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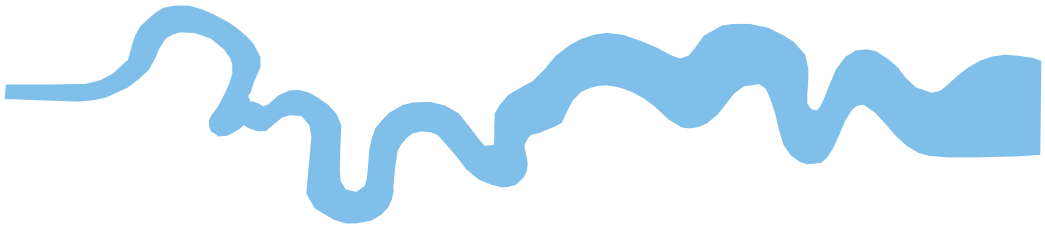

SOUTH WEST

Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief- Addendum

by Richard Tabor

Site Code: QAW18/130

(ST 6272 2532)

Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset

An Archaeological Watching Brief - Addendum

For Mr Archie Montgomery

by Richard Tabor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

(South West) Ltd

Site Code QAW18/130

October 2018

Summary

Site name: Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset

Grid reference: ST 6272 2532

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 10th-11th October 2018

Project manager: Agata Socha-Paszkiewcz

Site supervisor: Richard Tabor

Site code: QAW 18/130

Area of site: *c.* 200 sq m

Summary of results: The second phase of exploratory groundworks has identified seepage from a water tank and the rising spring which feeds it. There is strong evidence to suggest that an 18th-century sculpted well hood has been moved by at least 4m from its original position at a time no earlier than the second half of the 20th century and that part of the subsurface remains of a Post-medieval wall were destroyed in the process. Tumbled stones from the wall imply that it was a substantial structure.

Monuments identified: Rising spring and surrounding wall.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS (South West), Taunton and will be deposited with the South West Heritage Trust in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 16.10.18 Steve Preston✓ 16.10.18

TVAS (South West),Unit 21, Apple Business Centre, Frobisher Way, Taunton TA2 6BB
Tel. (01823) 288 284; Fax (01823) 272 462; email: southwest@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk

Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset
An Archaeological Watching Brief - Addendum

by Richard Tabor

Report 18/130b

Introduction

This report documents the results of the second phase of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Queen Anne's Well which is part of a Scheduled Monument, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (SM 1011980) (NGR ST 6272 2532; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Alessandra Perrone of Historic England on behalf of Mr Archie Montgomery of JA and E Montgomery Ltd, Manor Farm, Woolston Road, North Cadbury, Yeovil BA22 7DW.

The hillfort is included on the National Heritage at Risk Register and is the object of ongoing vegetation clearance and a review of its management in view of damage by erosion due to the impacts of human, domesticated and wild life. The particular focus of the present work is a covered spring known as Queen Anne's Well (monument 199649). The field investigation was carried out to a specification (Tabor 2018a) approved by Ms Perrone and based on a brief supplied by her (Perrone 2018). A previous phase of work has already been reported on (Tabor 2018a) and this report should be read as an addendum to the first. The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Tabor on 10th and 11th October 2018. The site code is QAW 18/130.

The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton, and will be deposited with South West Heritage Trust in due course under HER 39190 and museum accession number TTNCM 60/2018.

Location, topography and geology

South Cadbury is a village located west of Wincanton and south of Castle Cary, Somerset (Fig. 1). Cadbury Castle hillfort is immediately to the south-west of the village. Queen Anne's Well lies on the north-west of the hillfort, set on raised ground in the ditch between the base of the third rampart and the top of the fourth (Fig. 2). Recent clearance of vegetation has exposed traces of a stone wall within the raised ground and a stone-built revetment south-east of the well set against the lower portion of the third rampart. The underlying geology comprises Bridport Sand Formation Jurassic sedimentary sandstone bedrock (BGS 1973; 2018). An intermittent layer of sandy limestone overlying yellowish blue sand was exposed.

Archaeological background, Objectives and methodology

The archaeological background and project objectives and methodology have been detailed in the first report (Tabor 2018a) and are not repeated here except for a new reference work (Tabor and Randall 2018). The work carried out during the first phase of the archaeological monitoring in August 2018 recorded two further brick-built water tanks and that the sculpted stone well might have been moved from its original location.

