



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Flitwick Mill  
Greenfield Road  
Flitwick  
Bedfordshire



## Quality Check

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<i>Editor</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	076/FFM/2.1	<i>Date</i>	17.05.2019
<i>Revision</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	<i>Version</i>	076/FFM/2.2	<i>Date</i>	31.10.2019

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## Summary

In August 2014 KDK Archaeology carried out a programme of Observation and Recording on the groundwork associated with the conversion of Flitwick Mill, Greenfield Road, Flitwick, Bedfordshire. The potential archaeological impact of the works was limited to relatively shallow ground reduction within the footprint of the building, removing c.0.3-0.4m of partially waterlogged material beneath the floorboards. No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed and no artefacts recovered.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In August 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of Flitwick Mill, Greenfield Road, Flitwick, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Don Palmer and Sarah Parker, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2014), and approved by the Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team (CBAT), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire District Council. The relevant planning application references are CB/13/03491/FULL and CB/13/03681/LB.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

Flitwick Mill is located on the south-eastern side of the village and civil parish of Flitwick in Central Bedfordshire. It is centred at NGR TL 04212 34778 (Fig. 1)

#### *Description*

Flitwick Mill is a Grade II Listed watermill situated within the valley of the River Flit (HER: 1601; LB 407/17/32; Fig. 2). The English Heritage list entry (No. 1321733) for the building describes it as a "late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century watermill, with a red brick ground floor, weather boarded upper floor and slate roof, which had been extended twice in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and restored and repaired in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century". A clay lined mill race and sluice system is located to the south and south-west of the complex.

#### *Geology & Topography*

The underlying geology of the area is the Woburn Sands Formation of the Lower Greensand Group, overlain by superficial deposits of sand, silts and gravels (Head), alluvium and localised accumulations of post-Roman peat Sedimentary (CBC 2014: 4; British Geological Society <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The Mill sits at a height of c.65m AOD.

#### *Proposed Development*

The proposed development is for the conversion of the existing mill to a dwelling and the erection of a new forge with annexe accommodation ancillary to the mill (Fig. 3).

