

CPAT Report No 1174

Mills and Milling

SCHEDULING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME 2011-2



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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SCHEDULING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME 2011-12

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Report for Cadw

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Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Mills and Milling Scheduling Enhancement Project

The Scheduling Enhancement Background

This report on medieval and early post-medieval mills and milling falls within the third phase of scheduling enhancement undertaken by the four regional trusts in Wales since the mid-1990s. The first phase began in 1995 when two pan-Wales projects were started, one looking at historic churches, the other on the heritage of the Welsh coast. Other pan-Wales projects followed, the results being used for increasing the schedule of protected ancient monuments, for increasing the coverage and quality of the then regional Sites and Monuments Record, and for more academic outputs. When we summed up the situation in the spring of 2010 in *The Archaeologist* published by the Institute for Archaeologists, Ken Murphy of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and one of the writers estimated that over 26,000 sites (or assets as we are now advised to call them) had been visited and more than a thousand new schedulings made.

In the second quarter of 2007/8, Cadw requested a scoping study of sites and assets recorded in the regional Historic Environment Records (the HER being the successor term to the SMR) that might still need assessment in order to complete the scheduling enhancement programme for prehistoric and Roman sites in the region, taking the study from the earliest times through to around 400 AD. Such a study was required to inform thinking on priorities for scheduling enhancement in the two years up to April 2010 which at that time was the projected date timetabled for the implementation of the proposals in the Heritage Reform White Paper.

Though the White Paper was ultimately shelved, the completion of the prehistoric and Roman studies went ahead, and between September 2008 and March 2010 a second series of scheduling enhancement projects (SEPs) were conducted. Reports were submitted covering both themes (e.g. caves, mines and quarries, burnt mounds and Roman settlements) and geographical areas where multiple site types were in evidence (e.g. Vale of Clwyd, Elan Valley, Black Mountains etc). The submission of the final report in March 2010 effectively marked the end of the second phase.

In the summer of 2010 a scoping study was conducted by each of the Welsh trusts to examine the range of medieval and early post-medieval (pre-1750) site types that might warrant further assessment with a view to enhancing the schedule of designated sites. Independent of this Cadw had also assessed the types of material evidence relating to the period and developed a list of themes that might usefully be progressed. On completion of the scoping study and as an introduction to the period, a monastic and ecclesiastical project was completed during the later part of 2010/11. The complete series of SEP reports are available as grey literature reports and some at least appear as downloadable pdfs on CAT's website.

The Project Outline

The project on mills and milling commenced in the first quarter of 2011/12, with a staggered work programme across the different trusts. The desk-top assessment utilising the HER and other resources was completed during the year and a start was made on fieldwork. The fieldwork continued in 2012/13 and the project was rounded off by the completion of two reports. The present report defines the desk-top assessment and provides details of mill sites where there has been a substantive addition to the information held in the HER as a result of either that desk-top work or subsequent fieldwork. This will act as a statement on the current state of knowledge of the topics under consideration and provide data for the enhancement of the regional HER. A second report, prepared solely for Cadw, provides a set of recommendations about potential scheduling targets in the region.

The scope of the work

This report provides information on mills and their associated infrastructure in Powys and the old county of Clwyd (now eastern Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham Maelor. For the purposes of description and location in what follows, the old counties of Breconshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, a small part of Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire have been retained, these of course being the historic counties that were in existence when the mills examined here were in use.

There is of course a wide range of mill types distinguished in the records. Included in the HER or defined on early Ordnance Survey maps we encounter: bark (e.g. Rug: 118663), bone (e.g. the Powis estate bone mill near Welshpool: 37418), carding (e.g. Coed Gwgan: 16775), cement (e.g. Sarn Mill: 103631), cloth (e.g. Gwynllyn woollen mill: 16941), copper (e.g. Greenfield valley), corn, cotton (e.g. Greenfield valley: 103455), crab apple (e.g. Ruabon crab mill: 104184), flannel (e.g. Llanidloes flannel mill: 20904), flour (e.g. Caergwrle: 103823), gorse (e.g. Felin Eithin: 26666), grist (e.g. Woolpack, Pandy: 12237), gunpowder (e.g. Hendre: 37098), iron (e.g. Bersham: 101247), lead (e.g. Mold: 101690), paper (e.g. Hope: 10380; Greenfield: 118664), saw mills (e.g. Lymore: 9016), and walk mills (e.g. Discoed: 15996). The floruit of many of these types of mill was the 19th and even the 20th century, outside the period remit of this study. Some types of mill were more appropriately considered in the more widely ranging medieval and early post-medieval industry project which ran concurrently with the earlier stages of this project. This mills and milling study focuses primarily on corn mills and fulling mills, and for the former both watermills and windmills are considered (Fig 1).



Fig 1. Cymdu Mill in Denbighshire (118567). The fate of many mills is epitomised by the ruins of this building, now functionally obsolete. CPAT 3455-0133

Throughout this report any numbers in brackets, other than dates, are primary record numbers which enable a site or feature to be traced in the Historic Environment Record. Often in the record, a mill will be given one number, its mill pond another, the leat another, and so on. There has, however, been no consistent policy in this respect in the past, and often a mill is described in the HER with no reference to its associated features. On the other hand, there are some records which treat the mill and

its features as a single complex, and the new records of previously unreported mills generated as part of this project fall within this category, not so much to differentiate them from older records but for pragmatic reasons because time and resources do not permit the creation of multiple records in this general context.

It is not proposed to write a discourse on milling. The development of mills and milling, the physical nature of the mill and the elements of its infrastructure are all covered in a range of books and articles and there is nothing to be gained by repeating such information here, for the present project should not be seen as an academic study likely to generate new insights into the past history of milling. Amongst the more accessible volumes are the works of Martin Watts (2002; 2008), though regrettably his particularly useful volume entitled *The Archaeology of Mills and Milling* (2002) is remarkably difficult to get hold of, other than through a library.

There has been only a limited amount of systematic survey of the mills in eastern and north-eastern Wales. Peter Barton has worked on the mills of Montgomeryshire, and Geoff Ridyard on Radnorshire, but to the best of our knowledge the remaining historic counties have not been examined comprehensively by a mill specialist. At this regional level, Peter Barton's discussion of mills in Montgomeryshire (1999) has been particularly illuminating, a really helpful study which sadly has no parallel in any other part of the region. More locally there are one or two books available that look at groups of mills, such as those along the Ceiriog valley in southern Denbighshire studied by D. L. Davies in his *Watermill. Life Story of a Welsh Cornmill* (1997).

Mills were both water- and wind-driven. In the pre-Conquest era, there seem to have been only watermills, yet considerable numbers existed. Domesday Book in 1086 records over 6000 mills and areas beyond the reach of that great survey must have held many more. Wind power began to be harnessed in the later 12th century, and it has been argued that some watermills began to be abandoned in favour of windmills in the early 13th century. Langdon has estimated that there could have been 10,000-15,000 watermills and windmills functioning in England in 1300, and while numbers in Wales must have been much lower, they will still have been considerable.

Medieval mills are relatively rare, and it is generally assumed that many must lie beneath or very close to their post-medieval successors. Barton has emphasised the investment in time and labour that would have been needed to create not just the mill itself, but the excavation of the mill pond and its dam, and the mill races as well. It would be logical for a miller erecting a new mill to use a pre-existing pond and mill leat, if they were available and even if they had been abandoned for years. The importance of fieldwork in discovering mill sites has been stressed by Watts (2002, 84), but it is clear from the HER that this is not an avenue of research that has been adopted by many researchers in east Wales, though it ought to be an important option for the future, best achieved at the regional rather than the county level.

Sources of data

The Historic Environment Record (HER)

As always the HER provides the fundamental source of information for a SEP project. Mills in Montgomeryshire have been studied by Peter Barton, and his material has been conveniently synthesised in a single article (Barton 1999). This is without any doubt the most thorough study of a single county's mills within the region. The regional HER also incorporates information from Geoff Ridyard for Radnorshire, but without decrying the usefulness of the study, its data are not as accessible or as comprehensive as those for Montgomeryshire. For the remaining counties there is a rather heterogeneous collection of citations from a variety of sources displaying a wide variation in detail and integrity.

The HER contained a very significant number of mills and mill-related features when the project commenced in 2011 (Fig 2). There were around 515 entries which were simply termed mills, about 330 where the term was qualified by the affix ‘corn’ and a further 75 where a ‘fulling’ affix had been applied. To this could be added records where the mill pond or mill leat that had been listed. There were then well over a thousand potentially relevant records in the regional HER. For windmills, after the initial removal of some obvious duplicated records, 41 were listed in the HER, though further records were excised upon more detailed examination.



Fig 2 Pentre Mill near Rhuddlan, Denbighshire. The overflow channel (left) is altogether more impressive than the mill remains (right). CPAT 3272-0007 & 0020

But understandably, there were also significant omissions and oversights. Melin y Graig mill (32500) in the Banwy area of Montgomeryshire, for instance did not appear in the mills dataset, because despite its name, the site type was recorded as ‘house’ as it had been converted, and Barton’s description of a mill that may have first made it into the records in 1310 (1999, 42) had not been incorporated. How many such mills masquerade as other buildings is, necessarily, unclear.

National Monument Record (NMR)

The Royal Commission’s records were identified at a liaison meeting in late February 2011 as an important source of data for this project. Coflein provides an immediately accessible source of electronic data, but in addition the records files from pre-electronic days may well carry important information that has yet to be incorporated into the electronic datasets.

Through Coflein a search of all records using the term ‘mill’ was conducted for the old counties of Denbighshire, Flintshire and Brecknock. Denbighshire, by way of example, produced 66 records of mills. The records found were then examined in more detail, firstly to see if they were already recorded in the HER and, if none was present, to create a new record; and secondly to append any new information recovered for sites which were already in the HER.

The paper files in the NMR were sampled. In the test Denbighshire produced little, if any, additional information that was pertinent to the present study, but perhaps more surprisingly some new information was gathered for Montgomeryshire.

Ordnance Survey mapping

A source of information on mills that has been used only sporadically is the large-scale mapping of the Ordnance Survey from the late 19th century. It was assumed that these maps have been consulted for Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire, but not for the three other counties in the region.

As part of the preliminary lead-in to the mills study, the maps for the historic county of Denbighshire were examined in the first quarter of 2011. This approach, already adopted by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust sometime previously, involved a rapid trawl through the 1:2500 1st edition maps and the creation of a new record wherever there appeared to be a lacuna in the HER. It seemed that some attempt had been made in the past to record all the mills in the Wrexham/Bersham area, and as an aside it might also be noted that curiously the Ordnance Survey surveyors back in the late 19th century appear to have been less diligent than was usual in recording minor place-names in the Holt/Gresford area.

In all 76 new records were created for Denbighshire, mostly for corn mills though with a not insignificant number of fulling mills (11) included. Most of the mills were still in use in the late 19th century, but not all of them. One building went under the name of Hen-felin to the south-west of Abergele (118503) without any indication that it still functioned in that capacity, there was also an 'old flour mill' on the edge of Abergele itself (119501), and also interesting place names such as Felin-ganol near Denbigh (118526) and Mill Cottage near Ruabon (118574). How many of these mills were in existence in the years around 1750 cannot, of course, be gauged.

Even though we must assume that many of these newly recorded mills are not directly pertinent to this particular scheduling enhancement project with its cut-off date of *c.*1750, it is clear that the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps are a resource that should not be overlooked.

A similar exercise was subsequently conducted for Breconshire and Flintshire. In the former county, 28 unrecorded mills were identified on the first edition maps, rather less than might have been expected, and presumably indicative of more piecemeal work in the past. And in Flintshire the total was only eight, several of them place-names. With the completion of these two historic counties, it can be argued that a level of consistency across the whole of the region has been achieved for the later nineteenth century.

Earlier Ordnance Survey maps

The most obvious source here are the Ordnance Surveyors' survey drawings which date from around the second decade of the 19th century, taking us that much closer to the 1750 guide date. It was obvious that in some areas, such as around Brecon, there was a deliberate policy of recording mills by the surveyors, although whether this was applied consistently throughout the study area remains uncertain. As a source these were only sampled.

Estate Maps

For precision the most obvious source of information are estate and other allied types of maps which are demonstrably pre-1750 in date. These though are a disparate source, spread across a number of record offices and other repositories. A comprehensive assessment is not feasible within the resources available, not least because there is no single unitary list of such maps, and the originals are housed in a number of repositories.

Again a sampling approach was adopted, focusing on those maps for which CPAT held a copy. Bleaze's map of Welshpool from 1629 shows the Domen Mill, long gone, although at least one ditch found during recent evaluation works could have been associated with the waterworks of the mill. Robert Johnson's 1587 set of maps of the manors of Crickhowell and Tretower in Breconshire depicts at least two mills, whilst Thomas Badeslade's maps of the Mostyn estate around Whitford (Flintshire)

from the late 1730s and early 1740s showed several mills, most of them known already from other sources.

Written and Documentary Sources

Any perusal of documentary sources, whether the original documents themselves, or in calendar abstracts, will sooner rather than later start to come across references to mills. These though are historical rather than landscape records. Pinpointing the precise location of a mill from say a 14th-century extent is not feasible. It can only be, at best, an assumption that the mill in the extent was on the same spot as its successor, five centuries later, even if there are intermediate records which point to its continuous usage, the location of that manorial mill may have shifted without a record being made.

By way of example, the *Extent of the Manor of Bromfield and Yale* alludes to six mills in the townships or manors of Bryneglwys, Cymmau, Pickhill, Llanarmon, Marford and Wrexham (Ellis 1924, 32). These were the lord's mills, but Ellis made no attempt to position them in the landscape. Things are only slightly clearer in the Forest of Brecknock, where Lloyd (1903, 5-9) recounts the results of a 1651 Parliamentary Survey regarding the seven mills within its boundaries. At least in some cases, there is a brief description of the mill's location, such as Defynnog Mill which apparently lay 'neere unto the parish church'.

There are occasional syntheses of early mills, the best known being Ian Jack's list of Welsh fulling mills (1981). Jack tried to tie down the positions of the mills, but pointed out that only in Dyfed was he able to co-operate with the archaeological trust to bring more precision to his mill locations. Nevertheless, almost without exception he attributed six-figure grid references to his sites, presumably on a best-guess basis.

Much the same should probably be assumed for William Rees' depictions of mill sites on his map of fourteenth-century South Wales and the March (1932). Rees' work marks the cross-over from documentary research to cartographic depiction. His references to mills come from contemporary documents but his positioning of those sites on a map must generally have been through inference. A few of these can be independently verified – such as Stalloe Mill near Montgomery (37416) – but many of his locations are probably little more than best-fits, based on an assumption that a mill site, because of the particular requirements in its siting and the infrastructure that was developed to service it, will have moved very little over the centuries. Rees mapped about 56 mills in our region (there is a little uncertainty over one or two, for the symbol that he used for a mill did not always reproduce clearly), and of these 26 or nearly half seem to be absent from the HER, though given the scale at which he was mapping, it is perhaps inevitable that the precise positioning may be a little suspect.

Even sporadic records from more recent centuries may be difficult to tie down to a specific site. Barton has done a remarkable job in tracking the history of the mills in Montgomeryshire, but where the references to a mill are sporadic or uneven, the success of tracing the 'descent' of a mill through its various owners or tenants over several centuries can be near impossible, and the assumption that the mill (or at least its location) has remained stable down to the present day, whilst a reasonable one, can never be unreservedly demonstrated. With the increasing amounts of documentation that become available in the Tudor and Stuart eras, the number of unlocated mills could grow significantly. Thus it has been pointed out to the writers that an estate settlement of 1672 refers to 'two water corn grist mills belonging to the.. capital messuage [in Llanelwedd, Radnorshire]' (NLW/*Penpont*/655). Ridyard has recorded five watermills in Llanelwedd, none of which he could trace back beyond the 1790s. It may well be that one or both of the later 17th-century mills equates with the known mills. Proving it may be impossible.

The desk-top assessment and fieldwork

The dataset

While new data on individual sites is to be found in the second part of this report and will be fed back into the HER in due course, the mills database which was specifically created for this study will be retained in the project archive. It is therefore worth identifying and defining some of the terms that are to be found in the dataset.

The preliminary dataset from the HER amplified by new records from a study of early Ordnance Survey and other maps contained over 1250 records. After removing duplicate entries and obvious errors, the records were sorted as efficiently as possible using a series of subjective 'status' indicators to assist in determining which mills might be worth further consideration. These were:

Listed = mill itself listed, so it is generally not a candidate for scheduling. However, in specific cases the mill's infrastructure might be considered for scheduling to enhance the general designation.

Converted = Mill converted to a dwelling, mill changed in its use, or mill demolished to some degree and replaced by another building. Any associated features do not appear to be of outstanding interest from the evidence available (Fig 3).

