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PRN	Reviewed, by whom and date	name	Type	Easting	Northing	W3W
11658		Evaluation (1991), Church of St John the Baptist, Chilcompton	Watching brief	364697	152397	
12214		Geophysical Survey (1999), Blackers Hillfort, Chilcompton	Geophysical survey	363658	150036	
12215		Excavation (1950-54), Blackers Hillfort	Excavation	363822	150002	
14537		Milepost, Wells Road, Chilcompton	Milepost	365123	151464	
14538		Welfare Hall, S of Wells Road, Chilcompton	Meeting hall	365046	151362	
14539		School, Church Lane, Chilcompton	School	364840	152360	
14540		Milepost, Broadway, Chilcompton	Milepost	363584	151346	
14541		School, Downside, Chilcompton	School	364109	150317	
16850		Second World War anti-tank ditch, S of Old Down	Anti tank ditch	363044	151093	
16851		Second World War anti-tank obstacles, N of Old Down	Anti tank cube	363423	151366	
16852		Second World War anti-tank ditch, N of Old Down	Anti tank ditch	363738	151458	
16853		Possible Second World War pillbox, NE of Old Down	Pillbox	363697	151491	
16854		Second World War anti-tank obstacles, Chilcompton	Anti tank cube	364243	151414	
16855		Second World War pillbox, S of Chilcompton Station, Chilcompton	Pillbox	364388	151395	
16856		Second World War pillbox, NE of Chilcompton	Pillbox	365196	151784	
16857		Second World War anti-tank ditch, NE of Chilcompton	Anti tank ditch	365177	151844	
16858		Second World War anti-tank cubes, NE of Chilcompton	Anti tank cube	365521	152545	
16859		Second World War anti-tank ditch, NE of Chilcompton	Anti tank ditch	365644	152695	
16860		Second World War anti-tank cubes, NE of Chilcompton	Anti tank cube	365769	152832	
16861		Second World War anti-tank ditch, NE of Chilcompton	Anti tank ditch	365845	152899	
16934		Crock's Bottom Deserted farm, 360m SSE of Three Tuns Farm	Deserted settlement	363323	150548	
17008		Plymouth Brethren Chapel, Parsonage Lane, Chilcompton	Brethren meeting house	364878	152147	
17493		War memorial, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton	War memorial (freestanding)	364844	151578	
17494		Christ Church and graveyard, Downside, Chilcompton	Churchyard // War memorial // Church	364133	150368	
18357		Chilcompton Station	Railway station	364426	151428	
18490		Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton	Wesleyan methodist chapel	364860	151560	
21647		Bowden Hill Cottage, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton	House	364818	151574	
21648		Reed House, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton	House	364865	151758	
21649		Broadway Farmhouse, Broadway, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	364186	151354	
21651		Vagg family monument, church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Chilcompton	Chest tomb	364696	152390	
21652		Salmon monument, church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Chilcompton	Chest tomb	364708	152386	
21653		The Dairy House and contiguous outbuilding at Manor Farm, Church Lane, Chilcompton	Dairy	364658	152460	
21654		Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	364642	152440	
21655		Cottage, about 110 m SE of Church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Chilcompton	House	364808	152347	
21656		Blackers Hill Farmhouse, Coalpit Lane, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	363494	150116	
21657		Broadway Cottage, Lynch Hill, Chilcompton	House	363285	151300	
21658		No 1 (New Rock House), Rock Road, Chilcompton	House	364741	150561	
21660		The Old Vicarage, Stockhill Road, Downside	Vicarage	364178	150399	
21662		Nitt's Farmhouse, Stockhill Road, Downside	Farmhouse	364115	150424	
21663		Eagle House, The Street, Chilcompton	House	364930	151946	
21664		1, 2 and shop, The Street, Chilcompton	House	364896	152091	
21665		Waterloo Farmhouse, The Street, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	364956	152134	
21666		Gainsborough, 1 and 2 The Street, Chilcompton	House	364859	151962	
21667		The Hollies, The Street, Chilcompton	House	364930	152186	
21668		Shell House, Shell Orchard and Shell Cottage; including forecourt railings to Shell House, The Street, Chilcompton	House	364885	152144	
21669		The Woodlands, The Street, Chilcompton	House	364858	152031	
21670		Downside House, Wells Road, Chilcompton	House	364881	151350	
21671		Norton Green Farmhouse, Wells road, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	365762	152024	
22902		Excavation (2007), Old Down, Chilcompton	Excavation	363051	151194	
22945		Mound, Three Tuns Farm, Chilcompton	Mound	363199	150876	
23065		Flint finds, Moon's Bottom, Ashwick	Flint scatter	363907	149582	
23068		1914 colliery tramway and incline, Moorewood Colliery, Ashwick	Tramway // Tramway inclined plane	363587	150419	
23073		Mill, Gurneyslade	Corn mill // Watermill	363425	149638	
23079		1914 colliery tramway incline winding house and locomotive shed site, Downside	Engine shed // Winder house	363971	150066	
23290		Church of St John the Baptist and churchyard, Chilcompton	Parish church // Churchyard	364695	152384	
23291		Barrow, Downside	Round barrow	363989	150320	
23292		Iron age promontory fort, Blackers Hill, Chilcompton	Hillfort	363657	150041	
23293		Barrow, NW of Blackers Hill, Chilcompton	Round barrow	363225	150908	
23294		Barrow, NW of Blackers Hill, Chilcompton	Round barrow	363249	150866	

23295		Barrow, NW of Blackers Hill, Chilcompton	Round barrow	363287	150794	
23296		Barrow, NW of Blackers Hill, Chilcompton	Round barrow	363298	150758	
23297		Bronze Age round barrow, Old Down, Chilcompton	Long barrow // Round barrow	363045	151195	
23298		Rock well, Green Ditch, Chilcompton	Well	364330	151491	
23299		Chard's Well, Green Ditch, Chilcompton	Well	364369	151460	
23300		Watercress beds, Green Ditch, Chilcompton	Watercress bed	364424	151483	
23301		Mill, E of the church, Chilcompton	Corn mill // Watermill	364741	152472	
23302		Fry's Well, South Hill, Chilcompton	Well	364951	151455	
23303		Nineteenth- and 20th-century colliery, New Rock Colliery, Chilcompton	Colliery // Colliery	364871	150605	
