English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey

An archaeological assessment of

Frome

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2003

SOMERSET
County Council

SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

FROME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

by Clare Gathercole

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SOMERSET EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY

FROME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Somerset County Council would like to thank all the people who assisted in the compiling or editing of this report.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report forms one of a series commissioned by English Heritage and prepared by Somerset County Council with the aim of assessing urban archaeology as part of the Monuments Protection Programme. The work was carried out from 1994 to 1998 by Clare Gathercole and Miranda Richardson (from 1996), managed by Chris Webster. The reports are essentially as completed during that period but have been updated by Chris Webster with new archaeological information in early 2003.

English Heritage has funded two programmes assess the urban archaeological resource - intensive and extensive. The former is restricted to the major historic cities, characterised by a great depth of archaeological remains, a wealth of historical documentation and in many cases, by a great deal of archaeological investigation. The extensive urban surveys cover the smaller towns and are based on information in the local Sites and Monuments Record with limited amounts of new information collected during the project. Once the information has been collected and mapped, attention is focused on the analysis of the town plan and defining topographic units within the town. This will lead to the preparation of guidance for planners, developers and others involved in the management of the town.

II. MAJOR SOURCES

1. Primary documents

The historical documentation for early Frome is not outstanding. There are few town records until the 19th century, and much of what early documentation exists is scattered amongst a number of manorial archives. However, some medieval and post-medieval rentals and surveys have been made accessible by Frome's local historians.

2. Local histories

There is no Victoria County History coverage yet. But Frome has been much studied by local historians, and this report leans heavily on the works of, in particular, Peter Belham, Derek Gill and Michael McGarvie. In addition, the buildings of Frome, and in particular the early industrial housing of the Trinity area, have been the subject of a number of specialist publications, detailed in the source list.

3. Maps

Though there are some excellent 18th and 19th century maps of Frome, they all post-date the towns's post-medieval expansion. No maps earlier than the 1880s were available for the area around Rodden, which was also studied for this report.

III. A BRIEF HISTORY OF FROME

Frome is situated on steep hillsides sloping down to the flood plain of the River Frome, beside a river crossing within the area of the ancient Selwood Forest. Though important prehistoric and Roman routeways ran along the neighbouring ridges, and converged at other nearby fording points in the Frome Gap, there is no evidence of settlement on the site of Frome itself until the Saxon period. It is possible that the major fords and the routeways may have attracted some prehistoric or Roman settlement in the area (Belham, 1992), but there is as yet little or no archaeological evidence for this. Apparently isolated burial sites are known in the area, with the closest to Frome being the single Roman burial on North Hill and the neolithic burial site at Fromefield; neither of these necessarily indicates settlement.

The first documentary record of settlement at Frome relates to the 7th-century foundation of the Monastery of St John by St Aldhelm. This began as a missionary outpost in the heart of the royal estate of Selwood, but the strategic advantages of a situation giving access to abundant natural resources and to the Mendips and Salisbury Plain (where sheep farming was developing by the later Saxon period) may soon have become apparent. Though it was close to one of the old fords, the church site was in fact some way south of the more important fords, which were at Spring Gardens; it also lay on a north-facing hillside. The apparent strangeness of the particular siting of Aldhelm's establishment has given rise to the idea that the minster was located on an already sacred site, perhaps dominated by the spring which later provided its water supply (Mitchell, 1978). However, it is also possible that geology or mere historical accident dictated the site. In this place, rock platforms raised above likely flood levels, suitable for building and supplied with water by fast, clear streams, were available; but Aldhelm is also said to have picked the place where he rested before crossing the Frome on his journey between Sherborne and Malmesbury (Belham, 1973, 1984).

The close association between St Aldhelm and King Ine of Wessex makes it plausible that the Frome estate, which was certainly a royal possession by the later Saxon period (and was never assessed for Danegeld), may have been so from the 7th century. It served the Wessex kings as a hunting centre for Selwood, implying the existence of a royal residence, and there are sporadic records of royal visits there in the 10th century: a witangemot was held there in 934 by Athelstan, and Eadred died there in 955. At the Conquest the minster was associated with Reinbald, one of the most powerful clerics in the country. It is therefore clear that during the late Saxon period the settlement was of both administrative and economic importance. It was the head of the largest hundred in Somerset (and the wealthiest, according to the Geld Inquest of 1084), serving a vast hinterland of settlements in forest and marginal land: the agricultural statistics in the Domesday Survey imply that by the end of the Saxon period, considerable clearance had taken place. The existence of a substantial market (worth 46s 8d) is also recorded in 1086; there are other references from the late Saxon period to receipt of the 'third penny' (a tax on shire court profits) at Frome; and there may also have been a mint (McGarvie, 1980). Though all of these can be indicators of a burgeoning town, there is no indisputable evidence of Borough status in the Saxon period, and no burgesses are recorded at Domesday. Nevertheless, there must have been a settlement of some size around the church and market: the location and extent of this remains largely unknown.

By 1086 a number of secondary manors had been carved out of the Frome estate. Those which are contained in the present study area include St John's (the minster estate), Rodden, Berkley, Marston (in which Spring Gardens was included until 1885), and two small manors at Keyford. Some of these manors lay at times wholly or partly within the Royal Forest of Selwood, which was in existence at least by 1182 - though the limits of the area under Forest Law gradually contracted. The statistics in the Domesday Survey, and in later medieval documents, suggest that only small scale, and perhaps quite dispersed, settlement took place on these outlying manors.

The primary settlement at Frome was dominated in the medieval period by two main manor holdings. The rump of the royal manor was let out after the Conquest, initially to the Courcelles family, though from the mid 13th century onwards several changes of lordship took place. The minster lands came to form part of the endowment of Cirencester Abbey in the early 12th century, and were subsequently either managed by the bailiff or let out piecemeal. Almost inevitably, there was occasional conflict between the Abbey and the Lord of the Manor over domination of the incipient town and its growing profits. The Abbey in effect bought off the secular Lord, and continued to reap the rewards of the cleared fields and the market, and then later the cloth trade, which it deliberately fostered. In 1239 a market charter was granted, and by 1494 this had been confirmed and two annual fairs established. Though much estate land was let out by the Abbey, it did not loosen its hold on the town: there is no evidence that a Borough was ever established.

It is clear from 15th and 16th century sources that the cloth industry was already well-established by the Dissolution. Surnames such as Webbe (weaver) or Tayllor appear in the early 14th century (Belham, 1973) and there are explicit references to cloth makers in 1475. Leland (1542) describes a town of "fayre stone howsys" built on the proceeds of the cloth trade and the markets, and Henry VIII's commissioners also describe Frome as a great market town. It does not appear that the Dissolution of the monasteries had greatly disrupted Frome's trade, since so much property had by then been let out by Cirencester Abbey.

During the 16th century the woollen trade became firmly established as the basis of Frome's post-medieval economy. Despite the depression of the later 16th and early 17th century, and the political troubles of the mid-17th century, a number of important clothier families were becoming established at this time: the Smiths, for example, bought the lands of the Chantry of St Catherine in 1607; and the Sheppards either arrived or became prominent in the 1640s. Though Monmouth's rebellion touched the town in the 1680s, the bulk of the populace was indifferent to him (Belham, 1973) and in the more settled conditions of the later 17th century, the clothiers flourished. Towards the end of that century, the town tried for incorporation, but the attempt failed. Nevertheless, the merchant clothiers (including a good number of dissenting families) gradually overtook the old landowners in importance in the town, and eventually in 1714 the manor of Frome passed into a cloth merchant family (the Seamans) through marriage.

By this time, the workers' suburbs to the west of the town were being laid out across earlier field enclosures, and the town itself had been much altered. In the 1720s Defoe described the town as "so prodigiously increased within these last 20-30 years, that they have built a new church, and so many new streets of houses, and those houses are so full of inhabitants, that Frome is now reckoned to have more people in it than the city of Bath, and some say, than even Salisbury itself, and if their trade continues to increase for a few years more ... it is likely to be one of the greatest and wealthiest towns in England". Indeed, Frome is now considered to have been a cloth town of national, if not international, importance in this period.

Nevertheless, in the same decade in which Defoe described the grand new town, there were riots in Frome. Poverty amongst the workforce had been a recurrent problem, and as the 18th century progressed, the social stresses of increasing mechanisation and of competition, and then of rising food prices, led to further disturbances, in the 1750s and again in the 1790s. By this time, the cloth trade was in decline in the south-west. Collinson noted this fact, whilst describing the town, in 1791, as a not particularly elegant place of unpaved, narrow streets and rough housing, lightened by occasional fine buildings. The industry was reprieved for a while in the early 19th century, as it was supplying the cloth for the uniforms used in the French wars, but even so the local resistance to new machinery led to cloth being sent into Gloucestershire to be finished.

When this lifeline expired, competition from the northern textiles industries began to overcome Frome's resistance (though the last cloth firm did not close until 1965). Nevertheless, other secondary industries, including major foundries and the printing works, as well as smaller concerns like the breweries, were established and continued to thrive, throughout the century. In 1831 the town was certainly still holding its own:

> "At the Census of 1831, the last before Reform, the population was 12240, the largest after Bath in the whole county; over a thousand greater than Taunton, and almost as big as Bridgwater and Wells put together. Frome was, moreover, the greatest of all the cloth towns of the West, substantially more populous than Bradford-on-Avon, Trowbridge or Westbury; half as big again as Stroud, and surpassing even the county-town cities of Gloucester and Salisbury" (Harvey, Foreword to McGarvie 1980 p9)

Frome became a Parliamentary Borough the next year, following the Reform Act. But the population of 12240 was the peak in the 19th century and the population subsequently hovered in the 11000s in that century (and indeed for much of the 20th century). In the second half of the 19th century the town had almost ceased to expand and many of the buildings were falling into decay. But the *percentage* of the hundred's population resident in Frome continued to rise throughout the 19th century (Belham, 1992, p144), and an Urban District Council was established in 1894.

Changes in markets in the first half of the 20th century led to a further industrial crisis in Frome, but again the failed ventures were replaced by others, this time firms expanding from elsewhere, and the town did not suffer unduly. At the beginning of the 1970s, Frome's population was still between 11000 and 12000. Since then, the population has expanded greatly (in 1991 it was over 23000), as a result of high-level planning decisions to develop Frome's housing and industry, partly in order to protect the green belts of the neighbouring cities of Bath and Bristol.

IV. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FROME

GENERAL COMMENTS

0.1 Archaeological work in the town

There has been only limited archaeological work in Frome. 19th century investigations at Fromefield and the church were limited in scale and intent. The few projects which have taken place in advance of development or road construction more recently have produced limited results.

0.2 Standing structures and visible remains

Frome contains an exceptionally large number of Listed Buildings. These, particularly the post-medieval industrial housing of the Trinity area, have so far proved to be its major archaeological resource. There has been considerable documentary research into Trinity, and building surveys and photographic records have also been produced (see Leech, 1981; Jenner, 1984; Goodall, 1985)

1. PREHISTORIC
(Map A)

1.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

Archaeological knowledge of the prehistoric period around Frome is fragmentary, based on chance finds and the limited excavations at the Fromefield burial site. Much remains to be learnt about the structure of the prehistoric landscape around the town.

1.2 Context

Frome is one of 37 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is as yet no strong evidence of prehistoric settlement on the site of the later town - though it should be remembered that it is notoriously difficult for archaeologists to demonstrate a prehistoric presence in modern urban areas. Whilst 'towns' were not, generally speaking, a feature of prehistoric landscapes, many of the same factors which made the site desirable in later periods would already have been operative. In the case of Frome, where there are certainly signs of prehistoric activity in the area, these would have included access to river crossings and routeways through Selwood.

1.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are few visible remains of the prehistoric period in Frome itself, though there may be a sarsen stone built into the wall of the cottage at Vallis Road Cemetery (McGarvie, 1980, p12).

1.4 Archaeological features**, shown on **Map A

1.4.a Communications: Routeways

Not mapped — Several important trackways through Selwood converged at Spring Gardens fords. Both McGarvie (1980, p11-12) and Belham (1992, Map 2, p8) suggest (conflicting) conjectural networks of trackways.

1.4.b Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/101 — Barrow site, Fromefield

The early 19th-century extension of the garden of Fromefield House involved the levelling of a barrow (SMR 23537), which was partly dug out in 1819-20 before the garden was landscaped. These diggings (which were not well recorded) apparently discovered five human skeletons, sherds of neolithic pottery and limestone slabs apparently forming walled chambers. One of the cover slabs was re-erected on the site (this stone, now de-Scheduled, stands approximately two metres high by the drive leading to Leystones), and other standing and prostrate stones in neighbouring gardens may also have been taken from the barrow. Subsequent excavations, carried out in 1965 in advance of the building of a housing estate, found that the site had been disturbed by the garden schemes. Nevertheless, the remains of a mound were just detectable at that date. When this was trenched, the excavators found material consistent with the earlier excavation - fragmentary remains of at least 15 individuals, with missing skulls and long bones, together with

sherds of neolithic Windmill Hill pottery and limestone slabs which could have represented a collapsed revetment wall.

It is believed that this barrow was a stone-chambered tomb of a similar type to the famous barrow at West Kennet. The distribution of long barrows in Somerset is limited, and the site would therefore have been of intrinsic importance. However, the site has now been developed and it is unlikely that any archaeological remains survive.

Mapped from the SMR.

Not mapped St George Gray suspected that there might have been a stone circle in Fromefield. There are supposed to have been a group of stones "where Stonilands now stands" (McGarvie, 1980) and several others in the vicinity (opposite the entrance to Fromefield House, for example, or in the wall of the caretaker's cottage at Vallis Road cemetery: the latter survives).

1.4.c Settlement (Rural)

Not mapped It is possible that there was some form of settlement or activity close to the junction at Spring Gardens according to Belham (1973), but there is so far no archaeological evidence of this.

1.4.d Artefact scatters

Not mapped Two or three oron age gold staters (coins) have been found near Frome, but are not well-provenanced (SMR 23562).

2. ROMAN
(Map A)

2.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

As for the prehistoric period, archaeological knowledge of the Roman period is limited, though several finds of artefacts or possible road surfaces, together with the burial on North Hill, certainly suggest that some activity was occurring in Selwood. Theories have been advanced regarding Roman routes and possible settlement in the area to the east of Frome itself (Belham, 1973, 1992), but archaeological work which has taken place there (such as the Frome bypass evaluation) has not produced firm evidence to support these.

2.2 Context

The Roman period was one of deliberate, strategic urbanisation. The area which is now Somerset appears to have been less affected than some other areas by this, in that few really urban sites are known, and this probably reflects its marginal position. However, the widespread distribution of Roman or Romanised settlements shows that the county - particularly east of the Parrett - was heavily populated and exploited in this period.

Frome is one of 12 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project at which there is evidence for Roman activity in the locality, though not necessarily settlement and not necessarily at the core of the later town. The site, however, lies at a crossing point and might have formed part of a number of possible routeways through Selwood, including the route from Poole to Bath.

2.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are no visible remains of the Roman period in Frome.

2.4 Archaeological features, shown on Map A

2.4.a Communications: Roads

Not mapped There is some evidence that minor Roman roads, including one between Bath and Poole, passed through Selwood Close to Frome. McGarvie (1980) and Belham (1992) suggest that Friggle Street, which is referred to as "Friling Stret" as early as 1231, may have formed part of this. However, like the supposed prehistoric trackways, the possible Roman routes have proved insufficiently defined to be mapped for this report.

A Roman road surface was discovered at the Clink (SMR 25721; Bird, 1985), but the available grid references were not precise enough to map the position of this. No detailed information on this discovery was located for this report.

2.4.b Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/202 Burial at North Hill

A single human skeleton was found face down during road widening at North Hill, where roads divide, and was provisionally dated to the Roman period (SMR 23550). The significance of this isolated burial is not clear.

From the SMR.

Not mapped McGarvie (1980) also says a Roman(?) stone coffin was discovered during the construction of Fromefield House in 1797. The builders left it by the roadside and for some years Spring Road was known as Coffin Spring Lane.

2.4.c Settlement

Not mapped Though it is possible that scattered small settlements may have existed in Selwood, along the possible routeways, no firm evidence of this has yet been recovered.

2.4.d Artefact scatters

FRO/201 Roman pottery finds

The SMR records two finds of Romano-British pottery close to routes into Frome from the east, on Clink Road (SMR 23549) and at Styles Hill (SMR 24485).

Not mapped A Roman statuette head was also found near the Clink in 1983 (SMR 25721; Bird, 1985) close to the supposed road surface (see above), but is not precisely located.

3. THE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL CORE (Map B)

There is insufficient information to distinguish adequately Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation, except in the town core. Even here, the components of Saxon and medieval occupation cannot at present be distinguished. The evidence suggests possible continuity in settlement pattern between the two periods, followed by expansion and change in the post-medieval period.

3.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been no recorded archaeological work relating to Saxon or medieval Frome.

