

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

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A report for Cadw
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SUMMARY

Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010 which reviewed the need to assess various classes of site dating to the Medieval and post-medieval periods, a project examining Medieval and early Post-Medieval windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by the Glamorgan - Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Cadw. The project entailed a further desktop appraisal of some 29 windmills, with specific assessment of 22 sites identified as satisfying set criteria. This included appraisal of 8 windmill sites not previously recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER), identified from the NMR and from publications. The current number of windmill sites on the HER is not exhaustive and it should be noted that the remit of the current project was not to search for new sites. The assessment adopted a two staged approach: first identifying windmills already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical and typological gaps, and secondly applying established criteria to assess the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that four of the selected 22 interests were protected, and that a relatively good example of the resource was already protected either through scheduling or listing. An expected bias was noted in the geographic distribution to areas known to be better agriculturally such as the Vale of Glamorgan and the coastal zones of West Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, the protected examples were largely representative in terms of geographic spread, though perhaps less so in terms of windmill type, with no post-mills or windmill mounds or tumps so far protected.

Of the 22 sites assessed, five were considered to be of National Significance, a further four were borderline National/Regional Significance, whilst the remainder were considered to be of Local, Minor, or Unknown Significance. Recommendations for further archaeological investigation, survey and conservation have been made. Recommendations for consideration for protection form the basis of a separate report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Southeast Wales has a rich heritage of Medieval and post-medieval sites. Many of the larger, upstanding monuments have been designated scheduled ancient monuments, but the vast majority of sites have not been classified and the condition of most is unknown. These sites are vital to our understanding of the Medieval and post-medieval periods.

The overall aim of this project was to use the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER), the National Monument Record (NMR) at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments class of Medieval and early post-medieval windmill sites. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments. A second objective was the updating of HER records. The HER contains records of windmills, but their quality is variable, with many records containing minimal amounts of information.¹

This report details the findings of the project and contains updated descriptions of all sites visited, with condition/significance information.

Previous Surveys

The windmills covered in the project, either survive as windmill mounds or tumps (remains associated with a timber constructed or framed windmill), or as the remains of stone/brick-built towers, from nearly intact to various stages of collapse. From preliminary scoping, those windmills identifiably dateable to post-1750 have been excluded, as have those converted and in occupation. Of those sites requiring assessment, the overwhelming majority are considered likely to be ruined or earthwork sites. No targeted assessment of their condition has been undertaken in the past, so this is essential in order to ascertain whether these important sites should be classified as scheduled ancient monuments.

Work has been undertaken previously on windmills in Glamorgan, e.g. RCAHMW Glamorgan Inventory III part II as individual sites, often as part of wider complexes rather than as a separate class of monument. In Gwent, Courtney (1982) has conducted a survey of windmills, whilst Roberts (1985) has published work on the windmills of both Glamorgan and Gwent. Several other articles (Roberts 1986 a&b) on windmills are also presented in the periodical 'Melin', a publication crucial to any study of mills in Wales.

No specific heritage audit project examining windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent of the later Medieval period and early post-medieval period, however, has been carried out and it is essential that an assessment of these important sites is undertaken.

¹ It should be noted that this project is not intended to be exhaustive and it will be limited largely to sites already recorded on the HER – the project is not designed to identify sites not already recorded on the HER.

Threats

No single threat affects all sites within the category: threats vary, but are generally in the form of gradual degradation, loss to vegetation, neglect or vandalism. Factors such as increasing urban and infrastructure development, together with the now rapid changes occurring in the agricultural landscape and rural environment, such as intensive mechanised agriculture and building conversion, can be seen to have an ever-increasing impact on the survival of unprotected historic features.

1.2 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Cadw and undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their remit as the regional archaeological body responsible for the understanding and preservation of the archaeological resource in southeast Wales. The Trust would especially like to thank Rick Turner and Jonathan Berry of Cadw for providing comments, guidance and advice during the project.

The Trust would also like to thank the staff of the National Monuments Record (NMR), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth and members of the Medieval and early post-medieval working group (R. Turner and J. Berry of Cadw, K. Murphy of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), A. Davidson of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT), R. Silvester of Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), and R. Roberts of GGAT.

The report has been prepared by Richard Roberts, with assistance of other staff of GGAT, notably Rachel Bowden and Sophie Lewis, who assisted in the writing up of field work notes.

The digital and paper data (pre-fieldwork) was assembled by Richard Roberts and Rachel Bowden. The digital mapping and digital polygons were created by Rachel Bowden and Sophie Lewis. The fieldwork, including site photography and the production of the site descriptions, was undertaken by Rachel Bowden, Richard Roberts, Charlotte Halford, and Sophie Lewis of GGAT.

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2. PREVIOUS SCOPING

Initial scoping studies obtained through ‘snapshots’ of the data held within the HERs undertaken by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts indicated that there were a very large number of mill sites in Wales. A preliminary project was undertaken by all four Welsh Archaeological Trusts in 2010-11, this undertook a thorough review of the records held by the HERs, ascertained the scope of records held by other organisations, and the work being undertaken by other organisations, consulted relevant organisations to discuss data sources and explore ways forward, and established a working methodology that could be applied by all four Welsh Archaeological Trusts for the purpose of the project.

For southeast Wales, the initial scoping study identified 20 windmills sites among the numerous mill sites recorded on the regional HER.² Some 17 of these sites were found to be unprotected. Of the 20 sites, 15 are described as windmills (i.e. includes both windmill mounds and towers or remains thereof), whilst the remainder are identified as windmill mounds/tumps).

An initial scoping study collated a list of sites that required a desktop appraisal and/or field visit. The ‘snapshot’ of the data held within the HER at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was filtered to accept all windmills of Medieval and post-medieval date, and all sites of unknown date. The resulting record was further filtered to remove sites that were:

- Still in use/converted to domestic use
- Sites with poor locational information
- The documentary evidence is vague
- Post-date AD1750

Sites were included that met the following criteria:

- Archaeological site (earthwork, cropmark, ruinous, etc.)
- Disused
- SAM
- Good documentation evidence available

The remaining sites therefore comprised windmill sites that had been reduced to an earthwork/ruin and now abandoned with no evidence of post abandonment reuse.

² See Roberts 2010.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodological framework of the current project was established through consensus between the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and Cadw, during meetings of the Post-medieval Working Group convened during 2010-11.

The project used data from the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with Medieval and early post-medieval windmill sites. The project also intended to allow the updating of HER records; whilst the HER contains a number of records relating to windmills, their quality is variable, with many records containing minimal amounts of information.³

The work entailed a rapid desk-top appraisal of the identified group of windmill sites in Glamorgan and Gwent (between 20 and 29 sites in total) using HER data, NMR data (see Appendix II, Table 5), and other appropriate sources, to determine which of these sites required a visit to assess their condition and significance, field visits were then undertaken to a selected sample.

The overall objectives of the project were as follows:

- ❑ An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales.
- ❑ Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective.
- ❑ Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies.
- ❑ Enhancement of the Regional HER.

The works proposed would also assist in delivering the following objectives in the *Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement Action Plan (2009-2011)*

- ❑ Identification, recording and designation of heritage assets.
- ❑ Tackling heritage at risk.
- ❑ Capturing distinctiveness.
- ❑ Study of Welsh History.
- ❑ Extending understanding of the Welsh historic environment.

Identified tasks

- ❑ Rapid desktop appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources of all final selection of windmill sites – to confirm & select sites for field visits, to include consultation of the NMR/RCAHMW.
- ❑ Production of dossiers for 20-29 sites.
- ❑ Identify and contact landowners.
- ❑ Field visits to 9 sites (including a small sample of LBs/SAMs for comparative purposes) to assess condition/significance.
- ❑ Update digital data following field visits.
- ❑ Updating HER records on sites not selected for field visits.

³ See n. 1.

- ❑ Production of short action report including details of appraisal, fieldwork and a site gazetteer. Separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations.
- ❑ Preparation of site polygons.
- ❑ Integrate new data in HER.

Targeted fieldwork formed a major part of the project; the field visits allowed the condition and significance of the resource to be fully assessed, and allowed the preparation of site-specific conservation and management recommendations and scheduling proposals. A proforma, specifically devised, was used for field recording, and the resultant field records transferred later to a database (MS Access 2000) compatible with the regional HER. Digital mapping (point data) of mill sites were checked and updated with the level of detail increased (using MapInfo 9). Polygon data was created for the 9 visited windmill sites; these polygons identify the presumed extent of the sites and associated features, e.g. ancillary buildings and structures.

For the purpose of the project, guidance on criteria has been provided by Cadw and agreed by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. Any well-preserved windmill mound or cropmark showing a post-mill setting should be recommended for scheduling. In most cases, tower mills will be listed. Scheduling can be applied to derelict towers especially if they stand on earlier mounds.

The scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 were applied to assess the significance of the remains. For this project the period had been set and the type has been established as not being rare, whilst the diversity criterion was considered to be of little relevance. The criteria utilized by the project can be summarised as follows:

Period: reflecting sites identifiable on the 1st edition OS, earlier maps or documents, which use a pre-1750 level of technology.

Rarity: reflecting well-preserved examples, which portray ‘the typical and commonplace’.

Documentation: reflecting earlier documentation, in addition to evidence from 1st edition OS and modern APs. Special examples might be present on pre-1750 estate maps or referred to in other documents (e.g. deeds, leases, and rentals), where these enhance the physical evidence.

Group Value: reflecting the incidence of surviving ancillary features such as relict stores, yards, or dwellings, but also any direct association with a manorial complex or location within a village where there are other designated assets.

Survival/condition: necessarily high both in the horizontal extent and in the vertical standing.

Fragility/Vulnerability: considered where immediate threats can be demonstrated

Diversity: not particularly relevant as examining a well-defined class of sites.

Potential: considered where sites retained significant features were retained that helped understand the processes at the site.

Based on the above, a simple matrix using the four main criteria has been utilized for the appraisal/assessment process. A scoring system of 1-5 - low to high or poor to good was devised to produce a ranking of sites; this is given below:

GGAT 119 Scoring System

The criteria below were used to evaluate the overall significance of the individual interests:

Documentation: evidence beyond 1st edition OS maps and modern APs.

1 – None: no relevant material available

2 – Low: little relevant material, or modestly important sources, available, i.e. early-mid 19th century cartographic material and/or 19th century documentary reference

3 – Moderate: some relevant material, or moderately important sources, available, i.e. 18th mid-late century cartographic material/ mid-late 18th century reference

4 – High: a considerable quantity of relevant material or moderately important sources available, i.e. pre-1750 cartographic evidence and 18th century, or earlier references, e.g. disputes over water rights in specific catchments

5 – Very High: Complete documentary record, or exceptionally important sources available, i.e. wide-range of early references including antiquarian descriptions/illustrations, and more recent survey/excavation

Group value: particularly where there is a known direct association with a manorial complex or within a village where there are other designated assets.

1 – None: No related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping

2 – Low: Associated with one other related element on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping

3 – Moderate: Associated with two or three related elements on HER/NMR; or associated with one related protected element, or identified on historic mapping

4 – High: Associated with four or five related elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with two related protected elements.

5 – Very High: Associated with six or more elements on HER/NMR, or identified on historic mapping; or associated with three or more protected elements. Or where there is a known direct association with a manorial complex or within a village where there are other designated assets.

Survival/condition: survival in plan must be pretty complete; condition of any superstructure must also be fairly complete.