23304		Lime kiln, S of Blackers Hill Camp, Chilcompton	Lime kiln	363814	149945	
23305		Mid 19th-century Old Moorewood Colliery, Moon's Bottom, Chilcompton	Colliery	363724	149648	
23306		Manor house and gardens site, Chilcompton	Garden // Manor house	364622	152386	
23307		Mesolithic flint find, Stock Hill, Chilcompton	Findspot	364000	150000	
24131		Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway	Railway	362863	145697	
25437		Brickworks, Old Down	Brickworks	362903	151409	
25438		Possible Roman road, Portway Lane, Emborough	Road	362133	150278	
25591		Second World War pillbox, N of Tunnel Lane, Chilcompton	Pillbox	365286	152370	
25592		Second World War pillbox, N side of Tunnel Lane, Chilcompton	Pillbox	365251	152178	
25600		Second World War anti-tank obstacles, S of Old Down	Anti tank cube	362845	150985	
28007		Catholic church of St Aldhelm, Chilcompton	Roman catholic church	364867	151599	
28008		Watercress beds, Chilcompton	Watercress bed	364806	151687	
28009		Water tap, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton	Village tap	364871	151654	
28010		Church House, Chilcompton	Church house	364918	152110	
28647		Bridge, Moorewood Colliery tramway, Old Down, Chilcompton	Railway bridge	362990	151034	
29166		Eighteenth-century turnpike road, Brown's Gate (Wells) to White Post	Toll road	360542	149355	
30373		Bronze Age round barrow, Old Down, Chilcompton	Round barrow	363057	151191	
31736		Boundary post, Gurneyslade, Chilcompton	Boundary marker	363498	149751	
32908		Excavation (2015), Knitts Farm, Downside, Chilcompton	Excavation	363935	150498	
35948		Evaluation (1998), Coalpit Lane, Emborough	Evaluation	363232	150707	
36823		Nineteenth-century tollhouse, Turnpike Cottage, Old Down, Chilcompton	Toll house	362981	151275	
36825		Eighteenth-century toll house site, Lynch Hill, Old Down, Chilcompton	Toll house	363455	151338	
36968		Downside farmhouse, Chilcompton	Farmhouse	364088	150249	
39068		Earthworks, N of Chilcompton	Lynchet // Enclosure	364403	152452	
39423		The Old Bakery, Bakers Lane, Chilcompton	House	364788	151505	
39489		19th-century boundary marker, Chilcompton	Boundary post	363154	151264	
39490		19th-century boundary stone, Chilcompton	Boundary stone	364586	151238	
39900		Geophysical survey (2020), NE of White Hayes Cottage, Chilcompton	Magnetometry survey	365078	152420	
41497		Mineshaft, S of New Rock colliery, Chilcompton	Mine shaft	364738	150393	
41498		Mineshafts, NE of Coalpit Lane, Downside, Chilcompton	Mine shaft // Coal mining site	363301	151113	
42257		Britannia Inn site, The Street, Chilcompton	Inn	364829	151779	
42983		Coal mine, N of Chilcompton	Coal mining site	365072	152430	
44098		Earthwork enclosures, Tynings Farm, Chilcompton	Settlement	365776	151742	
45304		Boundary post, Tunnel Lane, Chilcompton	Boundary post	365246	152171	
47524		Coal mine, Chilcompton	Colliery	364636	151604	
47864		The Grange, Abbey Road, Chilcompton	House	364872	150871	
49161		Geophysical survey (2024), Tunnel Lane, Chilcompton	Magnetometry survey	366093	152487	
49204		Evaluation, Tunnel Lane, Stratton-on-the-Fosse	Evaluation	366097	152531	
57084		Second World War pillbox, Old Down	Pillbox (type fw3/24)	363168	151250	
57085		Second World War anti-tank obstacles, Fry's Well Bridge, Chilcompton	Anti tank cube	364911	151509	
57086		Second World War pillbox, Fry's Well Bridge, Chilcompton	Pillbox (type fw3/24)	364966	151543	

Description	Period	From	To
// Investigations and recording during building work to the south of the church PRN 23290 revealed evidence relating to the medieval origins of the church. The footings of the medieval south wall were of large-medium red sandstone, regularly coursed and stepped out from the vertical. The original location of the south porch was revealed by a large block of fractured local conglomerate, worn in places and showing use by stake-holes and grooves. The footings for the medieval south porch were coursed and of vertical face. A post-medieval brick burial vault was also noted. No record was made during the construction of the church hall, and no drawings/plans are contained within the report.		1991	1991
A geophysical survey of Blackers Hill (23292) was undertaken in 1999 which provided evidence for activity within the interior as well as recognizing areas of geological disturbance. Blackers Hill may have undergone several phases of activity as several enclosures, linear boundaries, roundhouses and pits were detected. The survey revealed the possible line of a destroyed inner rampart and suggests that an original entrance may have existed in the NE corner. Analysis of the surveys and other evidence suggests that Blackers Hill originated as a univallate structure and was then later modified, forming a developed hillfort.		1999	1999
Archaeological work on the site was carried out between 1950 and 1054 by the Downside Archaeological Society. This concentrated entirely on eastern the ramparts, through which three adjoining trenches were placed. It was revealed that the inner and outer ramparts were of different construction; the inner rampart being largely composed of turf whereas the outer rampart had a solid stone core. Animal bones, clay siling pellets and slag associated with a possible hearth were discovered in trench b. Fragments of smelted iron and burnt stone were recovered from trench c.	1950s		1959
'M.P Bath 12 Wells 8' shown on 1886 Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial	1700	1899
'Welfare Hall' first shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map. // A larger 'Hall' shown to S of site on modern map.	20th century	1901	2000
'School' shown on 1886 Ordnance Survey map. // Building extended as 'The Old School House' on modern map, presumably converted to a private dwelling.	19th century	1801	1900
'M.P Bath 13 Wells 7' shown on 1886 Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial	1700	1899
'School' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904. // Building extant, presumably converted to a private dwelling.	Post medieval	1500	1699