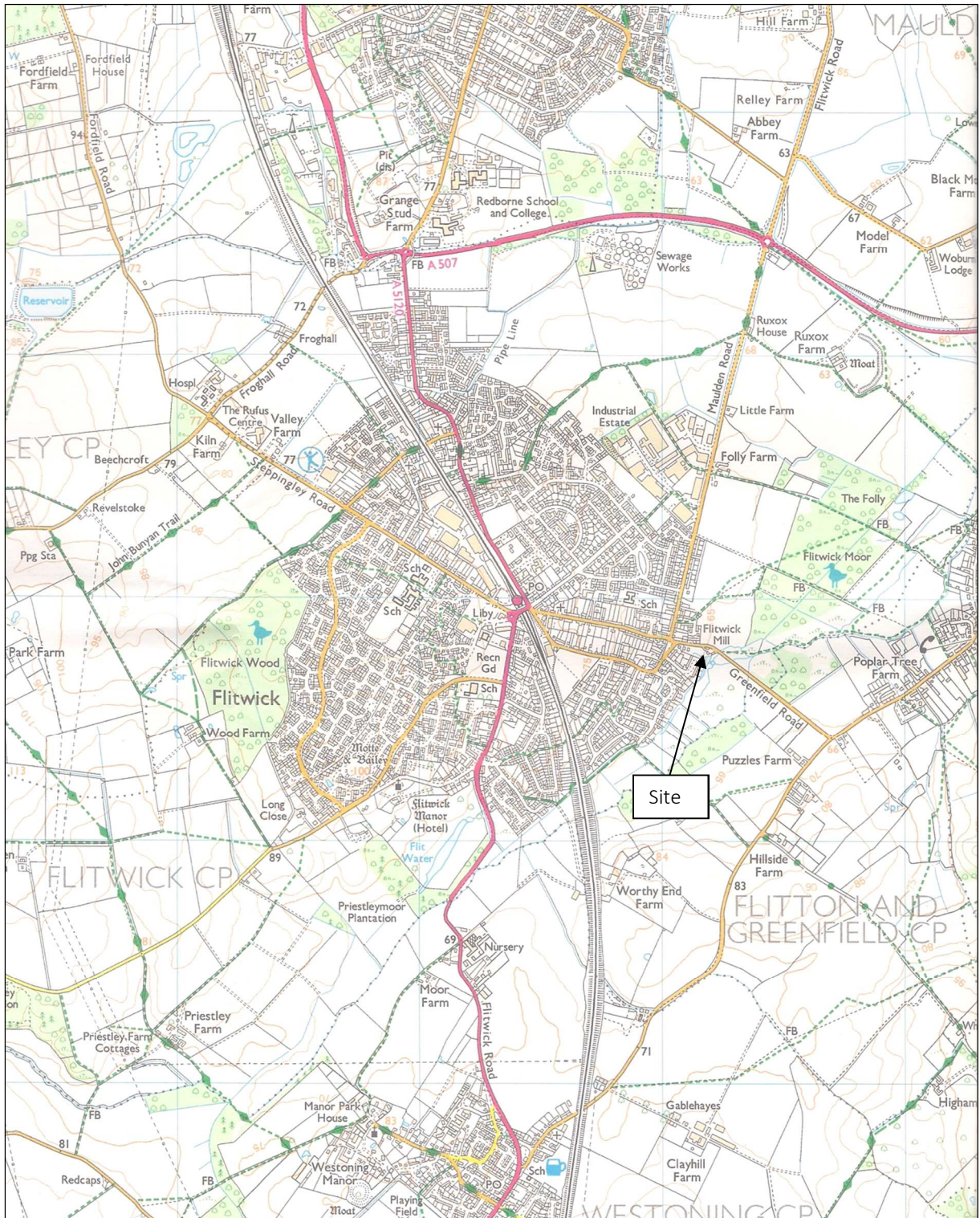


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)