1 – Poor: Substantially destroyed/site now largely lost

2 – Low: Damaged, plan incomplete with little coherence of remains

3 – Moderate: Partially intact, plan partially visible and fairly coherent with some superstructure remains surviving

4 – High: Substantially intact, plan largely complete and coherent with good remains of superstructure surviving

5 – Very High: Intact, plan complete with very good or extensive superstructure remains surviving

Fragility/Vulnerability: Sites that are threatened or where the structure is decaying. If a site is already listed then it should not be considered vulnerable.

1 – None: Robust/unlikely to be damaged (e.g. listed or scheduled sites – though if immediate threats are noted during the field visit this will be higher)

2 – Low: Insignificant level of fragility/vulnerability (sites with low levels of threat)

3 – Moderate: Moderate level of fragility/vulnerability (including sites under long term threat of damage/collapse)

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4 – High: Fragile/vulnerable (including sites under medium term threat of damage/collapse)

5 – Very High: Very fragile/vulnerable (including sites under imminent/short term threat of damage/collapse)

Potential has only been considered where relevant and has not been used generally to assess overall significance.

The overall archaeological significance arrived at was allocated one of the following values:

- A – National Significance
- B – Regional Significance
- C – Local Significance
- D – Minor Significance
- U – Unknown/Un-established

4. SOURCES CONSULTED

Sources consulted primarily included the Historic Environment Record (HER) held at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), Swansea, and National Monument Record (NMR), held at the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth. The online HER, relevant data and information held by the RCAHMW (NMR records and the online Coflein resource) were accessed as was up-to-date information on scheduled and listed building held by Cadw; this information was supplemented by other readily available primary and secondary data. The searches of the NMR data provided through ENDEX were augmented by information held on 'Coflein', the RCAHMW's digital web resource. In addition the NMR collection records were also consulted (see Appendix II, Table 5). Modern digital aerial photographic data, 'getmapping' supplied under licence from Cadw were also consulted for the purpose of the project.

Analysis of historic maps, in conjunction with consultation of digital aerial photographic material was also employed to check for example on whether a site might survive, had been moved/rebuilt, or otherwise damaged/destroyed.

The most significant sources consulted are presented in the Bibliography Section. The work also drew heavily on evidence provided by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS mapping (c.1877, 1899, and 1918-19: LANDMARK Historic Mapping), and other historic mapping, such as the 1st edition OS 1-inch map (David & Charles edn.), tithe maps and estate maps, where readily available.

Given the constraints on the project, a search of relevant documents and plans held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Glamorgan Record Office (GRO), West-Glamorgan Record Office (WGRO), and the Gwent Record Office (GwRO), although carried out in a few instances, did not generally form part of the project remit.

5. RESULTS

Stage 1 Assessment

The 1st stage appraisal excluded a few sites on the basis of information gathered as part of the current study, i.e. post-1750, converted, or as a non-windmill site, these sites are presented in Appendix I, Table 4, but have not been considered further and are excluded from the body of the report, and the mapping. The assessment identified sites that were already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also allow typological variations and geographical gaps to be identified.

The results of Stage 1 identified that of the 29 sites initially appraised, seven are protected; of these one is a scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), the other six are grade II listed buildings. Appendix I, Table 4 shows all sites; the HER sites (PRNs), additional sites from publications (pre-fixed by WGG), and NMR registers (NPRNs), which were examined at stage 1, and shows the incidence of scheduled and listed sites, as well as criteria used in reducing the numbers for the final assessment.

Following the Stage 1 appraisal the number of sites to be assessed was reduced to 22 windmills, windmill mounds and tumps. These are listed in Table 1, and their distribution presented in Figure 1, below.

Table 1. Medieval and early post-medieval windmill sites (22 sites, including 16 PRNs, 16 NPRNs, and 7 sites not previously on the HER) assessed as part of the current study

PRN & WGG sites NPRN	NPRN extra info	Name	GGAT119 Revised Name	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Type	Earthwork ⁴ remains	Ruinous remains	Site visit
00255m 33243	Yes	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	Windmill, Merthyr Mawr Warren	SS86717730	scheduled ancient monument GM432	Medieval	Windmill	-	Yes	-
00264g 220565	-	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	Vines Windmill, Nash	ST34888397	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill mound	(Possible)	-	Yes
00267s	-	Bryn y Felin	-	SS99467413	-	Medieval	Windmill mound	Yes	-	-
00278g	-	WINDMILL	Windmill, Goldcliff Pill	ST360826	-	Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
00279g	-	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	Windmill Tump, Redhouse Farm, Goldcliff	ST359833	-	Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
00280g	-	WINDMILL	Windmill, Goldcliff	ST367831	-	Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
00420w/00443w 33238	Yes	WINDMILL BASE, KILVEY HILL 2/ KILVEY HILL WINDMILL	-	SS6732293961	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁴ Where the possibility of earthwork features were initially identified, but remain unconfirmed by aerial photographs and other evidence these are bracketed – see also gazetteer for information on sites visited.

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PRN & WGG sites NPRN	NPRN extra info	Name	GGAT119 Revised Name	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Type	Earthwork ⁴ remains	Ruinous remains	Site visit
00974m 33252	Yes	Wick Windmill	-	SS92377205	listed building 20972 II	Post-Medieval	Windmill	Possible	Yes	Yes
01188m 33248	-	BEACON TOWER	-	SS91807267	-	Post-Medieval	Mill	Possible - slight	Yes	Yes
01925s 33242	-	Windmill	Windmill, Macroes	SS92716899	-	Medieval	Windmill	Yes	Yes	Yes
01928s 33250	-	Sully Windmill	-	ST1559068645	-	Medieval	Windmill	-	Yes	Yes
04040g 33258	-	Old Windmill	Old Windmill, Rogiet	ST45528826	listed building 15937 II	Post-Medieval	Windmill	Yes	Yes	Yes
04071m -	-	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	Windmill, Cefn Cribwr	SS86028275	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
04812m 33240	-	HEN FELIN WYNT	Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant	ST0429883495	listed building 16877 II	Post-Medieval	Mill	-	Yes	Yes
05758w -	-	SITE OF CILONNEN WINDMILL, LLANRHIDIAN HIGHER	-	SS54589323	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
WGG001 33269	-	ST DONAT'S WINDMILL	-	SS935691	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
WGG002 33246	-	NOTTAGE WINDMILL, PORTHCAWL	-	SS82047771	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
WGG003 33245	-	NEWTON DOWN WINDMILL	-	SS83797905	-	Post-Medieval	Windmill	Possible - slight	Yes	Yes
WGG004 33230	-	ABERTHAW WINDMILL	-	ST043668	-	Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
WGG005 413754	-	WINDMILL TUMP	Windmill Tump, Redwick	ST4016184452	-	Post Medieval	Windmill mound	(Possible)	-	-
WGG006 33247	-	PENMARK WINDMILL	-	ST065679	-	Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-
WGG007 33234	-	CITY, WINDMILL	-	SS998871	- *	Post Medieval	Windmill	(Possible)	-	-

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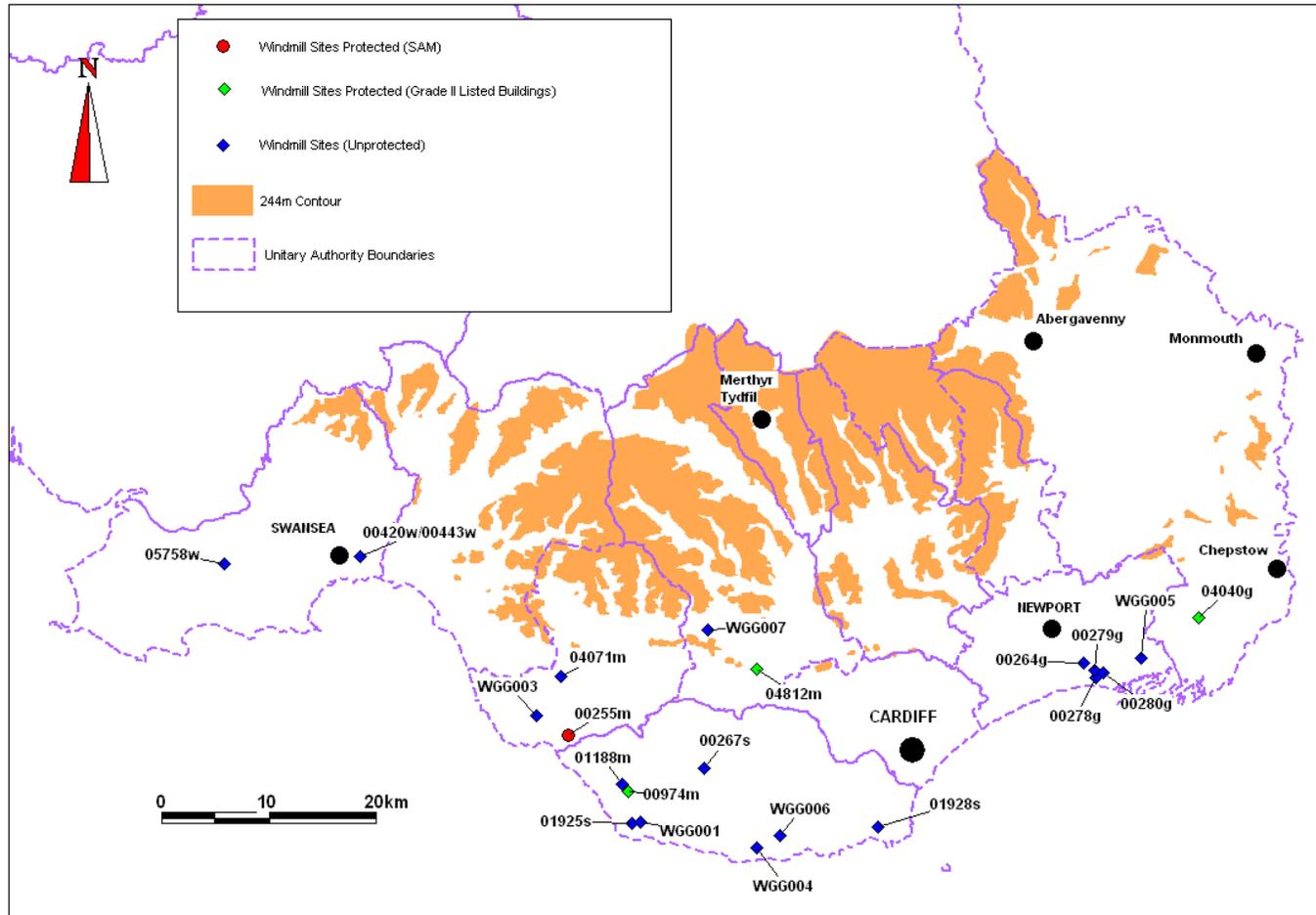


Figure 1: Distribution of all protected and unprotected windmills (22 sites: Medieval and early post-medieval not distinguished; labelled)

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The assessment applied the identified scheduling criteria as set out in Annex 3 of Circular 60/96 in relation to Survival/Condition, Group Value, Documentation and Fragility/Vulnerability, and established overall significance values for the selected resource (see Methodology section, above, for further details).

The overall results of the appraisal of the unprotected sites against the established criteria are presented below. Of the 22 sites selected for final assessment one is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and three are Listed Buildings. Five were considered to be of National significance (Category A), the SAM and three listed buildings and a single site as yet unprotected, a further four sites were considered to be borderline National/Regional Significance (Category A/B). The remainder were considered to be of Local, Minor, or Unknown significance, or combinations thereof. Details are given in Table 1, below.

