



**THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT,
YEOVIL. SOMERSET**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:

John Stark & Crickmay Partnership

13-14 Princes Street,
Dorchester,
Dorset DT1 1TW

On behalf of

Mr and Mrs Tayler
The Old Rectory,
Compton Pauncefoot,
Yeovil,
Somerset BA22 7EL

by

Wessex Archaeology

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Somerset Planning Application 10/04639/FUL

Report reference: 77870.03

Path: x:\projects\77870\report\77870_wb brief report.doc

Somerset County Museum Accession Number TTNCM 33/2011

Somerset HER PRN 30363

June 2011

THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT, YEOVIL, SOMERSET


Watching Brief Report

DISCLAIMER

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	77870	ACCESSION CODE	TTNCM 33/2011	CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	10/04639/FUL	NGR	364411 126007		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	E	MK/AIM	NDT		13/06/2011	X:\PROJECTS\77870\REPORT

I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT, YEOVIL, SOMERSET

Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Scope of Investigation	1
1.3 Site location, topography and geology	1
1.4 Archaeological and historical background	2
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3 METHODOLOGY	3
4 FIELDWORK RESULTS	3
4.1 Deposit Sequence	3
4.2 Archaeological Features.....	3
5 FINDS	4
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Pottery	4
5.3 Animal Bone	4
5.4 Other Finds.....	5
6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	5
7 CONCLUSIONS	6
8 ARCHIVE.....	6
8.1 Preparation and Deposition.....	6
8.2 The Archive	6
8.3 Copyright	7
9 REFERENCES	7
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE.....	7
APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	8
OASIS ID: wessexar1-104086.....	8

List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location plan and watching brief area
Figure 2 Site plan and sections

List of Plates

- Front** Northern view of the Site
Back Storm drain 111

**THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT,
YEOVIL, SOMERSET****Watching Brief Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by John Stark & Crickmay Partnership on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Tayler, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at The Old Rectory, Compton Pouncefoot. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning approval for a proposed extension, resurfacing and fencing of an existing tennis court at the Old Rectory, centred on NGR 364411 126007.

The fieldwork was carried out intermittently from the 25th of May to the 9th of June 2011. The watching brief monitored all stripping and excavations in areas which had been undisturbed by previous works. The works revealed three Late Saxon to earlier medieval features (AD 850 – 1200), all located within the south-eastern area of the site. These features comprised of two segments of a shallow ditch and a single pit. In addition, a short segment of a Post-medieval stone-built storm drain/culvert (AD 1500 – 1800) was revealed along the northeastern edge of the site.

Although Compton Pouncefoot appears to have had its origins in the Late Saxon period, this is largely based on documentary evidence. The identified features have confirmed the presence of Late Saxon to early medieval activity with the potential for further features in the surrounding area. These features may be associated with undated cropmark enclosures in the field immediately to the west of the site (Somerset HER 53781) and may indicate the potential for settlement and/or pastoral activity associated with the early origins of Compton Pouncefoot.

**THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT,
YEOVIL, SOMERSET****Watching Brief Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by John Stark & Crickmay Partnership and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steven Membrey (Senior Historic Environment Officer) who monitored the project on behalf of Somerset County Council, Graham Davey of Courtstall for his assistance throughout the course of the works and Mr and Mrs Tayler for their understanding and co-operation.

The fieldwork was carried out intermittently by Matt Kendall and Susan Clelland. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. This report was compiled by Matt Kendall and Andy Manning. The specialist report was prepared by Lorraine Mephram (finds) and Lorraine Higbee (animal bone) and illustrations were compiled by Linda Coleman.

THE OLD RECTORY, COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT, YEOVIL, SOMERSET

Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by John Stark & Crickmay Partnership on behalf of Mr & Mrs Tayler (the owners) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at The Old Rectory, Compton Pouncefoot, Yeovil, Somerset (hereafter 'the Site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 364411 126007 (see **Figure 1**)

1.1.2 Planning consent (Ref. 10/04639/FUL) was granted by Somerset County Council (SCC) for the extension, resurfacing and fencing of a pre-existing tennis court. Following consultation with the Somerset County Council Senior Historic Environment Officer, an archaeological condition (No. 11) was attached to the planning permission requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.1.3 The proposed improvements to the tennis court included the removal of the existing surface down to the top of the clinker base and the relaying a new surface and fencing around the new court which covers an area of 20m by 40m (800m²). During the course of these works, the tennis court area would be extended southwards, cutting into previously undisturbed ground.

