

REPORT ON THE POTTERY FROM WINKLEBURY CAMP, HANTS.

By C. M. PIGGOTT.

THE black layer described by Mr. Willis as immediately underlying the rampart is not likely to have long preceded the building of the earthwork, which should therefore be dateable from the pottery.

Of the thirteen sherds recovered, five different types of vessels are recognisable, and all of these belong to the Iron Age 'A' culture and to its earlier phase.

- (1) Rim and shoulder of reddish black ware, very close-grained and containing a few flint grits. The rim is flat and slightly out-turned and the shoulder is curved rather than angular, and is ornamented with finger-tip impressions. Many comparable vessels were found at Meon Hill.¹ For similar rim compare Twyford Down.²
- (2) Part of a somewhat similar but larger vessel with finger-tip impressions round the shoulder. Rim missing. Paste similar.
- (3) Paste contains fewer grits and is sandier. Angle of base and wall of vessel.
- (4) Base of pot. The paste is pink and heavily gritted on the outer surface and burnt black and practically gritless on the inside. Diameter of outside of base is 2·8 in.
- (5) Two sherds of this pot, both showing angular shoulder. The ware is close-grained and contains fine flint grits. Black inside, and outside red and burnished with haematite. Probably part of a furrowed bowl.
- (6) Fragment of small pot with slightly inturned and rounded rim. The ware is fine and sandy, and if unassociated might well have been thought Romano-British.
- (7) Angle of shoulder and neck (rim missing) of furrowed bowl in fine red ware, haematite coated. See Meon Hill³ for a discussion of this type of vessel found at that site.
- (8) Fragment of dark fine ware with no grits, evidently from near the base of the pot. It has very fine horizontal incisions on the outside, and a single groove on the inside. I have not been able to find a parallel for this.

In his article on *The Belgae through Hampshire*⁴ Dr. Williams-Freeman suggested that on excavation it would be surprising if Winklebury did not give evidence of Belgic occupation. This it may still do, but we now know that at least its inception took place in Iron Age 'A 1' times. This fact is of especial interest as it might well have been supposed that, like the recently excavated camps of Quarley Hill,⁵ Bury Hill and Balksbury,⁶ Winklebury was also as late as Iron Age A 2. This site was therefore contemporary with the type-site of All Cannings Cross, and with Meon Hill. A plan of the site was published by Dr. Williams-Freeman in *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire*, p. 418.

1. *Proceedings Hants Field Club*, xii. 127-162; xiii. 7-54.

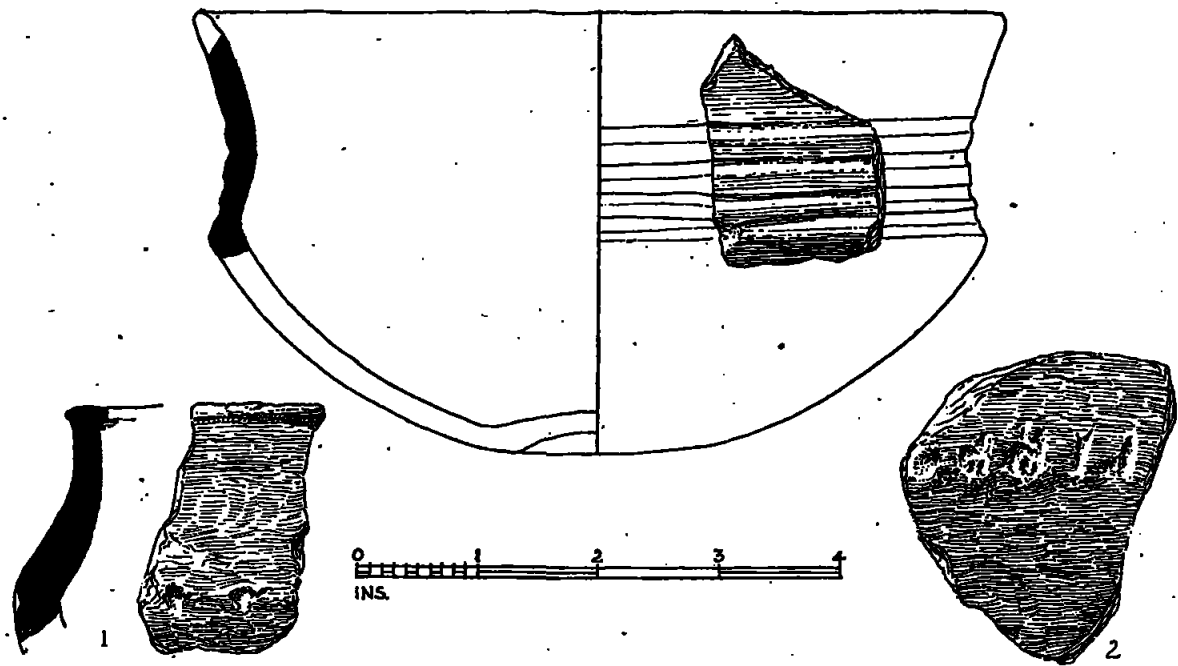
2. *Ibid.*, xiii. 198, fig. vi. 1.

3. *Ibid.*, xiii. 27.

4. *Ibid.*, xii. 108.

5. *Ibid.*, xiv. 136-194.

6. *Ibid.*, xiv. 291-345.



Winklebury Camp Pottery.