3.2 Context

Though the Post-Roman and early Saxon periods were characterised by a return to non-urban lifestyles, the later Saxon period (from the 9th century onwards) saw the beginnings of a resurgence of trading places and towns. This was controlled, in England, by the Saxon royal families (though it was part of a wider trend), and took place in the context of a network of royal estate administration centres which was already established (in some cases long-established). The reasons for the changes were many and complex, combining defensive, adminstrative and ecclesiastical considerations with, increasingly, purely commercial aspirations. As one of the heartlands of the kings of Wessex, Somerset played an important part in the early re-urbanisation of the south, and there are a number of places amongst those studied for this project which can claim to have been towns before the Norman Conquest.

Frome is one of fifteen out of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which already had some urban functions or features before the Conquest. In fact it is one of three places which, though not recorded as boroughs in Domesday, may have paid the '3rd penny' (a form of taxation associated with borough status) at least by 1086. It is one of the seven towns at which the probable or possible existence of a pre-Conquest market has been noted (though this figure may be misleadingly low), and one of eleven places which may have had a mint in the 10th or 11th centuries. All of the mints were associated either with royal estate centres or with their linked burhs (fortified

sites); in this case, it was the former - and Frome is one of only four of the 45 towns covered which appear on the pre-Conquest royal itineraries of Wessex, showing that it was a favoured residence. But Frome is also one of 22 of the 45 towns associated with a known or probable pre-Conquest minster, which in this case was both early and influential.

Both in Britain and on the continent, the medieval period saw the growth of town foundation and, to an extent, urban living (though the bulk of the population continued to live in villages). The reasons for this growth were many and complex. In England they included both general factors - such as the growth of mercantile trade (especially the cloth trade) - and more specific ones - such as the post-Conquest establishment of a network of (theoretically) loyal magnates and prelates with large estates and commercial priveleges. The latter led to the increasing relaxation of the royal stranglehold on the profits of towns and chartered boroughs (where tenants paid cash rents and were free of feudal ties), which in turn enabled the establishment of new purpose-built commercial areas (the majority of places classed as towns in the medieval period have at least some planned elements). Of course, some boroughs were already in existence by the Conquest, and the existing pattern of Saxon urban or semi-urban centres was an important influence on the medieval one. This is evident in Somerset which, like many parts of the south and west (where the majority of the Saxon *burhs* and boroughs had been established), was peppered with small boroughs in the medieval period.

In archaeological terms, the medieval towns are characterised by evidence of partially planned, intensive occupation of restricted areas. Typical features which may occur include: regular, or semi-regular, street layouts; large market places (usually obscured by later encroachments); blocks of regular, long, narrow, plots end on to the commercial frontage; churchyards, either within the medieval layout or outside it - the latter often indicative of a deliberate shift of activity; regular or irregular suburbs or marginal areas occupied by quays, or industrial sites such as mills; and high status sites such as castles, manor sites and large religious precincts.

Frome is one of the fifteen places out of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which either were boroughs or at least had some urban functions before the Conquest; but it is one of four in the latter category which appears not to have achieved borough status in the medieval period. It is one of a relatively small number - five - of the medieval towns which consisted of a largely irregular layout (though with some regular tenements) superimposed on an existing settlement.

3.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are no visible remains of Saxon Frome, and few of the medieval town. Though parts of the street plan in the centre of the town are early, few buildings of the medieval period have been recognised. Only three are on the Buildings List: St John's Church (SMR LB 26309); the cottages at Lower Keyford possibly representing the remains of Keyford Manor (SMR LB 26511); and the Old Presbytery (SMR LB 26430). 27 Vicarage Street (SMR LB 26621) may also be of medieval origin, as may 12-14 Catherine Hill (SMR LB 26364, 26365). The Listed Buildings of medieval origin in Frome's core are shown on Map B.

3.4 Archaeological components (core), shown on ***Map B***

3.4.a Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

FRO/412 Streets of medieval or earlier origin

It is likely that parts of the road pattern in and around Frome are of great antiquity, though it has not been possible to study the roads in any great detail for this report.

The first references to named streets in Frome occur in the medieval period. Broadway (Brodeweye) is named in a charter of c1271; Church Steps and Hunger Lane (from the Old English *hangra*, or hanger, meaning steeply sloping land) are recorded in charters of c1300. A Cirencester Abbey rental from 1392 mentions Vicarestret, Twynhoestret (probably = Gentle Street), Cokkestret (Cox Street = Eagle Lane = Back Lane), and Rolvestret (Blind House Lane); and Cheap Street occurs in 1500 (McGarvie, 1980).

It is certain that roads and streets other than those mentioned above also existed in the Saxon or medieval periods. Those most likely to have been in existence are shown: they include some

conjectural earlier alignments - on North Hill, for example - which are based on the evidence of trackways or field boundaries on later maps.

The development of Frome's street pattern remains incompletely understood. For example, Christchurch Street, both East and West, (formerly Behind Town) has been described as both a reused prehistoric ridgeway (McGarvie, 1980) and a Post-Medieval bypass (Bond, c1990).

The road lines shown are from the 1774, 1799 and 1813 maps.

(b) Bridges

FRO/410 The bridge and ford

The earlier crossing of the Frome at this point was by the ford, which lay to the west of the later bridge. This crossing has probably been in use since the prehistoric period, and was still in use in the early 19th century: it is clearly shown on the 1813 map. Though the river has been canalised and its course altered several times, it is nevertheless possible that in the area of the ford (and, indeed, the bridge) artefacts associated with many centuries of use may survive.

The first bridge was built in the medieval period, perhaps in the 14th century, when Briggehous (Bridge House) appears in the records of Egford manor in apparent reference to Frome (McGarvie, 1982b). Though there is no archaeological knowledge of it, Leland (in the early 16th century) describes it as being built of stone and having five arches. The arches would have been supported on the mid-river island, which also enabled the construction of houses in the Post-Medieval period. The bridge was rebuilt in the 16th century, but it was in the 18th century that it was widened and the first houses were built. The process was repeated in the early 19th century, when the remaining houses were built: the resulting scheme is now Listed (SMR LB 26327, 26328, 26329, 26330). The central house, built on the island, was a fell-monger's and in 1932 retained in its cellars traces of the stone vats used for curing skins. It is not known whether any structural remains of the earlier bridges have survived the repeated remodelling.

The area defined covers the sites probably occupied by both the ford and the series of medieval and Post-Medieval bridges.

3.4.b Water

FRO/420 Old river courses

The late 18th and 19th century maps show a series of old meanders, some of which were still in existence in the earlier 20th century. These are of interest partly because of their possible association with early mill sites. For example, whilst the late 20th century river course at Willow Vale is thought to have originated as the mill stream (Gill, 1995: see also FRO/303, p18), the date at which it was first cut is not known. It is therefore possible that an earlier mill site might exist closer to the old river line, which meandered through meadows to the south of the mill stream(these meadows have now been almost entirely built up). The same possibilities exist in other places where the River Frome and the Mells River have changed course. Whilst it is probable that at some points much of the potential evidence will have been obliterated by 20th century river works, the extent of destruction has not been established: and should archaeological remains survive in association with the old watercourses, they may inlcude well preserved organic remains.

Most of the meanders are from the 1813 map.

FRO/430 Watercourse

The 1774 map marks a watercourse between Whittox Lane and the river.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

Not mapped The lower parts of the Saxon and medieval settlement would have been subject to periodic flooding. In the Post-Medieval period there was an elaborate system of channels and sluices controlling the water supply and drainage of the town. The descriptions of Leland of the churchyard spring being piped out to the town, and the finding of a medieval stone drain under Catherine Hill House (see FRO/437, p17) suggest that this was already partly in place at least by the early 16th century. However, there is insufficient information to show the medieval system.

3.4.c Military sites

FRO/415 The butts

The archery butts still existed in 1638, when they were repaired.

The marked position is that on the 1774 map. It is not absolutely certain that this was the original position.

3.4.d Manors and estates

Vallis, which was the main residence of the lords of the manor of Frome in the medieval period, lies beyond the area covered by this report.

Not mapped Because Frome was the centre of a large Saxon royal estate, there is a possibility that there may have been a royal palace there. There are, however, no secure documentary references to such a site. McGarvie (1982b) suggests that Adderwell, recorded as Hathelwell in the 14th century, may have been connected to Saxon royalty, whilst Belham (in Litt., 1978) suggests the area between Christchurch Street East and Vicarage Street. There is no archaeological evidence to support either theory.

FRO/413 Abbots' Court

In the medieval period, the Abbey had a barton up above the church. By the 13th century it was known as the Abbots' Court, perhaps because the manorial court was held there. However, documentary evidence shows that already by this time, parts of the complex had been let out to smallholders: the house itself may have been let, and another tenant had converted a haybarn into a tenement. The house, known as the Rectory, was certainly let in the early 16th century, when it was described as the "scyte of the Manor or parsonage, one house, a barne, a stable, a dovehouse all covered with tyle, a garden, an orchard and a backside containing by estimation 2 acres, a close of pasture over against the ferme gate" (McGarvie, 1980).

According to the medieval documents, access from the barton to the town centre was up what is now Blindhouse Lane or, perhaps, via a passage through the garden of a property further along Vicarage Street. Number 27 Vicarage Street (SMR LB 26621) may be of late medieval origin (though not according to the List description), its archway possibly giving access to the barton (though since this property lay in the Vicarage manor, not the main Rectorial manor, this may not have been the case). The 1392 rental mentions a way to fetch water in the west corner of the court, which may refer to Blindhouse Lane; it also mentions the 'great gate' to the court, presumably the Behind Town (Christchurch Street East) access.

The mapped extent is that shown as part of the building and garden complex on the 1774 and 1813 maps. Other surrounding pasture and orchard would also originally have been associated with the barton.

3.4.e Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/301 The Saxon monastery and medieval churchyard

The hypothesis that a Saxon monastic site (SMR 23521) lay at the heart of Frome is based on documentary evidence, though archaeological evidence is lacking. William of Malmesbury refers in the early 12th century to the monastic church, which was still standing at that date. Whilst no ancillary monastic buildings survived when William was writing, he had access to a Papal Bull supposedly given to Aldhelm in Rome and referring to the foundation of a monastery at Frome.

A copy of this document (from the Malmesbury Archive) still survives, and is considered reliable (Belham, 1984). Moreover, Domesday records that an estate of eight carucates was attached to St John's at the Conquest, which supports the idea of a minster foundation.

Collinson (1791), and the 19th century Ordnance Survey, supposed the site of the monastery to have been at Lower Keyford, but this is unlikely - though there are still advocates for the possibility of an ancient sacred site at Keyford (Burkitt, *in litt.*, 1998). Collinson and the OS are believed to have misinterpreted the remains of the Twynhoe manor at Lower Keyford (see FRO/433, p26). Similar confusions have arisen over the 'monastic remains' at the Vicarage site (see FRO/424, p17) and at the Abbots Court (see FRO/413, p11).

The Saxon monastic site is far more likely to have been centred on that later occupied by the medieval church and churchyard of St John (SMR 23529), overlooking the market and probable focus of Saxon settlement. This is on a natural building platform set between two stream beds (on the lines of Gentle Street and Blindhouse Lane). The site contains a spring, which may indicate reuse of an earlier sacred site, but which would also have provided a suitable water supply. Belham (1984) argues that the church itself is likely to have stood at the north end of the enclosure, with the Saxon burial area to its south. The position of the small monastic complex presumably associated with the church is unknown. Locations on the lower ground to the north of the churchyard, or on the terraces upstream of or to the east of the church site (Belham, 1984; see also FRO/423, p16) have been suggested.

Archaeological evidence for the position and extent of the Saxon church, cemetery and monastic enclosure is, however, very limited at present. Though two Saxon stones survive, these are parts of a cross shaft, not building fragments. The remaining evidence largely consists of hearsay about material destroyed during the 19th century restoration of the church. For example:

> "There was a story ... that when that Church was being 'restored' the workmen came across certain indications of an early burial which had the characteristics of a Saxon interment, and that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett (who was then the Vicar of Frome), fearing that some antiquary would interfere, had them covered with quicklime." (Daniel, 1911, p23).

McGarvie (1980) also says that Bennett later reported that the foundations of Saxon arcading were found west of the medieval porches. These were not archaeologically recorded and Bennett's interpretation is suspect. Nevertheless, both Mitchell (1978) and Belham (1984) state that the Norman church, which replaced that observed by William of Malmesbury in the early 12th century, was probably an adaptation of the existing structure - and, therefore, that elements of the Saxon plan may still survive in the (restored) medieval church. The Norman church, probably built in the mid 12th century by Wandrille de Courcelles (the secular lord of the manor) for the Abbey, was altered and enlarged several times in the 13th to 15th centuries. The present church (SMR LB 26309) still contains some 12th to 15th century fabric, but it was extensively rebuilt and restored in the 19th century (mostly between 1847-9 and 1862-5). Indeed, the churchyard contains a number of Listed 19th century features, including a screen (SMR LB 26308), cross (SMR LB 26310), and 'Via Crucis' (SMR LB 26420), as well as the housing for the tomb of Bishop Ken (SMR LB 26311).

In summary, it remains to be ascertained how the present church building and churchyard relate to the earlier site, which appears have been larger in extent, and may not have been clearly separated from the church estate in which it lay. The 1774 map labels the open space to the west of the church as churchyard. 19th century references to the clearing of cottages and the Bell Inn* from the churchyard suggest that part of the block between Rook Lane and Gentle Street was also considered to be within the churchyard (Daniel, 1911). Part of the area remained raised about a foot above the rest of the market place for most of the 19th century (Lewis, 1932, p23). However, it is not clear whether this area - which may originally included the site of Argyll House

(SMR LB 26452, and see also FRO/422, p16) was ever used for burials: it may have been a remnant of the original market space retained for access to the west end of the church.

*The Bell Inn was originally the old church house, or possibly the St Andrew's chantry priest's house, which recorded as adjoining the churchyard in the medieval period: it was an inn by the 16th century, when it was a four-bayed tiled building surrounded by pasture (McGarvie, 1980).

The churchyard extent shown is estimated from the 1774 map. The limit of the burial area has not been archaeologically established, however. No attempt has been made to mark the position of the monastic buildings, which may or may not have lain within the marked area.

FRO/403 St Catherine's Chapel - the 'Nunnery' site

St Catherine's Chapel, a chantry chapel, was in existence by the second half of the 13th century. The lands attached to this chapel, which formed part of Cirencester Abbey's possessions, were known as the Manor of St Catherine by the Post-Medieval period. They lay west of the river and north of the town. The 'Catherine' street names of Catherine Hill and the Trinity area, partly built over the Chantry lands, probably relate to the extent of these lands, and not necessarily to the site of the chapel itself.

Two possible sites for the chapel exist (see also below, FRO/416). A 1476 reference to the chapel having been in the west end of Frome, and an early 16th century reference to the holding of a fair and market near the chapel, could both apply to either site.

Of the two, the site on Catherine Street marked on the 1774 map as an old nunnery (SMR 23524) may be the more plausible. The 18th century tradition of a nunnery is also reflected in Collinson's statement that "at the top of a street called Catherine Hill was a small cell of nuns dedicated to St Catherine, which was of considerable capacity but now converted into tenements." (Collinson, 1791). However, there are no references to a nunnery here in the medieval documents and it is possible that the tradition represents either a distorted memory of the chantry, or a (mis)interpretation of a building on the site in the late 18th century.

Gill (1982) suggests that in the late medieval period there may have been a small religious community or almshouse attached to the chapel, since two late 14th century priests are described as wardens. He also discusses the Post-Medieval ownership and leasehold of property in the Sheppards Barton area in some depth, showing how an area of chantry land between St Catherine's Hill/ Catherine Street and Christchurch Street West was sold off and split up after the Dissolution. The part of this land which was held by the Champneys, and subsequently leased to the Sheppards (who redeveloped the area: see FRO/519, p21), held their mansion house complex (later known as the manor house of St Catherine's Hill), which included barns, stables, dovecotes and other buildings, orchards, gardens, and meadow, according to a lease of 1710 (Gill, 1982, p). He argues that the Champney house incorporated the old chapel, which is supposed to have been used by the Baptists in the 18th century before their Sheppards Barton chapel was completed.

Gill's argument is based partly on documentary evidence and partly on architectural features reported from 13-15 Catherine Hill (SMR LB 26364, 26365, 26366). There are several references to blocked windows and doorways with pointed arches, and one to a supposed piscina from no. 14/15: none of these features has been adequately recorded, and some have now been removed. Belham (1973) is broadly in agreement with Gill's argument, though he also includes the site of 1 Catherine Street . McGarvie (1980) points out that these supposedly medieval features cannot definitely be identified as the chantry chapel itself: the foundation also owned other properties in the town.

The mapped area includes the frontages of 13-15 Catherine Hill and 1 Catherine Street, together with the area to the rear, later Sheppards Barton, which may have contained any associated buildings, but was redeveloped as tenements and a manse in the 18th century (SMR LB 26571, 26572).

The area is conjectural, based on information in Gill (1982).

FRO/416 St Catherine's Chapel - the Hall House site

The other possible site for the chantry chapel (see also above, FRO/403) is suggested in McGarvie (1980, following Collinson, 1791), who cites an 18th century tradition that the chapel - remembered as a "priory"(SMR 23528) - was under Hall House, the house of the Bulls (a clothier family), at the top what was then Hill Lane (later Cork Street). The "priory" site is shown by the OS 1886 map, but there appears to be no documentary evidence for its existence here.