1.1.4 Due to the archaeological potential of the Site, it was required that an archaeological watching brief be carried out to monitor all ground works associated with the development, to ensure that the archaeological interest of the Site was properly safeguarded and recorded. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by the Somerset County Council Senior Historic Environment Officer in advancement of the monitoring (WA 2011).

1.2 Scope of Investigation

1.2.1 The original tennis court area (approximately 15m by 33m) would have lead to some disturbance of any potential archaeological features or deposits during its original construction. However, the new resurfacing and addition of a surrounding fence extended slightly into previously unimpacted areas, including a low bank within the southern part of the court. Therefore the proposed works had the potential to impact on any potential shallow archaeological features or deposits within this previous undisturbed area.

1.3 Site location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site lies in the south-west of the village of Compton Pouncefoot; situated between Yeovil and Wincanton. The property sits at a height of 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with land gently sloping down to the north.

1.3.2 The Site has been levelled when the tennis court was originally constructed, cutting into the natural topography. Because of this, there is a slope on the southwestern, northwestern, and northeastern side of the Site which decreases in height to the northwest.

1.3.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Middle Lias Clay (British Geological Survey 1973).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

1.4.1 The Somerset Historic Environment Record (Somerset HER) records a total of 10 sites and historic buildings within a 500m radius of the Site. No firmly dated archaeological sites or findspots are recorded, although a possible barrow or tree ring enclosure (Somerset HER 53779), undated cropmark enclosures suggesting a possible medieval deserted village or modern enclosures (Somerset HER 53781) and a large earthwork identified as a possible medieval rabbit warren (Somerset HER 53783) are all situated between 350m to 470m to, respectively, the northwest, southwest and northeast of the Site (**Figure 1**). The remaining entries comprise post-medieval or modern sites or buildings within the village with three entries (a grotto, boat house and fishponds) associated with Compton Castle, a gothic mansion constructed in 1825.

1.4.2 The village of Compton Pauncefoot appears to have had its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period and was included in the Domesday Book (1086) under its original name of *Cuntone*. The first documented use of the modern form of the village name '*Cumpton Paunceuot*' appeared in 1291 (Mills 1991).

1.4.3 Very little archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the village, although the Site lies only 200m to the south of the 15th century church. However, the village is situated 3kms to the east of significant Late Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon activity, focused on and around the Cadbury Castle Iron Age Hillfort.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 With due regard to the *IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the project can be defined as;

- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by construction work
- Where significant archaeological remains or deposits are identified, to inform discussions on the final extent and scope of the required archaeological mitigation
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their context.

2.1.2 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried

archaeological remains and to investigate and record all archaeological features revealed during groundworks.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 All groundworks associated with the resurfacing and construction of the fence line which impacted previously undisturbed ground were monitored. The groundwork was carried out, under constant archaeological supervision, using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 3.1.2 The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or to the intended formation depth, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored in a centralised location and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals.
- 3.1.3 Archaeological features and deposits were subsequently hand cleaned and sample excavated as per the methodology set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011). Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts, and were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum. The monitored areas were located using a Leica GPS survey system. Following all investigation and recording, the areas were then backfilled.
- 3.1.4 A photographic record of the watching brief was maintained through digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeological remains revealed, and the Site as a whole.

4 FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Deposit Sequence

- 4.1.1 The majority of the Site was covered with a grey brown silty clay topsoil which was well rooted by vegetation and was up to 0.30m in depth below the existing ground surface. The topsoil overlay a 0.65m thick mid brown silty clay subsoil which contained occasional animal bone and pottery fragments and which in turn sealed Middle Lias Clay.

4.2 Archaeological Features

- 4.2.1 The archaeological watching brief revealed four archaeological features, subsequently dated to the Late Saxon- earlier medieval (AD 850 – 1200) and Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800) periods (**Figure 2**). A summary table of contexts is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Late Saxon-earlier medieval Period (AD 850 – 1200)

- 4.2.2 Two short ditch segments **104** (fill 105) and **106** (fill 107), between 4-5m in length, 0.60-1m in width and 0.39m in depth, were identified in the south-eastern stripped area; (**Figure 2**). Both features were running approximately on a northeast-southwest alignment with ditch **104** being fully exposed and ditch **106** extending beyond the southwestern edge of the Site.
- 4.2.3 Pottery recovered from both ditches indicates a Late Saxon to earlier medieval date and a small quantity of animal bone was also recovered from

ditch **105**. Due to the fact that both features are on the same alignment it is probable that they are truncated remains of a larger single boundary feature.

- 4.2.4 In the same area and immediately to the east of ditch segment 104, a small truncated pit **108**, 0.50m by 0.30m and 0.10m in depth was also investigated (**Figure 2**). Pottery recovered from this pit indicates that the feature is contemporary with the adjacent ditch segments **104** and **106**. A small quantity of animal bone and a whetstone fragment was also recovered from the pit.

