

**Folly Farm
Folly Lane
Warminster
Wiltshire**
*Archaeological Evaluation
Phase 1 & 2*



for:
Redrow Homes

CA Project: AN0117
CA Report: AN0117_2

February, August 2020



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Warminster
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Archaeological Evaluation
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SUMMARY

Project name:	Folly Farm
Location:	Folly Farm, Warminster, Wiltshire
NGR:	385356 144459
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	Phase 1: 27-31 January 2020 Phase 2: 10-11 August 2020
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Site Code:	FFFL19

The first phase of an archaeological evaluation at Folly Farm, Warminster, Wiltshire was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2020, with the second Phase undertaken in August 2020. Fourteen trenches were excavated.

Archaeological features were concentrated within three trenches in the eastern part of the site, with evidence recovered indicative of the edge of settlement, which recovered pottery firmly dated to the 11th-13th centuries. A number of ditches of varying size were excavated along with possible quarry pits. A possible hearth was also noted, and a series of postholes, the most substantial of which contained large packing stones and a near complete pottery vessel.

It can be tentatively suggested that this occupation activity is related to the medieval settlement of Bugley, which was located within the vicinity of the site but has never been identified archaeologically.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In January and August 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Redrow Homes at Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 385356 144459 (see Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application which will be made to Wiltshire Council for a residential development of the site.
- 1.2. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council, including a site visit on 29th January 2020.

The site

- 1.3. The site comprises agricultural farmland located on the outskirts of Warminster, Wiltshire, and is approximately 2.23 hectares. It slopes gradually upwards from approximately 139m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern boundary to 150m aOD at the southern boundary. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the west and north, and Warminster rugby club to the east. The southern boundary follows Folly Lane.
- 1.4. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Sandstone Boyne Hollow Chert Member, formed approximately 101 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in an environment dominated by shallow seas. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background of the site has been examined in detail in an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (RSK 2019) and a Heritage Settings Assessment of Folly Farm itself (CA 2020). Only a succinct summary is presented here and reference should be made to those documents for full information.

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- 2.2. There are no prehistoric archaeological remains known from within the site, however a small, 'finely made' Lower Palaeolithic hand axe was discovered west of the site. Two Neolithic axe heads were found to the south east, and east of the site. Field walking immediately north of Victoria Road in 2012, recovered one sherd of prehistoric pottery and forty-nine pieces of worked flint, which represents prehistoric activity within the wider vicinity of the site, but was deemed unlikely to be related to settlement activity. A Scheduled Monument, Cley Hill Iron Age Hillfort is located c. 1km west of the site, however the only Iron Age find discovered closer to the site was a single copper coin.
- 2.3. There are no Romano-British archaeological remains known from within the site, however seven coins of that date were reportedly found by metal detectorists in a field immediately south of the site. Romano-British coins, buckles, brooches, rings, stone tile and pottery fragments have been recorded to the west of the site, equidistant between Cley Hill and the A36. The presence of stone tile has indicated at least one building, with a strong suggestion (based on finds) that a settlement site is present in the immediate vicinity. The field walking undertaken immediately north of the site, recovered seven sherds of Romano-British pottery, whilst field walking in 2009 to the south of Cold Harbour Lane, north-east of the site, recovered 'very large quantities of pottery', including some of Romano-British date.
- 2.4. No archaeological remains of early medieval date are known from within the site. The earliest reference to a settlement at Warminster is from the early 10th century, at which time, Warminster was a royal manor which lay on the edge of the great forest of Selwood. The site is most likely located outside the early-medieval extent of Warminster.
- 2.5. The Domesday Survey of 1086 described a large rural manor with extensive arable holdings and several mills at Warminster. During the medieval period there was a large expansion of the town from the original Saxon settlement. By the 14th century, Warminster had a flourishing wool industry, with fulling and dying occurring across the Wylve valley. The medieval settlement of Bugley has been suggested to lie c.400m north of the site as this is where modern Bugley is situated, although this has not been confirmed through archaeological research (CA 2020). It is first referenced in 1236 as Buggele. The area within the 1km-radius from the site produced a number of medieval finds, including an extensive pottery scatter,

recovered during fieldwalking in the north east of the study area in 2009, at Cold Harbour Lane. The spread covered at least 8ha and comprised late medieval and post-medieval pottery, slag and glass. Initial interpretation was that the area comprised a dumping ground or industrial site through the periods, however the subsequent geophysical survey revealed no subsurface features to associate with this material. It is likely that the concentration of finds is the result of medieval manuring or importation within the made ground from off-site.

Recent Works

- 2.6. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (2017) in December 2017 at Land South of Victoria Road, Warminster, Wiltshire to the north of the site. Eight trenches were excavated. The evaluation confirmed that the results of the geophysical survey, which had indicated the presence of a number of linear features across site, were most likely geological in nature. A number of flints, and prehistoric, and Roman pottery, were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil during the course of the evaluation but these were residual in nature and are likely to be evidence of transient seasonal activity rather than settlement within the site. Where archaeology was encountered it consisted of a ditch and a posthole, with no associated features indicating that they were probably agricultural in nature.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the LPA - Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 14 trenches (Phase 1 10 no. 30m x 1.8m; Phase 2 4 no. 30m x 1.8m); in the locations shown on the attached

plan (Fig. 2). The position of several trenches was modified slightly due to on-site obstructions and constraints, with the approval of Martin Brown and Neil Adam.

- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, along with the site archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

Phase 1 (Figures 2-7)

- 5.2. Of the ten trenches excavated during Phase 1, seven were archaeological sterile (**Trenches 1-6 and 9**). The natural geological substrate was encountered at a depth of between 0.19m – 0.4m below present ground level (bpgl) which, within **Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7** was overlain with a subsoil of up to 0.22m thickness. The presence of subsoil corresponded with the trenches positioned on the north-facing slope and is likely to have formed as the result of colluvial action. All trenches were sealed below topsoil of up to 0.43m thickness.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.3. Mid yellowish brown silty clay **702** was encountered at a depth of 0.37m bpgl, overlain by mid orange brown silty clay subsoil **701** 0.17m thick and dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil **700** 0.2m thickness. Natural substrate **702** was cut by two ditches **703** and **705**; both aligned approximately east-west.
- 5.4. Ditch **703** had gently sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base and measured 1.27m in width and 0.25m in depth. It contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill **704**, from which pottery dated to the 11th-13th century was recovered.
- 5.5. Ditch **705** was positioned parallel to **703**, approximately 1.5m to the north, and was 2.65m wide and 0.38m deep. It had gently sloping, concave sides with a generally flat base and contained a mid-grey/brown clay/silt fill **706**. Pottery dated to the 11th-13th century was recovered from **706**.

