

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
HILTON PARK CARE CENTRE
HIGH STREET
BOTTISHAM**

National Grid Reference: TL 5522 6019

*on behalf of
Fed3 Projects Ltd*



**Lizzie Gill BSc PgDip and
David Fell BA MA MIFA**

November 2007

ASC: 991/BHP/2r

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Site Data

ASC site code:	BHP	Project no:	991
SMR Event No:	ECB2733		
OASIS Reference No:	32903		
County:	Cambridgeshire		
Village/Town:	Bottisham		
Civil Parish:	Bottisham		
NGR (to 8 figs):	TL 5522 6019		
Extent of site:	c.0.45 hectares		
Present land use:	Residential		
Planning proposal:	New care home with landscaping and road alterations		
Local Planning Authority:	East Cambridgeshire		
Planning application ref/date:	E/00165/06		
Client:	Fed3 Projects Ltd Synergy House 73 Moore Street Northampton NN2 7HU		
Contact name:	Mr James Downey		

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	Lizzie Gill & David Fell	Date:	13 November 2007
Revisions:	David Fell	Date:	2 nd January 2008
Edited/Checked By:		Date:	

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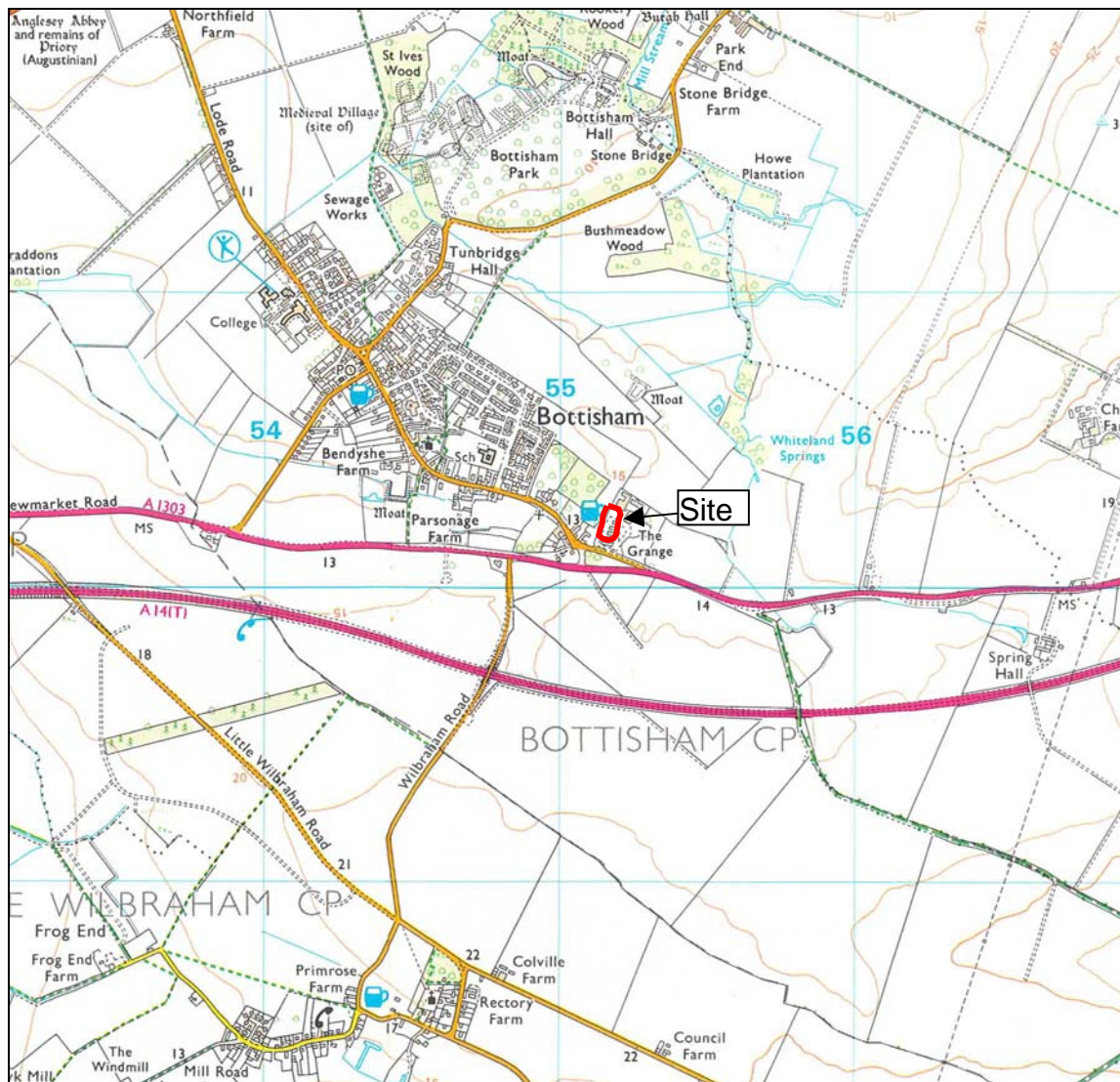


Figure 1: General location (Scale = 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. carried out an evaluation at the Hilton Park Care Centre, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, in advance of the construction of a new care home. Archaeological remains have been recorded in the area around the site and the proposed development had the potential disturb significant archaeological remains. Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site and an irregular negative feature, interpreted as a tree bole, was present in Trench 1. Archaeological remains were not observed in the trenches and it is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.