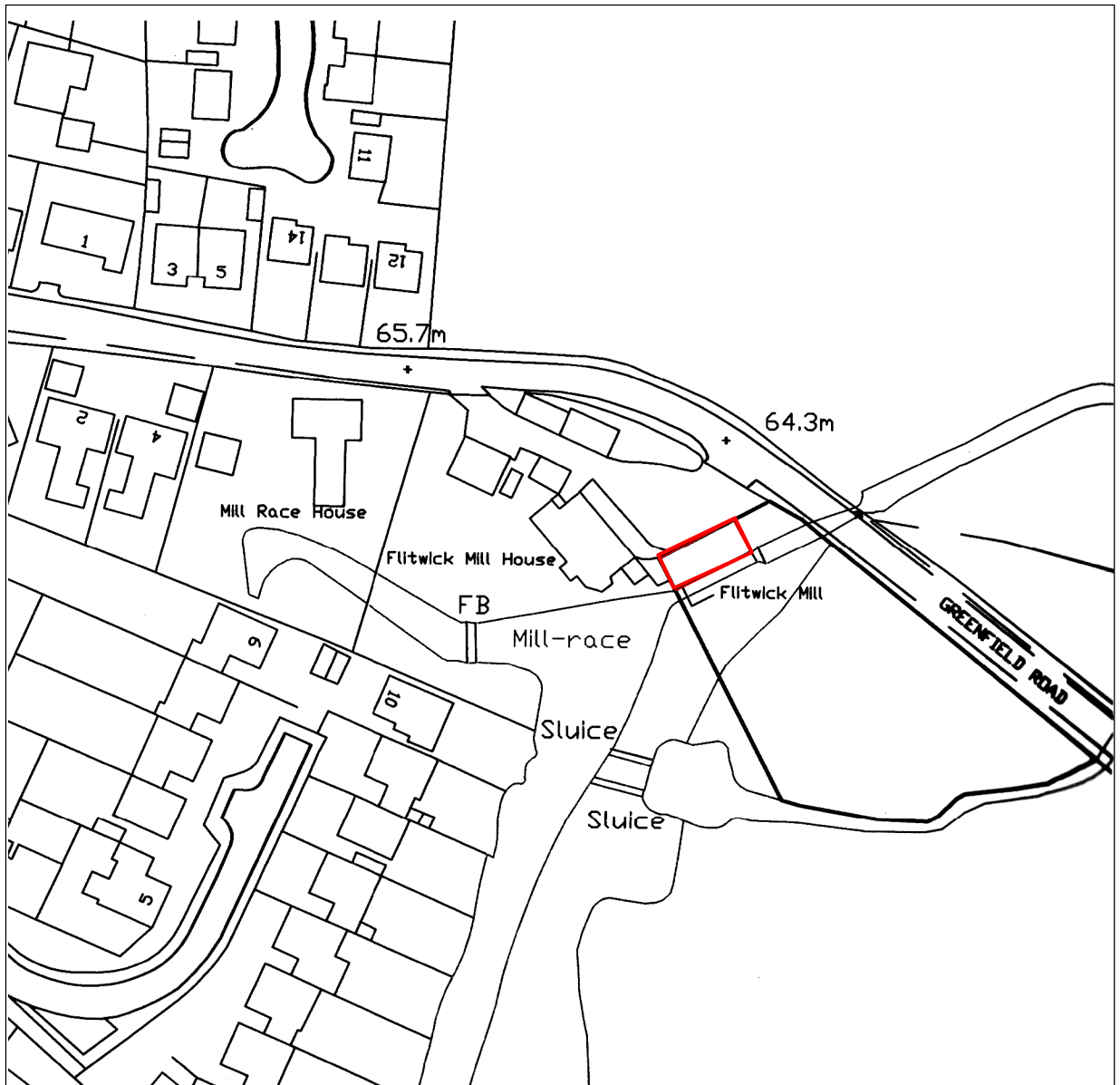


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1250)

