MILLEND MILL
EASTINGTON
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF

For

GREYSTONE CONSTRUCTION

On behalf of

HALLWAVE LTD

CA PROJECT: 2779
CA REPORT: 09138

JANUARY 2010

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

MILLEND MILL
EASTINGTON
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING AND WATCHING BRIEF

CA PROJECT: 2779
CA REPORT: 09138

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date	5 January 2009
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date	6 January 2010
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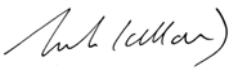
signed	
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Millend Mill
Location:	Millend Lane, Eastington, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 7812 0536
Type:	Building Recording and Watching Brief
Date:	5 January and 15–29 June 2009
Planning Reference:	S.08/0462/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Museum in the Park, Stroud
Site Code:	MMB09

A programme of building recording and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, prior to and, during groundworks associated with the alteration and conversion of the principal stone mill building of Millend Mill at Millend Lane, Eastington, Gloucestershire and the demolition of the ancillary buildings.

It was clear that the mill fabric exhibited many indications of the changes it had undergone in the period since a complete rebuild in *c.*1818, when the main range, Building 1, was erected. The two brick ranges along the Frome (Buildings 3 and 4) were probably added not long after and were almost certainly in existence by the 1830s. Evidence for an earlier stone-built range, probably contemporary with Building 1, was seen under Building 3 during the watching brief. These three ranges formed the 19th century mill which underwent many changes. Sometime before 1914, possibly before 1873, the malting kiln was added (Building 2). Buildings 5, 6 and 7 were added, judging from the fabric and design, and from historic mapping, after a fire of the early 1930s. After that fire, the main mill, which had suffered the brunt of the damage, was much modified. All the buildings were changed considerably internally in the ensuing years and all the machinery, apart from some remnants of belt drive wheels etc, has long vanished.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and June 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a building survey and watching brief for Greystone Construction and Hallwave Ltd at Millend Mill, Millend Lane, Eastington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 7812 0536; Fig. 1). These were undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the demolition of the brick and concrete ranges of the mill, alteration and conversion of the principal stone mill building to eight apartments and the erection of six new dwellings and provision of associated car parking (Stroud District Council (SDC) Planning ref: S.08/0462/FUL). The building survey comprised a photographic record and building analysis within Level 2 of the English Heritage specification (English Heritage 2006) for building recording. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.

1.2 The building survey and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), archaeological advisor to SDC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* issued by the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA 2001)*, Understanding Historic buildings* (English Heritage (EH) 2006), *Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008), *the Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire (GCC 1995)* and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

1.3 The site is located to the east of Eastington on the course of the River Frome (Fig. 1). The site lies at approximately 16m AOD, and is located at the bottom of the steeply sloped valley of the Frome. The proposed development area is approximately 0.1 ha in size and comprises the former Mill complex (Fig. 2).

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic Lower Lias clay and Alluvium (BGS 1975). Alluvium and brown clay were encountered under Building 1

during its demolition (See Fig. 2) at a depth of between 1-1.4m below present ground level (BPGL).

Archaeological background

1.5 Millend Mill is a Grade II Listed Building, dating to the early 19th century and later, but situated on the site of a medieval mill. In 1998 a detailed archaeological and architectural assessment was undertaken by Richard K Morriss and Associates, prompted by a previous proposal for development on the site (report deposited with Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record: SMR29875), to which reference should be made for the full historical and architectural background to the mill. It was rebuilt in 1818 and Building 1 dates from that period of work. The other ranges are additions, probably starting in the 1830s for Building 3 and continuing at intervals well into the 20th century. The mill suffered a major fire in the early 1930s, largely confined to Building 1, which resulted in major repair works and internal re-ordering.

1.6 A mill at Millend is documented from at least 1329 and the site is probably older. From 1552 the mill was in the hands of the Clutterbucks who seem to have run it as a fulling mill, although corn milling may have also been carried on. They sold up in the late 18th century and from 1785, the mill was leased by Henry Hicks who was a successful large scale businessman in the woollen trade. It was he who rebuilt the mill in 1818, as part of a programme of improving and rebuilding mills he owned in the area. At first completely water-powered, steam engines were installed in the 1830s. After Hicks death in 1836 the mill was leased out and continued as a fulling, bleaching and dyeing mill. After the mill was sold in 1871, the cloth processing was discontinued and the main mill was used as a grist mill and the outbuildings as workshops for a variety of industrial uses. By 1885 they were described as a “grist mill and timber yards” on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The uses of the mill are poorly documented until it closed in 1906. In 1914 the site was occupied by the Mechanical Malting Company, who continued on the site until the fire of the early 1930s. The mill was repaired and refurbished and by 1939 was a flour mill run by F.C. Martin & Sons. The mill was disused by the 1960s and underwent a variety of non-mill uses until being abandoned and left empty in the 1990s until the present.

