

**LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD**  
**SANDYS HILL LANE**  
**FROME**  
**SOMERSET**

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 191216



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## Land at Little Keyford, Sandys Hill Lane, Frome, Somerset Results of a Geophysical Survey

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By P. Bonvoisin and B. Morris

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Silverwood (Ditcheat) Ltd. (the Client)

### SUMMARY

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Silverwood (Ditcheat) Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey for land at Little Keyford, as part of the pre-development works required for the proposed development.*

*The proposed site is located on the eastern edge of Frome, immediately east of the modern industrial zone, and away from the historic core of the village. There is a noticeable medieval element to the field pattern within the surrounding landscape.*

*The geophysical survey identified multiple features, including boundaries visible both on the historic mapping and LiDAR imagery. Fields A and F contain linear anomalies that correlate to earthworks visible on the LiDAR mapping. The anomalies within field A mostly indicate earthworks or banks that previously divided the field, with some earthworks visible during the site visit. The anomalies within field F likely represent the previous historic boundaries. Within field H a series of positive and negative parallel linears are present towards the north-east of the field and may represent a previous field or enclosure system; a large area response within field H likely represents a geological anomaly. More modern features are present across the site and may obscure some archaeological features. The LiDAR imagery has identified features that are only partially visible in the geophysical survey data, particularly in field A.*

*The overall archaeological potential of the site is moderate. As well as the geophysical survey results and the proximity of the medieval field systems and the 18<sup>th</sup> century house at Little Keyford, there are identified prehistoric features within the local area. Further mitigation in the form of targeted evaluation will likely be required to verify the archaeological value and potential of the site.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SILVERWOOD (DITCHEAT) LTD. (THE CLIENT)  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD
<b>PARISH:</b>	FROME
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	MENDIP
<b>COUNTY:</b>	SOMERSET
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	ST 77066 46264
<b>PLANNING REFERENCE:</b>	2019/2864/SCREEN
<b>OASIS NUMBER:</b>	SOUTHWEST1-377538
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	FKS19

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Silverwood (Ditcheat) Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Little Keyford, Sandys Hill Lane, Frome, prior to a proposed planning application. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CifA guidelines, and in consultation with South West Heritage Trust (SWHT).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located across ten fields (see Figure 2) on the southern edge of Frome, generally east of Wessex Fields Retail Park and west of Little Keyford Lane, which runs along part of the sites eastern boundary. Sandys Hill Lane runs approximately east-west and divides the site approximately in half. The fields lie on the eastern side of a slight ridge (occupied by the southern extent of the town and the B3090) and generally slope down to the east, towards the River Frome. It was at a height of between c.95m and c.110m AOD.

The soils of the site are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy or coarse loamy over clayey soils of the Wickham 3 Association (SSEW 1983). At the eastern edge of the site the soils may begin to transition to the slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils of the Evesham 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones of the Forest Marble Formation (BGS 2019).

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the south-eastern edge of the expanding town of Frome in the county of Somerset. The proposed development would cover an area of c.10ha, expanding existing residential and light industrial and/or commercial areas to the line of Little Keyford Lane. This area encompasses Keyford Farmhouse (first documented on the 1799 Richardson Survey of Frome; the house and some buildings partly or wholly rebuilt in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), wraps around the grounds of the GII Listed Keyford House (an early 18<sup>th</sup> century house with a major 1830s Gothic Revival phase) and extends to the south of Sandys Lane to a group of cottages on Little Keyford Lane (The Cottage; Battlemoor). This area, now on the edge of the town, formed part of the separate Domesday manor of *Chaivert* (Little *Cayford* or Keyford); a large Open Field known as *Keyford Field* was associated with this manor (Gathercole 2003). The legacy of the Open Field is readily appreciated in the layout of the fields here, with long and often narrow fields with slightly sinuous parallel boundaries. This appearance is more apparent in the historic maps (below).

Numerous medieval and post-medieval documents refer to a *lipygate* (deer-leap) at Little Keyford, and there is a 13<sup>th</sup> century reference to a deer park associated with John of Courcelles; the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) locates this deer park to the east of Little Keyford Lane (HER:31567). The other entries in the HER for Little Keyford reference the Listed

buildings here (HER: 26502-4), and an application to List the house and/or buildings at Keyford Farm (HER: 41539). The only relevant archaeological fieldwork to take place in this area relates to a geophysical survey followed by evaluation trenching at Little Sharpshaw Farm, c.0.8km to the south-west. Here the survey identified two concentrations of archaeological anomalies, which the subsequent evaluation determined to be clusters of Iron Age pits within a framework of later Romano-British field boundaries (Wessex Archaeology 2013).

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b). Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

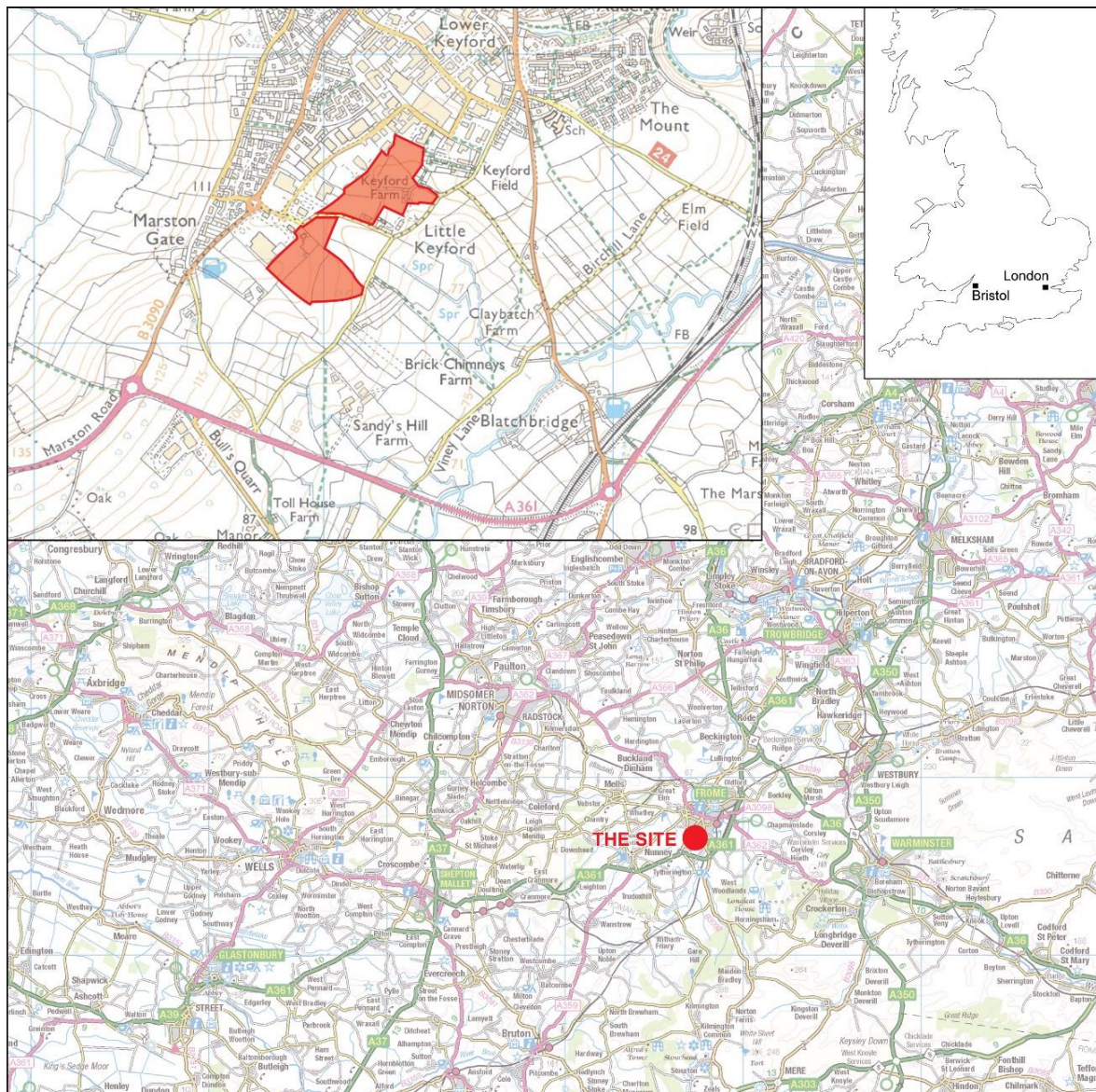


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED) (CONTAINS OS OPENDATA © 2019).



LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



FIGURE 2: LOCATION AND LABELLING OF SURVEY FIELDS; FIELDS A-F ARE THE NORTHERN SURVEY AREA, WITH FIELD G-J BEING THE SOUTHERN SURVEY AREA.

## 2.0 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest cartographic source referred to in this study is the 1840 tithe map of Frome. The tenancy records and tithe apportionments reveal a complex pattern of landholding, with the largest grouping of plots being within survey Field H, where the structure of the field boundaries suggests a medieval origin. The principal landowner is the Marquis of Bath, who granted lifeholds to various members of the Hoddinott family, with Richard Stevens Jones, and William Hulbert Sheppard owning the remaining portions of the northern survey area, and the Earl of Cork and Earl of Orrey owning the remaining portions of the southern survey area. The repeated use of *Oakley* and *Sundays Hill* show larger subdivisions within the open field system. The majority of the land use is described as pasture, with orchards across the majority of Field F and within Field C. Cottages are seen to the immediate south-east of Field A. Many of the current boundaries mirror those shown in the tithe mapping.