Hall House, first rated in 1696, was not the first house on the site (there are references to a house - Heale House - on the site at least by the early 17th century), and it is possible that remains of the earlier house may have been misinterpreted in the 18th century. The house was demolished in the early 20th century and replaced by a cinema

From the 1774 and 1886 maps.

FRO/404 "St Catherine's Manor"

This may have been the site of the chantry priest's house of St Catherine's, which came to be known as the manor house of St Catherine's (SMR 23525). The medieval house was ruinous by the second half of the 16th century, when the chantry lands were sold to the Lord of Longleat: the documents describe a small house containing a parlour with a chamber over it, and a buttery (McGarvie, 1980). The present house, the 'Old Presbytery' (SMR LB 26430), includes some surviving medieval stonework.

The area shown includes both the house itself and an area which may have been gardens to its rear. Partially redeveloped in the post-medieval period as part of the growth of the Trinity area, it includes Melrose House (SMR LB 26644), which Pevsner described as the finest pre-18th century house in Frome.

From the 1813 map.

FRO/405 The Almshouse

An almshouse, the predecessor of the Blue House, was founded in 1461 for old women and rebuilt in 1621 (when it is described as 'lately erected'). The 17th century almshouse had a chapel and hall with twelve chambers. Its site (probably, though not certainly, the same as that of the 15th century building) is described by McGarvie (1980) as being on the roadside between the present Blue House and the Blue Boar Inn: the Blue Boar (SMR LB 26520) was built in one of the gardens attached to the almshouse in 1691.

The almshouse was again rebuilt in the early 18th century and a school attached (the Blue House) - see FRO/515, p21.

The site is mapped from information in McGarvie (1980).

3.4.f Settlement (Urban)

The details of the development of the urban settlement at Frome in the Saxon and even the medieval periods are not well understood. The possible limits of medieval development shown here are not based on detailed documentary research, but on post-medieval maps which naturally show the situation after the great expansion of Frome in that period: they are therefore conjectural. Proper assessment of the date and character of occupation in the town centre will require archaeological information which is not yet available.

Not mapped The large market recorded at Domesday implies that Frome (SMR 23533) was probably already a town by the late Saxon period, although there is no record of burgesses in the 11th century. Archaeological evidence of the location and extent of the settlement around the market and minster is so far lacking, however.

(a) The market place

FRO/411 The medieval market places

Frome's main market place is at the foot of the hill on the edge of the original flood plain, on one of the few relatively level sites in town. The Domesday figures suggest that Frome was an important market settlement by the 11th century, as well as an ecclesiastical centre. The original extent of the Saxon and medieval upper market place was almost certainly considerably greater than that of the modern one. The street plan of Frome suggests that the entire square defined by modern Palmer Street, Stony Street, and King Street *may* have lain open at the heart of the early medieval town, and that the area defined by Back Lane and King Street most probably did. However, there is as yet little or no archaeological evidence to confirm or refute these hypotheses.

The lower market place may have been in the medieval period, as it remains, a broad street leading down to the river crossing. The irregular plot development on its north-western side in 1813 suggests that it would have been considerably broader, however (see below, FRO/418).

The suggested original market areas are conjectural, based on the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/417 Market encroachments, upper market place

The original upper market area was significantly encroached upon by 1500, when Cheap Street is referred to by name. In that year an empty plot was let off to a butcher on condition that he built a shop there (McGarvie, 1980), suggesting that the process of encroachment was being actively encouraged by the landlords, not necessarily with very desirable results: Anchor Barton was mentioned in the church rates in 1677 as having "such an accumulation of dung-hills, slaughter-houses, and tallow-melting houses as to be indescribable" (McGarvie, 1980, p114). The precise dates, histories and characters of the market encroachments have not been studied in detail for this report. However, they contain a large number of Listed Buildings. Though none is described in the List as being of known medieval origin, several date from between the 16th and 18th centuries: these, which are concentrated along Cheap Street, include two Grade II* Listed properties (SMR LB 26383, 26388).

The cutting of Bath Street in the early 19th century resulted in the demolition and replacement of parts of the block between Back Lane and Palmer Street (see FRO/618, p33). At the same time there was demolished a substantial house which had by at least the 17th century (when it is mentioned in documents) come to separate the upper and lower market places. The redevelopment of the Market Place resulted in the existence of many fine buildings, now Listed, of 19th century date (see the List for details).

The encroachments are from the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/418 Lower Market Place north-west

This area lies between the chantry lands (including one supposed site of the chantry itself: see FRO/416, p14) and the lower market place. The 1813 map shows extremely irregular plot development suggestive of encroachment upon a formerly open market space, but it not certain that this accurately reflects the medieval plot pattern. In the late 18th and 19th centuries a number of substantial commercial buildings were erected here - including the George Hotel (SMR LB 26514), the Bank (SMR LB 26513) and the Post Office (SMR LB 26517). However, elements of the earlier architecture are retained in other properties, such as the Crown Hotel (SMR LB 26515).

From the 1813 map.

(b) Town plots

FRO/419 King Street north and east

The two blocks directly fronting King Street appear on the 1813 map as densely packed urban development, though the fact that the eastern area was at least partly occupied by a cloth factory in the late 18th/ early 19th centuries suggests that the plot pattern may by then have been rather different from that of the medieval occupation. There is no archaeological information on the character and survival of medieval or earlier deposits.

Some Listed Buildings of the Post-Medieval and later periods survive, concentrated along the Church Street frontage and corner: these include the Three Swans Inn (SMR LB 26495).

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/421 Iron Gates and the Court

Sandwiched by the two blocks fronting King Street is an area dominated in the Post-medieval period by two large 17th and 18th century houses, Iron Gates (SMR LB 26493) and its extension known as the Court (SMR LB 26494), and their associated gardens. The 1774 map gives the impression that at that date the southern and eastern sides of a courtyard were built up with lesser plots whilst the two larger houses stood to the north-west of the yard. Whether the character of this block in the Post-Medieval period reflects the character of earlier occupation is unclear. If so, there may be medieval or earlier structures of some status in the area. Further documentary research might clarify this.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/422 Gentle Street

Occupation along Gentle Street, or Hunger Lane, is of uncertain date. Whilst the street itself may be one of the oldest in Frome, the extent to which it was developed before the Conquest is wholly unclear. But there are early medieval references to the accumulation of houses around the church and 'in the churchyard', suggesting a rather informal pattern of development.

Aston & Leech (1977), however, suggest that the plots on either side display dimensions characteristic of medieval burgages - length and narrowness. But on the 1813 map, whilst the plots on the east side of Gentle Street are amongst the longer in town, they actually appear more spacious than any at the foot of the hill. It is possible that some of the 1813 pattern could be a post-medieval phenomenon. Substantial 17th and 18th century town houses, which include the Grade II* Listed Hermitage (SMR LB 26444, supposed to be the Marquess of Bath's town house) and Argyll House (SMR LB 26452: a detailed history exists by McGarvie, 1979), may have replaced smaller plots, which may themselves have originally lain within the churchyard (see FRO/301, p11). However, the fact that the Abbot of Cirencester had a house on Church Steps, together with the references to other comparatively large houses in medieval and early post-medieval documents, suggests that the area around and uphill of the church may have been a desirable suburb already in the Medieval period. The development of plot boundaries along Gentle Street is of great potential interest, though no archaeological information is available from which to predict the level of archaeological survival on this steep slope.

The plots on the west side of Gentle Street were curtailed by the post-medieval period by plots fronting Rook Lane. The date of occupation here is not clear. Whilst archaeological investigation might establish the relationships of the plots, the key area may have been destroyed by the cutting of Bath Street in the early 19th century.

From the 1774 and 1813 map.

FRO/423 Vicarage Street south

There is a possibility that this area formed part of the Saxon monastic site (Belham, 1984), though

this has not been archaeologically confirmed. It is likely that the area had begun to be urban in character by the early medieval period, for there are probable references from this period to property transactions on Vicarage Street. The southern side was by the end of the Post-Medieval period developed at the western end, though the plots were somewhat foreshortened both by the effect of the hill terraces and the presence of the barton land to their rear. There appears to have been only limited, scattered building close to the fork of Vicarage Street and Christchurch Street: a detailed study of plot development in this area has been carried out by Harvey (1977, 1988). Only a relatively small number of Listed Buildings survive: one (SMR LB 26621) may be of medieval origin.

It is not known how the terracing in this area has affected the archaeological deposits. This depends in part on the date of the terraces: Belham (in Litt, 1978) suggests they could be of Saxon date, though this remains unproven.

From the 1774 and 1813 map.

FRO/424 Marchants Barton/ Vicarage Street north

Few details of the development of this area have been obtained for this report and there is little archaeological information. Much of the area was in the small Manor of Frome Vicarage. The Vicarage itself was rebuilt in about 1740 (SMR LB 26614): reports of a 'monastic building' on the site (Daniel, 1911, p23) may refer to an earlier Vicarage.

Marchants Barton itself was named after a 17th century merchant, whose house on the corner of Church Street was demolished in the 20th century. The western end of the Marchants Barton blocks was considerably built up by 1813, but the historical pattern of development is unclear. Much redevelopment has taken place.

From the 1774 and 1813 map.

FRO/425 Catherine Hill/ Stony Street/ Whittox Lane

The pattern of development in this area, part of which may have been chantry land, has not been satisfactorily established, though it is probable that occupation occurred here, by the market, earlier than it did further up the hill. By the Post-Medieval period the frontages were heavily developed. However, a map of part of the area, dated 1758, shows tenement gardens and a bowling green to the rear; the fact that two late 18th/ early 19th burial grounds (see FRO/615, p32) were established in this area also indicates considerable open ground. The 1774 map shows that the predecessor of the 19th century workhouse was in this area. Though this does not survive, there are many Listed Buildings, concentrated in those areas nearest to the market place. Many of these are of 19th century origin, but there are also two Grade II* Listed 16th and 17th century buildings, Monmouth Chambers (SMR LB 26428) and 16/17 Stony Street (SMR LB 26586).

From the 1758, 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/437 Catherine Street

The date at which Catherine Street began to be developed remains to be established. Whilst much of the land may have belonged to St Catherine's and may have only been developed in the 17th and 18th centuries, it is possible that some medieval development may have taken place. One reason for treating the area with caution is the supposed discovery in the 1960s of a substantial stone built medieval drain running beneath 3 Catherine Street (Gill, 1982) and reputedly overlying even earlier remains. The original report has not been located for this study and the significance of the drain is not fully understood: it may have been connected with the chantry chapel complex (see above, FRO/403). However, Gill's account also suggests that terraces may have been built up rather than cut back at least in this part of the hill, thus perhaps increasing the likelihood of archaeological survival of any remains in the area.

The area is now dominated by the 19th century Badcox Chapel and Catherine Hill House (SMR LB 26373, 26376), though three Listed Buildings of Post-Medieval origin (SMR LB 26374, 26375, 26377) also survive.

The area marked is conjectural, to include the area in which the drain was supposedly found.

FRO/438 Palmer Street south

The date at which development began in this area is not certain, but until the 19th century it was probably concentrated along the Palmer Street and former Rook Lane frontages. These contain all the Listed Buildings which survive in the area, with greater survival of post-medieval buildings along Rook Lane (SMR LB 26318, 26319, 26321, 26322, 26323). As with the other hillside areas, the effect of topography on archaeological survival has not been completely established. An evaluation inside the Rook Lane Chapel in 1992, however, suggested that some medieval occupation deposits may survive in the area (Hollinrake, C & N, 1992).

The marked area is from the 1774 and 1813 maps.

3.4.g Mills

Of the many mill sites in and around Frome, several may have been of pre-Conquest origin, for the Domesday Survey mentions a total of five mills attached to the royal estate, the church estate and the Keyford holding. Moreover, at least five fulling mills existed on the Abbey estates by the late 14th century, when they are recorded in the 1392 rental; and there are other 14th century references to mills. These early mills need not necessarily have been on the same sites as the later ones, however and as yet no archaeological evidence of them has been recovered.

FRO/303 Town Mill

It is possible that the Town Mill (SMR 23554), set on a small island in what is now the main river channel but was originally a mill stream, and facing Willow Vale, was of medieval or earlier origin. It was a fulling mill by the early 18th century, and continued in operation in the 19th century, though it fell into disrepair. In sale papers of 1880 it was described as "a ruinous building heretofore known as the Town Mill, with hatches, washing stand, and iron wheel". Photographs exist of the standing remains of the mill. These were removed during river works in the 20th century, and it is not known whether any other archaeological remains still survive.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

3.4.h Agricultural sites

FRO/414 The warren

The Coneygar or rabbit warren (SMR 23526), was near St Katherine's manor. The RCHME report on the Trinity area (Leech, 1981) shows a field called the Congar just to the north of this house.

From Leech, 1981.

FRO/429 The woadground

The woadground lay on St Catherine's land in the medieval period, and was where woad was grown for dying woollens . Though the area was gradually built over in the 17th and 18th century, woad remained an important dye (Frome's speciality was its blue cloth in the 18th century) and the growing of it continued until the early 19th century.

The exact extent of the area in which woad was grown is not known.

From information in Leech (1981) and McGarvie (1980).

3.5 Archaeological components (outlying area)

The outlying Saxon and medieval sites are considered with the post-medieval evidence in Section 5.

4. THE POST-MEDIEVAL CORE (Map C)

4.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been little archaeological work relating to post-medieval Frome, with the exception of the surviving buildings, which have been much studied (see below).

4.2 Context

The basic pattern of towns had been established by the end of the middle ages, and there were very few major changes in the Post-Medieval period, though the economic fortunes of particular towns rose and fell. Nearly all the Somerset towns depended on either cloth manufacture or cloth trade to some extent. Frome was no exception, and was one of many of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which held its own economically for much of this period. It was one of a group of important cloth towns in the south and east of the county. Indeed, it was one of the great cloth towns and is one of four of the towns which is of importance for its Post-Medieval industrial remains, containing 17th and 18th century suburbs of exceptional interest.

4.3 Standing structures and visible remains

Frome contains very many Listed Buildings of this period, forming an outstanding collection of late 17th and 18th century small houses. There are far too many examples to detail in this report and the available specialist publications should be consulted (see especially Goodall, 1985; Jenner, 1984; Leech, 1981).

Listed Buildings of Post-Medieval origin in the central area are shown on Map C.

*4.4 Archaeological components (core), shown on **Map C***

4.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

The number of post-medieval buildings in the centre of Frome testifies to the extent of redevelopment which took place in these areas of the medieval town during Frome's heyday. The town spread, too, across areas which had formerly been chantry or abbey lands, though the pattern of landholding continued to affect its morphology. Areas described under earlier periods and which retained their essential character in the post-medieval period are shown more lightly shaded.

4.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

FRO/510 Post-medieval streets

Collinson in 1791 describes Frome as having 38 streets, 13 lanes and 12 bartons, considerably more than the medieval town did. Many of these were in the planned suburb of the Trinity area (see FRO/503, p20), whilst others were around Sheppard's Barton. However, some roads, such as Stony Street and Rook Lane (destroyed during the cutting of Bath Street in the 19th century), first mentioned by name in the Post-Medieval period, might be of earlier origin: there is no archaeological information to confirm or refute this.

There is a possibility that Behind Town (Christchurch Street) could date from this period (Bond, c1990), though it has been presented as an earlier route in this report.

The roads shown are from the 1774, 1779 and 1813 maps.

4.4.c Water

FRO/504 Springs and wells, *not shown on Map C*

There is an 1812 map which shows the water system in the market place. Some of this information has been transferred to the GIS, but, for the sake of clarity, is not shown on Map C.

From the 1812 map and the SMR.

4.4.d Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/517 Chapels and burial grounds

There were a number of non-conformist chapels and burial grounds in 18th and 19th century Frome. One of the finest of these, the Grade I Listed Congregational Chapel (SMR LB 26317), was built in the first half of the 18th century on Rook Lane (though Congregationalists are documented from 1662). The building was restored in the early 1990s by the Somerset Buildings Preservation Trust, during which process the removal of burials was archaeologically monitored: several brick lined 18th and 19th century graves were observed (and several sherds of medieval pottery recovered).

From the 1774 map.

The Quaker Meeting House in Sheppard's Barton was the first building on the street, built in 1675. The present building is dated to 1783. A small burial ground lay to the east of the chapel; the last burial was in 1886.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

Not mapped Not mapped separately, but also present in the medieval areas or the post-medieval suburbs were several other post-medieval chapels, including, amongst others: the Presbyterian/ Baptist Chapel next door to the Quakers in Sheppard's Barton (early 18th century, rebuilt in the mid 19th century), and the Badcox Lane Baptist Meeting House (early 18th century); and earlier Congregational chapels, in Starve Acre and, again, in Sheppard's Barton. Those in the Sheppards Barton area are discussed in Gill (1982).

4.4.e Settlement (Suburban)

FRO/503 Trinity

The Trinity area (SMR 23534) was developed in the 17th and 18th centuries, largely by the Yerbury family who had bought the St Katherine's Chapel lands at the beginning of the 17th century. Building had started by 1660 and the streets between Vallis Way and Milk Street were laid out and built up by 1730: the Yerburys owned over 300 houses by 1756.