Gone = generally an authentic mill site has been completely erased from the landscape, deliberately or perhaps by flood or some other agency.

Farm mill = an integral part of a farmstead complex. The mill may have provided power for milling or a wheel could be power for driving other sorts of equipment. A cross-over site, dependent on whether the farmer did his own milling. Most sites in this class are likely to be later than the 1750 cut-off date.



Fig 3 An example of a mill conversion, a not uncommon occurrence in eastern Wales as can be seen from the table below. This is Millbrook Mill near Llanfrynach in Breconshire. CPAT 3455-0029

Exists = the current state of the mill is not known, but the mill itself looks from aerial photography and/or maps still to be extant as a structure. It may still be a mill building with its machinery intact, even if it is not functioning. It may have been converted to other functions but this cannot be ascertained without field observation. Generally insufficient infrastructure remains to make a field visit profitable.

No physical evidence = the site is attested by one or more documentary sources, but nothing is known to be visible on the ground, and therefore there can be no certainty that the given NGR is correct. Alternatively, the HER entry may reflect a speculative suggestion without substance, or a more modern entry which simply couldn't be located in the landscape.

P(lace) N(ame) no evidence = the site is suggested by a field name or occasionally by a place or farm name but there is no readily available corroborative evidence. Thus at Cefn Mawr near Wrexham there is both a Mill Inn (118575) and a Mill Lane, but no indication on the early Ordnance Survey maps as to where the mill might have been. Or there could be a name that incorporates a *felin* or 'mill' element but is indicative only of a mill nearby, as with Bron-y-felin in Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd (15438). Undoubtedly other sources of evidence might provide a solution, and the precision of the name element might be taken as a strong hint of a mill somewhere in the locality.

Remains = a mill where the record suggests that the structure might be in a sufficiently interesting condition to merit a field visit (Fig 4).



Fig 4. The standing remains of Felin Cwm Llinau in Glantwymyn in Montgomeryshire (8253). CPAT 3337-0095

Poor remains = relict features may include the walls of a mill alone, a part of a mill leat or a filled-in pond or stonework from the mill, or a combination of all, but not enough, on the available

evidence to warrant a visit. Alternatively the mill itself may still be in existence, but the infrastructure has gone, or the evidence available may be ambivalent, as in a case where it is uncertain from the sources quite what constitutes the mill and its infrastructure.

Post 1800 = self-explanatory. No evidence has been advanced to indicate that there was a mill here prior to 1800.

Suspect Information = it has not been possible to determine the basis on which the identification of a mill was made; or that a building/site cannot be authenticated. It does not however mean that the assertion has been ruled out completely. Or there may be a wrong name or wrong association.

Suspect NGR = a documented site cannot be located at given NGR; or the NGR is acknowledged in the HER text to be imprecise and no other information is available to tie down the site's location.

Unknown = mill site where the evidence presented in the HER and acquired from other sources is insufficient to determine the present state of the mill complex.

<i>Status</i>	
Converted	234
Exists	52
Farm mill	8
Gone	135
Listed	34
No physical evidence	117
Place-name only	62
Poor remains	77
Post-1800	20
Remains	74
Suspect NGR	35
Suspect information	26
Unknown	68
Windmill	45
Total	985
Wrong county	13
Others	9

Table 1. Mills listed by their perceived status. Numbers reflect the picture prior to fieldwork, after the initial desk-top assessment.

The resource

Following some refinement of the data and the fieldwork programme, it was calculated that the total number of recorded mills in the study area was as follows:

Watermills	878
Windmills	42
Placenames	70, of which 4 are thought to be windmills

	Brecon	Denbigh	Flint	Merioneth	Montgomery	Radnor
Watermills	133	188	92	19	286	160
Windmills	7	3	15	0	16	1
Placenames	13	9	23	1	19	5

Table 2. Mills by category and old county

Of course not all of the mills have yet been recognised and those that are known are spread over a long timespan, even if the majority were probably functioning in the 19th century. Nevertheless, some simple analysis of the results may be worthwhile. The spatial distribution by county shows a general uniformity with watermills having a possible hinterland of between 7km² and 10km², the only anomalous county being Breconshire with an area of 13.6km² per mill. This is probably a function of the large upland areas including the Black Mountains, the Brecon Beacons and Mynydd Epynt, where settlement is more sparsely distributed and where the elevation would have been detrimental to cereal production.

	Brecon	Denbigh	Flint	Merioneth	Montgomery	Radnor
Area (km ²) per watermill	13.5	8.5	7.8	9.4	7.2	7.6

Table 3. Calculated average hinterland per watermill by old county

Selection criteria for field assessment

Some fairly rigorous decisions had to be made about site visits on the basis of the available criteria. As an example, Felin Cwm Mill Site (9765) was described as being a mill site with few remains other than some stone slabs, and a possible leat. The 1887 Ordnance Survey map suggests the presence of a leat, though without the additional evidence of other mill features it is not possible to corroborate the interpretation, and so little looks to survive that a site visit cannot be justified. Likewise the pond above Ty'n y graig in Llangedwyn (Denbs; 15322) is not in doubt but its label as a 'mill pond' was not derived from the Ordnance Survey map and may be no more than the interpretation of the record creator.

The woollen mill at Llanfihangel Rhydithon (Rads) is variously known as Fullers Mill, Walk Mill and Cwm Arran (34700). While it is first recorded in 1839, the date that it was first established is unknown. Buildings survive on the spot today but whether they represent converted mill buildings or ruins is not recorded. With such vague evidence to hand, a site visit was not felt to be desirable.

A comparable dilemma is provided by Marchwiell Mill (104285) where there is believed to have been a mill for some centuries. But the present adjacent house dates from a remodelling of the 1840s, and the watermill, burnt out in the 1940s, is of similar date. As the mill pond is more a lake (and had a boat house beside it in the late 19th century) there is nothing that can be attributed to before 1800.

No speculative fieldwork has been undertaken, by which is meant field investigation of a potential site where there is no extant evidence of its existence. By way of example Pennarth Mill near Newtown (37507) is well attested in the 17th century and a farm of that name still operates. No trace of the mill has been noted on Ordnance Survey mapping, nor is there any indication that it has been examined in the field, yet there is a possibility that relevant traces might be detected in the paddocks and pasture land around the farm. However, fieldwork is not an option that could be followed up in this instance.

Scheduling criteria

It is not proposed to discuss the scheduling criteria or their implementation in any detail, as this could prejudice any deliberations by Cadw on the merits or non-merits of a particular site. But it is worth noting that it seems to be a *sine qua non*, that there must be a mill present in some form for scheduling to proceed. This is not quite as facile as it might sound, for there are instances such as Felin y Gors within Bodelwyddan Park (103103) where there are a fine selection of waterworks but the mill itself has gone or is entirely 19th-century in origin. Similarly a fine set of ponds and associated earthworks near Montgomery (6131 & 7014) were surveyed and described in detail by the staff of the National Archaeological Survey (now part of the Royal Commission) in 1986, but the mill that they served cannot be located.

It is more questionable whether a mill without any associated infrastructure should be considered a candidate for scheduling. Clearly mills are listed without recourse to their associated water features but the criteria for listing are different.

Enhancing the Record

There are considerable opportunities for enhancing the existing HER and not just in the identification of mills that haven't yet made it on into the HER for which new entries can be created. Quite a few mills are supported by patchy records, with only the counties of Montgomeryshire, and less uniformly Radnorshire, presenting an adequate record.

The Pentre Llanrhaeadr mill in Denbighshire is a good example (15498). The HER record from 1999 notes that the precise location of the mill had yet to be established. This however is readily achieved by recourse to the first large-scale Ordnance Survey maps which also revealed where the mill pond and mill race were, and also that both the mill and mill house survive, probably having undergone conversion.

There are nevertheless some mills which ideally would be researched more fully but for which the time and resources are not available. An example is Pentre-felin corn mill near Llangollen (93398). That a mill existed there can be no doubt – the 1875 Ordnance Survey map is clear on this point. But what is not clear is which building depicted on the map was the mill and whether even in the late 19th century there were any associated features. The HER provides no guidance on this and perhaps has located the mill incorrectly.

The gazetteer that follows is selective in as much as it cites only those mills where the desk-top assessment or the field visit have generated a substantive change to the existing record. In the case of field visits, new information is presented under a series of sub-headings, including 'location', 'mill buildings' and 'water supply', while the same is true for improved descriptive data derived from maps or other desk-top sources.

Dated Mills

It is not proposed to pursue the dating of individual mills in any great depth here, as it is beyond the remit of the project to examine the numerous detailed listed building records of mills in order to construct a general building history of this type of site. It is sufficient to state that a general impression based on a cursory examination is that the majority of mills displaying diagnostic architectural details appear to be of 17th to 19th-century date. There will of course be some mills that retain earlier detail, yet entire survivals from even the 17th and 16th centuries are rare.

Medieval mills

As far as can be established there are no mills in the region which survive as physical entities from the Middle Ages, with the sole exception of the town mill at Ruthin (25993; Fig 5). This is important enough for Watts to have singled it out for discussion in his 2002 volume, where he argued that it was the lord of Ruthin's mill, and broadly contemporary with both the castle and the borough as Soulsby pointed out (1983, 235).



Fig 5. The remains of the town mill at Ruthin, Denbighshire. CPAT 3282.0012

There is however a broadly held belief that some post-medieval and early modern mills occupy sites that were in use in earlier centuries. Thus the mill at Llanerfyl (Monts) researched by Peter Barton can be taken back into the 14th century with some confidence because of a string of records. It appears first in an inquisition of 1311, and in 1579 was in the possession of Richard Herbert of Montgomery. Walter Davies mentioned Maes y Velin Vach in a parochial history in the 19th century, and this name had also appeared in a rental of the township of Llyssun from 1767. By 1849 the adjacent enclosure was named Close by Pandy Bach, and the mill continued to function into the late 19th century. The building has now been converted into a dwelling, but it is unclear as to the earliest remaining architectural detail.

In some cases a strong circumstantial case underpins the assumption. A mill attested at Aberduhonw Grange in Llanddewi'r Cwm (Brecs) in the Middle Ages (35777). Aberduhonw is now a single farm and in the 19th century a functioning corn mill (Fig 6) lay on the opposite side of the lane from the farm, with an 800m-long mill leat feeding off the Duhonw which followed a course 100m away to the north-west. It can reasonably be assumed on the grounds of topography and infrastructure that a mill has always occupied this location and that David Williams (1990, 64) was accurate in his predictions.

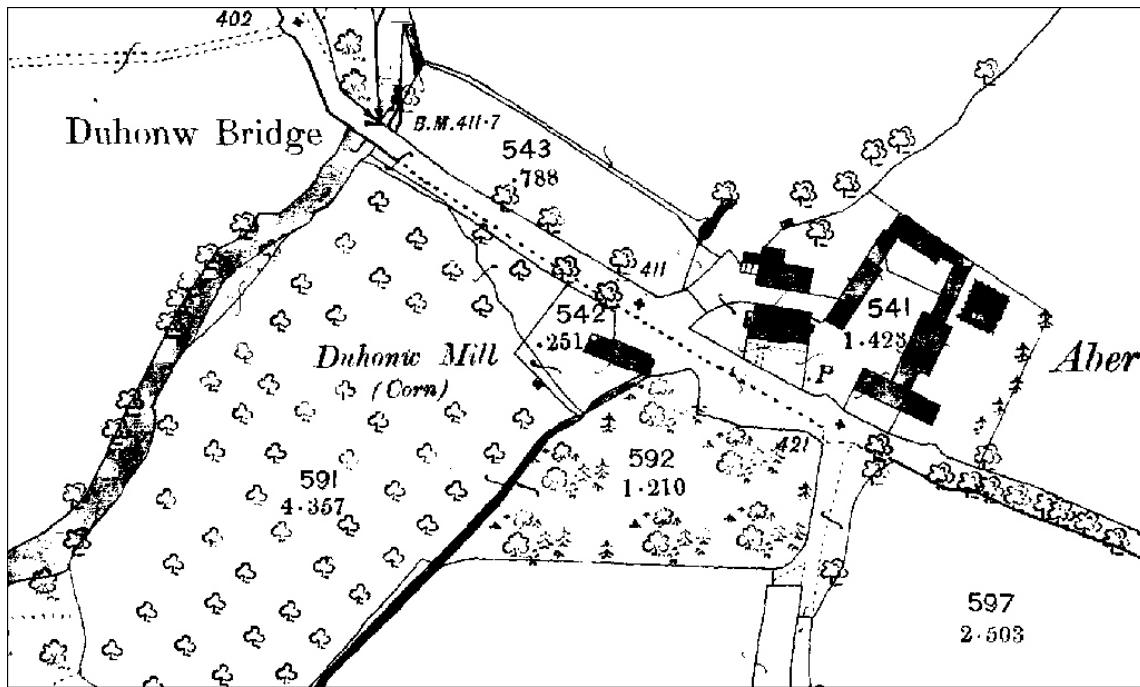


Fig 6 Aberduhonw, Breconshire. The 19th-century mill may reveal the position of the medieval grange's mill

On the other hand, the medieval water mill in Llangollen (Williams 1990, 65) is supposed to be buried beneath the town, the grid reference falling within the vicinity of the parish church. This, one might hazard, is pure guesswork. And much the same can be said for the two watermills attached to the manor of Wrexham Abbot in Denbighshire (35796), the grid reference for which is dictated by the name Pentrefelin in the vicinity of the old Island Green brewery.

Types of Mills

It would be possible to write an extended and discursive essay on this subject, but here just a few observations have been committed to paper, primarily to cover the two types of mills – corn and fulling – that are the primary concerns of this study.

Corn mills

One might anticipate a degree of uniformity in the records of water-powered corn mills and their remains in the HER, given that they all served a single purpose, regardless of where they lay in the region. Nothing could be further from the truth. The actuality is that the records for mills fall under several different headings.

Firstly there are standing buildings. Haines Mill (23000) near New Radnor was certainly recorded in 1562 and could be the location of a medieval mill that was first documented in 1335. The mill itself appears to have collapsed during the 20th century but then been partially restored, though it has to be said that the report on this site is not particularly clear on this issue (Ridyard, 1993, 40-1). The wheel pit was filled in and the mill pond built over.

There are ruins or foundations where the mill attribution is secure, corroborated by maps, photographs or reliable observations in the past. Some will be listed buildings, so as already designated structures they fall outside the remit of this study. However, the situation is more complicated when some of the

infrastructure elements associated with the mill survive, such as ponds and races. Should these be considered for scheduling, particularly where there is a potential for group value enhancement? Rossett Mill (102640) near Wrexham is relevant in this context. The half-timbered mill is grade II* listed, and both from the perspective of the working industrial complex and from its scenic appearance, the undesignated adjacent mill pond and the mill race are integral elements of the complex (Fig 7). But in the case of some mills this may not be an issue. The listing of the corn mill (60789) at Grwyne Fechan in the The Vale of Grwyney is justified on the basis that the building is a rare survival of a once important rural industry, but large-scale late 19th-century maps show that there is no obvious pond or leat which enhances the value.



Fig 7. Rossett Mill with the mill pond in the foreground

Then there are mills which are inferred from their surviving infrastructure elements such as mill ponds or leats, even though no evidence for the mill itself exists, a good example being Abercamlais mill (118665), a site with its origins in the 17th century if not earlier. The mill leat is still readily visible in the higher part of its course and can be extended downstream by examination of the 1st edition OS map to give an approximate position for the mill. It may be that the mill here was the one in Cwm Camlais directed to be pulled down by decree of court in 1653 (Jones 1930, 119). The corollary to this is that on occasions only the mill itself will survive, without any infrastructure (as is implied in the previous paragraph). And the picture is complicated by the fact that sometimes different elements of a mill complex may have different reference numbers in the HER. This is perfectly logical and in fact preferable, except that there is no consistency in approach (again quite understandable in a region-wide record which has grown organically over many years), so sites can generate duplicate records and records present a confusing mix of features within a mill complex. Sometimes, however, the duplicate records are a result of different fieldworkers having divergent views on the nature of a site or not recognising distinguishing features; thus we have the case of Felin-ucha, Ystradfellte (118600) which had previously found its way into the record as Pont y Felin house site (9645), even though a section of the waterwheel could still be seen there.

Earthwork remains, presumed to be mills, perhaps because they lie close to a river or stream and have associated earthworks suggestive of a water supply system, are not as prevalent as might be anticipated (Fig 8). A possible mill site near Gwenddwr (Brecs; 17215) showed as a stony platform with a channel or leat leading to it was surveyed in 1993, and at the time was thought to be a strong candidate for a mill (Jones 1993, 10). Unfortunately it was not possible to gain access to this site during the current study. Broniarth Mill in Guilsfield (Monts: 4655) is recorded in the 16th century and slight earthworks were visible in the 1960s; these remain but are barely intelligible. Even such a well-known site as the set of earthworks next to the church at Llanfihangel Nant Melan (6109) which has long been assumed to be a mill platform with an adjacent pond is not as convincing as was originally thought. Revisited this year, its pond has a distinctly recent appearance and the platform could indeed have supported a mill but might have been for some other type of building.



