Prehistoric ceramics and associated radiocarbon dating from the hinterland of South Cadbury, Somerset, England: part 2 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

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PREHISTORIC POTTERY AND ASSOCIATED RADIOCARBON DATING FROM THE HINTERLAND OF SOUTH CADBURY, SOMERSET, ENGLAND. PART 2: LATE BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE

RICHARD TABOR AND GRACE PERPETUA JONES

with illustrations of pottery by Amanda Tabor

SUMMARY

This second of three papers presenting the prehistoric pottery and associated radiocarbon dates from the landscape surrounding Cadbury Castle, Somerset, covers periods from the Late Bronze Age to the latest Pre-Roman Iron Age. Ceramic petrological analysis of a selection of the pottery has qualified the macroscopic fabric descriptions and given evidence for the sourcing of raw materials whilst shedding light on changing cultural influences in the region.

INTRODUCTION

Part 2 presents a ceramic sequence for the South Cadbury Environs Project study area covering the Late Bronze Age through to the middle of the 1st century AD following on from the Early Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age presented in part 1 (Tabor and Darvill 2020). There is a slight overlap in the Late Bronze Age across the two articles to retain the integrity of long sequences from two sites. The aims and methodology are set out in part 1. The article is especially pertinent as work is in progress on major 1st millennium BC assemblages from recent excavations at Ham Hill and Bowden's Lane Quarry, Langport.

LATE BRONZE AGE TO LATE IRON AGE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The pottery forming the main series was recovered from excavations at Milsoms Corner (Late Bronze Age to early Middle Iron Age) and Folly Lane (Early to Middle Iron Age), South Cadbury, Sheep Slait, Poyntington (Early to early Middle Iron Age), The Moor (Middle Iron Age) and Homeground, South Cadbury and Sigwells North West enclosure, Charlton Horethorne (Middle to Late Iron Age) (Fig. 1). There were also significant Middle Iron Age sherds from test pits at Weston Bampfylde and Woolston. Radiocarbon dating was applied either to bone or cereals from Milsoms Corner, Sheep Slait ringwork terminal, The Moor and Homeground and Sigwells North West enclosure (Table 1). Most of the forms can be related to the chronologically informative classifications used for Hengistbury Head, the Danebury Environs Project (DEP) and Cadbury Castle and broadly the same scheme has been applied here, allowing for regional variation (Cunliffe 1987; Brown 2000; Woodward 2000d). The forms of several Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age vessels from Potterne, Wiltshire, have been re-interpreted to accommodate the substantial group of similar material from Sheep Slait and a smaller amount from Milsoms Corner within the Hengistbury/Danebury scheme (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150-2). In Part 2's final section the dates for particular vessel forms have been placed against the ceramic phases for comparable assemblage groups from Cadbury Castle and DEP.

Single radiocarbon dates from a bone partly underlying a shield and from wheat within a Plain ware jar in the upper fills of an enclosure ditch first cut in the Middle Bronze Age at Milsoms Corner both centre on the earlier 10th century BC, overlapping with but probably at least several decades later than those from features associated with a metalworking enclosure at Sigwells (Table 1; Coles *et al*. 1999; Needham *et al*. 2012; Tabor and Darvill 2020, fig. 7, 92). They are closer to the earliest date from the lower fills of a re-cut ringwork terminal at Sheep Slait but all three are several centuries earlier than the mainly 8th to 6th centuries BC range for the succession of fills above it which contained a rich Early Iron Age assemblage. One of the authors (Tabor) collected sherds from similar vessels while witnessing the destruction of midden deposits due to a house development at Folly Lane, South Cadbury. However, the group included in addition long neck sherds from carinated and furrowed bowls typical of Cunliffe's earlier Middle Iron Age All

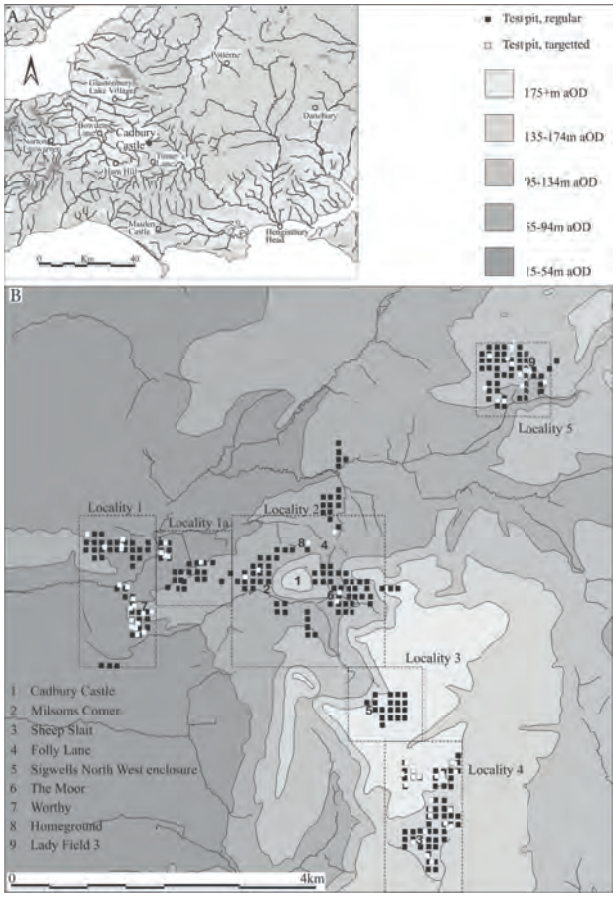

Fig. 1 (A) Location of South Cadbury Castle and key sites outside the study area; (B) SCEP study area showing topography, locations of test pits and sites from which Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery in the text was collected

Cannings Cross-Meon Hill group, including its Somerset variants (Cunliffe 2005, 99-100, figs A:8-9). Comparable wares were recovered during monitoring which failed to identify the midden (Brace 2016, 4-5).

The Sheep Slait carbon dates are clearly distinguishable from a remarkably close set of three from a ditch segment in The Moor which centre on the first half of the 3rd century BC, broadly in line with three of four dates associated with stratigraphically early phases from Sigwells North West enclosure. The pottery from The Moor's ditch forms a highly coherent group of generally plain ovoid or globular and high round-shouldered jars. Similar material was recovered in lower density from widely within the study area and featured sparsely in the early phases of Sigwells North West enclosure ditch. Two radiocarbon assays from the ditch and one from a pit cutting it gave a commensurate span from the mid-4th to the end of the 3rd centuries BC but a third date from the lower ditch fill is problematic, giving a span from the end of the 3rd century to the middle of the 1st century BC (Table 1). The enclosure's later phases are associated with a large assemblage typical of South East Dorset Black Burnished Ware from its enclosing ditch and pit F011 within it. Three carbon dates from the ditch are suggestive of deposition within the mid-2nd to the later 1st centuries BC whilst the latest of three from the pit is centred on the cusp of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. The dates from the ditch especially are important as they would allow significantly earlier dating of sites and events elsewhere in Somerset, most notably at Cadbury Castle itself.

Whilst the form series focusses on vessels and substantial sherds from a series of closed contexts representing discrete episodes of deposition the grouping of the fabrics is necessarily broader. Thus

TABLE 1 SCEP LATE BRONZE AGE TO LATE IRON AGE RADIOCARBON DATES

	Site	Cut/fill	Material	Lab ID	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date BC	Area under curve at 2-sigma
Late Bronze Age	Sig19	F011/19048	barley, spelt	OxA-23716	2936 ± 26	**1222 - 1047**	**95.4%**
	Sig19	F043/19096	flax	UBA-21919	2842 ± 52	1193 - 1143 **1131 - 894** 873 - 851	4.1% **89.8%** 1.6%
	MC	F082/1145	wheat	OxA-23714	2835 ± 27	1083 - 1064 **1058 - 912**	2.1% **93.3%**
	MC	F001/1549	*Bos* or *Cervus* pelvis	BM-3152	2810 ± 80	1196 - 1141 **1134 - 811**	5.4% **90.0%**
	SS	F025/159	Red Deer antler	OxA-23721	2786 ± 29	**1007 - 889** 881 - 846	**85.6%** 9.8%
LBA-EIA	MC	F165/1304	*Bos taurus* costa	BM-3153	2600 ± 120	**996 - 407**	**95.4%**
Early Iron Age	SS	F025/156	*Bos taurus* phalanx	OxA-23720	2512 ± 27	791 - 727 718 - 706 **695 - 541**	25.2% 1.4% **68.8%**
	SS	F025/141	*Ovicaprid* tibia	OxA-23719	2493 ± 27	**776 - 536** 528 - 520	**94.7%** 0.7%
	SS	F025/141	Barley	OxA-23718	2450 ± 25	752 - 682 669 - 612 **593 - 412**	28.6% 14.3% **52.5%**
	SS	F025/075	*Bos taurus* astralagus	OxA-23717	2534 ± 25	**796 - 740** 687 - 664 646 - 549	**42.7%** 12.8% 39.9%
Middle Iron Age	Moor	F005/012	Emmer	OxA-23725	2190 ± 25	**360 - 184**	**95.4%**
	Moor	F005/013	Barley	OxA-23723	2202 ± 25	**361 - 199**	**95.4%**
	Moor	F005/020	Barley	OxA-23722	2201 ± 24	**361 - 199**	**95.4%**
	MC	F001/1068	Emmer	OxA-23713	2128 ± 26	347 - 320 **206 - 87** 80 - 55	6.3% **83.6%** 5.4%
	HG	/008	Barley	UBA-21923	2110 ± 31	335 - 330 **204 - 46**	0.6% **94.8%**
	Sig12	F052/211	Barley	OxA-23728	2215 ± 25	**366 - 203**	**95.4%**
	Sig12	F003/165	Emmer, barley	OxA-23729	2207 ± 25	**363 - 202**	**95.4%**
	Sig12	F002/109	*Bos Taurus* metatarsal	OxA-23503	2186 ± 26	**360 - 271** 263 - 176	**56.5%** 38.8%
	Sig12	F002/101	Barley	OxA-23726	2122 ± 25	341 - 329 **205 - 54**	2.1% **93.3%**
Late Iron Age	Sig12	F003/065	*Sus scrofa* phalanx	OxA-23732	2075 ± 27	**178 - 37** 29 - 22 11 - 2	**93.1%** 1.0% 1.3%
	Sig12	F003/050	*Equus sp.* tibia	OxA-23731	2064 ± 25	**168 - 19** 12 - 1	**92.3%** 3.1%
	Sig12	F003/050	*Equus sp.* tibia	OxA-23730	2104 ± 25	**194 - 52**	**95.4%**
	Sig12	F011/078	*Bos Taurus* phalanx	OxA-23735	2260 ± 24	396 - 351 **301 - 210**	44.1% **51.3%**
	Sig12	F011/186	*Ovicaprid* radius	OxA-23733	2053 ± 25	**165 BC – 5ca**	**95.4%**
	Sig12	F011/167	*Ovicaprid Navicular c*	OxA-23734	2003 ± 24	**50 BC – 57ca**	**95.4%**

(Sig19 = Sigwells trench 19; MC = Milsoms Corner; SS = Sheep Slait; Moor = The Moor, South Cadbury; HG = Homeground, South Cadbury; Sig12 = Sigwells trench 12;). All results were calibrated using Calib rev 7.0 with data from INTCAL 13 (Reimer et al. *2013) and are detailed in Table 1. All results are quoted at 2-sigma (95.4% probability).*

where fabrics of fresh or moderately fresh sherds of indeterminate form were associated with well-dated material in comparable condition there has been an assumption that they are broadly contemporary unless there are particular reasons to treat them as otherwise.

The presentation of the material is under four broad timespans: Late Bronze Age, Early to early Middle Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age. For each timespan vessel forms then macroscopically observed fabrics are presented. The presentation of the petrological analysis is in a broad Early to Middle Iron Age group, reflecting long-term continuity of mixture preferences, and a Late Iron Age group to accommodate a very pronounced change in fabrics.

LATE BRONZE AGE

Petrological sampling of earlier Late Bronze Age pottery has been accommodated in Part 1 with the exception of a Type 3 jar treated below (Darvill 2020). Milsoms Corner produced several related sherds from later contexts, the forms and fabrics of which are described below and include elements of Developed Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

Late Bronze Age forms

The earlier Late Bronze Age forms are identifiable as of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plain ware and have a strong resemblance to the large assemblage from Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset upon which the vessel typology is based (Tyler and Woodward 2013). At South Cadbury some related vessels were placed previously within Danebury's Early Iron Age scheme but consequently forms were conflated which have some similarities but are nonetheless distinct from one another. Previously types 3 and 4 were included in the PA class (Woodward 2000d, fig. 157, nos 1 and 2; see 'Middle Iron Age forms', below).

Jars

Type 3 High round-shouldered with hooked rim (Figs 2 and 3, 106, 139)
Fabrics: E, F, G
Localities: 2, 3, 4

Type 4 Ovoid, incurved rim (Fig. 3, 138)
Fabrics: E, G, W
Localities: 2, 3, 4

Type 16 Round-shouldered with sharply inturned, shallowly concave neck (Fig. 2, 107)
Fabrics: W
Localities: 2

Bowls

Type 8 Simple open, everted or near upright rim (Fig. 2, 108, 109)
Fabrics: E, Q
Localities: 2

Late Bronze Age fabrics

Petrologically sampled:

E Moderate to frequent medium to coarse calcite, sparse to moderate plate shell and, rarely, sand. Generally harder than similarly early Neolithic fabric.

W Moderately well-fired fabric including crushed and some plate shell with sparse limestone grits.

G Calcite, shell and poorly-sorted, usually rounded, limestone of variable size (sampled by Darvill 2020, table 2, P14).

M Moderately fired fabric including mainly medium calcite and sparse limestone.

NA Rarely occurring moderately fired fabric including degraded calcite and possibly shell.

Q Moderately fired fabric, coarse to medium of calcite rhombs (sampled by Darvill 2020, table 2, P11, P13).

Not petrologically sampled:

I Moderate to frequent slightly micaceous with medium to coarse calcite, sparse to moderate plate shell and sparse to medium, sub-angular quartz.

EARLY TO EARLY MIDDLE IRON AGE

Early to early Middle Iron Age forms

Although material of this phase was well-represented at Cadbury Castle and Milsoms Corner the key assemblage in terms of volume, range of vessel types and quality of radiocarbon dating is from the Sheep Slait ringwork terminus. Three of four dates from the lower and middle fills gave a range from the earlier 8th to mid-6th centuries and the fourth a date from the mid-8th to later 5th centuries. This would allow an earlier inception than for some equivalent DEP types, where the overall range is from the 7th to 4th centuries but later than that for Potterne where some types were given ranges from the 10th to 6th centuries.