Post-medieval Period (AD 1600-1800)

- 4.2.5 In addition to these archaeological features, a limestone slab culvert/storm drain **111**, at least 0.5m in length and approximately 0.30m in width was uncovered within the northern corner of the Site (**Figure 2** and rear cover). Although the feature was undated, the method of construction is very likely to be Post-medieval in date.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from five contexts; most comprises animal bone and pottery (see **Table 1**). The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence. Of the 43 sherds recovered, 38 are Late Saxon to medieval, and the remaining five are post-medieval.
- 5.2.2 The Late Saxon to medieval wares fall into three broad fabric groupings: coarse calcareous (limestone-tempered); coarse flint-/chert-tempered; and sandy, the latter including glazed wares. The coarsewares, both limestone-tempered and flint-/chert-tempered, fall into a widespread Late Saxon and Norman ceramic tradition found across south and central Somerset; the inclusions in these wares have been shown to derive from the Blackdown facies of the Upper Greensand, outcropping on the Blackdown Hills to the south of Taunton (Allan *et al.* forthcoming).
- 5.2.3 Vessel forms seen here are restricted to jar forms, and the date range probably falls within the range of 10th to 12th centuries. Within this there may be some variation between contexts; the sherds from context **107** are in a particularly coarse calcareous fabric and include a simply made jar rim; these probably fall earlier within the sequence, perhaps no later than the 10th century. The same may be true of other calcareous sherds (including a lid-seated rim from context **105**, but in other contexts these are mixed with flint-/chert-tempered wares that are probably 11th or 12th century in date.
- 5.2.4 Three sandy sherds (one from context **101** and two from a glazed jug from context **102** are likely to be slightly later, perhaps 12th to 13th century.
- 5.2.5 The five post-medieval sherds comprise three coarse redwares (one slip-decorated); and two modern refined whitewares.

5.3 Animal Bone

The animal bone assemblage comprises 28 fragments (or 725g) from four separate contexts. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 15. Bone preservation is generally good to fair, although some fragments have been extensively gnawed on by dogs and this has led to further deterioration in the burial environment.

The assemblage is briefly described by context:

- Context **(101)** – produced three cattle bones, a proximal radius, humerus shaft and lumbar vertebra, and two sheep/goat bones, a near complete metacarpal and proximal radius. The cattle lumbar vertebra had been sawn down the midline, a technique that divides the carcass in left and right sides. The sheep/goat radius show signs of a condition known as penning elbow, which is usually associated with over-crowded stocking densities.
- Context **(102)** – produced two proximal cattle tibia, one of which is from a calf, three sheep/goat bones, an atlas vertebra, and the shaft of a humerus and femur, and a pig canine tooth from a sow. The sheep/goat vertebra is split in a similar way to the cattle lumbar vertebra from **(101)**.
- Context **(105)** – produced the distal half of a cattle metacarpal.
- Context **(110)** – produced three pig bones, a right pelvis and two fragments of mandible both of which are from the anterior right side, and a fragment of sheep/goat mandible from an animal aged less than 2 years.

5.4 Other Finds

Other finds comprise a single modern ceramic tile; three pieces of post-medieval to modern glass, including a complete miniature bottle from context **(101)**; an iron nail (undated), and a broken whetstone (also undated).

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Pottery	Other Finds
101	5/293	4/33	1 ceramic tile; 2 glass
102	7/222	15/163	1 glass; 1 iron nail
105	6/60	7/80	
107		7/22	
110	10/150	10/128	1 whetstone
TOTALS	28/725	43/426	

6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

- 6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was present within the monitored areas.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The archaeological watching brief during the groundworks uncovered a small number of archaeological features, including two ditch segments and a pit, which were concentrated at the southern end of the Site and a drain (of a likely Post-medieval date) in the northeast corner.
- 7.1.2 The ditch segments and pit contained material dating to the Late Saxon and earlier medieval period. The reasonable large quantity and good condition of the recovered material may suggest that there is a high potential for further features in the immediate area.
- 7.1.3 Although Compton Pauncefoot appears to have had its origins in the Late Saxon period, this is largely based on documentary evidence. The identified boundary and pit features confirm the presence of Late Saxon to earlier medieval activity within the area with the potential for further features in areas unimpacted by previous disturbance.
- 7.1.4 Although the full extent and nature of this activity still remains unclear, the Somerset HER has recorded undated cropmark enclosures in the field immediately to the west of the Site (Somerset HER 53781). In the absence of any archaeological field investigation, these features have been tentatively identified as a possible medieval deserted village or modern enclosures. The Late Saxon to earlier medieval features within the Site could be associated with these cropmarks and may indicate the potential for settlement and/or pastoral activity associated with the early origins of Compton Pauncefoot.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building under the site code **77870**. The complete archaeological project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).
- 8.1.2 At a later date, the archive and artefacts will be deposited with Somerset County Museum, Somerset. Somerset County Museum Accession Number **TTNCM 33/2011**.
- 8.1.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Museum's archive preparation standards. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 The Archive