The particular interest of Trinity lies in its regular plan, which is unusually early for a suburb of its type (semi-industrial): it is unparalleled in Somerset and rare elsewhere. It is possible to make too much of this, as it has been shown that the streets actually followed the boundaries of pre-existing enclosures as they became available (McGarvie, 1980); nevertheless, it is clear that the development of the suburb was controlled.

Blocks of land were owned by three families, the Yerburys, the Selwoods and the Whitchurches. Though the Selwood estate was broken up and sold off in the early 18th century, the other two remained intact until the late 19th century. This pattern of landholding meant that though individual plots were leased out to be built on, some measure of control over the appearance of the suburb could be maintained. Jenner's (1984) study of the building styles and leases shows that Trinity was originally conceived as a more spacious, gracious suburb than it eventually became. The area was always one of semi-industrial workers' housing, however: the limited records which survive mention, for example, a 'sheare shop', a wool loft, or a dyehouse in the garden. The early houses had big gardens to the rear, which were later filled in. Infill and rebuilding continued throughout the 19th century, resulting in the eventual deterioration of the suburb as leasehold control was relaxed.

Trinity is exceptional in the extent of structural survival, though in fact much of the eastern part of the suburb was demolished in the 1960s, just before conservation became fashionable. The remainder was recorded and restored in the early 1980s, "the largest project of its kind in Britain" (Jenner, 1984). Much of the surviving housing is now Listed: details cannot be given here, though the Listed Buildings of Post-Medieval date appear on Map C. Whilst it is possible that some

archaeological remains of the demolished buildings may survive amongst the modern development, the history of the suburb is well-documented and the surviving buildings have now been extensively studied and written about. A number of local histories and specialist publications give more detail than can be reproduced here.

The mapped areas are from the 1774 and 1813 maps, with added information from Leech (1981).

FRO/519 Sheppard's Barton

The development of the Sheppard's Barton area in the late 17th and 18th century is well documented and has been studied in detail by Gill (1982). It took place on land (originally chantry land) mostly leased and purchased from the Champneys by the Sheppards. The regular streets of Sheppard's Barton (South Parade), Wine Street and High Street were laid out in closes in the same manner as those in the Trinity area, though somewhat later. Wine Street and High Street are first mentioned by name in 1746, and part of the area behind High Street is still marked as orchard on the 1774 map. A number of Listed Buildings of the early 18th century survive in the area and are shown on Map C.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps, with information from Gill (1982).

FRO/523 Vallis Way

The area between Vallis Way and Broadway had begun to be developed at least by the end of the Post-Medieval period. The 1774 map shows the outline of development and the 1813 shows the contrast between the informal developments along Broadway (probably earlier) and the laid out streets of Button Street and Horton Street.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/515 Lower Market Place

The almshouses (see FRO/405, p14) were rebuilt as almshouses and a school (the Grade I Listed Blue House, SMR LB 26519) in the early 18th century. It is not known whether there had been any previous occupation or activity on the river island.

By the late 18th century, there were gardens and scattered buildings to the rear of the probable medieval occupation area.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/520 Gorehedge

The extent to which development around the major road junction south of the church had occurred before the end of the medieval period could not be established for this report.

The marked post-medieval areas include Rook Lane House (SMR LB 26412), the early 17th century home of the Smiths, an important local clothier family, who owned the land on which the Congregational Chapel was built.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/525 Tenement gardens or allotments

A number of closes (the various 'grounds') appear to have been divided into allotments by the time of the 1813 map, though not necessarily in 1774. Only one area is shown by an earlier map to have been definitely laid out as tenement gardens, complete with ponds and a bowling green, at the end of the Post-Medieval period.

From the 1758 and 1813 maps.

FRO/518 North Hill

For much of the medieval period, development on the north bank of the river was restricted by the North Field and no evidence that occupation there predated the post-medieval period has yet come to light. An excavation on the Library site in Justice Lane found that that site was not built on before the 18th century (Ellis, 1989).

The 1774 map shows the outline of development on North Hill before the early 19th century road improvements took place, but few details. These areas, however, are known to have formed a typical suburban mix of residential and industrial properties. Turnpike Trust documents show that there was a slaughterhouse where North Parade goes through. Certainly by the late 18th century, perhaps earlier, there were at least two dyeworks, in Justice Lane and Willow Vale (see FRO/524, p23, and FRO/527, p23). There were also some elegant clothiers' houses in Willow Vale (eg SMR LB 26655, 26656).

The mapped areas are from the 1774 and 1813 maps.

FRO/531 Fromefield

Development had begun on North Hill in the old open field by the very end of the post-medieval period. Listed 17th and 18th century structures (including SMR LB 26437, SMR LB 26561) survive there. Some of the areas shown may, however, have been late 18th or 19th century in origin: further research might clarify this.

From the 1799 and 1813 maps.

FRO/528 Portway/ Wallbridge

This may have become a focus of settlement after the building of a causeway in the 17th century.

The mapped areas are from the 1813 map.

FRO/522 Other development

There was some development along main roads out of town, which has been studied in very little detail for this report.

From the 1774 and 1813 maps.

4.4.f Industrial sites

(a) Mills

Apart from Town Mill (see above, FRO/303, p18), and those mentioned below, other mills and dye works in use in Frome in the Post-Medieval period lay beyond the centre and are discussed in Section 5.

FRO/514 Welch Mill (SMR 23523)

The earliest reference to Welch or Welsh Mill, now demolished, is in 1550, when it appears in Egford Court Rolls as Weilshmyll. The mill may, therefore, have been of medieval or earlier origin. In 1764 it was a fulling mill insured together with adjoining workshops. A factory was built beside it in about 1810 and the fulling mill let out: in the associated documents it is described as having three pairs of stocks, which processed more than 30 cloths every week (many of which went directly to the adjoining factory). The later 19th century operations are less well-documented, but it continued to work as a fulling and scouring mill until the early 20th century.

The early 19th century maps show that the river configuration at Welch Mill was somewhat different from the modern, canalised course; this is also shown on Map D. The mill has now been completely demolished and the river redirected. It is not known whether anything survives archaeologically.

The mill site and the river course are from the 1799 and 1813 maps.

FRO/511 Low Water Dyeworks (?)
This site marked by the river at Low Water on the 1799 and later maps may be that of a dyeworks referred to by Belham (1973): more detailed documentary research will be necessary to confirm this.

From the 1799 map.

FRO/524 Justice Lane dye works
At the Justice Lane dyeworks (SMR 23551), which may have been of Post-Medieval origin (this requires further confirmation), a circular drying house survives (SMR LB 26333). This structure, which was in existence by 1813, is stone built, circular, about five metres in diameter and six metres in height, and may have had a floor half way up when it was in use as a drying house. It was owned in the early 19th century by the Olive family who also owned a number of other drying houses, vats and furnaces on the site and elsewhere in the town.

The exact position of the dyeworks is from the 1886 map.

FRO/527 Willow Vale dye works
The topography and history of this site (SMR 23553) are unclear, as the various sales of works in this part of town cannot all be pinned down to specific sites. Allen's dye works, sold in 1796, may have been on this site: the sale papers show that this works contained six blue vats, five furnaces, a scouring furnace, washing and drying sheds, a stove and a yard for drying. By 1808, the dye works appear to have been in the possession of the Olive family. However, another important family, the Sheppards, are also supposed to have been at Willow Vale before they built their factories at Rodden and Spring Gardens: they were certainly still using a dye house there in the later 19th century.

The standing workshop buildings are consistent with the use of hand-worked or horse-powered machinery and therefore may be early. Also at Willow Vale there survives a drying house similar to the Justice Lane one, but in better condition: this is Scheduled (SMR LB 26654, SM 29684). Willow Vale House (SMR LB 26655) directly adjoins the site.

The extent of the works is uncertain. The mapped area is from the 1886 map, and may not reflect the scale of early industrial activity accurately.

FRO/521 Rack closes
The 1774 map shows at least two rack fields in the central area and on North Hill.

From the 1774 map.

(b) Other industrial sites

Not mapped Cockey's Bell Foundry was established in the late 17th century in Bell Lane. The firm continued until about 1850, though in later years the casting was not actually done in Frome.

5. PRE-1800 OCCUPATION IN THE OUTLYING AREA

The area around From was not studied in sufficient detail to allow consistent separation of medieval (or earlier) and Post-Medieval occupation, although in some cases this has been possible.

5.1 Archaeological components (outlying area), shown on ***Map D***

The report deliberately covers a much wider area to the east of Frome than it does to the west, because of the possibility of extensive development in the vicinity, specifically, of Rodden. Note also that the area around Rodden has been based on the 1880s map, which was the earliest available.

5.1.a Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways/ crossing points

FRO/510 Roads of Post-Medieval or earlier origin

Map D shows roads of Post-Medieval or earlier origin. These have not been studied in any detail for the report, and it is not clear which of them are earliest. Some, such as Friggle Street, are mentioned in the 1392 rental or other medieval documents. The building of a causeway in the Wallmarsh area in the 16th century is also recorded. However, in most cases specific references are lacking, and the roads are simply taken from the late 18th- and early 19th-century maps.

From the 1799 and later maps.

FRO/502 Cross sites (not shown on Map D)

There was formerly a wayside cross at the junction of Lower Keyford and Stevens Lane (SMR 23527). The remains of an octagonal cross base and shaft stump were removed in the late 18th or early 19th century, and reused in a nearby wall which was itself demolished in 1960 and used as hardcore.

The site is from the SMR.

(b) Bridges and crossing points

Not mapped The main ford, the Broad Ford, was at Spring Gardens (see also below, FRO/302, p29). It was later replaced by Bradford Bridge (McGarvie, 1980), but it is not clear whether this was in exactly the same position.

FRO/509 Wallbridge

The present bridge (SMR LB 26624) was built in 1634 (from an inscription on the bridge). However, the fact that Walebrigge is referred to in a 13th century charter implies a possible earlier bridge on the site (McGarvie, 1982).

From the Buildings List.

5.1.b Water

FRO/538 Lady Mary's Spring

Lady Mary's spring on Innox Hill (SMR 23538) has now been destroyed by a housing estate.

From the SMR.

5.1.c Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/407 Rodden Church and churchyard

Rodden had a chapel of ease in the medieval period: the first reference to a curate was in 1242. The present church (SMR 24456; SMR LB 21009) was rebuilt in 1640 and restored in the 19th century, when a schoolroom (SMR LB 21010) was added.

From the 1889 map.

FRO/436 Flintford chantry

According to McGarvie (1982), medieval documentary references suggest a chantry chapel attached to Flintford and possibly located at this site, which was known as 'the hermitage' in 1744.

The plot outline is from the 1799 and 1813 maps.

Not mapped Fairoak Chapel:

There was another chapel at 'Egforton' or Heifort, which is referred to in several medieval documents. Dedicated between 1136 and 1153 (Belham, 1992), it is mentioned in deeds of 1283 and 1323, the latter being a legal case over its advowson. The place itself later became known as

Fairoak (McGarvie, 1980, p28; see below, FRO/406, p25). It was never very populous or very wealthy and in the 15th century the chapel was united with the church at Berkley.

Not mapped Pikewell Chapel:
14th century documents refer to a chapel (and in fact to a "parish church" in 1353) at Pikewell in Berkley. Belham (1973, 1992) suggests that this chapel was located in a detached part of Berkley, near Spring Gardens, and that it may have served a small settlement near the ford and route convergence. However, McGarvie (1980) suggests Pikewell was just another name for Berkley. The documents also suggest some kind of connection between 'Pikewell' and Orchardleigh. Further research will therefore be necessary to establish the most likely location of any chapel.

Not mapped Somewhere in Selwood there was a leper hospital, founded in 1212 (SMR 24458). The location is unknown.

5.1.d Manors and Rural Settlement

The settlements around Frome consisted in the Saxon and medieval periods of scattered farmsteads or hamlets in the forest: in some cases the rounded field patterns typical of early clearances can still be seen. Only a small number of the farms and settlements, those within the 20th century urban area of Frome and those around Rodden, are included in this report. It should be noted that the available maps for this area were limited: in some cases, the earliest available was the OS 1:2500 first edition (1880s); and in others the 1799 map provided limited detail (perhaps not wholly reliable).

(a) Berkley

Not mapped The manor of Berkley was in existence by the late Saxon period, as it is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The settlement itself is beyond the scope of this report, although neighbouring Berkley Marsh, which became known as Fairoak, is included (see below).

(b) Clink

FRO/426 <u>Clink</u>
The name of Clink comes from an Anglo-Saxon word for a hill (McGarvie, 1980, p29). It is not known whether there was pre-Conquest settlement on the site, but it existed by at least the 14th century, when two householders there are named in the 1327 lay subsidy.

Whilst it is very probable that medieval settlement at Clink was considerably more restricted than that in the post-medieval period, the entire post-medieval settlement must be treated with caution until more precise information on the early extent of the settlement is available. One Listed Building of post-medieval origin (SMR LB 20993) survives.

The mapped areas are from the 1813 map.

(c) Fairoak

FRO/406 <u>Fairoak at Berkley Marsh</u>
Fairoak was a medieval manor created out of Berkley in the 12th century, though it is likely that there was pre-existing settlement there. The manor was at first known as Egforton, or Heifort (Belham, 1992), and had its own chapel (which has not been located). The settlement is unlikely to have been of any great size: it was eventually amalgamated with Berkley as both were too poor and close to each other to be viable.

Though there are several documentary references to the medieval settlement (SMR 23145), the precise site is not known. The most likely focus seems to be Fairoak Farm (darker shading), where a farmhouse of 16th century or earlier origin still stands (SMR LB 20680). Slight remains of earthworks were visible around this farm on an aerial photograph of 1971, and the SMR marks a possible area, to the east of the surviving settlement of Berkley Marsh, which may contain the remains of medieval settlement.

The site marked is from the SMR

FRO/533 Berkley Marsh

The probable post-medieval extent of Berkley Marsh is shown from the 1838 map. This area may also contain the remains of medieval settlement.

From the 1838 map (the earliest available).

(d) Feltham

FRO/539 Feltham

The name occurs as Fylethamm in a 9th century charter, meaning a hay meadow. It is not clear that there was any settlement earlier than the medieval or post-medieval period.

The plots marked are from the 1799 map.

(e) Flintford and Grandon

FRO/408 Flintford and Grandon

Flintford and Grandon farms were originally part of Rodden, but subsequently split off: Flintford manor eventually became part of Frome Selwood. Flintford and Grandon farms, which both contain surviving 17th century buildings (SMR LB 21035 and SMR LB 21040 respectively), are referred to in medieval documents. Their hi story has not been studied in detail for this report.

The sites are mapped from the 1799 map.

FRO/508 Friggle Street

Friggle Street is on the very edge of the area under consideration and has not been studied in any detail. The street, probably including the settlement, is referred to in medieval documents. Traces of former houses were visible there on aerial photographs (SMR 24484), but no further information was obtained for this report.

From the 1799 map and the SMR (note: the area shown in the SMR extends further to the south than that shown here).

(f) Garston

FRO/507 Garston

The hamlet of Garston, of 14th century or earlier origin, was out in the meadows east of Frome. The Post-Medieval site of Garston Farm (SMR LB 26442) may mark the site, but this is not certain.

Garston Farm is from the 1813 map.

(g) Keyford

FRO/433 Great Keyford Manor (the Twynhoe house and "Monastery" site)

The manor which became Keyford was probably created towards the end of the Saxon period. It had been split into two small manors, Caivel and Chaivert, by Domesday, and these were known as Great and Little Keyford by 1405.

This site, marked on the 1889 OS map as a monastery, is probably that identified by Collinson (1791) as the Saxon monastery - almost certainly a misinterpretation of a standing building, though there remains a faint possibility that he had access to a tradition of a genuine ancient (pre-Saxon?) site at Keyford (Burkitt, *in litt.*, 1998). A 15th-century building, the manor house of Great Keyford, belonging to the Twynhoe family, stood on this site until about 1849. It became known as the Old Nunnery, probably because of the architectural style, though there may also be a connection with the fact that a member of this family was Abbess of Shaftesbury in the late 15th century (McGarvie, 1980). The building was ruinous by 1740, when it was described by Strachey, and was divided into tenements later in the 18th century. Medieval fabric can still be seen in the cottages currently on the site (SMR LB 26511): when these were restored in 1979, the remains of a late medieval wall painting were found (White, 1996).

From the 1889 map.

FRO/402 Keyford, Grove Farm

Grove Farm (SMR 23522), was the home of the Cable family (substantial property holders, but not lords of the manor) in the early post-medieval period. The 1889 OS map marks it as the manor house site, because of the reused medieval building material observed in the then farm buildings. The farm itself was largely demolished in 1896, though a building to the south of the main house continued in use as a dairy until the mid 20th century. The site now lies under an industrial estate, and the extent of archaeological survival is unknown.

The marked sites are from the 1799 and 1813 maps.

FRO/431, FRO/428, FRO/432

Keyford, Lower Keyford and Little Keyford

The character and extent of early settlement at Keyford, and the location of the manor house of Little Keyford, are uncertain. The areas shown are those shown as developed by the late 18th century. They contain a number of 17th and 18th century Listed houses and cottages. There is no further information on the character and extent of archaeological deposits.

From the 1774, 1799 and 1813 maps.