Jar class JA

Bipartite jars with maximum girth at the shoulder above which the upper part of the vessel slants in evenly towards the rim. At Potterne related vessel forms were given a broad date range of 10th to 6th centuries whilst at DEP the JA1 form was deemed to have been produced during a 7th to 5th centuries span and JA3-5 were not represented

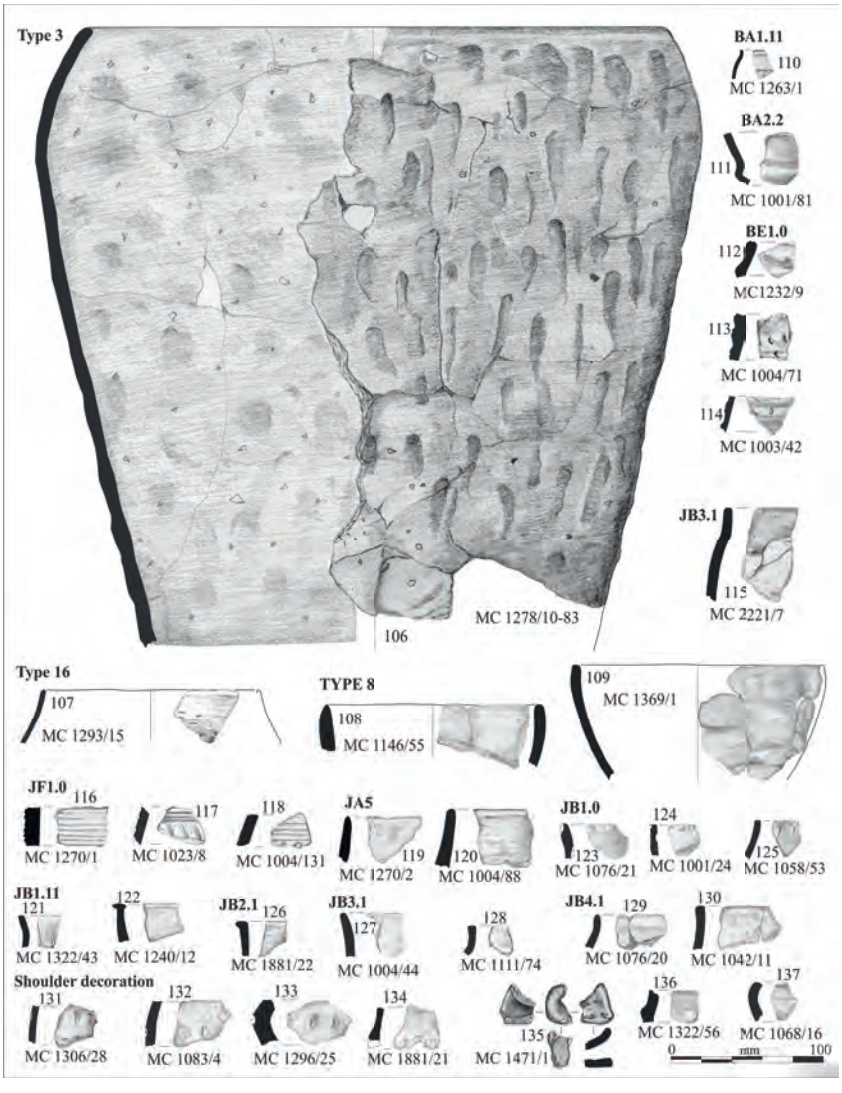

Fig. 2 Late Bronze Age (106-109) and Early Iron Age (110-137) pottery from Milsoms Corner

(Brown 2000, 86). At Sheep Slait, in particular, 8th to 6th centuries currencies seem most probable.

JA1.1 (Fig. 3, 147) Medium bipartite jar, with straight neck leading to an upturned, slightly rounded rim. Narrow, low, rounded cordon on moderately angular shoulder.
Fabrics: W, Z.
Localities: 4

JA2 DEP class, not used.

JA3 (Fig. 5, 196) Medium-sized bi-partite jar with a simple or flattened rim decorated with fingertip impressions or crude rustication below the rim and/or on the shoulder. Assigned to Late Bronze Age CA4 (Woodward 2000d, fig. 146). Similarity to Runnymede Bridge P33/15 (Longley 1991, fig. 78) and Heron Grove, Dorset (Dodd 1994, fig. 4, 6). The latter offers a probable latest date of 7th century BC.
Fabrics: F, RA, W.
Localities: 2.

JA4 (Figs 3 and 5, 148, 149, 197) Medium to large sized, moderate to long, straight or slightly convex necked, carinated jar, typically with

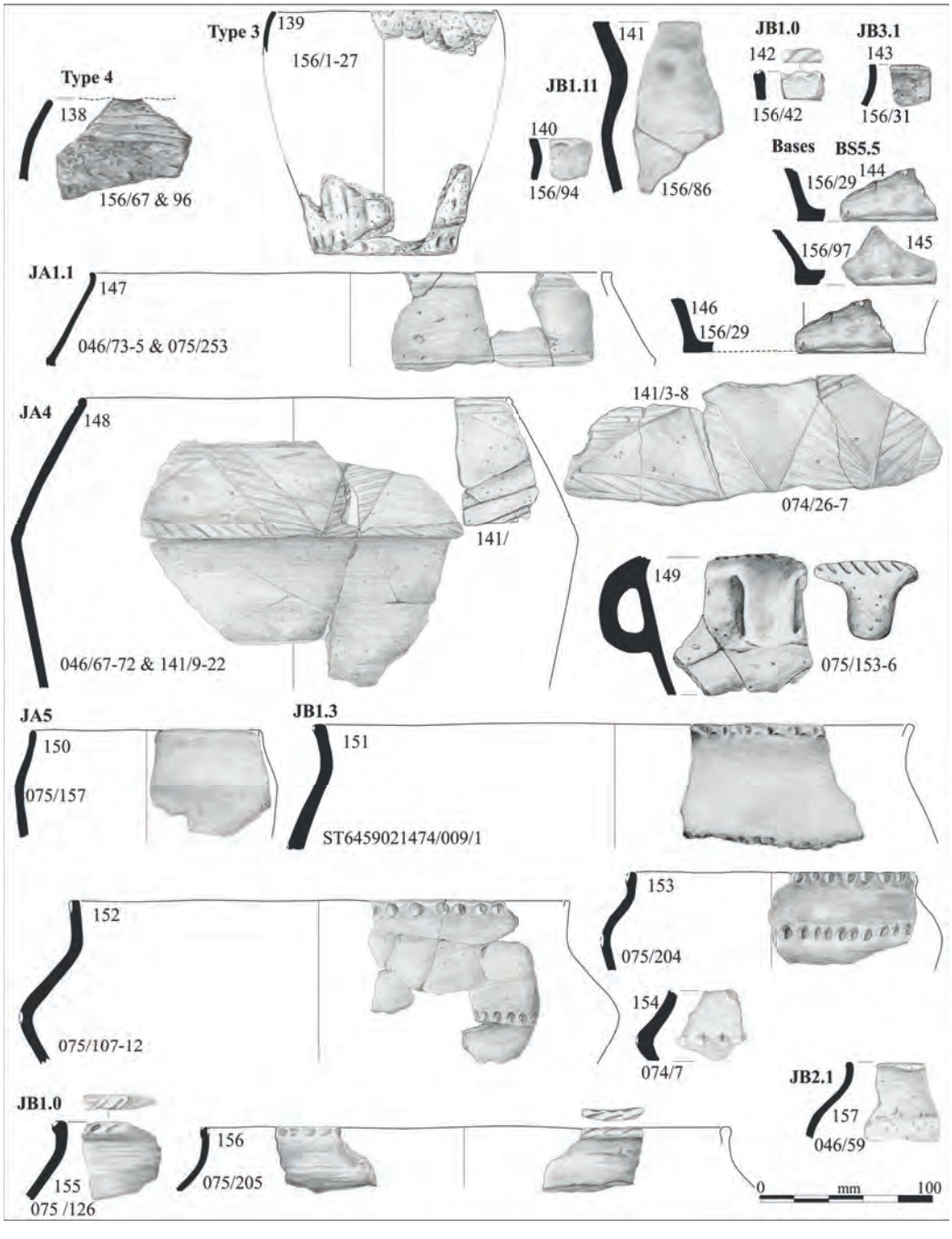

Fig. 3 Early Iron Age pottery from Sheep Slait ringwork terminal

bead rim. Zoned incised linear decoration above and / or on shoulder, some with lugs. Similar to Potterne Jar types 30 and 50 (Gingell and Morris 2000, figs 52 and 55), for which a date range of 10th to early 6th century BC was suggested.

Fabrics: F, W.

Localities: 2

JA5 (Figs 2 and 3, 119, 120, 150) Medium to small sized, moderate to long, straight or slightly concave necked, carinated jar with upright or slightly everted rims, usually simple. Vessels may be plain or decorated with fingertip impressions or vertical slash marks on the shoulder. Similar to Potterne Jar types 51, for which a date range of 10th to 6th century BC was suggested (Gingell and Morris 2000, 151-2, figs 57-8).

Fabrics: F, W.

Localities: 4

JA0 (Figs 4 and 5, 185-9 and 207) Slashed orfingertip impressed shoulder sherds from bipartite jars. Possibly related to the Potterne jar type 33, for which a date range of 10th to early 6th century BC was suggested (Gingell and Morris 2000, 151, fig. 54).

Fabrics: D, R, W.

Localities: 2, 4

Jar class JB

Tripartite jars with distinct body, shoulder and rim zones and rims which may be upright, elongated or flared. The full range of the class is well represented on Cadbury Castle but in the wider landscape they are in the main restricted to areas immediately west and north-east of the hillfort and to the Sheep Slait ringwork. JB1, JB2 and JB3 forms were collected at Folly Lane (Brace 2016, 4). It should be noted also that the JB3 and JB4 varieties, which form the body of the substantial Cadbury 7 assemblage (Alcock 1980, 694-6, fig. 15; Woodward 2000d, 328, fig. 149) are sparse elsewhere.

Localities: 2 and 4, Cadbury Castle

JB1.1 (Not illustrated) Woodward (2000d, 328) is specific in relating this Cadbury group to the similarly named category at DEP. As characterised, they have in common fingertip impressions on top of or on the outer edge of the rim, on the shoulder, or on both. In both cases the rims flare, with varying degrees of outward expansion, and have diameters close to or slightly exceeding vessel girth.

Fabrics: F

Localities: Cadbury Castle

JB1.11 (Figs 2 and 3, nos 121-2 and 140-1) Plain jars with well-defined, high shoulders and slightly flared flat or hammerhead rims, the latter paralleled in a decorated form at DEP where the class was placed within a 7th to 5th centuries date range (Brown 2000, fig. 3.15, DA691, 86). Rim diameter is close to or slightly exceeds vessel girth. At Sheep Slait the form is exclusive to (156), a lower fill of the ditch terminal with an associated early 8th to mid-6th centuries BC date.

Fabrics: R, RA, T.

JB1.3 (Fig. 3, nos 151-4) Jars with well-defined, high-shoulders having upright or slightly flaring rims with vertical slash marks or fingertip impressions on the shoulders and frequently on the rims at Sheep Slait, less so at Cadbury Castle (Woodward 2000d, fig. 147). The rims of the similarly named category at DEP tend to be elongated and upright (Brown 2000, fig. 3.15). At DEP the group was assigned a date range of 7th to 5th century BC, fitting well with the 6th century date for similar vessels from Cadbury 5 (Alcock 1980, 689-92; fig. 14, E 922A, D674) and a good overlap with an 8th to 6th century BC range at Sheep Slait.

Fabrics: D, F, R, W

Localities: 2, 4, Cadbury Castle

JB1.4 Shouldered jars with applied horizontal cordon on the neck, typically fingertip impressed. Fingertip impressions also usually occur on the shoulder. Rims are upright or slightly everted. Alcock (1980, 689-92) assigned this group to Cadbury 5, whereas Woodward (2000, 328) preferred a general range of CA 5-7 for the JB1 group. JB1.4 has a marked affinity with Potterne Jar type 56 (Gingell and Morris 2000, 152, fig. 58, 90-2), a group assigned to the 9th to 7th centuries BC, early even for Alcock's scheme.

Localities: Cadbury Castle

JB1.5 Narrow jars with upright or slightly out-curved rims with diameters approximately equal to the shoulder girth. Fingertip impressions may occur on top of, or on the outer, rim, and four or more boss-like knobs decorate the shoulder.

Localities: Cadbury Castle

JB1.0 (Fig. 3, nos 155-6) Fingertip or slash decorated rim sherds which may derive from JB1.1 or JB1.3 jars but lacking sufficient diagnostic traits.

Fabrics: R, T, W, Z

Localities: 2, 4, Cadbury Castle

JB2 Plain, slightly shouldered, jars with upright or slightly everted rims, usually flattened. At DEP the class was dated to the mid to late 5th to the first half of the 4th centuries BC (Brown 2000, 86), commensurate with a *floruit* during Alcock's Cadburys 6 and 7 at Cadbury Castle where the form was not sub-divided. However, there was a slight incidence of the jar during Cadbury 5, and there was a small but significant presence in the middle to upper fills of the Sheep Slait ringwork ditch, which are dated to the 8th to 6th centuries BC.

Fabrics: R, T, W, Z

Localities: 2, 3, 5, Cadbury Castle

JB2.1 (Figs 2 and 3, nos 126 and 157) Round-shouldered, plain jars with upright or slightly everted rims, usually flattened and outwardly expanded or extruded. This group was not differentiated from JB2 on Cadbury Castle (Woodward 2000d, 328).

Fabrics: Z

Localities: 4

JB3.1 (Figs 2 and 4, nos 115, 127, 128, 158-61) Tall plain, round-shouldered, jars with upright or slightly concave everted medium length necks and rims ranging from simple rounded or flattened occasionally tapered, outwardly expanded or rolled. Rarely with fingertip impressions on the outer rim. The type occurred in Cadburys 5 to 7, overlapping with a range of mid to late 5th to the first half of the 4th centuries BC given at DEP (Brown 2000, 86). Comparable sherds were a significant presence in the middle and upper fills of the Sheep Slait ringwork terminal, allowing an earlier inception for the style.

Fabrics: F, R, W, Z

Localities: 2, 4, Cadbury Castle

JB4.1 (Figs 2 and 4, nos 129, 130 and 162) Plain jars with high, gently curving shoulders rising via short/medium concave necks to upright or everted, simple rounded or occasionally flattened rims.

Fabrics: D, F, W

Localities: 2, 4, Cadbury Castle

JB5 Large, plain slack or straight-sided jars, with simple rounded or flattened rims, sometimes internally bevelled.

Fabrics: R

Localities: 3, Cadbury Castle

JF1.0 (Fig. 2, 116-8) Tripartite jars with long, flaring rims. No profiles of this group have been identified but several sherds had characteristic ornamentation in the form of incised lines and impressed circles. They are broadly equivalent to Potterne type 20 jars dated within an 8th to 6th centuries BC span. At DEP a range of 7th to 6th centuries BC was preferred (Gingell and Morris 2000, 151, fig. 51; Brown 2000, 88, fig. 3.28). The type is notable by its absence from Sheep Slait.