Trench 8 (Figures 2, 4 & 5)

- 5.6. Dark grey/brown clay/silt topsoil, **800** of 0.35m thickness directly overlaid the natural substrate of mid yellowish brown silty clay **801** at a depth of 0.35m bpgl. A possible occupation layer **808** containing large quantities of pottery dated to the 11th-13th century was recorded within the eastern half of the trench and sealed features **806** and **809**. A possible fragment of architectural sandstone was also recovered from **808**.
- 5.7. Ditches **802** and **804** were aligned approximately north-south and ran parallel to one another, only separated by a very narrow band of natural geology **801**. Ditch

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- 802** was 1.19m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid-grey/brown clay/silt fill **803**, from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.8. Ditch **804** was marginally less substantial than **802**, measuring 1.01m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill, **805**, a mid-grey/brown clay/silt. It had moderately sloping, concave sides and a concave base. Pottery dated to the 11th-13th century was recovered from **805**.
- 5.9. Possible pit, **806** was not fully exposed in plan and its overall extent and shape is difficult to discern as it was overlain by possible occupation related deposit **808**. Where excavated it measured >1.8m in length and approximately 1.4m in width, with an overall depth of 0.45m. It contained a single undated fill, **807**, which consisted of a light grey/brown silt/clay.
- 5.10. Posthole **809** was only visible in section, immediately to the east of **806** and was also sealed below **808**. It was 0.34m in width and 0.27m in depth, with a single light grey/brown silt/clay fill. No finds were recovered.
- 5.11. Feature **811**, was not fully exposed within the confines of the trench, although is likely to have been a large posthole. It was circular in plan and measured 0.85m in width, 0.63m in depth, and had near vertical sides with a concave base. It contained a single mid-brown/grey clay/silt, **812** within which were numerous sub-rounded sandstone boulders, measuring up to 0.3m in length. It is highly probable that these were packing stones for a substantial post, the presence of the boulders marking the fill as notably different from those seen within other features on the site. Fill, **812** also contained a near complete double handled jar (RA. 1) of 11th-13th century date and an iron bar (RA. 2) of indeterminate form.
- 5.12. An additional, small posthole, **814** was located to the east of **811**. It had moderately sloping concave sides, a concave base and measured 0.6m in width and 0.21m in depth. It contained a single mid-red/brown clay/silt fill, **814** with common charcoal inclusions, although no dateable artefacts.
- 5.13. Where exposed, pit **815** measured 1.34m in width and 0.17m in depth and had gently sloping flat sides and flat base. It contained a single mid red/brown silt/clay fill, **816** which was notably heat affected and contained burnt stone fragments and

rare charcoal flecks. It did not contain any dateable objects and environmental sampling did not assist in further determining its date or function.

Trench 10 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.14. Within **Trench 10** a dark brown/black clay/silt topsoil **1000** overlay light yellow/brown clay/silt geology **1001** at a depth of 0.35m bpgl. There was notable modern disturbance towards the eastern end and the full nature and extent of features was not possible to discern within the confines of the trench.
- 5.15. Deposit **1004** was a mid-grey and orange mottled silt/clay and was initially thought to be of archaeological origin but excavation of a sondage through the deposit at the interface with **1005** demonstrated it to be of modern origin due to the presence of plastic within it. It also contained a clay pipe bowl closely dated to 1670-80. Deposit **1005** was a mottled mid-yellow and green sand/clay redeposited natural which was also of modern origin, overlaying **1004**. However, a possible cut feature, **1002** was identified beneath **1004**. Where seen, **1002** was 0.36m deep and had a moderately sloping, flat edge and flat base, although it was not possible to ascertain the full dimensions. It contained a single mid-yellow/brown clay/sand fill **1003** from which a limited number of pot sherds were recovered, all of 11th-13th century date. Natural deposit, **1006**, a mottled mid-yellow and green sandy silt, was only encountered within the excavated sondage at a depth of 0.85m bpgl and was cut by **1002**.

Phase 2 (Figures 2, 7 & 8)

- 5.16. Of the four trenches excavated during **Phase 2**, all were archaeological sterile (**Trenches 11-14**). All trenches excavated during this phase contained a subsoil at a depth of between 0.2 and 0.3m bpgl which overlaid the natural geological substrata which was recorded at a depth of between 0.4 and 0.56m (bpgl). All trenches were sealed by an agricultural topsoil.
- 5.17. Unlike **Phase 1** subsoil which was likely formed by colluvial processes, the subsoil recorded in **Phase 2** was likely to have been formed by waste agricultural materials. The Trenches were located underneath the former polytunnels, with the area terraced towards the west of the trenches and sealed by straw and manure. This

technique would insure the fertility of the land as well gradually increasing the overburden.

- 5.18. Located to the west of **Phase 2**, two heavily truncated land drains were recorded on a rough east-west alignment and were not located within any of the other trenches.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Pottery

- 6.2. A small group, all dating to the medieval period and comprising 192 sherds (2705g), was recovered from six deposits. The condition of the pottery is good and numerous sherds preserve evidence for use including both burnt food residue (BFR) and sooting. All sherds are unglazed coarsewares with the majority (182 sherds) occurring in sand and flint-tempered fabrics (SandFI1, a coarse fabric with moderate quartzite, SandFI2, a finer variety without quartzite and SandFI3, a reduced variation with sparse flint). A sand and flint-tempered fabric is well known from Wiltshire, including at Heytesbury, where it was dated to between the late 11th and 13th centuries (Gutiérrez 2018). Ten sherds occurring in a coarse quartz-tempered fabric were recovered from occupation layer **808**.
- 6.3. A minimum of 22 vessels were identifiable from among the sand and flint-tempered fabrics, mostly cooking pots with everted or developed T-shaped rims. Registered artefact (Ra.) 1, from posthole **811** (fill **812**), is a double-handled jar in fabric SandFI2, similar to examples found in Hampshire from 13th to 14th century-dated deposits (Jervis 2012, fig. 2i). A single vessel was identified in the coarse quartz-tempered fabric, an everted rim cooking pot, from occupation layer **808**. Whilst this fabric is broadly dateable from the 11th to 15th century date, the high numbers of sand and flint tempered vessels in this deposit suggests an 11th to 13th century date.

Other Finds

- 6.4. Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from two deposits. Tile was identifiable from possible pit **1003** (fill **1004**), of post-Roman (medieval or later) date.

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- 6.5. A clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from possible pit **1003** (fill **1004**). The stem features the mark of maker George Howel, of uncertain provenance, and is dateable to 1670-80 AD (Davey 1980).
- 6.6. Three metal items were recovered from posthole **811** (fill **812**). The group includes one nail and two items too fragmentary or corroded to identify to form or function.
- 6.7. An item of possible architectural sandstone, with flat back and edge, was recovered from occupation layer **808**.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. Two environmental samples (30 litres of soil) were processed from within **Trench 8** from pit **815** and from the fill of a near complete medieval pottery cooking vessel (RA. 1). This was done with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site and to aid in the dating of pit **815**. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No.2).
- 7.2. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

Trench 8

Pit 815

- 7.3. Fill **816** (sample 1) of pit **815** contained a single charred indeterminate cereal grain that showed signs of abrasion and vitrification. A small number of charcoal fragments were also noted and are iron impregnated.