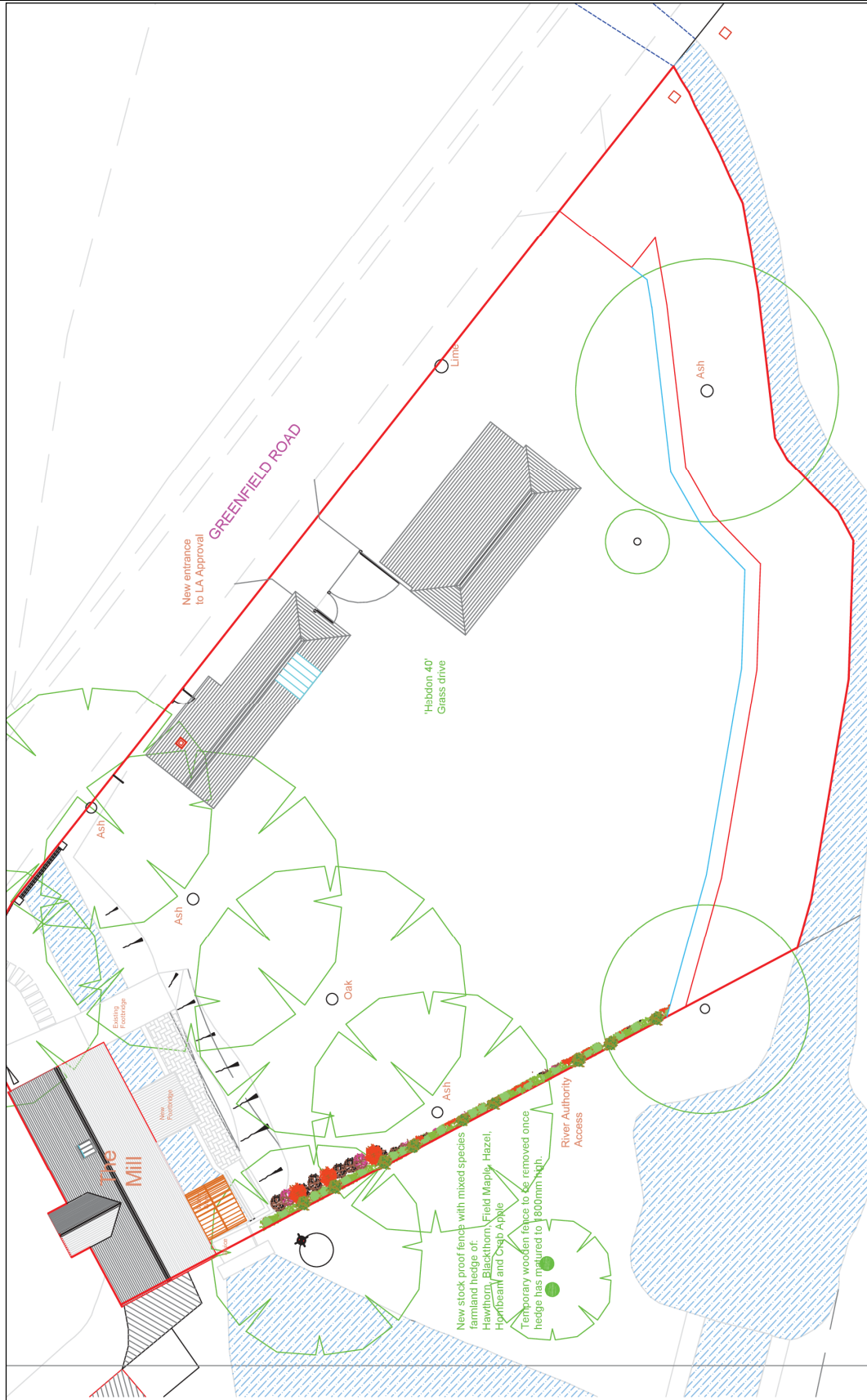


Figure 3: Development plan (not to scale)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Watson 2014), were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area.
- To establish the relationships of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes.
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine the local environmental condition.

In addition the following research themes were considered:

- Medieval and post medieval mill sites and their infrastructure as discussed by Oake (2007: 102 & 123).
- Rural agriculture in Bedfordshire as covered by Oake (2007: 15-16).
- Post medieval rural industry and food processing as raised by Medlycott (2011: 78-79).

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- All ground or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits within the interior of the mill building were done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)





### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 This section has been compiled with information provided by the client and from readily accessible material including Internet sources, KDK's own library and data from the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Prehistoric human activities in the area date from around the Mesolithic period, though the first definite settlement date to the Iron Age. A villa and possible associated settlement is known from the Roman period. The settlement that eventually developed into the modern village of Flitwick was probably founded during the Saxon period, but it is not until the compilation of the Domesday Survey in 1086 where it is described as a relatively prosperous manor. The parish's economy during the medieval and post-medieval periods was predominantly based on arable subsistence, though gravel and sand extraction became economically important during the latter and in the early modern period. Documentary evidence indicates the existence of a watermill from the 11<sup>th</sup> century, though the present Grade II listed building of Flitwick Mill was built during the late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

The earliest available evidence for pre-Roman settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site comprise low densities of flint artefacts: e.g. two Mesolithic tools, a microlith (HER: 3657) and a unifacial scraper (HER: 3870), which were found in Greenfield village (c. 2km east); a hand axe of uncertain age, which was found near Ruxox Farm in Flitwick (HER: 2771); a Neolithic scrapper (HER: 2764) and a Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper (HER: 3643); and a Bronze Age arrowhead from the village of Flitton (c. 2km north east; HER 4326). Despite the paucity of evidence, occasional surface scatters and finds of isolated lithics have been interpreted as ephemeral Mesolithic & Neolithic production/activity sites (Chadwick 1997: 10; Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 9). An apparent early Bronze Age biconical urn (HER: 15848; cited by Chadwick 1997: 11) suggests the existence of a local settlement. Undated crop marks recorded in modern fields around Flitwick and in contiguous parishes are suggested (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 9) to be indicative of more permanent prehistoric settlement in the area. Still, the scale and extent of human settlement and/or activities in this locality during the prehistoric period is conjectural as no features (e. g barrows) have been discovered and as most of the artefacts were unstratified surface finds, found along the banks and in the floodplain of the River Flit, it is possible that these were redeposited by successive river cuts and/or flood events. Still, the area south of the Great River Ouse in Bedfordshire and the general vicinity of Flitwick is of apparently low archaeological potential for Palaeolithic materials/sites, moderate or low for the Mesolithic and high for subsequent prehistoric periods (Chadwick 1997: 10-12).

#### 3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Settlement and farming activity dating to this period in the immediate area of Flitwick are demonstrated by the excavation of a mid/late Iron Age enclosure with several round houses and associated field system (HER 573) situated c. 0.5km west of the modern village.

#### 3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Evidence for Roman settlement and activity in the area is varied and relatively extensive as the valleys of the rivers Flit and Great Ouse were of considerable importance during the Roman period (Dawson 2000). Ruxox Farm was the site of a Roman villa, dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, with associated industrial structures and habitations, a wide variety of artefacts, a cemetery with more than 30 inhumations/cremations and a field system that extended into the nearby village of Flitton (HER 918). Local finds potentially associated with the villa, or



other contemporary settlement(s), include potsherds of five Roman vessels (HER: 112), small pieces of mosaic and a scatter of Roman tile dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (HER: 3642). Another, ostensible, Roman cemetery consisting of “ashes of a funeral pyre” with “urns or jars of various sizes” containing apparent cremated bone was discovered in Flitton in 1823 (HER: 216). Crop marks forming a rectangular enclosure were recorded south of Folly Farm (HER: 577) at a site known as ‘Gravel Pit Piece’ in the early nineteenth-century. This site might only represent evidence of gravel extraction rather than settlement (Linklater 2013: 9).