Second phase monitoring

All groundworks were carried under observation of and in consultation with the archaeologist. The ground reduction was carried out with a 360^0 tracked machine fitted with 0.9m wide toothless grading bucket and where necessary with a 0.4m wide toothed bucket, and by hand. The only new exploratory work was in Area D (Fig. 3). Vegetation and up to 0.05m of loose topsoil were removed to expose fully three concrete lintels covering a water tank (58) and an area of tumbled stone (67) to its south-west. A trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.25m to expose its north-west facing wall and to find an outflow pipe linking it to tank 56. In addition, a further narrow trench was excavated to identify the source of water feeding the tank and to divert the water directly into tank 56 by inserting a pipe.

Area D

Excavation of a trench by removing re-deposited local silty sandy clay hillwash (64) butting against the north-west facing wall of the tank (58) revealed a minimum of 16 full or partial mortared brick courses laid in stretcher bond forming a single skin over natural yellow sandy limestone and stratigraphically lower yellowish blue silty sand (65) (Fig. 4; Pl. 1). An iron pipe was revealed briefly on first excavation but was quickly concealed by silty water filling the trench through cracks in the tank wall and from hillwash at the south-western end of the tank so that its location was identified only approximately. The tank was approximately 60% full of water at the time of excavation.

A narrow slot excavated beyond the tank's south-west corner revealed an isolated modern brick sealed by the redeposited hillwash (64) and a cavity caused by the rising of a spring (Fig. 4; Pls 2 and 3). No trace of the surrounding wall (52, 53) was found adjacent to the tank on either side and it must be concluded that the wall was partly destroyed when the tank was constructed and sealed by the re-deposition against it of locally available clayey hillwash (64). A spread of stones (67) set within and slightly below the recently formed topsoil and vegetation and over the re-deposited hillwash (64) was cleaned roughly to assess the character of the wall from which they had tumbled (Pl. 4). They were all of mainly sub-angular, occasionally sub-rounded, yellow sandy

limestone, typically with maximum dimensions of around 0.40m. Unexcavated traces of the wall suggest that it was approximately 1m wide so that the structure which it comprised would have been substantial.

Finds

There were no finds from this phase of monitoring.

Discussion

The first phase of groundworks identified three modern water tanks and the pipes by which water was conveyed between them to a trough at the lower end of the system (Tabor 2018b, 4-5). The lower tanks were sealed by imported lias clay above which the water level has risen, impeding drainage. The work found evidence that the well hood, first recorded in 1726, had been moved from its original position, probably during the second half of the 20th century. The estate map of c. 1800 shows 'The Castle Well' set into the wall of a horseshoe-shaped structure. Whilst the mapping of the building's location is problematic because it is set across the second of only three ramparts, reflecting limits in the surveying technology of the time on difficult terrain, there is no reason to think that the cartographer would not have shown appropriately the relative position of the well within a small enclosed area. The discovery of a rising spring on the projected line of the structure during the present investigation implies that the hood would have stood at least 4m south-east of its present position.

In conclusion, waterlogging in the area is as much due to impeded drainage as to seepage. This is probably due to the deposition of a large amount of locally imported clay and local hillwash over and around structures in the ditch between the third and fourth ramparts, no earlier than the second half of the 20th century.

References

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Perrone, A, 2018, 'Brief for a watching brief during investigation and drainage works at a large multivallate hillfort and associated earthworks at South Cadbury, Somerset', Historic England