Fig 8. A possible mill site showing as earthworks at Llaithddu (Llanbadarn Fynyndd) in Radnorshire. CPAT 3337-0025

Allied to the above group are the sites of former mills that have been developed. Bettws Cedewain Mill near Newtown (Monts; 7683) appears to be referenced from the late 15th century. The corn mill and its adjacent mill pond were mapped by the Ordnance Survey at the end of the 19th century, and the mill was still functioning after the First World War. A long mill leat is detectable on the Tithe Map. The mill has now been converted to a house, the mill pond filled in and a bungalow built over it, and Barton (1999, 71) notes that the only traces to survive are of a weir and the leat. The Derwen Mill at Guilsfield (Monts; 8902) is another that has disappeared. In the late 19th century, the mill, its leats and pond were all mapped by the Ordnance Survey, but today only one wall of the mill remains, incorporated into a toilet block on a caravan park. Different is Hawarden Old Mill (Flints; 118617) which had disappeared as a working building long before its site was submerged by a new lake in the grounds of Hawarden Castle.

There are mills which are referred to only in documentary sources. These will generally be mills of an earlier date, probably from the medieval era or a little later, but rarely is it made clear how the originator of the record determined what grid reference to attribute to the documented mill. By way of an example, Cwmhir Abbey is known to have had a watermill (17954) attached to its grange at Gwern-y-go near Kerry. This can be attributed only to the township of Caeliber, but Williams in his *Atlas of Cistercian Lands* (1990, 40) places it at the farm of Perthybu rather than Gwern-y-go itself, which is beside a major stream, the Caebitra. The rationale behind this positioning is not made clear, particularly when we consider that there is an authoritative statement from Barton on a mill (8052) at Gwern-y-go itself which had a pond and mill races shown in the late 19th century (1999, 48). A fulling mill is referenced at Norton near Presteigne (23004) and shown on William Rees' map but its location is not known, and although there is an extant but now converted 19th-century corn mill (30414) on the Norton Brook it is not possible to determine whether this occupies the site of an earlier mill. In Montgomeryshire, Hydan Fawr in Castle Caereinion (26786) has been pinpointed as the likely location for a medieval fulling mill and a corn mill belonging to the nunnery at Llanllugan. The topographical location is attractive, but the evidence for a mill here is now non-existent.

Similarly there was the abbey mill at Basingwerk (103456), with perfectly authentic documentation but no real evidence, as far as we can judge, of its geographical location. David Williams, however, has suggested a location near the abbey gate, while the HER has placed it beneath the 19th-century copper mill, a most unlikely situation. The problem is that once a site is allocated a grid reference, regardless of how many caveats are entered in the record, it acquires a spurious authenticity.

Different in this context is Carreghofa corn mill (37513) which was first recorded in the second half of the 13th century (Jack 1981, 94). The construction of the Montgomeryshire Canal at the end of the 18th century led to alterations to the leat and weir, and probably the construction of a new stone and brick corn mill which first appears on maps around this time. Of the original corn mill, nothing seems to survive. And a variation on the theme of document-only mills is Cynon-uchaf mill (88713) which disappeared without record beneath the waters of the Lake Vyrnwy reservoir in the later 19th century.

Kindred sites are those shown on early maps but where no greater precision can be achieved from surface remains or indeed later mapping. Domen Mill(s) in Welshpool is a good example. It is depicted on Humfrey Bleaze's map of 1629 (Silvester 2008), together with later maps (Barton 1999, 76), appears to have fallen out of use by the early 1860s, and was demolished to make way for the Cambrian Railway in 1868. Not surprisingly then it does not figure on the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps that came a little later, but coincidentally its precise position has recently been revealed on a large-scale map of 1854 prepared for the town authorities, probably as a response to the cholera outbreak of 1848.

There are mills which are assumed from place-names, and where the brevity of the existing HER record provides no guide as to whether any attempt was ever made to identify the reason for the place-name. As an example Brooks Mill (8569) in Bettws Cedewain is legitimated only from the nearby Mill Wood. No traces of a mill have been found beside the stream at Brooks, and Barton (1999, 72) could find no documented sources to confirm its former presence. Reasonable as the deduction is, Brooks Mill must remain an unknown. Similarly, Cae Velin in Bronllys (Brecs; 9220) is no more than a suggestive field name; early maps depict only a stream with nothing remotely hinting at a former mill. These examples could be multiplied many times over for the terms 'mill' or '*felin/melin*' are sufficiently distinctive to attract attention in any etymological study, and the number of such records unsupported by any other form of evidence is high.

Regrettably there are also mills where the nature of the evidence which led to the creation of the record is unclear. Such is a mill site (9525) on the Llynfi south of Talgarth (Brecs) which is claimed as a former mill site where nothing is visible on ground. Was the site pointed out to the recorder by a local informant, was it derived from a document or map that went unnoted, was it based on a calculated guess, or could it be an unsatisfactory grid reference. In the case of the Afon Llynfi site we shall perhaps never know. A second example is in an obscure record of what is probably a root store

near Glaschw m (Rads; 5201). The record in passing states that the mound could possibly be related to a mill site some thirty metres away. However, there is no specific record for this mill, no indications of it on the earliest Ordnance Survey map, and no clear-cut evidence on aerial photographs.

Fulling Mills

Fulling mills were water mills geared to the cleansing and thickening of woollen cloth after it had been woven. On occasions they also went by the name of walk mills or tucking mills – thus the Wernwyn tucking mill close to the Duhonw in Breconshire (67049) which carried, on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map, a subsidiary label as a dye works. In Wales the fulling mill was known as a *pandy*, a name that has frequently outlasted the building to which it was originally attached. Historically fulling mills go back into the medieval era and thus have almost as long a history as corn mills.

As with corn mills their documentary history is not usually matched by the physical remains. Thus the former fulling mill now known as the Woolpack in Pandy in Glyn Ceiriog (Denbs: 12237) is claimed as one of the earliest mills in Wales dating to the 14th century, and was said to have been converted from a fulling to a grist mill prior to the 17th century. It is now an inn, but the fact that it is not listed suggests that the present building has few obvious early features. A fulling mill by Emral Hall near Worthenbury (Flints; 100191) was first mooted in 1949, but ground searches have failed to elucidate any physical remains or even the likely site.

Based on the records in the HER, fulling mills seem generally to be more evasive than their corn-milling contemporaries. Although no accurate figures can be presented, there is a sense that a higher proportion of fulling mills appear only in records without any physical remains to confirm their location, or that they are simple buildings without the associated features that would differentiate them as a mill. For example Pandy on Nant Graig-ddu in Glantwymyn (Monts; 66852) is defined as a mill simply because of the name given to a cottage close to the stream. Two other smaller buildings are probably all part of the same complex of structures, but there is no obvious leat or pond, and nothing physically that would define the buildings as a mill complex. To complicate the picture there is a better evidenced *pandy* known as Brynmelin Mill (26664; shown on the tithe map) little more than 200m to the north-west but on the opposite side of the stream. So the question remains unanswered as to whether there were two fulling mills on this stretch of the stream or just one.

Fulling mills may also be more transient than corn mills, because the waterworks that were standard for many corn mills were often slight or non-existent where fulling was taking place. Frequently then only the *pandy* itself exists as a visible feature. There is for example no surface evidence for Pandy Rhiwsaeson mill in Llanbrynmair (37425), and its presence could only have been assumed from the place-name had pointers not appeared on John Probert's map of the Wynnstay holdings around Rhiwsaeson in 1763. This depicts tenter racks in two enclosures called *Cae Deintr* and *Cae Dintr* and another enclosure called *Dol Nessa yr Pandy*, and implies that the *pandy* was in use at this time on a tributary stream to the Rhiwsaeson (Barton 1999, 54).

New fulling mills emerged into in the 19th century and thus fall outside the remit of this study. For instance Peter's Factory near Llanidloes is known to have been established by Peter Jones early in the 19th century.

Cross-overs

Corn mills could be converted into fulling mills and vice versa, or corn mills and fulling mills might run almost literally side by side. Other mills might have their uses altered over time. Thus a lead mill at Mold (Flints; 101690) was reputedly turned into a corn mill after 1700.

It is usually possible to differentiate corn mills and fulling mills, certainly in their most recent incarnation, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey from the later 19th century onwards. Tithe maps and estate maps may be less discerning. However, reasonably full documentation should help. Thus Barton notes Melin y Garth which was the 'town mill' for Machynlleth, standing near the confluence of the southern Dulas with the Dovey, about a mile east of the town. It was recorded as a corn mill in 1608, but then converted into a fulling mill and factory, before becoming very dilapidated. It was finally destroyed in a flood in the 19th century. And while there is a tendency to assume that a corn mill might be turned over to cloth working, the opposite may have happened. Felin Crewi (97627) near Machynlleth (Monts) is said to have begun as a fulling mill in the late 16th century, and then in 1740 to have been enlarged and converted to a corn mill, though the truth of this belief has not been confirmed.

Adjacent mills might serve both functions as with Coed Trewernau in Llanddewi Ystradenny (Rads) where there was a fulling mill in the 1630s (22998) linked to a corn mill (22997), the latter still working in 1841. Or Felin Dolgau (37435), which was first recorded in the reign of Charles I, but by 1673 there was a corn mill, Felin Dolgau, and a separate fulling mill, Pandy Dolgau. The corn mill continued to function until the 19th century when it was replaced by a woollen factory.

Farm Mills

There are some mills which appear at least at first sight to have been integral elements of large farms, each providing a facility solely for that farm. An alternative name favoured by Cadw listers is the 'estate mill'. Some may constitute atypical survivals as with Aberduhonw Grange mill (35777) in Brecknock, mentioned above, the mill in the 19th century being supposedly a relic of the abbey grange which had greater control over the surrounding area than other contemporary farming establishments and consequently a greater requirement for a mill.

Examples are Gwersyllt Hall farm mill near Wrexham (77988) and Griffin Farm mill near Llangunllo (Rads; 37383). Less clear-cut is Brongain in Llanfechain, (Monts; 26785) which latterly had a saw mill but in the earlier 19th century was a corn mill, though it has not been determined whether there was a farm here at the time. Glan Dula[i]s in Mochdre (Monts; 26684) was recorded as a destroyed corn mill by Houghton-Browne but earlier at the time of the Tithe survey was a woollen factory with workers' cottages. Now it is a farm so it may be that the farm association may be a very modern one.

In some cases recorded in the HER it is not clear whether the term 'farm mill' has been used rather loosely for what was only a water wheel that generated power to drive farm machinery. Thus in Montgomeryshire Hirnant Fawr wheel (26735) lacks obvious mill attributes, as does the Cannon farm mill (71464) in Llanerfyl where there is a wheel pit, but little else. The same could be true of the wheel at Crugnant farm, Llanbrynmair (26736). And there is a lengthy list of so-called farm mills in Radnorshire where the supporting information is absent from the HER, and where the detail on the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th century is insufficient to permit independent judgement. Also in Llanbrynmair is Pwll-melyn (69870) whose origins are uncertain. Modern maps show a disused waterwheel, but this is not in evidence on 19th-century maps. On this basis alone one might be tempted to think this was an early 20th-century farm mill, except for the farm name which implies a longer and more specialised history. There are though no obvious ancillary features such as a pond or clearly demarcated leat on the site, and it has to be considered that pwell-melyn could mean 'yellow pool', with no milling implications whatsoever.

D. L. Davies described the farm mill at Penrhewl farm (37096) in the Ceiriog valley as being in use all the year round for chaff cutting, swede and turnip pulping and oat and barley kibbling. There were no millstones but it had an overshot iron waterwheel and was the last water-driven machinery to be working in Dyffyn Ceiriog (Davies 1997, 170). This provides as good a brief description as we shall get for the function of a farm mill.

Crab Mills

Crab mills appear sporadically on Ordnance Survey maps often in the context of a farm that is specifically named, though without any mapped indications of a mill itself. Small in numbers crab mills are not widely spread but appear particularly in Wrexham Maelor in the north-east. Research on the internet by Richard Roberts of GGAT has confirmed what might be suspected, namely that these were mills where crab apples were crushed to extract juice, and that the process could go back into the 16th century.

Windmills

Our stock of windmills can be broken down into two types. Firstly there are medieval mills, usually of the post-mill type. These will not survive as structures but may appear as earthworks or perhaps show as cropmarks from the air. Generally, however, references to medieval windmills come only from documentary sources and are difficult to tie down in locational terms. And we should remember that windmills may have been a quite common feature of the medieval Welsh landscape, at least in some regions. It has been estimated that they may have been as many as 4000 windmills in England in the 14th century, and while Wales will have had nothing like this number, there is no reason to suppose that they were a rare sight in the countryside, particularly in the more anglicised eastern regions.

A variation on the windmill was where a fixed, stone tower holding the mill machinery, supported a timber superstructure which rotated with the sails. Tower mills are a medieval introduction from at least the 13th century (Watts 2002, 110), but those of the post-medieval era are more easy to pinpoint, although few of them feature in the HER. A small number still remain, but there are documented instances of some being built after 1750 or even 1800. Coedway Windmill in Bausley (37535) was apparently one such mill.

There is a third, somewhat hypothetical group, namely those windmills which started as medieval post mills and were later succeeded by tower mills on the same spot. Hypothetical, in that as with Holywell Windmill (see below) the succession is proposed as logical, but without a shred of substantive evidence to support it.

The number of identifiable windmills in the region is small. Even allowing for some where the evidence is equivocal, the total is no more than about 23. This number undoubtedly understates the number that once existed, perhaps significantly. Place- and field-names are sometimes the only evidence for the former existence of a windmill, and larger numbers of 'mill' names exist that could as much signify the former presence of a windmill as a water mill. Nor are names the only form of evidence. Our attention has been drawn to a sketch of 1824 done by a Miss Williams of the church and town at Abergele (Denbs) on the north coast. This shows a windmill with its full sails, to the east of and lying back from the town. The drawing is currently the only record we have of this mill (*NLW/Hawarden MS 56*).

Some windmills stood as structures into recent times. Thus there is an early photograph of the Trelydan Mill above Welshpool (13082) as a standing tower though without sails, and as a cropmark its position is still discernible. That at Bettisfield (Flints; 13384) on the edge of Cadney Moss was due to be converted to a dwelling at the time that the HER record was made, though whether this occurred is not known. The foundations of the mill at Coedway (Monts; 37535) appear still to exist.

The sites of windmills or their mounds have been recorded in several places. Outside Holt (Flints) a mound reputedly stood near Sycamore House (102484) and this has been linked to the cropmark of a ring ditch photographed in 1984. There is though no integral evidence to support the assertion that this was a mill.

Indeed, it is the simple mounds that cause the greatest interpretative problems, for it is only where fieldwork or aerial photography reveals the tell-tale cross-shape of the postmill support or cross-tree

as with Crossway ring ditch (4223) near New Radnor, that the attribution of a windmill is based firmly. The Llandyssil (Monts; 4569), Llanfilo (Brecs; 2653) and Lymore (Monts; 71457) mounds cited in the gazetteer could be windmill mounds, equally they could have had other functions. Indeed, the HER entry for Lymore even throws doubt on whether the site is a genuine antiquity. Burnt House Mound near Montgomery (4535) is comparable; earlier records suggest a stony mound around 16 metres diameter and 0.5 metres high in a field or fields that in the mid-19th century were termed 'mill meadow'. By 2000 the site had been ploughed flat, obviating any possibility of further assessment.

Perhaps more likely is the Danylan mound (506) above Llyswen (Brecs). Marked on old Ordnance Survey maps as a tumulus, as a motte on modern ones, considered as a tree-ring by Hubert Savory, and scheduled as a barrow (Br 048) it is fully described in a CPAT field visit in 2004, though the earthwork bank on the top of the mound is almost certainly the Home Guard position alluded to by the field monument warden.

Place-names should be significant in this context for *felin wynt* is a distinctive appellation, though there has been no consistency in recording them. There is one for instance in Waen community in Denbighshire (103016) but no mill site has been identified here, while the similarly named locality above Llanbadarn Fynydd which ironically was singled out for a windfarm development some years ago has not been recorded in the HER, and for this one of the present writers must take full responsibility. Less helpful, arguably, is the suggestion that the name Cae Garn Felin (5528) in Maescar (Brecs) might indicate a windmill mound. These though are only two examples of what are probably quite prevalent names in mid-19th-century Tithe surveys: some such as Windmill Field in Shotton have found a place in the HER, many others have probably not.