FRO/435 Possible deer park at Little Keyford

The existence of a deer park to the south of Little Keyford has been suggested (Wilkins, in litt, 1997) on the grounds of the repeated occurrence of the name 'Lipyate' (indicating a deer leap) in medieval and post-medieval documents relating to this area. There is also a 13th-century reference to the park of John of Courcelles, which is perhaps to be identified with the Little Keyford park.

The Frome Society for Local Study's map of the land use around Frome, reproduced in McGarvie (1980), shows that the area concerned lay on the southern fringe of Keyford Field, and that an area of common pasture (Buttlemoor) also lay within it.

The possible park boundary is reproduced from a sketch map by Mr J C Wilkins in the SMR files.

(h) Rodden

FRO/409, FRO/534

Rodden

Rodden was a Domesday manor and a separate parish. These facts, together with the presence of a church on Rodden Farm and of slight earthworks nearby (particularly to the south and west of the farm), have led to the supposition that a nucleated village (SMR 24476), centred on what is now Rodden Farm (to which were attached the manorial rights), may have existed here in the medieval period.

However, medieval references to the manor show that it was a sparsely populated area. There are several references to land transactions, and landholding (which appear to have been quite complicated), but few mentions in the documents of buildings or residents (Belham, 1992): the church itself is only recorded as a chapel of ease. In a mid 13th century legal case, the manor of Rodden (which also included Flintford and Grandon in the early medieval period) was fined and only one person of substance - the lord of the manor - could be found to pay the fine; only three householders are recorded in the lay subsidy of 1327 (McGarvie, 1980). Both Belham and McGarvie therefore agree that the existence of a nucleated village around Rodden Farm may be unlikely, and that the parish is more likely to have contained a series of isolated farms, identifiable in medieval documents (Belham, 1992).

The SMR marks a conjectural area in which remains of such a settlement might survive, and this area is reproduced for this report. It is based in part on the presence of slight earthworks to the south and west of Rodden Farm. The field to the east of Rodden Farm, which has been ploughed,

has produced no reports of any signs of medieval settlement. Whilst it is possible that some of the visible remains may be of a short-lived 19th century expansion of Rodden, no proper archaeological investigation has been carried out.

The marked area also includes the so-called Rodden Manor, formerly a mill (see FRO/427, p30).

By the late 18th or 19th century Rodden had become associated with the cloth industry and a few more houses had been built. Collinson says that there were 27 houses in the parish (though some of these were in detached parts of the parish). There was further 19th-century expansion when Sheppards took over Rodden Mill (see FRO/516, p30), which had previously been a grist mill. Though many workers came in from elsewhere, more houses did spring up in the parish. The 19th-century prosperity did not last, and settlement contracted once more: some of the abandoned buildings and earthworks may therefore be of 19th century origin (see SMR 24477).

During demolition at Rodden c1960, cottages (SMR 24477) were recorded and photographed (the photographs are now deposited in the NMR).

From the SMR.

(i) Spring Gardens/ Oldfield/ Pikewell

Not mapped There are references in the 13th century to a place called Aldefeld and in the 14th to a chapel at Pikewell, both supposedly in the area which is now known as Spring Gardens (a name only coined in the late 18th century). Though it has been suggested (Belham, 1973, 1992) that there might have been a settlement close to the fording points and route junctions, it is not clear exactly where this would have been, for much of the area would have been prone to flooding.

FRO/526 Spring Gardens

The extent of settlement at Spring Gardens in 1799 is shown.

From the 1799 map.

(j) Wallbridge

See FRO/528, p22.

(k) Whatcombe and Selwood

FRO/530 Whatcombe and Selwood Farms

Whatcombe Farm may be of medieval origin: the place name is certainly mentioned in medieval charters (McGarvie, 1980). Selwood Farm contains a Listed country house of 17th-century origin (SMR LB 21015). No further information was obtained for this report.

From the 1799 and 1813 maps.

(l) Other

FRO/522 Other plots

Other plots shown on the 1799 and 1813 maps but not separately identified in this report include farms and cottages, some possibly of early origin.

From the 1799 and 1813 maps.

5.1.e Industrial sites

(a) Mills

Many cloth mills and several factories were operating in and around Frome by the Post-Medieval period, though some would have been of much earlier origin (these have not, for the most part, been identified). As the local manufacture of traditional broadcloths was overtaken by that of lighter, coloured cloths, many specialised dyehouses and card factories were also built. The mills could not be studied in great detail for this report: more information

is contained in Rogers, 1976, which documents 18 woollen mills in and around Frome (not all within the area included in this report).

(i) Spring Gardens

FRO/302 Fords and mills, Spring Gardens

Spring Gardens has a long history as a centre of milling and as a major river crossing point. Though a number of mill sites are known are known at Spring Gardens and to the east, it is possible that other archaeological remains associated with early mill sites and fords may be recovered from other points along the river. The marked area represents an area of potential around Spring Gardens and Bradford Bridge.

The area is conjectural.

FRO/501 Marston Mill (SMR 24467)

Marston Mill and Mill House (SMR LB 21018) are of at least 17th-century origin (according to the Buildings List), though they were rebuilt in the 19th century. Parts of the 19th-century mill machinery still survives (or did when the List was compiled). 19th-century references are to a factory and flour mill here in the first half of the century, though the later history is less clear. A barn of 18th century origin (SMR LB 21019) lies to the south of the mill and house.

From the 1799 map, and information in the Buildings List.

FRO/512 Jeffries Mill (SMR 24466)

A mill existed here at least by 1799 as the map of that date shows at least three buildings on the site, one straddling the water. Though there is no evidence that the mill was of earlier Post-Medieval origin, it is a possibility. The mill itself is marked as a flour mill in 1887, by which time the site had expanded (see FRO/608, p36): it may, however, have previously been a cloth mill. The original building straddling the stream survives, though now converted for housing.

From the 1799 map.

FRO/536 White Mill

White Mill (SMR 24465) was one of the earlier fulling mills which had inspectors appointed to it in 1727. It continued to operate in the 19th century, but closed and was demolished before the end of that century.

From the 1799 and 1813 maps.

FRO/513 Leonards Mill (SMR 23560)

Leonard's or Saunders' Mill was amongst the earlier of the Frome fulling mills, one of those to which inspectors were appointed in 1727. An 18th-century manor survey records the mill, which had three pairs of stocks, and was let to John Leonard. A series of other tenants followed, and by 1818 a cloth factory had also been set up there. The main factory was powered by two wheels. There was also a dye house with three vats. The last tenant had died by 1828, and by 1840 the mill was working as a corn mill. It is possible that the small stone building on the site may be the original fulling mill, but the factory building has vanished.

The mill site is taken from the 1813 map. A mill on the same site is labelled Welch Mill on the 1799 map, but this appears to be a mistake.

(ii) Wallbridge and Rodden

FRO/529 Wallbridge mills

The two sets of mills at Wallbridge were both of probable early 18th-century origin. The upstream mill (SMR 24472) may have been that fulling mill to which inspectors were called in 1727, though it is referred to in a 1732 lease as a water grist mill. The mill is still a working mill.

The lower mill (SMR 23532) began as a dyehouse, possibly accompanied by a fulling mill (if the 1727 site was not the upper mill). It was developed into a factory in the early 1840s. The mill closed in 1965, the last one to do so in Frome, and some of the mid-19th century factory buildings survive.

The upper mill site is from the 1889 map, as none earlier were available for this area. The earlier phase of the lower site is from the 1813 map.

Two mills are mentioned in Rodden at Domesday, and by the early 16th century there were four (Belham, 1992). It is not known which of the mill sites are the earlier ones, and it is possible that not all the mill sites on the Rodden Brook have been identified in this report.

FRO/427 Rodden Manor

The Grade II* Listed Rodden Manor (SMR 25322, SMR LB 21011) is a former mill, of 16th-century or earlier origin, converted in the 17th century into a "manor house".

From the 1889 map.

FRO/516 Rodden Mill and Factory

Rodden Mill (SMR 24471) is well-documented. It was formerly part of the Longleat estate and was operating as a grist mill at least by 1681. It was converted for cloth working and enlarged in 1793 and let out to Sheppards. It burnt down in 1810 but was immediately rebuilt. In 1814 the Sheppards bought the mill: the sale advice describes the mill as "very extensive and well-supplied with water". It was again enlarged in 1825 and 1829, and continued to operate throughout the mid-19th century. In 1873 it was sold again and became known as the Frome Woollen Mills, but this business had ceased by 1883.

There is one surviving building, which could be the original 17th-century grist mill. The factory lay beyond it and parallel with it. A surviving plan shows the main building to have been about 120' long, but there is now no trace of it.

The extent shown is that on the 1820 Rodden map. The later expansion is shown on Map E.

FRO/623 Adderwell Mills

See p34.

(iii) South of Frome

FRO/535 Blatchbridge and Feltham Mills

There is an 1827 reference to a fulling mill at Feltham, and a flour mill (SMR 24473) appears on the 1889 and 1904 maps. No detailed information on Blatchbridge Mill (SMR 24470) was obtained for this report.

The sites marked are from the 1889 map.

(b) Other industrial sites

FRO/532 Brickworks

There were brickworks at Flintford (SMR 24457) by 1799.

From the 1799 map.

FRO/537 Tannery

There was a tannery (SMR 23536) in Lower Keyford, which may have been in operation as early as the 17th century (McGarvie, 1980).

From the 1813 and later maps.

5.1.f Agricultural sites

FRO/401 Lynchets

Medieval lynchets (SMR 23520) existed to the south of Innox House, but were destroyed in the late 20th century.

The area shown is from the 1889 map.

FRO/434 The open fields

Around Frome the strips of the medieval open fields, enclosed relatively early, survived until quite recently and are clearly visible on the 19th-century maps (except, perhaps, around Rodden). In some places, in the area to the east of Frome itself, the early circular forest clearings still survive as field boundaries.

There are medieval references to: The Field of Frome, Keyford Field, North, East and West Fields. The North Field lay across the river from Frome on North Hill, and curtailed the development of the town in that direction until comparatively late. Even when it was enclosed, from the late medieval period onward, it fell into the hands of big landowners.

*The south, north, west and Keyford field are drawn **approximately** from McGarvie's sketch map (McGarvie, 1980, p34).*

FRO/506 Watermeadows

There are working watermeadows (SMR 24478) on Rodden Brook.

From the SMR and the 1997 maps.

Not mapped There was also an extensive system of watermeadows just north of Spring Gardens (Adams, 1996).

Not mapped Warren at Conygarth

The names Conygarth Copse and Conygarth Farm must relate to a former rabbit warren here (SMR 24479).

5.1.g Artefact scatters

FRO/505 Coin clipping finds

The discovery of clippings from 16th- and 17th-century coins during bank removal in 1883 is recorded in the SMR (SMR 24469). The tithings of East and West Woodlands were notorious for forging coins (known as Woodland groats) as late as the 18th century (McGarvie, 1980).

From the SMR.

6. INDUSTRIAL (LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY) (Map E and Map F)

6.1 Archaeological work in the town/ Archaeological knowledge

There has been little archaeological work relating to 18th and 19th century Frome, though photographic recording was carried in advance of redevelopment in the Piggeries (Catell, Brodie & Davis, 1994).

6.2 Context

The late 18th and 19th centuries saw some changes to the urban pattern, with the beginning of the emergence of larger centres (often at the expense of smaller ones), linked by vastly improved communication lines (turnpikes, railways and canals). Somerset was not characterised by the kind of large scale industrialisation and urbanisation seen in other counties - indeed, the virtual collapse of its most important industry, which was cloth, affected nearly all of the medieval and post-medieval towns - but some did take place. The changes were reflected in a series of

alterations to town governance, which left the county with a total of only fifteen Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts by the end of the 19th century.

Frome was one of the thirteen existing boroughs and towns which were either Municipal Boroughs or Urban Districts at the end of the 19th century. These varied in character. Frome was one of eight of the 45 towns (all eight of which were either Municipal Boroughs or Urban Districts) which were connected to both rail and canal networks during the 19th century. In all these cases, industrial activity was encouraged, and Frome is one of the towns noted for its 19th century industrial remains, as it is for earlier periods. It is also one of seven of the 45 towns at which there was large-scale expansion in the 19th century.

6.3 Standing structures and visible remains

There are very many survivals of 19th century Frome, many of which are Listed. Details of all these structures cannot be given here, but many are described in Goodall (1985) or on the List. Listed Buildings of late 18th- and 19th-century origin in the central area are shown on Map E.

6.4 Archaeological components (central area), shown on **Map E**

6.4.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. The number of late 18th- and 19th-century Listed Buildings in the town centre shows how much piecemeal redevelopment went on. The major development was the cutting of Bath Street south of the river (mirrored by the creation of North Parade on North Hill): some areas redeveloped as a result of these new roads have been remapped.

All the mapped components are from the 1886-9 and 1904 maps, except where stated.

6.4.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

FRO/607 Turnpikes and 19th century roads

All the major roads into Frome were turnpiked in the late 18th century. The improvement of the road network required the construction of new roads on North Hill (North Parade, 1797) and in the town centre (Bath Street, 1811).

The turnpikes are identified in Bentley & Murless, 1987.

(b) Railways

FRO/609 Railways

The Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset Railway reached Frome in 1850 and was extended to Yeovil in 1856; it was converted from broad gauge in 1874. The mineral line to Radstock was opened in 1854.

The main building at Frome Station is Listed (SMR LB 26559).

6.4.c Water

FRO/614 Reservoir

A reservoir was in existence on Egford Hill by 1889. It has since been extended.

From the 1889 map.

6.4.d Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship

FRO/615 Chapels and cemeteries

There were a small number of Non-Conformist chapels with their own burial grounds in the 19th century. The Rook Lane Congregational chapel extended its burial area to meet the new Bath Street; and a breakaway Congregational chapel in Whittox Lane (SMR LB 26646, 26647) also had its own burial ground. A Methodist chapel (SMR LB 26629) was established at the Butts by 1813. The Baptist burial ground to the rear of Catherine Hill was disused by the late 19th century.

A municipal cemetery was established on Vallis Road by 1889.

FRO/619 Parish churches

Christ Church (SMR LB 26414), first built in 1817/8, was rebuilt in 1844. Holy Trinity, Trinity St (SMR LB 26958, 26959) was built in the late 1830s. St Mary's (SMR LB 26466) was built in 1863-4.

6.4.e Settlement (Urban)

(a) Market place

FRO/620 Cattle and cheese markets

Between the railway, the river and Bridge Street, a large cattle market together with a grain and cheese market were set up.

(b) Town plots

FRO/618 Urban infill and redevelopments

The principal urban development was along the new Bath Street. Along this street are a number of Listed Buildings dating from the early 19th century (including SMR LB 26305, 26306, 26307, 26325).

(c) Suburbs

FRO/605 19th century suburbs

Maps E and F show the pattern of 19th-century suburban development. The suburbs were of variable character and quality. The Trinity area continued to expand and its spaces continued to be infilled with increasingly cramped workers' housing and industrial sites (some of which are marked). Part of this area, the Piggeries (most of which was still open ground in the first half of the 18th century), was the subject of a detailed photographic survey in advance of development (Catell, Brodie & Davis, 1994).

Elsewhere, generally on the higher ground, several large suburban villas were built by the successful clothier and industrial families. These included North Hill House (SMR LB 26545, built in the 1760s), Fromefield House (SMR LB 26302, built in 1797 for the Sheppards), and Easthill House and Park (SMR 24488).

Recreational facilities included gardens, the Recreation Ground by Victoria Hospital and the cricket ground.

FRO/622 Hospitals and workhouse

Several hospitals were set up in the suburbs of Frome. These included: the new workhouse and hospital (SMR 23546; SMR LB 26636, 26637, 26638), and the isolation hospital immediately to its south; Stevens' asylum and hospital which opened in 1803 in Lower Keyford, and was pulled down in 1957; Frome Cottage Hospital, which was established in 1875 in Trinity; and the Victoria Hospital, which opened in 1901 and replaced it.

6.4.f Settlement (Rural)

(a) Farms

FRO/611 Farms

New and extended 19th-century farms.

6.4.g Industrial sites

(a) Mills

FRO/612 Mill extensions at Wallbridge

There was an extension of the Wallbridge site (see FRO/529, p29).

FRO/616 Vallis Road Mill

There are references to workshops in Vallis Way from 1807 onwards. The factory (SMR 23530) was built in 1823 and extended in 1829. In 1833 it was a steam-driven mill employing over 200 people, mostly in the manufacture of kerseymeres (though parts were also let to specialist

manufacturers and dressers). The factory was reported as rebuilt in the mid-19th century (by 1866). However, an aerial photograph of 1951, showing several stone ranges with differing architectural features, suggests that the early 19th century buildings may still have survived at that date. The factory also included a large weaving shed, a tall, free-standing stack and an engine house. Vallis Road Mill was demolished in 1964.

FRO/623 Adderwell mills

There were two mills at Adderwell (SMR 23531), an upper mill (St John's Mill) and a lower (later Providence Mills). St John's Mill, a freehold clothing factory with both water and steam power fed by a pond to the west, was in existence here by 1810, when the site was sold. The sale papers record the details of the machinery, which are given in Rogers (1976). By 1816, the owner, William Rossiter, also owned another water and steam powered clothing mill just across the road. This was supplied from a separate pond. By 1853 the upper mill had been converted into houses and sold; part of this building still stands, with the remains of the old mill pond visible behind it. The lower mill was converted into a dyewood and chemical works, called Providence Mills, in the later 19th century, and the two surviving buildings and chimney probably date to that time, rather than to the earlier mill.