1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an evaluation at the Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street, Bottisham (NGR TL 5522 6019; Figure 1). The project was commissioned by *Fed3 Projects Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Gore 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *East Cambridgeshire District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA)*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2007). The relevant planning application reference is. E/00165/06.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16)*, in response to proposals for the construction of a new care home, additional buildings with landscaping and road alterations (Figure 3).

1.3 *Setting*

1.3.1 The site is situated in Bottisham, in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire. It lies on the southeast side of the village, on the north side of the High Street and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 552 601 (Figure 1). It currently comprises the southwest area of the Hilton Park Care Centre, and is currently occupied by twenty four staff bungalows (Figure 2).

1.3.2 *Services, Buildings, Access, etc*

The existing staff bungalows are arranged in five rows, laid out on east to west alignments (Figure 2). Access to the site is from the south, off the High Street.

1.3.3 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the *Swaffham Prior Association*, namely well-drained calcareous and fine loamy soils (Soil Survey 1983, 511e). The underlying geology comprises Lower Chalk (BGS 1981, sheet 188). The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of c.13m OD.

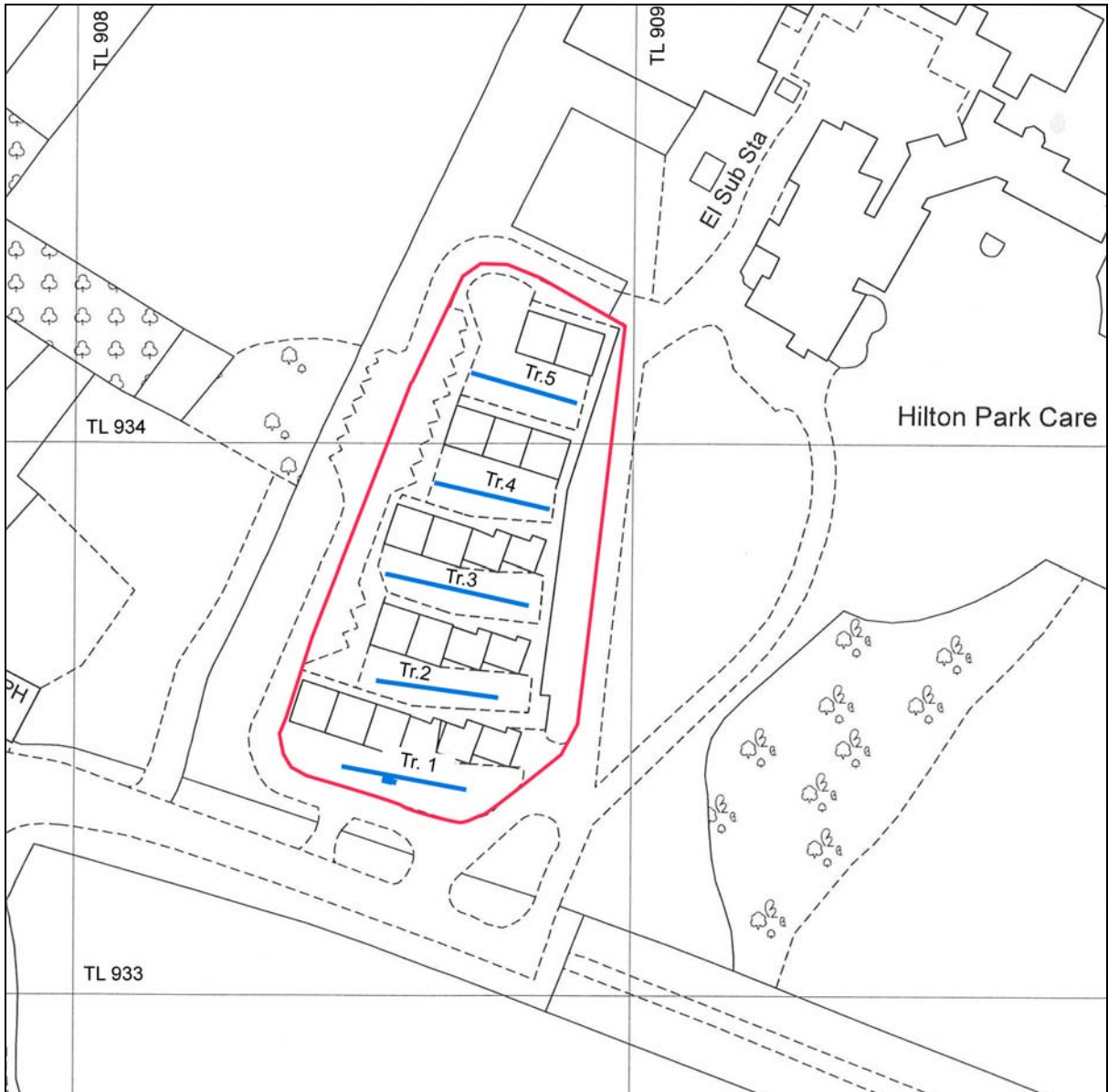


Figure 2: Site plan showing trench locations (*Scale = 1:1250*)