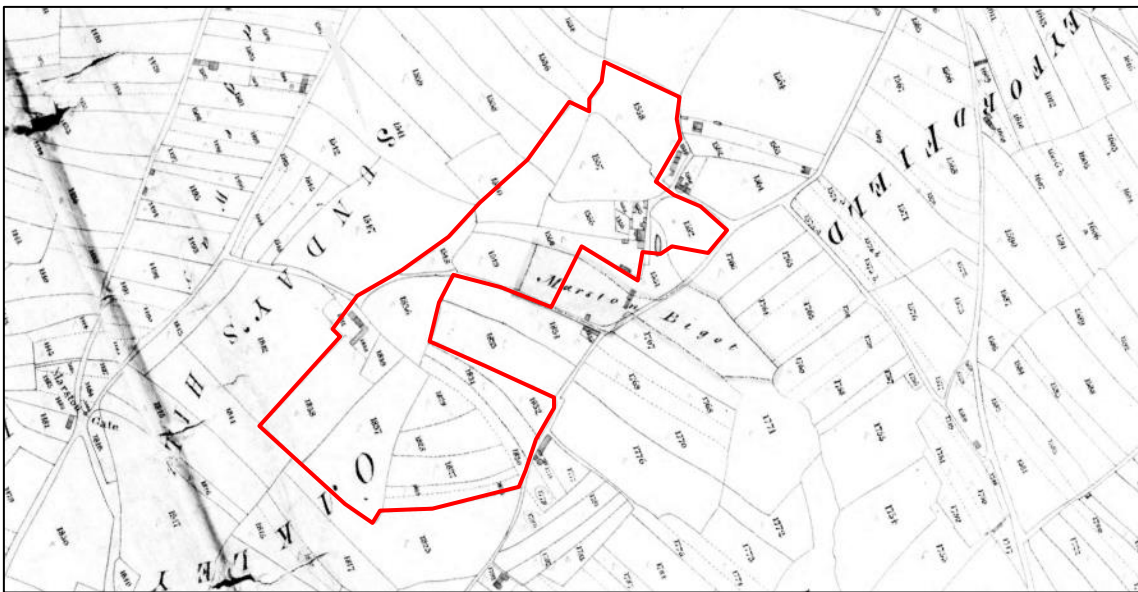


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 FROME TITHE MAP, THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (GEN).

LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET

Plot number	Survey Field	Landowner	Occupier	Plot name	Usage
1540	E	Richard Hoddinott	Frederick Hoddinott	Adjoining Sundays Lane	Pasture
1548	F	Richard Stevens Jones		The Home Ground	Pasture
1549		William Hulbert Sheppard	Orchard at Little Keyford	Orchard	
1550		Richard Hoddinott	Frederick Hoddinott	Orchard at Little Keyford	Pasture
1552	C	William Hulbert Sheppard	William Hulbert Sheppard	Orchard at Little Keyford	Orchard
1557	B	Richard Hoddinott	Frederick Hoddinott	Orchard	Arable
1558	A, D	Robert Haines	Philip Whitcomb	The roundabout at Little Keyford	Pasture
1825	H	Richard Stevens Jones	Benjamin Miller	At Oakley	Pasture
1826				At Oakley	Pasture
1827				At Oakley	Pasture
1828				At Oakley	Pasture
1829				At Oakley	Pasture
1830				At Oakley	Pasture
1831				At Oakley	Pasture
1832				At Oakley	Pasture
1836	G	The Earl of Cork & the Earl of Orrey	Richard Savage	Adjoining Sundays Lane	Pasture
1837	I			At Sundays Hill	Pasture
1838	J			At Sundays Hill	Pasture
1840				Yard and Skilling	Homestead
1841				House and Garden	Homestead &

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE FROME TITHE APPORTIONMENT OF 1840. THE SITE OCCUPIES THE PLOTS LISTED.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps (Figures 4 and 5, respectively) show little change from the tithe mapping, with plots 1825 through to 1832 now comprising a single field. Plots within survey Field F have also been changed, with some development of Keyford House immediately to the east. Later significant changes to the local area through the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century include the land to the north-west, with the construction of a large retail park. The landscape to the south and east remaining mostly pastoral and agricultural in nature.

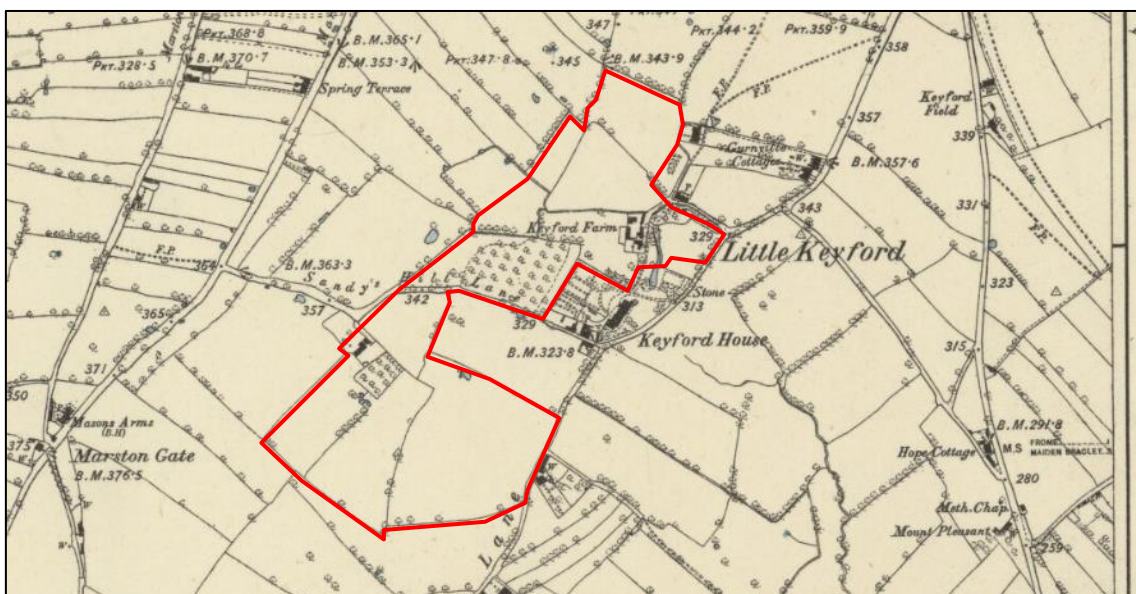


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1886 OS 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 6" MAP (SURVEYED 1885) (SOMERSET SHEET XLIII.NW) (NLS).



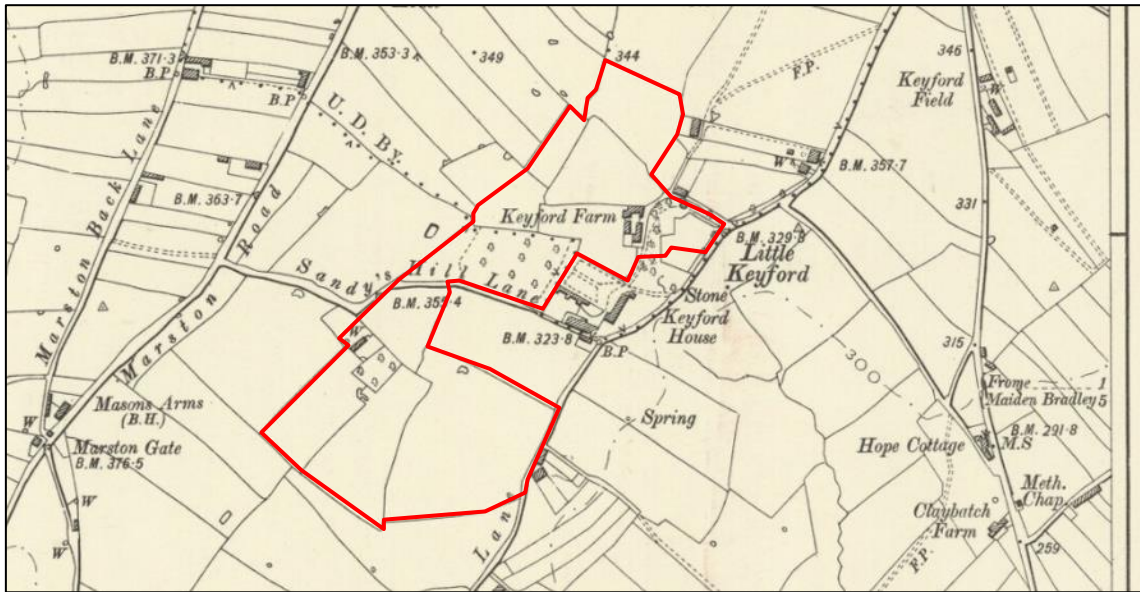


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 OS 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 6" MAP (SURVEYED 1902) (SOMERSET SHEET XLIII.NW) (NLS).

## 2.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR

Assessment of the readily available aerial photography and LiDAR for the proposed development site indicate earthworks across much of the site, with the results of the LiDAR clearer in the northern fields, and both the LiDAR and aerial photography showing evidence of the previous boundaries within Field H.



FIGURE 6: 2018 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE SOILMARKS OF RELICT STRIPS IN THE FORMER OPEN FIELD (©GOOGLE EARTH 2019) (THE SITE IS INDICATED).