Pottery R.A 1

- 7.4. Fill **812** (sample 2) from the near complete pottery vessel (R.A 1) contained no charred plant remains and only a very small number of charcoal fragments.

Summary

- 7.5. The environmental assemblage from pit **815** (sample 2) provides no indication of the possible use or function of the pit. The environmental material is likely to be

representative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material and also does not aid in the dating of pit **815**.

- 7.6. The fill (**812**) from pottery vessel (RA. 1) in sample 2 also provides no indication of the final use of the pottery vessel. The environmental material recovered from within the vessel is likely to be residual from the back-filling of the feature and does not relate to the actual deposition of the pottery vessel (R.A 1) itself.
- 7.7. The environmental assemblages provide no indication of any specific settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of these features.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation has revealed the presence of archaeological remains focussed within the eastern part of the site. It is not possible to directly determine any relationships between the features encountered, but the apparent lack of features to the west, most notably within **Trenches 4, 5 and 6**, would seem to be compelling evidence that the ditches identified do not extend westwards but rather turn or terminate. The features were concentrated on a higher area of ground, overlooking the lower, wetter ground to the north towards The Were, a tributary of the River Wylye.
- 8.2. The volume of pottery recovered is indicative of settlement in the immediate vicinity, which seems likely to extend beyond the eastern boundary of the site and into the area currently occupied by sports pitches. It is likely that the excavated ditches are associated with small enclosures immediately adjacent to settlement, perhaps for animal husbandry or industrial activity, rather than a wider and more peripheral field system. Based on the absence of evidence further to the west or north, it is possible that the ditches even delineate the outer edge of a settlement in some form, although it is not possible to be certain of this at present. The possible occupation deposit **808** is also further evidence of settlement related activity within the site.
- 8.3. All the pottery recovered during the course of the evaluation was of 11th-13th century date, and it may be tentatively possible to associate the activity in the site with the uncertainly located medieval settlement of 'Buggele'. The absence of any settlement related activity within the fields to the north-east and north-west of the site (CA 2017) would seem to suggest a lack of occupation in the vicinity of modern

Bugley, some 300m to the north. The generally wet nature of the ground to the north of the site would also be unattractive for settlement.

- 8.4. The three probable postholes excavated in **Trench 8 (809, 811 and 813)** are aligned with one another and may be indicative of a structure. Posthole **811** was large and contained a substantial amount of stone packing, suggesting that it originally contained a post of some size.
- 8.5. Pit **815** exhibited evidence of burning in situ and may represent the remains of a hearth or possibly of industrial activity, further suggestive of direct settlement. However the results of environmental sampling were poor, providing no direct evidence of specific settlement-related or industrial activities.
- 8.6. The extent of pit **805** and possible pit/feature **1002** were not fully determined within the trenches and, based on the relative absence of domestic material within their fills it may be that they belong to a different phase of activity, perhaps associated with quarrying of the natural stone. Certainly, it was demonstrated stratigraphically that pit **805** was sealed by occupation deposit **808**.
- 8.7. The lack of archaeological deposits or features located within **Phase 2**, would suggest an area of agricultural hinterland. The truncated land drains located within Trench 13 could also be an indication of levelling of the site prior to the construction of the polytunnels, with any superficial archaeology lost during this activity.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson and Steve Bush, assisted by Katherine Hebbard, Majbritt Bengston and Tim Street. The report was written by Sam Wilson and Steve Bush. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Emma Aitken respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson and Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey-Brown, Silt, Loose, covered by grass.	>28.5	>1.5	0-0.23	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange-Grey Brown, Clay silt, loose to friable	>28.5	>1.5	0.23-0.4+	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Grey Brown, Clay, Friable, infrequent small to medium sub-rounded sandstone.	>28.5	>1.5	0.4-0.47+	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Silty clay, Occasional sub-rounded sandstone (< 30mm). Covered by crop.	>30	>1.5	0-0.33	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 30mm)	>30	>1.5	0.33-0.5	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>30	>1.5	0.5-0.53+	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Occasional sub-rounded sandstone (< 30mm)	>21	>1.5	0-0.26	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>21	>1.5	0.26-0.48	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>21	>1.5	0.48-0.58+	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark to Mid Grey-Brown, Silt, Loose, Rare sub-rounded sandstone (< 25mm)	>28	>1.8	0-0.19	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Occasional sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>28	>1.8	0.19-0.35	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>28	>1.8	0.35-0.42+	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey-Brown, Silt, Loose, Rare sub-rounded stone (< 15mm), covered by grass.	>31	>1.8	0-0.32	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Brown, Clay Silt, Friable, Frequent sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>31	>1.8	0.32-0.43+	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Clay Silt, Rare angular flint (< 20mm)	>30	>1.8	0-0.19	
6	601	Layer		Natural	Light Green-Yellow, Silty Clay, Common Angular Flint (< 150mm), Common sub-rounded stones/boulders (< 300mm), Rare gravel patches, Common Red-Orange Silt Clay patches	>30	>1.8	0.19-0.35+	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Clay Silt, Loose, Rare sub-rounded stone (< 50mm), covered by crop/grass	>29.5	>1.8	0-0.2	

7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange-Brown, Silt Clay, Friable, Occasional sub-rounded stone (< 50mm), similar to natural	>29.5	>1.8	0.2-0.37	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange-Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>29.5	>1.8	0.37-0.4+	
7	703	Cut		Ditch	Linear, Rounded/ Concave sides w/ gentle angle, Slightly concave base, E to W running	>1.8	1.27	0.25	
7	704	Fill	703		Mid Grey-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 80mm), Occasional sub-angular flint (< 30mm), Rare charcoal flecks (<10mm), Finds: Pottery	>1.8	1.27	0.25	
7	705	Cut		Ditch	Linear, Gradual sides w/ rounded BoS, Flat slightly uneven base, E to W running	>1.8	2.65	0.38	
7	706	Fill	705		Mid Yellow-Grey Brown, Clay Silt, Loose to Friable, Occasional sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm), rare charcoal flecks, Minor rooting, Finds: Pottery.	>1.8	2.65	0.38	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Silt, Loose, Occasional sub-rounded stone (<20mm) covered by grass/crop.	>30	>1.8	0-0.35	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow-Orange Brown, Silty Clay, Friable to Compact, Frequent sub-rounded sandstone (< 50mm)	>30	>1.8	0.35-0.5+	
8	802	Cut		Ditch	Linear, Steep sides w/ rounded BoS, Rounded base, NW to SE running, parallel to [804]	>1.8	1.19	0.38	
8	803	Fill	802		Mid Grey-Brown, Clay Silt, Loose to Friable, Occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm), Frequent sub-angular flint (<10mm), Clear, Minor Rooting	>1.8	1.19	0.38	
8	804	Cut		Ditch	Linear, Gradual sides w/ rounded BoS, Slightly rounded base, NW to SE running, parallel to [802].	>1.8	1.01	0.3	
8	805	Fill	804		Mid Grey-Brown, Clay Silt, Loose to Friable, Occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm), Frequent sub-angular flint (<10mm), Clear, Minor Rooting, Finds: Pottery	>1.8	1.01	0.3	
8	806	Cut		Pit	Irregular/Unknown, Sharp concave sides w/ steep angle, Slightly concave base, N to S? Not clear in plan.	1.85	1.4	0.45	