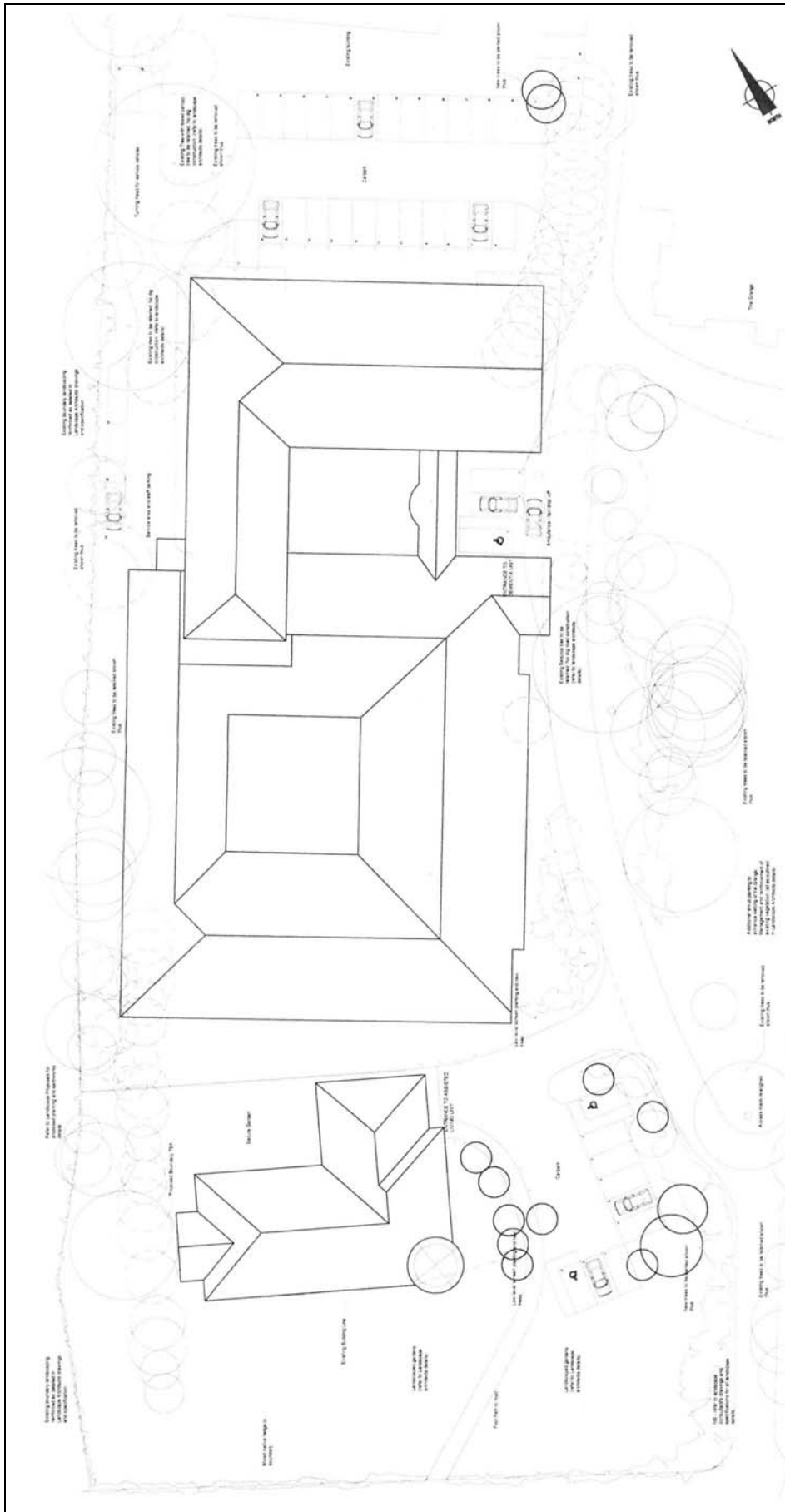


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development (*not to scale*)

2 Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains which may be threatened by the proposed development
- To provide an assessment of the environmental potential of the site (if relevant)

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work carried out according to the brief (Section 2.5), but modified due to constraints (see 2.4). The methods used were:

- Excavation of linear trial trenches by machine under archaeological supervision.
- Five trenches were excavated. Locations are shown in Figure 2.

2.4 Constraints

Due to the position of services in the grass verge on the eastern side of the site, it was only possible to excavate five trenches. These were extended to the maximum length allowed by the position of the standing bungalows.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

HER = Historic Environment Record number

- 3.1 Bottisham is an area of considerable archaeological and historical importance (*e.g.* Wareham 2002). The site has the potential to reveal evidence of a variety of periods, but the focus of interest is likely to be in the prehistoric, Roman and late medieval periods.
- 3.2 The Cambridgeshire fens have attracted settlement since the prehistoric periods and a number of Mesolithic tranchet axes have been found in the Bottisham area (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 6). A number of Bronze Age remains have been identified in the area, notably a ring ditch (ploughed out burial mound), which is situated *c.*100m northwest of the site (HER 6626).
- 3.3 The area was also of importance during the Roman and later periods. Study of aerial photographs and observations during a number of extensive watching briefs (*eg* Thetford aqueduct, Dullingham-Swaffhams River Pipeline, etc.) attest to the potential of this area of the fens. Significantly, a major Roman/medieval field system has been identified *c.*0.7km northeast of the site (HER 9248). In addition, a Roman building has been recorded at Whiteland Springs, *c.*0.5km northeast of the site (HER 9989, 10396).
- 3.4 The early history of Bottisham is not well understood and there is little evidence for this period from areas close to the site. A settlement may have developed during the Saxon period and a coin hoard of Cnut (1016-35) has been recorded in the village (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 29).
- 3.5 Bottisham was included in the Domesday survey (1086), where it is named as *Bodichessham*. The land was held by Walter Giffard and was assessed at 10 hides (Williams & Martin 1992, 534). The medieval core of the village developed to the *c.*1km west of the site and is centred on the 13th century church of Holy Trinity (Pevsner 2002, 303).
- 3.6 The village was of importance during the later medieval period and a second settlement developed to the north of the existing village, which now forms part of the grounds of Bottisham Hall (*ibid*, 305). During the medieval period a *lode* (artificial watercourse) was excavated, linking the latter settlement with the river Cam (Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000, 32).
- 3.7 The layout in the late 18th century is shown on a map compiled in *c.*1790 (reproduced in Westman 2002). This shows that the site formed the west side of a rectangular enclosure, surrounded by the open field land of the parish.
- 3.8 A significant building, known as *Bottisham Place*, was constructed immediately southwest of the site during the early 16th century (HER 6383). A number of buildings were also constructed around the site during the 19th century, including the Vicarage (HER 12027), the Grange (HER 6627) and Bottisham House (HER 6460).
- 3.9 The area is currently occupied by the Hilton Park Care Centre and the application site contains twenty four staff bungalows (Figure 2).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the results of the fieldwork. Full details of each trench, in tabular form, is provided in Appendix 1 and conclusions are provided in Section 5.