Fabrics: E, K

Localities: 2

Bowl class BA

A range of bowls with well-defined shoulders and upright, beaded or flaring rims, often thin-walled with smoothed or burnished exteriors. The SCEP sherds fit fairly comfortably into the DEP scheme but are closer in style to the rich assemblage from Potterne (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150-1). Reference has been made to the Potterne classification where appropriate. The nearest comparable assemblages are from Somerset sites Ham Hill and Bowden's Lane, Langport (Morris 1988, 41, fig, 4, types B4A, B4B; Tabor in prep.).

A small number of sherds of the general class were recovered from Milsoms Corner but the majority are from the well-dated Sheep Slait ringwork ditch terminus. However, a very important group of sherds was recovered from exposed sections and the spoil heap following the termination of a development-led watching brief in the former field between South Cadbury church and Folly Lane. In this text the site is referred to as Folly Lane Development, abbreviated to FLD.

BA1.1 (Figs 4 and 5, nos 163-5 and 198) Plain bipartite bowls with marked rounded to more angular shoulders and beaded rims. Typically the wall is thin and the exterior is often smoothed or burnished, occasionally showing traces of a reddish brown slip, possibly haematite. This variety included decorative motifs at Danebury and Cadbury Castle (see BA1.11, below). The type was dated as 7th to 4th centuries BC at Danebury, consistent with its place in Ceramic Assemblages 5 and 6 but at odds with the Potterne equivalent Bowl Type 1 span of 10th/9th to 6th centuries (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150-1). The broader span is supported by the SCEP evidence which on the one hand includes a sherd from within a Type 5 jar which contained cereal dated 1111BC to 912BC, and on the other includes material from the Early Iron Age middle and upper fills of the Sheep Slait ringwork.

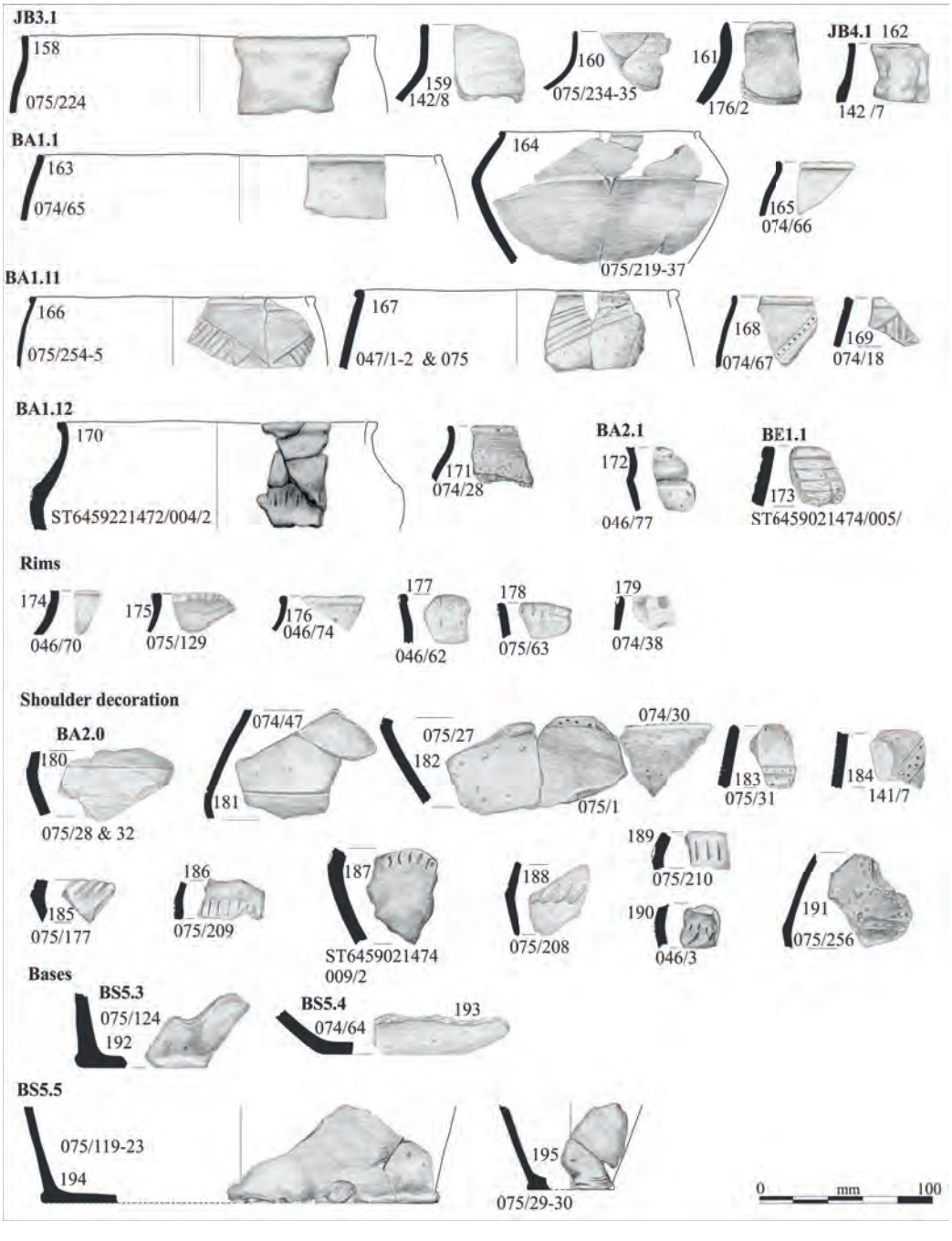

Fig. 4 Early Iron Age pottery from Sheep Slait ringwork terminal

Fabrics: D, E, F, K, Q, R, W, Z
Localities: 2, 4

BA1.11 (Figs 2 and 5, nos 110, 166-9) Bipartite bowls with marked rounded to more angular shoulders and beaded rims. Typically, the wall is thin and the exterior is often smoothed or burnished, occasionally showing traces of a reddish brown slip, possibly haematite. Varied decoration including sharply incised horizontal lines on or immediately above the shoulder; groups of short parallel diagonal or vertical incised lines bounded incised lines; 'pin-pricks', sometimes bounded by parallel incised lines; and crudely incised, roughly parallel lines. Includes Potterne Type 1 and Type 14 bowls where the latter were dated to the 7th century BC, commensurate with Sheep Slait ringwork dating.

Fabrics: D, E, F, L, R, T, W
Localities: 2, 4

BA1.12 (Fig. 4, nos 170-1) Plain and decorated tripartite bowls with marked rounded to more angular shoulders, smoothly concave necks and leading to slightly everted flattened or simple rounded rims. Decoration includes a row of vertical fingertip impressions on the shoulder.

Fabrics: W, Z
Localities: 4

BA2.1 (Fig. 4, no. 172) Sharply shouldered tripartite bowls with short upright or slightly everted flattened or simple rounded rims. A groove may be incised into the top of the rim. Equivalent to synonymous DEP type, where it was dated to the 5th to 4th centuries BC (Brown 2000, 88, fig. 3.29), and to the Potterne Type 3.2 where a 10th/9th to 6th century range was given (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150, fig. 48). The range of fabrics for SCEP would allow a span from the early to mid-1st millennium,

Fabrics: K, Q, R, W, Z
Localities: 2, 4

BA2.2 (Figs 2 and 5, nos 111 and 199) Sharply shouldered tripartite bowls with long, smoothly concave necks and flaring rims, typically tapering. Usually retaining traces of a reddish brown slip, possibly haematite. Related to Potterne bowl Type 2 where it was assigned a date range of late 8th to early 6th centuries (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150; fig. 48) compared with 5th to 4th centuries undecorated bowls of similar form at DEP (Brown 2000, 88, fig. 3.29).

Fabrics: W
Localities: 2

Furrowed bowl class BE

A range of bipartite and tripartite bowls with pronounced concentric horizontal furrows rising from the shoulder, sometimes reaching the rim. The group spanned the 7th and 6th centuries at DEP (Brown 2000, 89-90, fig. 3.34). A minimum of three furrowed bowls were found at Folly Lane (Brace 2016, 4).

BE1.1 (Fig. 4, 173) Bipartite furrowed bowl. Concentric horizontal incised lines to form ridges between the shoulder and rim. Similar to Potterne bowl Type 3.1 which was given a date range of 8th to 7th centuries BC (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150, fig. 48).

Fabrics: Z

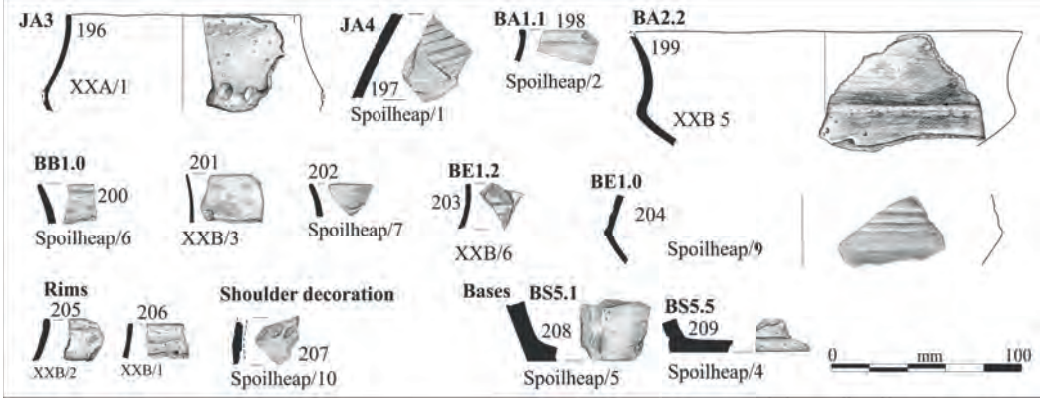

Fig. 5 Early Iron Age pottery from Folly Lane midden

Localities: 4

BE1.2 (Fig. 5, 203) Furrowed bowl, long-necked form. Concentric horizontal incised lines to form ridges between the shoulder and rim.

Fabrics: RA

Localities: 2

BE1.0 (Figs 2 and 5, nos 112-4 and 204) Furrowed bowl, uncertain form. Concentric horizontal incised lines to form ridges between the shoulder and rim.

Fabrics: K, T, W

Localities: 2

Flared bowls class BB

Fine bowls with flaring rims, some with possible haematite coat and possibly cordoned at the shoulder. Only the rims survive from possible examples at Folly Lane whilst only a single shoulder sherd was recovered at Milsoms Corner.

BB1.0 (Fig. 5, nos 200-2) A catch-all classification for fine, flaring rims, typically tapering, usually retaining traces of a reddish brown slip, possibly haematite.

Fabrics: D, W

Localities: 2

BB3.1 Cordoned bowl. A single possible example from Milsoms Corner had a narrow horizontal cordon between neck and shoulder with 'pin-prick' decoration below it. Dated by DEP as 5th to mid-4th century BC (Brown 2000, 88, fig. 3.30).

Fabrics: E

Localities: 2

Early to early Middle Iron Age Iron Age fabrics

Retained fabrics: **E**, **G, M, W**.

Petrologically sampled:

F Moderately well-fired, limestone and plate shell.

K Crushed, and sometimes plate (<4mm) shell, with sparse grog (grog not found in only petrological sample).

R Moderately well-fired fabric including abundant fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) crushed and rare to sparse plate (<8mm) shell. At Milsoms Corner it appears to be slightly later in origin than **W**.

RA Moderately fired fabric including a promiscuous range of plate shell and two or more of quartz, sand, mica and limestone.

T A moderately well fired fabric including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) to rare medium (<1mm) quartz and crushed fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rarely plate shelly limestone.

Not petrologically sampled:

D Moderately fine, moderately hard, sandy fabric.

H Moderately well-fired, calcite and quartz.

L Sand and sparse grog.

P Moderately fired fabric including mainly medium calcite and sparse grog.

MIDDLE IRON AGE

Middle Iron Age forms

Jar class JC

Bipartite jars with smooth curving profile from maximum girth to rim. The girth exceeds the rim diameter. Bead rims may occur in any of the varieties and are prevalent in the later sub types, JC3 and JC4. No JC-types were present in the substantial assemblage from the Sheep Slait ringwork ditch and SCEP's earliest and remarkably consistent associated radiocarbon dates were from a deliberate ditch deposit at The Moor, South Cadbury, where JC1 and JC2 varieties featured strongly. The three dates were all within a span from the mid-4th to early 2nd centuries BC. JC1 and JC2 jars were in shelly fabrics exclusively but they appear to have been replaced abruptly with the introduction of the mainly quartz tempered JC3 varieties.

The JC class was seriously under-represented in Alcock's paper due to its reliance on samples from the ramparts. It amounted to one illustration of a JC1 variety and a handful of small JC3 sherds divided between Cadburys 7 and 8 (Alcock 1980, 694-8, figs 15, 16 and fig. 16, 6-9). Ann Woodward redressed this imbalance by including material from the interior (Woodward 2000a and d, 30-41 and 328-336, figs 13-21 and 150-54).

JC1 (Figs 6-8, nos 210, 228-33 and 269) Medium to large, ovoid or barrel shaped plain jars, slack or straight-sided jars, usually with flattened rims, often outwardly expanded. Occasionally the rims may be hammer-headed. At DEP they have a long duration from the earlier 5th to the mid-1st centuries BC. At Cadbury Castle they feature more narrowly in Cadburys 6 and 7, roughly the 5th and 4th centuries BC on Alcock's estimation or 4th to mid-3rd in Woodward's view. The latter fits better with the evidence from The Moor.

Fabrics: F, R, W, Z
Localities: 2, 3, Cadbury Castle

JC1.1 (Figs 6 and 7, nos 211-3 and 234-5) Medium to large, ovoid or barrel shaped plain jars with thickened, usually flattened rims, often with a lid seat on top in the form of a groove. At Cadbury Castle a sherd very similar to an example from Homeground (Fig. 7, 235) was described as bowl type BC3.4, presumably by analogy with a Danebury rim (Woodward 2000d, 340, fig. 161; Brown 2000, 89, fig. 3.32). The gently curving profiles of the Cadbury and Homeground sherds are from much deeper vessels so are treated here as jars, as are three examples from The Moor ditch.

Fabrics: F, R, V, W
Localities: 2, Cadbury Castle

JC2 (Fig. 8, 270) The general type comprises medium to large, rounded, high-shouldered, plain jars, usually with simple, rounded rims which may be incurved or upright. At DEP the type was assigned a range from the mid-4th to the mid-1st centuries BC. At Cadbury Castle they feature in Cadburys 7 and 8, roughly the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC based on Alcock's dating, fitting well with evidence from The Moor. Examples from later dated deposits at Sigwells were notable for the high loss of inclusions, suggesting that they may have been residual.

Fabrics: F, G, R, W
Localities: 2, 4, 5, Cadbury Castle

JC2.1 (Figs 6 and 7 nos 214 and 237-7) Medium to large, rounded, high-shouldered, plain jars, usually with simple, rounded rims which may be incurved or upright. The rims are typically upright or slightly everted. Their profiles straighten below the shoulder to give a narrower base.

Fabrics: F, O, R, W
Localities: 2, 3

JC2.2 (Figs 2 and 3, nos 215-8 and 238-40) Small to medium, gently ovoid, plain jars, usually with simple, rounded rims which may be incurved or, rarely, straightening towards upright.