8	807	Fill	806		Light Grey-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Very common sub-rounded sandstone (< 100mm), Occasional sub-angular flints (< 30mm), Rare charcoal flecks (< 10mm)clear to natural, moderate to (808).	1.85	1.4	0.45	
8	808	Layer		Occupation Layer	Mid Grey-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 60mm), Common sub-rounded flint (<30mm), Occasional charcoal flecks (< 10mm), Finds: Pottery	2.88	1.85	0.21	
8	809	Cut		Posthole	Circular?, Sharp straight almost vertical sides, Slightly concave base, E-W?, Only visible in section.	-	0.34	0.27	
8	810	Fill	809		Light Grey-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 40mm),	-	0.34	0.27	
8	811	Cut		Posthole	Circular, Near vertical sides w/ rounded BoS, Rounded base, against N baulk	-	0.85	0.63	
8	812	Fill	811		Mid Brown-Grey, Clay Silt, Loose, Frequent sub-rounded sandstone (<300mm, packing stones), infrequent sub-angular flint (<10mm), Finds: RA 1 - Jug, 2 - Metal object, Pottery & Metal.	-	0.85	0.63	
8	813	Cut		Posthole/Pit	Circular, Gradual to Steep sides w/ rounded BoS, Rounded base, Against N baulk,	-	0.6	0.21	
8	814	Fill	813		Mid Red-Brown, Clay Silt, Loose, Occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm), Rare charcoal flecks, minor rooting	-	0.6	0.21	
8	815	Cut		Pit/ Hearth	Circular?, Rounded sides with straight gentle angle, Flat slightly irregular base, not fully uncovered against S baulk	1.34	0.28	0.17	
8	816	Fill	815		Mid Red-Brown, Silty Clay, Friable, Common sub-rounded sandstone (< 180mm), Rare charcoal flecks(< 10mm), possible in situ burning (burnt sandstone)	1.34	0.28	0.17	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey-Brown, Clay Silt, Rare sub-angular flint (< 20mm)	>30	>1.8	0-0.43	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow-Brown, Clay Silt, Occasional angular flint (< 50mm), Common sub-rounded stone (< 200mm), Rare gravel patches	>30	>1.8	0.43-0.62+	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Brown-Black, Clay Silt, Rare angular flint (< 20mm), Occasional CBM fragments (<50mm)	>30	>1.5	0-0.35	

10	1001	Layer		Natural	Light Yellow-Brown, Clay Silt, Common sub-angular stone (< 200mm)	>30	>1.5	0.35-0.43+	
10	1002	Cut		Cut	Uncertain, Flat moderately sloping sides, Flat base, Approx N-S, Very unclear feature	>3	>1.5	0.36	
10	1003	Fill	100		Mid Yellow-Brown, Clay Sand, Friable, Rare charcoal fragments (< 5mm), Common sub-angular stone (<100mm), moderate modern disturbance, Finds: Pottery	>3	>1.5	0.36	
10	1004	Deposi		Modern Deposit	Mid Grey w/ Orange mottling, Silty Clay, Moderately compact, Modern plastic and CBM	>3	>1.5	0.18	
10	1005	Deposi		Modern redeposited natural	Mottled mid yellow and green sandy clay	>3	>1.5	>0.19	
10	1006	Layer		Natural	Mottled mid yellow and green sandy silt with light brownish red clayey silt patches	>2.3	>1	0.85+	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown silty sand. Rare sub-angular flint <60mm. Roots present.	30	>1.8	0-0.3	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light-Mid Yellow-brown silty sand. Occasional sub-angular flint <100mm.	30	>1.8	0.3-0.56	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty sand. Common sub-angular flint <200mm. Patches of light grey clayey silt.	30	>1.8	0.56+	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown silty sand. Rare sub-angular flint <60mm. Roots present.		>1.8	0-0.3	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Light-Mid Yellow-brown silty sand. Occasional sub-angular flint <100mm.		>1.8	0.3-0.5	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty sand. Common sub-angular flint <200mm. Patches of light grey clayey silt.		>1.8	0.5+	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown silty sand. Rare sub-angular flint <60mm. Roots present. contained a mixture of manure and straw along topsoil.		>1.8	0-0.2	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light-Mid Yellow-brown silty sand. Occasional sub-angular flint <100mm. Located towards northern end of trench.		>1.8	0.2-0.4	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty sand. Common sub-angular flint <200mm. Patches of light grey clayey silt.		>1.8	0.4+	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown silty sand. Rare sub-angular flint <60mm. Roots present.		>1.8	0-0.25	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light-Mid Yellow-brown silty sand. Occasional sub-angular flint <100mm.		>1.8	0.25-0.5	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty sand. Common sub-angular flint <200mm. Patches of light grey clayey silt.		>1.8	0.5+	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Cont ext	RA. No.	Class	Description	Fabric Code	C t.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date	
704		medieval pottery	body; BFR and sooting. Rim; cooking pot (evt)	SandFI1	7	117	C11-C13	
		medieval pottery	rim; expanded. Bodysherd	SandFI2	3	53		
706		medieval pottery	bodysherds inc. 1xrim (evt)	SandFI3	4	28		
		medieval pottery	bodysherds. Rims; 2 cooking pots (ev and evt)	SandFI1	1 2	151		
805		medieval pottery	bodysherd	SandFI1	1	1	C11-C13	
		medieval pottery	bodysherd	SandFI2	1	1		
808		medieval pottery	bodysherds, sooting	SandFI3	1	102	C11-C13	
		medieval pottery	bodysherds and rim; ev cooking pot. Soot and BFR	Qz1	6 1			
		medieval pottery	bodysherd, sooting	SandFI1	0 1	183		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, soot , T shaped rim	SandFI1	4	181		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, soot , T shaped rim	SandFI1	1	18		
		medieval pottery	rim; flagon? thickened T shape	SandFI1	1	6		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot expanded rim	SandFI1	1	8		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, ev flat top, sooting	SandFI1	2	44		
		medieval pottery	bodysherd; BFR and sooting	SandFI2	5 4	300		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, wide evt, shape to neck	SandFI2	7	187		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, flat top, soot	SandFI2	2	13		
		medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, T shaped rim, sooting	SandFI2	1	21		
		medieval pottery	rim; ?bowl. Sev rim, sooting	SandFI2	1	19		
		medieval pottery	rim; ?bowl. Tri rim. Sooting	SandFI2	1	21		
		medieval pottery	rim; ?bowl, Tshaped rim	SandFI2	1	18		
		worked stone		?sandstone architectural	SandFI2	1		22
		812	2	CBM	flake			1
iron	bar, round end				1	66		
iron	nail				1	13		
iron	uncertain				1	24		
medieval pottery	bodysherds			SandFI3	4	29		
medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot, flat expanded top			SandFI3	1	10		
medieval pottery	bodysherd			SandFI1	4	21		
medieval pottery	rim; cooking pot expanded ev			SandFI1	1	7		
medieval pottery	rim; T shaped, 1xev rounded rim, 1xPshaped							
medieval pottery	rim, flat base. Sooting, BFR			SandFI2	4	318		