4.2 Five trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2). Their locations were selected in order to provide as wide a sample as possible, within the constraints imposed by the necessity to select locations in suitable spaces within the existing buildings on the site.

4.3 The Trial Trenches

4.3.1 Trench 4 (Figure 8)

Trench 4 aimed to evaluate the central part of the site and revealed a sequence of natural soil deposits. The natural strata comprised mid brownish orange silty sand (402) and was recorded at a depth of *c.*0.55m. A number of modern service runs were present, and an obviously modern rectangular pit [404] was present in the east part of the trench.

The natural strata was overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of light to mid brown subsoil (401) which was overlain in turn by topsoil (401), which was *c.*0.3m thick.

With the exception of the service runs, this part of the site was relatively undisturbed and no significant archaeological features were observed in this trench.

4.3.2 Trenches 2, 3, and 5 (Figures 6, 7 and 9)

Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were situated in the central and north parts of the site and all the trenches contained a similar sequence of deposits. The natural strata was present at depths of between 0.59m and 0.83m and generally comprised brownish orange silty sand (204), (305), etc.

These trenches all exhibited signs of disturbance, probably caused by the construction of the adjacent buildings. With the exception of modern service runs, the area had not been significantly truncated, but all the trenches contained deposits of re-deposited natural strata (202), (302) and (502). It was between 0.25 and 0.43m thick and in Trenches 2 and 3 had been spread directly over the topsoil (203) and (306).

A larger quantity of material had been deposited in Trench 3, where a 0.23m thick deposit of greyish brown silt, containing fragments of modern brick (303) was present beneath the buried topsoil (Figure 7; Plate 1). Three small sondages were excavated through this deposit, revealing an underlying layer of natural grey silt (304).

The overlying topsoil was *c.*0.18m thick and significant archaeological deposits were not observed in these trenches.



Plate 1: Trench section and sondage in Trench 3 (*Scale = 1m*)

4.3.3 Trench 1 (Figures 4 and 5; Plate 2)

Trench 1 was situated close to the southern boundary of the site and revealed a similar sequence of soil deposits. The only minor variation being that the natural strata, which was present at a depth of *c.* 0.8m was more variable in character and comprised areas of light greyish chalk (113).

A substantial feature [111] was present in the centre of Trench 1 and the trench was extended to the south, in order to reveal its southern extent. It was subcircular in plan, with an asymmetrical profile *c.*3m in diameter and was *c.*0.8m deep. The south edge was almost vertical and was slightly concave towards the base. The base was flat and the north edge rose at an angle of *c.*45° to the surface of the trench. Eight separate deposits were defined within it (103)- (110), comprising alternating layers of brown sandy silt (110), (108), etc., and chalk fragments (109), (106), etc. These layers generally sloped down from southwest to northeast and the chalk is interpreted as material weathered from the edges. Fill (108) was a thicker deposit of mid brown sandy silt, with a near vertical southern edge. A single extremely small sherd of abraded post-medieval redware pottery and the tooth of a cow were present in fill (110). The irregular nature of these fills suggests that this feature may be a tree bole. Fill (108) may have accumulated within the hollow, created by the uplifting of the root ball, as the tree fell to one side (Moore and Jennings 1992, fig.6).

A number of service runs were present cutting into the natural strata and a modern square post hole was present towards the west end of the trench (Figure 5).

The overlying soils comprised a layer of topsoil (102) *c.*0.5m thick which was buried beneath a spread of obviously modern re-deposited soil (101). The contemporary topsoil (100) comprised mid brown loam and was *c.*0.13m thick.

No significant archaeological features were observed in Trench 1.



Plate 2: Tree bole [111] (*Scale = 1m*)