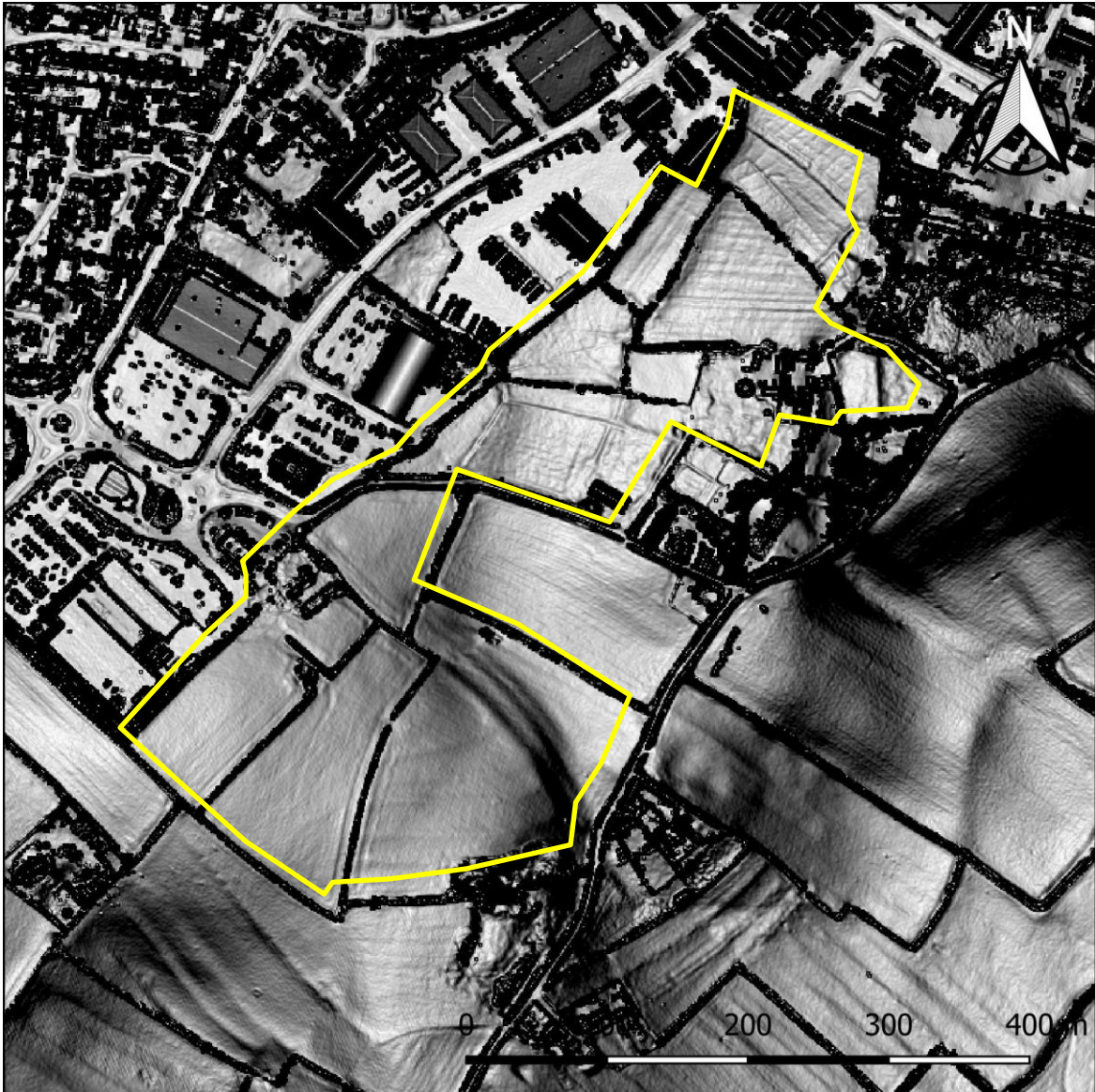


FIGURE 7: IMAGE BASED ON ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 1M DSM DATA (DATA PROCESSED WITH QGIS 3.8, ANALYSIS>SLOPE) (USES ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR DATA, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE V.3.0 2019); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

## 3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.10.06ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019 and 4<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2019 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

### 3.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median. DeStagger of particular grids.

Area Details: 0.7258ha surveyed; Max. 140.33nT, Min. -198.34nT; Standard Deviation 28.36, mean -0.03nT, median -0.02nT.

### 3.3 SITE INSPECTION

The site is situated on both sides of Sandys Hill Lane, with Field A to F in the northern survey area, and Field G to J in the southern survey area. In the northern area; Fields A to F were under pasture at the time of the survey, and usually being used to hold the horses kept at Keyford Farm. Field A had traces of some earthworks were clearly visible and correspond to some of the features visible on the LiDAR survey; a bank bisects Field C on a north-south axis. Ephemeral earthworks were present within Field F. The boundaries of the northern survey area were primarily comprised of hedgebanks, containing hawthorn and some mixed mature trees along the western boundary of the site. Immediately below Field B was Little Keyford Farm and a training paddock, this and the gardens immediately to the south of the house were not surveyed. Field C also contained a water trough next to the gate. A barn was present in the south-eastern corner of Field F, with a large spoil heap behind. Metallic debris and objects were present across all the northern fields, including electric fencing. Overhead cables ran across Fields B and D.



FIGURE 8: VIEW OF EARTHWORKS WITHIN FIELD A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

The southern survey area had recently been cropped prior to the survey in November. The boundaries for the fields were all comprised of partially overgrown hedgebanks, with some mature trees situated along the southern boundary of Field H. Field G was clear, with some waterlogging in the northern extent. An overhead cable ran across the north-eastern corner of Field H, with a pylon being situated towards the northern half of the eastern boundary; the south-eastern corner of Field H was overgrown with possible previous quarrying and some mature trees present there. Access to Field H was via a gate off of little Keyford Lane. Fields I and J were mostly clear but extremely waterlogged and rutted making access and surveying difficult. The ruined farmstead in the north of Field J was mostly overgrown, with few walls standing and a concrete platform laying out the front of the ruined farmstead. A full complement of site photographs can be found in appendix 2.





FIGURE 9: VIEW ACROSS FIELD H TOWARDS PYLON LOCATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 10: VIEW TOWARDS THE RUINED FARMHOUSE IN THE NORTHERN EXTENT OF FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

### 3.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 11 to 14 shows the analysis and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be found in Appendix 1.

LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET

Anomaly Group	Field	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	A	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature such as a ditch, corresponds with a feature visible on the LiDAR imagery. Responses of c.+0.7nT to c.+1.6nT.
2		Weak positive, possible	Fragmented linear	Ditch or cut feature	Indicative of a discrete cut feature such as a ditch. Responses of c.+1.5nT.
3		Very weak negative, possible	Wide linear	Raised ground or earthwork	Indicative of raised ground or a previous earthwork, corresponds with a feature visible on the LiDAR imagery. Responses of c.-0.7nT to c.-0.1nT.
4		Weak negative, possible	Wide linear	Raised ground or earthwork	Indicative of raised ground or a previous earthwork, corresponds with a feature visible on the LiDAR imagery. Responses of <-1.8nT.
5		Weak negative, possible	Wide linear	Raised ground or earthwork	Indicative of raised ground or a previous earthwork, corresponds with a feature visible on the LiDAR imagery. Responses of c.-2.0nT to c.-1.1nT.
6		Moderate mixed response, possible	Amorphous area	Mixed feature response	Mixed response that likely represents previous earthworks and ditches, corresponds to linears visible on the LiDAR imagery. Responses of c.-5nT to c.+5nT.
7	E	Very strong mixed response, probable	Wide linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+100nT.
8	C	Weak positive, possible	Amorphous linear	Bank/cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, parallel to a negative response, corresponds to a bank visible during the site visit. Responses of c.+0.7nT to c.+2.7nT.
9		Weak to moderate positive, possible	Linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature, such as a drain or narrow ditch. Responses of c.1.1nT to c.+8.3nT.
10		Very strong mixed response, probable	Wide linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+100nT.
11	F	Moderate positive, probable	Linear	Historic boundary	Indicative of a cut feature or ditch, corresponds to a boundary visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.+3.2nT to c.+10.2nT.
12		Very weak positive, probable	Bent linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a discrete cut feature or ditch, may correspond to a boundary visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.+0.4nT to c.+0.7nT.
13		Moderate positive, probable	Linear	Historic boundary	Indicative of a cut feature or ditch, corresponds to a boundary visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.+0.4nT to c.+4.5nT.
14		Strong positive to moderate negative, probable	Wide linear	Historic boundary	Indicative of a destroyed/removed historic boundary, corresponds to a boundary visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.-12.7nT to c.+40.3nT.
15		Moderate positive to negative, probable/possible	Amorphous areas	Disturbed ground	Indicative of disturbed ground, may be related to the construction of the barn set within field F or previous activity within the area. Responses of c.-90nT to c.+10nT.
16		Moderate positive to negative, possible	Bent linear/area	Historic boundary	Indicative of a destroyed/removed historic boundary, partially corresponds to a boundary visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.-13.2nT to c.+7.1nT.
17	H	Weak positive,	Linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a cut feature such as a

Anomaly Group	Field	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
		probable			ditch, likely associated with anomaly group 20. Responses of c.+0.3nT to c.+1.5nT.
18		Very weak positive, probable	Linear	Cut feature	Indicative of a discrete cut feature such as a ditch. Possibly related to field divisions visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of <+0.7nT.
19		High moderate positive, probable	Ovoid	Pit	Indicative of a cut feature such as pit. Responses of <+26.4nT.
20		Moderate positive to weak negative, probable	Parallel linears	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a ditch and bank feature, representing a previous boundary. May be related to the field divisions visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.-2.3nT to c.+7.4nT.
21		Weak positive to negative, possible	Irregular parallel linears	Cut features	Indicative of cut features with corresponding earthworks. Possibly associated with anomaly groups 20, 22 and 23. Responses of c.-1.6nT to c.+3.0nT.
22		Weak positive to negative, possible	Parallel linears	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a ditch and bank feature, representing a previous boundary. May be related to the field divisions visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.-2.1nT to c.+0.7nT.
23		Weak positive to negative, probable	Parallel linears	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a ditch and bank feature, representing a previous boundary. May be related to the field divisions visible on the tithe mapping. Responses of c.-1.9nT to c.+3.2nT.
24		Weak negative probable/possible	Linears	Drainage	Indicative of drainage or similar features. Responses of c.-2.5nT to c.-0.8nT.
25		Weak positive to negative, possible	Amorphous area	Geological response	Indicative of a geological response, may obscure a parallel feature to anomaly group 17 or other responses. Responses of c.-2.1nT to c.+1.8nT.
26	I	Moderate positive to negative, probable/possible	Linears	Drainage	Indicative of land drains. Responses of c.-10nT to c.+10nT.