	1	medieval pottery	Jar; double handled	SandFI2	3 4	801	
1003		medieval pottery	bodysherd	SandFI2	3	25	C11- C13
1004		CBM Clay tobacco pipe	tile bowl. Base reads GE Fleur de lis O- // HOWEL // fleur de lis		3 1	120 11	

Table 1: Finds concordance

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
SandFI1	Coarse glauconitic quartz-sand rich micaceous fabric tempered with moderate quartzite and uncalcined flint
SandFI2	Finer variety of SandFI1 tempered with sparse uncalcined flint, free of quartzite
SandFI3	Reduced, coarse quartz-sand rich fabric tempered with sparse, uncalcined flint
Qz1	Coarse, common quartz-tempered fabric

Table 2: Fabric concordance

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

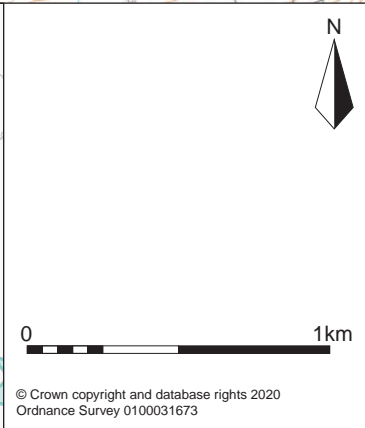
Table 1 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Volume (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 8												
Pit 815	816	1	20	2	60	*	-	indet grain (abraded + vit)	-	-	*/**	-
Pottery Vessel R.A 1	812	2	10	2	80	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-

Key: * = 1-4 items; ** = 4-20 items; *** = 21-49 items; **** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1 & 2.	
Short description	<p>The first phase of an archaeological evaluation at Folly Farm, Warminster, Wiltshire was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2020, with the second Phase undertaken in August 2020. Fourteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Archaeological features were concentrated within three trenches in the eastern part of the site, with evidence recovered indicative of the edge of settlement, which recovered pottery firmly dated to the 11th-13th centuries. A number of ditches of varying size were excavated along with possible quarry pits. A possible hearth was also noted, and a series of postholes, the most substantial of which contained large packing stones and a near complete pottery vessel.</p> <p>It can be tentatively suggested that this occupation activity is related to the medieval settlement of Bugley, which was located within the vicinity of the site but has never been identified archaeologically.</p>	
Project dates	27-31 January and 10-11 August 2020	
Project type	Trial Trench Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (RSK 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster, Wiltshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	2.23ha	
Site co-ordinates	385356 144459	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson and Steve Bush	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Ditch, Posthole, hearth, pit	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Wiltshire Museum	Ceramics, metalwork,
Paper	Wiltshire Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, registers
Digital	Wiltshire Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2020 <i>Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation, Phase 1 and 2</i> . CA typescript report AN0117_2		



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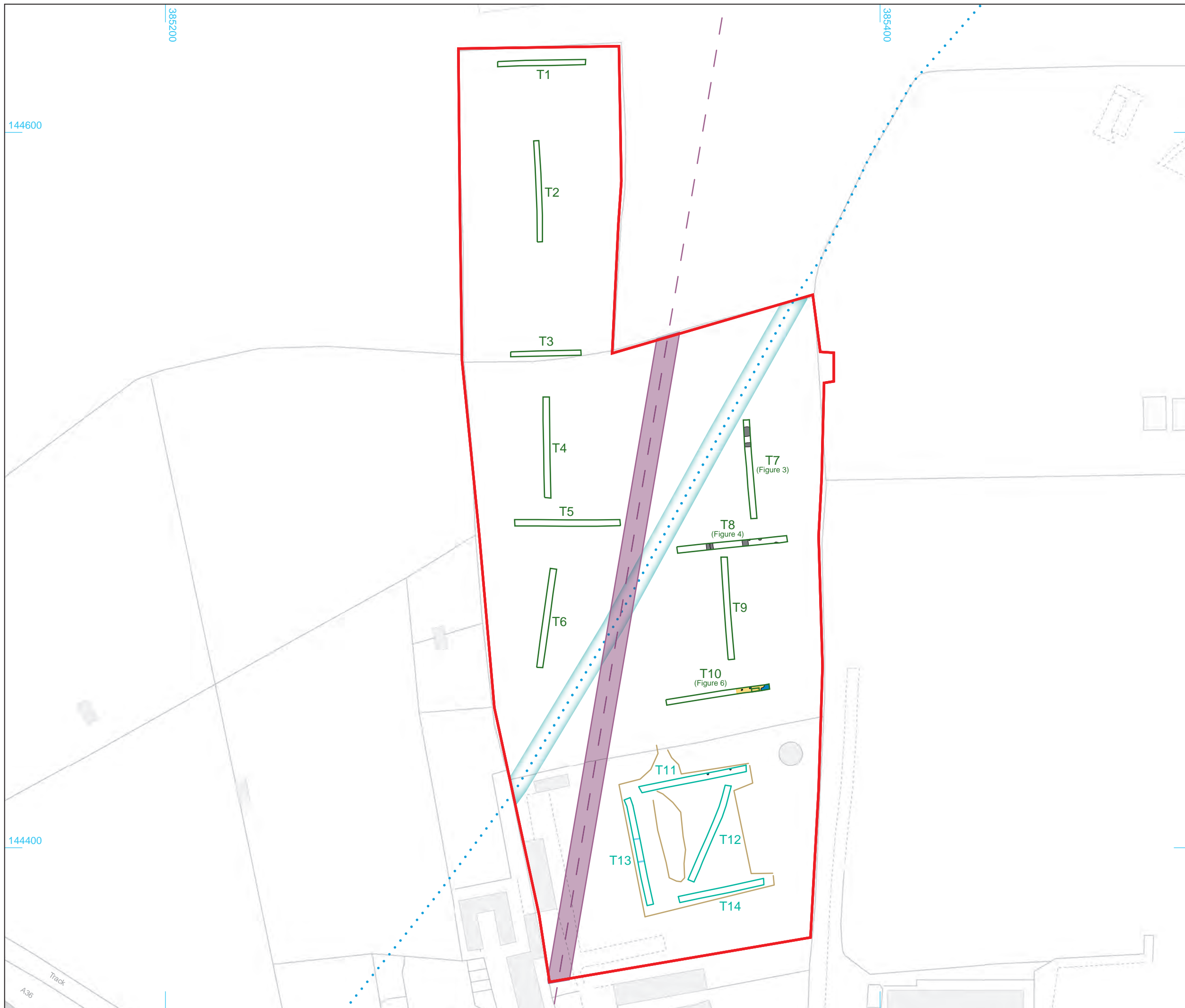
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 Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster, Wiltshire