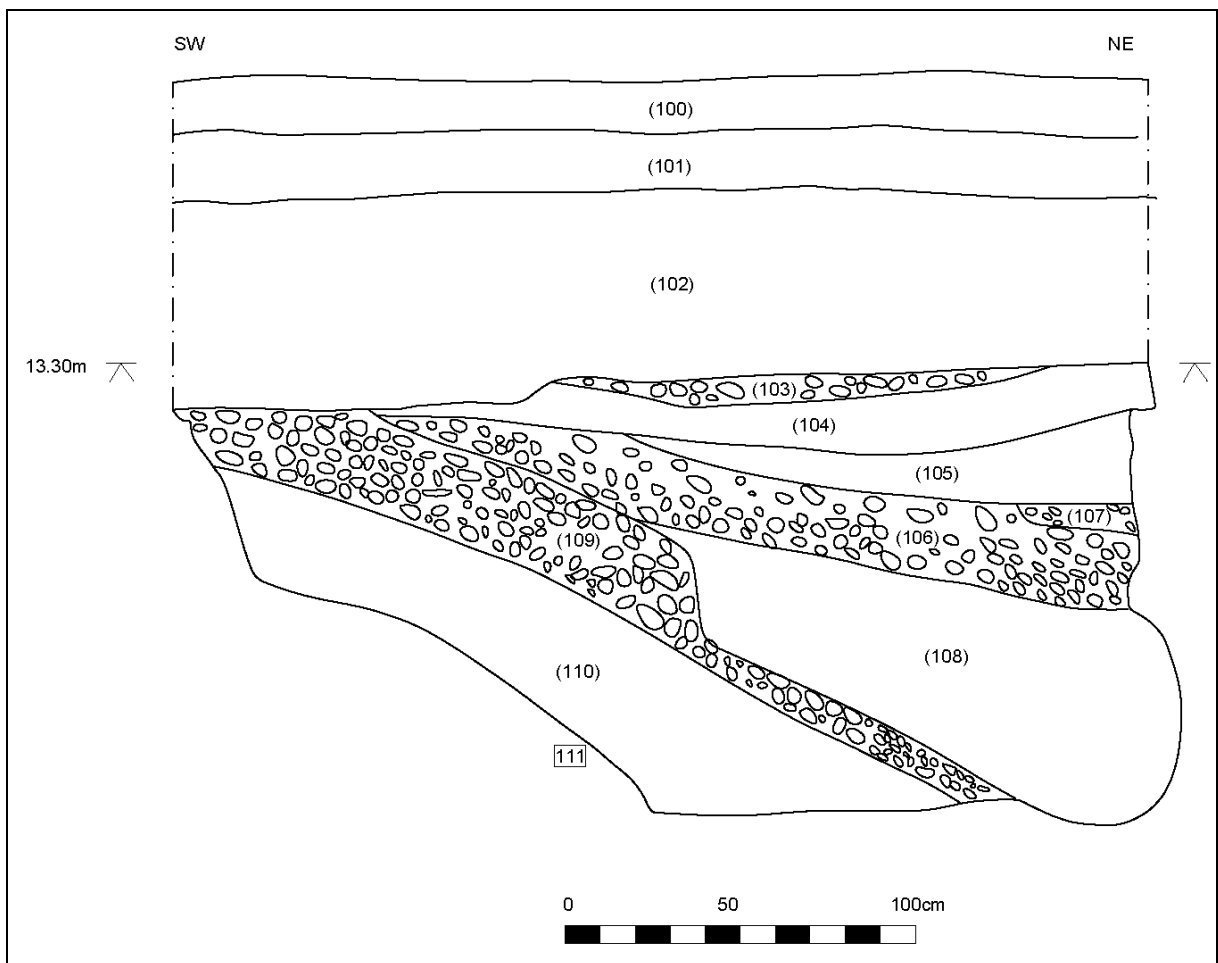


Figure 4: Southeast facing section through tree bole [111] (*Scale = 1:20*)