- 8.2.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). It comprises a ring-bound file containing a watching brief attendance form, site 'day book', trench record sheets, photographic register and *Written Scheme of Investigation*.

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

9 REFERENCES

Allen, J., Hughes, M.J. and Taylor, R.T., *forthcoming*, Saxo-Norman pottery in Somerset: some recent research
Geological Survey of England and Wales, 1973, *Glastonbury*, Solid and Drift Geology. Sheet 296 1:50,000

IfA, 2008, *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief*

Somerset Historic Environment Record (Somerset HER)

Wessex Archaeology, 2011, *The Old Rectory, Compton Pauncefoot, Yeovil, Somerset, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*, Report ref. 7787w0.01, May 2011

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Context	Description	
101	Layer	Topsoil
102	Layer	Subsoil
103	Layer	Natural
104	Cut	Linear NE-SW aligned ditch running across the south-eastern stripped area. Late Saxon to early medieval in date.
105	Fill	Fill of 004 . Mid brownish grey clay silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and artefacts. Derived from natural infilling over a prolonged period.
106	Cut	Linear NE-SW aligned ditch running across the south-eastern stripped area. Late Saxon to early medieval in date.
107	Fill	Fill of 006 . Mid brownish grey clay silt containing rare sub angular limestone and artefacts. Derived from natural infilling over a prolonged period.
108	Cut	Circular pit located immediately to the NE of ditch 104 . Possible rubbish pit.
109	Fill	Fill of 008 . Pale yellowish grey clay silt containing no inclusions or artefacts. Derived from side collapse.
110	Fill	Fill of 008 . Mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and artefacts. Derived from natural infilling over a prolonged period.
111	Structure	Linear NW-SE aligned storm drain/culvert. Constructed out of limestone and relates to the main house or a now demolished out-building. Post-medieval in date.

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-104086

Project details

Project name	The Old Rectory, Compton Pauncefoot
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by John Stark and Crickmay Partnership on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Taylor, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at The Old Rectory, Compton Pauncefoot. The watching brief was required as a condition of planning approval for a proposed extension, resurfacing and fencing of an existing tennis court at the Old Rectory, centred on NGR 364411 126007. The fieldwork was carried out intermittently from the 25th of May to the 9th of June 2011. The watching brief monitored all stripping and excavations in areas which had been undisturbed areas by previous works. The works revealed three Late Saxon to earlier medieval features (AD 850 - 1200), all located within the south-eastern area of the Site. These features comprised of two segments of a shallow boundary ditch and a single pit. In addition, a short segment of a Post-medieval stone-built storm drain/culvert (AD 1500 - 1800) was revealed along the northeastern edge of the Site. Although Compton Pauncefoot appears to have had its origins in the Late Saxon period, this is largely based on documentary evidence. The identified features have confirmed the presence of Late Saxon to early medieval activity with the potential for further features in the surrounding area. These features may be associated with undated cropmark enclosures in the field immediately to the west of the Site (Somerset HER 53781) and may indicate the potential for settlement and/or pastoral activity associated with the early origins of Compton Pauncefoot.
Project dates	Start: 25-05-2011 End: 09-06-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	77870 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	TTNCM 33/2011 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
Site location SOMERSET SOUTH SOMERSET COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT
The Old Rectory
Postcode BA22 7EL
Study area 0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates ST 64411 26007 51.0317855767 -2.507582375590 51 01 54 N
002 30 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 65.00m Max: 65.00m

Project creators

Name of Wessex Archaeology
Organisation
Project originator brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory
body
Project originator design Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager A Manning
Project supervisor Matt Kendall
Type of Landowner
sponsor/funding body
Name of Mr Tayler
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Somerset County Museum
recipient
Physical Archive ID TTNCM 33/2011
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive Somerset County museum
recipient
Digital Archive ID TTNCM 33/2011
Digital Contents 'Survey'
Digital Media 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
available
Paper Archive Somerset County Museum
recipient
Paper Archive ID TTNCM 33/2011
Paper Contents 'none'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
Notes','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Old Rectory, Compton Pouncefoot, Yeovil, Somerset