Fabrics: O, R, W, Z
Localities: 2, 3

JC2.3 (Figs 6-8, nos 219-22, 241-46 and 271) Small to medium, gently ovoid, plain jars, usually with simple, rounded rims which may be incurved or, rarely, straightening towards upright. 90% of a rim from a ditch at Worthy, Weston Bampfylde, provided the only decorated example with alternating groups of vertical and horizontal incised lines in a zone immediately below the rim. The vessel might be classified alternatively as a bowl type BD5.

Fabrics: F, R, W, Z
Localities: 1, 2, 3

Barrel-shaped jar class PA

The PA class barrel-shaped jars have been more closely defined to exclude superficially similar vessels which are nonetheless distinct and are specific to the Late Bronze Age. Here, varieties have been determined according to the height of the shoulder, the relative straightness or roundness of the profile and the rim form. In contrast to the assemblages from Cadbury Castle and DEP upright- or near upright-sided vessels have been excluded from this group and have been moved to the undecorated PB1 class.

PA1.1 (Fig. 6, 223) Small, round-shouldered jars with incurved rims. Several illustrated examples from Cadbury Castle would fit comfortably in this class ((Woodward 2000d, fig. 157, 4-6 and 10).

Fabrics: W
Localities: 2, Cadbury Castle

PA1.2 (Figs 7 and 8, nos 247-8 and 297) Proportionally tall, ovoid jars with simple rounded or tapering rims. The best dated examples of this type are from Middle and very late Iron Age contexts.

Fabrics: E, F, K, W
Localities: 3, 4

PA1.3 (Figs 7, 8 and 9, nos 249-50, 298 and 316) Ovoid jars with vertically straightened and expanded rims. The type features significantly in the well-dated Middle Iron Age assemblages from the Moor ditch and the lower fills of the phase 2 ditch of Sigwells North West enclosure.

Fabrics: F, R, V, W
Localities: 2, 3, 4

PA2 (Figs 7, 251) Ovoid jars with incurved, flattened expanded rims, following the Cadbury Castle classification (Woodward 2000d, 339). The type features significantly in Sheep Slait's Middle Iron Age assemblage.

Fabrics: R, W
Localities: 4

Straight-sided jar class PB

Usually open jars with near straight-sided walls with most commonly simple, rounded rims but also flattened, internally bevelled and outwardly expanded rims. Sub-divided into plain (PB1) and decorated (PB1.1)

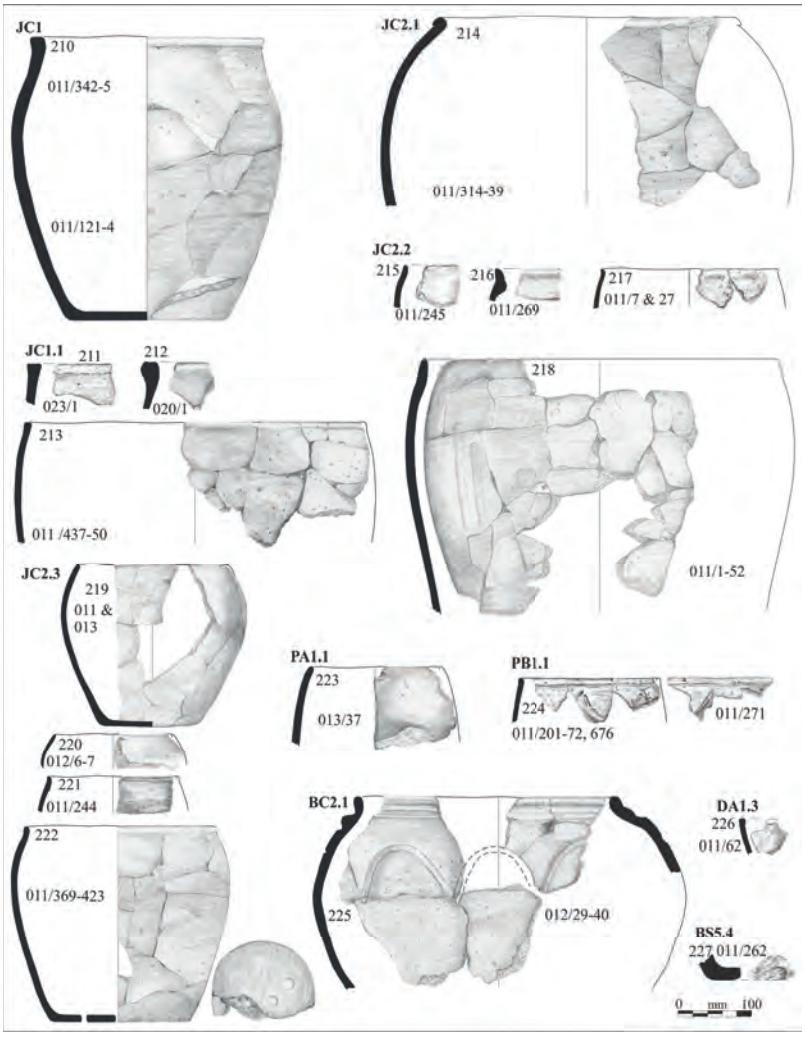

Fig. 6 Middle Iron Age pottery from ditch F005, Trench 2, The Moor, South Cadbury

varieties. Examples were collected during the watching brief at Folly Lane (Brace 2016, 4).

PB1 (Fig. 7, 252-6) Varies from open, through upright to closed profiles. This group includes vessel forms which have been treated as PA types at DEP and Cadbury Castle.

Fabrics: E, F, Q, R, V, W

Localities: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

PB1.1 (Figs 6 and 7, nos 224, 259 and 260) Near upright jars with simple rounded or beaded rims. The group is the equivalent of DEP's synonymous PB1.1 (Brown 2000, 90, figs 3.37 and 3.38) and Cadbury Castle's and Hengistbury Head's PB1 (Woodward 2000d, 339, fig. 159; Brown 1987, 212, ill. 180). Alcock's Cadbury 8 attribution (1980, 696-8) broadly coincides with the latter half of the DEP date range of 310BC to 50BC and Hengistbury's Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age 1 phases. The SCEP span represented by finds from The Moor ditch and the initial fills and middle fills of the second phase of the Sigwells North West enclosure ditches is equally fitting.

Fabrics: AB3, E, F, Q, R, V, W

Localities: 2, 3, 4, 5

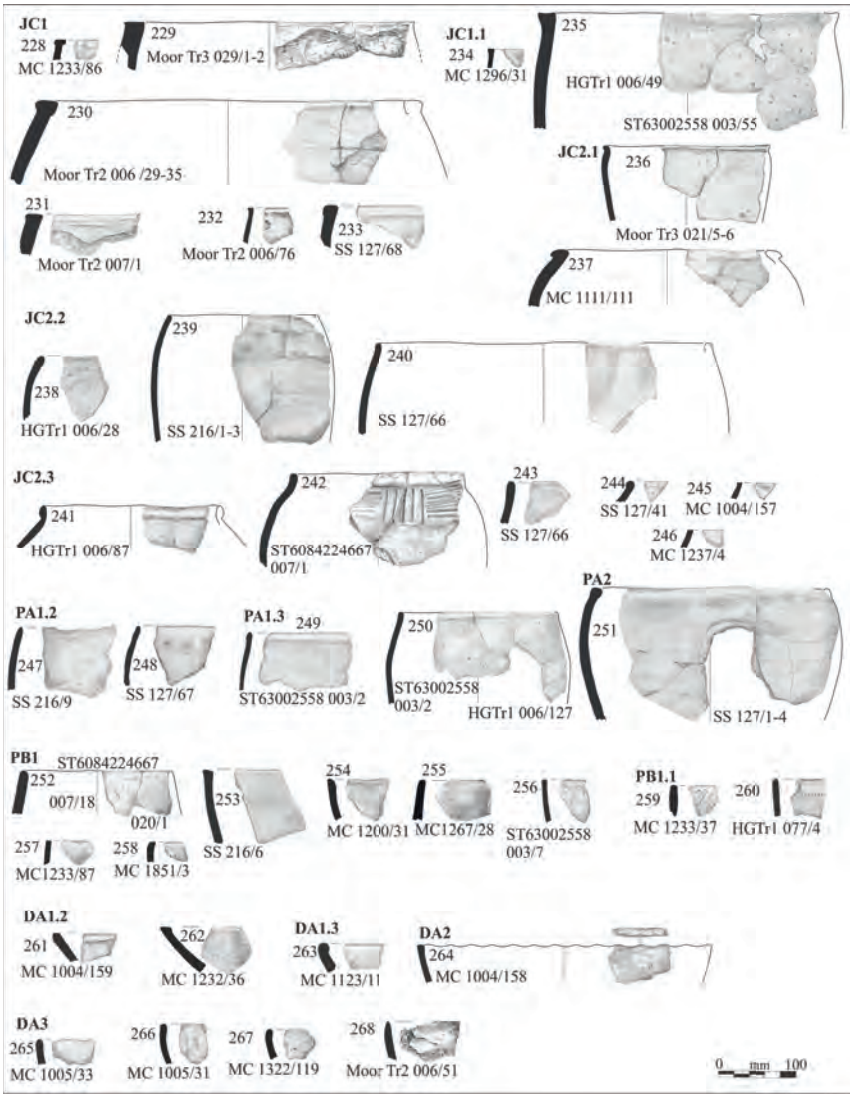

Fig. 7 Middle Iron Age pottery from other South Cadbury Environs Project localities

Closed bowl class BC

Closed globular or round-shoulder bowls.

BC1 (Fig. 8, 288) Hemispherical bowls with thickened, rounded, gently everted rims. At DEP considered to occur from the mid-4th century onwards.

Fabrics: W

Localities: 3

BC2.1 (Fig. 6, 225) Large, globular, thick-walled bowl with upright beaded rim formed by a deep, broad groove. A second groove below it gives the rim a two-tiered appearance. At DEP considered to occur from the mid-4th century onwards. Similar grooved swag on and above the maximum girth. The general profile and swag are both on bowl type BC2 at DEP, but there the rim was a simple proto-bead form and the decoration was lightly tooled (Brown 2000, 89; fig. 3.31). The nearest analogy for this vessel is from Maiden

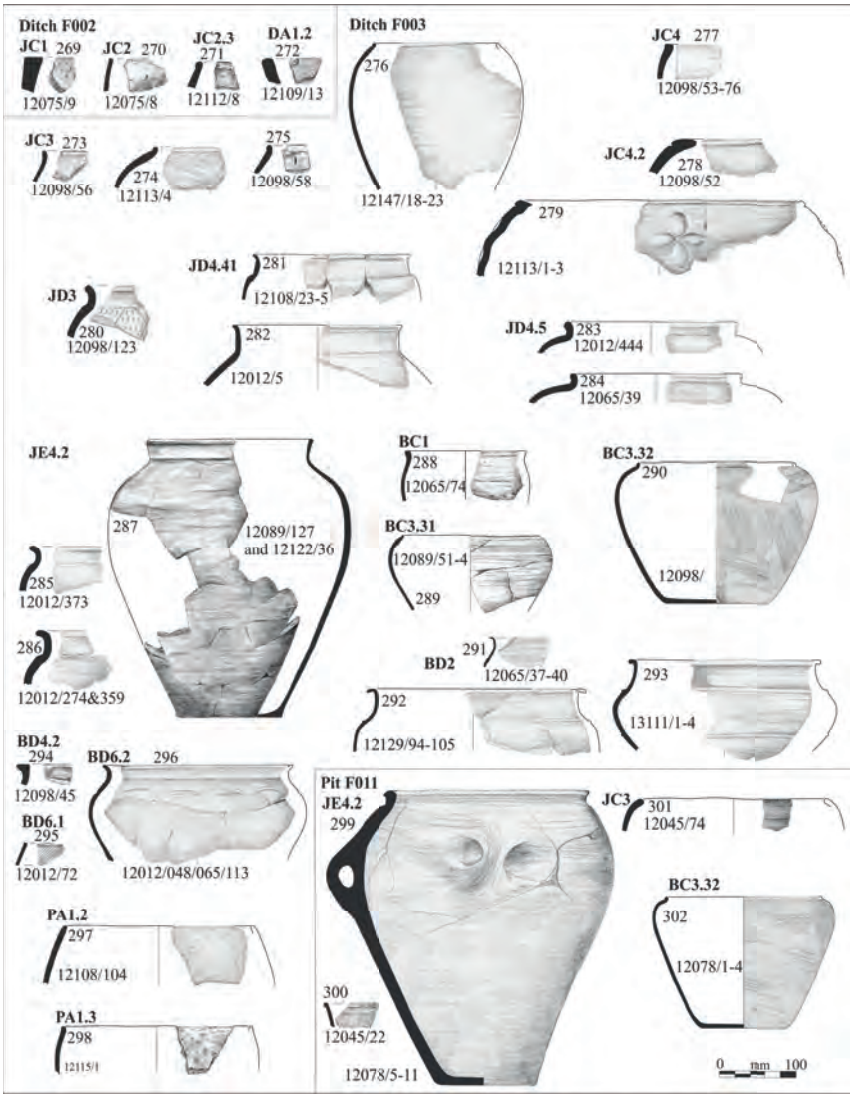

Fig. 8 Late Iron Age pottery from Sigwells North West Enclosure ditches F02 and F003 and pit F011

Castle, where it was classed as a JC4.1 jar (Brown 1991, fig. 158, 1). This attribution depends on the projection of the lower wall; it might equally be a large bowl. Several other vessels at Maiden Castle had similar broad-grooved swag (Brown 1991, fig. 157, 1; 158, 7, 11, 13).

Fabrics: F
Localities: 2

Dish class DA

The form ranges from straight-sided or slightly convex shallow dishes to deeper, open, neutral and closed hemispherical bowls. There are similarities of form between the SCEP material, most of it from Milsoms Corner, and that from Cadbury Castle and DEP. However, this should be regarded as an aspect of the vessels' functional character rather than synchrony. Whilst examples of the DA1.2 and DA1.3 varieties from Sigwells and The Moor would fit the Middle Iron Age dates attributed to the general type at Danebury and Cadbury Castle the bulk of the Milsoms Corner material

is in calcitic fabrics and some are from secure Late Bronze Age contexts, two of which are reinforced by radiocarbon determinations.

The profiles of DA3 resemble strongly those of Late Bronze Age Type 8 bowls (Fig. 2, nos 108-9) and although most at Milsoms Corner are from Middle Iron Age strata all are in calcite fabrics more typical of the earlier period. Only a rim from The Moor was in a characteristically shelly fabric.