TABLE 2: TABLE SHOWING INTERPRETATION AND SUMMARY OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA.

### 3.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 25 groups of anomalies within the site, with varying archaeological potential. The survey, cartographic and imagery resources indicate some areas of highlighted interest. The southern survey area was partially waterlogged at the time of the survey, with a more spotty response typical of previously ploughed fields and possible green field waste. Anomaly groups within the survey area correspond to a possible ditch or enclosure system within Field H, with Fields A and F particularly containing features relating to the LiDAR survey data and the tithe mapping of the site.

Field A contains numerous anomaly groups that likely correspond to linears that are visible on the LiDAR imagery. Group 1 (+0.7 to +1.6nT) is a weak positive linear indicative of a ditch or cut feature. Groups 3 (-0.7 to -0.1nT), 4 (<-1.8nT) and 5 (-2.0 to -1.1nT) are very weak to weak negative linear anomalies, with less definitive borders and group 6 (-5 to +5nT) is a moderate mixed response; these anomaly groups correspond to earthworks visible on the LiDAR imagery and during the site walkover. Group 2 (+0.7 to +1.6nT) is a weak positive fragmented linear anomaly within Field A, indicative of a cut feature.



Field B contains no features of archaeological significance.

Field C contains two groups likely associated with the bank that is visible running across the site. Group 8 (+0.7 to +2.7nT) is a weak positive area and likely the partial response of the bank running on a north-south axis across this field. Anomaly group 9 (+1.1 to +8.3nT) is a moderate positive linear running parallel to anomaly group 8 and is indicative of a cut feature. Anomaly group 10 represents a modern utility running across the field.

Field D contains no features of archaeological significance.

Field E contains no features of archaeological significance, a modern utility is present towards the northern extent of this field.

Field F contains multiple features that correspond to the boundaries visible on the tithe mapping of the area. Anomaly groups 11 (+3.2 to +10.2nT), 13 (0.4 to +4.5nT), 14 (-12.7 to +40.3nT) and 16 (-13.2 to +7.1nT) are linears of various strength, and correspond to the boundaries for plots 1548, 1549 and 1550, the eastern boundary appears as dot dash on the mapping. Anomaly group 12 (+0.4 to +0.7nT) is a very weak positive bent linear, which may correspond to the same boundary visible on the tithe mapping but appears slightly out of line with anomaly group 16. Anomaly group 15 covers disturbed ground to the standing barn within Field F, the high response indicates more modern disturbance.

Field G contains no features of archaeological significance.

Field H contains multiple features of archaeological interest, the LiDAR imagery and tithe mapping both show numerous previous field divisions within the site. Anomaly groups 17 (+0.3 to +1.5nT) and 18 (<+0.7nT) is a weak positive linears, indicative of discrete cut features. Anomaly group 18 may correspond to the previous field divisions visible on the tithe mapping. Anomaly group 19 (<+26.4nT) is a strong positive ovoid indicative of a pit or similar cut feature. Anomaly groups 20 (-2.3 to +7.4nT), 21 (-1.6 to +3.0nT), 22 (-2.1 to +0.7nT), and 23 (-1.9 to +3.2nT) are weak to moderate positive and negative parallel linears, with anomaly groups 20, 22 and 23 forming clearer linears and anomaly group 21 covering an area in a more irregular pattern; these anomaly groups may represent a previous land division group, field system or a more complex feature. Anomaly group 24 (-2.5 to -0.8nT) and is indicative of drainage or similar features. Anomaly group 25 (-2.1 to +1.8nT) is a weak negative to positive area, indicative of a geological response, which may obscure further potential archaeological features within the surveyed area.

Field I contains no features of archaeological significance, drainage crosses much of the surveyed area.

Field J contains no features of archaeological significance.

Di-Polar anomalies and magnetic disturbance is present across the site, with Di-Polar anomalies present in no particular pattern. Magnetic disturbance across the site is mostly associated with the metallic fencing or debris across the site. The disturbance within Field F mostly correlates to the track along the eastern border of the field, as well as the standing barn. The disturbance within Field H correlates to disturbed ground, as well as a pylon for overhead cabling running across the site.

LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET

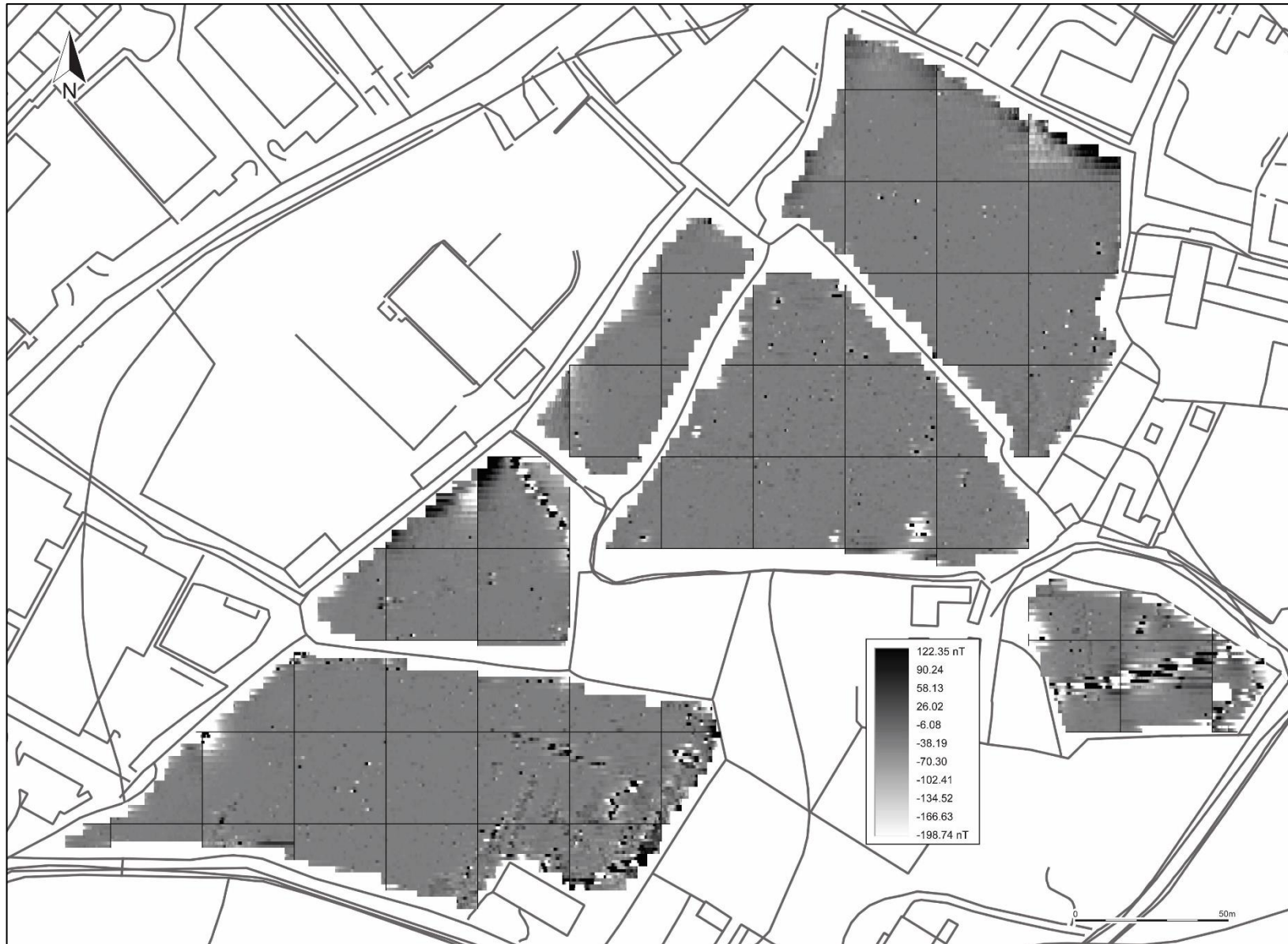


FIGURE 11: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GREYSCALE; FIELDS A-F.

LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



FIGURE 12: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GREYSCALE; FIELDS G-J.



LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET

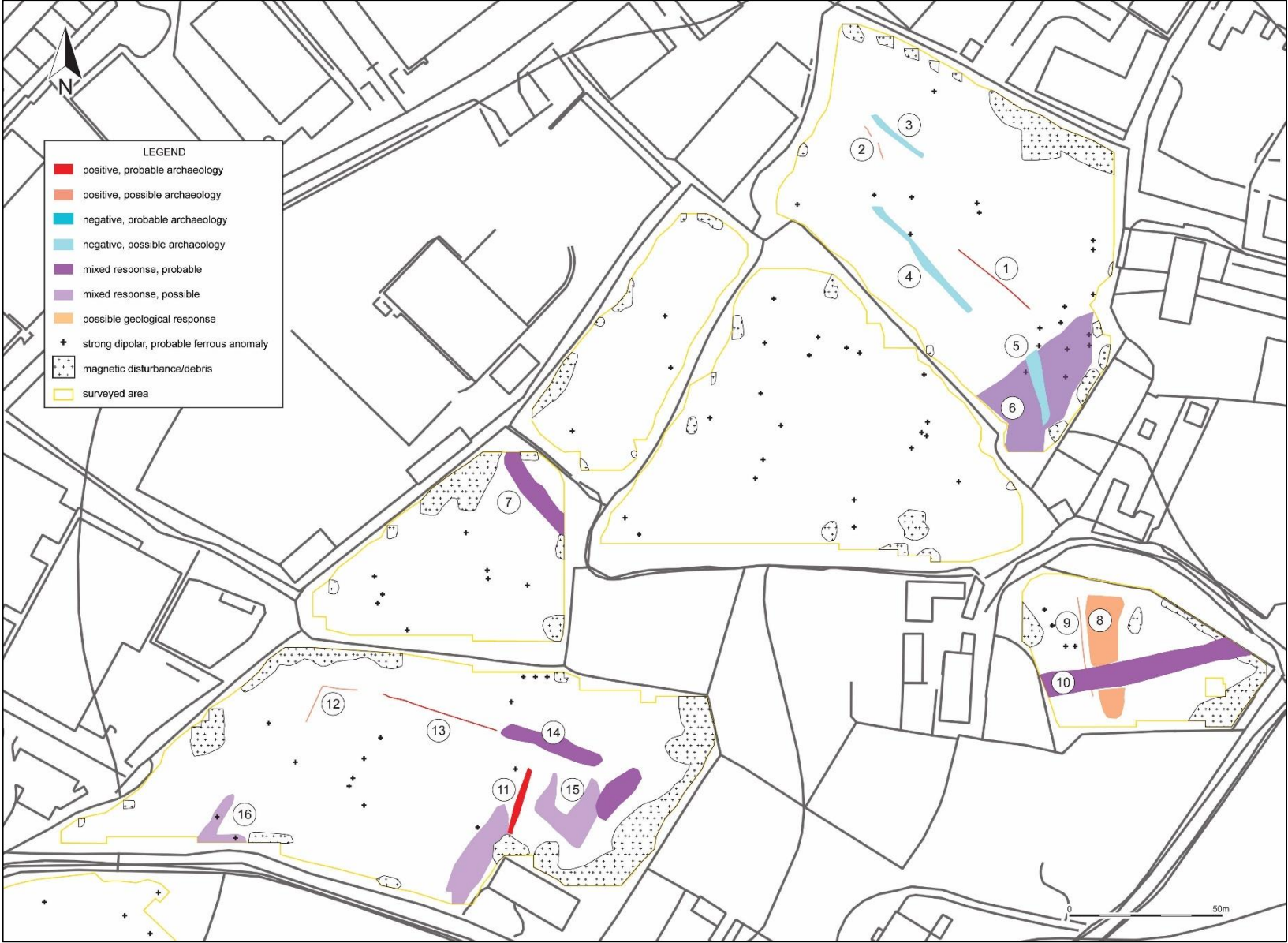


FIGURE 13: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; FIELDS A-F.

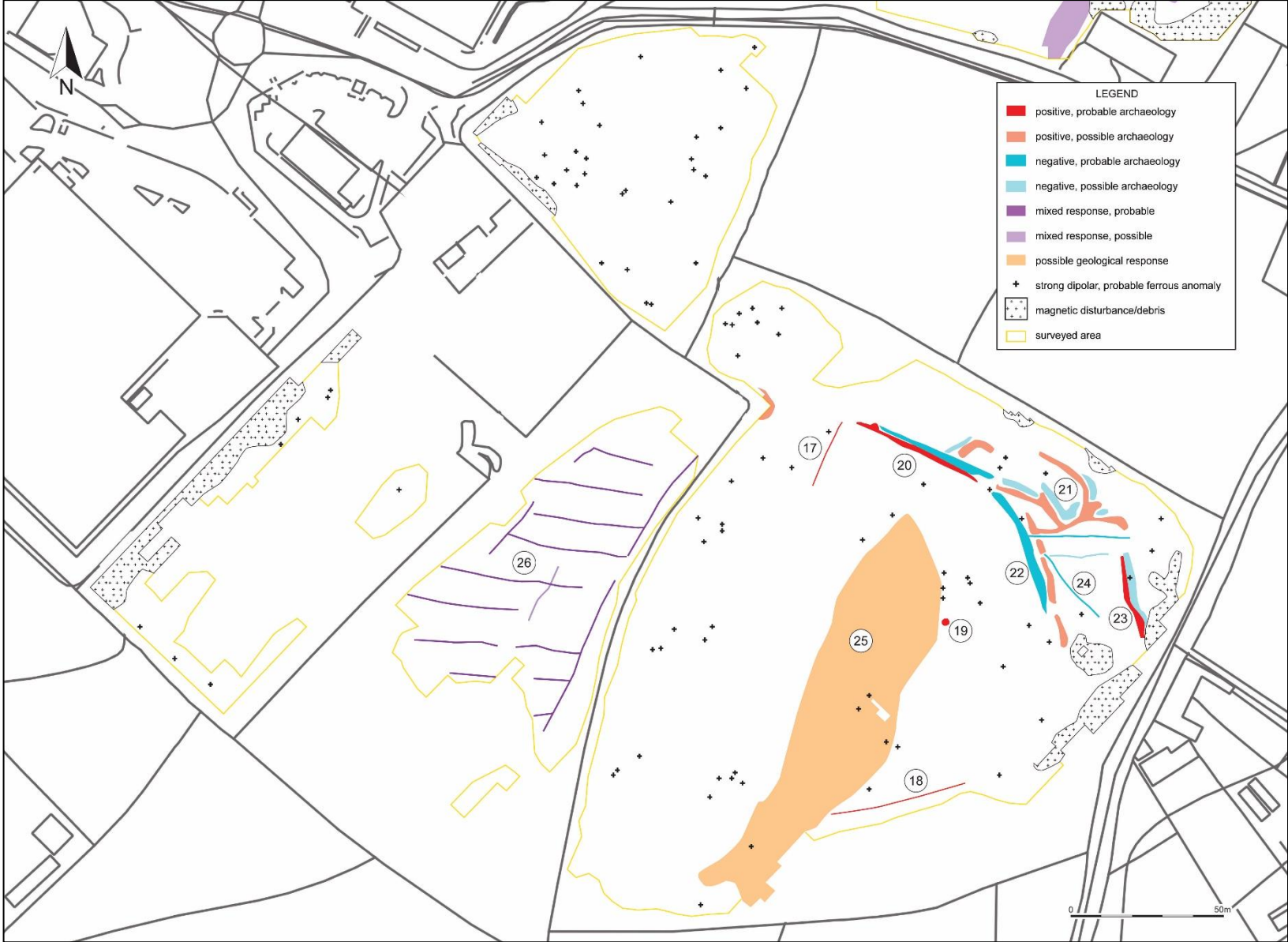


FIGURE 14: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA, FIELD G-J.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

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The proposed site is located on the eastern edge of Frome, immediately east of the modern industrial zone, and away from the historic core of the village. There is a noticeable medieval element to the field structure within the surrounding landscape, as evidenced by the cartographic evidence, and this may relate to some of the identified within the survey area.

The geophysical survey identified multiple features, including boundaries visible both on the historic mapping and LiDAR imagery. Fields A and F contain linear anomalies that correlate to earthworks visible on the LiDAR mapping. The anomalies within Field A mostly indicate earthworks or banks that previously divided the field, with some earthworks visible during the site visit. The anomalies within Field F likely represent the previous historic boundaries. Within Field H a series of positive and negative parallel linears are present towards the north-east of the field and may represent a previous field or enclosure system; a large area response within Field H likely represents a geological anomaly. More modern features are present across the site and may obscure some archaeological features.

The LiDAR imagery has identified features that are only partially visible in the geophysical survey data, particularly in Field A. The survey results have highlighted some areas and features of interest, which warrant further investigation.

The overall archaeological potential of the site is moderately high. As well as the geophysical survey results and the proximity of the medieval field systems and the 18<sup>th</sup> century house at Little Keyford, there are identified prehistoric features within the local area. It seems most appropriate for any further mitigation to be in the form of targeted evaluation.