The earlier phase of mills at Adderwell (which is shown on Map D, for clarity) is from the 1813 map and the later from the 1889 and 1904 maps.

FRO/624 The Factory

"The Factory" (SMR 23557) appears in the rate books from 1807. It was burnt down in 1821 and apparently not rebuilt at the time: a surviving building in the same position may have reused its lower courses, but this is not certain. Adjacent workshops occupied by the same firm were shortly afterwards let out (and one of the surviving buildings has been provisionally identified as one of these workshops). A steam engine was purchased by the tenant in 1825 and it is thought that one of the site's surviving buildings (a four storey rubble stone building with a gable end stack) may date to this time. From the middle to the end of the 19th century the factory appears to have been operational again, under the firm of Rawlings and Son.

FRO/625 Merchant's Barton Silk & Crepe Mill

Merchant's Barton Silk & Crepe Mill (SMR 23558) probably began in the early 19th century. A steam powered factory was insured in 1823 by Hagleys' silk throwers, and the mill became a major employer in the town, with more than 400 staff at its height. It was taken over by an engineering firm in the 1920s and continues in industrial use: a four-storey standard textile building survives.

FRO/606 Broadway Woollen Mill

The earliest references to Broadway Mill (SMR 23559) are in 1825, when a house and workshops there are mentioned. There was a factory by at least 1872; this operated until the early 20th century, under at least two different firms. The mill was offered for sale in 1904, not as a going concern: the papers record a steam and gas powered four-floor mill, with adjacent tucking mills, workshops and a loom-shed. Though a photograph of the mill exists, nothing can now be seen on the site.

Not mapped The Butts (SMR 23555): A clothing factory existed at the Butts by 1813, though the exact site is not known. It operated until at least 1872.

(b) Other industrial sites

FRO/602 The foundries

Frome's foundries and engineering works were of great importance to the town in the 19th century as the woollen industry declined. The sites of the larger works are marked, but they have not been studied in any great detail for this report.

Singers' works (SMR 23544), which specialised in ornamental metalwork, and subsequently statuary, started in the centre of town in a small workshop (the site of which is not marked). The Waterloo site was first used in 1866 and the works there subsequently expanded several times. The site is still an engineering works.

There was a factory and iron works at the Butts (SMR 23556). This was a millwright and engineer's works. Sold in 1834, it included a factory and foundry, both of which had been built in the previous ten years. The site is probably the same as that of the later 19th century Selwood Iron Works (1860s -1870s) which manufactured power looms. The surviving building is thought to be the factory built in the 1820s.

Other sites shown include: Cockey's Iron Foundry, off Bath Street; the Spring Lane Cooperage & Engineering works; and Garston Lane engineering works (SMR 23542).

FRO/604 Brickworks
There were brickworks behind Christchurch Street East (SMR 23539) by 1840.

FRO/617 Quarries
A number of small quarries are shown on the 19th century maps.

FRO/621 Gas works
The Welshmill Gas Works were authorised in 1884, by which time the gas company had already been in existence for 50 years. A gasometer at the Cattle Market is also shown.

FRO/603 Other industry
Other 19th century industrial sites of interest in and around Frome include: a malthouse (SMR 23535), built in about 1860 to take advantage of the new railway, which survives, externally little modified; Badcox Brewery, and the brewery at Gorehedge; Selwood Printing Works in Trinity, with an adjacent malthouse; the vinegar works on Innox Hill (SMR 23561); the wagon works on Vernal Lane; and the carriage works (SMR 23540), the brush factory (SMR 23541) and the saw mill (SMR 23548), all at Keyford.

6.5 Archaeological components (outlying area)**, shown on **Map F

6.5.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components

Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded.

All the mapped components are from the 1886-9 and 1904 maps, except where stated.

6.5.b Communications

(a) Roads, streets and routeways

FRO/607 Turnpikes and 19th century roads
Major roads into Frome were turnpiked in the late 18th century (see above, p32). Details of surviving turnpike features are given in Bentley & Murless (1987).

The building of the railways also necessitated some minor road realignments and bridge constructions.

The turnpikes are identified in Bentley & Murless (1987).

(b) Railways

FRO/609 Railways
See above, p32.

(c) Canals

FRO/601 The Dorset & Somerset Canal

The Dorset and Somerset Canal (SMR 23312), connecting Bristol and Poole, was authorised in 1796, but never started. However, a branch, intended to connect Frome's then flourishing woollen mills to the Somerset coalfields, was partly built. It peters out just north-west of Frome, where the junction with the main canal should have been. A stretch of walling north of Whatcombe farm is all that survives of its Frome end.

The length of canal shown appears on the 1813 map.

6.5.c Water

FRO/613 Sewage works

The sewage works scheme began in 1884.

6.5.d Settlement

FRO/605 Suburbs

See above, p33.

FRO/610 General outlying development

FRO/611 Farms

New and extended 19th century farms.

6.5.e Industrial sites

(a) Mills

FRO/612 Mill extensions

There were small extensions at Leonards Mill (see FRO/513, p29) and Rodden Mill (see FRO/516, p30)

FRO/608 Spring Gardens Factory

The earliest mill here existed by 1799 (see FRO/512, p29). The first references to an associated factory occur in 1804, in land-tax assessments. "Spring Gardens Factory", advertised in 1811 as a complex including a fulling mill, factory and dye-house, is probably to be identified with both the original site and an expansion to the south-east. It was in the hands of Sheppards in the early 19th century. There are reports of problems getting a head of water on summer days because of the number of mills upstream. It was no accident, therefore, that the factory saw the first use of steam power in the town (in 1811). The factory was still steam powered when it closed in 1878 (Belham, 1973).

The Tithe Map of 1840 shows the extent of the woollen factory site, which is marked as disused on the 1887 map; the 1887 map also shows the dye works adjacent to the original mill, and the gasometers which served the factory. The factory site has now been redeveloped for housing.

The 19th century expansions are from the 1813, 1840 and 1887 maps.

(b) Other industrial sites

FRO/604 Brickworks

The Flintford brickworks (SMR 24457) had opened by 1799 (see FRO/532, p30): they continued to operate, expanding to the east, until the early 20th century.

FRO/617 Quarries

A number of small quarries are shown on the 19th century maps.

7. 20TH CENTURY
(Map G)

7.1 Context
The 20th century has seen a vast physical expansion of some existing towns, and some expansion in most of the 45 historic towns covered by the project. However, there have only been limited alterations to the overall pattern of urban settlement. The County Structure Plan still contains fifteen settlements defined as Towns: this is almost identical to the late 19th century list of Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.

Frome is one of 15 of the 45 historic towns covered by this project which is classed as a Town in the County Structure Plan. It is one of seven towns which has seen extremely high levels of expansion in the 20th century (the same seven as saw large scale expansion in the 19th century). It is also one of six Towns identified as having an important role in accommodating new development, which inevitably leaves its archaeological remains under increased threat.

7.2 Standing structures and visible remains
Frome contains several Listed lamp posts by Singers (eg SMR LB 26419, 26574), and three telephone boxes (eg SMR LB 26315), all of which date from the early 20th century.

*7.3 Settlement components, shown on **Map G***
7.3.a Redevelopment in earlier settlement components
Areas described under earlier periods are shown more lightly shaded. Some major redevelopments have taken place around the fringes of the historic core - in the eastern half of the Trinity area, for example - and these areas have been redefined where appropriate.

7.3.b Communications
(a) Roads, streets and routeways
FRO/702 20th century roads
The major 20th century road development is the bypass, opened in the late 1980s.

(b) Railways
FRO/705 Rail link
A rail bypass has also been created in the 20th century.

7.3.c Water
FRO/704, FRO/708
Sewage farm and reservoir
The sewage farm and the reservoir have both expanded in the 20th century.

Not mapped A major river canalisation took place in the 1970s, resulting in the river's present (1997) course.

7.3.d Burial sites, religious houses and places of worship
FRO/710 Warminster Road Cemetery

7.3.e Settlement (Urban)
(a) Commercial core
FRO/707 Urban infill

(b) Outlying commercial areas
FRO/709 Marston Trading Estate

(c) Suburbs
FRO/701 20th century suburbs
Early 20th century suburban development followed the 19th century pattern of building the larger houses on the ridges away from industry, southward from Victoria Park. The massive

development on North Hill is relatively recent. The two have not been distinguished in the mapping.

(d) Unclassified
7.3.f Settlement (Rural)
FRO/703 Farms
Several farms have been built or expanded around Frome in the 20th century.

7.3.g Industrial sites
(a) Other industrial sites
FRO/706 Industry
Industrial areas have been established around the fringes of the town. The area near Wallbridge includes the Printing Works (SMR 23543).

V. THE POTENTIAL OF FROME

1. Research interests
Research in Frome has been dominated by its Post-Medieval industrial period, particularly the associated residential buildings. Study of the mills themselves has been more limited, and, since Frome is known to have been an important milling area since before the Conquest, the archaeological study of known and suspected mill sites must be a priority.

Frome was also one of the more important pre-Conquest settlements in Somerset. Yet very little is known archaeologically: even the sites of the monastery and the adjacent occupation remain to be established. Great interest will attach, therefore, to anything which sheds light on the relationship between the pre-Conquest settlement and the medieval town.

2. Areas of potentially exceptional preservation
The extent to which areas of good preservation survive in Frome remains to be established. Whilst it is possible that riverside areas, mostly mill site or meadowland until the 20th century, may have preserved early mill structures, it is also possible that 19th and 20th century canalisations and other developments may have seriously affected archaeological deposits. Similarly, whilst it is possible that some hillside terraces may have been built up, thus protecting earlier deposits, the topography also suggests that other areas may have been cut or eroded away.

3. Limitations
As noted above, the potential - or otherwise - of riverside and hill terrace areas remains to be established. In the town centre, the intensive development of the Post-Medieval and later periods may have seriously compromised archaeological survival, though there is no definite information on this.

4. Extent of current protection
Frome town alone contains over 350 Listed Buildings, and a Scheduled Monument (the drying house, SM 29684). There are also Listed Buildings, though no Scheduled Monuments, in the outlying area covered by the report. Three Conservation Areas have been defined - Frome central, Keyford and Lower Keyford - and there is an AHAP.

The existing constraints in the central area and in Keyford are shown on Map H.

5. Management Proposals
See the Archaeological Guidance Document.

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1774 Plan of Frome town: SRO T/PH/fsls
1799 Parish of Frome: SRO T/PH/fsls
1808 OS surveyors' drawings at 2": fiche in SSL
1812 Plan of the watercourses in Frome: SRO Q/RUp 40
1813 Frome town by Cruse [original not seen]
1813 Parish of Frome Selwood: SRO T/PH/fsls and DD/X/FMM
1814 The manor of North Hill, Frome: SRO DD/X/LGH 1
1820 Rodden Down: SRO T/PH/mor
1838 Berkley Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
1840 Frome Tithe Map: fiche in SSL
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VII. COMPONENT INDEXES

1. Component to map

Component	*Map*	*Component*	*Map*
FRO/101	A	FRO/508	D
FRO/201	A	FRO/509	D
FRO/202	A	FRO/510	C, D
FRO/301	B	FRO/511	C
FRO/302	D	FRO/512	D
FRO/303	B	FRO/513	D
FRO/401	D	FRO/514	C
FRO/402	D	FRO/515	C
FRO/403	B	FRO/516	D
FRO/404	B	FRO/517	C
FRO/405	B	FRO/518	C
FRO/406	D	FRO/519	C
FRO/407	D	FRO/520	C
FRO/408	D	FRO/521	C
FRO/409	D	FRO/522	C, D
FRO/410	B	FRO/523	C
FRO/411	B	FRO/524	C
FRO/412	B	FRO/525	C
FRO/413	B	FRO/526	D
FRO/414	B	FRO/527	C
FRO/415	B	FRO/528	C, D
FRO/416	B	FRO/529	D
FRO/417	B	FRO/530	D
FRO/418	B	FRO/531	C
FRO/419	B	FRO/532	D
FRO/420	B, D	FRO/533	D
FRO/421	B	FRO/534	D
FRO/422	B	FRO/535	D
FRO/423	B	FRO/536	D
FRO/424	B	FRO/537	D
FRO/425	B	FRO/538	D
FRO/426	D	FRO/539	D
FRO/427	D	FRO/601	F
FRO/428	D	FRO/602	E
FRO/429	B	FRO/603	E
FRO/430	B	FRO/604	E, F
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FRO/433	D	FRO/607	E, F
FRO/434	D	FRO/608	F
FRO/435	D	FRO/609	E, F
FRO/436	D	FRO/610	F
FRO/437	B	FRO/611	E, F
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FRO/502	X	FRO/614	E
FRO/503	C	FRO/615	E
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FRO/505	D	FRO/617	E, F
FRO/506	D	FRO/618	E
FRO/507	D	FRO/619	E

FRO/620	E	FRO/703	G
FRO/621	E	FRO/704	G
FRO/622	E	FRO/705	G
FRO/623	E	FRO/706	G
FRO/624	E	FRO/707	G
FRO/625	E	FRO/708	G
FRO/701	G	FRO/709	G
FRO/702	G	FRO/710	G

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Maps

Map A – Prehistoric and Roman

Map B – Saxon/Medieval core

Map C – Post-medieval core

Key: Components shown on earlier maps are shown in yellow.

Map D – Pre 1800 occupation

Key: Components shown on earlier maps are shown in yellow.

Map E – 19th-century core

Key: Components shown on earlier maps are shown in yellow.

Map F – 19th century

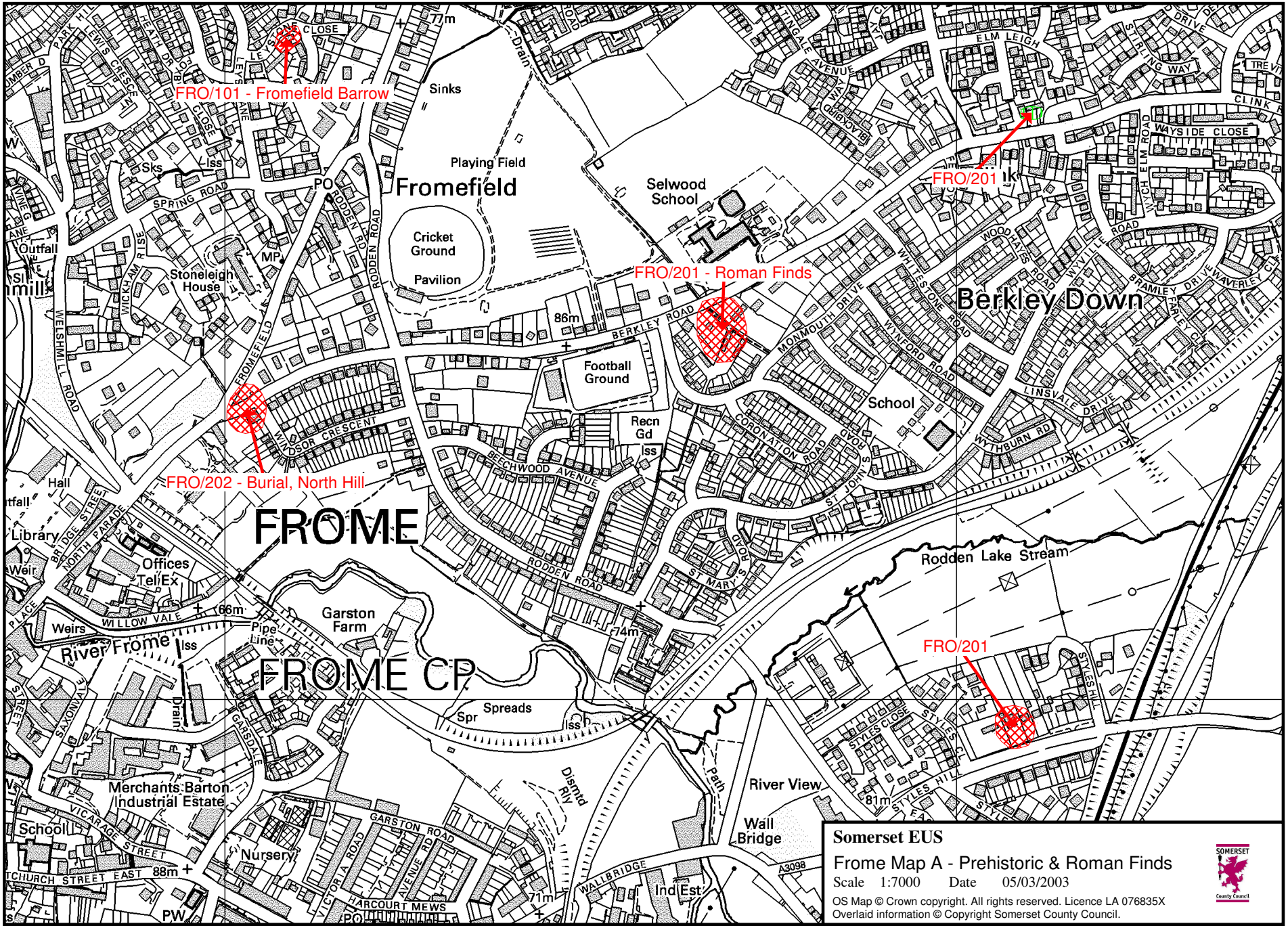
Key: Components shown on earlier maps are shown in yellow.