DA1.1 Wide-mouthed, straight or slightly convex-sided, open bowl with flattened, usually expanded, rims, with groove on top.
Fabrics: F
Localities: 3

DA1.2 (Fig. 7, 261-2) Wide-mouthed, straight or slightly convex-sided, open bowl with flattened, usually expanded, rims.
Fabrics: E, M, R
Localities: 2

DA1.3 (Fig. 7, 263) Wide-mouthed, straight or slightly convex-sided, open bowl with rounded, inwardly rolled, rims.
Fabrics: E
Localities: 2

DA2 (Fig. 7, 264) Straight or slightly convex-sided, open bowl with flattened, impressed, rims.
Fabrics: G
Localities: 2

DA3 (Fig. 7, 265-8) Deep neutral or near neutral bowl/dishes with a short upright continuation from a high maximum girth to simple rounded, tapered or flattened rims.
Fabrics: E, Q, W

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF EARLY TO MIDDLE IRON AGE POTTERY SAMPLES

Sample no.	Site	Trench	Feature	Context	Sherd no.	Fabric	Petrological group	Form	Period	^{14}C @ 95.4% cal BC/ AD from associated deposit	Illustrated sherd no.
P25	Milsoms Corner	1		1004	131	E	1	JF1.0	EIA		118
P26	Milsoms Corner	1		1263	1	T	2	BA1.11	EIA		110
P27	Milsoms Corner	1		2221	7	E	1	JB3.1	EIA		115
P28	Sheep Slait	1	F025	074	26	R	3	JA4	EIA	775-410BC	148
P29	Sheep Slait	TP	F025	009	1	K	3	JB1.3	EIA	795-548BC	151
P30	Sheep Slait	1	F025	075	204	F	3	JB1.3	EIA	795-548BC	153
P31	Sheep Slait	1	F025	156	86	RA	3	JB1.11	EIA	789-539BC	141
P32	Sheep Slait	1	F025	075	219-37	R	3	BA1.1	EIA	795-548BC	164
P33	Sheep Slait	1	F025	075	254-55	F	3	BA1.11	EIA	795-548BC	166
P34	The Moor	2		011	345 (SF8)	R	3	JC1	MIA	367-182BC	210
P35	The Moor	2		011	316 (SF3)	F	4	JC2.1	MIA	367-182BC	214
P36	The Moor	2		012	32-34 (SF2)	F	4	BC2.1	MIA	362-182BC	225
P37	TP 60842 24667	TP		007	2	F	3	JC2.3	MIA		242
P38	TP 65893 27862	TP		005	1	F	3	BD6.1	MIA		326
P39	TP 6300 2558	TP		003	1	X2	7	BD6.1	MIA		327
P40	Home Ground	1		006	145	US	6	BD6.1	MIA	570-652AD	328
P41	Home Ground	1		077	4	AB3	5	PB1.1	MIA		260
P42	Sheep Slait	1	F007	127	1-4	F	3	PA2	MIA		251
P43	Sheep Slait	1	F081	216	1-3	W/F	3	JC2.2	MIA		239
P44	Milsoms Corner	1	F156	1278	4	W	3	Type 3	LBA		106

TABLE 3 EARLY TO MIDDLE IRON AGE FABRIC GROUPS AND ASSOCIATED SAMPLES

	Sample	Hand specimen	Petrological analysis
Group 1: calcite-gritted	P25 Fabric: E Form: JF1.0	A soft, soapy fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of calcite crystals, up to 1.5mm, and sparse (3%) fossiliferous limestone and shell fragments, up to 1.5mm.	Moderate amount (10%) of calcite rhombs, 0.1-1.2mm, with sparse (5%) fossiliferous limestone and shell fragments, up to 4.4 mm, set in a matrix of silt-sized quartz with occasional very fine to fine-sized grains and rare (1%) plagioclase feldspar, 0.4mm, angular.
	P27 Fabric: E Form: JB2.2	Very similar to P25.	Moderate amount (10%) of calcite rhombs, 0.04-1.6mm, with sparse (5%) fossiliferous limestone and shell fragments, up to 2.4 mm, set in a matrix of silt-sized quartz with occasional very fine to fine-sized grains.
Group 2: sparse fossiliferous limestone	P26 Fabric: T Form: BA1.1	A soft, silty fabric containing a sparse amount (7%) of fossiliferous shell and limestone, up to 2mm, sub-angular, in a fine, sandy matrix with occasional coarse-sized grains.	Sparse amount (7%) of shelly limestone, up to 2.4mm, in a matrix of very common silt-sized and very fine-grained quartz, with occasional larger grains.
Group 3: Frequent fossiliferous limestone	P28 Fabric: R Form: JA4	A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of fossiliferous shell, 0.25-8mm, poorly sorted. Fossils visible (bryozoan). Appears to be same source as P34 therefore not thin-sectioned	
	P29 Fabric: K Form: JB1.3	A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common to abundant amount (30-40%) of fossiliferous shell and limestone, up to 2mm, sub-rounded to platy, poorly sorted. This is probably the same as the other densely packed fossiliferous fabrics.	Very common amount of shelly limestone (including bryozoans and punctate brachiopods), up to 3.6mm, in a matrix with occasional silt-sized or very fine quartz.
	P30 Fabric: F Form: JB1.3	Same as P28 and P34.	Not sectioned.
	P31 Fabric: RA Form: JB1	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of fossiliferous shell and limestone, up to 7mm, sub-rounded or platy. Fossils visible.	This is the same fabric as P29 and contains the same range of fossils.
	P32 Fabric: R Form: BA1.1	A soft, silty and slightly soapy fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) fossiliferous shell, <0.25-1.25mm but mostly towards the lower range, poorly sorted.	This is the same fabric as P29 and again contains the same range of fossils but also a piece of sandy limestone, 2.6mm, sub-rounded.
	P33 Fabric: F Form: BA1.11	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount of crushed fossiliferous shell and limestone. The shell measures 0.25-1.5mm, whilst the limestone is up to 2mm, poorly sorted, sub-angular to angular.	As P29.
	P34 Fabric: R Form: JC1	A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of fossiliferous shell, 0.25-2mm, poorly sorted. Fossils visible (bryozoan). Appears to be same source as P28.	As P29.
	P37 Fabric: F Form: JC2.3	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (30%) of shelly limestone, 0.25-2mm, sub-rounded to angular, poorly sorted.	This is very similar to P29, P31-34. Bryozoans, brachiopods, punctate brachiopods and coral were all noted, in a matrix of moderate (10%) very fine to fine-grained quartz.
	P38 Fabric: F Form: BD6	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of fossiliferous shell and limestone, up to 5mm, sub-rounded or platy.	As P29.
	P42 Fabric: F Form: JC2	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount of shell and limestone, up to 2.5mm, shell is platy, limestone is sub-rounded to sub-angular, poorly sorted. Fragments of bryozoans are visible.	As P29.
	P43 Fabric: W/F Form: JC2	A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common to abundant amount (30-40%) of crushed fossil shell, up to 2.5mm.	As P29 but with more densely packed inclusions.
	P44 Fabric: W Form: Type 3	A soft, soapy fabric containing a very common amount (30%) of crushed fossiliferous shell (fossils visible again, same species as P34 and P43), up to 1.5mm, platy to rounded, poorly sorted.	As P29.

Group 4: Common fossiliferous limestone with frequent silt-sized quartz	P35 Fabric: R Form: JC2	A soft, soapy fabric containing common amount (20%) of shelly limestone, 0.25-2mm, sub-rounded, moderately sorted.	Very common amount of shelly limestone, up to 10mm, and a moderate amount (15%) of very fine-grained quartz, sub-angular, set in a matrix with frequent silt-sized quartz grains.
	P36 Fabric: F Form: BC2.1	A soft, soapy fabric containing a common amount (20%) of shell, 0.5-3mm, platy, moderately sorted, in a silty clay matrix.	Very common amount of shelly limestone, with frequent brachiopod shell fragments (including punctate brachiopod pieces), up to 6mm. The background contains frequent silt-sized quartz.
Group 5: Flint-tempered	P41 Fabric: AB3 Form: PB1.1	A soft, silty fabric containing a common amount (20-25%) of flint, 0.25-2.5mm, sub-angular to angular, moderately sorted, in a silty clay matrix.	Common amount (20%) of flint, 0.2-1.6mm, sub-angular to angular, in a silty clay matrix.
Group 6: Sandstone-gritted	P40 Fabric: US Form: BD6.1	A soft, slightly sandy fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of quartz sandstone, sub-angular, 0.25-0.75mm, poorly sorted in a fine sandy clay matrix.	Moderate amount (10%) of sandstone with medium-sized quartz grains, sub-angular, up to 1.6mm. Isolated quartz grains up to 0.6mm are present throughout the optically active clay matrix. The fabric is paralleled by Peacock's (1969, 46) Group 2 (sandstone) of the Glastonbury Wares of South-Western Britain.
Group 7: Volcanic rock	P39 Fabric: X2 Form: BD6.1	A soft, slightly sandy fabric containing a moderate amount (10%) of rock fragments and quartz, 0.25-0.75mm, sub-angular, poorly sorted. Fine, sandy clay matrix.	Moderate amount (15%) of volcanic rock fragments, 0.1-2mm, sub-rounded, in a matrix of frequent silt-sized to very fine quartz. This fabric is equivalent to Peacock's (1969, 51) Group 6 (volcanic grains) of the Glastonbury Wares of South-Western Britain.

Localities: 2

LATER MIDDLE IRON AGE

Description of the later Middle Iron Age forms

Middle Iron Age JC1, JC2, PA and PB jar types probably continued to circulate into the middle of the 1st century BC. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that the only demonstrable introduction during their later use were type BD6.1 bowls.

Bowl type BD6

Shouldered bowl with upright neck and everted rim. At Hengistbury the type comprised exclusively vessels in the South West Decorated style but at Cadbury Castle it was broadened to include undecorated vessels (Brown 1987, 212, ill. 178; Woodward 2000d, 340-4, fig. 162-5). Here the type has been sub-divided into two categories: one to accommodate bowls in the South West Decorated style; the other for undecorated bowls or those marked with Durotrigan motifs. The form of the first group is classified as BD6 at Hengistbury and Cadbury Castle (Brown 1987, 212, fig. 178; Woodward 2000d, 340-4, figs 163-5). The form of the second group is closer to plain examples of Hengistbury and DEP type BD4.2 (Brown 2000, fig. 3.33). The ceramic petrology of BD6.1 sample sherds P38-P40 have been treated below and the form is described in the following paragraph. The absence of type BD6.2 from The Moor ditch, restriction to the later phases of the Sigwells enclosure and its quartz fabrics imply that it is a later variant and a further example of the south-east Dorset potters embracing styles from elsewhere. The type has been treated as Late Iron Age.

BD6.1 Shouldered bowl with upright neck and everted rim marked with geometric and curvilinear designs of the South West Decorated style.

Fabrics: F, S, X2.

Localities: 2, 3, 4

Later Middle Iron Age fabrics

Retained fabrics: **F**.

Petrologically sampled:

US Moderately soft, slightly sandy, including moderate fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) sub-angular sandstone and fine (<0.5mm) to medium (<1mm) quartz. Peacock's Glastonbury Ware group 2.

X2 Moderately soft, sandy, including abundant very fine (<0.2mm) quartz and moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) sub-rounded igneous rock. Peacock's Glastonbury Ware group 6.

PETROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EARLY TO MIDDLE IRON AGE POTTERY SAMPLES

Grace Perpetua Jones

Twenty samples of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were submitted for thin-sectioning (Table 2). These have been assigned to seven fabric groups on the basis of their inclusions (Table 3).

Petrological analysis has revealed a number of sources for the early to Middle Iron Age pottery from the South Cadbury Environs sites. Fifteen of the 20 samples submitted for analysis from groups 2-4 represent exploitation of a fossiliferous shell and limestone source. The presence of identifiable fragments of bryozoans, brachiopods and punctate brachiopods indicate utilisation of raw materials from the Jurassic strata, and therefore a local origin. Most contained common to very common (30%) amounts of the fossiliferous shell and limestone (P28-34, P37, P38, P42-44), however one sample (P26) was characterised by a sparse amount of fossiliferous shelly inclusions, and two (P35, P36) had a background of silt-sized quartz, representing variability in this source and probably exploitation of different areas.

Two vessels had been made from calcite-gritted fabrics (P25 and P27, both Milsoms Corner). These are paralleled by fabrics previously identified from Cadbury Castle, probably originating from the Mendips (Williams and Woodward 2000, 259). One flint-tempered saucepan pot (P41, Homeground) is likely to have come from the Wessex Chalklands (*ibid.*).

The South-Western Decorated ware sherds (P38-P40) represent three different sources. Sample P38 contains fossiliferous shell and limestone, indicating a Jurassic origin. It equates to Peacock's (1969, 48) Group 4 (shell) of the Glastonbury Wares of South-Western Britain. Sample P39 contains sandstone inclusions and is part of Peacock's Group 2 (sandstone), from the Old Red Sandstone of the Mendip Hills. Sample P40 is characterised by a moderate amount of volcanic rock fragments, thought to originate from the Permian of the Exeter area (Peacock 1969, Group 6 (volcanic grains)).

The sources utilised for pottery production are paralleled at Cadbury Castle, where a dominance of shelly limestone fabrics, from a local Jurassic source, was also noted for the Early and Middle phases. At both the hillfort and environs sites, vessels were also brought in from the Wessex Chalklands and the Mendips (Williams and Woodward 2000, 259). The South-Western Decorated Wares from Cadbury Castle include the gabbroic fabric (Peacock 1969, Group 1), sandstone (*ibid.* Group 2), shell (*ibid.* Group 4), sanidine (*ibid.* Group 5) and the recent works revealed pottery from a fifth source (*ibid.* Group 6).

LATE IRON AGE

Late Iron Age forms

JC3 Small to medium, high shouldered, plain jars, with beaded or upstanding rims similar to but shorter than those of the JC2.3 type. Some examples have countersunk lugs. Comparable vessels from DEP occur from the mid-1st century BC onwards. Woodward places similar vessels in her Ceramic Assemblages 8 (Woodward 2000d, 336), spanning the last 300 years of the Iron Age and continuing as Ceramic Assemblage 9/10 into the Romano-British period, the latter coinciding with the introduction of Poole Harbour wares (Woodward 2000b, 41-3). The absence of the JC3 form from the prolific assemblage of JC1 and JC2 varieties in the ditch at The Moor is a strong indicator of an inception after the early to mid-3rd century. Crucial evidence from Sigwells North West enclosure has resurrected Alcock's distinct Late Iron Age Cadbury 9, spanning a century or more before the invasion of AD43. The JC3 with its cousin, the BC3 bowl, may be regarded as the most characteristic vessel of the phase, and identified with the arrival of Poole Harbour quartz fabrics in the area.

Fabrics: R, W, Z, Ufa, UN

Localities: 2, 3, 4, Cadbury Castle

JC4 Medium to large, high shouldered, plain jars, with flat bead rims. The simplest form has a horizontal rim but the group has been subdivided to accommodate inward slanting rims and decorated vessels. The latter groups compare very closely with similarly named varieties at Hengistbury Head. All three varieties listed here were found in the upper fills of both the final phase of Sigwells North West enclosure and those of pit F11. Allowing for some chronological reversal in the latter the radiocarbon range is from 168BC to 1BC and 50BC to AD59. JC4 jars were assigned a Late Iron Age 2 date at Hengistbury (Brown 1987, 209).

Fabrics: Ufa, Ushale

Localities: 2, 3

JC4.1 Medium to large, high shouldered, plain jars with flat or straight, inward slanting bead rims. Closely comparable with the similarly named variety at Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987, 209; ill. 142).