Table 2. Results of assessment: Medieval and early post-medieval windmills (22 sites, including 16 PRNs, 16 NPRNs, and 7 sites not previously on the HER)

PRN & WGG NPRN	Name/GGAT119 Revised Name	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Condition ⁵	Archaeological Significance
00255m 33243	Windmill, Merthyr Mawr Warren	SS86717730	scheduled ancient monument GM432 -	Medieval	Near Intact (Near destroyed)	A
00974m 33252	Wick Windmill	SS92377205	listed building 20972 II	Post-Medieval	Near intact (as above)	A
04040g 33258	Old Windmill, Rogiet	ST45528826	listed building 15937 II	Post-Medieval	Near intact (Damaged)	A
04812m 33240	Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant	ST0429883495	listed building 16877 II	Post-Medieval	Near Intact (Not known)	A
WGG003 33245	Newton Down Windmill	SS83797905	- - -	Post-Medieval	Near Intact (Not known)	A
00420w/00443w 33238	Windmill Base, Kilvey Hill 2/ Kilvey Hill Windmill	SS6732293961	- - -	Post-Medieval	Damaged (Damaged/Near destroyed)	A/B
01188m 33248	Beacon Tower	SS91807267	- - -	Post-Medieval	Damaged (as above)	A/B
01925s 33242	Windmill, Marcroes	SS92716899	- - -	Medieval	Near destroyed (as above)	A/B
01928s 33250	Sully Windmill	ST1559068645	- - -	Medieval	Damaged (as above)	A/B
00264g 220565	Vines Windmill, Nash	ST34888397	- - -	Post-Medieval	Destroyed (Not known)	D
04071m -	Windmill, Cefn Cribwr	SS86028275	- - -	Post-Medieval	Destroyed (as above)	D

⁵ Current condition (original HER condition given in brackets)

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PRN & WGG NPRN	Name/GGAT119 Revised Name	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Condition ⁵	Archaeological Significance
05758w -	Site of Cilonnen Windmill, Llanrhidian Higher	SS54589323	- - -	Post- Medieval	Destroyed (as above)	D
00267s	Windmill, Bryn y Felin	SS99467413	- - -	Medieval	Damaged (as above)	D
00278g	Windmill, Goldcliff Pill	ST360826	- - -	Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
00279g	Windmill Tump, Redhouse Farm, Goldcliff	ST359833	- - -	Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
00280g	Windmill, Goldcliff	ST367831	- - -	Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG001 33269	St Donat's Windmill	SS935691	- - -	Post- Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG002 33246	Nottage Windmill, Porthcawl	SS82047771	- - -	Post- Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG004 33230	Aberthaw Windmill	ST043668	- - -	Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG005 413754	Windmill Tump, Redwick	ST4016184452	- - -	Post Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG006 33247	Penmark Windmill	ST065679	- - -	Medieval	Not known (as above)	U
WGG007 33234	City, Windmill	SS998871	- * -	Post Medieval	Not known (as above)	U

The results of this exercise are summarised in Table 1, above, and Figure 2, below, shows the distribution of sites by overall significance.

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

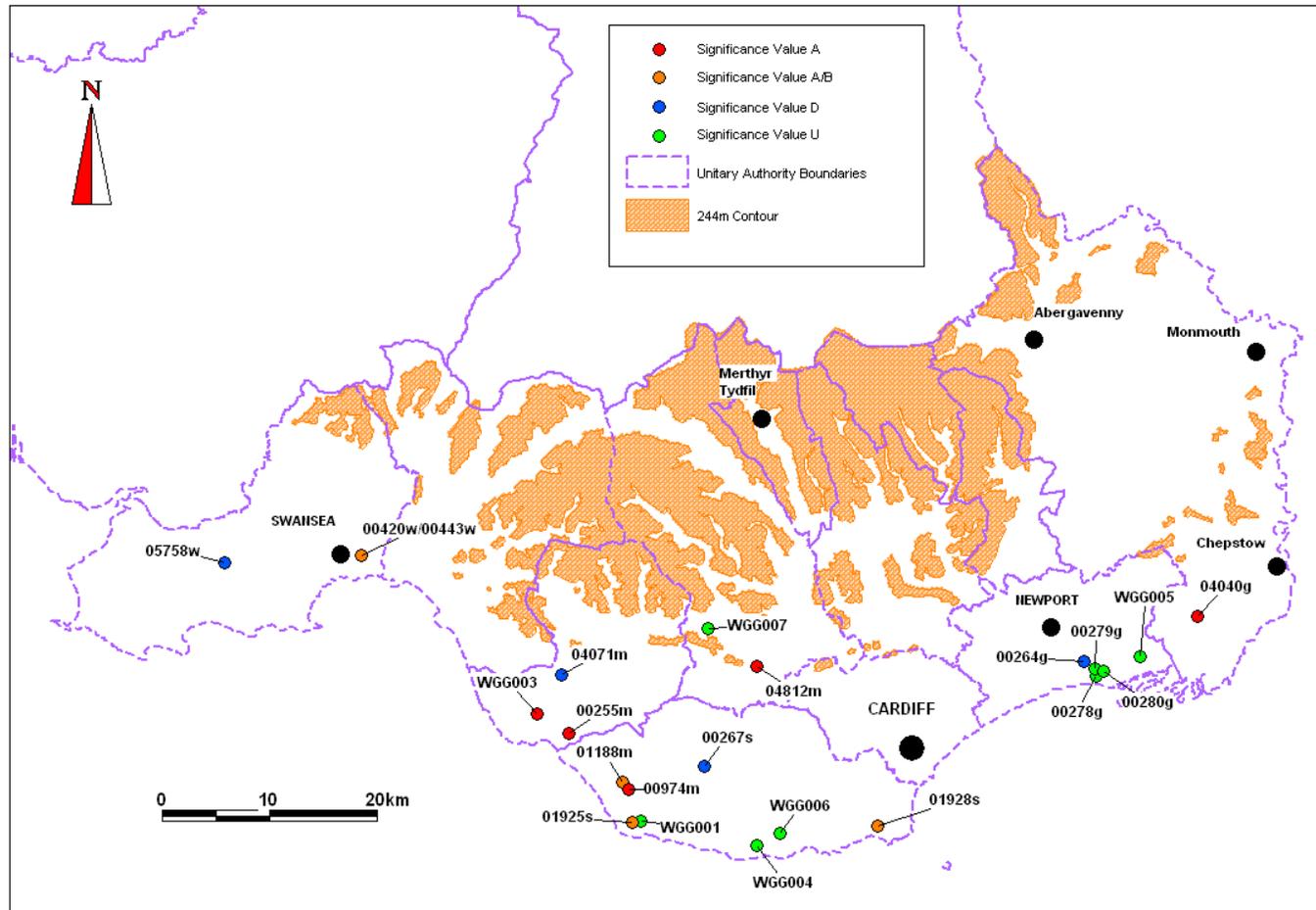


Figure 2: Medieval and early post-medieval windmills (22 sites: showing Overall Significance)

6. SITE VISITS

The number of visits initially planned was based on access, and satisfaction of the project criteria. The site visits were to an extent hampered by inclement weather conditions. Of the 22 Medieval windmill sites assessed, 9 were selected for field visits (see Table 3, below), based on the analysis of details carried out during stage one of the assessment. A site visit was not undertaken to the only scheduled windmill - that at Merthyr Mawr Warren - given its location within a besanded landscape. However, three listed sites were included for comparison and to check on condition.

Table 3. Medieval and early post-medieval windmill sites selected for field visits (9 sites)

PRN	NPRN	Name/ GGAT 119 Revised Name	Revised NGR	Status Reference Grade
00264g	220565	Vines Windmill, Nash	ST3484783945	- - -
00420w/00443w	33238	Windmill Base, Kilvey Hill 2/ Kilvey Hill Windmill	SS6732293961	- - -
00974m	33252	Wick Windmill	SS92377205	listed building 20972 II
01188m	33248	Beacon Tower	SS91807267	- - -
01925s	33242	Windmill Windmill, Marcroes	SS92716899	- - -
01928s	33250	Sully Manorial Windmill	ST1565068670	- - -
04040g	33258	Old Windmill	ST45528826	listed building 15937 II
04812m	33240	Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant	ST0429883495	listed building 16877 II
WGG003	33245	Newton Down Windmill	SS83797905	- - -

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

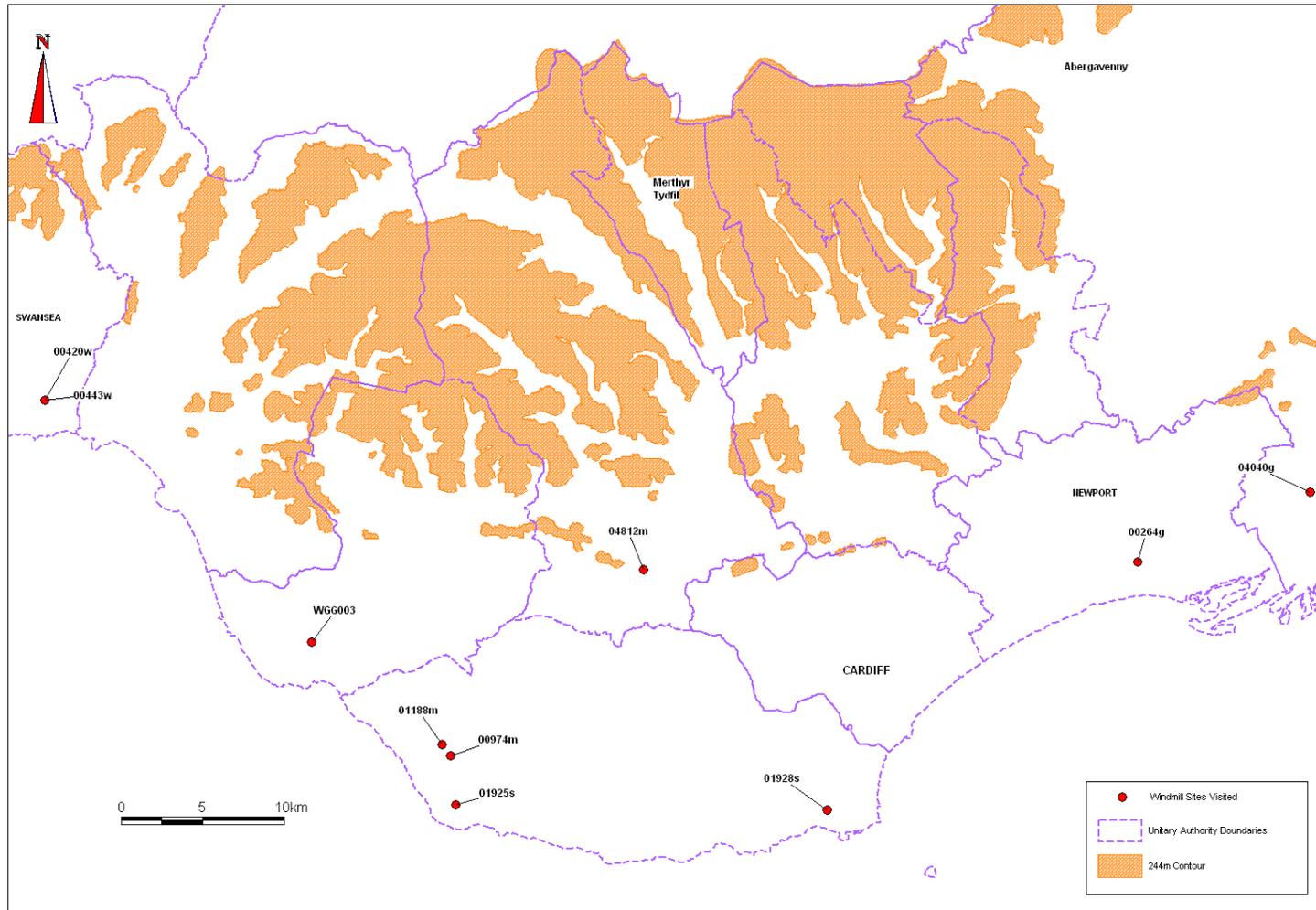


Figure 3: Site visits for the Medieval and early post-medieval windmills project (9 sites: showing location)

7. GAZETTEER

Gazetteer of Visited Sites: Windmills

PRN

00264g

NPRN

220565

Name

SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

GGAT 119 Revised Name

Vines Windmill, Nash

NGR

ST34888397

Revised NGR

ST3484783945

Status

-

Reference Grade

-

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Windmill mound

HER Description

Windmill tump, listed under the parish of Nash in the deed of allotment dated 1707, dividing the estates of Sir Edward Morgan.