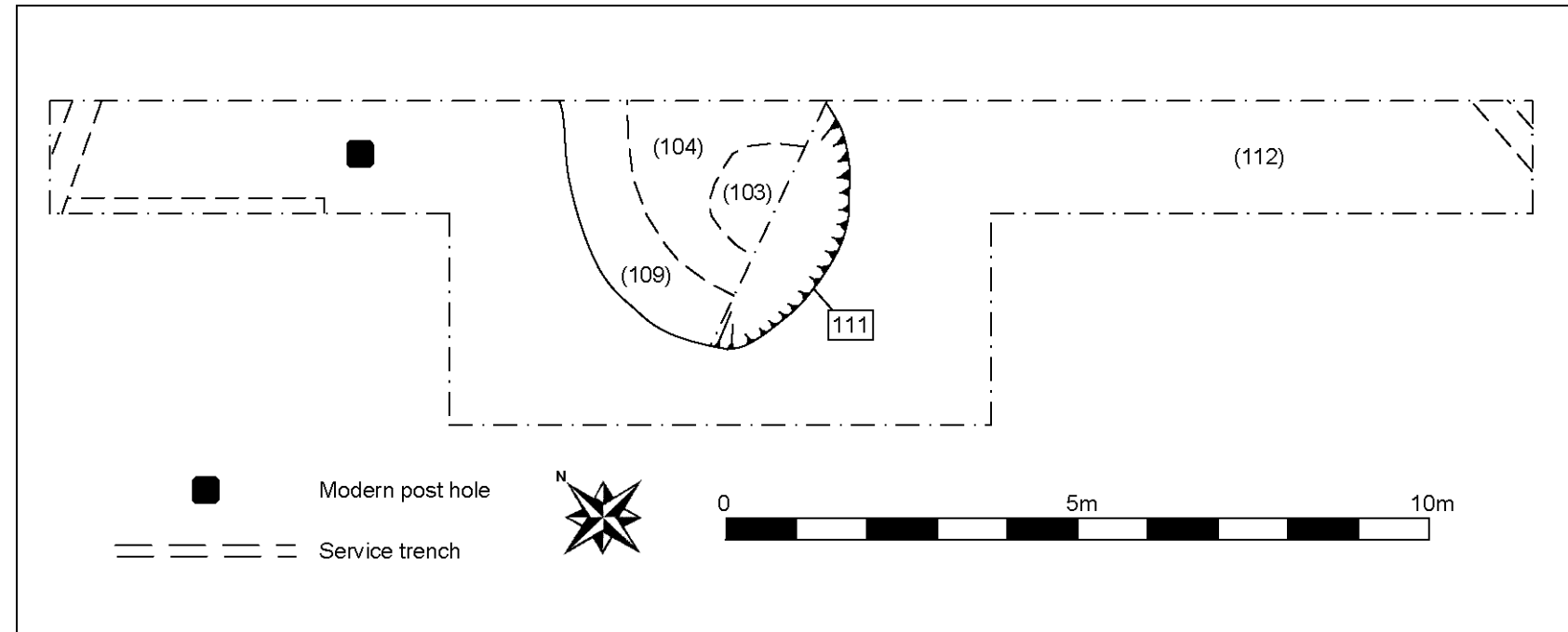


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1 (Scale = 1:100)

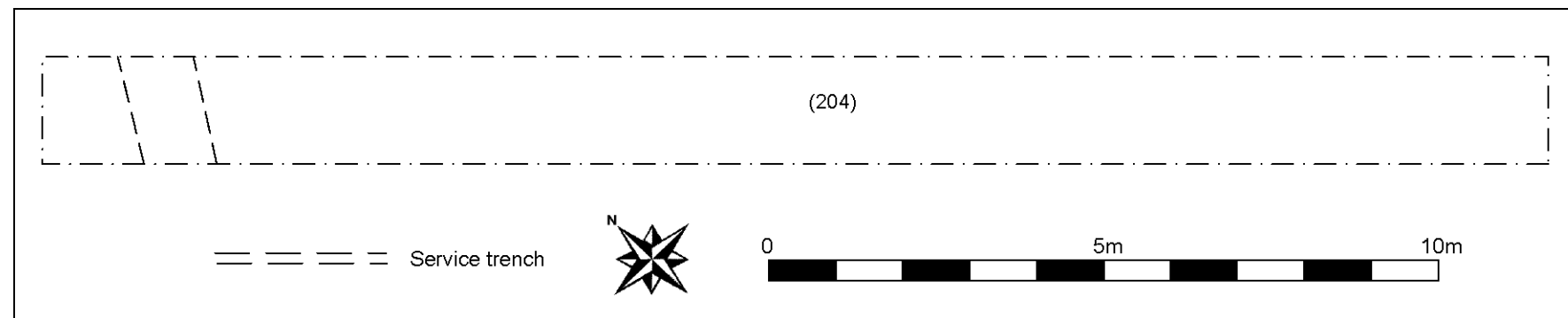


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2 (Scale = 1:100)

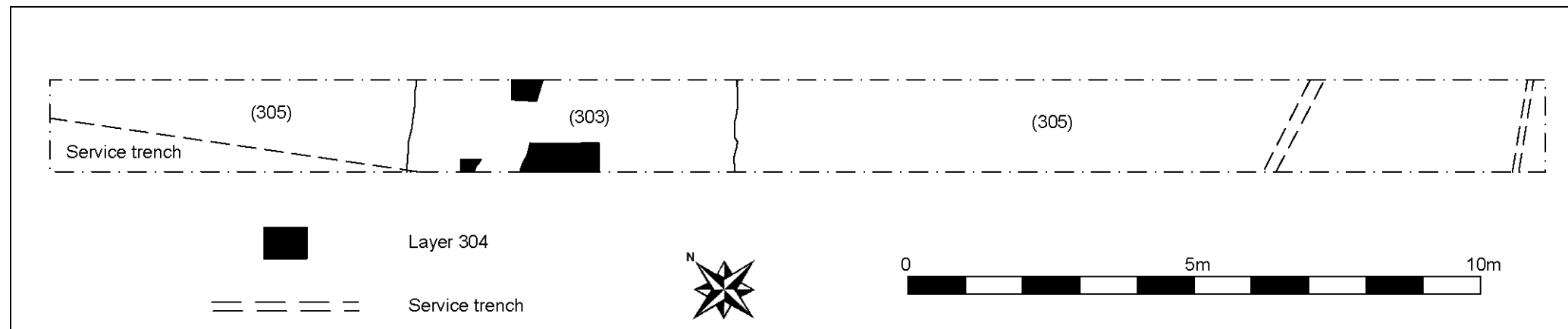


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3 (Scale = 1:100)

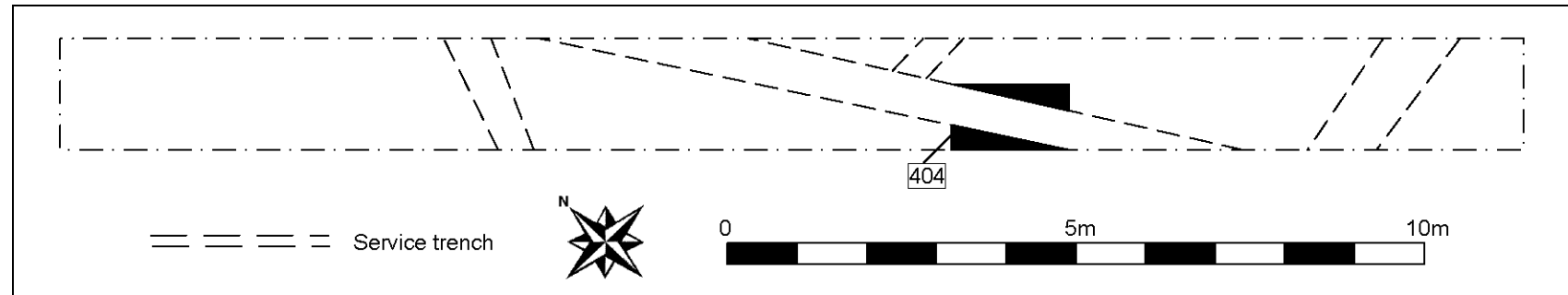


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 4 (Scale = 1:100)