Methodology

1.7 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2009). For the standing building survey a standing buildings specialist visited the site, familiarised himself with the building complex and then took a series of photographs as a record of the building and especially to illustrate changes and additions to the historic structure. The conclusions of the 1998 report were reviewed and mostly agreed with (Morriss 1998). The buildings are aligned north/west-south/east and Morriss decided to simplify his narrative by making north-west "site north". Thus, the main street frontage of Building 1 is described as the north elevation and Building 5 lies along the "east" side of the site. This convention is followed in this report, although the photos in archive are described with site north to the north-east. An archaeologist was present during demolition and intrusive groundworks (Fig.24). These involved the lowering of the ground level across the demolitions areas and revealed walls and footings of previous phases of the mill buildings. Excavation of trenches for services was also monitored.

1.8 Written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007). The modern artefacts recovered have not been retained.

1.9 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The archive will be deposited with Stroud District Museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

The building survey (Figs 2-23)

2.1 The complex consists of the stone Building 1, the main mill building, dated on historical grounds to 1818 (Morriss 1998, 5 and 11), two brick wings added to the south side (Buildings 3 and 4) probably dating to around 1830, and Building 2 a brick addition to the north elevation of Building 1 (Fig. 2). These formed the architecturally and/or historically significant buildings. The rest of the complex was made up of post-1930 buildings added to the east and south sides of Building 4

(Buildings 5, 6 and 7). The latter were given limited treatment in the Morriss report and received only a similar record in the recording.

2.2 Morriss gives a very thorough assessment and summary of the building and its history and this will not be repeated here. However, some observations were possible that amplify or contradict the earlier work, and these are detailed here.

2.3 It is clear that Building 2 (Figs 5 and 6) was added to the main mill. Morriss dated this event as probably just prior to 1914 on the grounds that the malting company seems to have set up in that year or just before (Morriss 1998, 8). The building does not appear on the OS map of 1884 but is there on the 1923 edition, supporting this deduction. The use of black mortar, the kind of bricks used, the steelwork and the general style all indicate a late 19th- to early 20th-century date. The malthouse seems to have replaced a building of similar but slightly smaller extent, shown on 19th-century maps back to the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839 (see also Morriss 1998, Figs 1 and 5). Both Morriss (1998, 20) and the present author noted the marks of the malting kiln flues on the interior walls of Building 2 (Fig. 17). Morriss correctly predicted the existence of the central malt kiln which was uncovered in the watching brief phase in Area 2 (below; Figs 24 to 26).

2.4 Morriss tentatively identified the north end of Building 3 as the engine house to house the steam engines installed in 1830 or 31 (Morriss 1998, 5 and 23). The identification of a large original, but early-blocked, opening in the west elevation close to its junction with Building 1, might support this, as its function could have been to allow the installation of large and heavy machinery, after which it was filled in. Its head has been removed and rebuilt as part of the rebuild of the upper part of the block described below. The single storey and multi-storey elements of Building 3 are both built in English garden wall bond with three courses of stretchers to one of headers and seem likely to have been one build (the area of any putative join was obscured by render and ivy). The scars on the south face of Building 1 above the present roof line of Building 3 indicate that at least part of this range reached up to the third floor of Building 1 (Fig. 8). The different widths of these parts of the building and the extra strength of the northern element's construction, suggests that only this part was multi-storey. The presence of these scars on the post-1930s fire, brick rebuild indicated that this roof-line survived until after the early 1930s. The presence of the large brick chimney here lends strong support to the identification as the engine house (or at least boiler house), but the chimney itself is not like the

brickwork of Building 2 nor that of Building 3, being in Flemish bond. It may be a 20th-century rebuild. It was not possible to see if there was any evidence of its relationship to the upper, "ghost" parts of Building 3. The internal window recess in the west end of Building 1, where Building 3 joins, has been much modified in brick, including a later blocked access to the later-demolished upper parts of Building 3. The works are in English bond and may well be contemporary with Building 2 (Fig. 13). The lower part of the opening has been widened and its head shows that it must post-date the re-ordering of floor levels in the 1930s. The brickwork below and behind the arch looks similar to that of the late rebuild of the upper part of Building 3 where it joins Building 1.