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a short length of anti-tank ditch. It has been infilled on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a line of anti-tank cubes. They have been removed on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a length of anti-tank ditch. It has been infilled on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show what appears to be a pillbox. It has been removed on recent photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a short line of anti-tank cubes. They have been removed and the area built over on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a pillbox.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a Pillbox. It has been removed on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a length of anti-tank ditch. It has been infilled on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a line of anti-tank cubes. They have been removed on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
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RAF aerial photographs of c1946 show a length of anti-tank ditch. It has been infilled on recent aerial photos.	Second World War	1939	1945
Site of Crock's Bottom Farm.	Uncertain	-999999	9999
'Plymouth Brethren Chapel' indicated on Ordnance Survey map of 1888. // A mid C18 outbuilding to Shell House converted for use as a meeting room in the C19. Demolished c.1977.	19th century	1801	1900
A memorial to both the First and Second World Wars, consists of a cross upon a square base. // Added to the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.	20th century	1901	2000
'Christ Church' and 'Grave Yard' shown on 1903 Ordnance Survey map. // Contained a white carrara marble tablet dedicated to A N De St Croix, died 1915.	1930s // 1920s // 1830s	1930 // 1920 // 1830	1939 // 1929 // 1839
Ordnance survey map shows a station // Opened 20 July 1874 and closed 7 March 1966. // Photographs and drawings available.	19th century	1801	1900
A chapel with simple Romanesque details to the front with a later battlemented porch. The chapel was opened in 1850. // Shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map with a Sunday school added to the N. // Survives in good condition having been converted to a house. The Sunday school has been removed.	1850s	1850	1859
Cottage, C16, refortned early/mid C18. Roughcast, pantile roof, coped verges, brick stacks. Two storeys, 4 bays, 2-light stone-mullioned windows, each light with a casement with glazing bars, further 2-light casement with glazing bars on first floor. Door opening to centre in a moulded stone architrave, triangular pediment on brackets, glazed and panelled door. Attached building, Bowden House, to right of frontage is not of special interest..	18th century	1701	1800
House, now house and post office. Mid C18. Render, freestone dressings, alternating chamfered quoins, moulded cornice, parapet with coping, slate roof, brick stacks. Symmetrical classical frontage; 2 storeys, 6 bays, pair 12-pane sash windows in moulded architraves and 8 C20 four-pane casements in architraves. Central door opening with a 6-panelled door, triangular pediment on pilasters. Interior much altered although some wooden cornice remains to ground floor ceiling..	18th century	1701	1800
Farmhouse, now house. Late C18/early C19. Coursed and squared rubble, some render, alternating dressed quoins, pantile roof, coped verges, ashlar stacks. T-plan; basemented 2-storey 3-bay frontage, 16-pane sash windows in dressed freestone surrounds. Central door opening in a similar surround, late C19 half-glazed door, stone triangular pediment on consoles; flight of 4 stone steps up to door, wrought-iron handrails..	18th century	1701	1800
Chest tomb to Vagg family, earliest inscription to Henry Vagg of 1729. Dressed stone. Oblong chest on a moulded plinth, corner urn pilasters, decorated panels with inscriptions on all sides; slab top moulded around its lower edge..	18th century	1701	1800
Chest tomb. Earliest legible inscription to Henry Salmon of 1790, though chest is probably earlier. Dressed stone. Oblong chest on a moulded plinth, corner urn pilasters, decorated panels with inscriptions to north and south sides, cambered slab top moulded around its outer edge..	18th century	1701	1800
Dairy, now house and outbuilding. C17/C18. Random rubble, pantile roof, 2 brick stacks. Two storeys, 5 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows and single-light window in a moulded stone surround. Two door openings, plank doors. Pantiled verandah to left of ground floor attached to Manor Farmhouse (qv). (VAG report, unpublished SRO, March, 1981)..	18th century	1701	1800
Farmhouse, Datestone to north gable of 1612; altered 1790; C19 work. Coursed and squared rubble, some render, coped verges, brick stacks, slate roof with a course of stone tiles at the eaves. Two storeyed stone-mullioned windows, 2 storeys, 4 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows, to ground floor with stopped labels, leaded lights. Door opening to No. 2 removed and a 2-light casement inserted; single storey late C19 ashlar bay to left of ground floor, hipped slate roof, Central gabled ashlar porch, paired half-glazed outer doors, heart-shaped light to the gable face; inner door opening in a moulded freestone surround, paired plank doors. Some interior features of interest. (VAG reports, unpublished SRO, July 1976 and March 1981)..	17th century	1601	1700
House, formerly 2 dwellings. C16/C17 with C18 and C20 alterations. Random rubble, double-Roman tile roof, brick stacks. T-plan. Two storeys, 3 bays, 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned windows, 2 on the first floor renewed. Two door openings in freestone surrounds, one blocked, one with C19 half-glazed door. Interior with 2 fireplaces with broad wooden bressumers, chamfered exposed ceiling beams, one ceiling beam moulded. Under renovation at time of re-survey (May 1985)..	17th century	1601	1700
