2 The Hall is a typical example of a 1930s communal hall and although this example was used by the Salvation Army other similar examples were built as village halls, church halls, school halls and for a multitude of other uses. It is simple and utilitarian with few architectural embellishments. Buildings of similar internal layout and aspect survive elsewhere in Britain and abroad. Similar examples to this building at Beeston can be found at Wolverhampton; Maldon in Essex and Stowmarket in Suffolk, as well as further afield at St. Kilda and Victoria in Australia, and Devonport, New Zealand.

7.3 The Salvation Army was founded by William Booth in 1865 in the East End of London. Its objects are the promotion of Christian religion, education and relief of poverty.

7.4 The layout of the hall show that its primary function may have been evangelism and preaching, as shown by the large space suitable for a congregation and the raised platform to the rear with its central lectern for preaching. The halls would have also been used for meetings, training and probably band practice.

7.5 The most obvious vestiges of Salvation Army activity were the two surviving plaques bearing the phrases 'Jesus Saves' and 'Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness'.

Evaluation Trenches

7.6 The evaluation met its primary objective: to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. The natural deposit was flat and lay at a similar

level in the two trenches, a 0.18m difference in the level being recorded. This may be the result of horizontal truncation, possibly associated with the construction of the Salvation Army Hall. Due to the lack of any archaeological horizons or cut features, it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork is required to satisfy the archaeological planning condition on this site. The final decision regarding any further work will rest with Broxtowe Borough Council and its archaeology advisor.

- 7.7 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B).

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure1 Site Location

Figure 2, detailed site location

Figure 3, OS Map1

Figure 4, OS Map2

Figure 5, Ground Plan of SA Hall

Figure 6, something to do with eval.

Figure 7, another evaluation picky.

Appendix A: Context Register.

Context No.	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
1/001	20th century made ground	10.00	1.80	0.20
1/002	Natural sandy gravels	10.00	1.80	0.85+
2/001	20th century made ground	10.00	1.80	0.40
2/002	Natural sandy gravels	10.00	1.80	0.10+

Appendix B:

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-19875

Project details

Project name Historic Building Record and Archaeological Evaluation at the Salvation Army Hall, Acacia Walk, Beeston.

Short description of the project An Historic Building Record was made of an abandoned Salvation Army Hall in Acacia Walk, Beeston, Nottingham (NGR: SK 5296 3692) on 20th September 2006. The building was derelict, but nonetheless was found to be a typical example of the simple functional buildings occupied by various Christian denominations in the early 20th century. Immediately prior to recording, the Hall had been used by heroin addicts. Following the Historic Building Record, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. Two 10m x 1.8m trenches were machine excavated in a roughly 'L' shape. Immediately below the 20th century made ground deposit natural sandy gravels were encountered. No archaeological remains or residual finds were identified during the evaluation.

Project dates Start: 20-09-2006 End: 10-10-2006

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes NCMG 2006-290 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM The Salvation Army Hall, Beeston, Nottingham

Study area 1838.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 5296 3692 52.9267568484 -1.212102114140 52 55 36 N 001 12 43 W Point

Height OD Min: 31.47m Max: 31.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief originator Contractor (design and execute)

Project design originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager Ken Whittaker

Project supervisor Les Capon

Project supervisor Andy Leonard

Type of Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Tesco Stores Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive
Exists? No

Digital Archive
recipient Nottingham Museum

Digital Archive ID NCMG 2006-290

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media
available 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Text'

Digital Archive
notes Archive to be retained at AOC until ready for deposition with receiving
museum

Paper Archive
recipient Nottingham Museum

Paper Archive ID NCMG 2006-290

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media
available 'Microfilm', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive
notes Archive to be retained at AOC until ready for deposition with receiving
museum

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Phase 2, New Job Centre Development, Beeston.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pembroke, S.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology Group
Description	A4 bound document

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Phase 2, New Job Centre Development, Beeston, Nottinghamshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Record.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology
Description	A4 bound document

Project bibliography 3

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE SALVATION ARMY HALL. ACACIA ROAD. BEESTON, NOTTINGHAM

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