A large feature bisecting modern Flitwick on its north western edge and orientated NE-SW has been interpreted as a Roman road supposedly linking Watling Street near Woburn to Ermine Street near Royston (HER: 5020). This interpretation has been disputed and the feature may simply constitute the remains of ancient land division, though its orientation does not conform to the alignment of such features in the local area (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 9). Chadwick (1997: 12) suggests that a potential route between Flitwick and Clophill “has some credibility” and might have been associated with, or provided focus for the settlement at Ruxox Farm.

### 3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The early post-Roman history of settlement in the area is poorly understood and no evidence from this period is recorded in the HER or other available sources. The settlement that eventually developed into the modern village was probably founded during the Saxon period, but it is not until the compilation of the Domesday Survey in 1086 that the early formation of modern Flitwick is first referenced under the ‘Redbornstoke’ Hundred, where William Lovet held “Flitwick of the king” (William & Martin 2002: 581). The Domesday Survey records it as a 5 hides estate with enough land for 7 ploughs, with a further 2 hides and 2 ploughs held in demesne; 3 villans with 3 ploughs, with the possibility of a further 2 ploughs; 7 bordars (smallholders) and 1 mill; meadow for 5 ploughs and woodland to provide pannage for 100 pigs. The manor had been held by Alwine, a thegn of King Edward the confessor. Its new Norman landlord had evidently acquired a relatively prosperous ‘agricultural’ manor valued at 50s, though the value had decreased by 10s since it was first received from Alwine, the manor’s previous and final saxon ‘lord’. Flitwick was then known as *Flicteuuiche*, a name derived from the Old English *wic* (“dwelling, (dairy) farm”; Mills 1991:133), perhaps meaning a “dairy farm on the stream” (Chadwick 1997: 13).

### 3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

A part of the estate of Flitwick was bequeathed by Philip de Saundreville to the Augustinian Priory at Dunstable around 1150. This included significant arable lands, woodland, a mill (location unknown), the rights to the church in Flitwick and what was to become the monastic grange at Ruxox (HER: 919). Ruxox was founded as a cell or chapel of Dunstable priory and used as a residence for priors who had resigned (Chadwick 1997: 14). The monastic grange, a church in Flitwick and the mill remained with the Priory until the Dissolution of the Monasteries 1536-1541 (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 10). The grange was last mentioned as a monastic institution in 1290 (HER: 919) and the site developed as an extensive moated enclosure: a D-shaped earthwork with outlying elements still survives and has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No. 20405).

The Grade I listed Church of St Peter and St Paul is the earliest standing structure in modern Flitwick: originally constructed during the late 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, various alteration were undertaken during the 14<sup>th</sup>, early 16<sup>th</sup> and the late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (English Heritage List Entry 1000383).



The modern village of Flitwick evolved from three separate but interlinked medieval settlements: Church End, Denel End and East End (CBC 2014: 5). It is unknown which of these was the earliest settlement, and references to East End, where Flitwick Mill is located, date to the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (HER: 17005). However, this seems to imply that the East End was economically the most important of the settlements, possibly due to the mill (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 10). The population of all three settlements steadily increased throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods in line with other rural villages in the area. The parish's economy during the medieval and post-medieval periods was predominantly based on arable subsistence: with open field cultivation supplemented by common grazing on Flitwick Moor, to which villagers also had turf cutting rights (CBC 2014: 5) and the mill would have played a valuable role within this system.

An assemblage of grey sandy ware potsherds of mid medieval date, including strap handles, bowl and rim fragments, with one showing evidence of a bung hole, and an associated pottery kiln were found during landscaping of the rear garden of 7 Water Lane, East End (HER: 13132; Chadwick 1997: 14; Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 10). There is also evidence that the leat of Flitwick Mill previously ran along the bottom of this garden. As a map produced in 1793 provides no indication of structures or settlement in the immediate area it has been suggested that the pottery assemblage etc merely represents waste material conveniently dumped on the side of the mill leat, or that any settlement had dispersed prior to the maps compilation (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 10).