Farmhouse. C16 with C17 alteration and addition, C19 and C20 work. Random rubble, double-Roman tile roof, coped verges, brick stacks. T-plan. Entrance front 2 storeys, 2:1:1 bays, 2 and 3-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned windows, to ground floor with drips. Central C20 gabled porch, 2-light reproduction stone-mullioned windows, inner glazed door. Wing at rear in roughly conforming style. Interior with features of interest including fireplaces in moulded freestone surrounds. (VAG report, unpublished SRO December, 1977)..	16th century	1501	1600
Cottage, C18. Rendered, slate roof, coped verges, end ashlar stacks. Symmetrical frontage; 2 storeys, 3 bays, 2-light stone-mullioned windows, each light with a casement, segmental-headed single-light window to centre of first floor, cornice drips to ground floor windows. Gabled porch, plank door.	18th century	1701	1800
House. C17/C18, C19 alterations. Rendered, projecting first floor band, double-Roman tile roof, 2 brick stacks. Two storeys, 4 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows except a sash window to left of ground floor. Central door opening in an ovolo-moulded freestone surround, plank door. Wing at right angles to rear and used as an office is not of special interest..	17th century	1601	1700
Vicarage, now house. Late C18, with alterations by John Pinch the Younger of 1838, late C19 addition and alteration. Doulting plinth, rubble core, rendered and scribed as ashlar, hipped slate roof with wide bracketted eaves, predominantly ashlar stacks. Two storey, 3 bay entrance frontage, sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone surrounds, except windows to right bay blank with painted glazing bars. Central door opening, 6-panelled door, transomlight with marginal glazing bars; later C19 glazed porch removed for renovation at time of resurvey, (May 1985). Right return in conforming style. Interior with ornamental plasterwork, chimney pieces, doors, door surrounds and window shutters of C19; late C18 staircase..	19th century	1801	1900
Farmhouse. C16/C17, later alteration. Random rubble, pantile roof, coped verges, 2 brick and single ashlar stack. Two storeys, 3 bays, 3-light stone-mullioned windows. Door opening between second and third bays, panelled and glazed door, half glazed porch with a hipped pantile roof. (VAG Report, unpublished SRO March 1981)..	17th century	1601	1700
House. C18. Coursed and squared rubble, concrete double-Roman tile roof, rendered stacks. Symmetrical frontage. Two storeys, 3 bays, casements in moulded stone architraves, semi-circular head to window over door. Central panelled door, stone doorcase with pulvinated frieze and pediment on Roman-Doric half-columns. Later stone eagle with outspread wings on apex of pediment.	18th century	1701	1800
Two cottages and a shop. C18. Nos 1 and 2 of coursed and squared rubble, alternating dressed quoins, double-Roman tile roof, end brick stacks, coped verge; 2 storeys, 1:2 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows, each light with a casement; 2 door openings in edge-roll moulded stone architraves, No. 1 with a plank door, No. 2 with a panelled door. Shop adjoining No. 2 rendered with double-Roman tile roof, brick stack; 2 storeys, 3 bays, C20 casements in moulded stone architraves, except C19 casement to right of ground floor; early/mid C19 shop-front to left of ground floor, broad 6-pane casements to each side of a 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed, transomlight, fascia board, shallow hood on 4 brackets..	18th century	1701	1800
Farmhouse, now house. Early C19. Rendered, pantile roof, coped verges, end ashlar stacks. Two storey, 3 bay Tudoresque frontage, 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned windows with stopped labels, each light with a casement. Central 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed, stone portico on 2 square pillars. Left return with blank re-used C17 three and 4-light moulded stone mullioned windows, stopped labels..	19th century	1801	1900
House, now divided into 2 dwellings. C17. Coursed and squared rubble, some render, alternating dressed quoin band to left, double-Roman tile roof, coped verge, ashlar stacks with moulded caps and a single orick stack. Two storeys, 4 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows, to ground floor with stopped labels, leaded lights. Door opening to No. 2 to right, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed. Door opening to Gainsborough to left in a lower height single bay wing, probably added C18, 2-light stone-mullioned windows with leaded lights, door opening with a reproduction ribbed door. Forecourt with rubble walling. Locally associated with the painter Gainsborough..	17th century	1601	1700
House. C18. Roughcast, alternating dressed quoins, coped verges, asbestos slate roof, end brick stacks. Two storeys and attic, 3 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows with cornice drips; Venetian window to centre of first floor; outer windows on first floor with iron casements with painted leaded lights; casements and Gothic double-hung sash to Venetian window; simple casements to ground floor windows. Central door opening in a moulded freestone surround, paired three-quarter glazed C20 doors, triangular pediment on brackets..	18th century	1701	1800
Large house, now divided into 3 dwellings. Early/mid C18. Front range, Shell House, of coursed and squared rubble, dressed alternating quoins, eaves band, moulded dentil cornice, ashlar parapet with coping, asbestos stacks, 2 storeys, 12 and 14 bays, 2 and 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows, to ground floor with stopped labels, leaded lights. Door opening to first floor in a moulded architrave with topping triangular pediment with urn. Central door opening in a collection-moulded architrave, stone shell hood on enriched folded scroll brackets, 6-panelled door, transomlight. Wing at right angles to rear divided into 2 dwellings; to left side Shell Cottage, double Roman tile roof, 2 storeys, 2 bays, 2 gables with copings, one with a ball finial and one with base for a finial, 3 sash windows with glazing bars and one 2-light stone-mullioned window; gabled porch with a coping. Shell Orchard to right side, stone-mullioned windows. Shell House with wrought-iron forecourt railings. Interior said to have painting on wall behind wood panel above fireplace in a kitchen..	18th century	1701	1800