GGAT 119 Additional Description

-

NMR Description

1. Windmill tump, listed under the parish of Nash in the deed of allotment dated 1707, dividing the estates of Sir Edward Morgan.

2. No evidence for a former windmill tump was noted at the given NGR. The field in question (to the rear of 'The Vines') is currently under the plough.

Note: the second edition OS 25" plan does not show a tump though Windmill Reen approaches the site from the SW (shown also on modern maps).

Visited: D.K.Leighton, RCAHMW, 17 February 1999.

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

Dwelling, formerly 'Windmill Tump', currently known as 'The Larches' now on site of windmill.

The owner of 'The Larches' stated that the dwelling had been constructed on the site of the windmill tump during the 19th century.

Documentation

3/4

Survival/Condition

1

Fragility/Vulnerability

1/2

Group Value

1

Archaeological Significance

D

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

00420w/00443w

NPRN

33238

Name

WINDMILL BASE, KILVEY HILL 2/KILVEY HILL WINDMILL

GGAT 119 Revised Name

-

NGR

SS6732293961

Revised NGR

SS6732293961

Status

-

Reference

Grade

-

-

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Windmill/Windmill mound

HER Description

Cairn previously recorded at this location. NGR refers to Kilvey Windmill site. It is suggested that the base of the windmill was formerly a cairn site. GGAT 72

(1961/1976) On Kilvey Hill, an isolated mountain E. of Swansea. The cairns are all about 180 m above O.D. At 23 m W. of No. 237 is a rectangular grassy mound, 4 m by 3 m and 0.6 m high. It does not look like a cairn and may have been a beacon platform. The 'Carn' marked on the O.S. 6 - in map at SS 6731 9391 is a quarry hole. The cairns cannot be correlated with those described in 1899 by Morgan. (Morgan, E Gower, pp 65 - 66). He speaks of a 'western carn' with an 'outer ring of stones' 6.1 m in diameter; five of the stones were in situ and stood up to 0.8 m high. At 110 m S.E. of No. 237. A cairn with Kilvey Hill Windmill (in ruins) on its summit. A circular mound, 17.4 m in diameter and 1.5 m high, grass covered but with stones visible over most of it.

(Source 04) (1976) as described above

(Source 04) (1982) as described above

(Source 09)

(1998) Cairn previously recorded at this location. NGR refers to Kilvey Windmill site. It is suggested that the base of the windmill was formerly a cairn site. (Source 02/03)

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

GGAT 119 Additional Description

-

NMR Description

Circular tower, with stone and mortar walls, ruined, internal diameter 4.4m, first erected by Busset Mansel 1680.

NAR: SS69SE23.

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

Very little left, between one and five courses of walling remains. Situated on top of a mound.

Documentation

4

Group Value

2/3

Survival/Condition

3

Fragility/Vulnerability

4

Archaeological Significance

A/B

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

00974m

NPRN

33252

Name

Wick Windmill

GGAT 119 Revised Name

-

NGR

SS92377205

Revised NGR

SS92377205

Status

listed building

Reference

20972

Grade

II

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Windmill

HER Description

Small tower about 25ft high and 20ft wide. Originally two storeyed.

GGAT 119 Additional Description

-

NMR Description

The shell of a two-storeyed tower mill stands about 25ft high and 20ft wide. It is depicted and annotated as 'Old Windmill' on the Ordnance Survey 25in County series mapping of 1878. Some 200m to the northwest is another windmill tower (nprn 33251).

J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 26.01.2004.

Listed Building Description

Location Located in a field behind the primary school in Church Street, Wick. Accessed by a Public Footpath.

History

Wick stands at a high altitude close to the coast so is an ideal location for windmills. This windmill may be the one shown on Emmanuel Bowen's map of 1729 and is marked on the 2" Ordnance Survey map of 1813 and the 1840 tithe map. It has been in its present condition since at least 1890.

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

Interior

No features preserved inside, but recesses are visible in the internal walls which may be related to machinery.

Exterior

Windmill standing to over 1 storey high. Round plan, constructed of rubble stone. There are recesses at 1st floor level, possibly putlog holes, and the masonry above is slightly set back. Opposed door openings at ground level under segmental arched heads, to N and S. Offset to the NW at a slightly higher level is another tall opening under a segmental arched head with voussoirs. Three small openings on E side. Small opening to W side at ground level with stone lintel.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a rare survival of a windmill tower of considerable antiquity.

References

Nash G D, Museum of Welsh Life (unpublished notes); Wick Tithe Map, 1840.

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

The entrance opening, c. 1.1m wide, is on W side of the ground floor. The wall thickness is c. 0.95m wide. Similar opposed entrance segmental headed arches in stone and to the N side was a second storey opening/doorway that might have given access to a parapet. The ground floor doorway has a tree growing out of it. There are various undulations in the same field, which might relate to associated features.

Documentation

4

Group Value

5

Survival/Condition

5

Fragility/Vulnerability

3/4

Archaeological Significance

A

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

01188m

NPRN

33248

Name

BEACON TOWER

GGAT 119 Revised Name

-

NGR

SS91807267

Revised NGR

-

Status

-

Reference

Grade

-

-

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Mill

HER Description

-

GGAT 119 Additional Description

-

NMR Description

'Beacon Tower, in ruins' marked on map; possible windmill site.

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

Of the site some 1.25m length of its circumference is exposed, 0.6m in height, base of circular tower/windmill, walls are approximately 1m thick, constructed of random rubble limestone set on a slight tump/raise. This circular feature is shown on the 1st edition 12-inch OS map (c. 1870) as 'Beacon Tower (In Ruins)'.

Documentation

Group Value

2

2

Survival/Condition

Fragility/Vulnerability

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

3/4

3/4

Archaeological Significance

A/B

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

01925s

NPRN

33242

Name

Windmill

GGAT 119 Revised Name

Windmill, Marcroes

NGR

SS92716899

Revised NGR

-

Status

-

Reference

Grade

-

-

Period

Medieval

Type

Windmill

HER Description

Foundation of windmill of probable late-medieval date, located in a field E. of Marcross village. On E. side was a door now partly destroyed.

GGAT 119 Additional Description

The windmill is 6.1m in external diameter with walls 1.5m thick; on the east side was a door that is now partly destroyed. The surviving foundations are 0.9m in height and are constructed of Lias rubble cemented with hard sandy lime mortar that is similar to that found in Medieval buildings in the locality (e.g. Macross grange and castle).

NMR Description

Foundations probably late Medieval; 90cm high and built of rubble cemented with hard sandy lime mortar. (RCAHMW, 1982, vol III, II)

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

The windmill base survives to approximately 0.8m in height (maximum), and 1m in width. There appears to have been some dumping of wall material which includes brick with cement bonding within the area of the windmill base and it is uncertain as to whether these belong to the original structure. Otherwise the site is largely as described by the RCAHMW.

Documentation

2/3

Group Value

2

Survival/Condition

3/4

Fragility/Vulnerability

3/4

Archaeological Significance

A/B

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

01928s

NPRN

33250

Name

Sully Windmill

GGAT 119 Revised Name

Sully Manorial Windmill

NGR

ST1559068645

Revised NGR

ST1565068670

Status

-

Reference

Grade

-

-

Period

Medieval

Type

Windmill

HER Description

Circular tower 5.8m diameter 2.1m high. Tower strongly battered on outside. It is entered by opposed doorways 1.1m wide on outside, narrowing to 80cm on inside.

GGAT 119 Additional Description

A windmill is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1809. The remains of the manorial windmill of Sully are situated in the garden of a modern house on high ground. Only the base survives constructed of random limestone rubble with a sandy mortar and standing at 2.1m in height. The circular tower is 5.8m in external diameter with 1.3m thick strong battered on the outside. It is entered by opposed doorways 1.1m wide on the outside, narrowing to 0.8m on the inside. (RCAHMW, 1982, vol III, II)

NMR Description

1. Situated in the garden of a modern house are the remains of the manorial windmill of Sully. Only the base survives, built of random limestone rubble with sandy mortar and standing to 2.1m high. The circular tower is 5.8m in external diameter with walls 1.3m thick, strongly battered on the outside. It is entered by opposing doorways, 1.1m wide on the outside, narrowing to 0.8m on the inside. A millstone now rests against its inside wall on the W side. It measures 1.07m in diameter and 0.18m thick.

D.K.Leighton, RCAHMW, 19 August 1987.

2. A windmill is shown on an historic admiralty chart and so was presumably used for coastal

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

pilotage.

Event and Historical Information:

This edition of the Admiralty chart was first published in May 1839 and continued in use until 1864 (with minor corrections in 1859). The survey used to compile the chart was undertaken by Lt H M Denham in 1832.

Sources include:

Historic Admiralty Chart 1182-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, January 2010.

D.K.Leighton, RCAHMW, 19 August 1987.

2. A windmill is shown on an historic admiralty chart and so was presumably used for coastal pilotage.

Event and Historical Information:

This edition of the Admiralty chart was first published in May 1839 and continued in use until 1864 (with minor corrections in 1859). The survey used to compile the chart was undertaken by Lt H M Denham in 1832.

Sources include:

Historic Admiralty Chart 1182-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, January 2010.

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

The upper remains of the windmill have been reconstructed on the SE side. The site has been turned into a garden feature; Fe cog has been built into the W side of the feature (probably not in situ).

Documentation

3/4

Group Value

5

Survival/Condition

3/4

Fragility/Vulnerability

3/4

Archaeological Significance

A/B

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

04040g

NPRN

33258

Name

Old Windmill

GGAT 119 Revised Name

Old Windmill, Rogiet

NGR

ST45528826

Revised NGR

ST45528826

Status

listed building

Reference

15937

Grade

II

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Windmill

HER Description

Windmill tower probably built c1500. Now ruined with W and S sides substantially masked by vegetation. Rubble walls c1m thick taper slightly and are offset below present wall head.

Diameter suggests one pair of millstones.

Situated on the hill north of the village at the south edge of higher ground rising from the levels, immediately north of the M4 motorway. Earliest reference of the lease is in 1526, and it was probably used as a watchtower in the 18th century. It appears as a round building in the survey of 1746 and referred to as the old mill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1830. Now ruined with western and southern sides substantially masked by vegetation.

The Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments notes that there is evidence for the mill being disused by the 18th century, as the Tredegar estate documents include leases for all the surrounding land but not for the mill and it is not mentioned in a manorial survey of 1709 except as a landmark. This would imply that there were no payments or expenses for the mill and that it lacked tenancy. (RCAHMW)

GGAT 119 Additional Description

'The Old Mill' is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1830.

NMR Description

Small windmill tower, possibly 16th century.

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

Listed Building Description

Exterior 15937 Situated on hill N of village at the S edge of higher ground rising from the levels, immediately N of the M4 motorway. History: Windmill tower probably built c 1500. Earliest reference in lease of 1526. No evidence when disused; probably used as watch tower in C18. Appears as round building in survey of 1746 and referred to as old mill on Ordnance Survey map 1830. Now ruined with W and S sides substantially masked by vegetation.

Exterior: Of small scale rubble. Walls c 1m thick taper slightly and are offset below present wall head. Three original openings, possibly 4. Former narrow stairs to upper floor S. Doorway SW with rubble jambs, possibly a window above it. Opposite is a second opening probably a window with doorway above; heads of both broken. Intact slit window upper floor S. Interior: 3 tiers of beam slots. Slots also indicate stairs from ground to first floor and plaster line indicates former continuation to top floor. Diameter suggests one pair of millstones. Listed in spite of incomplete survival for early date and as only one in Monmouthshire of SW group of small tower mills.

Reference: National Monuments Record. J F Roberts, The Windmills of Gwent, Melin 4, 1988, p17-18.

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

The windmill is situated on a slight mound/hillock. The walls are 0.96m thick, the ground floor entrance on S side is 1.19m wide and the opening on N side measures 0.84m wide. The windmill has an internal diameter of 3.43m and internally there is limewash adhering to lower parts, and several beam slots were noted, which would have carried beams supporting the former internal floor arrangement and integral machinery.

Documentation

5

Group Value

2/3

Survival/Condition

5

Fragility/Vulnerability

3/4

Archaeological Significance

A

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

04812m

NPRN

33240

Name

HEN FELIN WYNT

GGAT 119 Revised Name

Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant

NGR

ST0429883495

Revised NGR

-

Status

listed building

Reference

16877

Grade

II

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Mill

HER Description

Mill of Post-Medieval date identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000)

GGAT 119 Additional Description

An 'Old Mill' is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1833.

NMR Description

Marked on Ordnance Survey (2in scale) preliminary survey.

OS 210 card records: Hen-felin-wynt (restored).

Listed Building Description

Location Located on top of the hill (Y Graig) to the W of Llantrisant. Reached by a footpath from Heol-y-Graig.

History

A stone tower known locally as Y Felin Wynt, Hen Felin Wynt or Billy Wynt. The tower was already shown as 'an old tower' on Bowen's map of South Wales in 1729, and a windmill next to the town was said to have been destroyed during a battle in the C13. It survived as a tall

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

tower during most of the C19, but it was much reduced by 1890. In 1893 the Llantrisant Town Trust employed Gomer S Morgan, architect, to restore the ruin as a folly, the works including the addition of steps and wide copings.

Interior

Internally, the rock floor is exposed. To the L, a curving flight of stone steps rises to the copings. There is a ledge 0.4m below the top, also with stone copings. Two pairs of beam holes are placed diametrically opposite each other, their lintels formed by the copings of the ledge. Opposite the doorway and above the ledge is a semi-circular recess.

Exterior

A circular tower of rubble sandstone, approximately 3m high and 5m in diameter. The sides are vertical with slightly battered bases constructed on bedrock. There is a doorway under a segmental head of narrow stone voussoirs to the S, but no other external openings. The walls are topped with large flat coping stones linked by iron straps, which are shaped to the wall circumference and act as a walkway.

Reason for Listing

Listed as a late Victorian folly created from the tower of an important early windmill.

References

Lewis, Dillwyn, The History of Llantrisant, 1966; Architect's specification, 1893, Llantrisant Town Trust.

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

The door measures approximately 2m in height (max) and is 0.8m wide. The stonework around the doorway looks original; the tower appears to have been partially rebuilt. The interior of the windmill has been completely relined apart from a small area above the doorway, there are 12 internal steps that are from a later phase of use and are unrelated to the windmill, and there is also a metal rope holder still in situ. The original thickness of the windmill walls were 0.49m and an additional 0.55m has been added internally to the wall during a later phase. There is graffiti chiselled into coping stones and steps. The windmill appears to be within the angle of a walled enclosure, walls visible on the 1st edition to the east survive as low grassed over bank and to the north as low footings (1-2 courses high), modern fence follows old boundary. There is a raised trackway with slight ditch on the inner side leading to the site.

Documentation

4/5

Survival/Condition

4/5

Archaeological Significance

A

Group Value

4/5

Fragility/Vulnerability

2/3

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN

WGG003

NPRN

33245

Name

NEWTON DOWN WINDMILL

GGAT 119 Revised Name

-

NGR

SS83797905

Revised NGR

-

Status

-

Reference

Grade

-

-

Period

Post-Medieval

Type

Windmill

HER Description

-

GGAT 119 Additional Description

Mentioned in a lease of 1769 (GRO: DTY/388), and a letter of 1802 (GRO: DWI/37). A windmill is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1833. This is likely the same windmill as mentioned in a conveyance of 1840, with plan (GRO: DWI/191). The Tithe plan of 1848 for Newton Nottage shows the windmill within its enclosure on the edge of the common (Newton Down), along with its associated cottage to the SE. The 1st edition 12-inch OS map and later maps depict the windmill and its associated cottage, as well as two quarries to the E within an area of rough land (Newton Down - enclosed common), that to the S containing a limekiln. The former common of Newton Down was subject to Parliamentary enclosure between c.1860 and c.1865 (GRO: DST/37/51/i-ii, DTY/629, DTY/632, and DTY/635).

NMR Description

A derelict, short, upright tower stands near Mount Pleasant Farm, on the edge of an escarpment at an elevation of 307 feet (RCAHMW, 27 June 1962). The remains are of a type of primitive, shorter, parallel-sided mill, similar to those across the channel in Somerset (A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of South East Wales, AIA, 2003). The site is depicted and annotated as 'Old Windmill' on the Ordnance Survey 25in County series map of 1877, with an apparently working windmill some 100m to the south, where there are two buildings annotated 'Windmill' - it is not clear however if this is just the name given to the buildings or

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

if there was indeed an working windmill there. Neither site is annotated on the 1941 edition of the map and the buildings are shown as roofless. The mill acted as a navigation mark for vessels aligning Porthcawl harbour breakwater, Porthcawl Inn and the westernmost extend of the notorious Nash Sands. It also provided a bearing to navigate the Nash Swatch channel.

Sources include:

Historic Admiralty Chart 1183-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections source from UK Hydrographic Office and published in 1839

RCAHMW, February 2012.

Listed Building Description

-

GGAT 119 Fieldwork Description

As described by the RCAHMW, a circular vertical-sided windmill tower, c.15.4m in diameter, above wider splayed base. Good condition, the lower half of the windmill seems very stable; however, some of the stonework has started to collapse: a large area is missing from the S and W, whilst a jagged hole has been left following removal/collapse of the door lintel on the E. Further damage is being caused by vegetation growth. A small 2-cell structure, c. 11m by 8m (external max), the cottage/small holding named 'Windmill' on 1st-4th edition 12-inch OS maps, is located to the SSE at SS8380978942 - very heavily overgrown and damaged.

Documentation

3/4

Survival/Condition

4/5

Archaeological Significance

A

Group Value

3/4

Fragility/Vulnerability

4/5

8. SELECTED FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures



Figure 4: PRN 00974m (NPRN 33252) Wick Windmill (SS92377205; listed building ref: 20972 grade II)

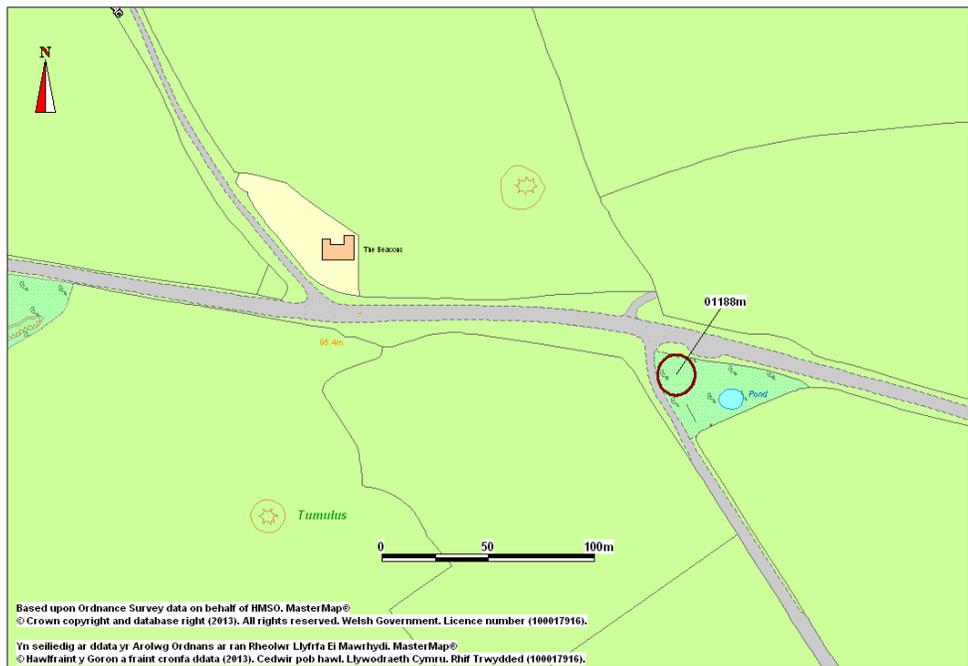


Figure 5: PRN 01188m (NPRN 33248) Beacon Tower (NGR SS91807267)

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

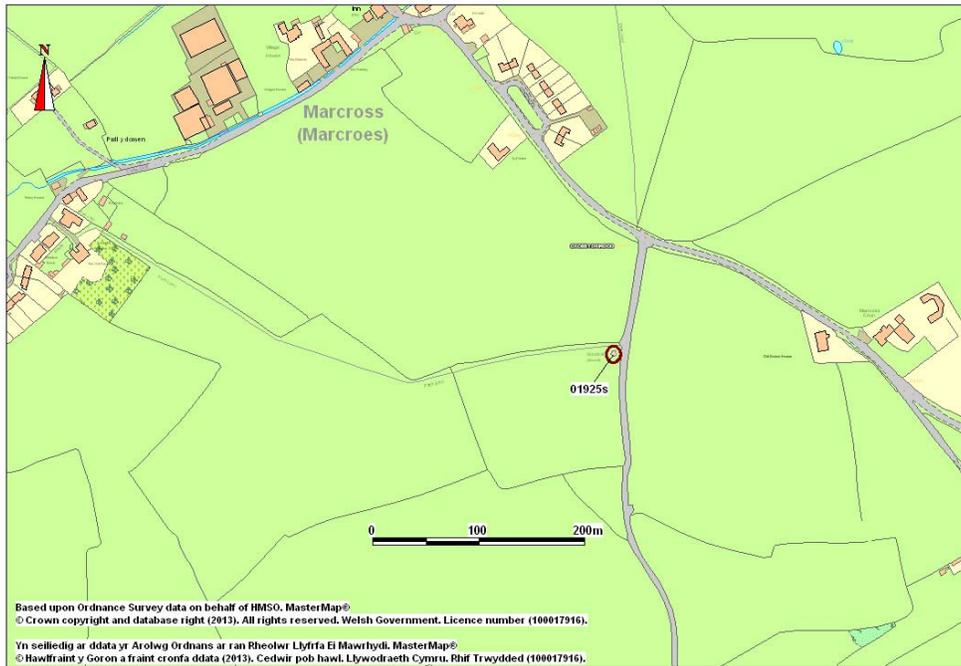


Figure 6: PRN 01925s (NPRN 33242) Windmill, Marcross (NGR SS92716899)