2.5 Morriss did not note that the upper parts of the north end of Building 3 have clearly been rebuilt after the removal of the original upper floors, again not looking like any earlier brickwork, and in fact pretty clearly dating to the 1950s or later with its fletton-style face bricks, hard, dark cement mortar and simple board fascias on the eaves of the flat roof (Fig. 8). This rebuild is clear internally as well, as the buttresses or responds on walls of this part of Building 3 do not continue up into the rebuilt area. Morriss himself provides the context for this rebuild/repair, stating that this part of Building 3 collapsed in 1984 and was rebuilt and the chimney reduced in height (Morriss, 1998, 8). There is no sign of the chimney inside this part of Building 3 and no sign of its removal either, for which the present author has no explanation.

2.6 The upper parts of the main mill, Building 1 could only be seen from the stair tower, which, as Morriss suggests, is an insertion, pre-dating the present floor levels. Two types of malting kiln floor bricks were used to block windows in this stair tower (Fig. 27). It was too dangerous to venture on to the upper floors themselves (Figs 14 and 15). The roof and the upper parts of the walls, and the interior of the west gable have all been rebuilt after the 1930s fire. The roof was a simple collar and kingpost side-purlin roof, sitting on the new brick wall tops (Fig. 16). The pointing here is very similar to that on the upper part of the brickwork on Building 2, suggesting the latter was repaired after the fire, but had not needed to be rebuilt.

2.7 Building 4 is a three-storey building and on these grounds identified by Morriss as the "three-storey air house" of the 1872 sales (Morriss 1998, 25). The relationship of the elevation openings (all blocked) and the floors suggests there has been a re-ordering and possibly addition of floors, but there is no reason to suppose that this post-dated 1872. The roof appears of a typical later 18th to mid 19th-century design

(Fig. 21). Morriss' suggestion that the attached ground floor piers supporting the floor joists are not primary was supported by the observations made for this report (Fig. 20). Evidence of the gap, later inbuilt, between Building 4 and Building 1 suggested by Morriss is indeed ambiguous, but such a gap is clearly shown on the 1873 map (*ibid*, fig 1) as is a building on the east end of Building 1 possibly reflecting the blocked joist pockets on this face just above the wheel arch (*ibid*, 15) and which must have been demolished for the addition of the present link building. The arched door head of the access to this link building from Building 1 is only paralleled by that of the top-floor hoist door in the east gable of Building 1, thought to be a later alteration (Fig. 4).

2.8 Few or no smaller items from the early phases of the mill survive. One that that was observed during the January visit was a cast-iron letter box which stylistically was of early 19th-century date, and which had been set in the modern door of Building 5 (Fig. 22).

2.9 Morriss mentions the wheel on the east side of Building 1. The sluices on the east side of the Frome just before the river flows under Building 1 were clearly designed to control the flow of water to this wheel, via leats under Building 4. Overflow or bypass channels at a higher level, uncontrolled by sluices, were arranged south of the sluices, presumably to deal with flooding (Fig. 23). This area was not affected by the recent ground works so no further observations were possible here.

2.10 The windows in Building 1 are mostly blocked up with bricks. The majority of these are the perforated bricks from the malting floor of Building 2, which originally sat on the steel grill floor frame still *in situ* at the time of the recording visits (others are fire bricks and others still are modern fletton commons, suggesting that all this blocking occurred after the demolition of the interior of the maltings). These were of two kinds, both about 0.30m square. One kind was perforated with patterns of eight holes arranged in a rosette pattern, and the rosettes set in staggered rows of ten. These bricks were glazed with a thin dark red-brown glaze. The second type was unglazed and the perforations were arranged in squares of 16 holes, the squares arranged in a diaper pattern (Fig. 27).

2.11 The record photographs document the condition of the building prior to the demolitions and alterations. Some have been chosen to illustrate this report, but all are available in the project archive.