House. Early C19. Rendered, double Roman tile roof, coped verges, brick stacks. Two storeys and attic, 3 bays, 2-light casements with glazing bars to first floor, gabled dormers to attic; 2 pairs of French windows with marginal glazing bars to ground floor, freestone surrounds. Central glazed porch, door opening in freestone surround, half-glazed door..	19th century	1801	1900
House. C18/early C19. Coursed and squared rubble, slate roof, coped verges, 2 pairs of polygonal stone stacks with caps. Symmetrical 2-storey 5-bay frontage, 2-light casements in moulded stone architraves, centre window to first floor with semi-circular head, emphasised imposts and keystone. Central architrave door opening, double half-glazed doors, triangular pediment on brackets.	18th century	1701	1800
Farmhouse. Late C18. Coursed and squared rubble, rendered, moulded cornice, ashlar parapet with coping, brick stacks, coped verges, bitumenised slate roof. Two-storey, 3-bay symmetrical frontage, sash windows with glazing bars. Central panelled door, pediment on brackets. Two-storey, one-bay wing of lower height to right, stone-mullioned 2-light window to first floor, glazed conservatory to ground floor.	18th century	1701	1800
Excavation by Jodie Lewis in August 2007. Full details awaited. // In August 2007 excavations were undertaken by the University of Worcester at an oval mound in a field at Old Down. The site has variously been suggested to be a long barrow, two round barrows and a modern spoil heap. The excavations revealed the mound to be two round barrows, with a complex sequence of activity, which included enlarging the mounds. Primary cremated burials were found in both barrows and a secondary cremated burial in one of them. Grave goods, including pots, metalwork, flint artefacts and beads, were also found. The barrows preserved the old Bronze Age land surface, which has been sampled for environmental analysis. Work at the site is ongoing.	2007	2007	2007
A small (c3m diameter) grass-covered mound lies in the corner of the field by the entrance to Three Tuns Farm. Not mentioned by visitors to the nearby barrow (23293) so presumably modern.	Uncertain	-999999	9999
M Cook reports that flints were found here. Nothing else is known.	Prehistoric	-999999	42
Tramway shown on 1932 Ordnance Survey map. // Connected Moorewood Colliery to the main railway line at Dalley's sidings. // A 2ft gauge tramway was constructed in 1913-14 from the colliery, up an incline on Stock Hill and then along the level to the Somerset and Dorset railway. Here a tipping dock and standard gauge sidings were built. The tubs, carrying an average load of 9.5 cwt, were hauled up the incline in sets of six by a steam main-and-tail haulage engine sited at the foot of the incline. At the top, tubs were formed into trains of twelve or eighteen and pulled to the railway by a locomotive. The tramway lasted until about 1930 when the falling output of the mine meant that motor lorries were more profitable.	1914 // 1914	1914 // 1914	1914 // 1914
'Gurneyslade Corn Mill' shown on 1886 Ordnance Survey map. // Athill (in Old Mendip) says the mill is mentioned in Domesday but is now razed to the ground. Millers are recorded in 1844 and 1910 directories. // Site of the post-Medieval corn mill, which itself stood on the site of a Medieval mill. It was known as Galcott mill until the mid 19th century. It had been demolished to the ground floor after it ceased working in 1928, and the site has been built over. Photographs with reporter. // Shown on 1840 tithe map.	Post medieval // Post medieval	1500 // 1500	1699 // 1699
Locomotive shed and drum house attached to the Moorewood Colliery tramway. // 'Engine Houses' and 'Drum' shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map. // Modern mapping shows that the area has been redeveloped.	1914 // 1914	1914 // 1914	1914 // 1914
The church is mentioned in 1188 when the lord of the Manor, Gilbert de Percy, presented the church to Wells Cathedral. The pre-13th century church was improved or rebuilt during the later 13th century with the addition of new windows and a south porch. The south aisle was added probably in the 16th century. The tower was rebuilt in the 15th century and a new chancel added in the 18th century. Some of the medieval structure was revealed during construction works in 1991 PRN 11658. // This has a C15 W tower with single Perpendicular bell-chamber windows. The rest is C19 partially (chancel only), in Perpendicular style. There was an early church here, mentioned in 1188 and again in the Taxation of 1291, but the present church is the result of successive rebuildings, (1839 and 1897), both in Perpendicular style. The W tower is a massive, two-stage affair with diagonal buttresses. In normal use. // Graveyard in use since at least medieval times.	Medieval // Medieval	1000 // 1000	1499 // 1499
Barrow 22 paces diameter and 2.5ft high (Chilcompton 6). Flat topped. Bones said to have been found in it, but no evidence for this. // Very low ill- defined bowl barrow 0.2m high. // Not mentioned by Tratman.	Bronze age	-2499	-700