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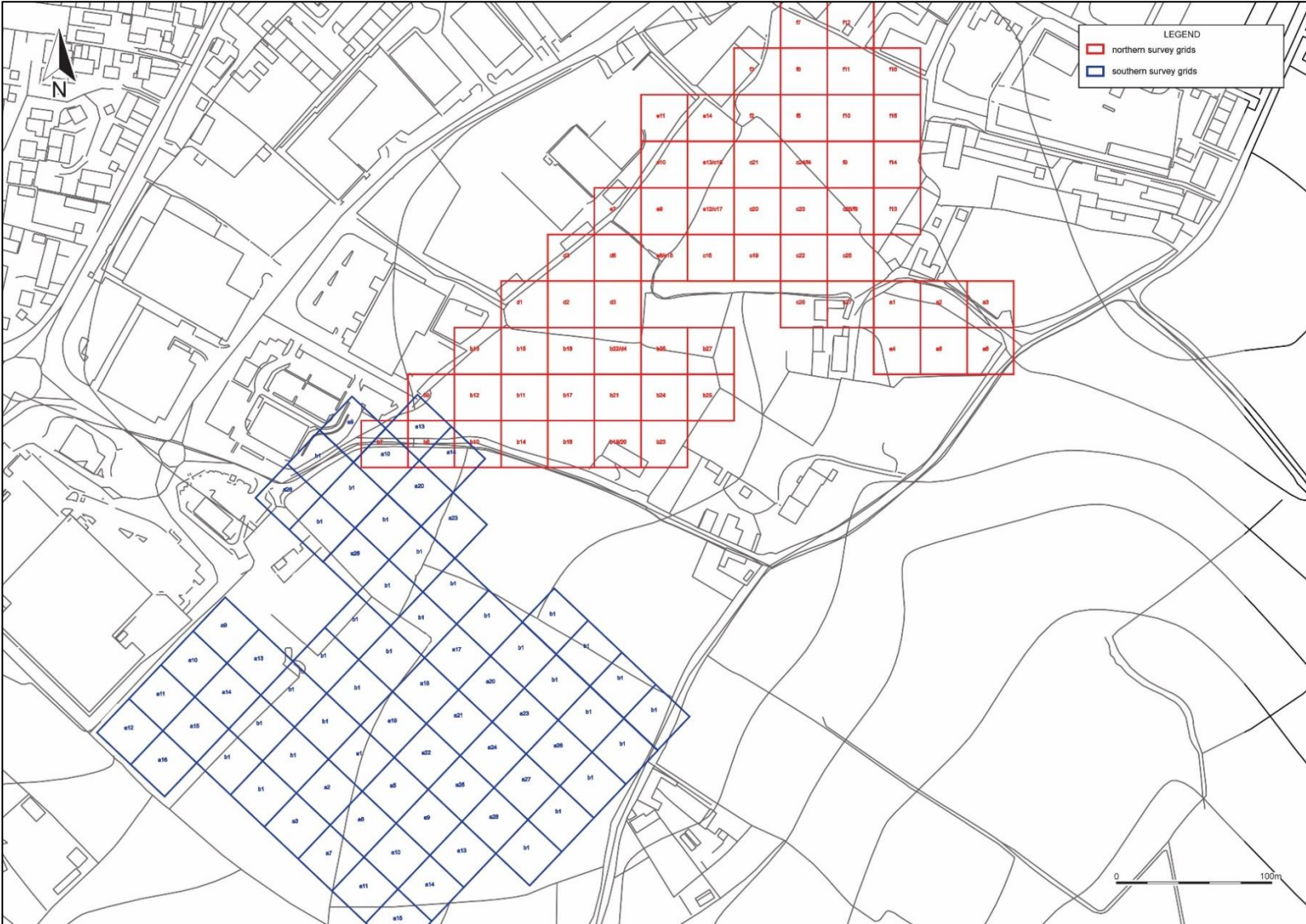
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- 1880 OS 6" map (surveyed 1885), Somerset sheet XLIII.NW  
1904 OS 6" map (surveyed 1902), Somerset sheet XLIII.NW

### *Public Record Office (PRO):*

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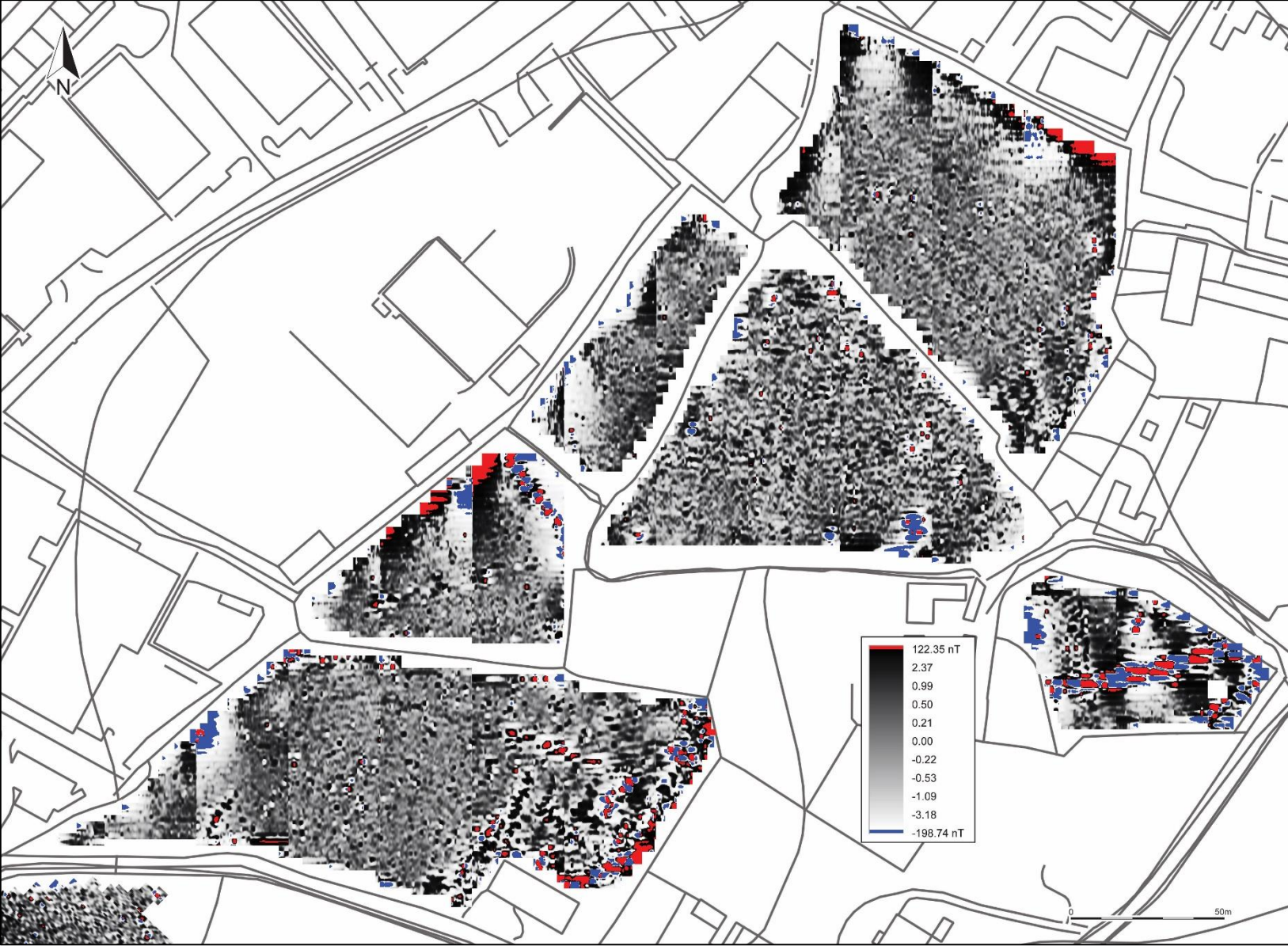
APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



LOCATION AND NUMBERS OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRIDS.

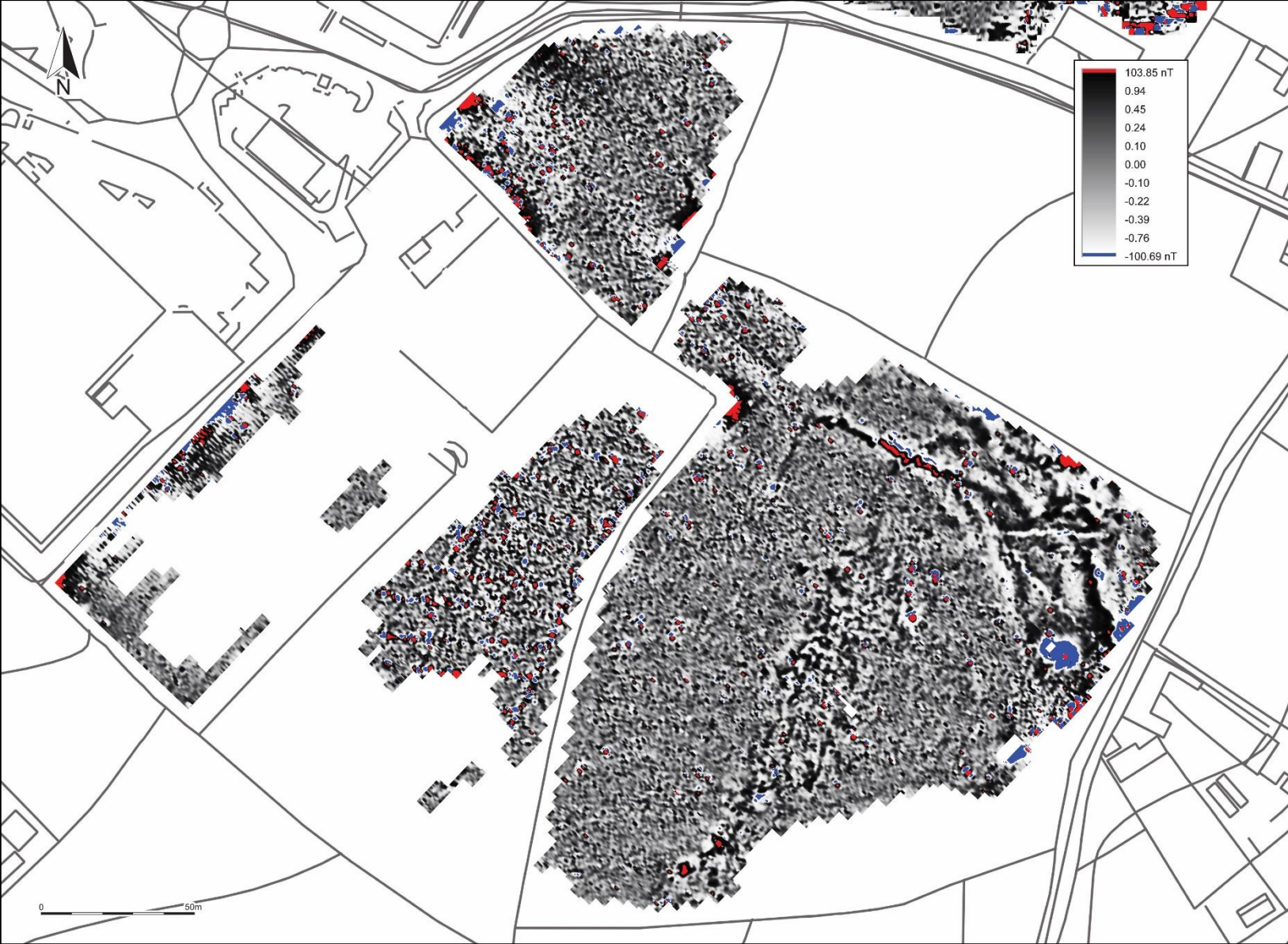


LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; FIELDS A-F.