The watching brief (Figs 24-27)

Building 2

2.12 The foundations of a brick-built malting kiln base, 1025, were revealed at a depth of 0.3m BPGL on the site of Building 2 (Figs 24 and 25). It measured 5.6m in length and 3.5m in width and survived to a height of at least 0.6m, although it was not revealed in its entirety during the groundworks. The structure was broadly symmetrical and was set in the centre of Building 2. It consisted of a single brick-thickness square outer wall with quadrant corners surviving on the north-west and south-east. The east and west sides each had a central rectangular alcove projecting to the exterior. The south side was obscured by the concrete floor that was not removed here. Within the outer wall, separated from it by a narrow passage or duct, was a double brick thickness wall with two cross passages or ducts. These met at the centre and the corners were chamfered to form an octagonal space. In the corners of the square, between the ducts, were four hollow pier or flue bases (Fig. 25 and 26). These were constructed of a yellow 'fire' brick. The walls were all bonded with black ash mortar. The two types of malting kiln floor bricks used as blocking in the stair tower in Building 1 (Fig. 27) are more than likely from this kiln. A black ash deposit 1026, containing kiln brick and cereal grain, was revealed filling the four alcove structures. Partially burnt grain present in 1026 was identified as barley, likely to represent waste from the malting process. This was covered by a rubble layer 1024, 0.1m thick, which was overlain by a flagstone floor 1023, 0.2m thick. This was covered by a concrete slab 1022, 0.2m thick.

Building 3

2.13 Alluvium 1011 was revealed at the northern end of Building 1 at a depth of 1.4m BPGL. This was overlain by a brown clay 1010, 0.35m thick, which was cut or overlain by a number of later walls and structures (Fig. 24). A 0.40m-wide wall 1009, running north to south, constructed of a mixture of roughly hewn rectangular limestone blocks, and a few simply-moulded and painted blocks, was recorded. The mouldings were too simple and damaged to characterise, but were presumably recycled from an earlier building. The wall was extended southwards by wall 1012, a poorly-constructed red-brick wall, which continued on the same alignment for 9m before turning to the east. These walls were at right angles to the main mill building and the stone element shared its general construction style. Two parallel red-brick

walls, 1005 and 1006, were recorded running just east of north/south (i.e. not parallel to wall 1009), 0.88m apart and 11m in length (Fig. 24). Neither their base nor their original top was seen. A red brick trapezoidal structure 1007 was also recorded adjacent to these walls, its shape reflecting the space between them and 1009. Rubble and ash structure 1008, running east/west was recorded to the north of features 1005 to 1007. This structure was heavily truncated and its function could not be determined. At the southern end of Area 1, a large red-brick-built square tank 1017 was recorded, sunk into the ground. This connected to a drainage system feeding from the west (seen in the side of the tank base but not further revealed during groundworks) and a brick culvert 1019 running north-east into the Frome. This was filled with a gravel deposit 1021. This was overlain by a dump layer 1004, 0.2m thick, which also covered walls 1005, 1006, 1008 and structure 1007. This was sealed by a compact rubble dump layer 1003, 0.2m – 0.3m thick (also 1014 on the west side of wall 1009). This was overlain by rubble bedding layer 1001 underneath concrete slab flooring 1000.

Buildings 4, 5, 6 and 7

2.14 A number of red brick walls and foundations, 2003 to 2009, relating to former modern buildings were identified in this area. Walls 2001 and 2002 were the south and west walls of Building 4, but no significant observations were made.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The watching brief did not identify any evidence for the medieval mill or any structure earlier than the 1818 rebuilding. However, wall 1009 seems to represent the west wall of a building on the site of Building 3, but shorter and narrower. The construction and its alignment at right angles to Building 1 strongly suggest it is part of a contemporary west wing. Wall 1012 was a rebuild or extension southwards in brick. This wing does not appear to be shown on the 1839 Tithe map, which more closely matches the plan of Building 3 (before truncation) implying that Building 3 pre-dates that year. The relationship of the parallel walls 1005 and 1006 suggests that they post-date 1009, as they share the alignment of Building 3. The shape of the trapezoidal structure, 1007, whose purpose remains elusive, might at first imply the concurrent existence of the walls 1006 and 1009, but the constraint would also apply if the footings of 1009/1012 were too solid to be worth removing, even after the original wall above had been removed, so this point is not conclusive.

Stratigraphic relationships which might have helped phasing were not exposed during the groundworks. The parallel walls at first might appear to be a culvert, but do not extend beyond 1012 or 1008 at either end. It may, therefore, have been some kind of long tank.

3.2 The brick tank and culvert at the south end of Building 3 are aligned on that building, but their neat relationship to the south gable, which Morriss points out is the result of a late truncation (between 1884 and 1923 on map evidence), might suggest that they are part of the above-ground brick and concrete structures, possibly for holding some kind of tank, which, until the recent works, occupied this end of the building (Fig. 19).