### 3.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Documentary evidence from the seventeenth-century details a dispute between the millers at Flitwick and Greenfield over the flow of water along the River Flit and this indicates that Flitwick Mill stands on the site of an earlier, presumably medieval mill (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 10). Indeed, available evidence demonstrates the existence of a watermill in the area from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The current Grade II listed building of Flitwick Mill (HER 1061) was built during the late eighteenth-early/nineteenth-centuries. Its ground floor has several phases of red brickwork, and originally it only comprised a single storey of timber-framed superstructure. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the building was heightened with the addition of an extra floor beneath a pitch, gabled slate roof. The building was almost entirely clad in weatherboarding, and the new upper floor increased the storage capacity by incorporating an extensive series of sizable grain bins immediately beneath the attic level. The grain was fed into the grinding stones via a series of timber chutes, and two sets of stones on the first floor were driven by a series of iron shafts and timber cogs via a cast iron overshot wheel, the remains of which still survive at the head of the mill pond. A third pair of extant stones, and associated cast iron hursting frame, were added later and sited near the water driven sets. These were initially driven by a steam engine, as indicated on nineteenth-century maps and photographs, and later powered by an electric motor, installed c. 1927; the remains of the latter still survive beside earlier mill machinery.

Adjacent to Flitwick Mill is the Grade II Listed Mill House (HER 13666). This is now under separate ownership, though it was originally integral to the mill, forming the dwelling of the miller and his family. It was constructed during the early-mid nineteenth century with classical symmetrical proportions in red stock bricks, with sash windows under a slate roof. The Mill House forms the main structure in a small irregular triangular courtyard with Flitwick Mill standing at its south-eastern end. Occupying the north-eastern side of the courtyard (HER 15149) is a single storey red brick and timber-framed barn under a later corrugated roof, which may originally have been utilised as either secondary grain storage or as a horse and cart shed (CBC 2014: 11). During the time of the mill house and barn's construction access across the River Flit and its flood plain to Flitwick Moor was enabled by the construction of a single arched red brick bridge (HER 13667). Previously, as indicated on the Parliamentary



Enclosure map of 1807, Flitwick Mill stood isolated within its grouping on the north-eastern side of the River Flit's flood plain with access via Flitwick village from the northwest (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 11).

The major landholders in the area by the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure of Flitwick in 1807 were the Duke of Bedford, George Brooks of Flitwick Manor and Joshua Wheeler of Ampthill (CBC 2014: 5). The mill's proprietors were the Goodman family and as a result of Enclosure, Richard Goodman was awarded 56 acres along with his homestead opposite the mill in East End. The Goodman family owned and operated the Flitwick watermill from around the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and continued to mill local grain and grist until the mill ceased operation in 1987 (CBC 2014: 5-6). Little has been done to the building since then and an extensive arrangement of original mill fixtures, fittings and machinery survive *in situ*.

Flitwick Mill and the church of St Peter & St Paul are not the only listed building in the village of Flitwick and the other two are more humble domestic structures. At 2 Gravel Pit Road is a small timber-framed structure with colour-washed roughcast render, weather-boarded gables and a thatched roof (HER: 5200). It was built during the mid-late seventeenth-century as a small cottage, and it is the earliest standing domestic structures in Flitwick. The other example is situated at 117 Station Road (HER: 7728), another largely timber-framed cottage with colour-washed roughcast render walling, originally consisting of two semi-detached dwellings dating to the mid-late eighteenth-century.

### 3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

Apart from the mill, which closed in 1987, industrial activity within the parish of Flitwick was largely based on quarrying sand, clay and gravel (Linklater & Kennedy-Sanigar 2013: 11-12). The earthworks of several sand and gravel extraction pits were recorded on historic mapping and some still exist. The earliest definite evidence for gravel extraction within the immediate area can be found on the Parliamentary Enclosure map of 1807 (HER 577) where Roman pottery was discovered during 'gravel digging' in a field formally listed as the 'Gravel Pit Piece'. By 1884, two further sites of both sand and gravel extraction were recorded, while another may have been situated at the abandoned earthworks (HER 5929; HER 6004, HER 2964, respectively). Sand and gravel extraction continued as a local industry into the early twentieth-century. By 1901, three further extraction pits are indicated on the Ordnance Survey map (HER 2908, HER 290; HER 2912). By the mid twentieth-century quarrying of this kind had virtually ceased with only a defunct earthwork (HER 1801) recorded on the 1960 Ordnance Survey map with no active pits shown at this date.

### **Site Specific Archaeological Investigations**

In April 2013 and July 2014 text excavations were undertaken within the interior of the mill building and the site of the new forge and garage, and though the latter yielded modern debris the former demonstrated the presence of archaeological deposits beneath the present mill building (Linklater 2013).