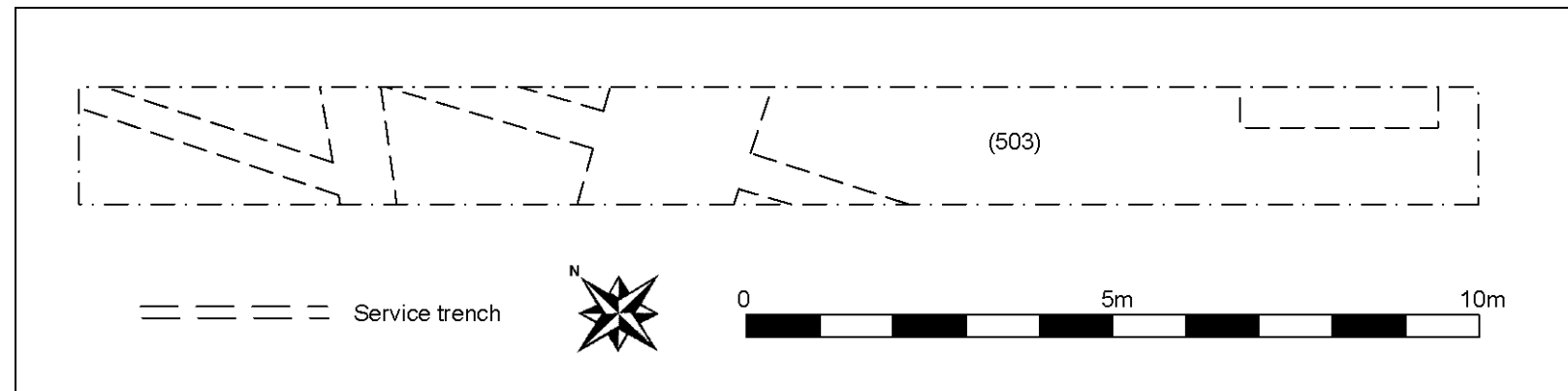


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 5 (Scale = 1:100)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Five trial trenches were excavated with the aim of providing as wide a sample as possible of the site. They were located in accessible areas, between standing buildings and were generally aligned east to west.
- 5.2 A consistent series of natural deposits and soils was revealed across the site and, with the exception of localised disturbance caused by the insertion of modern service runs, little truncation and modern disturbance was observed in the trenches. It is likely that the construction of the existing buildings on the site will have resulted in considerable disturbance and spreads of re-deposited soils, mixed with modern debris, probably derived from the construction operations, was present in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5.
- 5.3 A substantial irregular feature [111] was present in Trench 1, in the south part of the site. It was subcircular in plan with an irregular profile. It was filled with alternating layers of weathered chalk fragments and silt and is interpreted as a tree bole. A single extremely small sherd of pottery was present close to the base of the tree bole.
- 5.4 Significant archaeological features were not observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features are present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.
- 5.5 *Confidence Rating*
 - 5.5.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in dry weather by experienced archaeologists and with the full co-operation of the client. The stratigraphy was well defined and easy to distinguish.
 - 5.5.2 A high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

ASC Ltd is grateful to Mr James Downey for commissioning the evaluation on behalf of *Fed3 Projects Ltd*. Andy Thomas, Archaeological Advisor of *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice* acted as curatorial monitor. The brief for the work was prepared by Eliza Gore.

The project was managed for ASC Ltd by David Fell BA MA MIFA and the fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA and Lizzie Gill BSc PgDip. This report was prepared by Lizzie Gill and David Fell and was edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the *Cambridgeshire County Store*.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- Fell D. 2007 *Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street, Bottisham. Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC Ltd (ref 991/BHS/1)
- Gore E 2007 *Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street, Bottisham. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridgeshire County Council
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.


Secondary Sources


- British Geological Survey, 1981 *50,000 scale Geological map*. Sheet **188**
- Kirby T & Oosthuizen (eds), 2000 *An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History*. Anglia Polytechnic University
- Moore J & Jennings D, 1992 *Reading Business Park: a Bronze Age Landscape*. Thames Valley Landscapes: The Kennet Valley. **1**
- Pevsner N 2002 *The Buildings of England. Cambridgeshire*. Yale University Press
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Wareham A, 2002 *The Victoria History of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely*
- Williams A & Martin G H (eds), 1992. *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation*. Penguin