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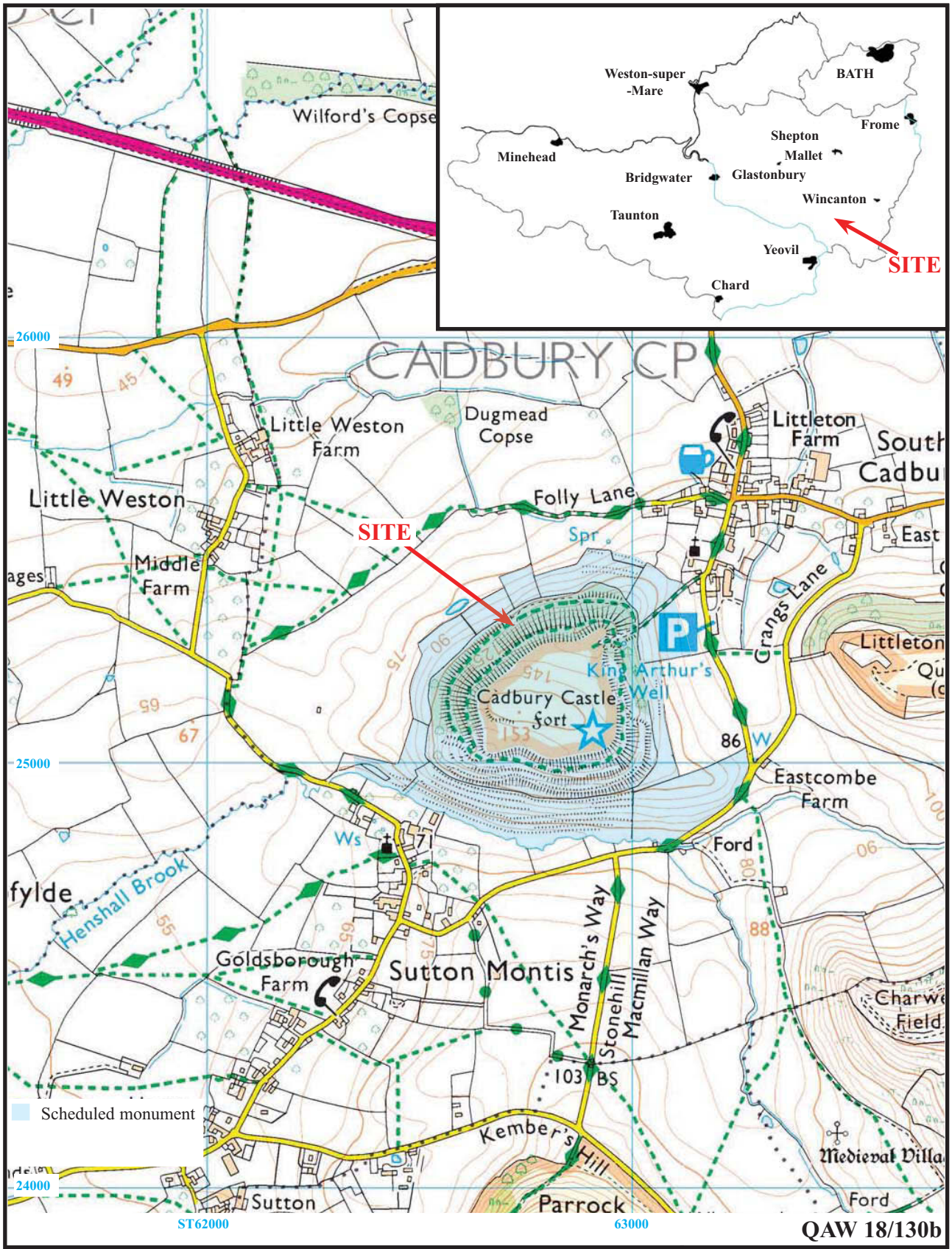
Tabor, R. 2018b, 'Queen Anne's Well, South Cadbury Castle, Somerset: Archaeological watching brief', TVAS South West, Taunton

Tabor, R and Randall, C, 2018, Early Neolithic pits at Cadbury Castle and an adjoining temporary occupation site at Milsom's Corner, South Cadbury, *Proc Somerset Archaeol and Natur Hist Soc*, **161**, 1-48

APPENDIX 1: Context summary

Deposits/Fills	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
50	Trample layer	Modern	Stratigraphy
51	Stone well hood	Post-medieval, modern	Stratigraphy
52	Wall	Post-medieval	Cartographic
53	Wall	Post-medieval	Cartographic
54	Water tank	Modern	Materials
55	Cattle trough	Modern	Materials
56	Water tank	Modern	Materials
57	Spring base	Modern	Stratigraphy
58	Water tank	Modern	Materials
59	Wall tumble	Post-medieval, modern	Stratigraphy
60	Well hood support	Post-medieval, modern	Stratigraphy
61	Well hood support	Modern	Stratigraphy, materials
62	Clay deposit	Modern	Stratigraphy
63	Hillwash	Modern	Stratigraphy
64	Re-deposited hillwash	Modern	Stratigraphy
65	Natural	Jurassic	Stratigraphy
66	Rising spring, natural	Geological	Stratigraphy
67	Wall tumble	Modern	Stratigraphy
68	Topsoil	Modern	Stratigraphy