The field named Cae Melin (5528), south-east of Lower Chapel in the Honddu valley of Breconshire, is assumed to have been the site of a windmill, and a field visit in 1979 recognised signs of buildings, but it was not possible to take the identification any further.

Finally there are a few windmills whose locations are imprecisely recorded or indeed whose authenticity cannot be determined. The record for Cae Melyn mound in Llanddew (Brecs) (5584) is a simple one stating that there was a possible windmill mound in a field of that name, but unfortunately without any further detail; and it might also be worth bearing in mind that the spelling actually implies a field of yellow colour. The same is true for similarly named fields with mounds of uncertain origin elsewhere (e.g. the two Cae Melyn mounds near Brecon, 6797 and 6798). Thus the Bryn-bugeilyn windmill (38686) is believed to have existed on a ridge south of Glyn Ceiriog, but there is nothing to corroborate the belief.

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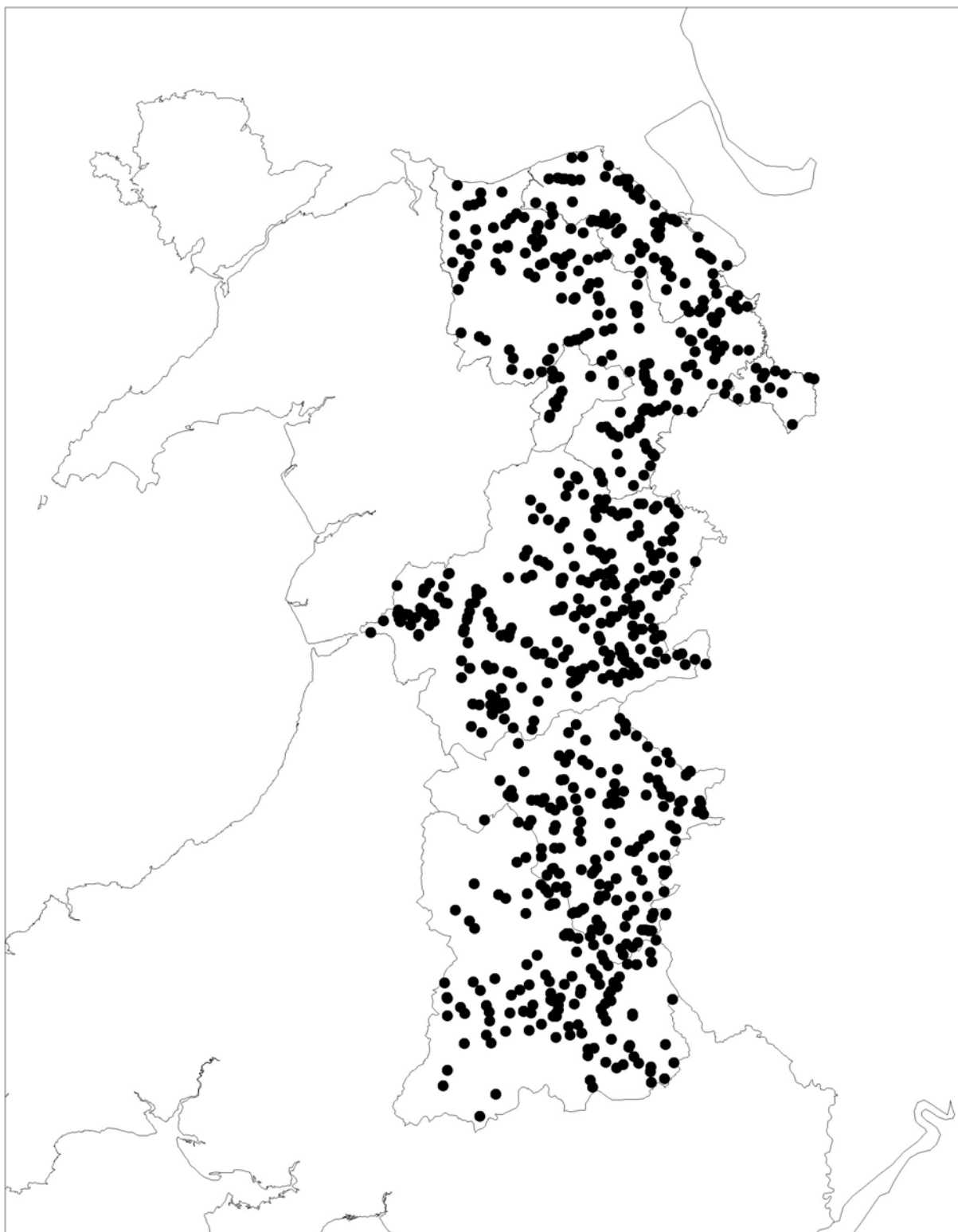


Fig. 9 Distribution Plan of Watermills in the study area

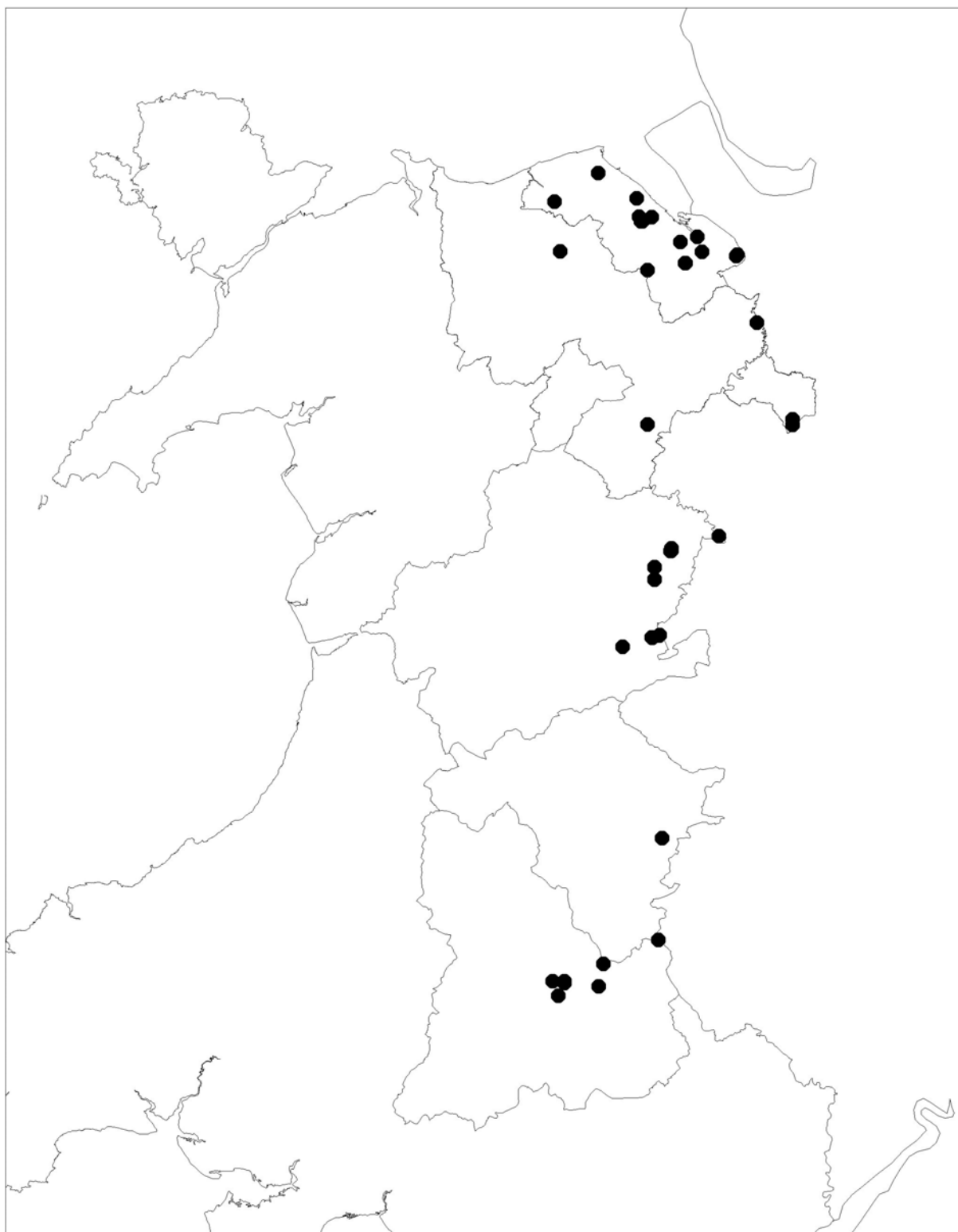


Fig. 10 Distribution Plan of Windmills in the study area

List of Watermills by County

Name	NGR	PRN	Associated PRN	Gazetteer entry
<i>Breconshire</i>				
Aber Clydach Mill Site	SO10302132	9762	F	
Aber Clyn Melin/Felin-fach	SN99682587	118636	F	
Aber-Bran Corn Mill	SN9865229360	97025	F	
Abercamlais Mill	SN9617928995	118665	F	T
Abercynrig Mill Site cottage	SO06792658	9523	F	T
Aberduhonw Grange, mill	SO0625350736	35777	T	T
Aberllynfi, mill	SO1736837782	2989	F	
Abernant Mill	SO07484694	118644	F	
Aberyscir Mill	SO0029	118603	F	
Afon Llynfi Mill Site	SO130287	9525	F	
Blaen-car Mill	SN849187	118598	F	
Boucher's Mill	SO116359	23019	F	
Bran Mill	SN987293	118602	F	
Brecon Woollen Mill	SO04502892	20961	F	
Brecon, Dan y Gaer Road, The Old Mill	SO0461828402	35867	F	
Brecon, Market Street, mill	SO04352871	20962	F	
Brecon, Watergate Mill	SO0430328678	25505	T	
Brecon, Watergate Mill, medieval	SO04302868	20960	F	
Bronllys Castle Mill	SO149345	118607	F	
Brychgoed Mill	SN9225	118601	F	
Bryn Dyrnod Mill	SO018521	8356	F	T
Bwlchydinas	SO183288	118609	F	
Cae Melyn Mill Site	SO06013415	6796	F	
Camden Mill and pond	SN88042890	33243	F	T
Cantref Mill	SO04482463	118637	F	T
Capel-y-ffin Corn Mill I	SO25493148	20861	F	T
Capel-y-ffin Corn Mill II	SO25473147	118668	F	
Cilgwyn Farm Mill	SN97953315	9216	F	
Cilwhybert corn mill	SO01882693	118635	F	T
Coed Lecharch Mill	SO0263135852	9213	F	T
Coed Mill	SO25752006	118639	F	
Cribua-isaf woollen mill	SN84823179	118680	F	
Crickadarn Mill	SO08454248	118623	F	T
Crickhowell mill	SO21561842	70844	F	T
Crickhowell Mill	SO2159719264	118611	F	
Cui Parc Mill Site	SO10302248	9763	F	
Cwm Wysg corn mill	SN84972852	118634	F	
Cwrt yr Abad Mill	SO03343470	33240	F	
Cyffredin Mill	SO16631971	80954	F	T
Cyffredin old corn mill	SO1663219692	118640	F	T
Darren Ddu Mill	SO11101561	70177	F	
Dderw, mill pond	SO1388437543	86474	F	
Defynnog Mill	SN9259927611	118653	F	T
Dinas Mill, Llanwrtyd	SN8640547595	2982	T	T
Dolynwydd Mill	SO04344878	17236	F	
Esgair Moel Woollen Factory (site)	SN8889345594	118669	F	T
Felin Cwm Anod mill	SO0488330412	33239	F	T
Felin Cwm Mill	SO08943260	6736	F	

Felin Cwm Mill Site	SO144312	9765	F	
Felin Glais Mill	SO00333045	9208	F	T
Felin y Glanau Mill Site	SO026513	8328	F	T
Felin-Crai Mill	SN880235	118599	F	T
Felin-ddu	SO03533137	118630	F	
Felin-fach	SN84913165	118631	F	
Felin-isaf Corn Mill, Pentrebach	SN9088233059	86885	T	T
Felin-isaf Mill, Trallong	SN96483223	9215	F	T
Felin-newydd	SO0377831196	118632	F	T
Felin-Penllech, building	SN8986344252	68213	F	
Felin-ucha Mill	SN9363514325	118600	F	T
Felin-uchaf	SN93473517	118627	F	
Felin-uchaf	SN89563460	118629	F	
Felincamlais Mill	SN9540825694	118666	F	T
Felindre Mill Site	SO17822322	9529	F	
Felinfach mill	SO0899733281	23022	F	
Garth Mill	SN95454971	34032	T	
Gelligeilioges Mill Site I	SO053317	6792	F	
Gelligeilioges Mill Site II	SO053317	6793	F	
Gelligeilioges Mill Site III	SO053317	6794	F	
Gelligeilioges Mill Site IV	SO053317	6795	F	
Gileston Mill, Talybont	SO1140122677	652	F	T
Glandwr Mill	SO13373067	33237	F	T
Glyntawe Mill	SN8419315864	118597	F	T
Gwarfelin Mill	SN99253770	9214	F	
Gwenddwr medieval mill, site of	SO06464335	35769	F	T
Gwenddwr Mill Documented	SO0643	19429	F	
Gwenddwr Mill site	SO06844336	17215	F	
Gwern-y-bedd corn mill	SO1196635626	78460	T	T
Hendre Bridge Dam	SN99335052	4262	F	T
Heol Senni mill	SN92782359	23018	F	T
Knight's Mill, former mill	SO1941019960	40661	F	
Llanfaes Mill	SO040284	118673	F	
Llanfrynach Mill	SO0725	118671	F	
Llangors corn mill	SO1354627609	89204	T	
Llangynidr Mill Site	SO15391914	9767	F	
Llanigon Mill	SO215399	118606	F	
Llanwrthwl Mill	SN97736336	20964	F	T
Lower Mill	SO17652285	9528	F	T
Melin Bryn-Ieuan	SN97445618	118678	F	
Melin Maes-y-gwaelod	SO1346520131	118667	F	
Melin y Cwm	SN89755234	118675	T	T
Melin y Garth	SN9413150317	118579	T	T
Melin-y-glyn	SN84433440	118628	F	T
Millbrook Corn Mill	SO24081712	118641	F	
Millbrook Mill	SO0844926901	89165	T	T
Nant y Arian Mill Site	SO0314650671	8861	F	T
Nant-y-felin, Cathedine	SO145243	118610	F	
Neuadd Blaenduhonw Mill	SN991470	8859	F	
Not named	SO10701692	80973	F	
Noyadd Mill Site	SO034484	9217	F	T
Pandy	SO21721651	118642	F	
Pantycored Mill	SO03553254	33241	F	
Pencelli Mill	SO09122537	20958	T	
Penlan mill	SO2174838257	80344	F	T

Penrhiw Mill	SO0826440025	4390	F	T
Pentre'r-felin woollen factory	SN91963032	118633	T	T
Ponde Mill	SO10873697	9218	F	T
Pont Melin Fach	SN9079010420	33540	F	T
Pont Nichol Mill Site	SO14403300	9764	T	T
Pontfaen, The Old Mill	SN9964734119	77937	F	T
Pontmaendu Corn Mill	SO01143944	118624	F	
Porthamal Mill	SO1593735525	78726	T	T
Priory Mill, Brecon	SO0488429637	23021	F	T
Rhian Goll Mill	SO18312848	9766	F	
Riverside Mill	SO22524212	32891	F	
Senni Mill	SN9244029160	30199	F	T
Talgarth, The Square, Talgarth Mill	SO1550133728	36033	F	
The Mill, former flour and grist mill	SO2422023330	60789	F	
Tir Canfas Mill	SO07124289	4440	F	
Tre Walter Mill	SO12662969	9212	F	
Tre Walter Old Mill	SO12622977	9211	F	
Trebarried Mill	SO1241034215	78467	F	T
Tredustan corn mill	SO1401232308	86669	T	
Tregoe Mill House	SO1904637760	9798	F	T
Tregoyd Mill	SO1897537697	33878	F	
Trericket Hall	SO113413	36226	F	
Tretower Court, Mill site	SO1858521122	118670	F	T
Twyn Felin Mill	SN873300	9210	F	T
Ty Mawr Mill	SN9911057020	20963	T	T
Wern Mill Site II	SO078306	8935	F	T
Wern Mill Site III	SO078306	8936	F	T
Wern Mill Site IV	SO078306	8937	F	
Wern-wyn, tucking mill race	SO0384848736	67410	F	
Wernddyfwg Mill	SO0739435638	9219	F	T