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## 4 Results and Conclusion

### *Introduction*

Previous trial trenching within the interior of the building in 2013 demonstrated that archaeological deposits of sands, silts and clays survive below the ground surface (Linklater 2013). That investigation recorded deposits in a test pit up to and below 1.5m beneath the existing floor level, which may have been related to the former course of the mill race. However, as the general ground reduction was so minimal these were not encountered during this particular investigation.

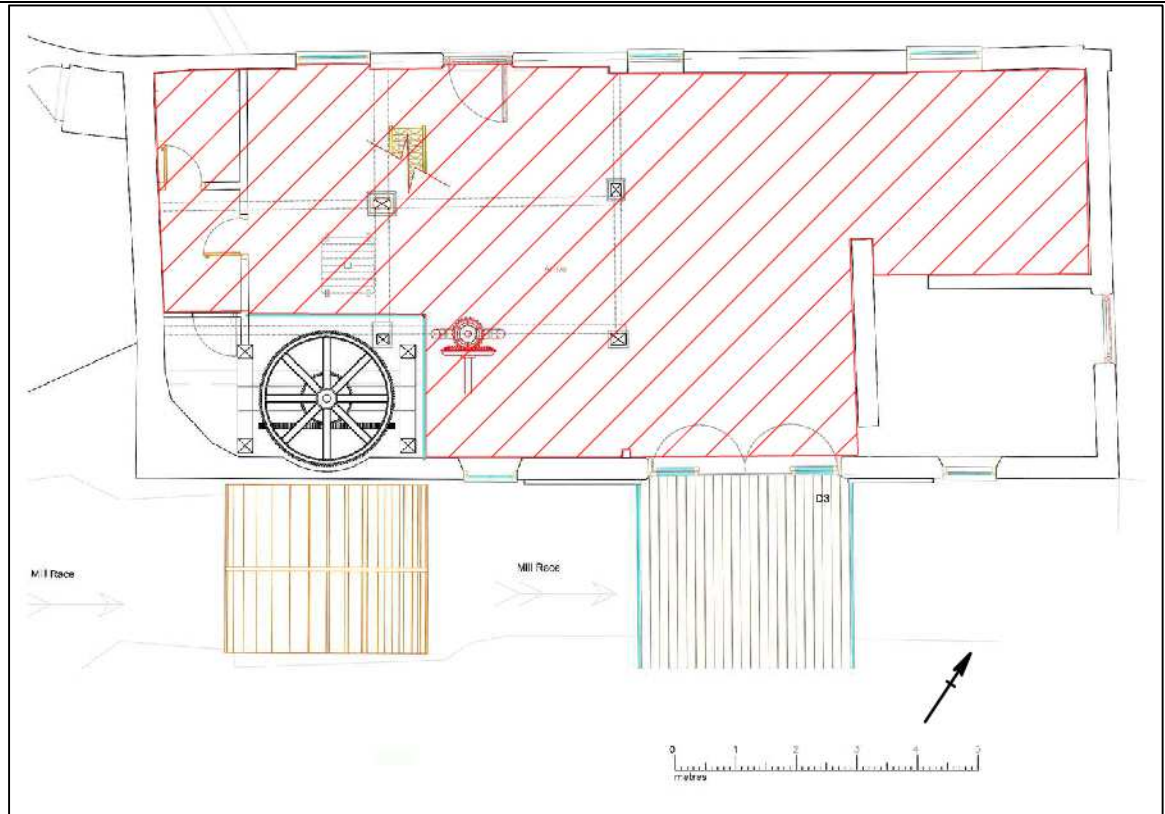
### *Discussion and Conclusion*

Between 0.3 and 0.4m of material was excavated by hand from beneath the extant floor across most of the footprint of the ground floor (Fig. 4). Some of the area was waterlogged, most notably on the northwest and northeast sides of the building.

The material was a mix of sands, stones and mainly black silt, which varied in consistency from soft to almost liquid. Once removed the spoil was metal detected and visually searched for artefacts, though none were recovered.

The nature and consistency of the material made it impossible to ascertain whether it formed a coherent layer across the site, or if it had been deposited in multiple events. Consequently, it has been treated as a single, mixed context, that continues below the limit of the monitored ground reduction level.