Promontory fort 15 acres in extent. Original defences still seen on the NW (40ft high) while on the NE side there is an inner bank of 6-8ft, an outer of 10-12ft and 40ft from crest to crest. On the NE there is a simple gap forming the entrance. // The site lies in pasture land formerly ploughed. The defences are used as field boundaries and are partly wooded. Previously attracted little attention but shows some unique features. The defences consisted originally of two banks and ditches forming two sides of a roughly rectangular area whose other sides are defined by steep natural slopes, apparently without defences. The inner bank and ditch have been destroyed on the NE. Gaps exist near the centre of the NW side, at the N angle and towards the S end of the NE side. The first two are for agricultural access but the last, though confused by surface quarrying and recent field boundaries, appears to be original with a slight infurn on the terminals of the outer bank. The most striking feature of the defences is the small scale of the inner rampart, which is in places about 1m lower than the outer. The ground slopes gradually down to the SW across the enclosure and so there is a large area of 'dead ground' in front of the outer bank concealed from an observer standing on the inner rampart as it now exists. // The banks are very steep, outer 3m high, 9m wide at base ditch 3.5m wide, inner bank 2.5m high and 9m wide. Recent damage is minimal but there are three areas of bad erosion to inner sides of the ramparts. Badgers are doing a lot of damage to the internal structure of the outer bank on the W Esewhere there are rabbits which have caused internal collapse. // Scheduling revised with new national number on 31.1.1997 (was Somerset 53). // The site is in good condition apart from some badger damage to the N and some slight cattle poaching. The ramparts are becoming scrub covered. // // A geophysical survey was undertaken in 1999, revealing occupation features on the interior and the suggestion of an entrance to the NE (12214). An excavation across the eastern ramparts was undertaken by the Downside Archaeological Society in 1950-54 (12215). // EK Tratman reported in c.1973 that this was a 'bi-vallate earthwork with close-set defences best preserved in the SE and NW and well-suited the terrain. A sunken way leads to a fortified entrance at 6360/490. Gaps in the N and NW defences are modern. In the NE the inner bank reveals evidence of a breast-work along its outer edge and of a rampart walk inside. There is also evidence for house-platforms in the SE of the enclosed area.'	Iron age	-699	42
Simple bowl barrow 60ft diameter and 3.5ft high (T374). The NW part has been destroyed. // Barrow 20 paces diameter and 3ft high. NW part removed for a bungalow (Chilcompton 2). // Marked 'A' on OSAD 6' map. // Diameter c10ft and 0.4m high, NW side destroyed by a hedge and the foundations of a building. // The barrow is extremely low and not clearly visible from the road.	Bronze age	-2499	-700
Simple bowl barrow 70ft diameter and 4ft high (T375). Slight hollow in the centre. // Barrow 25 paces diameter and 3.5ft high (Chilcompton 3). Slight hollow in the centre. // Marked 'B' on OSAD 6' map. // Bowl barrow 1.2m high. // Survives as a low mound on a slight crest in a pasture field.	Bronze age	-2499	-700

Simple bowl barrow c42ft diameter and c2.5ft high (T376). // Barrow 25 paces diameter and 3.5ft high (Chilcompton 4). // Lewis and Mulin suggest it was 23296 that was investigated in 1954, not this one. // Badly mutilated bowl barrow 0.4m high with a low semi-circular bank around the SE side. The NE portion of the barrow was destroyed when a ditch was dug along the edge of the field. Excavated by the Downside Archaeological Society who unearthed a primary ?early Bronze age interment on logs or planks The semi circular bank may be the result of the excavation. // Marked "C" on OSAD 6" map.	Bronze age	-2499	-700
Simple bowl barrow 50ft diameter and 2.5ft high (T377). // Barrow 15 paces diameter and 2ft high (Chilcompton 5). // Bowl barrow 0.6m high. // Marked "D" on OSAD 6" map. // Survives as a low mound in a pasture field. // Lewis and Mulin suggest it was this barrow that was investigated in 1954, not 23295.	Bronze age	-2499	-700
Barrow 12 paces diameter and 2ft high (Chilcompton 1a). // Oval mound orientated approx E-W. It is wider and higher at the E end but at 70ft from the E end it has a constriction suggesting that it is formed of two round barrows ploughed together (see PRN 30373 for eastern barrow). If it is a long barrow then it appears to be an unchambered one. 105ft long, the E end is 54ft wide and 6ft high, the W end is 42ft wide and 5ft high (T373). Crawford thinks it is a long barrow. // Probably a long barrow orientated E-W, 1m high at the E end and 0.5m at the W. The irregularity of the S side seems to be where it has been dug away. // Survives as a low mound c0.5m high in pasture. // Geophysical survey and excavation in 2007 confirmed the presence of two round barrows. // Excavation showed that the barrow contained a token cremation with a miniature Food Vessel.	Neolithic // Bronze age	-3999 // -2499	-2500 // -700
*Rock well" printed on OSAD 6" map. // Not shown on OS 6" map.	Post medieval	1500	1699
*Chard's Well" shown on OSAD 6" and OS 6" maps.	Post medieval	1500	1699
*Watercress beds" printed on OSAD 6" map.	Post medieval	1500	1699
*House Mill Gardens Orchard and Buildings" shown on 1841 tithe map. // Mill built prior to 1760 and demolished c1902. Church carpark (1984) was formerly the millpond and part of the cottage garden. There was a mill near the church at Domesday. // *Mill House" shown on 1886 Ordnance Survey map.	Post medieval // Post medieval	1500 // 1500	1699 // 1699
*Fry's Well" marked on OS 6" map. // Present on the old route of the 'Bath Road'. // Survives in good condition with water flowing.	Post medieval	1500	1699