Denbighshire

Abbey Farm Fulling Mill	SJ2039244403	93399	F	
Bache Mill	SJ2181441364	93401	F	
Bellott's Mill	SJ360572	79158	F	
Bettws Gwerfil Goch 'Pandy'	SJ032467	118659	F	
Bettws Gwerfil Goch Mill	SJ0296346550	118616	F	
Blaen Yale Mill	SJ12804645	24621	F	
Bontnewydd Mill	SJ0170	105480	F	
Bradley Mills	SJ3258154376	77989	F	T
Bradley walk mill	SJ33095402	77997	F	
Bron-y-felin	SH99006595	118524	F	
Brookhouse mill	SJ07156578	70506	F	
Broughton Mill	SJ30935144	104456	F	
Bryn Ial Mill	SJ188564	106424	F	T
Bryn Rhyd-yr-arian, The Old Mill	SH9574567317	105559	F	
Bryn Rhyd-yr-arian	SH95736732	118519	F	
Bryneglwys Mill	SJ14494756	24578	T	T
Candy Mill	SJ10827161	37593	T	T
Carwed-fynydd Mill	SH95417110	118513	F	
Cefn-y-fedw, mill	SJ2490743879	48851	F	T
Cernioge-mawr mill race	SH9072050879	69797	F	T
Chaff Mill	SH9004870214	68029	F	
Chirk Castle, cornmill	SJ2644337630	12193	F	

Chirk corn mill	SJ2908937340	38683	F	
Churn Mill	SJ28845013	104375	F	
Colwyn Mill	SH86707813	118500	F	T
Crab Mill	SJ32724232	104184	F	
Crab Mill	SJ33735588	118572	F	
Creiglawg Mill	SJ19135515	118544	F	
Cwypm Mill	SH90947675	118502	F	
Cymdu Mill	SJ15502969	118567	F	T
Dawn Mill	SH86337266	118507	F	T
Dee Mill, Llangollen	SJ2144442128	17080	F	T
Ddol Mill	SH98727240	118508	F	
Derwen Hall Mill	SJ09695106	118549	F	T
Dolwen Mill	SJ144337	105483	F	
Dolwen Mill	SH88627448	118505	F	T
Dolywern, Felin Uchaf	SJ21973735	37092	F	
Dolywern, Glan-y-wern mill	SJ21973735	37093	F	
Efail-rhyd corn mill	SJ16072649	15324	F	
Eglwyseg Flour Mill	SJ2126946040	93322	F	T
Einion Mill	SJ12015477	118545	F	
Erbistock Mill	SJ3543042206	101686	F	
Erddig Park, Lodge, Crab Mill	SJ33484780	104286	F	
Esclusham Corn Mill	SJ29574818	104357	F	
Esless Mill	SJ32104931	104349	F	T
Felin Newydd	SJ21183793	38681	F	
Felin Newydd with Attached Former Miller's Cottage	SJ2227229360	42618	F	T
Felin Puleston Corn Mill	SJ32464933	104148	F	T
Felin Puleston mill	SJ3249249244	80729	F	
Felin Uchaf	SH8784961743	69671	F	T
Felin-ganol	SJ06316522	118526	F	T
Felin-hen	SJ0068161663	118538	F	T
Felin-isaf	SJ10296475	118530	F	
Felin-newydd	SJ21113776	118559	F	
Felin-uchaf	SJ12206517	118525	F	
Felin-uchaf	SJ0555957785	118541	F	T
Felin-ysguboriau mill	SJ12375737	15419	F	T
Fforest Farm, Ty Felin	SH94516287	72062	F	
Five Fords Mill	SJ373484	104512	F	
Foel Old Mill	SH94066682	118521	F	
Geinas Mill	SJ09396961	15462	F	
Glascoed Mill	SJ21492760	118568	F	
Glasfryn	SH91785021	118550	F	T
Glyn Arthur, old mill	SJ1354365695	67318	F	
Glyn Ceiriog, Berwyn mill	SJ206379	12178	F	
Glyn Ceiriog, Upper Mills	SJ2018037520	12202	F	
Glyn Fechan mill	SJ2908937340	38684	F	
Glyn Mill	SJ20583791	118560	F	
Gresford Mill	SJ34055516	104294	F	T
Gwersyllt Hall Farm Mill	SJ32955349	77998	F	
Gwersyllt Mill	SJ3303653466	104323	F	T
Hafod Farm Mill	SJ2490044000	104403	F	T
Hen Bandy mill, Pont Bell	SJ2908937340	38685	F	
Hen-bandy Fulling Mill	SJ2046445781	93483	F	
Hen-felin	SH90927527	118503	F	T
Hen-felin	SJ16113725	118561	F	

Hendre mill	SJ192344	37098	T	
Hendre Mill	SH87966250	118536	F	T
Hendre Mill race	SJ1889034570	72691	F	
Henllan Mill	SJ01896834	118515	F	
Henllan Pandy	SJ01966804	118516	F	
Horsley Estate Mill	SJ3756	79159	F	
Ithel's Bridge Mill	SJ390563	79160	F	
King's Mill	SJ04746493	118528	F	
Kings Mill	SJ3470049158	104149	T	T
Lavister Flour Mill	SJ37255834	104412	F	T
Llanarmon mill	SJ19265619	118543	F	
Llanarmon, corn mill	SJ15673283	37095	F	
Llanarmon, flannel mill	SJ157328	12254	F	
Llandegla mill	SJ19515237	118546	F	T
Llanferres Mill	SJ19606235	24304	F	
Llangedwyn corn mill	SJ18492404	15317	F	
Llangollen medieval watermill	SJ216420	35783	F	
Llangollen Old Flannel Mill	SJ2186041949	93447	F	
Llangollen, Ty Brython	SJ2137341144	31680	T	T
Llangwm Mill	SH9654944946	118553	F	T
Loggerheads mill	SJ1984462678	25917	F	
Lower Dee Mills	SJ2176742053	106436	F	
Maerdy Mill	SJ01894453	105542	F	
Marchwiel Mill	SJ34054826	104285	F	
Marford Mill;Lower Marford Mill	SJ36515698	100363	F	T
Marford, Upper Mill	SJ365570	17096	F	T
Meifod Mill	SH97417307	118506	F	T
Melin Bryn-llurath	SJ05456171	118539	F	
Melin Dolhaiarn Mill	SH93257050	104561	F	T
Melin Gadeg	SH9364064112	118533	F	T
Melin Garth Gynan	SJ1437555140	24311	F	T
Melin Gymmo	SJ1779044580	93443	F	T
Melin Hafod	SJ0025068405	118514	F	T
Melin Llys-fasi	SJ14625232	118547	F	
Melin Melai	SH90186746	118520	F	T
Melin Meredydd mill	SJ10275957	15488	F	T
Melin Nantclwyd	SJ1044851434	72220	F	T
Melin Pen-y-gaer/Ty-nant Mill	SH9678946978	37090	F	
Melin Pont-yr-allt-goch	SJ03377112	118511	F	
Melin Tywysog	SJ0103167143	118517	F	T
Melin y Bwlch	SH9613648470	37089	F	
Melin-caerau	SH96397222	118509	F	
Melin-y-coed	SJ1325951919	118548	F	T
Melin-y-Green	SJ07237037	118647	F	
Melin-y-moch mill	SJ0774657670	13720	F	
Melin-y-person	SH89807463	118504	F	T
Melin-y-wern, Former Mill	SJ1212060583	99891	F	T
Melin-y-wig mill	SJ0396548774	25667	F	T
Mile End Flannel Mill	SJ2080942756	93414	F	T
Mill Cottage	SJ29914405	118574	F	
Millington wood mill site	SJ3350258701	97991	F	
Minera Corn Mill	SJ27005167	104256	F	
Mount Pleasant mill race	SJ1917860268	67706	F	
Nant Corn Mill	SJ28955012	104485	F	
New Mills	SJ2861650263	104486	F	T

Ogau Mill	SJ2053931557	118563	F	T
Old Flour Mill	SH94777695	118501	F	
Old Mill Welsh Shop	SJ1565032810	42818	F	
Pandy	SJ11817170	118510	F	
Pandy	SH95736698	118518	F	
Pandy	SJ04386513	118527	F	
Pandy	SJ07955791	118542	F	
Pandy	SJ2191529680	118566	F	T
Pandy Bryn-barcut	SH88896581	118523	F	
Pandy, Lower quarry mill	SJ196350	37099	T	T
Pandy Mill	SJ332534	77999	F	
Pandy, mill	SJ0240164091	66560	F	T
Pandy Tudur Mill	SH8586364232	105543	F	
Pandy, 'Woolpack Inn'	SJ1954835920	12237	F	
Pant Mill	SJ29004575	104204	F	
Pengwern Mill	SJ21744115	118558	T	T
Pentre Flour Mill	SH87516664	118522	F	
Pentre Llanrhaeadr mill	SJ08606271	15498	F	T
Pentre Pant Leat	SJ13593457	105111	F	
Pentre-felin Corn Mill	SJ2050543657	93398	F	
Pentrefoelas Mill	SH87365151	105548	F	
Penycae Corn Mill	SJ28004542	104232	F	
Pickhill Bridge Mill	SJ393484	104174	F	
Plas Yn Trofarth Mill	SH86246927	106528	F	
Pont Newydd mill	SJ0133570913	118618	T	T
Pont Sycharth Woolen Mill	SJ20362590	118570	F	
Pontfadog, Felin Lyn corn mill	SJ23223766	12190	F	
Pontfadog, Felin Lyn corn mill (Medieval)	SJ23223766	37091	F	
Rhyd-lios mill	SJ20823062	118564	F	
Rhyd-y-cilgwyn mill	SJ10706042	118540	F	
Rosa-fawr old corn mill	SJ05686387	118534	F	
Rossett Flour Mill	SJ37285830	104506	F	
Rossett Mill	SJ3646257036	102640	F	T
Ruthin, Mill Street Old Mill	SJ1214658113	25993	F	T
Ruthin, Town Mill	SJ12125812	100869	F	T
Sarphle farm mill	SJ14743322	37094	F	T
Segrwyd Mill and House	SJ0173063850	25939	T	T
Sontley Mill	SJ3316646801	104289	F	T
Tai Pellaf corn mill	SH8688559344	56059	F	
Trawscoed-bach, mill	SH9956544179	48675	F	T
Tregeiriog mill	SJ17693353	37097	T	
Tregeiriog, Penrhewl farm mill	SJ177340	37096	F	
Trevor Mill	SJ2609641331	93375	T	T
Trevor, Old Mill	SJ2644142418	25812	F	
Ty Gwyn corn mill	SJ21183793	38680	F	
Ty'n Twll leat	SJ12683452	105117	F	
Ty'n-ddol mill	SJ24303845	12176	F	
Ty'r-felin-isaf	SH88796354	118535	F	
Upper Dee Mill	SJ21794213	118556	F	
Valle Crucis Abbey, fulling mill (site of)	SJ204436	35781	F	
Valle Crucis Abbey, mill (site of)	SJ204436	35780	F	
Waen, Felin Newydd	SH99596229	70916	T	
Wigfair Isaf Mill North	SJ03957303	103104	F	
Wigfair Isaf Mill South	SJ04027290	103105	F	
Wilderness Mill	SJ3341053827	104295	F	T

Wrexham Abbot watermill	SJ331502	35796	F	
Ystrad woollen mill	SJ0540764697	118529	F	T

Flintshire

Afonwen Cement Works, mill	SJ131717	64089	T	
Afonwen, Pandy Woollen Mill	SJ13707118	64101	F	
Basingwerk Abbey Mill	SJ19527738	103456	F	
Bodfari, Pwll Budr Mill	SJ11087190	64085	F	
Bretton, The Old Mill, Bretton Lane	SJ35326375	33879	F	
Broncoed Mill	SJ24316289	103245	F	
Cadney Corn Mill	SJ47073504	104480	F	
Caergwrle Flour Mill;Bookers Mill	SJ3100057400	103823	F	
Caerwys Mill	SJ1311372105	64087	T	T
Caerwys Mill II	SJ1317072189	118614	F	T
Caerwys Mill III	SJ1309071844	118615	F	T
Caerwys Woollen Mill	SJ13347291	103633	T	
Cefn-y-bedd Flour Mill	SJ3096756073	103878	F	
Coed Y Cra Mill	SJ23207130	103077	F	
Coed-y-cra Mill	SJ23207028	118648	F	
Crab Mill	SJ328622	103762	F	
Crab Mill	SJ37403965	104253	F	
Croes Atti mill, Flint	SJ2529672010	103997	T	T
Cross Mill	SJ4041341123	37122	F	
Ddol, Felin-gonglog, mill	SJ14307139	64102	T	
Dyserth Falls Tow Mills	SJ056793	118658	F	
Emral Hall, earthwork	SJ4214044300	100191	F	
Felin Fawr (Marian Mills) Corn Mill	SJ0748678978	118655	F	T
Felin Nannerch	SJ1545269604	64107	T	T
Felin Newydd	SJ19346764	103413	F	
Felin y Gors Mill	SJ0084275018	103103	T	T
Felindre Corn Mill	SJ0882379135	118645	F	
Ffrith Mill House	SJ28455537	103888	F	
Ffrith Watermill	SJ28595539	106428	F	
Ffrwyd Mill	SJ30295536	103876	F	
Flint Mill	SJ23977240	103989	T	T
Garth Mill	SJ1392081728	103669	F	
Green Lane Crabmill	SJ40554520	104501	F	
Greenfield Cornmill	SJ186765	102407	F	
Gronant Mill	SJ0929383305	102687	F	
Groomsdale Mill (site of)	SJ30606595	100159	F	T
Grove Mill	SJ0729179158	103503	F	T
Gwibnant Mills	SJ1678079250	103655	F	
Halghton Mill	SJ41654351	104316	F	T
Halghton New Mill	SJ4306941654	37129	T	T
Hanmer Mill	SJ4520540810	37144	T	T
Hawarden Mill	SJ3156865506	103760	T	T
Kinnerton Farm Mill	SJ33056028	103813	F	
Knolton Mill	SJ3489640637	104250	F	
Leeswood Mill	SJ25226173	103361	F	
Llannerch-y-mor Textile Factory	SJ1754879219	37853	F	
Llewerllyd Mill	SJ04817953	102971	F	
London Road Mill Ponds	SJ2233474597	89493	F	
Lower Mill	SJ2316369047	103066	F	T

Lower Mill	SJ3245364858	99088	F	
Maes y Coed Mill, corn mill	SJ1280771476	64081	T	
Melin Pant Gwyn	SJ1528572238	103628	F	T
Melin y Nant corn mill	SJ1965375710	37865	F	T
Melin-y-wern, mill	SJ1624470331	114478	T	
Mertyn Mill	SJ1750077870	103658	F	
Middle Mill	SJ23106896	102733	T	T
Mold Fulling Mill	SJ24376422	102811	F	T
Mold Lead Mill	SJ24036454	101690	F	
Nant Alyn flour mill	SJ19706606	118650	F	
Nant Mill	SJ22357145	103389	T	
Oakenholt mill	SJ2630671596	104022	F	
Old Mill, Hawarden	SJ3211465122	118617	F	
Pandy Flour Mill	SJ07107923	103502	F	
Pandy fulling mill	SJ0599279348	118657	T	
Pandy fulling mill, house	SJ06007936	103564	T	T
Penley Mill	SJ40463994	104238	F	
Pentre Flour Mill	SJ17866487	104077	F	T
Pentre flour mill, Flint	SJ2557872068	104047	F	T
Pentre Fynnon Mill	SJ1340379731	103678	F	
Pentre Mill	SJ03217936	103604	F	T
Pentre Mill	SJ24686386	103248	F	
Plas Maen Mill	SJ30485580	103889	T	
Pont Bleiddyn Mill	SJ27806048	103356	T	
Prestatyn, Gronant Road Nant Mill	SJ0734583103	102966	F	
Rhual Pool and Mill	SJ2222165105	98580	F	T
Rhualt Hall, mill	SJ07437516	103506	F	
Rhydymwyn Mill House	SJ20386685	104075	F	T
Sarn Mill	SJ44044471	104164	F	
Seven Springs mill pond and mill	SJ133728	104118	F	
St Asaph corn mill	SJ0364474241	103097	F	T
Sun Hill Mill	SJ31125731	103835	F	
Tallarn Green, Dymock's Mill	SJ457441	101331	F	
Tanyrywen Corn Mill	SJ27785647	103860	T	
Tower Lodge Mill	SJ1605179000	103659	F	T
Towers Mill	SJ15727898	103673	F	
Treuddyn Upper Mill	SJ24435933	103019	T	T
Upper Mill	SJ22956873	103067	F	
Upper Mill	SJ18687642	103458	F	
Wepre Mill and Cottages	SJ3010868804	103750	T	
Wolvesacre Mill	SJ5098643233	104303	F	
Wych Mill	SJ50054351	104302	F	
Y Felin Uchaf	SJ2253969451	56999	F	