Author(s)/Editor(s) Kendall, M

Other bibliographic details 77870.03

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Salisbury

Description Standard A4 soft cover report with illustrations

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 27 June 2011



The Old Rectory, Compton, Pauncefoot, Yeovil, Somerset

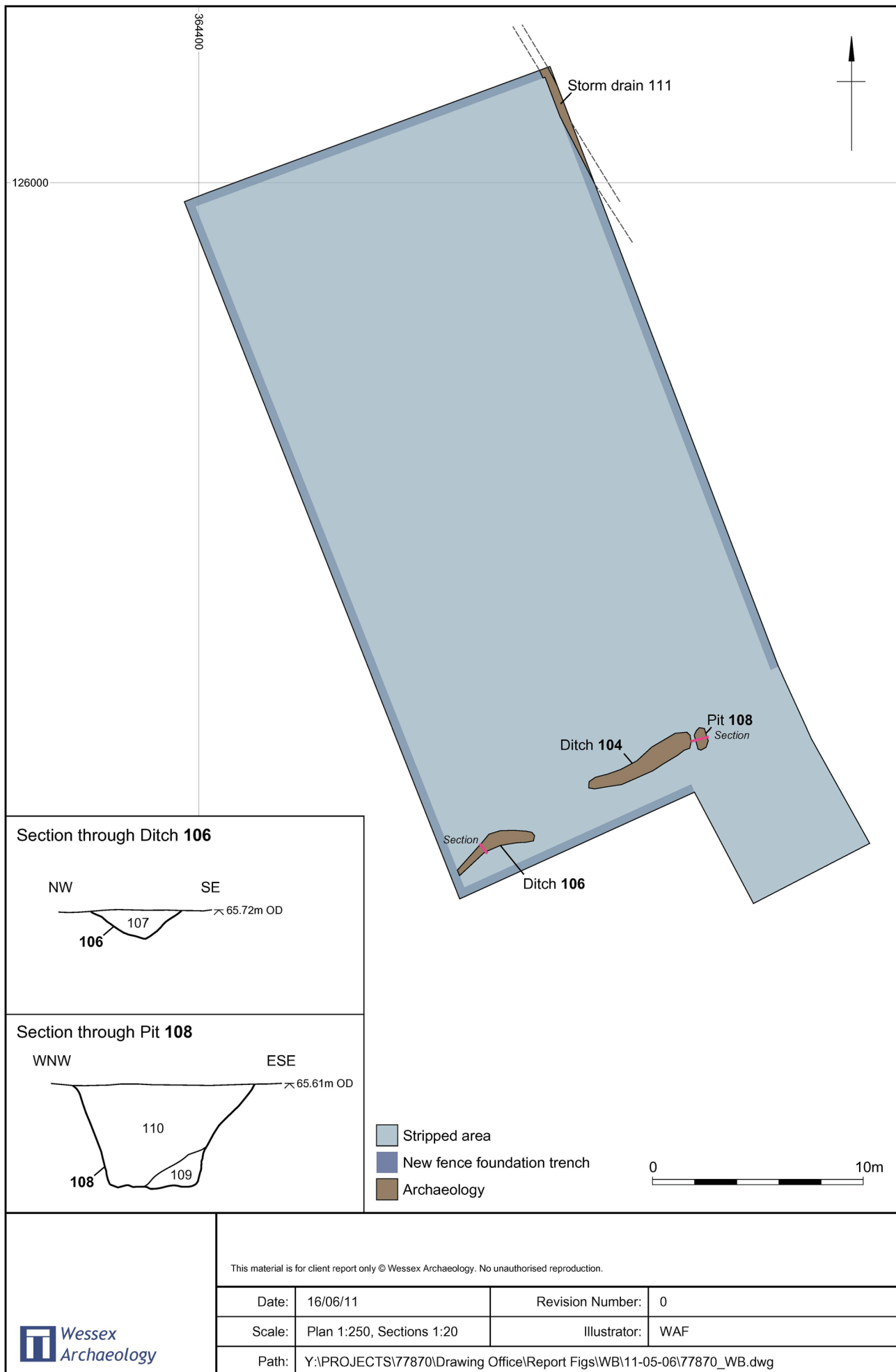
Watching Brief Report





Site location plan and watching brief area

Figure 1



Site plan and sections

Figure 2



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 **Fax:** 01722 337562 **info@wessexarch.co.uk**

With regional offices in Maidstone, Sheffield and Edinburgh

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



Registered Charity No. 287786. A company with limited liability registered in England No. 1712772