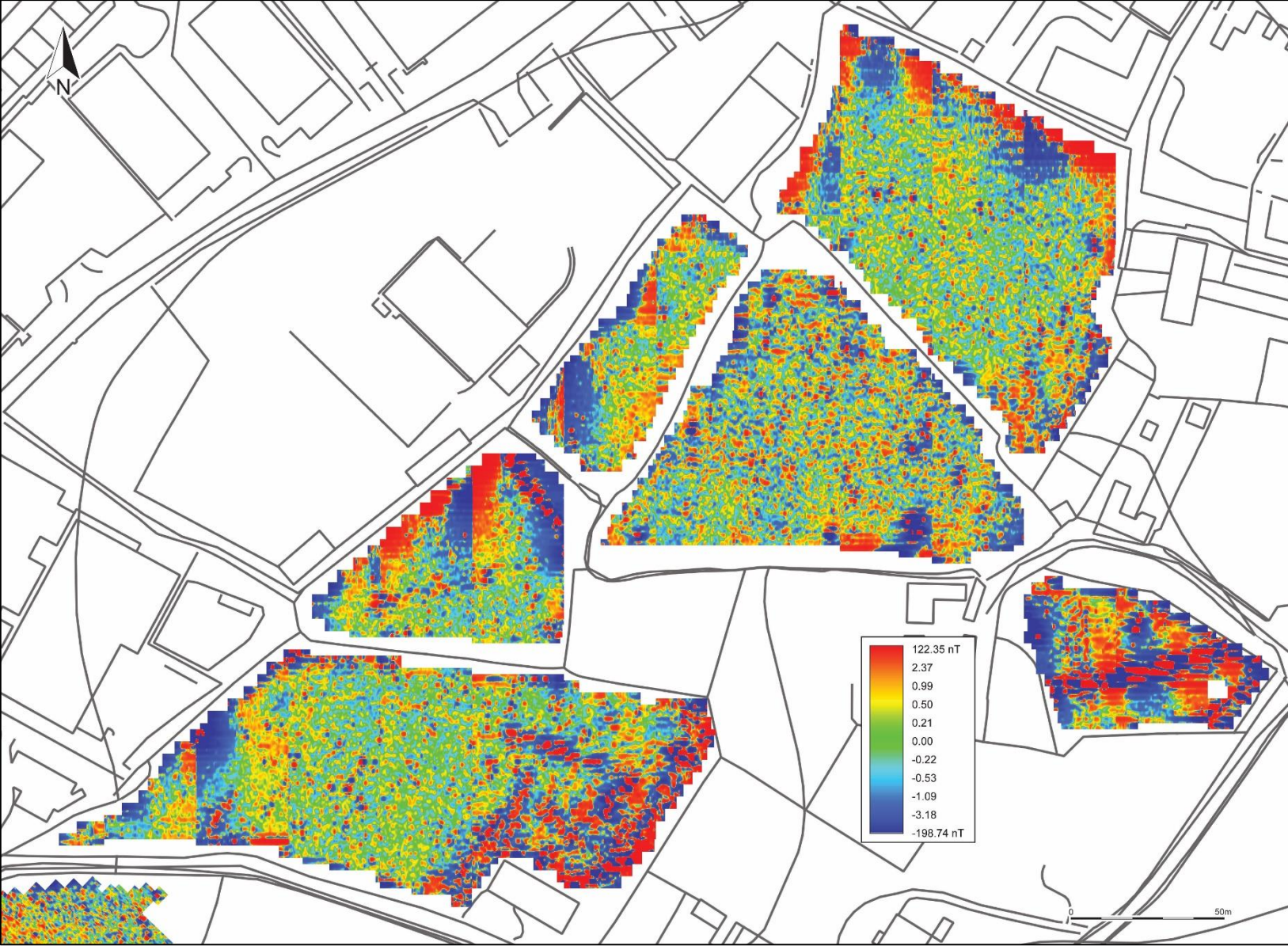
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RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; FIELDS G-J.



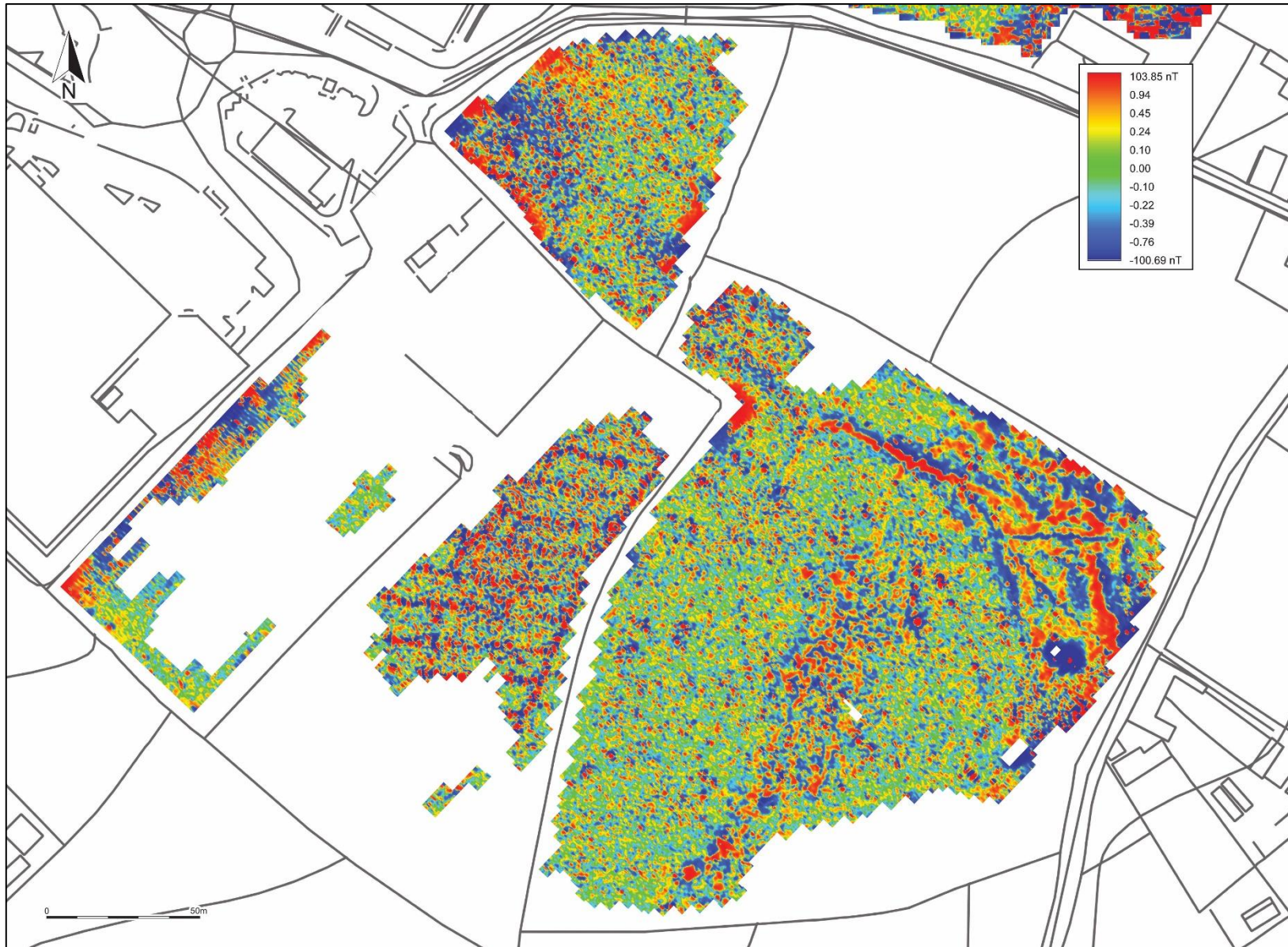
LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



RED-BLUE-GREEN (2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; FIELDS A-F.