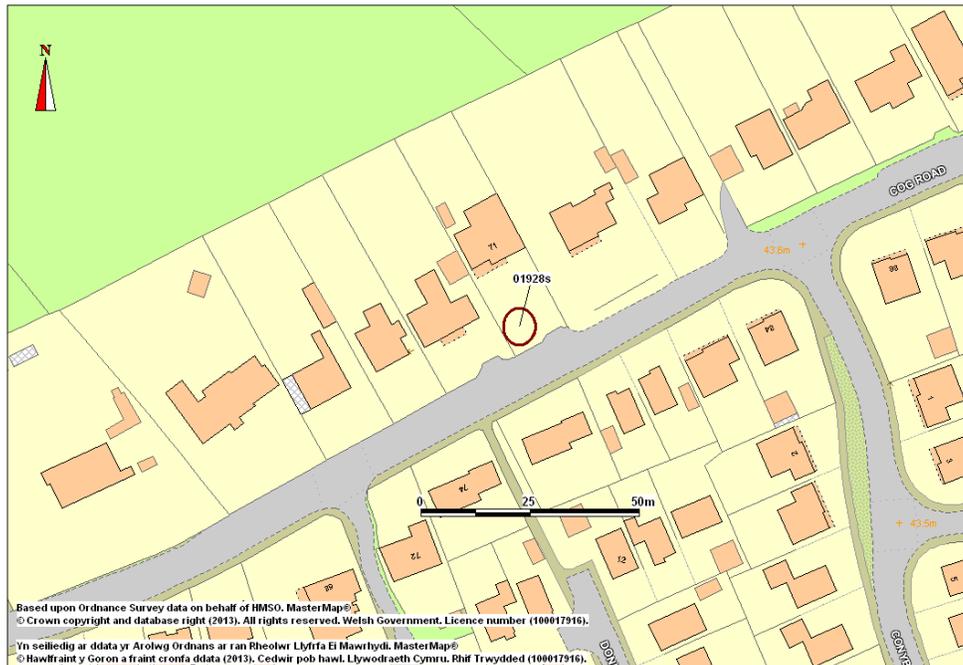


Figure 7: PRN 01928s (NPRN 33250) Sully Windmill (NGR ST1559068645)

GGAT 119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

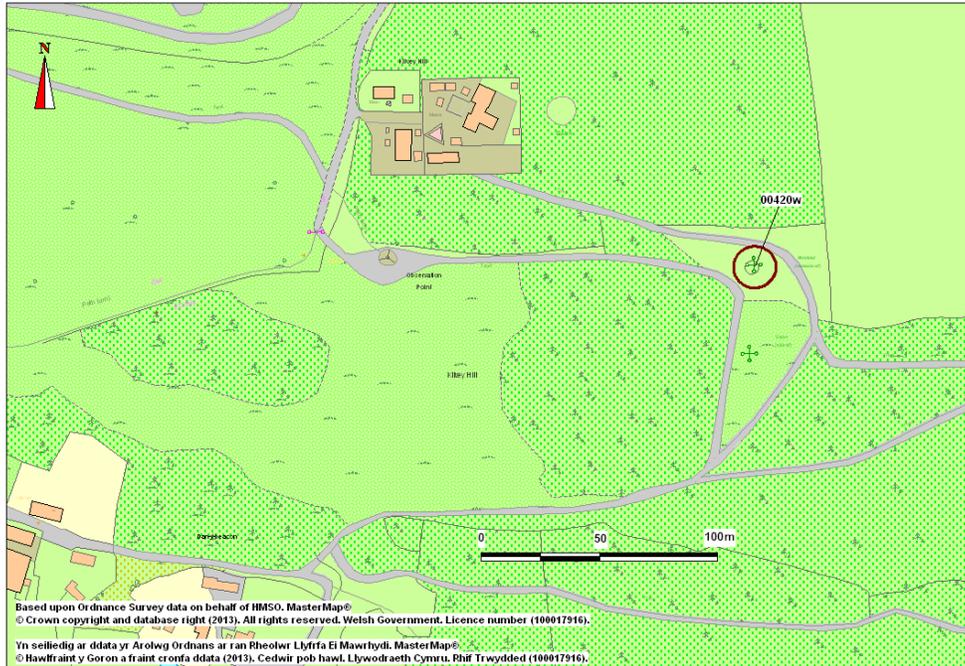


Figure 10: PRNs 00420w/00443w (NPRN 33238) Windmill Base, Kilvey Hill 2/ Kilvey Hill Windmill (NGR SS6732293961)

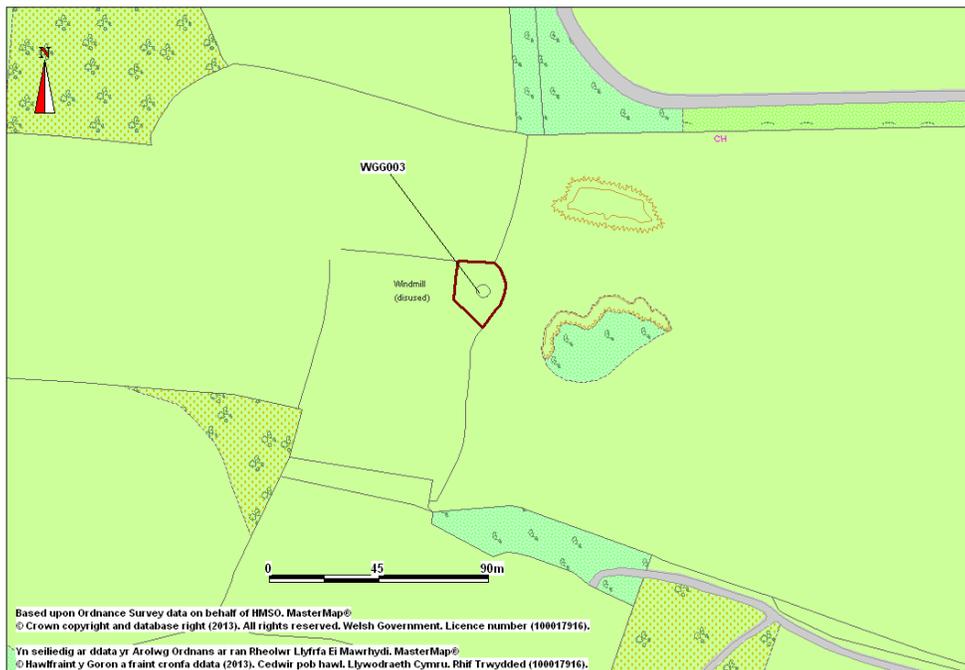


Figure 11: WGG003 (NPRN 33245) Newton Down Windmill (NGR SS83797905)

Plates



Plate 1. PRNs 00420w/00443w (NPRN 33238) Windmill Base/Windmill, Kilvey Hill, view to N



Plate 2. PRN 00974m (NPRN 33252) Wick Windmill, view to W



Plate 3. PRN 01188m (NPRN 33248) Beacon Tower, view to the E



Plate 4. PRN 01925s (NPRN 33242) Windmill, Marcroes, view to the E



Plate 5. PRN 01928s (NPRN 33250) Sully Windmill, view to W



Plate 6. PRN 04040g (NPRN 33258) Old Windmill, Rogiet, view to NW



Plate 7. PRN 04812m (NPRN 33240) Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant, view to the W



Plate 8. WGG003 (NPRN 33245) Newton Down Windmill, view to NE

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Where noted during the project the specific major threats identified in relation to windmills were mainly from dereliction, vegetation growth, structural collapse and vandalism. These are presented in Appendix I, along with specific recommendations for the sites visited.

A number of recommendations for further works have been made ranging from conservation and consolidation of the remains, to survey and excavation, presentation and the provision of interpretation panels. Whilst the existing level and detail of information available combined with field visits allowed most sites to be assessed with certainty, it was felt that a few sites might benefit from programme of further investigation that would include survey, vegetation and rubble clearance and, if relevant, evaluation. These works would allow the condition and extent of surviving remains, both above and below ground, to be better understood and allow a fuller assessment of significance, and conservation requirements.

A number of sites possibly suitable for potential community projects have also been identified. The provision of information panels and the incorporation of windmill sites on heritage rails and other way-marked routes would have the effect of improving visitor experience, whilst providing an additional impetus to preserve the monuments for the future. This might be considered for sites with visible and understandable remains located on or close-by to public rights of way/permissive access routes, and where sufficient levels of information are available, for example to allow a reconstructive illustration of the mill to be produced. Consideration might be given to producing low-key information panels for a number of such sites, where deemed appropriate.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The initial scoping project (GGAT102, Roberts 2010) identified 20 sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER). The data refinement, filtration and appraisal undertaken at the start of the current project examined c.29 windmill sites, including c.8 sites not included on the HER, of these 22 were taken forward and assessed for the purpose of the study.

Of the total 22 windmill sites assessed in detail for this project, four, that is c. 18.18% of the total resource (pre-1750), are currently protected as either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings. In terms of significance, five were assessed as being of National significance, a further four were of borderline National/Regional Significance, whilst the remainder were considered to be of Local, Minor, or Unknown significance. The figures indicate that around 40.91% of the selected resource was at least of regional interest and above.

Of the 22 windmill sites assessed, some 10 sites (45.46%) were noted as windmills which survive as ruinous masonry towers, in varying states of survival, several of which combined both tower and mound, e.g. Kilvey Windmill. The physical remains of the remainder (12 or 55.54% of the resource) were largely unknown, four sites were potential windmill tumps or mounds, and it is likely that others of this category, along with towers and potential timber post-mills formerly made up the remainder. Unfortunately the current study failed to identify with certainty any physical remains, whether ploughed-out mounds or post-settings, at any of the sites not surviving as masonry towers.

A notable and understandable bias is clear in the geographic distribution of the sampled sites to the areas of better agricultural land, e.g. the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, and the coastal strip around Swansea, Bridgend, and the Gwent Levels.

It is notable, from the documentary evidence at least, that some of the post-medieval mills are likely to have had Medieval precursors, probably on the same site with the mills being periodically rebuilt. Some of the masonry towers are considered to be of Medieval date, however it is also likely that earlier mounds and post and timber mills may underlie some of the later masonry tower windmills within the area, and it is only through excavation and further survey (e.g. geophysics) that the presence of such early remains might be confirmed.

Of the 24 windmill sites assessed, nine were visited. A number of recommendations were made for visited sites, though some of the sites would benefit from further archaeological works, and vegetation clearance to allow full assessment and recommendations to be made. For the majority of sites programmes of archaeological work (to primarily include survey, though evaluation may provide further information at some sites) and conservation (including clearance and consolidation work) has been recommended. To ensure survival of the monument follow on works are recommended including building survey and conservation, especially where the condition of a site has deteriorated, or is actively deteriorating, and where such works would prevent further deterioration. Small-scale evaluation work, which has some

potential for community/outreach projects, has been recommended for a number of sites. Improved provision of signage/information panels, beneficial in aiding interpretation and improving visitor experience, has also been recommended where appropriate.