ST 647 505. An active mine. Original shaft is narrow, measuring 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. Featured the one remaining active steam winding engine in the coalfield until it was replaced in December 1967 by electric power. A second wide shaft at ST 649 496 was recovered from the derelict Strap pit and is used to raise all coal at the colliery. // 'New Rock Colliery' printed on 1932 Ordnance Survey map. // Probably the biggest mining development in Somerset. The colliery was sunk in 1819. Workings stopped in 1858 and the pit reopened in 1859. As sunk, the pit consisted of a winding shaft and a pumping/upcast shaft. The winding shaft was 1182 ft deep. Spencer, who took over in 1886, made improvements. He proposed to drive an incline from pit bottom in the Garden Course seam and erect at its head an engine working on compressed air supplied from the surface. But he avoided the cost of deepening the shafts. He also began to improve the method of coal disposal which up to that time had only been done by horse and cart. On 10 September 1915 he obtained an option to build an overhead ropeway from the colliery to Chilcompton Station. It was never built but an extra siding at the station was constructed. In 1904 a powerhouse was built to generate electricity. Output in 1935 ranged from 3,500 to 5,000 tons a month. Employed about 700 men. Under the NCB in 1947 further improvements were made, notably the installation of an electric winding engine on the pumping shaft. Various schemes in the 1950s to improve efficiency and connect the pit with others around. The pit made bad losses in 1968 and finally closed on 28th September 1968. // Sunk 1819, to 360 metres deep. Closed 1968.	20th century // 1810s	1901 // 1810	2000 // 1819
*Limekiln" printed on OS 25" map.	Post medieval	1500	1699
A colliery was sunk at Moorewood in 1824. It had a shaft of 4.5ft diameter and 365ft deep, cutting six major coal seams. Otherwise nothing is known about it, except that it was closed in the 1860s. // Presumably taken over by Moorewood Colliery nearby (23067-8). // Site of 3 coal shafts extant in 1817-1840 but closed before the new coals shafts were opened in 1865. // Environment Agency composite lidar shows further earthworks in the woods to the W. // The earthworks in the field to the north of the stream are indicative of primitive mining remains. A large shaft mound in the centre of the field may mark the actual colliery site. // Sunk prior to 1824, to 380 metres depth. Closed 1860.	1820s	1820	1829
C17 and C18 earthworks indicate extensive house and gardens once occupied this site. // No further information. // Also suggested as evidence that village once occupied site.	Post medieval // Post medieval	1500 // 1500	1699 // 1699
A pygmy flint from Stock Hill, Chilcompton is in Taunton Museum. // No further information, marginal site. Is a obliquely blunted - microlith.	Mesolithic	-7999	-4000
The Somerset and Dorset railway extension from Evercreech Junction via Midsomer Norton to Bath Junction (where it joined the Midland Railway) was opened in 1874 and closed in 1966.	19th century	1801	1900
Field ploughing in 1964 revealed several tons of bricks from an old brickworks. A brick kiln appears in a painting of Old Down Inn, dated 1769, which is now in Blaise Castle House Folk Museum, and a copy in Old Down Inn, Emborough. Photo available. // There was a brickworks here in the nineteenth century. Brick fragments can be picked up in the field after ploughing. There is a painting of the works in the Old Down Inn.	19th century	1801	1900
A possible Roman road leading off the Charterhouse to Old Sarum road (25357) can be traced by modern roads and parish boundaries as far N as the Wellow Brook.	Roman	43	399
A pillbox is visible in a field on the skyline from the NW and is shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping.	Second World War	1939	1945
A pillbox survives by the railway crossing. Square, brick shuttered, probably based on FW3/26. In poor condition, the shuttering has been removed and an attempt made to breakup the concrete core. // Not seen in 2008 but may still survive in dense undergrowth. // The pillbox still survives but is too overgrown to access.	Second World War	1939	1945
The cubes survive in the woods as far west as the brick piers of the works (11326). // 84 anti-tank bollards survive. To the west the line is continued by an unfilled anti-tank ditch (see PRN 16850). // A row of large (75ft) anti-tank cubes runs along the S side of the railway, blocking the sidings to the S of pillbox 25594. Some appear to have been moved. // The cubes are clearly visible on the RAF vertical photography of c1946 in two sections. The shorter western section has been removed and the cubes pushed against the slope of the railway cutting to the south. The eastern, longer section, survives well in the woods with cubes set diagonally, although very overgrown and partly inaccessible at the time of visit. // At ST 6286 5099 there is a gap in the line of cubes, which is also apparent on the RAF 1946 aerial photos, opposite the end of a (now removed) field boundary. The gap is 13m wide but there is no obvious reason for it as there does not appear to be a gateway into the field at that point. Further to the west, one of the blocks is higher than the others to accommodate a change in level.	Second World War	1939	1945
Catholic church built in 1976, replacing an earlier chapel opened in 1938. // Shown as a smaller 'Hall' on 1960 Ordnance Survey map.		1976	1976
Watercress beds first shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map.	20th century	1901	2000
"W.T." (water tap) first shown on 1930 Ordnance Survey map. // Survives as a stone niche in the wall but no longer supplying water.	20th century	1901	2000
*Church House" shown on 1929 Ordnance Survey map. // Survives in good condition. Date stone says "18 July 1914".		1914	1914
Accommodation bridge under the colliery tramway close to its connection with the Somerset and Dorset Railway. Stone-built sides with metalwork, of unclear function, beneath the bridge itself. Heavy concrete blockwork above.	1910s	1910	1919
This road was turnpiked in entirety in 1753 under the Wells Trust. It is known as the 'Bath Road' and became a Main Road under the Highways & Locomotives Act of 1878. Brown's Road is now closed to traffic.	18th century	1701	1800