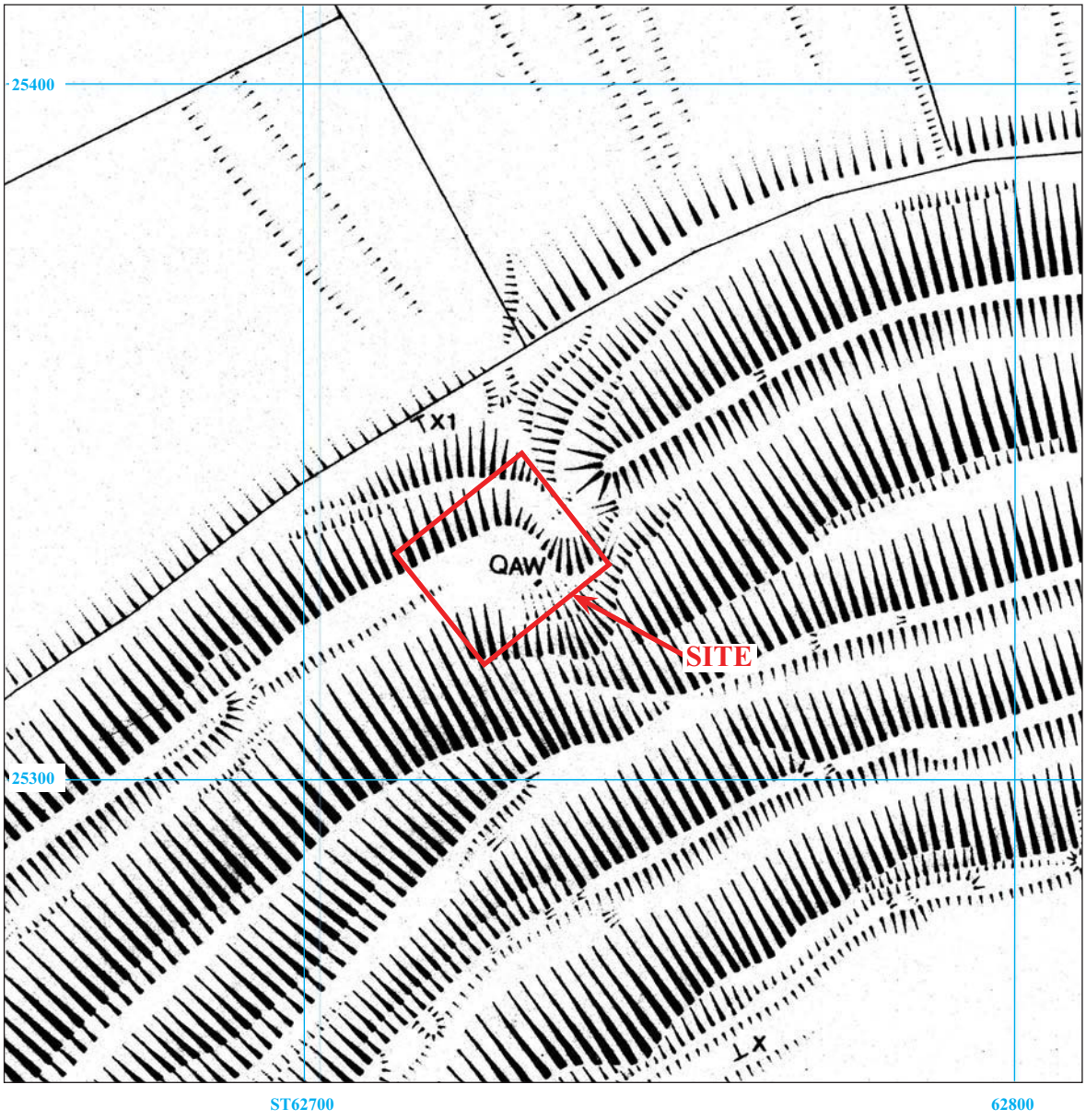


QAW 18/130b

Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle
South Cadbury, Somerset, 2018
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Figure 1. Location of site within South Cadbury and Somerset.