All sites were assessed to examine whether accurate digital polygons showing the presumed extent of windmill and any ancillary features could be created. For the creation of the polygons the main sources consulted were aerial photographs (Next Perspectives), the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Edition OS maps and modern digital mapping. Information from the HER, NMR was also consulted. In total 12 polygons were created (including two post-1750 sites). For most sites not enough information was available to create a polygon – this may have been due to discrepancies in the accuracy of grid references, and reflects the cartographic and other records. The rapid review of digital aerial photographic material also failed to clarify the presence/absence.

A number of the sites of National and higher Regional significance will be recommended for consideration for protection through scheduling, and possibly listing. These recommendations will form the basis of a separate scheduling report.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Map of the County of Glamorgan Yates, G. 1799

1st Edition OS map (1877) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)

2nd Edition OS map (1899) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)

3rd Edition OS map (1918-19) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)

4th Edition OS map (1937) 1: 2500 scale County Series (Landmark Historic Mapping)

Aerial Photographic Source:

Next Perspectives, 2010, 1:10,000 Raster

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Appendix I Summary of Stage 1 Appraisal

Table 4. Stage 1 Appraisal Medieval and early post-medieval windmills: 29 sites, including 21 PRNs, 22 NPRNs, and 8 sites not previously on the HER (pre-fixed by WGG)

PRN & WGG NPRN	Name prior to GGAT119	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Early but post- 1750	Converted	Document ref only	Non windmill site
00255m 33243	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SS86717730	scheduled ancient monument GM432	Medieval	-	-	-	-
00264g 220565	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST34888397	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
00267s	Bryn y Felin	SS99467413	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
00278g	WINDMILL	ST360826	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
00279g	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	ST359833	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
00280g	WINDMILL	ST367831	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
00420w/00443w 33238	WINDMILL BASE, KILVEY HILL 2/ KILVEY HILL WINDMILL	SS6732293961	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
00464s 33235	FRAMPTON WINDMILL	SS9716169337	listed building 13292 II	Post-Medieval	Yes	Yes	-	-
00827s -	The Old Mill	SS991777	- -	Post-Medieval	-	Yes	-	Yes

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PRN & WGG NPRN	Name prior to GGAT119	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Early but post- 1750	Converted	Document ref only	Non windmill site
00974m 33252	Wick Windmill	SS92377205	listed building 20972 II	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
01188m 33248	BEACON TOWER	SS91807267	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
01190w 33233	CEFN HENGOED RECREATION GROUND	SS683954	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	Yes	-
01925s 33242	Windmill	SS92716899	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
01928s 33250	Sully Windmill	ST1559068645	- -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
02124w 28070	WINDMILL FARM	SS47709232	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	Yes	-
02488m 33251	WICK OLD WINDMILL	SS92587199	listed building 11325 II	Post-Medieval	Yes	Yes	-	-
03231g 33254	LLANCAYO WINDMILL	SO3655103023	listed building 2775 II	Post-Medieval	Yes	Yes	-	-
04040g 33258	Old Windmill	ST45528826	listed building 15937 II	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
04071m -	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN	SS86028275	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
04812m 33240	HEN FELIN WYNT	ST0429883495	listed building 16877 II	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
05758w -	SITE OF CILONNEN WINDMILL, LLANRHIDIAN HIGHER	SS54589323	- -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-

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PRN & WGG NPRN	Name prior to GGAT119	NGR	Status Reference Grade	Period	Early but post- 1750	Converted	Document ref only	Non windmill site
WGG001 33269	ST DONAT'S WINDMILL	SS935691	- - -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG002 33246	NOTTAGE WINDMILL, PORTHCAWL	SS82047771	- - -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG003 33245	NEWTON DOWN WINDMILL	SS83797905	- - -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG004 33230	ABERTHAW WINDMILL	ST043668	- - -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG005 413754	WINDMILL TUMP	ST4016184452	- - -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG006 33247	PENMARK WINDMILL	ST065679	- - -	Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG007 33234	CITY, WINDMILL	SS998871	* - -	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-
WGG008 33241	OLD WINDMILL, LLANTWIT MAJOR	SS9614068560	- - -	Post-Medieval	Yes	-	-	-

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Appendix II Other Data

Table 5. Summary of NMR sites (21 NPRNs) appraised (information courtesy of the RCAHMW).

NPRN	PRN	NMR NAME	Description	TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	NGR	COMMUNITY
33231	not given a new HER number, bad description & poor grid ref	BALAS, POSSIBLE WINDMILL SITE	Shown on 1813 map. Nothing now visible; slight hollow in corn. Probably a windmill.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS8380	Porthcawl
33235	0464s	FRAMPTON WINDMILL; BRYN ILLTYD WINDMILL, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Frampton Windmill was built c1820, probably by Andrew Riddle, but it appears to have ceased working in 1846. The 3 storey conical tower is built of coursed squared stone rubble, and was raised a further two storeys when the mill and adjacent barn were converted to a dwelling in the early 1980s. There is no internal machinery. Source: Jane J F Roberts, The Tall Tower Mills of Glamorgan, Melin (Journal of the Welsh Mills Society) 1, p12, 1985.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Building	SS9716169337	Llantwit Major
33240	04812m	LLANTRISANT WINDMILL; HEN-FELIN-WYNT	Marked on Ordnance Survey (2in scale) preliminary survey. OS 210 card records: Hen-felin-wynt (restored).	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	ST04298349	Llantrisant
33258	04040g	ROGIET WINDMILL, ROGIET	Small windmill tower, possibly 16th century.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Building	ST45528826	Rogiet
33253	02124w?	LANDIMORE WINDMILL SITE	No trace of windmill. Cottage West of present farm was a bake-house.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS476924	Llanrhidian Lower
33250	01928s	SULLY WINDMILL, SULLY	1. Situated in the garden of a modern house are the remains of the manorial windmill of Sully. Only the base survives, built of random limestone rubble with sandy mortar and standing to 2.1m high. The circular tower is 5.8m in external diameter with walls 1.3m thick, strongly battered on the outside. It is entered by opposing doorways, 1.1m wide on the outside, narrowing to 0.8m on the inside. A millstone now rests against its inside wall on the W side. It measures 1.07m in diameter and 0.18m thick. D.K.Leighton, RCAHMW, 19 August 1987.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Ruin	ST1565068670	Sully

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NPRN	PRN	NMR NAME	Description	TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	NGR	COMMUNITY
			<p>2. A windmill is shown on an historic admiralty chart and so was presumably used for coastal pilotage.</p> <p>Event and Historical Information: This edition of the Admiralty chart was first published in May 1839 and continued in use until 1864 (with minor corrections in 1859). The survey used to compile the chart was undertaken by Lt H M Denham in 1832.</p> <p>Sources include: Historic Admiralty Chart 1182-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, January 2010.</p>					
33233	01190w	CEFN ROAD WINDMILL	Tower mill built circa 1632 and demolished in 1966.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS68259541	Bonymaen
33248	01188m	BEACON TOWER, ST ANDREWS MAJOR	'Beacon Tower, in ruins' marked on map; possible windmill site.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS91857271	Wick
33252	00974m	OLD WINDMILL (2), WICK	The shell of a two-storeyed tower mill stands about 25ft high and 20ft wide. It is depicted and annotated as 'Old Windmill' on the Ordnance Survey 25in County series mapping of 1878. Some 200m to the northwest is another windmill tower (nprn 33251). J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 26.01.2004.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS9238172049	Wick
33238	00443w/00420w	KILVEY HILL WINDMILL, SWANSEA	Circular tower, with stone and mortar walls, ruined, internal diameter 4.4m, first erected by Busset Mansel 1680.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS6732193951	Bonymaen
220565	00264g	VINES WINDMILL, NASH	<p>1. Windmill tump, listed under the parish of Nash in the deed of allotment dated 1707, dividing the estates of Sir Edward Morgan.</p> <p>2. No evidence for a former windmill tump was noted at the given NGR. The field in question (to the rear of 'The Vines') is currently under the plough.</p> <p>Note: the second edition OS 25" plan does not show a tump though Windmill Reen approaches the site from the SW (shown also on modern maps).</p> <p>Visited: D.K.Leighton, RCAHMW, 17</p>	WINDMILL	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Documents	ST34888397	Nash

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NPRN	PRN	NMR NAME	Description	TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	NGR	COMMUNITY
			February 1999.					
33243	00255m	MERTHYR MAWR, WINDMILL; CANDLESTON WINDMILL	<p>A ruined circular building, 5.0m in diameter, its remains standing up to 4.0m high, with battered walls 0.7m thick and two opposed entrances: the building emerged from the sands of Merthyr Mawr warren, in about 1823, and is thought to be later Medieval, being set within an area thought to have been engulfed by sand in and around the sixteenth century. (source OS 495 card: SS87NE24) The windmill can be associated with other, possibly Medieval, features recorded in this area (see nprn 24324). J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 03.03.2005. The site is depicted and annotated as 'Old Windmill' on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25in mapping of 1877, as 'Round Tower (Supposed Windmill)' on the second and third editions of 1899 and 1919 respectively and as 'Windmill (Remains of)' on the fourth edition of 1941 and subsequently. The remains are of a type of primitive, shorter, parallel-sided mill, similar to those across the channel in Somerset. (A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of South East Wales, AIA, 2003) B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 16 November 2011.</p>	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS86717730	Merthyr Mawr
33242	001925s	MARCROSS WINDMILL	Foundations probably late Medieval; 90cm high and built of rubble cemented with hard sandy lime mortar.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS92706899	St Donats
413754		WINDMILL TUMP	<p>An elongated mound is depicted and named "Windmill Tump" on all three editions of the 25-inch O. S. maps, dated 1882, 1901 and 1921. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 5 May 2011.</p>	WINDMILL MOUND	Post-Medieval	Documents	ST4016184452	Redwick
33245		NEWTON DOWN WINDMILL	<p>A derelict, short, upright tower stands near Mount Pleasant Farm, on the edge of an escarpment at an elevation of 307 feet. (RCAHMW, 27 June 1962) The remains are of a type of primitive, shorter, parallel-sided mill, similar to those across the channel in</p>	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS83797905	Porthcawl

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NPRN	PRN	NMR NAME	Description	TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	NGR	COMMUNITY
			<p>Somerset. (A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of South East Wales, AIA, 2003) The site is depicted and annotated as 'Old Windmill' on the Ordnance Survey 25in County series map of 1877, with an apparently working windmill some 100m to the south, where there are two buildings annotated 'Windmill' - it is not clear however if this is just the name given to the buildings or if there was indeed an working windmill there. Neither site is annotated on the 1941 edition of the map and the buildings are shown as roofless. The mill acted as a navigation mark for vessels aligning Porthcawl harbour breakwater, Porthcawl Inn and the westernmost extend of the notorious Nash Sands. It also provided a bearing to navigate the Nash Swatch channel.</p> <p>Sources include: Historic Admiralty Chart 1183-A2, RCAHMW Digital Collections source from UK Hydrographic Office and published in 1839 RCAHMW, February 2012.</p>					
33246		NOTTAGE WINDMILL, PORTHCAWL	<p>1. Situated between Newton Nottage and Porthcawl; occupied by Richard David in 1628. (Nottage Court deeds section 16). The mill appears to have been disused by 1791. Part of the curved conical wall forms the north-east gable of the rear pile of Windmill House, South Road. 2. "Windmill Cottage" shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25in map (1877); renamed "The Windmill" by 2nd edition (1899). B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 14 February 2001.</p>	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS82047771	Porthcawl
33269		ST DONAT'S WINDMILL	'Windmill covert' on 6inch OS map, circa 1815, common sails(?); squat vertical walls (drawn by Samuel Prout).	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS935691	St Donats
33247		PENMARK WINDMILL	Medieval; 1622 manorial map shows position of 'Windmill Field', no trace of building, presumably site of timber post windmill.	WINDMILL	Medieval	Documents	ST065679	Rhose