3.3 The observations on the east side of the river, Buildings 4 to 7, revealed no earlier remains, merely the footings off the now demolished buildings.

3.4 The discovery of the base of the malting kiln was useful in that it allows the full restoration of the furnace type in conjunction with the record of the now-demolished purpose-built maltings, Building 2. The concrete flooring obviously post-dated the destruction of the oven, but slightly more surprising was the stone slab floor that also over-rode the footings, and must date from the abandonment of malting in the late 1930s. The two kinds of malting floor perforated bricks are almost certainly from two periods of flooring. The glazed bricks appear the earlier and it is suggested that the unglazed type represent the repair after the fire of the early 1930s.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Bennett, Peter Davenport and Stuart Joyce. The report was written by Jonathan Bennett and Peter Davenport. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore. The archive has been compiled by Jonathan Bennett, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1972 *Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 234, Gloucester, 1:50,000*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Millend Mill, Eastington, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief*

Morriss, R. K, 1998 *Millend Mill, Gloucestershire. An outline Archaeological and Architectural Analysis.* Mercian Heritage Series, **75**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Concrete slab			1.00	
1001	Layer	Bedding layer for 1001			1.00	
1002	Wall	Wall for Building 3				
1003	Deposit	Bedding for 1000			0.10	
1004	Deposit	Demolition rubble/dump				
1005	Wall	Red brick wall			0.40	
1006	Wall	Red brick wall			0.40	
1007	Wall	Red brick wall			0.40	
1008	Wall	Structure – coal ash infill			0.40	
1009	Wall	Wall footing, early phase			0.75	
1010	Deposit	Dirty brown clay			0.90	
1011	Deposit	Alluvium			1.40	
1012	Wall	Brick phase of wall 1009				
1013	Deposit	Dump deposit under 1000				
1014	Layer	Same as 1003				
1015	Layer	Same as 1010				
1016	Wall	Same as 1002				
1017	Structure	Red brick soakaway			>2.00	
1018	Cut	Construction cut for 1017				
1019	Structure	Brick built drain			1.60	
1020	Cut	Cut for 1019				
1021	Fill	Gravel fill of 1019				
1022	Layer	Concrete slab				
1023	Layer	Flagstone floor				
1024	Deposit	Dump/demolition layer				
1025	Structure	Kiln/flue system				
1026	Fill	Fill of 1025				

Area 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2001	Wall	Yellow brick foundations, limestone wall				
2002	Wall	Red brick foundation, concrete wall				
2003	Wall	Red brick wall, Building 6				
2004	Wall	Red brick wall, Building 6				
2005	Wall	Concrete block wall, extension to building 6				
2006	Wall	Late 19th century stone wall				
2007	Wall	19th century mill wall				
2008	Wall	Wall footing				
2009	Wall	Modern wall, part of mill ancillary buildings				

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Millend Mill Eastington, Gloucestershire Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief
Short description (250 words maximum)	A programme of building recording and monitoring of below ground interventions was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, prior to refurbishment and partial demolition of Millend Mill at Millend Lane, Eastington, Gloucestershire. It was clear that the mill fabric exhibited many indications of the changes it had undergone in the period since a complete rebuild in *c.*1818, when the main range, Building 1, was erected. The two brick ranges along the Frome (Buildings 3 and 4) were probably added not long after and were almost certainly in existence by the 1830s. Evidence for an earlier stone-built range, probably contemporary with Building 1, was seen under Building 3 during the watching brief. These three ranges formed the 19th century mill which underwent many changes. Sometime before 1914, possibly before 1873, the malting kiln was added (Building 2). Buildings 5, 6 and 7 were added, judging from the fabric and design, and from historic mapping, after a fire of the early 1930s. After that fire, the main mill, which had suffered the brunt of the damage, was much modified. All the buildings were changed considerably internally in the ensuing years and all the machinery, apart from some remnants of belt drive wheels etc, has long vanished.
Project dates	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Standing building assessment and Level 1 record and Watching brief during demolition.
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Previous Building Assessment: Morriss, R. K, 1998 *Millend Mill, Gloucestershire An outline Archaeological and Architectural Analysis.* Mercian Heritage Series, **75**
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Millend Mill, Millend Lane, Eastington, Gloucestershire
Study area (M^2/ha)	2248m^2
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 7812 0536
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Young
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport, Jon Bennett