A combination of the limited depth of the excavation and the nature of the material present has meant that no additional information relating to either the mill's history or its construction could be gleaned, and therefore none of the stated research aims relating to the project could be advanced on this occasion.



**Figure 4:** Ground reduction area shaded red (Scale 1:125)



Plate

1: After ground reduction, facing northeast



Plate 2: After ground reduction, facing east



**Plate 3:** After ground reduction, facing south





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## 5 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Don and Sarah Palmer for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of CBAT for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents, and to Hannah Firth of CBAT monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA ACIfA, and Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA. The report was written by David Kaye, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



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## 6 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Client's site plans
5. List of photographs
6. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (Accession number LTNMG 1113).



## 7 References

### ***Standards & Specifications***

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers

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CIfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds, Archiving)*

CIfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

EH 2008 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*. London: English Heritage

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Walker K. 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. London: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section

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### ***Books and Historical Sources***

Mills A. D. 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place Names*. Oxford University Press: Oxford

Williams A. & Martin G. H. 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Group: London



## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE:			Site Name:
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	View of the waterwheel mechanism. Looking southeast
2		✓	South west wall. Looking southwest
3		✓	Support pillar with exposed foundations. looking north
4		✓	Support pillar close up of foundations. looking north
5		✓	Later Victorian mechanism. Looking southeast
6		✓	South west wall foundations. Looking southwest
7		✓	Cement and wood housing for wheel mechanism
8		✓	General view looking southwest
9		✓	Support pillar with exposed foundations. looking west
10		✓	Support pillar close up of foundations. looking west
11		✓	Partition wall foundation looking southeast
12		✓	Partition wall foundation looking southeast
13		✓	Partition wall foundation detail looking southeast
14		✓	General shot looking northeast
15		✓	Detail of beams and sign looking southeast.
16		✓	Detail of beams and sign and wheel mechanism looking southeast.
17		✓	Detail of beams looking southeast
18		✓	Section of wheel mechanism
19		✓	Section of wheel mechanism
20		✓	Western corner. Looking west
21		✓	Northwest wall looking north
22		✓	Abutting brickwork on northwest wall
23		✓	Lamb tongue chamfers on beam looking southwest
24		✓	Room in the northeast corner. Looking northeast
25		✓	Room in the northeast corner. Looking northeast
26		✓	Room in the northeast corner. Looking east
27		✓	Room in the northeast corner. Looking southeast
28		✓	Cement feature in small room to the southeast. Looking southwest
29		✓	Detail of brick feature in small room to the southeast. Looking southwest
30		✓	Overview of small room to the southeast. Looking southwest
31		✓	Metal bracket in southeast wall. Looking southeast
32		✓	Overview of small room to the southeast. Looking east
33		✓	Metal post holder
34		✓	Waterwheel. Looking southwest
35		✓	Carving above waterwheel. Looking southwest
36		✓	View from outside looking northwest
37		✓	View from outside looking northwest
38		✓	Foundations on northwest wall. Looking northwest
39		✓	Foundations on northwest wall. Looking northwest
40		✓	Foundations on Southwest wall. Looking northeast



## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Flitwick Mill, Greenfield Road, Flitwick, Bedfordshire. MK45 5BE	Project Site Code	076/FFM
OASIS reference	Kdkarcha1-188614	Event/Accession no	2019/65
OS reference	TL 04212 34778	Study area size	c.97 sq m
Project Type	Archaeological Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	c.65
Short Description	In August 2014 KDK Archaeology carried out a programme of Observation and Recording on the groundwork associated with the conversion of Flitwick Mill. The potential archaeological impact of the works was limited to relatively shallow ground reduction within the footprint of the building, removing c.0.3-0.4m of partially waterlogged material beneath the floorboards. No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed and no artefacts recovered.		
Previous work	Test pitting	Site status	Grade II
Planning proposal	Full conversion of the existing mill into a dwelling and the erection of a new forge with annexe accommodation	Current land use	Derelict Mill
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire District Council	Planning application ref.	CB/13/03491/FULL and CB/13/03681/LB
Monument type	None	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Hannah Firth	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye	Director/Supervisor	
Sponsor/funding body	Don Palmer		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	11.08.2014	End date	17.08.2014
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Luton Museum	No finds	
Paper		Brief, WSI, report, site paperwork, plans	
Digital		All digital files including photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report. Flitwick Mill, Greenfield Road, Flitwick, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology Ltd Report 076/FFM		
Author(s)	David Kaye BA ACIfA		
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