Merionethshire

Carrog Lower Mill	SJ10814369	106426	F	T
Carrog Upper Mill	SJ1074243776	106425	F	T
Druid mill	SJ0400143372	80456	T	
Felin Isaf	SJ05514100	118656	F	
Felin Newydd Mill	SJ03433672	23205	T	
Gwyddelwern 'Pandy'	SJ068500	118660	F	
Hen-felin Mill	SJ03343630	23216	F	
Llwyn-y-brain Mill	SJ07955030	72229	F	T
Meiarth Mill	SJ0712750029	118681	T	T

Melin-y-glyn Corn Mill	SJ0460438255	89057	T	
Pandy Cynwyd	SJ0561641036	118661	F	
Pandy Grofddydd	SJ14804225	118557	F	
Pandy near Ty-draw	SJ04203390	118662	F	
Pandy'r Capel woollen factory	SJ08555040	72230	F	T
Pandy Rug	SJ0444443737	118663	F	
Rhydyglafaes, mill site	SJ0500439757	69201	F	
Rug mill	SJ0507043612	80467	F	
Tai uchaf farm, 'industrial' building	SJ0380144688	80595	F	
Unnamed corn mill	SJ1481642806	118555	F	

Montgomeryshire

Abbey Mill	SJ254111	37469	T	
Aber-rhaiadr mill	SJ129247	26763	F	
Aberbechan Mill	SO131943	26681	T	
Aberbechan Mill House/Cilgwrgan Mill	SO1425093570	20569	F	T
Abercegir Factory	SH801019	37431	F	
Abercegir Pandy mill	SH804017	37430	F	T
Abercegir, Factory Isaf fulling mill	SH80130187	26640	F	
Abercegir, The Old Mill	SH80330172	72238	F	
Abermule Corn Mill	SO1605394922	37457	T	
Abermule Mill	SO161942	26747	F	
Bacheldre mill	SO2425592851	8852	T	
Berriew Mill	SJ1866000840	8549	F	
Berriew, Fulling Mill	SJ186008	17170	F	
Berriew, Lower Pandy mill	SJ186009	37454	F	
Bettws Cedewain mill	SO12209685	8023	F	
Bidno Mill	SN8923580689	26692	F	
Black Mill	SJ206069	37464	F	
Bodran Mill	SJ116195	43104	F	T
Bodyddon Walk Mill	SJ122215	37407	F	
Brithdir Mill	SJ193023	26755	F	
Broadway Mill I	SO296928	26748	F	T
Bron y Fedw Mill;Baxter's Mill	SJ08580361	8605	F	
Broniarth Mill	SJ2115313111	4655	F	T
Brooks Mill	SO14269942	8569	F	
Bryndreiniog mill	SJ0802225643	80716	F	
Burnt House pond bays	SO23509700	6131	F	T
Cadfach forge	SN765998	26737	F	
Cadfarch woollen mill	SH762001	26669	F	
Caerhowel Mill	SO201981	37458	F	
Caerhowel Mill	SO19729810	3421	F	T
Caersws fulling mill	SO034922	37494	F	
Caeynycoed Woollen Mill	SN928845	37476	F	
Cannon Farm cart shed and mill	SH9593707388	71464	F	
Carno New Mill	SN95959678	20905	F	
Carno, Felin Fach mill	SN960968	37491	F	T
Carreghofa Mills	SJ249210	37513	F	
Cefn Perfa Mill	SO130893	8054	F	
Ceinws Mill;Esgairceiliog Mill	SH759060	37440	F	
Ceunant mill	SJ0576007340	80452	F	
Ceunant Mill	SJ2380513914	8381	T	T
Churchstoke Mill	SO272938	37413	F	
Cil Mawr Mill	SJ182149	37524	F	

Cil y Winllan Mill	SN82619955	8303	F	
Cil-Cewydd mill	SO228941	26753	F	
Cilcewydd corn mill	SJ228041	72170	T	
Cilthriew, Felin Newydd mill	SO157887	37442	F	
Clawdd y Coed Mill	SN93069856	4842	F	
Cledan Fach Mill	SN96249771	8836	F	
Cletterwood mill	SJ2590908283	26751	T	
Coed Tafol Mill; Werglodd Mill	SJ154004	43112	F	
Collcoed Mill	SJ135215	37408	F	
Cownwy Mill/Pandy Penisarcwm	SJ004180	37517	F	
Craigfryn Mill	SO114915	37506	F	
Crugnant farm wheel	SN887957	26736	F	
Cwm Mill	SJ178055	37459	F	
Cwm y Rhiwdre Mill	SO082861	8038	F	
Cynon-uchaf, mill	SJ01821998	88713	T	
Derwen Mill	SJ22141060	8902	F	
Dethenydd mill	SO013852	37487	F	
Dingle or Trefnant Mill	SJ2961110328	37470	F	T
Dol y Maen Mill	SN94639705	8837	F	
Dolfeiniog mill, Pontrobert	SJ109124	26771	F	
Dolforgan Mill	SO1430290008	8047	F	
Dolforwyn fulling mill, site of	SO1610094800	35774	F	
Dolforwyn Mill	SO1695	118589	F	
Dolgoch Mill	SJ103066	26774	F	
Dolobran Corn Mill	SJ123120	37523	F	
Dolrhyd Mill	SJ1156807705	20898	F	
Dwyrihw Mill	SJ091017	37449	T	
Factory	SO087898	26686	F	
Factory Glanyrafon; Upper Mill	SJ044015	37446	F	T
Factory, Llanbrynmair	SH923012	26674	F	
Fedlin-fach corn mill	SJ08372517	118677	F	
Fedw mill pond	SJ06242213	118613	F	T
Felin Cadwnfa Lower Mill	SJ1045215178	118676	F	T
Felin Cadwnfa mill	SJ1041815308	37522	F	T
Felin Ceirig	SH810053	26665	F	
Felin Coegen	SH84260578	8264	F	
Felin Crewi	SH77430085	97627	F	T
Felin Cwm Linau Mill	SH85130813	8253	F	T
Felin Cwmwr mill	SJ067239	37510	F	T
Felin Dolanog	SJ068127	26772	F	
Felin Dolgau mill	SH762005	37435	F	
Felin Eithin, gorse mill	SH8063704745	26666	F	
Felin Fach	SH988113	26740	F	
Felin Fach mill	SJ080005	26775	F	T
Felin Fach Mill	SO167903	8050	F	T
Felin Fach old mill	SJ078004	26776	F	
Felin Fawr	SN911796	26787	F	
Felin Gerrig; Melin Penrhos	SH760009	26668	F	
Felin Newydd Corn Mill	SN8747092551	8668	F	
Felin Newydd mill	SJ1317219930	26761	F	
Felin Rhisglog	SN734996	26696	F	
Felin y Coed Mill	SN78349889	8160	F	
Felindre Fulling Mill	SJ166016	37451	F	
Felindre Mill	SJ16670149	8548	T	
Felindre Mill	SN94318395	20902	F	

Felindyrnol	SN920917	26699	F	
Ffactory Isaf mill	SN890912	37482	F	T
Ffron Fraith mill	SO165932	26743	F	
Folly Mill	SJ233118	37473	F	
Fron Mill;Talerddig Mill	SH929001	26678	F	
Gaer Mill	SJ21360005	37417	F	
Gellidywyll Mill	SN8850599842	26690	F	
Glan Clywedog Mill	SN951849	37485	F	
Glan Dulas mill	SO088901	26684	F	
Glangynwydd Mill	SN95208206	37477	F	T
Glascoed Mill	SJ1440111787	26764	F	
Glyn Brochan Factory	SN931829	37478	F	
Glyn Factory	SN927863	37483	F	
Glyn Mill	SJ1472508845	37403	F	T
Glynhafren Factory	SN895847	37474	F	
Goetre Mill	SO176922	8039	F	
Gorondy Old Mill Site	SO1848096978	8793	F	
Graig Mill	SO087907	37503	F	
Green Hall Mill	SJ165190	37409	F	
Guilsfield Mill (Strata Marcella)	SJ21691168	17918	T	
Guitros Mill	SO002802	26689	F	
Gwenthrif Mill	SO193903	8053	F	
Gwern y Go Grange, watermill	SO212923	17954	F	
Gwern y Go mill site	SO222920	8052	F	
Gwernafon Pandy	SN925910	26723	F	
Gwynfa/Wnfa mill	SJ060174	37519	F	
Hafod Mill	SH9909407317	8536	T	T
Hen Bandy mill	SJ058073	37402	F	
Hen Factory	SH8528508176	67384	F	
Hen Felin	SJ13380608	77823	F	
Hen-fache Mill	SJ1218026286	118569	F	T
Hendre Cledan Mill	SN95159708	8835	F	
Heniarth Mill	SJ123081	26756	F	
Hirnant Fawr wheel	SN880982	26735	F	
Hydan-Fawr	SJ147070	26786	F	
Leighton Estate, Home Farm, mill and tank	SJ2427005300	41937	F	
Llanbrynmair, woollen mill I	SH902053	26671	F	
Llanbrynmair, woollen mill II	SH886003	26675	F	
Llanbrynmair, woollen mill III	SH886002	26676	F	
Llandysilio Mill	SJ2650019000	37530	F	
Llandyssil Mill	SO19729468	4567	F	T
Llanerfyl, Felin Fach mill	SJ031096	37401	F	
Llanfair Caereinion Millpond	SJ10410653	7693	F	T
Llanfechain, Brongain, mill	SJ194207	26785	T	
Llanfyllin, factory	SJ125206	26782	F	
Llanidloes Corn Mill	SN953845	37479	F	T
Llanidloes Former tannery/woollen mill	SN95158492	26730	F	
Llanidloes Mill	SN9383	118590	F	
Llanidloes, Old Hall, Y Felin Former Mill	SN9070084580	96079	F	
Llanllugan, Felin Isaf/Lower Mill	SJ05670217	20897	F	
Llanllugan, Felin Uchaf/Upper Mill	SJ043015	20896	F	
Llanmerewig Walkmill	SO167936	37444	F	
Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Mill	SJ227203	37527	F	
Llanwddyn, Melin Ty Uchaf mill	SH9995321373	37514	F	

Llanwnog Mill	SO022938	37495	F	
Llawryglyn Mill	SN932912	26724	F	T
Llifior Mill	SO1833998721	8546	F	
Lloyd's Mill	SO083892	26688	F	
Llwydcoed mill	SO04739585	8168	F	
Llwyn Mawr Mill	SO15608950	8041	F	
Lower Brithdir Mill	SJ195024	26754	F	
Luggy Mill	SJ1960002200	37461	F	
Machynlleth, Felin Fach mill	SH793002	37437	F	
Maerdy Mill	SJ25731655	8697	F	
Maes Gwyn Mill	SJ118183	37471	F	
Maesmawr Mill	SO040920	37496	F	
Manafon Gaenog, Old Mill	SJ135032	37450	F	
Manafon, Lower Mill, Melin Arthur	SJ10750167	26759	F	T
Melin Byrhedyn	SN816988	23023	F	
Melin Cann Office/Llangadfan Mill	SJ014106	26767	F	
Melin Cwmbychan mill	SH849028	37427	F	
Melin Dulas	SN7980097200	26698	F	
Melin Hen Sarn	SN983877	26695	F	
Melin Henllan	SJ13060797	26773	F	
Melin Llyfnant	SN7117497551	26697	F	T
Melin Maenllwyd	SO170925	43111	F	
Melin Newydd Mill	SH80820114	8294	F	
Melin Rhos y Galt	SJ023102	26766	F	
Melin Talwrn	SJ173190	26784	F	
Melin y Ddol Mill	SJ0910706978	20895	F	
Melin y Garth mill	SH761016	37438	F	
Melin y Gloch	SO067945	26683	F	
Melin y Glynn Mill site	SJ18350225	9015	F	
Melin y Graig mill	SJ0317317854	37516	F	T
Melin y Wern (Y Fan) mill	SN947875	37489	F	
Melin yr Efail, Mathrafal	SJ128116	26770	F	
Melin yr Henrhyd	SJ095224	79198	F	
Melin-y-Graig	SH993123	26739	F	
Melin-y-Grug	SJ0541207200	26765	F	
Mellington Mill	SO264935	37412	F	
Middle Mill	SJ055017	37448	F	
Milford corn mill	SO0955691118	37504	F	T
Mill Farm (Felin Dolanog)	SJ0679012790	40626	F	T
Mochdre Upper Mill	SO07268851	7550	F	
Moel y Wigoedd Mill	SO12609920	8503	F	
Montgomery Town Mill	SO223964	37415	F	
Mount Severn	SN943841	26694	F	T
Nantyrhebog Woollen Mill	SN927846	37475	F	T
New House mill site	SO0052781675	71889	F	
New Mill (Pandy)	SO166941	37445	F	T
Newtown, Beander Mill	SO111917	37505	F	
Oerffwd Mill	SN9910295753	118674	T	T
Old Hall Mill	SN9069284582	26726	T	
Pandy 'r Felin mill	SJ051263	26780	F	
Pandy Abercegir	SH80530164	8296	F	
Pandy Bach former mill	SN76539952	8161	F	
Pandy Bach mill	SN765995	37433	F	T
Pandy Bach mill	SJ0482101555	37447	F	
Pandy Bach mill	SJ10751490	8141	F	T

Pandy Bach placename	SN994958	37492	F	
Pandy Bont y Green	SH8890001300	43105	F	
Pandy Ceirig mill	SH817064	37429	F	T
Pandy Cleira, fulling mill	SN7978797025	37432	F	T
Pandy Cwm Hirnant mill	SJ069239	37511	F	T
Pandy Cwmmwr Fawr placename	SJ067239	37509	F	
Pandy Dolgau mill	SH762005	37436	F	
Pandy, fulling mill	SH8084205239	66852	F	
Pandy Glantwymyn	SH834039	43107	F	
Pandy, Llanbrynmair	SH905044	26673	F	
Pandy Llwydiarth	SJ052164	37520	F	
Pandy Mill	SH807054	26664	F	
Pandy North mill	SO088899	37502	F	T
Pandy Pont Lychard mill	SJ13900826	37405	F	
Pandy'r Cock mill	SH8995902924	37426	F	T
Pandy Rhiw Saeson	SH903046	26672	F	T
Pandy'r Pennant mill	SN8793697621	37423	F	
Pandy Rhiwsaeson mill	SH903043	37425	F	
Pandy South mill	SO087898	37501	F	T
Pandy woollen mill	SH8454402868	26670	F	T
Pen Dre Mill	SJ1459019348	26760	F	
Pen Milltir Mill	SH8146100772	43109	F	T
Pen y Gelli Mill	SO186913	8049	F	
Pen(th)rhyn Tucking Mill	SJ145004	37452	F	
Penegoes woollen mill	SH77920072	26742	F	
Pennant corn mill	SN8784897565	26732	F	
Pennant Pandy	SN8790897567	26733	F	
Pennarth Mill	SO140925	37507	F	
Penstrowed Mill	SO073907	37498	F	T
Pentre Mill	SO2777591810	8851	F	
Pentre Mill, Leighton	SJ249063	26752	F	
Pentre-Llymry	SJ157186	26783	F	
Pentreheylin Mill	SJ259197	37529	F	
Peter's Factory	SN936859	37484	T	
Plasau Mill, Carno	SN9648598368	37490	F	T
Pont y Pentre Mill	SJ222198	37411	F	
Pontdolgoch Mill	SO01029371	20909	T	T
Pontdolgoch Walk Mill	SO008941	37493	F	T
Pontdolgoch woolen mill	SO0081493980	26750	F	
Pontysgawrhud mill	SJ1943215526	26769	T	
Pool Quay Mills	SJ2550011080	20891	F	
Pwll-melyn	SH9101904712	69870	F	
Rhiwsaeson Corn Mill	SH903046	37424	F	
Rhyd Arwydd Mill Site	SJ07820950	8592	F	T
Rhyd-y-carw mill	SN959906	26725	F	
Rhydlydan Mill	SO0583893177	20908	F	
Rock Mill	SO165939	26745	F	
Snead mill	SO315919	26749	F	T
Stalloe Mill	SO220983	37416	F	
Stepaside mill	SO0889	118587	F	
Stepaside Walkmill	SO086895	37500	F	T
Sylfaen Mill	SJ1868506349	8246	F	T
Tafern Dolarddun Mill	SJ151062	77824	F	
Tafolwern Mill	SH8912002710	26679	T	T
Talgarth Mill	SN965903	26691	F	