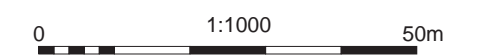
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 05/01/2020 **1**
APPROVED BY SW **SCALE** @A4 **1:25,000**

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- Site outline
- Evaluation trench phase 1
- Evaluation trench phase 2
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Field drain
- Deposit
- Water main (and 3m buffer)
- Public Right of Way (and 3m buffer)
- Uprights for extant greenhouse



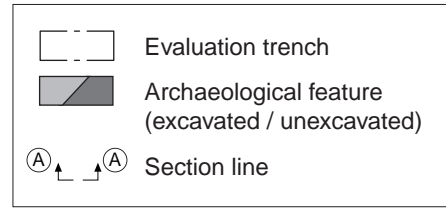
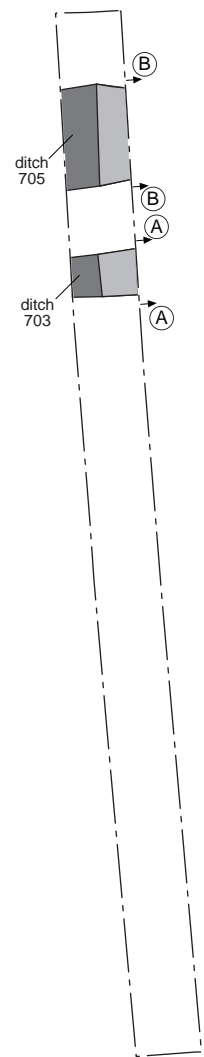
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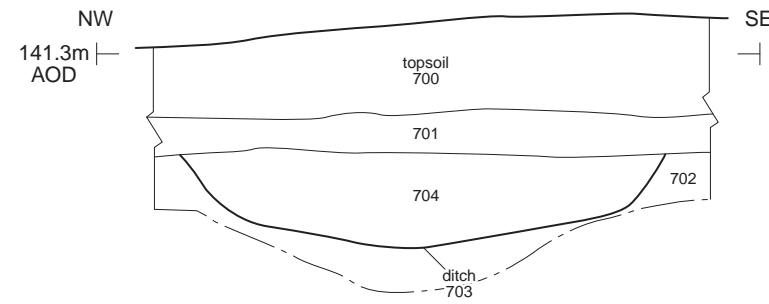
PROJECT TITLE
 Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster,
 Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features

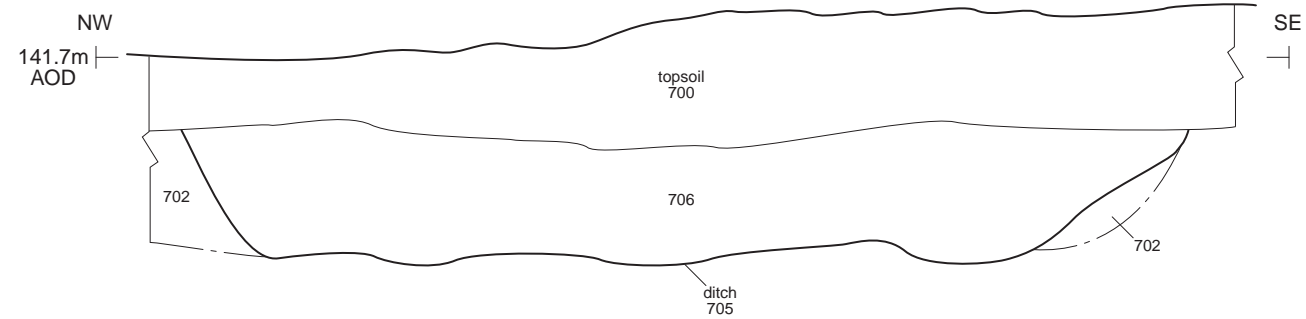
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<small>APPROVED BY</small> SW	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1000	



Section AA



Section BB



Ditch 703, looking north-east (1m scale)



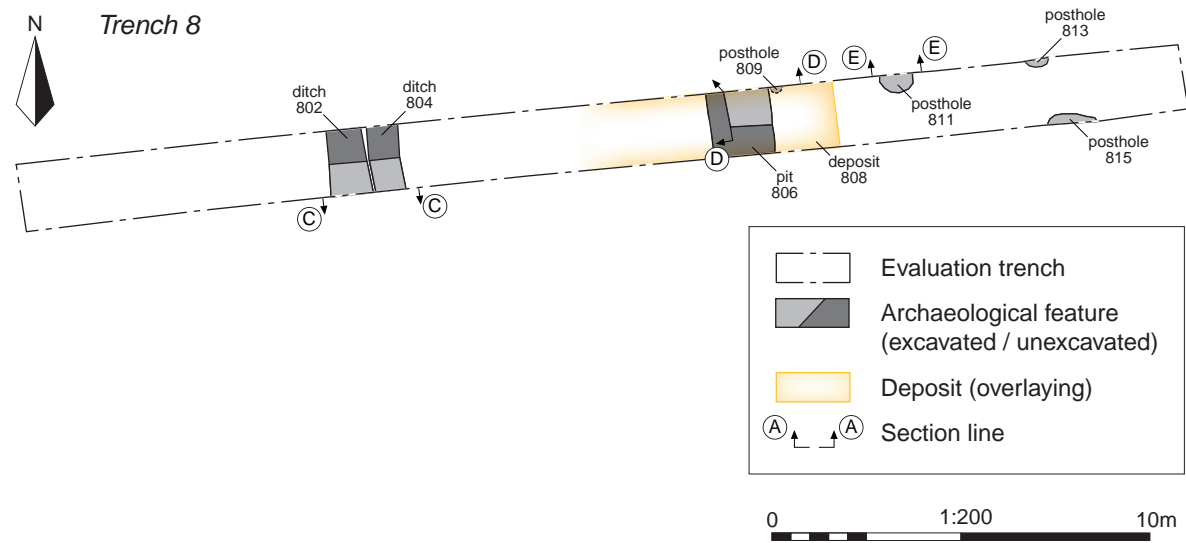
Ditch 705, looking north-east (1m scale)