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	n/a	None
Paper	Stroud Museum	Photographic negatives and slides, registers, context sheets and registers, level data, Trench sheets, site notes, documentary info
Digital	Stroud Museum	Digital photos, survey plans and elevations, report illustrations and text
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Millend Mill, Eastington, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief,* CA report **09138**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:25,000@A4	2779	1

site

area of demolition

building not demolished

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing location of groundworks and areas of demolition

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	1:500@A4	2779	**2**

3

3 **Millend Mill Building 1, west face, looking south-east**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**3**

4

4 **Millend Mill Building 1, north face, looking south-east**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**4**

5

5 **Millend Mill Building 2, north face, looking south**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**5**

6

6 **Millend Mill Building 2, west face, looking east**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**6**

7

7 **Mill Building 1, south face, looking north-north-east**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**7**

8

8 Millend Mill Building 3 and east face of Building 1 above, looking north-west. Scale 2m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**8**

9

10

9	**Millend Mill Building 3, south face, west end, looking north. Scale 2m**
10	**Millend Mill Building 3, north face, looking east-south-east. Scale 2m**

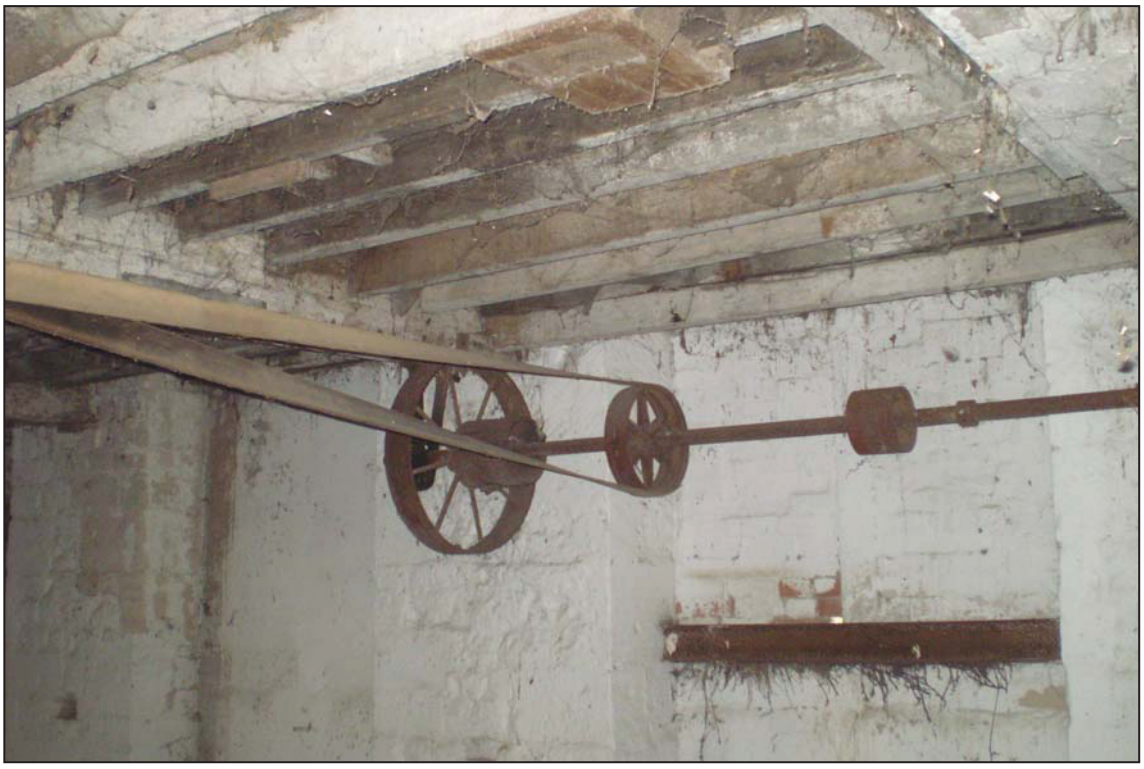
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**9&10**