Taly-y-wern mill	SH824007	26738	F	
Trederwen Fawr Mill	SJ2500015999	37528	F	
Trefedrid Mill	SJ133108	37406	F	
Trefeglys ffactory isaf	SN889912	26728	F	
Trefnant Mill	SJ17250373	2417	F	
Tregynon, Gocus (Cocos) Mill, corn mill	SO09629831	87286	F	
Ty Brith Mill	SJ1947609087	37472	F	
Ty Isaf Mill	SJ202207	8027	F	
Ty-Newydd Woollen Mill	SJ0019407864	26768	F	T
Tylwch mill	SN968804	26693	F	T
Tyn-y-bryn, building	SJ0542106500	69189	F	
Upper Mill, Manafon	SJ100011	26758	F	
Vicarage Mill, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	SJ1243325919	26762	F	T
Walkmill	SO086895	26687	F	
Walkmill House	SO12459622	8017	F	
Waulk Mill House	SO02938858	20906	F	
Welshpool Henfaes Corn Mill	SJ232078	37467	F	
Welshpool Upper Mill	SJ221077	37465	F	
Welshpool, Domen Mill	SJ22950735	20893	F	
Welshpool, Town-Lock Mill	SJ2260007310	20892	F	
Wenrew Mill	SO1890	118588	F	
Wern Corn Mill	SJ25161411	37420	T	
White Factory mill	SO088899	26685	F	
Y Velin Vawr mill	SN875895	37481	F	
Ystym Colwyn mill	SJ193168	37526	F	T

Radnorshire

Aberedw Mill	SO084471	118580	F	
Aberedw, Lower Mill	SO092476	23009	F	
Abergwenlais Mill	SO098782	17530	F	
Argoed Mill, Nantmel	SN99546287	59488	F	T
Beguildy Mill	SO1979	118584	F	
Beguildy woollen mill	SO1697481172	26122	F	
Bettws Mill	SO116566	17240	T	
Bleddfa Medieval Mill	SO2079468305	19257	F	
Bleddfa Mill Farm (former mill)	SO2079468305	19256	F	
Boughrood Court Mill	SO128394	37392	F	
Boughrood Mill	SO131385	23007	F	
Boultibrooke Mill	SO307657	23006	F	
Bridge End Mill	SO26816696	16617	F	
Busnant Mill	SO140519	16659	F	
Cabalva Mill	SO243470	16625	F	
Caerfagu Mill	SO043656	16695	F	
Cantell Mill	SO1560072980	17471	F	T
Cascob Mill	SO239663	15995	F	
Cefn-surau farm	SO228710	37393	F	
Cefnige Mill	SO12634470	17019	F	T
Cefnlllys Mill	SO086618	118577	F	T
Cenarth Mill	SN9776777620	20929	T	T
Cilcenny Mill	SO1724641429	35160	F	T
Clyro Mill	SO21804383	18236	F	
Cnitho Mill	SO063518	17261	F	
Coed Gwgan carding mill	SO085655	16775	F	
Coed Gwgan Hall Mill I	SO08526553	16718	F	

Coed Gwgan Hall Mill II	SO08526553	34035	F	
Coed Tew Mill	SO00026372	16924	F	
Coed Trewernau fulling mill	SO081676	22998	F	
Coed Trewernau Mill	SO081676	22997	F	
Colva Hill mill	SO191547	13348	F	
Colwyn Mill	SO110542	118578	F	
Corn Mill	SO2000053000	25879	F	
Court Farm	SO261622	37385	F	T
Court Mill	SO095479	26106	F	
Cregina, Old Mill	SO124522	18969	F	
Cregrina Walk Mill	SO124501	23011	F	
Crochran Mill	SO0818281046	17588	F	T
Cryndir Farm Mill	SO054672	35173	F	
Cwm Mill	SO1621240571	26230	F	T
Cwm Mill/Upper Mill	SO280719	26713	F	
Cwmbach Mill	SO029538	34968	F	
Cwmbrith Mill	SO0900060000	37387	F	
Cwmduddwr Mill	SN96766800	20935	T	T
Cwmfaerdy Mill	SO076697	118592	F	
Cwmgwannon Mill	SO200440	18326	F	
Cwmgwannon Mill	SO206440	37386	F	
Cwmhir Abbey Mill	SO0590071058	35156	F	T
Cwmhir Abbey Mill II	SO054710	118593	F	
Cwmwhely Mill	SO119458	17221	F	
Ddol Mill	SO1264872369	34879	F	T
Dileuch Mill	SO062742	118595	F	
Disserth Mill	SO04045508	23485	F	
Dolau Upper Mill	SO158670	23016	F	
Dolau Woollen Mill	SO152688	23015	F	
Dolhowel Mill	SO051754	118596	F	
Dolyfelin Mill	SO226744	26465	F	
Fedw Mill	SO141574	17251	F	
Felindre Mill	SO1781	118585	F	
Flock Mill	SO0698875561	17762	F	T
Fron factory	SN9584468398	16960	F	T
Fullers Mill/Walk Mill	SO151667	34700	F	
Gabalfa Grange, mill	SO242467	17958	F	
Gladestry Mill/Stone House (Court) Mill	SO239547	26140	F	
Gladestry, mill	SO191547	35157	F	
Glasewm Mill	SO1530153229	16286	F	T
Glasnant Mill	SO1850	37376	F	
Griffin Lloyd farm mill	SO2293370174	37383	F	T
Groe Mill	SN916638	17844	F	
Gwernyrargllwyd farm mill	SO153598	37384	F	
Gwrddwr Mill	SO160821	26120	F	
Gwynllyn Mill/Upper Mill	SN96186807	26897	F	T
Gwynllyn woollen mill	SN96186807	16941	F	
Haines Mill	SO203604	23000	T	
Handley's Mill	SO078471	26119	F	
Hergest or Glanedw Mill	SO122494	23010	F	
Hodenant Mill	SO154493	118582	F	
Holbach Mill	SO2517162780	23002	F	T
Howey Hall, mill	SO04265876	6283	F	T
Howey Mill	SO0525458715	17433	T	
Hundred House Mill	SO1137954567	23498	F	T

Knighton corn mill	SO2872	26792	F	
Knucklas Mill	SO2506974211	72377	F	
Little Mill	SO038550	17278	F	
Little Mill	SO011674	37373	F	
Little Mill	SO183409	37390	F	
Llan-Marchell Mill	SO139423	23008	F	
Llananno Mill	SO093746	118594	F	
Llanbadarn Fynydd, mill	SO0675679591	26909	F	T
Llanddewi corn mill	SO10726866	17472	F	
Llanddewi Ystradenny, mill	SO146684	34885	F	
Llanddewi Ystradenny, mill	SO151703	34938	F	
Llandeigley Mill	SO1424163222	34967	F	T
Llandeilo Graban Mill	SO1144	37391	F	
Llanelwedd Mill	SO046517	23013	F	
Llanelwedd Mill	SO029539	34091	F	
Llanfihangel Mill (Lower House)	SO1856358148	15999	F	T
Llanfihangel Nant Melan Mill	SO17905827	6109	F	T
Llanfihangel Rhydithon, mill	SO167690	34701	F	
Llangunllo Mill	SO212714	15994	F	
Llanyre Mill	SO042620	35159	F	
Llanyre Mill	SO044628	118576	F	
Llowes Mill	SO1921241683	23005	F	
Lloyney Mill/Collier's Mill	SO24497595	26121	F	
Llwyn bedw mill	SO103738	17806	F	
Lower House Mill	SO152791	72378	F	
Lower Mill	SO2454	26229	F	
Lower Mill	SO287725	26642	F	
Lower Mill	SO138668	34339	F	
Lower Mill	SO124439	35158	F	
Lower Mill/Llan-i-vellin Mill	SO245546	72373	F	
Maesmelan corn mill	SO193590	16621	F	
Maesmelan fulling mill	SO193590	16623	F	
Maesygelli Mill	SO035660	16900	F	T
Melin-y-cwm (Cwmbach)	SO166395	118605	F	
Melinog Mill	SO1780	118586	F	
Mill Farm mill race	SO1597166922	56007	F	
Milton Mill	SO2397350891	36560	F	
Monaughty Farm Mill	SO237685	17007	F	
Monaughty Mill	SO235694	17956	T	
Nantmel, mill	SO0267	37374	F	
Neauddllwyd, Little Mill	SO001674	16824	F	
New Mead Mill	SO051542	26127	F	
New Radnor medieval town, Little Mill	SO21266105	17976	F	
Newbridge old mill	SO01895869	23587	F	T
Newchurch Mill	SO2150	37375	F	
Norton Mill	SO3061266892	30414	F	T
Norton Parish medieval fulling mill	SO3040267300	23004	F	
Old Mill	SO057665	35169	F	T
Painscastle fulling mill	SO16944579	118581	F	
Painscastle Mill	SO174465	26123	F	
Paradise Mill	SO212438	37590	F	
Pennant Mill	SO2177	118583	F	
Pentwyn Old Mill	SO2247	26126	F	
Pentwyn Old Mill	SO210439	37589	F	
Perthi Common Mill	SO091548	37591	F	

Pilleth Mill	SO2568	37379	F	
Pont a'r Ithon Mill	SO019572	23017	F	T
Presteigne, Mill Lane mill	SO3112564828	30364	F	
Presteigne, St Mary's Mill	SO299653	23003	F	T
Rhayader, mill	SN9440070900	34799	F	
Rhosgoch mill	SO1856847524	25843	F	T
Rhulen Mill	SO1342450147	23012	F	T
Screens Fulling Mill	SO107428	17217	F	
Screens Mill	SO107428	17102	F	
Serw mill	SN9641969161	72411	F	
Silurian Mills	SO28657260	26579	F	
St Harmon's Mill	SN9875872529	13179	F	T
Trawsedw Old Mill	SO119552	26291	F	
Trelowgoed Mill	SO08986344	16817	F	T
Trewern Mill	SO2257	37388	F	
Upper House Farm millpond	SO26606248	118682	F	T
Vaynor Mill, Nantmel	SO024677	23014	F	
Walk Mill	SN964681	34792	F	
Walk Mill	SO266654	15996	F	
Weythel Mill	SO241465745	37378	F	T
Whitney's Mill	SO218462	17994	F	
Whitton Mill	SO273673	118591	F	
Womastons Mill	SO2660	37389	F	

List of Windmills

Name	NGR	PRN	Associated PRN	Gazetteer entry
Abbey Mill, Strata Marcella	SJ253127	37532	F	T
Coedway Windmill, Bausley	SJ3384814904	37535	F	T
Bettisfield Windmill	SJ4720234913	102958	F	T
Bettisfield windmill, Cadney Moss	SJ47203593	13384	F	
Bryn-bugeilyn windmill	SJ2135	38686	F	
Burnt House Mound	SO23169691	4535	F	
Cae Melin Placename	SO039345	5528	F	
Cae Melyn Mound	SO049319	5584	F	
Cae Melyn Windmill Site I	SO06033451	6797	F	
Cae Melyn Windmill Site II	SO06053420	6798	F	
Catheralls Windmill	SJ27906419	103726	F	T
Coed y Wlad Windmill	SJ22300922	4653	F	
Crossway ring ditch	SO2364160359	4223	F	
Danylan Mound	SO13083769	506	F	
Denbigh Windmill	SJ0525866291	118654	F	T
Hay windmill	SO2342	118672	F	
Holywell windmill	SJ1905175827	103438	F	T
Llandyssil Mill Race Mound	SO165949	4569	F	T
Llanfilo Stone Mound	SO1221433578	2653	F	T
Lymore 'platform'	SO2324097020	71457	F	T
Mill Farm Windmill Mound	SJ37236571	100169	F	T
Mill Lane Mill	SJ27786419	103734	F	
Montgomery, "The King's Windmill"	SO219965	37531	F	
Northop Hall Windmill	SJ2693067936	97828	F	T
Old Castle Farm Windmill, Montgomery	SO21779656	4536	F	T
Pentre Halkyn Windmill I	SJ218725	17017	F	T
Pentre Halkyn Windmill II	SJ19537253	102871	F	T
Pool Quay possible windmill site I	SJ25181215	23117	F	
Pool Quay possible windmill site II	SJ25241217	23118	F	
Pool Quay possible windmill site III	SJ25281224	23119	F	
Pool Quay possible windmill site IV	SJ25321225	23120	F	
Strata Marcella Abbey, possible windmill	SJ253124	23116	F	
Sycamore House mound	SJ4071853406	102484	F	T
The Lord's Mill	SJ223071	37533	F	T
Tower mill, Trelydan	SJ223093	13082	F	T
Trelogan Hall windmill	SJ1214480422	89779	F	
Welshpool, site of windmill	SJ22290700	26952	F	
Wepre Windmill	SJ300689	103736	F	T
Whimble Hill ring ditch	SJ210629	101645	F	
Windmill Field	SJ308662	103800	F	
Halkyn Mountain Mound	SJ19797166	44283	F	T
Windmill windmill	SJ20117173	16985	F	

Appendix 1: Watermills

Aberbechan Fulling Mill, Aberbechan, Monts (20569)

Desk-top assessment

The NMR records this as a 17th-century timber-framed mill-house with a 19th-century clapboard extension. The building has been converted to a dwelling and no machinery remains. A tail-race culvert emerges from a bank in front of the extension, but this appears to be the only survival of any waterworks.

Abercamlais Mill, Brecs (118665)

Desk-top assessment

There is some discussion of the site in Coflein, which notes a grant of 1671 referring to Felincamlais (118666), in the upper reaches of Cwm Camlais-fawr, describing the mill as ‘Melin ycha ar Camlais’, or ‘upper mill on the Camlais’, implying the coeval presence of a ‘lower mill’ somewhere downstream near its confluence with the Usk. This may have been the mill in Cwm Camlais which was directed to be pulled down by a decree of court in 1653 (Jones, 1940, 119), the memory of which would no doubt have persisted for the intervening 18 years. The Coflein record discusses some potential locations for the mill to the E of the stream, although none is particularly convincing, particularly as it is evident from the first edition OS mapping that a leat ran to the W of the stream from a weir at SN 95953 28430 and this surely must have been heading for the mill. Mill stones, supposedly from the site, apparently form garden ornaments in the grounds of Abercamlais house. The most likely location for the mill is somewhere on the edge of the flood plain of the River Usk, perhaps around SN 96179 29012, but this might have been badly disturbed by road improvements on the A40 trunk road.

Location

Although the mill has not been located it probably lay somewhere near the River Usk, in an area now largely used as pasture and crossed by the A40 trunk road. The valley floor is flat and the mill may have lain on the edge of a terrace above this and to the S of the river, about 1km SW of the village of Trallong.

Mill buildings

No trace of the mill buildings survives although a location of about SN 96179 29012 is likely.

Water supply

The weir on the Camlais has already been mentioned and the leat is readily apparent where it crosses the trackway to Pont Llyn-du (at SN 96055 28617) and is protected from traffic by a series of slabs. Earthworks can be seen upstream, although a section is disturbed by the route of a modern pipeline. Downstream from the trackway crossing the leat continues as a visible earthwork, up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep, to SN 96081 28739 where it seems to have been lost to pasture improvement; the 1st edition OS mapping shows it continuing to SN 96156 28908.

Abercegir Pandy mill, Glantwymyn, Monts (37430)

Desk-top assessment

This is the same as the Old Mill Abercegir, now converted into a dwelling (72238). Contrary to the HER record which claims to be based on Peter Barton’s dataset (though Barton is silent about the site see 1999, 56), this has not been destroyed.

Abercynrig Mill Site cottage, Llanfrynach (9523)

Desk-top assessment

Although the first edition OS map has the name 'Abercynrig Mill (Corn)' next to this building, there are no definite indications on the map that it was the mill. The L-shaped building (40685) to its west appears to fit rather better with the water management system depicted on the map and this is confirmed by the listing information in the RCAHMW Coflein record which describes this as a watermill and millhouse combined in a single L-plan building, comprising two storeys of whitewashed rubble with a modern plain tile roof, late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century in date. 'Felindre' is depicted on the OS Surveyors' drawing No 191 of 1813 at this approximate position.

Aberduhonw Grange mill, Llanddewi'r Cwm, Brecs (35777)

Desk-top assessment

The HER records that this was the site of a medieval mill belonging to Strata Florida abbey, and that a leat is still visible (48352), which Williams (2010, 258) sees as medieval. It is evident that a mill continued in use in the post-medieval era. There are records from 1619 referring to the 'water corn mill called Mellin Aberdinhonw' (NLW/Aberdinhonw/8 & 10). And a corn mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891. The mill race still survives in reasonable condition.

Argoed Mill, Nantmel, Rads (59488)

Desk-top assessment

William Rees placed a medieval mill here, though the information on which this was based is not known. A mill (37372) with a large mill pond behind it is shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps, and the earliest claimed date in the HER – of 1812 – is surely much too late.

Location

The mill lies on Nant Treflyn, a tributary of the River Wye, about 6km SSE of the town of Rhayader. The surrounding area is fairly well wooded.