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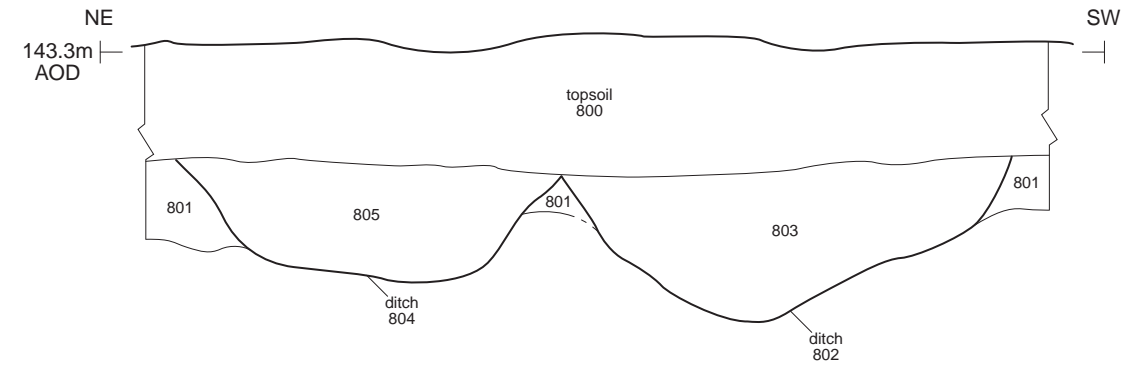
PROJECT TITLE
 Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster,
 Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 7: plan, sections and
 photographs**

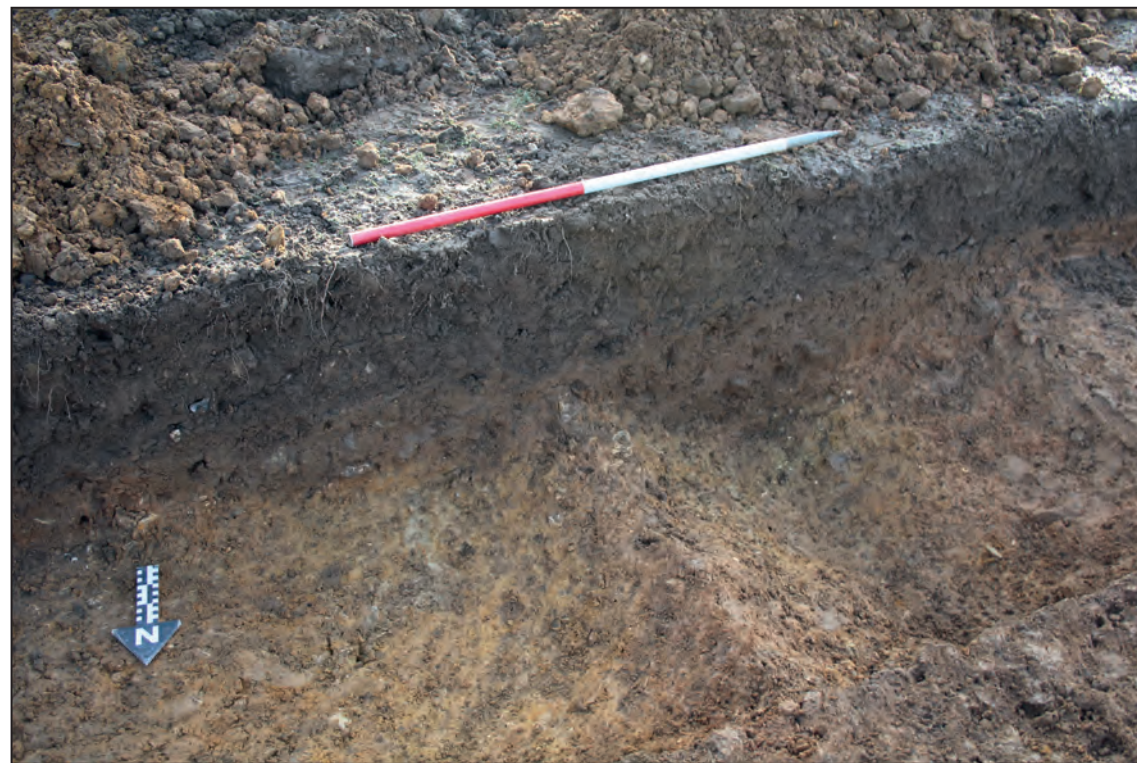
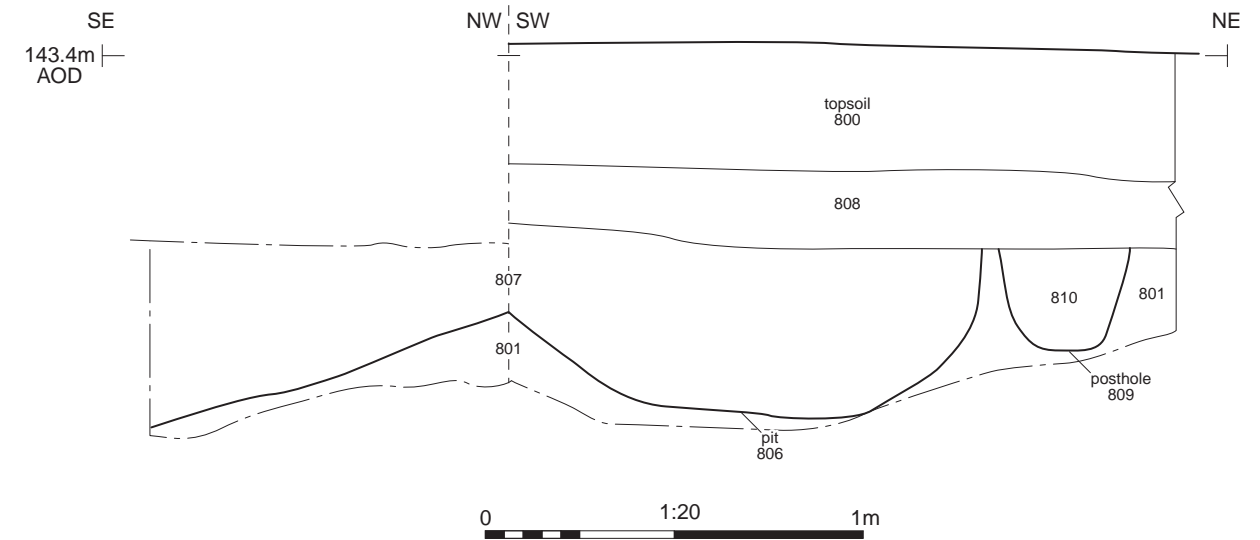
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Section CC



Section DD



Ditches 804 (left) and 802 (right), looking south-east (1m scale)



Pit 806 (left) and posthole 809 (far-right), looking north-west (2m scale)