Map G – 20th century

Key: Components shown on earlier maps are shown in yellow.

Map H – Existing designations

Key: Scheduled Monuments (dark blue)
Listed Buildings — Grade I (light blue); Grade II* (light green); Grade II (dark green)
Conservation Area (light green)
Area of High Archaeological Potential (pink)


FRO/101 - Fromefield Barrow
FRO/201 - Roman Finds
FRO/202 - Burial, North Hill
FRO/201
FRO/201
FROME
FROME CP
Fromefield
Berkley Down
Selwood School
Playing Field
Cricket Ground
Pavilion
Football Ground
Recn Gd
School
Stoneleigh House
Offices
Tel Ex
Garston Farm
Spreads
River Frome
Rodden Lake Stream
River View
Wall Bridge
Merchants Barton Industrial Estate
Nursery
Ind Est
Library
Weirs
Sinks
Drain
Path
Dismtd Rly
Pipe Line
Hall
Outfall
Sks
Iss
Spr
PO
MP
PW
77m
86m
74m
66m
88m
71m
81m
A3098
SPRING ROAD
RODDEN ROAD
BERKLEY ROAD
WINDSOR CRESCENT
BEECHWOOD AVENUE
CORONATION ROAD
ST JOHN'S ROAD
ST MARY'S ROAD
MONMOUTH DRIVE
WHITESTONE ROAD
WYNFORD ROAD
WOODHAYES ROAD
WYVILLE ROAD
BRAMLEY DRIVE
WAVERLEY CL
LINSVALE DRIVE
WYTHBURN RD
WAYSIDE CLOSE
ELM LEIGH
STIRLING WAY
CLINK
WYCH ELM ROAD
STYLES CLOSE
STYLES HILL
WELSHMILL ROAD
WICKHAM RISE
FROMEFIELD
NORTH PARADE
BRIDGE STREET
WILLOW VALE
SAXONVALE
GARSDALE
VICARAGE STREET
CHURCH STREET EAST
GARSTON ROAD
VICTORIA ROAD
AVENUE RD
HARCOURT MEWS
WALLBRIDGE
Somerset EUS
Frome Map A - Prehistoric & Roman Finds
Scale 1:7000 Date 05/03/2003
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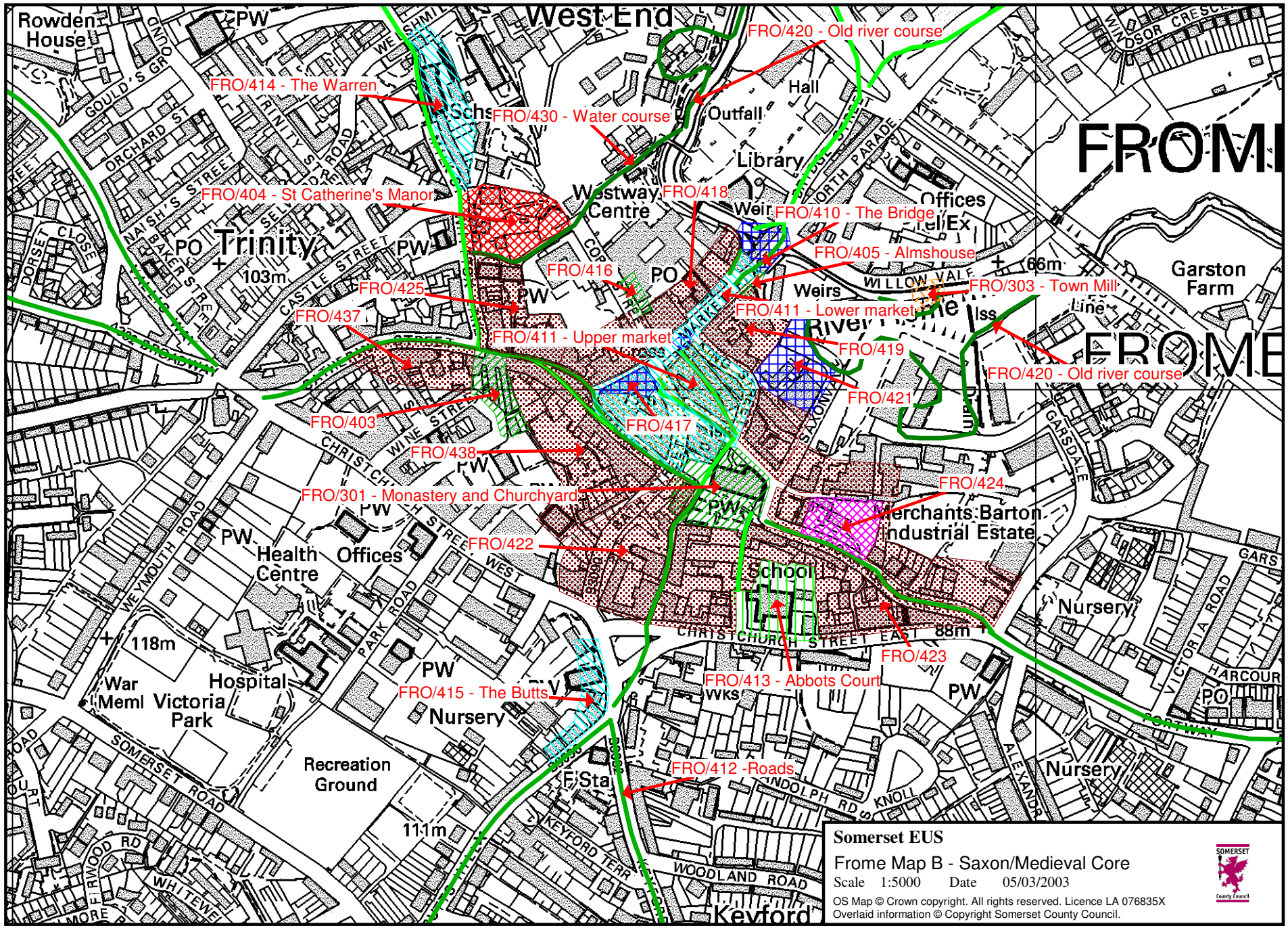