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NPRN	PRN	NMR NAME	Description	TYPE	PERIOD	FORM	NGR	COMMUNITY
33234		CITY, WINDMILL	NE of City. 'windmill' farm remains; windmill marked 1813; 2 inch OS.	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS998871	Tonyrefail
33239		LLANERCH WINDMILL, KILVEY HILL	1453 ' Mill field' on Kilvey Mount Farm. (Source NLW Llansamlet tithe map 1844). Possibly same site as Kilvey windmill (nprn 33238).	WINDMILL	Post-Medieval	Documents	SS6794	St Thomas
33230		ABERTHAW WINDMILL	Medieval; 1622 manorial map shows position of 'windmill' field; now under arable, no trace of building; presumably a timber post windmill.	WINDMILL	Medieval	Documents	ST043668	Rhose

Table 6. Summary of information on windmills from Melin (all located in Monmouthshire).

prn	NPRN	name	Description	NGR	period	type	Melin ref (vol, page, no)	Pre 1750	Located	Surviving mill building
	413754	Windmill Tump, Redwick	Windmill tump marked at Redwick on the 1830 OS 1inch map and the 1882 first edition OS as is windmill reen. Both windmill tump and windmill reen were known in 1655, Courtney states that 'the site is still marked by the remains of the windmill mound in a field northwest of the village'. The tump was levelled off in the 1950s, but was marked on the 1988 Landranger map, site not visible on modern mapping.	ST401844	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 12	Yes	Yes	Windmill Tump. Site levelled off in 1950s
		Piercefield	Chepstow parish records detail a windmill in Piercefield	ST520940	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 11	No	No	Documentary ref only
		Monmouth	Windmill mentioned in a manuscript of 1698, Melin 1988 states that they were unable to locate the mill.	ST500120	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 09	Yes	No	Documentary ref only
		Magor	Documentary reference to a 'windmill is mentioned under Magor in an inquisition post mortem of 1334.'	ST420870	Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 08	Yes	No	Documentary ref only
		Llanfair & Llanfaches (Windmill Close)	Documentary evidence of a 'Windmill Close' in 1711	ST450920	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 07©	Yes	No	Documentary ref only
		Llanfair & Llanfaches (Windmill Wood)	Records of a mill at Llanmelin Wood and Llanmelin are marked on various more recent maps.	ST441923	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 07(b)	No	No	Documentary ref only

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prn	NPRN	name	Description	NGR	period	type	Melin ref (vol, page, no)	Pre 1750	Located	Surviving mill building
		Llanfair & Llanfaches (Windmill Breast)	Marked on the OS map in 1880-1, no further information.	ST456922	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 07(a)	No	No	Documentary ref only
		Goldcliff	Two windmills are recorded on the sea front at Goldcliff, they were recorded in the fourteenth century as 'Marches-two windmills at Goldcliff.' Watts mentions that in 1222 the tithes of two windmills in Woolavington in Somerset were given to the monks of Goldcliff by Philip de Columbers the third (Melin 1988).	ST340820	Medieval	Wind Mills	04, 11, 05	Yes	No	Documentary ref only
		Dowlais, Marshfield	A new windmill was recorded at Dowlais, however Courtney doubts Pugh's reading of the relevant document and mentions that no windmill is recorded in the 1465-6 account which is the next surviving (Melin 1988).	ST250820	?Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 11, 04	Yes	No	Documentary ref only
		Christchurch Hill, Newport	Windmill recorded as standing in 1645, it became famous as the rendezvous at which Allan Botcler bearing dispatches for the Marquis of Worcester was commanded to meet a party from Raglan Castle. Windmill farm in the parish of Christchurch was in the tenure of John Jenkin. Hando mentions this mill and also states that the mill is recalled in the name Mill House (Melin 1988).	ST340890	?Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 11, 03	Yes	No	No info
00264g	220565	Windmill Tump, Nash	Windmill tump mentioned in 1665 in a survey of Lebenyth manor.	ST348839	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 16, 10	Yes	Yes	Documentary ref only. Windmill Tump
00776g?		St Arvans	Windmill house and field of St Arvans mentioned in 1802, the windmill does not appear to be Medieval in date as in 1584 the jury of survey for Chepstow manor knew of no windmills ever having existed within the manor of the lordship (Melin 1988). The HER has a post-medieval structure 00776g recorded at this location.	ST510960	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 9, 01	No	No	No info
03231g	33254	Llancayo Mill	The stone tower is about 56ft in height and at a height of approximately 20ft was a gallery right around the mill, this would have been used to set and attend to the sails which would have had a span of about 66ft. At ground level the diameter of the tower measures 28ft and the stone walls are 2ft 2inches thick. The tower had five storeys, a toothed ring suggesting the use of a winding wheel. Adjoining the tower are the remains of a corn-drying kiln (Melin 1988).	SO366031	Post-Medieval	Wind Mill	04, 11-16, 06	No	Yes	Tower & drying kilns. Ruin (c.1800)
04040g	33258	Rogiet	Windmill measuring about 7m in height, 6m in external	ST454882	Medieval	Wind	04, 17-	Yes	Yes	Tower survives as

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prn	NPRN	name	Description	NGR	period	type	Melin ref (vol, page, no)	Pre 1750	Located	Surviving mill building
			diameter with walls about 0.85m thick. It has a slight batter for the first few feet and is then straight sided for the rest of its height. Housings for two ladders with mortises in the stonework for wooden treads can be seen in the tower, the inside of the structure was at one time plastered. The first known reference to a windmill at the site dates to 1526, a 1746 survey marks the mill as a circular building, and the mill is marked as windmill tump on the 1st Edition OS. (Melin 1988)			Mill	19, 13			ruin, housing for 2 ladders

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Appendix III Polygon Data

Table 7. GGAT 119 Polygon information for Windmill and related sites (12 sites, including two post-1750 sites: 00464s and 2488m)

Polygon ID	HER description	RC description	OS	Date OS	AP	Notes
00264g	Yes	Yes	Yes	1883	Yes	Revised to reflect property of same name on 1st ed. OS map, following visit.
00420w	Yes	Yes	Yes	1879	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 4m.
00464s	Yes	Yes	Yes	2012	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 2m.
00974m	Yes	Yes	Yes	1878-2012	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 4m.
01188m	Yes	Yes	Yes	1877	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 4m.
01925s	Yes	Yes	Yes	1878-2012	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 4m.
01928s	Yes	Yes	No	-	Yes	Digitised from APs and buffered by 4m.
02488m	Yes	Yes	Yes	1878	No	Digitised from OS and buffered by 4m.
04040g	Yes	Yes	No	-	Yes	Digitised from APs and buffered by 4m.
04812m	Yes	Yes	No	-	Yes	Digitised from APs and buffered by 4m.
WGG003	No	Yes	Yes	2012	Yes	Digitised from OS mapping taking in small enclosure.
WGG009	No	Yes	Yes	1877-2012	Yes	Digitised from OS and APs and extended to cover corner of enclosure.

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Appendix IV Threats and Recommendations

Table 8. GGAT 119 Site specific threats and recommendations

PRN NPRN	Name/ GGAT 119 Revised Name	NGR/ GGAT119 Revised NGR	Status Reference Grade	GGAT119 Condition	GGAT119 Threats	GGAT119 Management Recommendations
WGG003 33245	NEWTON DOWN WINDMILL	SS83797905	- - -	Good/Damaged	Neglect. Potential for damage from vegetation and animal erosion, and structural collapse.	Building survey/topographic survey, Conservation work needed to clear vegetation/consolidate masonry to prevent structural collapse. Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner). This could form part of a community project/involvement.
00264g 220565	SITE NAME NOT KNOWN Vines Windmill, Nash	ST3484783945	- - -	Destroyed	N/A	No recommendations
00420w/ 00443w 33238	WINDMILL BASE, KILVEY HILL 2/KILVEY HILL WINDMILL	SS6732293961	- - -	Very Damaged	Tracks in the snow crossing the mound, indicate that mountain bikes, and possibly other off-road activity, might be a threat. Other threats include weathering and vegetation damage.	Topographic survey, Consider ways to prevent/reduce damage from mountain bikes and off-road motorbikes. Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner). This could form part of a community project/involvement.

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PRN NPRN	Name/ GGAT 119 Revised Name	NGR/ GGAT119 Revised NGR	Status Reference Grade	GGAT119 Condition	GGAT119 Threats	GGAT119 Management Recommendations
00974m 33252	Wick Windmill	SS92377205	listed building 20972 II	Damaged but in good condition. Stone robbing to the W entrance and second storey opening/doorway.	Neglect. Vegetation, dereliction, Fly tipping in interior of windmill.	Conservation work needed to clear vegetation/consolidate masonry to prevent structural collapse. Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner). This could form part of a community project/involvement.
01188m 33248	BEACON TOWER	SS91807267	- - -	Interior overgrown, needs clearing for full remains to be exposed	Neglect. Vegetation, dereliction, road widening	Building/topographic survey. Conservation to include clearing vegetation and consolidation off masonry. Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner). This could form part of a community project/involvement.
01925s 33242	Windmill, Marcroes	SS92716899	- - -	Damaged/Near destroyed. Tree growing out of one side.	Neglect. Vegetation	Building/topographic survey to include windmill, mound and sub-rectangular feature to S. Conservation work to remove vegetation and consolidate stonework to prevent further deterioration. Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner). This could form part of a community project/involvement.
01928s 33250	Sully Manorial Windmill	ST1565068670	- -	Damaged	Vegetation, alteration	Liaise with landowner to prevent further alteration to site. Consider conservation measures.

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PRN NPRN	Name/ GGAT 119 Revised Name	NGR/ GGAT119 Revised NGR	Status Reference Grade	GGAT119 Condition	GGAT119 Threats	GGAT119 Management Recommendations
04040g 33258	Old Windmill, Rogiet	ST45528826	listed building 15937 II	Damaged but in good condition.	Neglect. Vegetation, dereliction, and structural collapse	<p>Building/topographic survey.</p> <p>Conservation work needed to clear vegetation/consolidate masonry to prevent structural collapse.</p> <p>Possibly consider low key information panel, or sign (subject to an access agreement with landowner).</p> <p>Possible community project/involvement.</p>
04812m 33240	HEN FELIN WYNT Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant	ST0429883495	listed building 16877 II	Good	Neglect. Dumping, there were broken cans, glass and other rubbish at the site, there was also evidence of burning.	<p>Recommend for building survey,</p> <p>Restoration recommended -possibly consider reinstating the viewing platform. The site would also benefit from an interpretation panel and clearance of rubbish.</p> <p>Possible community project/involvement.</p>



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Division)**



QUALITY CONTROL

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.