Fabrics: Ufa, Up, Ushale

Localities: 2, 3

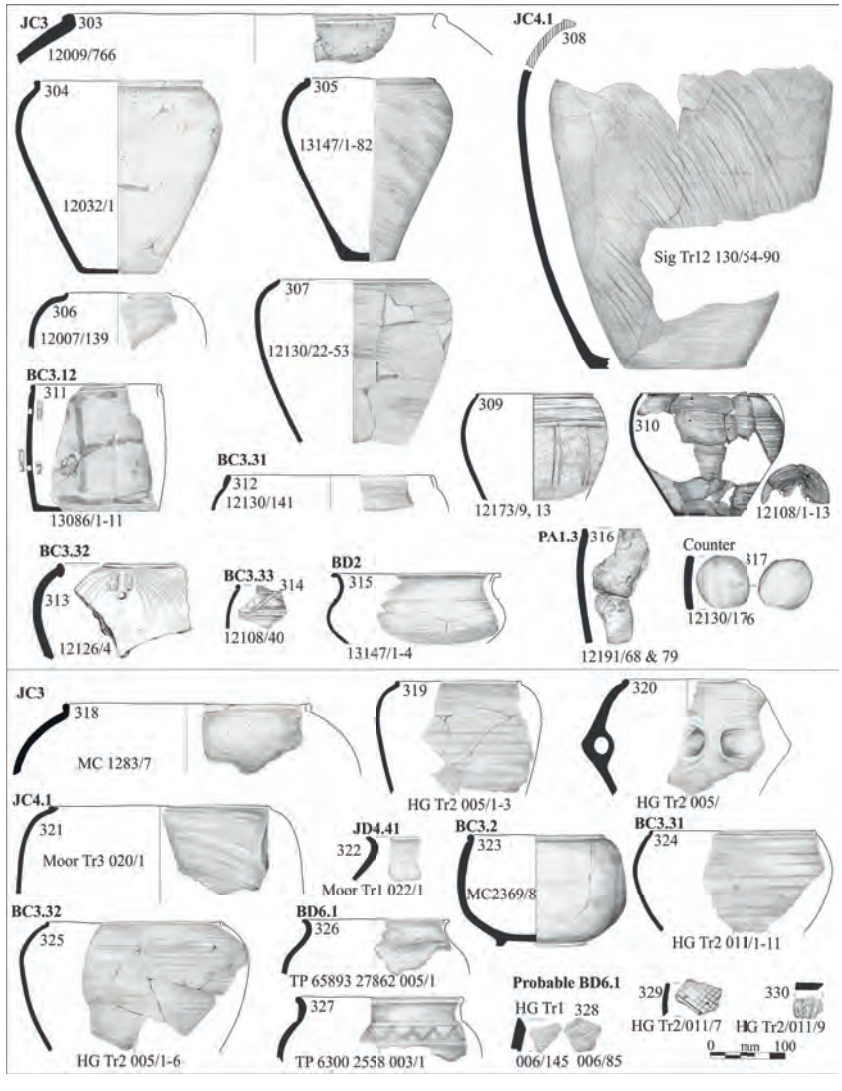

Fig. 9 Late Iron Age pottery from Sigwells North West Enclosure and other sites

JC4.2 Medium-sized high shouldered, globular jar with a distinct upright neck and rims. Decorated above the shoulder with pinched-up, floret-like, finger/thumb impressions. Closely comparable with the similarly named variety at Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987, 209; ill. 142).

Fabrics: Ufa

Localities: 3

JD3 Medium to large, high-shouldered, jar with distinct upright neck and a gently everted rim. Decorated above the shoulder with vertical peck marks set within regular wedge-shapes defined by incised lines. Comparable with the similarly named type at Cadbury Castle (Woodward 2000d, 335-6, fig. 154, 2), Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987, 209, ill. 147) and DEP where the closest analogy is variety JD3.2 (Brown 2000, 87, fig. 3.25). At Hengistbury Head, DEP and Cadbury the type was considered to span the Middle to Late Iron Age. The three sharp sherds from a single vessel from the upper fill of Sigwells North West enclosure phase 2 are likely to be of an early to mid-1st century BC date.

Fabrics: Ufa
Localities: 3, Cadbury Castle

JD4 Small, rounded, tripartite jar, with a gently everted simple rim above a slightly concave neck. Based on Cadbury Castle examples JD4, nos 3 and 4 (Woodward 2000d, 336, fig. 154).

Fabrics: Z
Localities: 3, Cadbury Castle

JD4.41 Medium, plain, rounded, tripartite jar with smoothed surface and a gently everted simple rim above an upright or slightly concave neck. Equivalent similarly named variety at Hengistbury Head dated to Late Iron Age 2 and described as of mostly 'Durotrigan manufacture' (Brown 1987, 209, fig. 148).

Fabrics: Ufa, Ushale
Localities: 3

JD4.5 Medium, rounded, plain jar, with an everted rim on a squat upright neck. Equivalent similarly named variety at Hengistbury Head dated to Late Iron Age 2 and described as 'invariably Dorset products' (Brown 1987, 209, fig. 151).

Fabrics: Ufa
Localities: 3

JE4.2 Medium, rounded, high-shouldered, plain jar with smoothed surface and an everted rim on an upright neck. Rarely cross-hatch decoration on rusticated surface. At Hengistbury Head dated to Late Iron Age 2 and described as 'Wareham-Poole Harbour products' (Brown 1987, 210, fig. 155).

Fabrics: Ufa, Ushale
Localities: 3

Bowl type BC3

A class of usually bipartite bowls with gently curving or straight sides. In examples with high shoulders the curve is often more pronounced. Rims are proto-beaded or beaded and some varieties have simple foot rings. The group also includes a rare tankard form, described but not illustrated at DEP (Brown 2000, 89).

BC3.12 A rare tankard form with very slight convex curvature of the sides and with a bead rim. The nomenclature is from Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987, 210, ill. 157), where examples with handles were identified, and DEP where the variety was described but not illustrated (Brown 2000, 89). An example from Maiden Castle derived presumably from Wheeler's excavations as it is not described or illustrated in Sharple's report (Brown 1991). Barry Cunliffe has used it to illustrate the Durotrigan assemblage of the second half of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD. The particular example from Sigwells has a waxy residue in a pattern suggesting that the vessel may have been supported by some form of twine, possibly after breaking. The residue provides an opportunity for both environmental study and probably carbon dating.

Fabrics: Ushale
Localities: 3

BC3.2 Bowl with a low girth and only slightly curved sides with a rounded bead rim and a foot ring. Part of the Durotrigan assemblages of the second half of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD at Hengistbury Head, DEP and Cadbury Castle (Brown 1987, 210, ill. 157; 2000, 89; Woodward 2000d, 340-1, fig. 161, 1-3). The near complete example from Milsoms Corner was in a ditch deposit including a large fragment of human pelvis. At the time of excavation it was suggested that this was an outlying element of the so-called massacre deposits in the Cadbury Castle's south west gate and a date of AD43-4 was muted (Tabor 2008, 156-64). No other definite examples have been identified by SCEP.

Fabrics: X
Localities: 2

Bowl type BC3.3

The classic Durotrigan bead rim bowl, treated as a single variety group at Hengistbury Head, DEP and Cadbury Castle (Brown 1987, 210-1, ills 157-8; Brown 2000, 89, fig. 3.32; Woodward 2000d, 340, fig. 161). The class occurs throughout the study area.

BC3.31 Rounded bowl with a moderately high, gently curved shoulder leading to an incurved bead rim. Decoration includes burnished pairs of vertical lines over a rusticated surface below the shoulder.

Fabrics: Ufa, UN, Dfl, Ushale
Localities: 2, 3

BC3.32 Bowl with a high, distinctly curved shoulder and an upright bead rim. A very unusual example is decorated with a small circular impression surmounted by a pair of vertical finger grooves, from which curving incised lines issue. It appears to be anthropo- or zoomorphic decoration which anticipates the character of Dougal from *The Magic Roundabout* children's television programme (Fig. 10)! The rim is effectively an upright

Fig. 10 Zoomorphic figure on BC3.31 bowl

hammer form, as illustrated at Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987, ill. 158, 2065).

Fabrics: F, Ufa, UN

Localities: 2, 3

BC3.33 Rounded or high-shouldered bowl with an upright or beaded rim in South West Decorated style. Decoration occurs from the shoulder upwards. Equivalent to Cadbury Castle BD5 and DEP BD6 (Woodward 2000d, 340; fig. 162; Brown 2000, 89, fig. 3.34). The rationale for this preferred typology is given in the discussion under 'Bowl class BD', below.

Fabrics: W, UN

Localities: 3

Bowl class BD

At Hengistbury Head BDs1-4 were exemplified by finely wrought imports, probably from north-western France, and local copies by Durotrigan potters (Brown 1987, 211-2, ills 161-76). They are tripartite vessels with some varieties partly defined by the presence of cordons (particularly BDs 1-3) or omphalos bases. Some varieties of BD4 were also cordoned, others had sharp definition between the body and neck. At DEP BDs1 and 3 did not occur, whilst BDs 2 and 4 were congruent with the synonymous types at Hengistbury, although the latter lacked cordons (Brown 2000, 89, fig. 3.33). At Cadbury Castle the classifications of BDs 1 and 2 follow those established for Hengistbury but there is a parting of the ways over BDs 5 and 6. Whilst there is agreement that the BD5 is a bipartite vessel the varieties at DEP and Hengistbury are either cordoned or have sharply defined shoulders. At Cadbury this class is of a fundamentally BC3.3 form but with decorative motifs, usually from the girth upwards, of the South West Decorated style. A similar variety was present at DEP where it was coded BD6; however, at Cadbury Castle and Hengistbury Head the BD6 is a tripartite bowl with a distinct neck zone (Brown 1987, 212, ill. 178; Woodward 2000d, 340-4, figs 162-5).

Here, the Cadbury Castle BD5 and the DEP BD6 (Brown 2000, 89, fig. 3.34; Woodward 2000d, 340, fig. 162) are re-classified as BC3.33, although the type was encountered rarely in SCEP.

BD1 Wide-mouthed, concave-necked bowl with two or more cordons at and above the junction with a rounded curved shoulder. Pedestal base which may be omphalous. At Hengistbury fabrics indicate the form was variously a high-quality import or a fine Durotrigan copy. Some have additional cordons below the shoulder (Brown 1987, 211, figs 161-3).

Fabrics: Ufa. Up, Y

Localities: 3

BD2 Wide-mouthed, concave-necked bowl with a single cordon at the junction with a distinctly curved shoulder and a sharply everted rim. Some examples have a cordon below the shoulder. The nomenclature is that adopted at DEP and Cadbury Castle (Brown 2000, 89; fig. 3.33; Woodward 2000d, 340; fig. 162). At Hengistbury fabrics indicate the form was variously a high-quality import or a fine Durotrigan copy. Examples with additional cordons below the shoulder were described as BD2.12 (Brown 1987, 211).

Fabrics: Ufa, Y

Localities: 3

BD4.2 Bowl with an upright neck and a sharply everted, flattened rim. The BD4 type was not identified at Cadbury and has proved extremely rare in its environs but was relatively common at Hengistbury and DEP (Brown 1987, 212, ill. 174, 1629; 2000, 89; fig. 3.33).

Fabrics: R

Localities: 3

BD6.2 Shouldered bowl with upright neck and everted rim either undecorated or decorated with motifs in the Durotrigan style.

Fabrics: Ufa, UN, Ushale

Localities: 3

Late Iron Age fabrics

Retained fabrics: **O**, **R**, **W**

Petrologically sampled:

Ufa Hard, well fired, grey to oxidised red, sandy, including abundant medium (<1mm) and rarely coarse (<1.5mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz, limestone grits and rare flint (<2mm) (argillaceous inclusions, possibly shale, in several petrological samples).

Up Hard, well fired, grey, sandy including sparse very fine (<0.2mm), moderate fine (<0.5mm) to sparse medium (<1mm) to rarely coarse sub-rounded and sub-angular quartz and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to fine medium (<1.5mm) iron-rich clay pellets.

UN Hard, well fired, grey including abundant fine (<0.5mm) to medium (<1mm) and rarely coarse (<1.5mm) sub-angular and sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse fine (<1mm) shelly limestone grits.

Ushale Hard, well fired, grey including abundant medium (<1mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular sub-rounded quartz, and sparse elongated and rounded, sometimes laminate grains, probably shale.

Y A sandy fabric including moderate to frequent fairly well sorted fine (<0.5mm) quartz.

Not petrologically sampled:

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF LATE IRON AGE POTTERY SAMPLES FROM SIGWELLS TRENCH 12

Sample no.	Site	Feature	Context	Sherd no.	Fabric	Petrological group	Form	Period	c14 @ 95.4% cal BC/AD *Terminus Post Quem*	Illustrated sherd no.
P45	Sigwells Tr12	F011	078	5-11	Ufa	10	JE4.2	LIA	50BC-AD57	299
P46	Sigwells Tr12	F011	078	1-4	Ufa	14	BC3.3	LIA		302
P47	Sigwells Tr12	F011	078	50	Y	12	BD1	LIA		
P48	Sigwells Tr12	F003	147	18	Ufa	10	JC3.1	LIA	168-19BC	276
P49	Sigwells Tr12	F003	098	54	Ufa	15	BC3.3	LIA		277
P50	Sigwells Tr12	F003	098	123	Ufa	9	JD3	LIA		280
P51	Sigwells Tr12	F003	065	39	Ufa	Missing	JD4.12	LIA		
P52	Sigwells Tr12	F003	065	69 etc	UN	11	BD6.2	LIA		296
P53	Sigwells Tr12	F003	113	1-3	Ufa	10	JC4.2	LIA		279
P54	Sigwells Tr12	F003	129	94-96	Y	12	BD2	LIA		292
P55	Sigwells Tr13		086	1-5	Ushale	8	BC3.12	LIA	N/A	311
P56	Sigwells Tr13	F011	111	1-4	Ufa/Up	13	BD2	LIA	168-19BC	293
P57	Sigwells Tr13	F009	147	1-4	Y	12	BD2	LIA	N/A	315
P58	Sigwells Tr12	F004	130	141	O	16	BC3.3	LIA	N/A	312
P59	Sigwells Tr12	F003	098	52	Ushale	9	JC4.2	LIA	168-19BC	278