Somerset EUS

Frome Map B - Saxon/Medieval Core

Scale 1:5000 Date 05/03/2003

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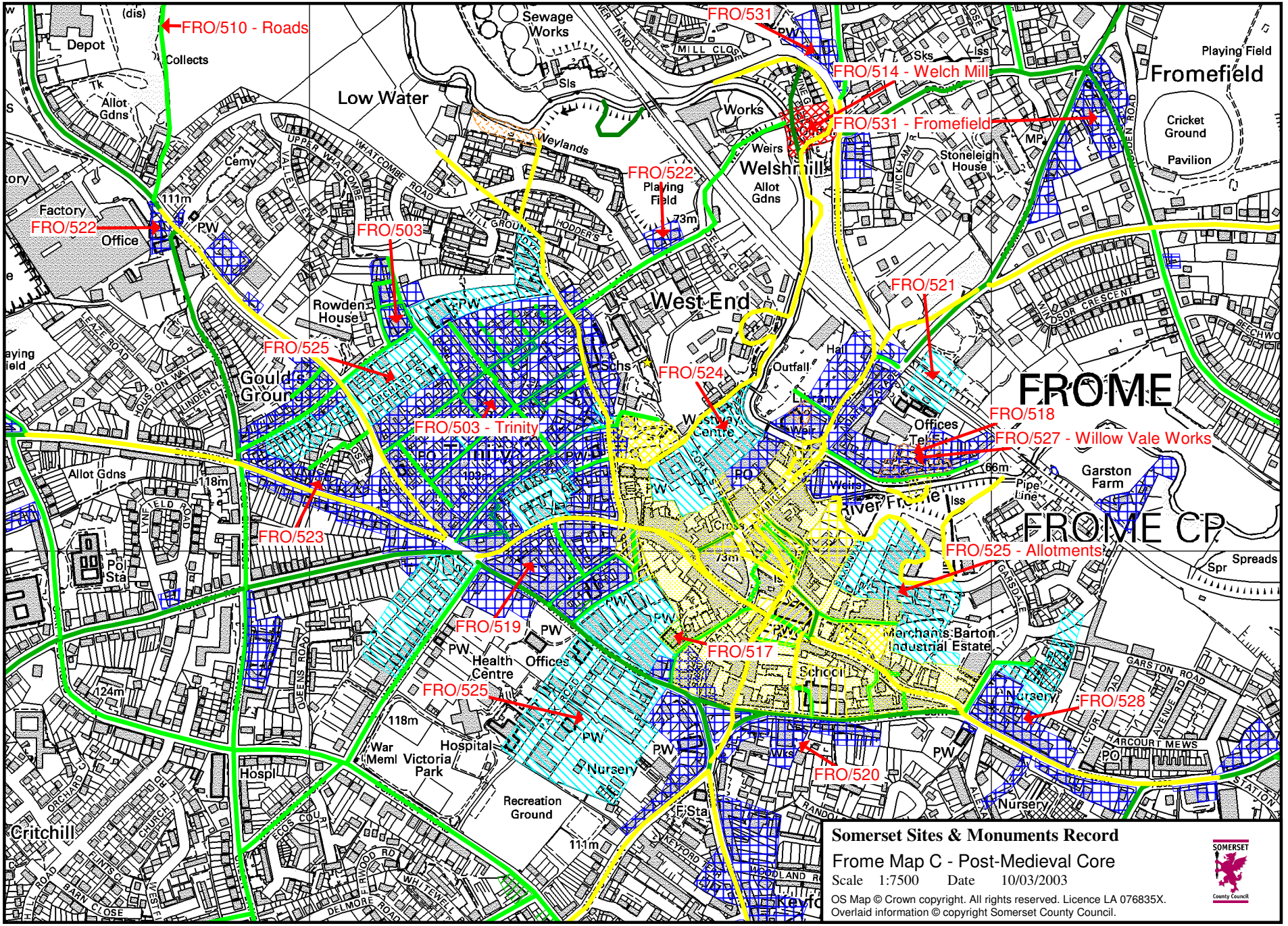
FRO/510 - Roads
FRO/531
FRO/514 - Welch Mill
FRO/531 - Fromefield
FRO/522
FRO/522
FRO/503
FRO/521
FRO/525
FRO/524
FRO/503 - Trinity
FRO/518
FRO/527 - Willow Vale Works
FRO/523
FRO/525 - Allotments
FRO/519
FRO/517
FRO/525
FRO/528
FRO/520
FROME
FROME CP
Fromefield
Low Water
West End
Welshmill
Gould's Ground
Critchill
Victoria Park
Recreation Ground
Merchants Barton Industrial Estate
Garston Farm
Somerset Sites & Monuments Record
Frome Map C - Post-Medieval Core
Scale 1:7500 Date 10/03/2003
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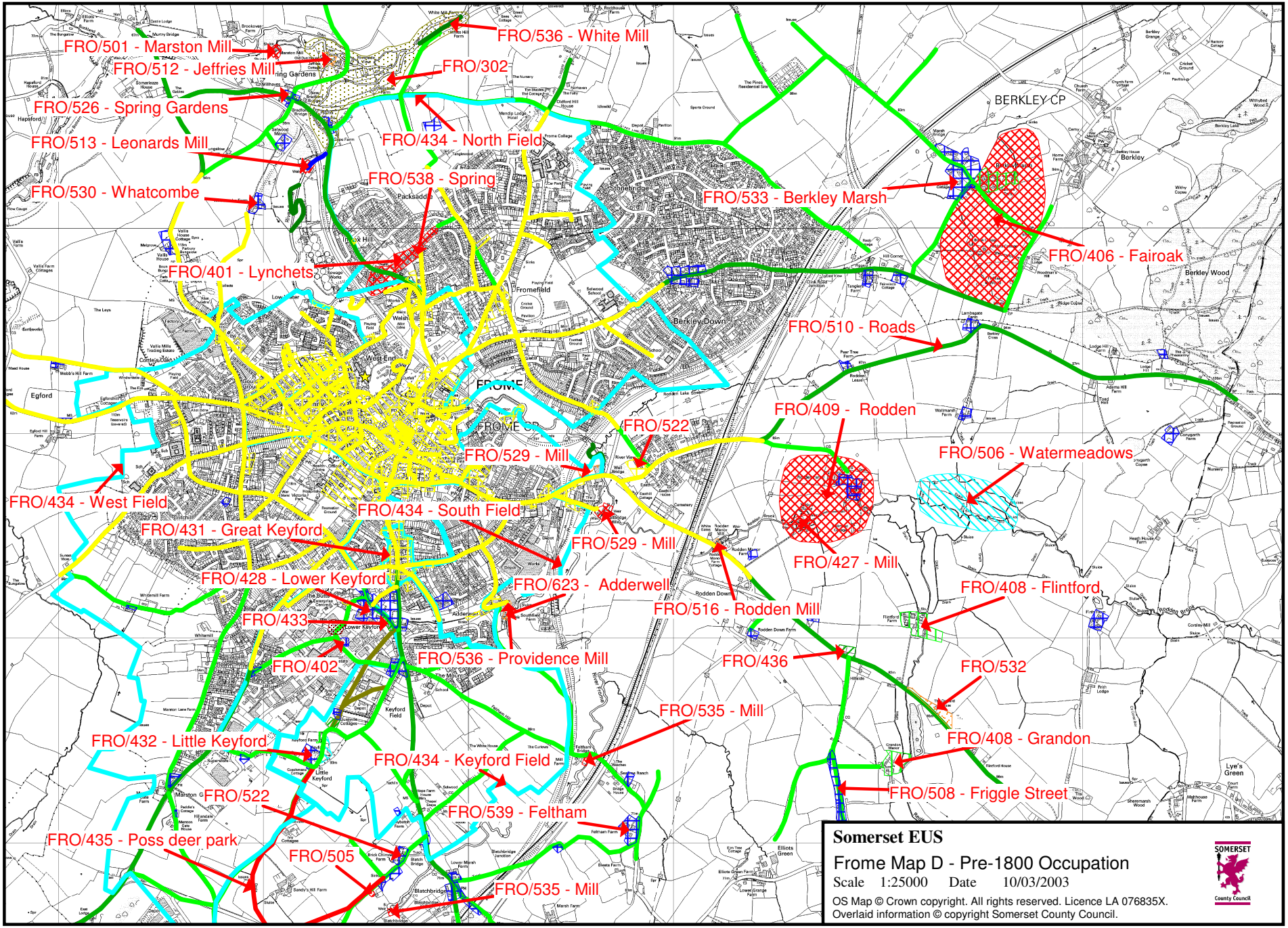
FRO/501 - Marston Mill
FRO/512 - Jeffries Mill
FRO/526 - Spring Gardens
FRO/513 - Leonards Mill
FRO/530 - Whatcombe
FRO/401 - Lynchets
FRO/434 - West Field
FRO/431 - Great Keyford
FRO/428 - Lower Keyford
FRO/433
FRO/402
FRO/432 - Little Keyford
FRO/522
FRO/435 - Poss deer park
FRO/505
FRO/536 - White Mill
FRO/302
FRO/434 - North Field
FRO/538 - Spring
FRO/533 - Berkley Marsh
FRO/406 - Fairoak
FRO/510 - Roads
FRO/409 - Rodden
FRO/506 - Watermeadows
FRO/522
FRO/529 - Mill
FRO/434 - South Field
FRO/529 - Mill
FRO/623 - Adderwell
FRO/536 - Providence Mill
FRO/434 - Keyford Field
FRO/539 - Feltham
FRO/535 - Mill
FRO/427 - Mill
FRO/516 - Rodden Mill
FRO/436
FRO/535 - Mill
FRO/408 - Flintford
FRO/532
FRO/408 - Grandon
FRO/508 - Friggle Street
BERKLEY CP
FROME CP
Somerset EUS
Frome Map D - Pre-1800 Occupation
Scale 1:25000 Date 10/03/2003
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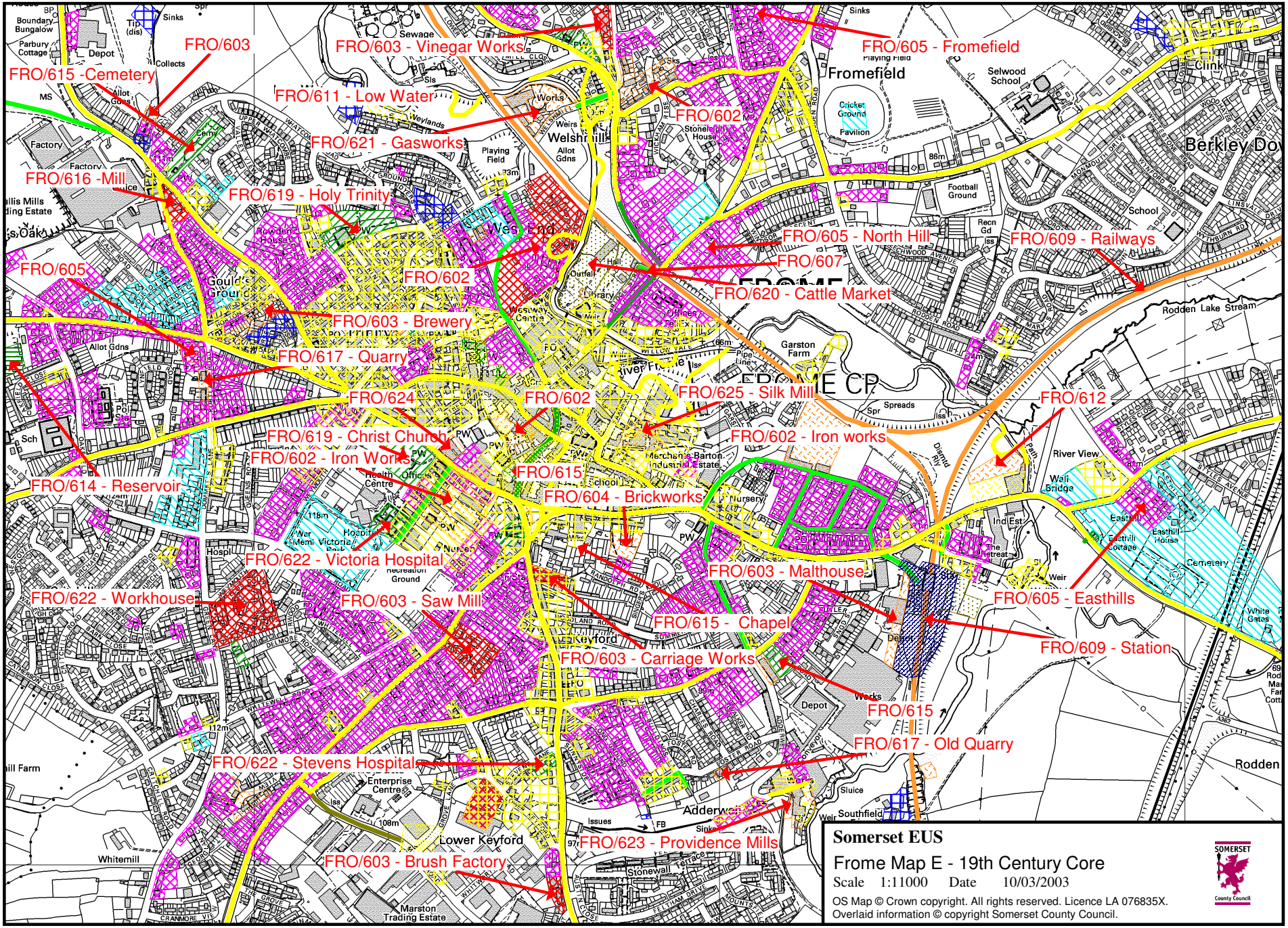
FRO/603
FRO/603 - Vinegar Works
FRO/605 - Fromefield
FRO/615 -Cemetery
FRO/611 - Low Water
FRO/602
FRO/621 - Gasworks
FRO/616 -Mill
FRO/619 - Holy Trinity
FRO/605 - North Hill
FRO/609 - Railways
FRO/607
FRO/605
FRO/602
FRO/620 - Cattle Market
FRO/603 - Brewery
FRO/617 - Quarry
FRO/625 - Silk Mill
FRO/624
FRO/602
FRO/612
FRO/619 - Christ Church
FRO/602 - Iron works
FRO/602 - Iron Works
FRO/615
FRO/614 - Reservoir
FRO/604 - Brickworks
FRO/622 - Victoria Hospital
FRO/603 - Malthouse
FRO/622 - Workhouse
FRO/603 - Saw Mill
FRO/605 - Easthills
FRO/615 - Chapel
FRO/609 - Station
FRO/603 - Carriage Works
FRO/615
FRO/617 - Old Quarry
FRO/622 - Stevens Hospital
FRO/623 - Providence Mills
FRO/603 - Brush Factory
Somerset EUS
Frome Map E - 19th Century Core
Scale 1:11000 Date 10/03/2003
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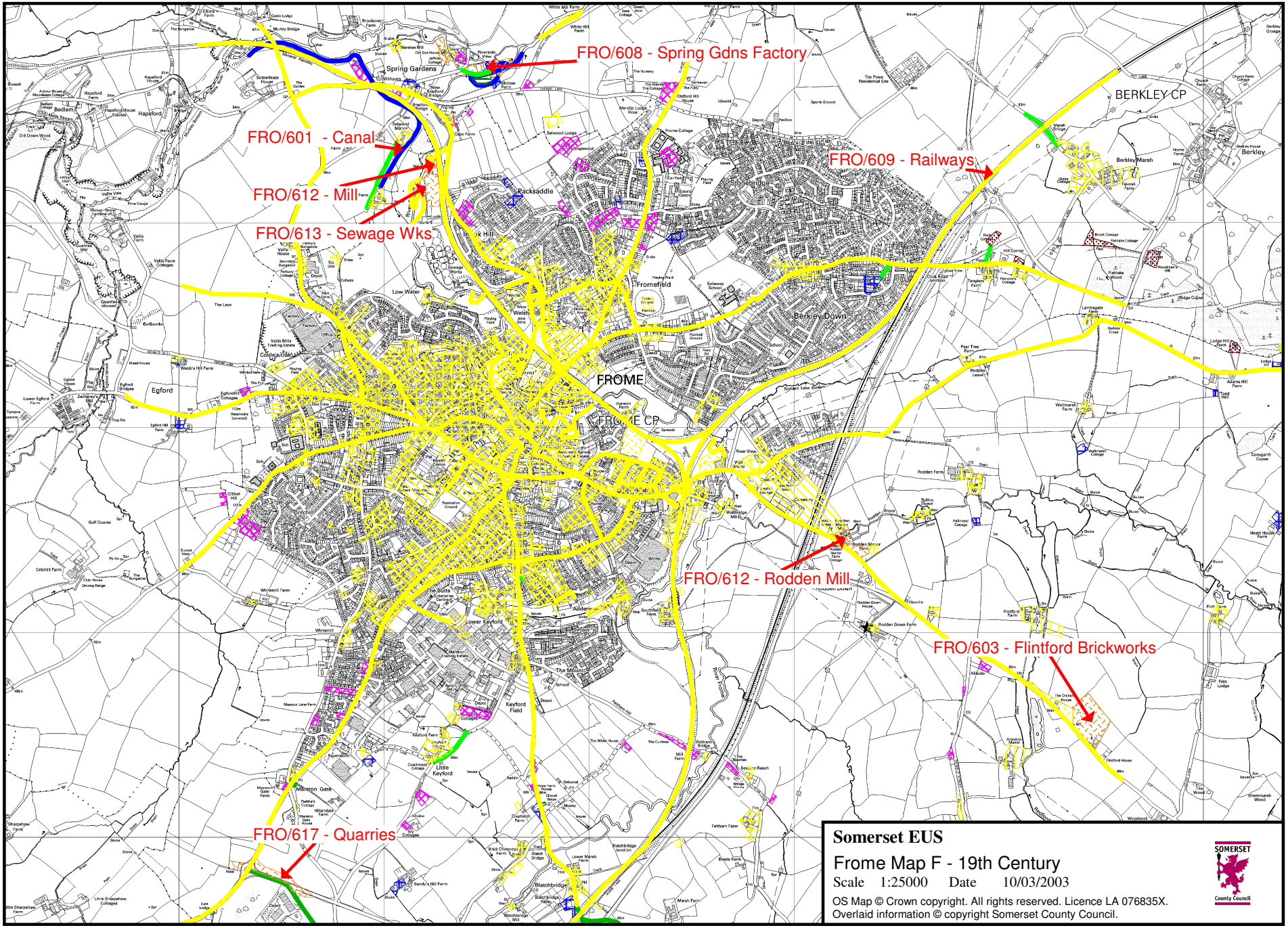
FRO/608 - Spring Gdns Factory
FRO/601 - Canal
FRO/612 - Mill
FRO/613 - Sewage Wks
FRO/609 - Railways
BERKLEY CP
FROME
FRO/612 - Rodden Mill
FRO/603 - Flintford Brickworks
FRO/617 - Quarries
Somerset EUS
Frome Map F - 19th Century
Scale 1:25000 Date 10/03/2003
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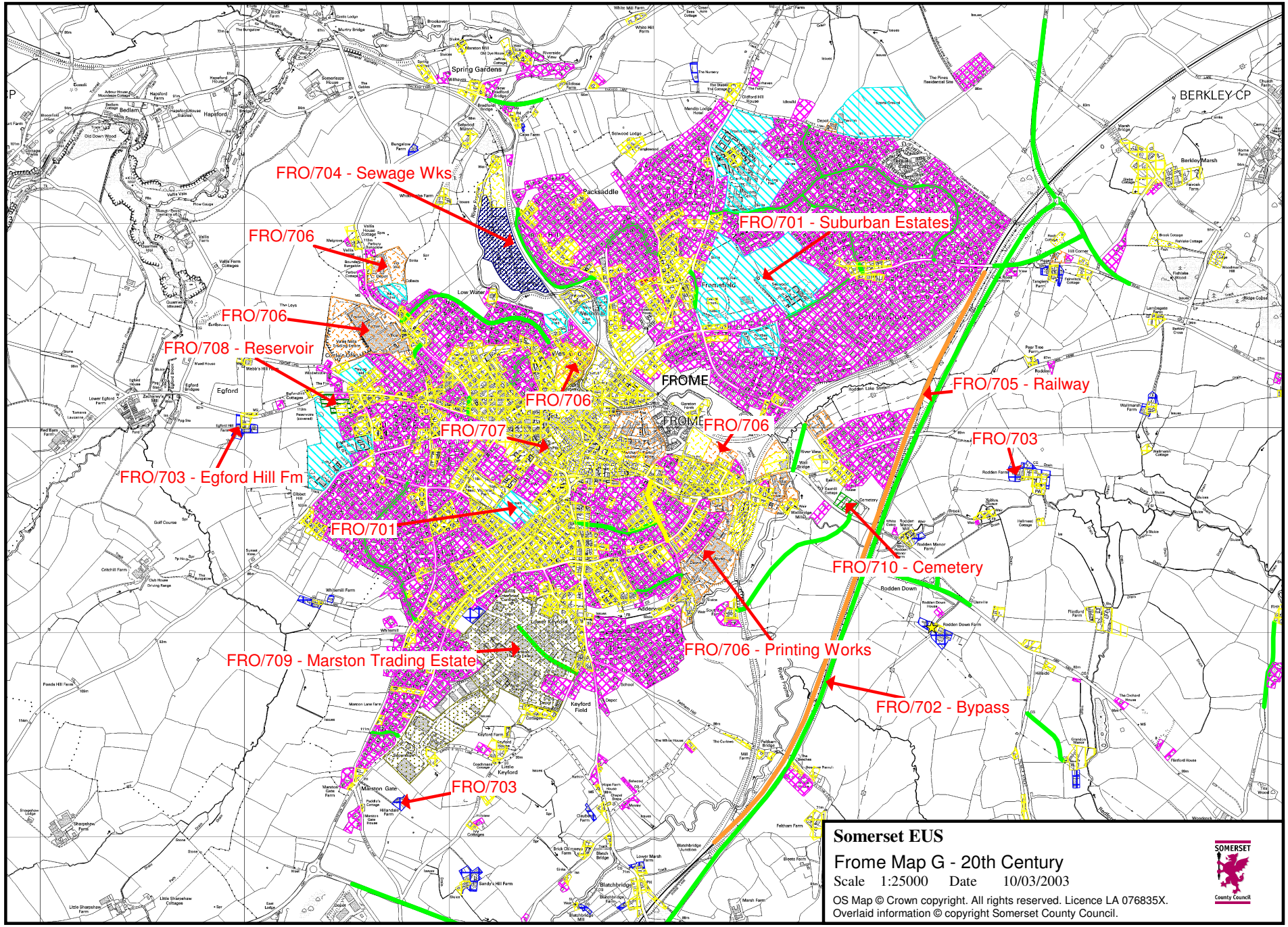
FRO/704 - Sewage Wks
FRO/706
FRO/706
FRO/708 - Reservoir
FRO/706
FRO/707
FRO/706
FRO/703 - Egford Hill Fm
FRO/701
FRO/709 - Marston Trading Estate
FRO/703
FRO/701 - Suburban Estates
FRO/705 - Railway
FRO/703
FRO/710 - Cemetery
FRO/706 - Printing Works
FRO/702 - Bypass
FROME
BERKLEY CP
Somerset EUS
Frome Map G - 20th Century
Scale 1:25000 Date 10/03/2003
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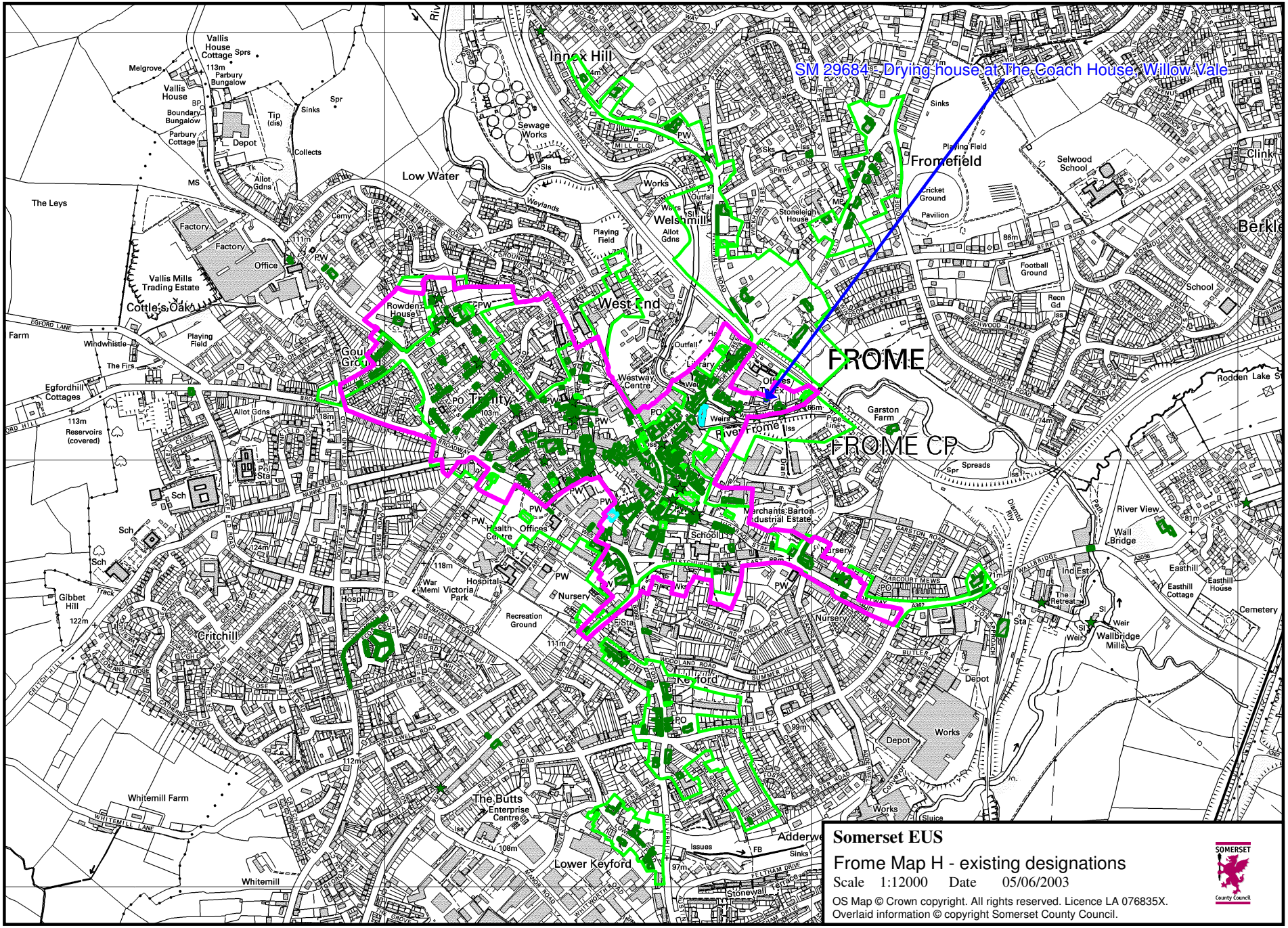
SM 29684 - Drying house at The Coach House, Willow Vale
FROME
FROME CP
Innox Hill
Fromefield
Welshmill
West End
Trinity
Keyford
Lower Keyford
Critchill
Cottle's Oak
Low Water
Vallis Mills Trading Estate
Egfordhill Cottages
Gibbet Hill
Whitemill Farm
Whitemill
The Butts
Enterprise Centre
Merchants Barton Industrial Estate
Garston Farm
Selwood School
Football Ground
Cricket Ground
Pavilion
Playing Field
Sewage Works
Recreation Ground
Health Centre
Offices
Hospital
Victoria Park
Nursery
Wallbridge Mills
Easthill
Cemetery
River Frome
Rodden Lake
Somerset EUS
Frome Map H - existing designations
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