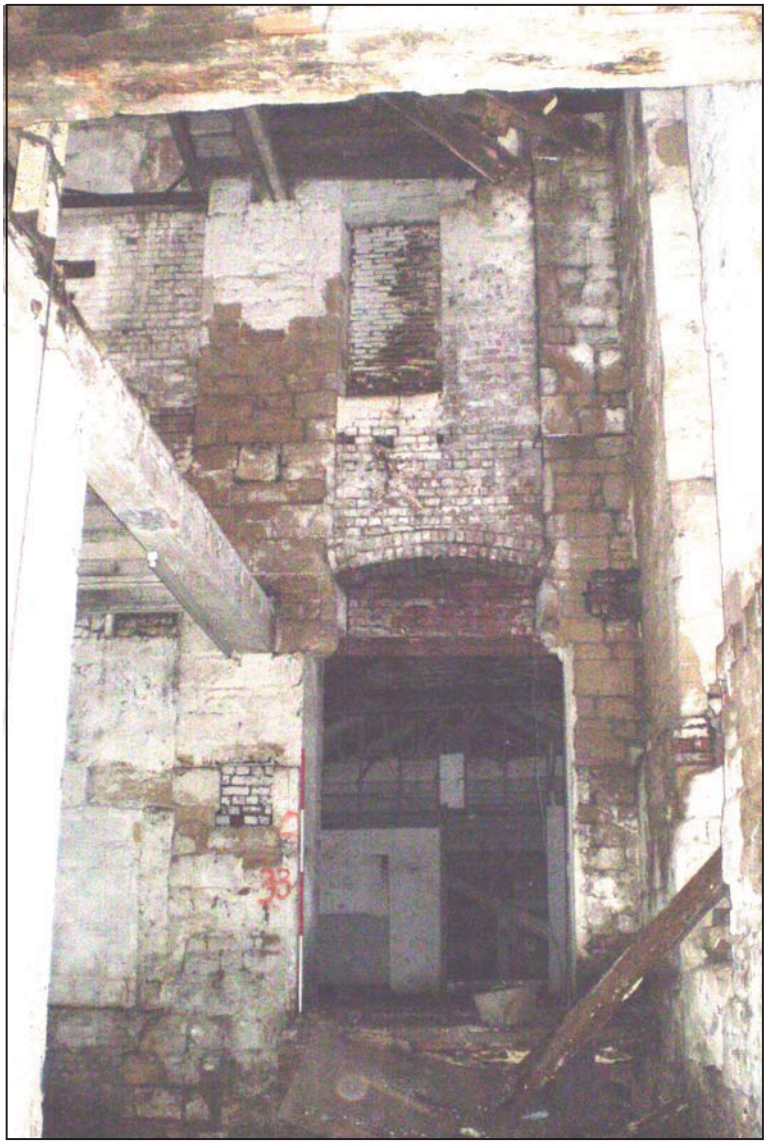
11



12

11 Millend Mill Building 4, south face, looking north-north-east. Scale 1m	COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY		
	PROJECT TITLE Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire		
12 Millend Mill Building 1 interior, first floor, looking south-west from stair: belt drive mechanism	*FIGURE TITLE* **Photographs**		
	DRAWN BY PJM	*SCALE* n/a	*PROJECT NO.* 2779	*FIGURE NO.* **11&12**

13



13 **Millend Mill Building 1 interior, south end of east elevation, modified for access to Building 3. Scale 2m**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**13**

14

15

14 Millend Mill Building 1 interior, first floor, looking south from stair **15 Millend Mill Building 1 interior, second floor, looking south from stair**	COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
	PROJECT TITLE Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire			
	FIGURE TITLE **Photographs**			
	DRAWN BY PJM	*SCALE* n/a	*PROJECT NO.* 2779	*FIGURE NO.* **14&15**

16

17

16 Millend Mill Building 1, interior roof timbers, looking up and south-east from stair	COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY
17 Millend Mill Building 1, west wall, forming interior of Building 2. Malting floor and flue scar visible	PROJECT TITLE: Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire
	FIGURE TITLE: **Photographs**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	n/a	2779	**16&17**

18

19

18 **Millend Mill Building 3 interior, ground floor, north wall looking north-west**

19 **Millend Mill Building 3 interior, general view looking east**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**18&19**

20

21

20	**Millend Mill Building 4 interior, ground floor, general view looking east**
21	**Millend Mill Building 4 interior, roof trusses and west end second floor, looking south-south-west. Scale 1m**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE	Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire
FIGURE TITLE	**Photographs**