TABLE 5 LATE IRON AGE FABRIC GROUPS AND ASSOCIATED SAMPLES

	Sample	Petrological analysis
Group 8: Fine-grained quartz with elongated, argillaceous inclusions	P55 Fabric: Ushale Form: Tankard	Common amount (20-25%) of quartz, 0.02-0.4mm, comprising rare (2%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (3%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) medium quartz, sub-angular, and a sparse amount (3%) of fine-grained polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-0.45mm, sub-rounded. Rare (2%) flint, 0.2-0.4mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Sparse (7%) argillaceous inclusions, most elongated but some equant, rounded, many have a banded appearance and contain silt-sized quartz, 0.2-1.6mm, probably shale. Sparse (3%) opaques, ≤0.2mm, rounded. Rare (1%) isotropic inclusions, 0.4-1.0mm, sub-rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 34%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 56%
Group 9: fine to medium-grained quartz with elongated, argillaceous inclusions	P50 Fabric: Ufa Form: JD3	Common amount (25%) of quartz, 0.02-1mm, comprising sparse (5%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (3%) very fine quartz, sub-angular to sub-rounded; sparse (7%) fine quartz, sub-angular to sub-rounded; moderate (10%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) coarse quartz, sub-angular. There is also a sparse amount (5%) of polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-1mm, rounded to sub-rounded and rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.5mm, sub-rounded. Rare (1%) siltstone, 0.2-0.4mm, sub-rounded. Rare (2%) argillaceous inclusions, 0.5-0.8mm, elongated and rounded,?shale. Rare (2%) micritic calcite, 0.8mm, rounded. Rare (1%) limestone, 0.2-0.4mm, sub-angular to sub-rounded. Rare (2%) opaques, 0.02-0.4mm, equant and rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 41%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 49%
	P59 Fabric: Ushale Form: JC4.1	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.06-0.9mm, comprising rare amount (2%) of coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; moderate (10%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; sparse (7%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (7%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) coarse quartz, rounded to sub-angular and sparse (3%) polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.6mm, rounded to sub-rounded. Rare (2%) quartzite, 2.9mm, sub-rounded. Sparse (3%) flint, 0.1-0.5mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Rare (1%) siltstone, 0.3mm, angular. Rare (1%) ferruginous sandstone, 0.4mm, sub-rounded. There is a sparse amount (7%) of argillaceous inclusions, 0.3-1.6mm, they are elongated and equant and rounded, but even the equant ones appear laminated and do look like shale, some have some silt-sized quartz inclusions. They range in colour from orange/red to brown and behave in the same way as the clay, being optically active. Sparse (5%) opaques, silt-sized to 0.2mm, rounded. There are also some (5%) small translucent red inclusions that have been classed separately to the argillaceous inclusions on the basis of size, 0.06-0.2mm, rounded. One pleochroic inclusion, possibly tourmaline, 0.1mm, sub-rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction and around some (but not all) of the argillaceous inclusions. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 55%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 35%

Group 10: medium to coarse-grained quartz with elongated, argillaceous inclusions	P45 Fabric: Ufa Form: JD4.12	Common amount (25%) of quartz, 0.02-2.4mm, comprising rare (2%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; rare (2%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; sparse (5%) fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (15%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) coarse quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (1%) very coarse quartz, sub-rounded; rare (2%) granules, rounded. Sparse (5%) polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-0.6mm, rounded to sub-rounded; rare (1%) quartzite, 0.5mm, sub-rounded. Rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.6mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Rare (2%) limestone, 0.4mm, sub-rounded. Sparse (3%) argillaceous inclusions, elongated and rounded, 0.6-0.9mm, ?shale. Sparse (7%) opaques, ≤1.6mm, rounded. Sparse (3%) red translucent inclusions, ≤0.4mm, rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 53%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 37%
	P48 Fabric: Ufa Form: JC3.1	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.02-1mm, comprising rare (2%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; rare (2%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; sparse (5%) fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (10%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) coarse quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular. There is a sparse amount (5%) of polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-1mm, rounded. Rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.4mm, sub-rounded. Rare (2%) limestone, 1.2mm, sub-rounded. Sparse (3%) argillaceous inclusions, elongated and rounded, 0.8-3.2mm, laminated with silt-sized quartz, ?shale. Sparse (5%) opaques, up to 0.7mm, elongated and equant, rounded, the larger examples are probably clay pellets. One pleochroic inclusion, possibly tourmaline, 0.2mm, sub-rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones run in different directions. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 40%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 50%
	P53 Fabric: Ufa Form: JC4.2	Common amount (25%) of quartz, 0.02-1.3mm, comprising rare (1%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; rare (2%) very fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (5%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (7%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) coarse quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (1%) very coarse quartz, sub-rounded. Rare (1%) quartzite, 0.4mm, sub-rounded. Sparse (5%) polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.7mm, rounded to sub-rounded. Rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.9mm, sub-rounded. Sparse (5%) argillaceous inclusions, 0.2-1.2mm, elongated and rounded, some are laminated and contain silt-sized quartz, ?shale, including examples surrounded by a ring void. Sparse (5%) opaques, silt-sized to 1mm, elongated and equant, rounded, larger ones are probably clay pellets. Rare (1%) micaceous siltstone, 0.4mm, rounded. One pleochroic inclusion, possibly tourmaline, 0.5mm, rectangular and rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 36%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 54%
Group 11: medium to coarse-grained quartz with an elongated, argillaceous inclusion and sparse fossiliferous limestone	P52 Fabric: UN Form: BD6.2	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.02-1mm, comprising sparse (5%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; moderate (10%) very fine quartz, sub-angular to angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (7%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to angular; sparse (3%) coarse quartz, sub-angular to angular. There is also a sparse (5%) amount of polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-0.6mm, rounded to sub-rounded; rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.1-1.1mm, sub-rounded. There is a sparse amount (3%) of fossiliferous limestone, 0.1-0.5mm, both platy shell fragments and pieces of limestone. Rare (1%) argillaceous inclusions, elongated and rounded, 1mm, it does not have the slightly banded appearance of the other argillaceous inclusions of groups 1-3 and may therefore be a clay pellet. Rare (2%) opaques, 0.2-1.2mm, rounded, the largest is probably a clay pellet. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 48%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 42%

Group 12: Fine-grained quartz-gritted	P47 Fabric: Y Form: BD1	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.02-0.7mm, comprising sparse (3%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (7%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (3%) medium quartz, sub-angular; rare (1%) coarse quartz, rounded, and a sparse amount (7%) of fine-grained polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.7mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.6mm, sub-rounded to angular. Rare (1%) plagioclase feldspar, 0.1mm, rounded. There is a sparse amount (3%) of ferruginous clay pellets (some opaque), 0.2-2mm, equant and rounded. Sparse (3%) opaques, ≤0.3mm, rounded. Rare (1%) isotropic inclusions, 0.3-0.4mm, sub-rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 41%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 49%
	P54 Fabric: Y Form: BD2	Consolidation of this sample had failed and thin-sectioning was problematic. It contains a very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.03-0.4mm, comprising rare (2%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (7%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (15%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (1%) medium quartz, sub-angular, and a sparse amount (7%) of fine-grained polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.2mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Rare (2%) flint, ≤0.2mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. There is a sparse amount (3%) of ferruginous clay pellets, 0.3-0.8mm, equant and elongated (mostly equant), rounded. Rare (2%) opaques, ≤0.1mm, rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 39%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 51%
	P57 Fabric: Y Form: BD1	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.02-0.4mm, comprising sparse (7%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (7%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) medium quartz, sub-angular, and a sparse amount (7%) of fine-grained polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.4mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Rare (2%) flint, ≤0.2mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. There is a sparse amount (3%) of ferruginous clay pellets (some opaque), 0.1-1.6mm, equant and rounded. Rare (2%) opaques, ≤0.1mm, rounded. Rare (1%) isotropic inclusions, 0.3-0.4mm, sub-rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 41%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 49%
Group 13: fine to medium-grained quartz with a background of silt-sized quartz	P56 Fabric: Up Form: BD2	At least a moderate amount (15%) of coarse silt to clay-sized quartz in the fabric. There is also a sparse amount (5%) of very fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (7%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) coarse quartz, sub-angular, and a sparse amount (3%) of fine-grained polycrystalline quartz, 0.2-0.6mm, sub-rounded. Other inclusions noted were rare (2%) flint, 0.2-0.3mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) argillaceous inclusions (ferruginous sandy clay pellets), 1.1mm, equant and rounded; and sparse (3%) opaques, silt-sized to 0.3mm, rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones run in more than one direction. The slide is very dark and it was not possible to ascertain if the clay is optically active. Inclusions: 49%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 41%

Group 14: fine to medium quartz, no elongated argillaceous inclusions	P46 Fabric: Ufa Form: BC3.3	Common amount (25%) of quartz, 0.02-1mm, comprising sparse (3%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; sparse (3%) very fine quartz, sub-angular to sub-rounded; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; moderate (10%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (1%) coarse quartz, sub-rounded. There is also a sparse amount (7%) of polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-1mm, rounded to sub-rounded; rare (1%) sandstone, 0.3mm, sub-rounded; rare (1%) siltstone, 1mm, rounded; rare (2%) flint/chert, 0.1-0.5mm, sub-rounded. This was a very dark slide, making it difficult to see the opaques, but range from 0.04mm to 0.6mm, equant and elongated, rounded to sub-rounded. It is possible that any elongated argillaceous inclusions would also be masked by the dense nature of the fabric. Rare (1%) isotropic inclusions, 0.2-1mm, sub-rounded to rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix with a little mica. Inclusions: 46%, voids: 10%; clay matrix: 44%
Group 15: fine to medium quartz, with moderate fossiliferous limestone	P49 Fabric: Ufa Form: BC3.3	Very common amount (30%) of quartz, 0.02-0.6mm, comprising rare (2%) coarse silt to clay-sized quartz; rare (2%) very fine quartz, sub-angular; moderate (10%) fine quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; sparse (7%) medium quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular; rare (2%) coarse quartz, sub-rounded to sub-angular. There is also a sparse amount (5%) of polycrystalline quartz, 0.1-0.6mm, rounded to sub-rounded, and sparse (3%) flint/chert, 0.2-0.8mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular. There is a moderate amount (10%) of fossiliferous limestone (bioclasts include ostracods, mostly fragmented), 0.1-0.7mm, platy to rounded. Rare (2%) micritic calcite, 0.2-0.7mm, sub-rounded to rounded. Rare (1%) silt-sized opaques, rounded. There does not seem to be any argillaceous inclusions. Voids: 15%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones tend to run in one direction. Optically active clay matrix. Inclusions: 42%, voids: 15%; clay matrix: 43%
Group 16: oolitic limestone and quartz	P58 Fabric: O Form: BC3.3	Common amount (20%) of quartz, 0.02-0.3mm but dominated by fine-grained fragments, sub-rounded to sub-angular. Most are monocrystalline but a few polycrystalline grains were also present. The sample also contains a moderate amount (15%) of oolitic limestone, including individual ooids (some with well- developed radial and concentric structures), they range from 0.2-0.8mm and are well-rounded. Fragments of the cement are also present, 0.1-1.5mm, rounded to sub-rounded. There is one piece of plagioclase feldspar, 0.1mm, equant. and rounded. Occasional opaques occur throughout (2%), 0.02-0.3mm, rounded. Voids: 10%, planar, vesicles and voids, planar ones run in more than one direction. The clay matrix is optically active.

U2 A matrix comprising frequent, usually well-sorted fine quartz (no petrological sample).

PETROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LATE IRON AGE POTTERY SAMPLES FROM SIGWELLS

Grace Perpetua Jones

Fourteen pottery samples were submitted for petrological analysis, representing six fabric types identified during post-excavation analysis (Table 4). These have been grouped into nine petrological groups (Table 5): seven are sandy wares, two have calcareous and quartz inclusions. Groups 8-11 contain elongated argillaceous inclusions that are typical of the Poole Harbour wares. They have been divided here on the basis of the proportions of the different grain sizes, with Group 8 containing predominantly fine-grained quartz, Group 9 having a slightly greater amount of medium-grained quartz and a minor coarse component, Group 10 having larger quartz and Group 11 also containing sparse fossiliferous limestone in association with the argillaceous inclusions. The samples in Group 12 are very similar to each other. The only noticeable difference is that P57 contains a higher proportion of coarse silt to clay-sized quartz (7% rather than 2-3%). All have a sparse amount (7%) of very fine quartz, moderate (10-15%) fine quartz and rare to sparse (1-3%) medium quartz whilst P47 also contains rare (1%) coarse quartz. A sparse amount (7%) of polycrystalline quartz and rare (2%) flint/chert was noted in each. Rare to sparse (2-3%) opaques were also present in all and rare (1%) isotropic minerals were recorded in P47 and P57; P47 contained one example of plagioclase feldspar. None contained the elongated argillaceous inclusions typically identified as shale, although all contained more rounded or sometimes elongated argillaceous inclusions that are probably clay pellets. In the hand specimen all bore close resemblance to the finer grained Poole Harbour wares and this is certainly a form that was made by the industry. Group 13 is characterised by a higher proportion of silt-sized quartz grains in the clay matrix. Groups 14 and 15 contain fine to medium-grained quartz, with fossiliferous limestone also noted in the latter. Group 16 contains a single oolitic fabric.

DISCUSSION

Form and fabric over the first millennium BC

The petrological analysis has mainly confirmed the broad outlines of the macroscopic fabric groups and added significant details. The pottery captures the last phase of the dominance of calcite fabrics from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Tabor and Darvill 2020). Both Grace Jones (above) and Timothy Darvill (2020) have followed David Williams' suggestion that calcite in Cadbury Castle's Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery was obtained from the Mendip Hills and more recently Tinney's Lane has been offered as a potential source and possible place of manufacture (Williams and Woodward 2000, 259; Tyler and Woodward 2013, 45). Since then a professional potter has sourced Lias clay which included calcite crystals from West Camel, only 5km west-south-west of Cadbury Castle (approximate grid reference ST 577 237; Douglas Phillips pers. comm.) and ploughing in Milsoms Corner has occasionally brought to the surface large lumps of calcite. A negative linear anomaly identified as a possible wall from magnetic survey on Hicknoll Slait turned out to be a calcite seam only 1km east of the hillfort (Davey 2002, 88). Such seams would provide credible local sources for at least some of the local prehistoric pottery, notably P27 of Jones' group 1. Demonstrably non-local products appear to have been rare in the study area during the Late Bronze Age.

Calcite tempering gave way to mainly shelly limestone from the early to later Middle Iron Age, implying mainly local sourcing and production for pottery from discrete Early and Middle Iron Age episodes of deposition at Sheep Slait, The Moor and the early phase of the Sigwells North West enclosure. Despite this there were marked changes of form (Table 6). During the earlier Iron Age possible imports were rare at Cadbury Castle and Milsoms Corner and absent from the wider landscape but intriguingly two sites of that period stand out for pottery which may reflect particular status. The earliest group includes the 8th to 6th century cal BC geometrically decorated JA4 jars and BA1.11 bowls (Figs 3 and 4) from Sheep Slait ringwork terminal and the second group includes the 5th to 4th century cal BC fine, slipped, long-necked and furrowed bowls from Folly Lane Development. The petrological study has not provided clear evidence that these groups originate from outside the study area but the near absence of similarly styled pottery from settlement features and detritus on Cadbury pre-dating the hillfort and contemporary with its possible first stage of bank and ditch enclosure raises questions about the relative roles of sites in the wider settled landscape. These issues will be explored in a regional context in part 3.