TVAS SOUTH WEST



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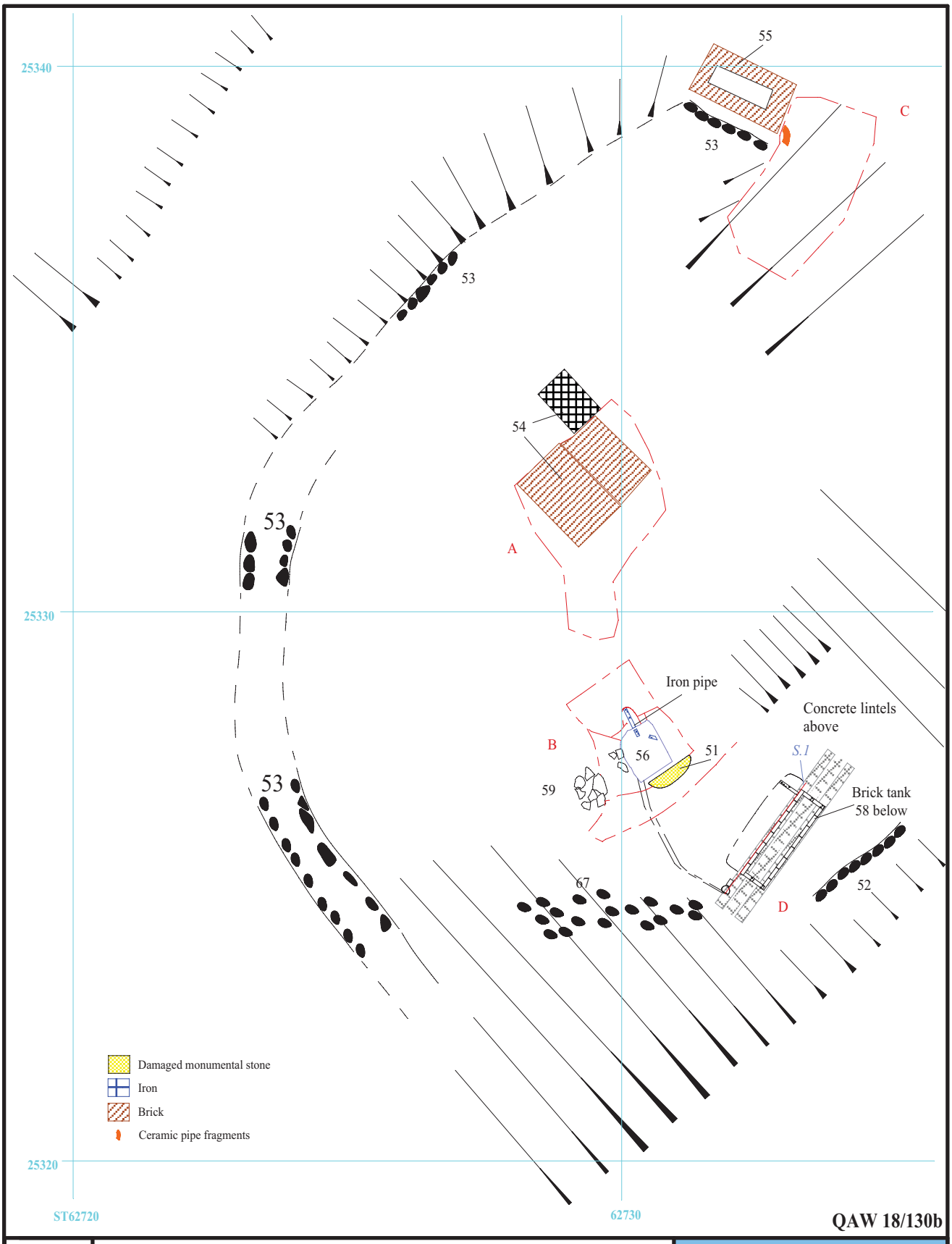
Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle
South Cadbury, Somerset, 2018
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Figure 2. Detailed location of site on north-facing banks.