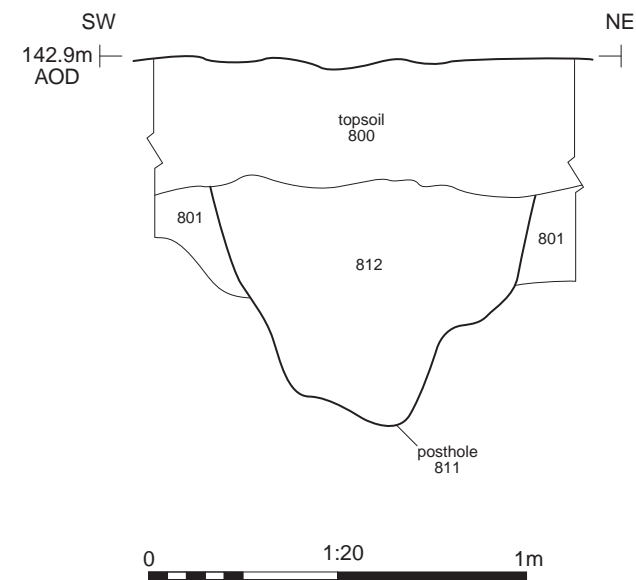

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: plan, sections and photographs

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Section EE



Working shot of near-complete vessel RA 1 (bottom) within posthole 811, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



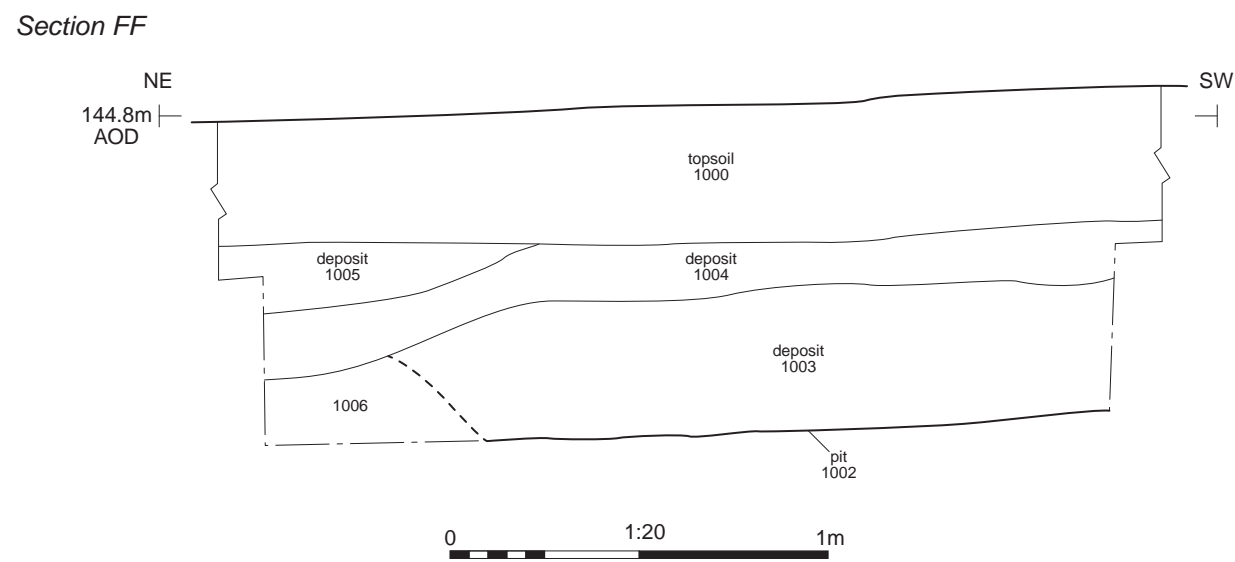
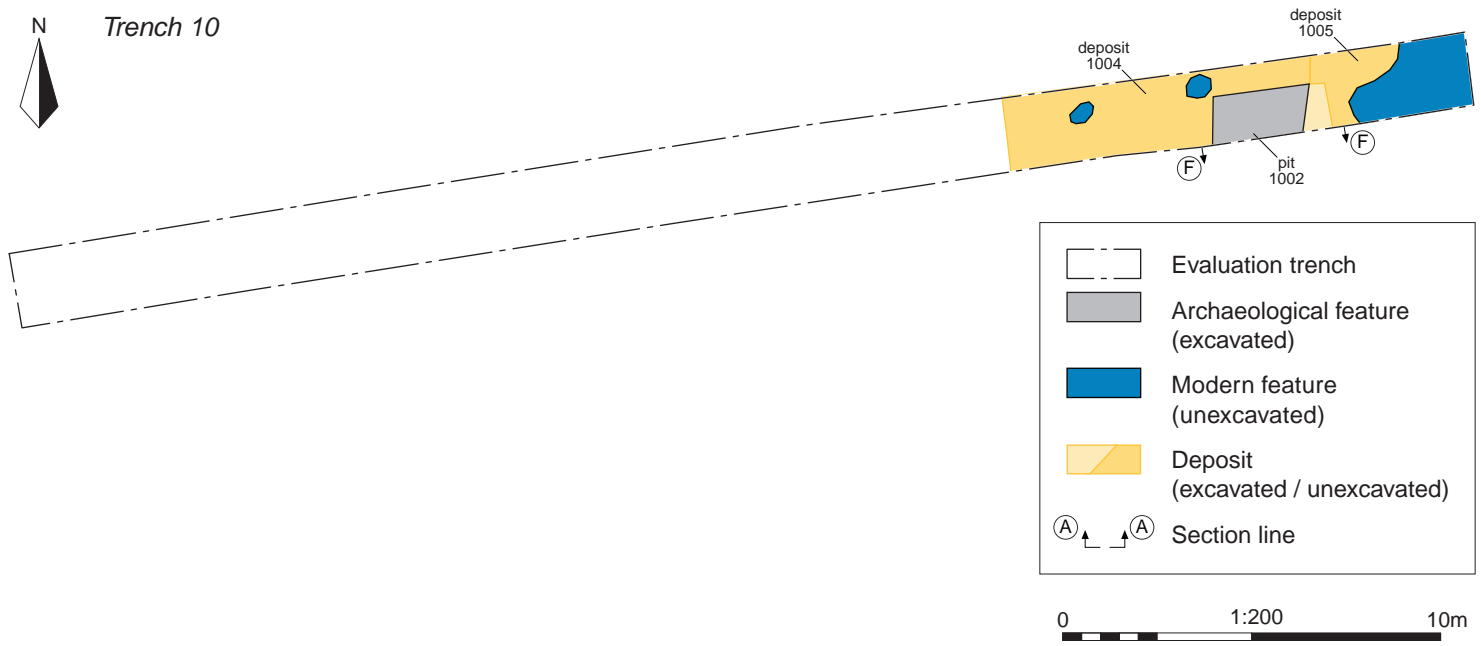
Posthole 811, looking north-west (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8: section and photographs

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Pit 1002 with overlaying deposits 1004 and 1005, looking south-east (2m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

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Trench 2, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 6, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 9, looking south (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 2, 6 and 9: photographs

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Trench 11, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 12, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 13, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 14, looking south-west (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
**Phase 2: post-excavation photographs
 of Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14**

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APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Pre-excavation view of site, looking south-east



Pre-excavation view of site, looking south-west



Post-excavation view of site, looking south-west



Post-excavation view of site, looking north-west


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PROJECT TITLE
**Folly Farm, Folly Lane, Warminster,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Pre- and post-excavation photographs:
 phase 2**

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