Flint in a PB1.1 jar is the earliest unambiguous evidence for a source significantly beyond the study area during the Iron Age, presumably from the chalklands to the east or south and probably within a span from the mid-4th to 2nd century BC. It is likely that fine South West Decorated vessels sourced from the Exeter and Mendip areas arrived during the latter part of that span and were copied in local fabrics. The later deposits from Sigwells North West enclosure demonstrate the introduction of new forms, in particular JC3, JC4, JD3 and JD4 jars, BC3 bowls and, possibly in the final decades before the Roman occupation, JE4.2 jars in new quartz fabrics, mainly from south-east Dorset. The apparent extent to which earlier

TABLE 6 RELATIONSHIPS OF FORMS AND FABRICS TO RADIOCARBON-DATED CONTEXTS

Deposit	C14 dates cal BC/ probability	Forms	Fabrics
Sigwells Tr12, Pit F011 (fabrics weights >50g)			
045		JC2, JC3, JE4.2, BC3.3	(Up), (R), (Z), Ufa
078	396-210 @ 95.4%	JB2, JC2.2, JC4, BC3.3, JE4.2, BD1, BD2	(R), Ufa, UN, Ushale, W, (Y)
167	50BC-AD57 @ 95.4%	JC4, PA1, BC3.3, BD6	R, Ufa, W
186	165BC-AD5 @ 95.4%		UN
192		BC3.3	(F)
Sigwells Tr12, late enclosure ditch phases (fabrics weights >50g)			
51, 089, 122		JC2.2, JC3, JC4.1, JC4,2, JD3, JE4.2, PA1, BC3.3, BC3.33, BD2	(K), (O), (R), (Z), Ufa, UN, Ushale. Y
048, 098		JC2.2, JC3.1, JC4, JD3, JD4.41, PA1, BC3.3, BD4.2, BD6.2	(Z), F, R, W, Ufa, UN, Ushale
065*, 115	178-31 @ 93.1%	JC3, JD4, JD4.5, PA1, PA3, PB1, BC1, BC3.3, BD2, BD6.2	(R), (W), (Y), Ufa, UN, Ushale
113, 129		JC1, JC2, JC3.1, JC4.2, PA1, BC3.3, BD2, BD6.2	W, Ushale, UN, Ufa
110, 147		JC2, JC2.3, JC3.1, PA2, BD2	(R), (Y), UN, W
164		BC3.3	(UN)
050**, 165*	168-19 @ 92.3% 194-52 @ 95.4% 363-202 @ 95.4%	JC2.3, BC3.3, BD1	(W), (Ushale), Ufa
Sigwells Tr12, pit F052 (fabrics weights >20g)			
178, 179			R
204			W
211*	366-203 @ 95.4%		
Sigwells Tr12, early enclosure ditch phases, F002 (fabrics weights >20g)			
044, 073		JC2.1, BD6.1	R, Z
036, 148, 075		JC1, JC2	(R), Z
059, 149, 074			K
087, 109*, 095	360-176 @ 95.4%	JC4, PB1, DA1.2	(Ufa), W
088, 155, 141		JC2.3, JC2.0	(F), (Z)
101*, 112, 176	205-54 @ 93.3%	JC2, JC2.3	(F)
The Moor Tr2, ditch F005 (fabrics weights >50g)			
011		JC1, JC1.1, JC2.1, JC2.2, JC2.3, PA1, PA3, PB1.1, DA1.3	AA, F, O, R, RA, Ufa, W
013*	361-199 @ 95.4%	JC1, JC2.3, PA1.1	O, R, W
012*	360-184 @ 95.4%	JC2.1, JC2.2, BC2.1	F, W
020*	361-199 @ 95.4%	JC1.1, JC2.2	W
Sheep Slait ringwork terminus, F025 (fabrics weights >50g)			
046		JA1.1, JA4, JB1.3, JB2.1, JB2.2, BA1.1, BA2.1 (BE1.1)	(D), F, K, R, Z
047		JB1.3, BA1.11	R
075*	796-549 @ 95.4%	JA4, JA5, JB1.3, JB2.2, BA1.1, BA1.11, BA2.0, PA1.0	F, K, R, W, Z
074		JA4, JB1.3, BA1.1, BA1.11, BA1.12, BA2.0	F, W, Z
141**	752-412 @ 95.4% 776-536 @ 94.7%	JA4, JA5, BA1.11, BA2.0	W, Z
142		JB1.3, JB2.2, JB4.1	W
156*	791-541 @ 95.4%	T3, T4, JA5, JB1.11	E, G, Q, R, RA, W
159*	1007-889 @ 85.6%		(Sandy flint)

*The deposits are listed from earliest (lowest) to latest (highest) in the stratigraphic sequence within each group. Fabrics in parenthesis refer to diagnostic sherds for which the weights are less than the given baseline. * indicates deposit for which radiocarbon date was obtained.*

vessel forms and fabrics persisted and co-existed with them may have been inflated by residual sherds but there are also ample examples of new forms in 'old' fabrics.

Chronological implications for the South Cadbury hillfort and environs

At an early stage it was decided that as far as possible pottery classification by the South Cadbury Environs Project would be based on the scheme adopted from Hengistbury and Danebury by Ann Woodward for Cadbury Castle (Woodward 2000a; 2000b; 2000c). This has a remained a very effective tool for conceptualising the vessel forms in the study area but it has highlighted chronological discrepancies particularly affecting the earlier and later Iron Age which were evident even before radiocarbon dates for those periods had been obtained for SCEP sites (Tabor 2008, 74-7).

Leslie Alcock set out six broad phases, 4 to 9, covering the Late Bronze Age to the mid-1st century AD in his most detailed assessment of pottery from Cadbury Castle, mainly from the sequential deposits of the inner bank. His account was descriptive and illustrated but did not give a classification of forms (1980). Ann Woodward recognised that Alcock's samples would fit within the scheme set out for Danebury and applied it to a much larger sample which include a preponderance of pottery from the hillfort interior. However, Woodward made significant changes to the dating of the Cadbury material which were critical for the site narrative, despite the broad agreement between Alcock's chronology and that set out for the ceramic phase form groups for Danebury and its environs (Table 7).

At Cadbury Castle relatively few absolute dates were obtained in proportion to the site's extent and chronological depth (Bayliss *et al*. 2000). However, even a much larger battery of dates for the Danebury Environs Project found the boundaries between phases very blurred, perhaps in part reflecting the complexity of the deposits on the hillfort itself and problems of pottery residuality and intrusion (Buck and Litton 1995, table 40). In contrast the dating for SCEP was focussed on sites which appeared to be of relatively short duration to reduce the risk of contamination by later intrusion. Although the dates gained give only a palimpsest of a restricted range of vessel forms circulating at a particular time, especially for Sheep Slait and, probably with a narrower representative typological range, The Moor, it has provided a valuable means for assessing the reliability of sequences from elsewhere with modelled anterior and posterior chronological divisions.

The three columns showing vessel form codes in Table 7 are arranged in chronological order with the earliest phase at the bottom. Codes in plain type indicate that there is no contemporary correlation between forms; codes in **bold** indicate forms from Cadbury Castle (CA) and DEP (CP) which are contemporary or overlap with each other; and codes in ***bold italic*** indicate SCEP forms which are contemporary or overlap with Cadbury Castle and/or DEP. There is a strong agreement between Alcock's Cadbury sequence and descriptive dates and SCEP descriptive dates and SCEP forms and absolute dates. In general there is good correlation between Middle Iron Age SCEP dated forms, DEP's CPs 5-7 and Cadbury Castle's CA7 and the earlier part of CA8. The limited range of forms from Folly Lane is dated only relatively so does not provide a firm test but it contains highly diagnostic sherds associated with a well-dated group to which unspecified JB1 forms can be added (Cunliffe 2005, 99-100; Brace 2016, 4).

There is strong agreement between DEP CPs 1-2 and 8-9 and SCEP dates and areas of divergence may reflect genuine differences in local traditions. These are phases where the chronological episodes of DEP and SCEP diverge acutely from the chronology of the Cadbury Castle Ceramic Assemblages. The Late Bronze Age CA4 was extended to take in the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition or 'Earliest Iron Age' and earlier Middle Iron Age thus conflating as many as three Post-Deverel-Rimbury style phases: Plain ware, Developed Plain ware and Decorated ware, a timespan from around 1100 to 500BC (Cunliffe 2005, 90; Seager Thomas 2008, 38-40, table 1).

In part the difficulty has been highlighted because greater significance has been attached to fine morphological details due to the discovery of well-dated, very distinct, local assemblages such as Tinney's Lane. In that case it was possible to show that inturned and hooked rim jars with high but slack shoulders from Cadbury Castle which had been classed as PA forms differed from later jars with more ovoid profiles. Thus in a single figure illustrating Cadbury Castle's PA1 forms two examples of the earlier types, which would now be classified as types 3 and 4 (Woodward 2000d, fig. 157, 1 and 2; Tyler and Woodward 2013, figs 35-7), are clearly distinguishable from the other vessels, at least eight of which would fit comfortably within DEP's PA1.1 group (Woodward 2000, fig. 157, nos 3-6, 8-10 and 12).

The greater problem lies in the dating of the inception of CA5 to around 500BC and a blurring of its relationship with CA6. Although the evidence from DEP would allow 7th- to 6th-century forms such as JB1 and BA1 to remain in circulation into the earlier 5th century, or even late in the century in the case of BA1, most of the illustrated examples of both forms have short and short/medium necks which are characteristic of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition rather than the earlier Middle Iron Age (Woodward 2000a,

TABLE 7 CORRELATION OF SOUTH CADBURY AND DEP CERAMIC PHASES AND ASSEMBLAGES WITH SCEP DATES

South Cadbury Castle (SCC)					Danebury Environs Project			South Cadbury Environs Project		
Alcock 1980		Woodward 2000			Brown 2000			SCEP dates cal BC		
Cadbury	Date range BC	Ceramic assemblage /CA	Date range BC	CA vessels forms	Ceramic phase / CP	Date range cal BC	CP Vessels forms	Earliest possible	Latest possible	SCEP Vessels forms
10	AD43+	9	ERB	***JC3***, ***JC4***, ***JE4.2***, ***BC3***, JD4, BD1, BD2, BD5, BD6	ERB	AD50+	Data not accessed	AD43+		General ***JC3***, ***JC4***, ***JE4***, ***BC3***, (JB2)
9	Late Iron Age	8	AD50-250 BC	JB5/***PA2***, ***JC2***, ***JC3***, ***JD3***, ***PA1***, ***PA3***, ***PB1***, ***BC1***, ***BC3, BD6***, ***DA1***, **BD5**, JD1, BC2	8-9	AD50-50BC	***JC3***, ***JC4***, ***JD4***, ***JE4***, ***BC3***, ***BD2***, **BD5**, JE1, BD4	165BC-AD5 @ 95.4%	50BC-AD57 @ 95.4%	SNW Phase 3 (***JC2***), ***JC3***, ***JC4***, ***JD3***, ***JD4***, ***JE4.2***, ***PA1***, ***PA2***, ***PA3***, ***BC3***, ***BD2***, ***BD6***, (JC1), BD1
8	Later middle Iron Age				7	50-270	***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***JD3***, ***BC1***, ***BD6***, ***PB1***, ***DA1***, JB4, JD5, DA2, DB1, DB2	168-19 @ 92.3%	165BC-AD5 @ 95.4%	SNW Phase 2 ***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***JC3***, ***BC1***, ***BC3, BD6.2***
								361-199 @ 95.4%	204-46 @ 94.8%	SNW Phase 1 Homeground ***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***PB1***, ***BD6.1***, ***DA1***
7	Middle Iron Age	7	250-350	***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***PA3***, **BC1**, ***BC2***, ***DA1***, **JB4.1**, JB5/ **PA2**, **JD1**, JB1, JB2, JB3	6	270-310	***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***PB1***, ***DA1***, **JB4**, **JD1**, **PA2**, **BC1**, JD3, JD5, DA2, DB2			The Moor ***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***PA1***, ***PA3***, ***PB1***, ***BC2***, ***DA1***
					5	310-350	***JC1***, ***JC2***, ***PA1***, **PA2**, ***PA3***, ***DA1***, **JB4**, **JD1**, JD2, JD5, BC1, DA2, DB3			
6	Earlier middle Iron Age	5-6	350-500	***JC1***, ***PA3***, ***BA1***, ***BA2***, **JB2**, **JB3**, **JB4.2**, **JD1**, **PA2**, **BC1**, JB1, BC2	4	310-360	***JC1***, ***PA1***, ***PA3***, ***BA1***, ***BA2***, **JB2**, **JB3**, **JB4**, **JD1**, **PA2**, **BC1**, JD2, DB3	No absolute dating		
				BA1, ***BA2***, **JB1**, **JB2**, **JB3**, Type 3 (PA1), 4 (PA3), PA2, BC1, BC2	3	360-470	***PA1***, ***BA1***, ***BA2***, ***BB1***, **JB1**, **JB2**, **JB3**, JA1, JA2, JB4, JC1, JD2, PA3, BB2, BB3	C5th inferred	Mid-C4th inferred	Folly Lane ***JB1, BA1***, ***BA2***, ***BB1***, ***PA1,*** JA3, JA4, BE1.2, (Very limited data)
5	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	4	EIA-LBA	Types ***3*** (PA1), ***4*** (PA3), ***JA1***, JA3, BC1, BC2	1-2	C6th-7th	BB2	796-549 @ 95.4%	752-412 @ 95.4%	Sheep Slait ***JA1.1***, ***JB1***, ***JF1***, ***BA1***, ***BE1***, JA4, JA5, JB2, JB3, JB4, BA2.1
							JA1, ***JB1***, ***JF1***, ***BA1***, ***BE1***, JA2, JG1			
4	Late Bronze Age				N/A	N/A		1222–1047 @ 85.6%	1007-889 @ 85.6%	MC/Sheep Slait Types ***3***, ***4***, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16

*Form codes in **bold italics**: SCEP contemporary with CA and/or CP.*
*Form codes in **bold**: CA contemporary with CP. SNW = Sigwells North West enclosure*

fig. 12, E3BC and N833; 2000c, figs 147-8 and 160). It is probable that they are broadly contemporary with very similar examples of both JB1.3 and BA1 from Sheep Slait where the average median weights the date of deposition towards the mid-7th century BC (Table 6; Figs 3 and 4). The effect has been either to erase chronologically meaningful distinctions between forms or to push them to an inappropriately late stage in the sequence. The impact has been compounded by failure to take into account the well-dated later middle and Late Iron Age phases identified by DEP which are now supported strongly by the dates from Sigwells North West enclosure (Tables 6 and 7). Critically, forms and fabrics which were in circulation most probably before the mid-1st century BC were deemed not have arrived in the area until after the beginning of the Roman occupation in the mid-1st century AD (Woodward 2000c, 218; Williams and Woodward 2000, 261).

The issues arising from possible revisions of the absolute chronology for Cadbury Castle's ceramic assemblages are beyond the scope of this article but they will inform future considerations concerning its foundations as an Iron Age hillfort and the dating of the 'massacre' deposits at the end of the Iron Age sequence. Apt interpretation of such events is crucial to understanding if, when and to what extent the hill was truly the social, economic and political core of the local landscape.

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