TVAS SOUTH WEST



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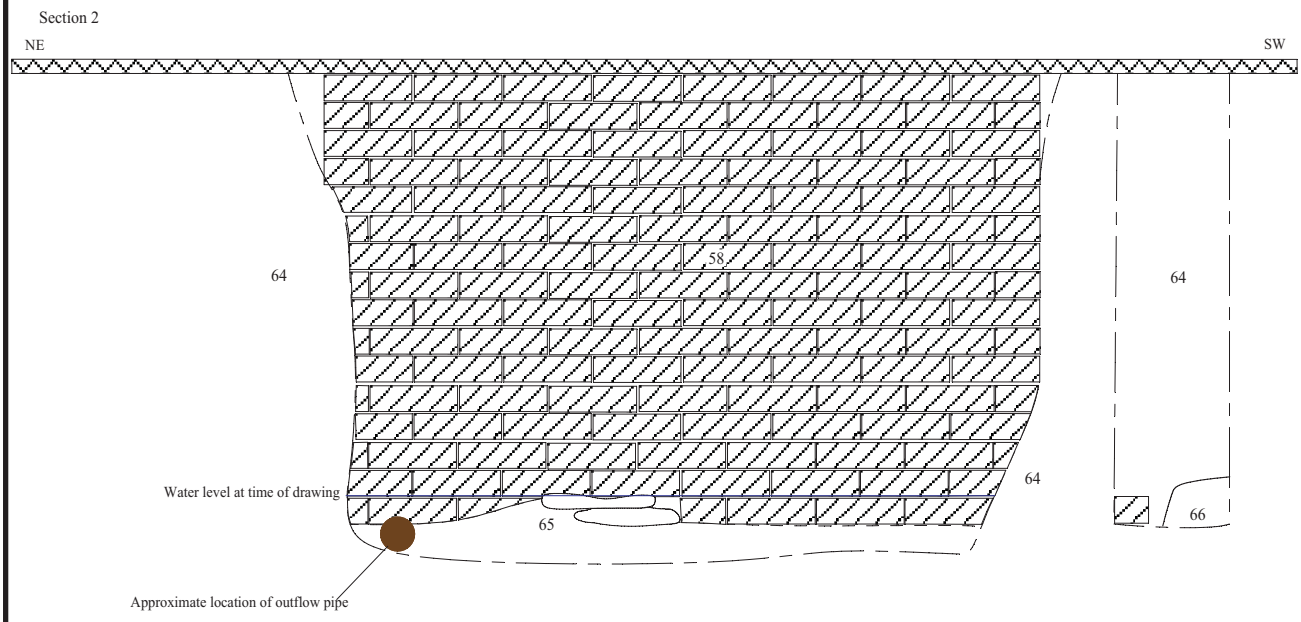
Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset, 2018 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Figure 3. Site plan

0 5m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



Monumental stone
Damaged monumental stone
Sculpted groove
Brick
Concrete/cement
Iron

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Figure 4. Section.

0 1m

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Plate 1. North-west facing wall of tank 58, looking south-south-west, Scales: 2m and 0.20m.

Plate 2. Area D, hillwash 65, looking south, Scale: 2m.

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Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle,
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Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Area D, rising spring cavity 66 and in situ brick, looking south, Scale: 0.2m.

Plate 4. Wall-tumble 67, Scales: 2m and 0.20m.

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Queen Anne's Well, Cadbury Castle,
South Cadbury, Somerset, 2018
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Plates 3 and 4.

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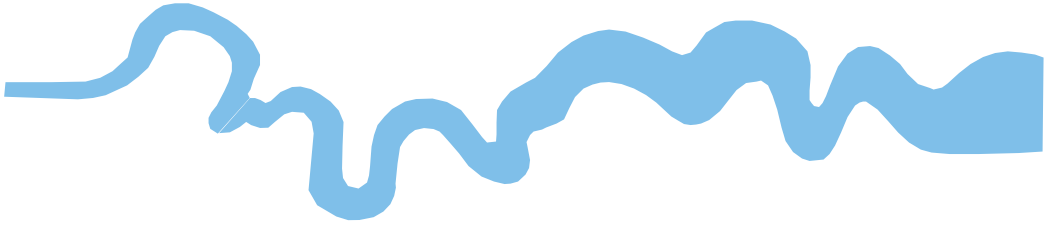
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



TVAS (South West),
Unit 21 Apple Business Centre,
Frobisher Way,
Taunton TA2 6BB
Tel: 01823 288284
Email: southwest@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/southwest

Offices in:
Reading, Brighton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)