Oval mound orientated approx E-W. It is wider and higher at the E end but at 70ft from the E end it has a constriction suggesting that it is formed of two round barrows ploughed together (see PRN 23297 for western barrow). If it is a long barrow then it appears to be an unchambered one. 105ft long, the E end is 54ft wide and 6ft high, the W end is 42ft wide and 5ft high (T373). Crawford thinks it is a long barrow. // Barrow 19 paces diameter and 4ft high (Chilcompton 1b). // Probably a long barrow orientated E-W, 1m high at the E end and 0.5m at the W. The irregularity of the S side seems to be where it has been dug away. // Survives as a low mound c0.5m high in pasture. // Geophysical survey and excavation in 2007 confirmed the presence of two round barrows. // Excavation showed that the barrow contained a cremation burial accompanied by an Accessory Cup, flience beads and a copper pin.	Bronze age	-2499	-700
A triangular, cast-iron boundary marker with a moulded edge and canted top. On the left face is CRD for Clutton Rural District, on the right SMRD for Shepton Mallet RD, and on the top SCC for Somerset County Council. In good condition.	1890s	1890	1899
Strip, map and record and a watching brief were undertaken during groundworks for installation of a wind turbine. Only a probable natural swallet containing a single piece of post-medieval ceramic building material was recorded. //		2015	2015
An evaluation consisting of an L shaped trench in the area to the S of a barrow cemetery produced no archaeological features or finds.		1998	1998
Tollhouse built in 1863 to replace one (36825) farther east at the conclusion of a long legal battle. It is on the north side of the road and doubts have been raised about its identification as the minutes refer to it as being on the south side but the description fits the surviving building.	1830s	1830	1839
The original site of the toll gate is unknown but in 1767 it was resited and a tollhouse built. A stone porch was added in 1768. Following a long legal battle, the gate was resited further west (36823) and this tollhouse was pulled down. // Site recorded on the Tithe map as 'Old Turnpike House and Garden' in 1840.	1760s	1760	1769
Downside farmhouse is a late medieval house with post-medieval remodeling.	Late medieval	1300	1499
Earthworks of uncertain form are visible on aerial photographs and Environment Agency composite lidar to the S and E of a copse called Alder Bed.on the 1841 tithe map.	Medieval // Post medieval	1000 // 1500	1499 // 1699
A smaller than usual mid/late C17 house with two rooms and a central entrance. There is an added single room wing at the rear.	17th century	1601	1700
Cast iron V-shaped boundary post, with raised lettering reading 'SCC' (Somerset County Council) horizontally, 'SMRD' (Shepton Mallet Rural District) on left, 'CRD' (Clutton Rural District) on right. // Not shown on old Ordnance Survey maps, and it does not appear to be extant.	Industrial	1700	1899
Boundary stone inscribed with 'MN/DC' (Midsomer Norton District Council). // Shown on 1903 Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial	1700	1899
Geophysical survey by fluxgate gradiometer recorded no obviously archaeological magnetic anomalies apart from two areas of high disturbance. These corresponded with depressions in the ground and were identified by local inhabitants as former mine shafts. //	2020	2020	2020
Environment Agency composite lidar shows a circular depression that may represent an infilled early mine shaft.	Post medieval	1500	1699
Environment Agency composite lidar shows numerous circular depressions that may represent infilled early mine shafts.	Post medieval // Medieval	1500 // 1000	1699 // 1499
Inn dating to the 18th century, constructed from coursed, squared and random rubble. It is of two storeys and three bays with casements is moulded stone architraves; to the ground floor left is a bay window. There is a central six-panelled door with the top two panes glazed.	18th century	1701	1800
Geophysical survey recorded two strong magnetic anomalies that corresponded with depressions in the ground. Locals believe these to me mineshafts. // Nothing is shown on the 1840 tithe map nor the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. // //	Post medieval	1500	1699
Area of possible banks and ditches barely visible as earthworks in Elevation data gathered in 2012. The earthworks are situated in the fields surrounding Tynning's Farm. The site is situated to the west of the Fosse Way Roman Road (65101) and an area of Roman occupation and burial, Killingsknap, Stratton on the Fosse (24990).	Medieval	1000	1499
Cast-iron boundary post with raised letters reading 'SCC' horizontally, CRD [Clutton Rural District] vertically on the left side and 'SMRD' [Shepton Mallet Rural District] vertically on the right side.	Industrial	1700	1899
The 1841 tithe map shows two fields called 'Coal Pit Paddock' One contains a smaller enclosure with two buildings, one apparently unroofed, which may be the remains of a mine.	Post medieval	1500	1699
Possibly originally a late medieval longhouse, with a thick rear wall and thinner, rebuilt front. Later a 3-room and cross passage plan.	15th century	1401	1500
Fluxgate gradiometer survey identified magnetic anomalies having probable archaeological origins include potential full and partial enclosures and field boundaries/ditches. Less certainly were collections of pits in the vicinity of the potential enclosures, and linear and curvilinear anomalies possibly relating to ditches and field boundaries. Arciform anomalies in the south of the site were identified as possibly representing Bronze Age ring ditches.	2024	2024	2024
Avon Archaeology evaluation report awaited.	2025	2025	2025
A pillbox survives at ST 63185123 // Described by Green as a type 29 by which he means a thick-walled type 24. // The pillbox survives well, although very overgrown. It is brick shuttered.	Second World War	1939	1945
6 anti tank obstacles survive at ST 64905147. // In good condition, covered in ivy.	Second World War	1939	1945
A pillbox survives at ST 64965150. // Described by Green as a type 29 by which he means a thick-walled type 24. // A type 24 at ST651516 with a protective porch. Large sections of the shuttering have come away exposing the concrete core. The embrasures have been bricked up (on the inside) as has the door. // The pillbox lies at ST64965154 on the railway embankment.	Second World War	1939	1945