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**20&21**

22

23

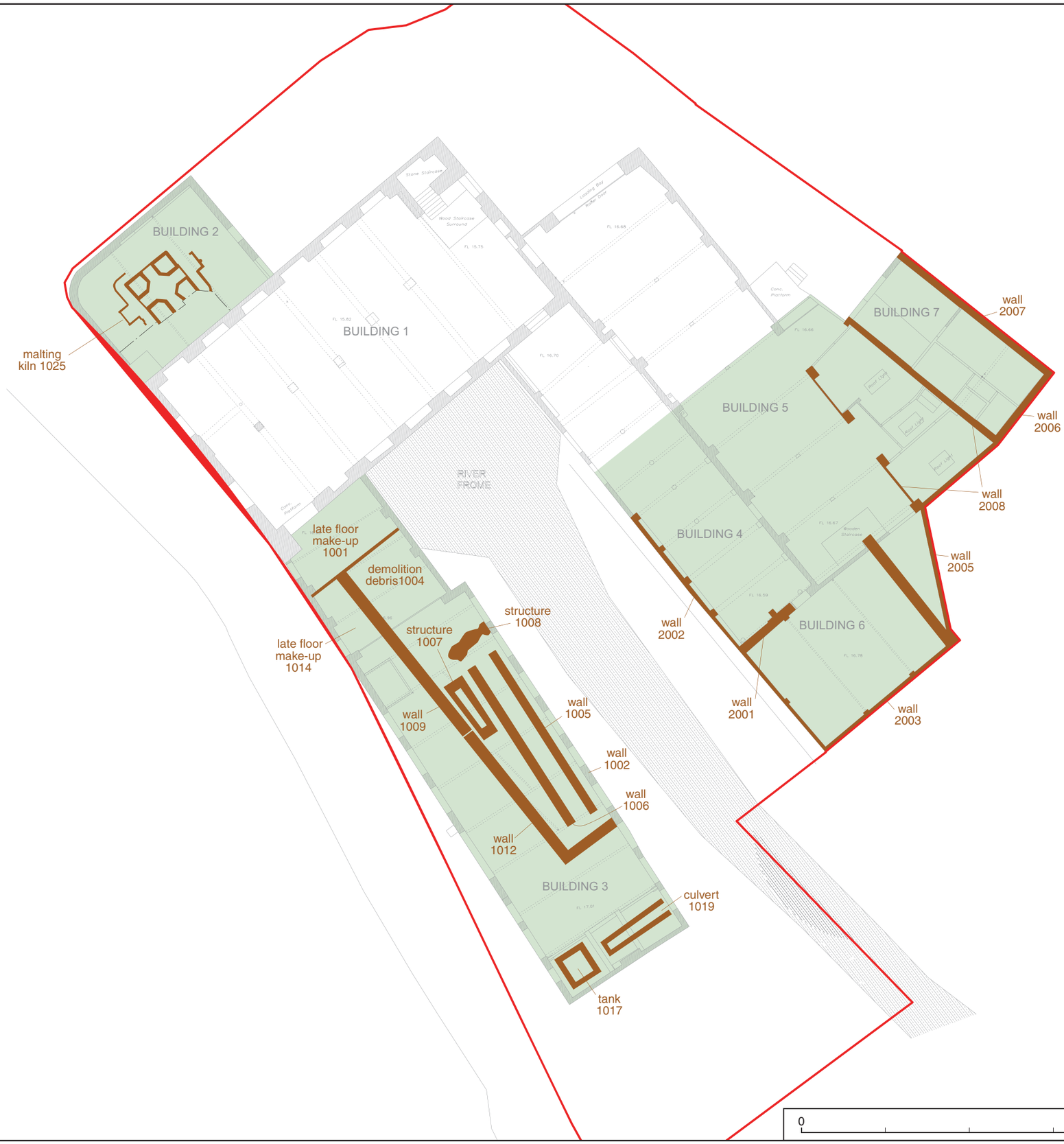
22 Millend Mill Building 5, probable 1818 letterbox in 20th century door

23 Millend Mill sluice and overflow channels under south side of Building 4, looking north-east

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE	Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire
FIGURE TITLE	**Photographs**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	n/a	2779	**22&23**



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Observed groundworks

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:250@A3	2779	**24**

25

25 The malting kiln foundations seen from the scaffolding on the north side of Building 1, after the demolition of Building 2, looking north-east. Scales 1m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE	
Millend Mill, Eastington Gloucestershire	
FIGURE TITLE	
Photograph	

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	n/a	2779	**25**

26

26 Detail of the interior of one of the corner structures of the malting kiln base, looking west, scale 0.5m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
PJM	n/a	2779	**26**

27

27 Two types of malting kiln floor bricks used to block windows in the stair tower in Building 1. Scales 1m

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Millend Mill, Eastington
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	n/a	2779	**27**