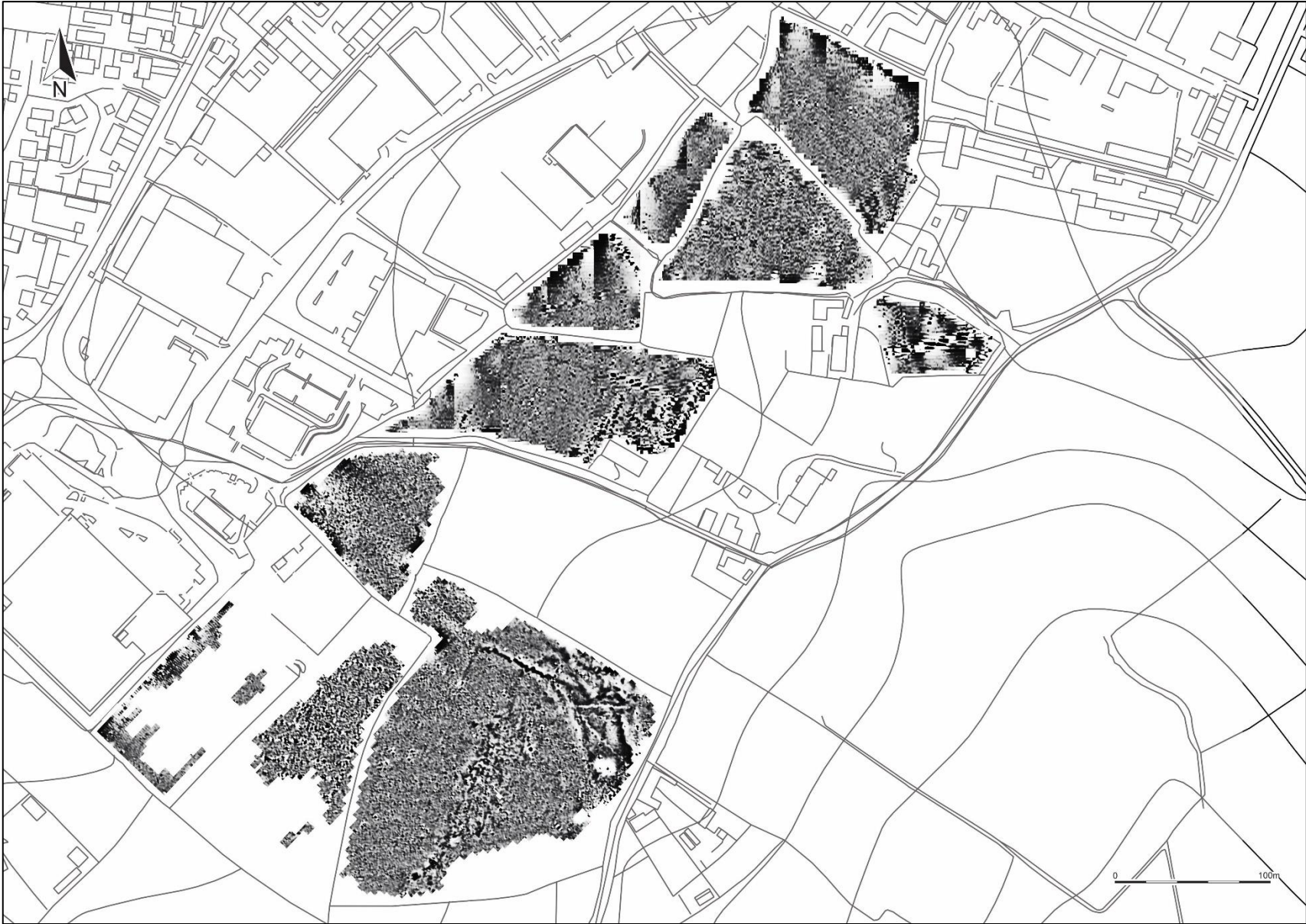
LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



RED-BLUE-GREEN (2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING; FIELD G-J.

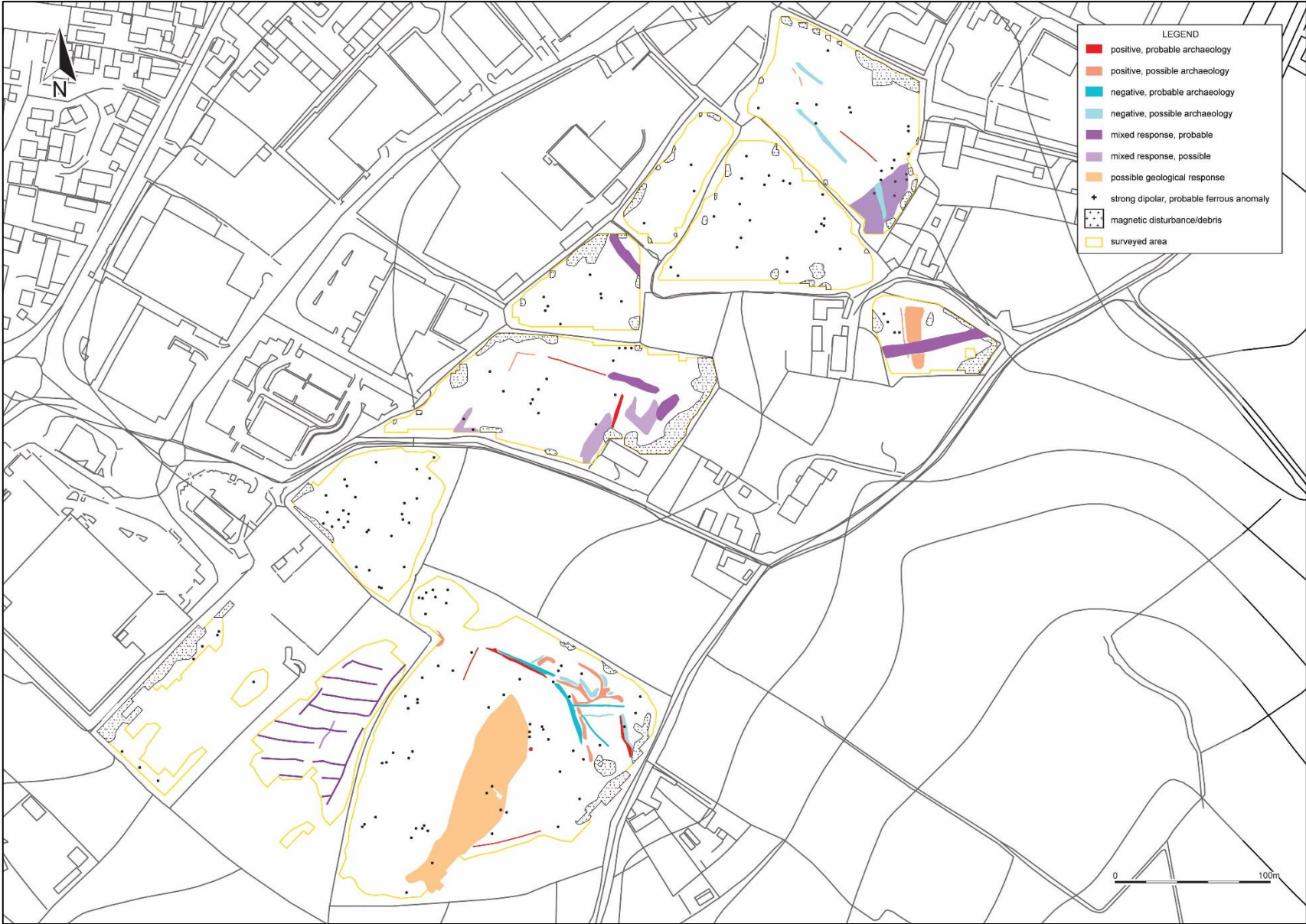


LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



GREYSCALE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED.

LAND AT LITTLE KEYFORD, SANDYS HILL LANE, FROME, SOMERSET



INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.



APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



1. VIEW ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



2. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F TOWARDS THE FARMHOUSE, SHOWING PART OF THE REAR WALL FOR THE GARDEN OF LITTLE KEYFORD HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.





3. VIEW OF THE BARN IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



4. VIEW ALONG THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.





5. VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD E; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



6. VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD E; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.





7. VIEW OF THE PADDOCK NORTH OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



8. VIEW OF THE FARMHOUSE TO THE EAST OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.





9. VIEW OF THE WESTERN PORTION OF FIELD B; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTHEAST.



10. VIEW ACROSS FIELD B TOWARDS FIELD A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





11. VIEW ACROSS FIELD B TOWARDS FIELD C; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



12. VIEW BACK TOWARDS THE FARMHOUSE FROM FIELD B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





13. VIEW ACROSS FIELD A FROM THE GATE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



14. VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





15. VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD B; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



16. VIEW ACROSS FIELD D; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





17. VIEW ACROSS THE SOUTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD D; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



18. VIEW ALONG THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD E; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





19. VIEW ACROSS FIELD E; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



20. VIEW ACROSS FIELD C; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.





21. VIEW ACROSS THE NORTHERN PORTION OF FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



22. VIEW OF THE RUINED FARMHOUSE FROM FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





23. VIEW OF THE RUINED FARMHOUSE FROM FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



24. VIEW ACROSS FIELD G; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





25. VIEW ALONG THE SOUTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD G; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



26. VIEW ACROSS FIELD H, FROM THE GATE BETWEEN FIELD G AND H; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





27. VIEW ACROSS FIELD H; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



28. VIEW OF THE OVERGROWN CORNER OF FIELD H; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





29. VIEW OF THE ACCESS TO FIELD H VIA LITTLE KEYFORD LANE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



30. VIEW OF THE TREES IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD H; VIEW FROM THE WEST.





31. VIEW ALONG THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD H; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



32. VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD I; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





33. VIEW ALONG THE NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



34. VIEW ACROSS FIELD J, ALONG THE SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





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