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	21.8	Width	1.6	Depth	0.85
	Levels					
	Trench base east		13.33m OD			
	Trench top east		13.95m OD			
	Trench base west		13.60m OD			
	Trench top west		14.08m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	WNW	TL5514 6014		ESE	TL 5516 6013	
	Orientation		ESE-WNW			
Reason for Trench		Evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
100	Layer	Mid brown loam. Topsoil	-	c.130	0	
101	Layer	Light brownish grey marl with frequent inclusions of flint nodules and fragments of plastic. Recently redeposited soil	-	125	c.120	
102	Layer	Mid brownish loam. Buried topsoil	-	504	270	
103	Fill	Light yellowish grey crushed chalk	1.1m	90	803	
104	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Final silting/filling of tree bole [111]	2.23m	130	933	
105	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt. Secondary silting	1.09m	203	1.14m	
107	Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay silt mixed with chalk frags. Secondary fill, probably weathering from edges	302	90	1.23m	
106	Fill	Light yellowish grey chalk frags. Secondary fill, probably weathering from pit edges	2.23m	281	1.51m	
108	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Silting within hollow of tree bole [111]	1.41m	600	2.10m	
109	Fill	Light yellowish grey chalk frags. Secondary fill, probably weathering from pit edges	2.0m	243	2.35m	
110	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay silt containing occasional chalk frags. Primary silting of tree bole [111]	20m	444	2.79m	
111	Cut	Sub circular cut with steep sided asymmetrical profile and a flat base. Tree bole	3.0m	c.800	2.79m	
112	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty sand with patches of grey marl and frequent flint nodules. Natural strata	-	Un-exc	803	
113	Layer	Light greyish chalk. Natural strata	-	Un-exc	803	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	22.50	Width	1.6	Depth	1.00
	Levels					
	Trench base east			12.76m OD		
	Trench top east			13.77m OD		
	Trench base west			13.05m OD		
	Trench top west			13.73m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	WNW	TL 5517 6015		ESE	TL 5515 6016	
	Orientation			ESE-WNW		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
201	Layer	mid brown loam. Topsoil	-	160	0	
202	Layer	Light brownish grey marl with frequent inclusions of flint nodules. Redeposited soil	-	250	160	
203	Layer	mid brown loam. Buried topsoil	-	200	410	
204	Layer	mid brownish orange silty sand with patches of grey marl and frequent inclusions of flint nodule. Natural strata.	-	Un-exc	610	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	26.10	Width	1.6	Depth	1.03
	Levels					
	Trench base east			13.09m OD		
	Trench top east			13.69m OD		
	Trench base west			12.93m OD		
	Trench top west			13.71m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 5518 5515		SE	TL 5515 6017	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
301	Layer	Mid brown loam. Topsoil.	-	190	0	
302	Layer	Light brownish grey marl with frequent inclusions of flint nodules. Redeposited soil	-	340	190	
306	Layer	Mid brown loamy re-deposited topsoil with occasional inclusions of modern brick. Buried topsoil	-	170	430	
303	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt-with frags. of modern brick. Modern soil spread.	5.60	230	600	
304	Layer	Mid grey silt with occasional inclusions of snail shell natural soil deposit.	-	-	830	
305	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty sand natural with patches of grey marl and frequent flint nodules. Natural strata	-	Un-exc	830	

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	21.00	Width	1.6	Depth	0.75
	Levels					
	Trench base east			13.00m OD		
	Trench top east			13.69m OD		
	Trench base west			13.09m OD		
	Trench top west			13.75m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 5518 6018		SE	TL 5515 6018	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
401	Layer	Mid brown loam. Topsoil	-	300	0	
402	Layer	Light to mid brown silty clay. Subsoil	-	250	300	
405	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Filling of modern pit [404]	-			
404	Cut	Square cut. Construction cut of modern pit	-			
403	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty sand with patches of grey marl and frequent flint nodule. Natural strata	-	Un-exc	550	

Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	19.10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.73
	Levels					
	Trench base north			13.30m OD		
	Trench top north			13.76m OD		
	Trench base south			13.27m OD		
	Trench top south			13.84m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 5518 6021		SE	TL 5516 6020	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
501	Layer	Mid brown loam. Topsoil	-	160	0	
502	Layer	Natural light brownish grey marl with frequent flint nodules. Redeposited natural strata	-	430	160	
503	Layer	Mid brownish orange sandy silt with patches of light yellowish grey chalky marl. Natural strata	-	Un-exc	590	

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
110	1	<2g	1	42					

These artefacts do not offer potential for further study and, following consultation with the AA, will be disregarded.

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street Bottisham			SITE NO/CODE: 991/BHP
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1 looking WNW 1m scale
2	✓	✓	Pit [111] 1m scale
3	✓	✓	Modern posthole in trench 1 1m scale
4	✓	✓	Trench 2 looking WNW 1m scale
5	✓	✓	Trench 3 looking NW 1m scale
6	✓	✓	View of deposits (304) and (305) 1m scale
7	✓	✓	NE facing section of slot through (304) 1m scale
8	✓	✓	SW facing section of trench 3 showing (305) overlying (304) 1m scale
9	✓	✓	NE facing section of trench 4 1m scale
10	✓	✓	View of trench 4 from SE 1m scale
11	✓	✓	SW facing section of trench 5 1m scale
12	✓	✓	Trench 5 from SE 1m scale

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street Bottisham (OASIS ID = 32903)		
Short Description:	In October 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. carried out an evaluation at the Hilton Park Care Centre, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, in advance of the construction of a new care home. Archaeological remains have been recorded in the area around the site and the proposed development had the potential disturb significant archaeological remains. Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site and an irregular negative feature, interpreted as a tree bole, was present in Trench 1. Archaeological remains were not observed in the trenches and it is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Evaluation		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	-
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 5522 6019
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street Bottisham		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	0.45 ha	Height OD: (metres)	13m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Cambridgeshire county Council Archaeology Advisor	Project design originator:	David Fell MA MIFA
Project Manager:	David Fell MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Fed3 Projects Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	5 th October 2007	End date:	8 th October 2007
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:			
Paper:	Cambs County Store	paper	
Digital:	Cambs County Store	CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Hilton Park Care Centre, High Street, Bottisham		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Report no. 991/BHP/2		
Author(s):	Lizzie Gill and David Fell		
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