Mill buildings

The building is intact and is a Grade II Listed building. Information from the tenant is that the existing building is dated to 1843, but there is a suggestion of a much earlier, perhaps 17th-century, origin. There is a large wheelhouse and pit at the N end of the building range. The building to the W of the mill was the corn dryer, apparently the drying floor is still present though it now has a wooden covering.

Water supply

A stone-built aqueduct carrying a water pipe runs to the mill from the pond to the NE. The pipe relates to the installation of a turbine, which was used to provide 110V power to the Doldowlod estate.

Bodran Mill, Llanfyllin, Monts (43104)

Location

The site, if correct, lies on the N side of the valley occupied by the Nant Alan stream. The area is one largely occupied by pasture, with some areas of woodland.

Mill buildings

No visible remains can be seen at the suggested location, which is on a S-facing steep slope. It is more likely that the mill was nearer to the stream on the floor of the valley, but no evidence of its location was found.

Water supply

No evidence has been found.

Bradley Mills, Llay, Flints (77989)

Location

The mill lies in the partially wooded valley of the River Alyn, about 1km SSW of the village of Llay.

Mill buildings

The ruinous remains of the mill survive, measuring about 15m WSW/ENE by 10m wide and up to about 8m high. It is built of buff sandstone with nicely dressed quoins and an arched opening on its SSE side. The arch is flanked by a window on each side and there are traces of three equally-spaced windows in the floor above. There may have been another floor above that but this and the roof has collapsed along with the internal floors. It is believed that there were two mills under the same roof, the water being divided to operate water wheels on the WSW and ENE sides of the building. An associated building to the E of the mill is in similar condition and used the same building materials; either that or the house on the opposite side of the public road would have been the miller's dwelling. A brick and corrugated iron barn to the S of the mill is probably late 19th-century in date; it first appears on the 2nd edition OS mapping.

Water supply

It was not possible to examine the wheelpits to either the WSW or ENE of the mill or the leat system, though the modern OS maps imply it is still extant. Water was taken from the river by a weir at SJ 22520 54685.

Broadway Mill, Churchstoke (26748)

Desk-top assessment

The first edition of the large-scale Ordnance Survey map shows also the triangular mill pond with a mill leat feeding into it. The former has now largely disappeared, the latter remains as a field boundary.

Broniarth Mill, Guilsfield, Monts (4655)

Desk-top assessment

The mill was first documented in 1537 and its history is fully laid out by Barton (1999, 80) who notes that all traces have now gone, although slight earthworks were recorded in 1963.

Location

The site lies in a shallow and partially wooded valley, with all of the surrounding area utilised for pasture or occasional arable agriculture. The nearest settlement is Trawscoed Farm, some 150m to the S.

Mill buildings

The mill building is no longer extant, although it was depicted on the first edition OS 1:2500 map as a rectangular structure called 'Mill Cottage', measuring about 10m N/S by 5m E/W. Its W side is probably defined by an E-facing scarp and there is an E/W aligned scoop on the N side of the building location which probably denotes the position of the waterwheel.

Water supply

Two separate earthworks are depicted on the OS map and both are likely to relate to the water supply for the mill. The nearest to the site was depicted as an earth bank running W then curving to the NW

before changing direction to the SW and stopping at the stream, and this seems to have been, in part, the leat which brought water to the site; it survives as a terrace up to 2m wide. The other earthwork lies about 120m to the WNW and is depicted as a bank, about 50m long, aligned ENE/WSW. Although the second earthwork is no longer extant, examination of the topography suggests that it represented a dam for a fairly substantial mill pond, probably measuring at least 100m NW/SE by 60m NE/SW. The lack of flow in the stream suggests that a fairly large reservoir would have been needed to utilise the available water. The owner commented that the mill pond had been filled in the past.

Bryneglwys Mill, Bryneglwys, Denbs (24578)

Desk-top assessment

This is a two-storey mill building of whitened stone rubble. It is a three-bay building with an arched cart entry on the ground floor and large quoins or corner stones. The mill-house adjoins on the west. It is depicted on the 1st edition OS County series mapping (Denbigh. XXXIII.4 1874). The mill has or had, an iron waterwheel, and surviving wooden machinery. The shafts, wheels and cogs were mainly made from beech and oak (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011).

According to a 1953 article in the Liverpool Daily Post (NMR archive), the mill was last used in 1951 but it is alleged that it was the site of an Elizabethan mill. The source for this information is not apparent. (RH 05/05/2011)

Bryn Dyrnod Mill, nr Llanganten (Brecs) (8356)

Desk-top assessment

The given NGR puts this site 400m north of the Chwefri and a kilometre to the east of the farm of Bryn Dyrnod. There is nothing obvious on early Ordnance Survey maps along this length of the river that would indicate the position of a former mill

Bryn Ial Mill, Llanarmon, Denbs (106424)

Desk-top assessment

It has not been confirmed whether this is the same as Llanarmon Mill which lay on the edge of the village. Neither the name nor the grid reference match, but the latter is clearly inaccurate in any case. The description does however seem apposite.

Bryn yr Orsedd mill race, Llanarmon-yn-Ial (24194)

Desk-top assessment

The NGR given is for the southern end of what is termed a mill race on early Ordnance Survey maps in the late 19th century, and a weir and sluice channelled water from the River Alyn into the leat. It then runs for over 2km north-eastwards on a generally parallel course to the river before coming to a halt in the middle of a field, but close to where another leat runs in from the north-west. There is no evidence for a mill here, but the proximity of the Maes-y-safn lead mine should be noted.

Burnt House Pond Bays and Mill Field Ponds, Montgomery, Monts (6131 & 7014)

Desk-top assessment

There is no known mill here, but there are a series of disused interconnected ponds and pond bays apparently part of a larger system of watercourses and fields straddling Offa's dyke (which may

account for the confusion of two independent PRNs). No new information has been added to the record as a result of the Mills SEP, but a detailed survey of the ponds at a scale of 1:1000, prepared in May 1986, was identified in the National Monument Record and a copy has now been lodged in the HER.

Caer Felin Isaf, Halkyn, Flints (97701)

Desk-top assessment

The field named as Caer Felin Isaf lies around 300m to the north of Middle Mill (102733), but no trace of a mill was found in a visit by Clwyd County Council in 1979. It does not signal an otherwise unknown mill, as it was merely a plot of land attached to 'Lower Mill' (103066) and is called 'Dol y Felin Isaf' on an 1805 estate map (Flintshire Record Office D/SH/826). The lack of physical evidence was confirmed by a field visit.

Caerhowel Mill, nr Forden, Monts (3421)

Desk-top assessment

There seems to be nothing substantive to locate a former mill here. The evidence for a mill site is based on the observations of an anonymous writer in the late 19th century, but the Ordnance Survey field investigator dismissed the 'rectangular earthwork' as a naturally formed palaeochannel. This stretch of the Severn does not look like a plausible site for a mill.

Caerwys Mill, Caerwys, Flints (64087)

Desk-top assessment

Thomas Badeslade in 1742 depicted two mills (118614 and 118615) in this locality, but this mill is not shown on his map, contrary to the HER record. It is therefore highly probable that it post-dates 1742.

Location

The mill lies in a less-wooded portion of the valley occupied by a stream which joins the River Wheeler to the S; it is about 0.5km to the S of Caerwys. It is set into a steep SSE-facing slope.

Mill buildings

The mill is in the process of restoration for conversion to a dwelling and is built of local limestone with lime mortar but is missing its roof. The interior of the mill has been cleared of machinery and (rotten ?) timber framing, and this now lies on the NNW side of the building, where various pieces of timber and gear wheels can be seen. The NNW wall is largely revetted into the slope and it has two pieces of brick or tile in it, which imply a late 18th or 19th century date for its construction and corroborate the map evidence. The attached miller's dwelling has a cast iron range in the wall common to the mill. The composite building measures about 18m long by 7m wide and stands to its full height of about 6m to 7m. A separate building to the SW may have been related to the mill, perhaps a corn dryer, but appears to have last been used as a byre.

Water supply

The partly stone-faced head race is 2m to 3m wide and runs towards the mill from the NNE, where there used to be a pond. The wheel pit lies on the ENE end of the mill and is in good condition; it probably housed an overshot wheel. The tail race did not rejoin the stream directly and looks, on the 1st edition OS map, to have been used to operate another wheel in the buildings at Plas Isaf, nearby. The pond below the mill is modern and has a gearwheel in it.

Caerwys Mill II, Caerwys, Flints (118614)

Desk-top assessment

Thomas Badeslade in 1742 depicted a mill with a tail race which does not appear on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. The tail race seems to have been used by the later mill (64087) subsequent to Badeslade's map and appears to have provided the supply for the lower mill (118615), which was contemporary with it.

Location

The mill lay in upper part of the wooded valley occupied by a stream which joins the River Wheeler to the S, it was approximately 400m to the S of Caerwys.

Mill buildings

There is a level area at the approximate site of the mill, but no definite evidence of a building was seen. Deep hollows in the area suggest a serious flooding/erosion event and perhaps this was the reason for moving the mill to the position of 64087.

Water supply

The pond on Badeslade's map does not appear to survive, but the tail race mentioned above forms the head race of mill 64087; it is partly stone-revetted and 2m to 3m wide.

Caerwys Mill III, Caerwys, Flints (118615; recently appeared in HER as 120452)

Desk-top assessment

Thomas Badeslade in 1742 depicted a mill with a mill pond to its NW, a building is shown in approximately the correct position on the 1st edition OS mapping.

Location

The mill lay in the wooded valley occupied by a stream which joins the River Wheeler to the S, it was approximately 1km to the S of Caerwys.

Mill buildings

There is no trace of the building depicted on the map sources. The area has been landscaped as part of a caravan park and any surviving evidence of the building was probably buried or levelled in the process. The existing pond to the N of its site is probably modern, though it is difficult to be certain.

Camden Mill and pond, Llywel, Breck (33243)

Desk-top assessment

Although the mill buildings which survive are probably of late 18th or 19th-century date, the location of the mill implies greater antiquity to the site. It may be that it lies on the site of Llywel Mill, recorded in the document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..', which was reproduced by J Lloyd in 1903 in his Historical Memoranda of Breckshire. This notes that Llywel Mill was 'neere unto Trea Castle' (Lloyd, 1903, 5), and this site seems to be a reasonable contender for an earlier mill, particularly given that there is little more than a trickle of water at the other alleged site (9210).

Location

The mill is located just to the south of the village of Trecastle and took water from Nant Logyn, whose confluence with the River Usk lies about 250m to the ESE. The floor of both valleys is relatively flat here with the ground rising gently away from the watercourses. The adjoining land is used for pasture.

Mill buildings

The first edition OS mapping shows the mill as a long rectangular structure, whose relationship to the nearby mill pond implies a waterwheel set in a central position. Other small structures are visible to the NE. The surviving structure is rectangular, although it seems that the W half has been lost subsequent to the OS mapping. The building is of two floors with an attic above, with walls of mortared sandstone and a slate roof. On the main elevation, facing S, the upper parts are rendered in concrete. There is some collapse above the doorway on the ground floor of the S elevation but the windows above and to the sides seem stable. The wheelpit is at the W end of the surviving structure and a lower stone-built addition has been appended to the E gable of the mill.

Water supply

Traces of the mill leat are visible to the N of the mill, but the mill pond may have been partly infilled. It took water from Nant Logyn via a head race starting at SN 8798 2911.

Candy Mill, Bodfari, Denbs (37593)

Desk-top assessment

This was classed as a corn mill by the Ordnance Survey in 1872, but Nash (1990, 10; 1998, 82) records that there was a clover mill here. Examination of the listing description confirms that both are still present within the same building, to either side of the water wheel. The building still stands, a head race (15458) comes in from the north and a tail race runs off for a shorter distance to the west. There is also a Grade II listed bakehouse here.

Location

Candy Mill lies in the narrow valley occupied by the River Wheeler, which emerges into the Vale of Clwyd about 4km NE of Denbigh. The floor of the valley is relatively level and occupied by a mixture of woodland and pasture. Bodfari village lies about 2km to the SW.

Mill buildings

The mill is more than adequately described in the listing description. It seems not to be inhabited anymore, however. The roof is in good condition except for the later (low) extension at the NNE end of the mill which is losing its slates.

Water supply

The route of the head race is defined by a line of trees but no longer carries water. The tail race is hidden by vegetation and recent groundworks may have disturbed it somewhat.

Cantell Mill, Llanbister, Rads (17471)

Location

The mill lies in a narrow and fairly steep-sided section of the valley of the River Aran, about 4km east of the village of Llanbister. The surrounding area is largely given over to pasture.

Mill buildings

The mill is roofed, largely intact and lies on the south bank of the river. It is mostly brick-built, although in two stages as two different types of brick can be identified, the west front appears to be of earlier brick and the east front later. However, the lower part of its south-south-east wall is made of local stone, implying that there was an earlier structure here. The wheel was on the east-north-east end but has been removed. A building to the south-west, depicted on the 1st edition OS map, is of later brick and is now attached to the mill. The former owner mentioned that some of the original features survived in the interior, although this could not be confirmed. The whole appears to be being sympathetically restored.

Water supply

The mill pond has been filled in. The head race is visible to the east and is about 2m to 3m wide and 0.4m deep, although the furthest upstream section has been levelled. The tail race has also been filled in.

Cantref Mill, Llanfrynach, Brecs (118637)

Desk-top assessment

Mill depicted on the 1813 OS Surveyors drawing No 191.

Capel-y-ffin Corn Mill, Llanigon, Brecs (20861)

Desk-top assessment

The NMR records that the mill has gone, except for a couple of millstones in a barn and a stone-walled leat. Their record does also pinpoint the site precisely. At the given NGR a building is depicted here on the first edition OS map (Brecon 30.01) of 1886, but there is no evidence of a mill.

Carrog Lower Mill, nr Corwen, Merioneths (106426)

Desk-top assessment

Described as a ruined corn mill, probably 19th century, in the RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 04/05/2011.

Location

The mill is on the N side of the Dee Valley, near the outflow into it of the Afon Morwynion. It lies on the NW outskirts of the village of Carrog, formerly Llansantffraid Glyn Dyfyrdwy.

Mill building

The owner was not available at the time of the visit, so the site was only seen from the nearby public road. It appeared to be a stone-built ruinous structure, the SE of the two depicted here on the 1st edition OS map. It was impossible to see any detail in the structure. A further building, the NW of the two on the OS map, seems to be in slightly better condition but is also ruinous.

Water supply

Water is provided by a leat from the outfall of the Upper Mill (106425) to the NW and there was a short tailrace back to the Afon Morwynion

Carrog Upper Mill, Corwen, Merioneths (106425)

Desk-top assessment

Described as a 3-storey, 19th century corn mill, formerly overshot wheel in RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 04/05/2011.

Location

The mill is on the N side of the Dee Valley, near the outflow into it of the Afon Morwynion. It lies on the NW outskirts of the village of Carrog, formerly Llansantffraid Glyn Dyfyrdwy.

Mill building

The mill building has been restored for use as a holiday cottage, but appears to retain many of its external features such as windows and there is a pulley set in the SW wall. It seems unlikely that there will be much evidence in the interior and the only evidence for the location of the waterwheel, on the

SE side, is the stone wall that supported a wooden launder leading to it from the end of the mill leat on the NE at SJ 10758 43783.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Afon Morwynion at SJ 10727 44315 and the leat can be seen crossing the hillside to the N of the mill. The 1st edition OS map shows sluices along the leat, but it was not observed closely and no evidence has been gathered. Waste water ran away to the SE, to be used at Felin-isaf (106426).

Cefnige Mill, Painscastle, Rads (17019)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is depicted and identified on the OS surveyors drawing (No 196) of 1817.

Location

The ruinous mill lies in the upper part of the wooded gorge occupied by the Bachawy Brook, about 4km west-south-west of the village of Painscastle. The watercourse merges with the River Wye a short distance downstream of Erwood.

Mill buildings

The mill is a single building of three compartments, of which the south-east was the mill, with what was probably an overshot waterwheel at its south-east end. The north-west compartment has a collapsed corrugated iron roof, but the remainder is open. The south-west wall is little more than a bank of rubble though other parts of the walls survive to 5m or 6m high due to differential collapse. It must have had at least two floors, but there is no visible machinery.

Water supply

The mill race survives as an earthwork running from the north-east, about 2m wide by 1m deep, but its point of origin was not examined.

Cefnlllys Mill, Penybont, Rads (118577)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is apparently referred to in a document of 1304, but its location is not known. One possibility might be Trelowgoed Mill (16817), about 2km to the N, whose site suggests some antiquity although the mill is of 18th-century date.

Location

The approximate area in which the mill might be expected lies on the banks of the River Ithon, near Cefnlllys Church, about 2km E of the town of Llandrindod Wells. The area is mostly used for pasture, except for Bailey Einion Wood on the W bank of the river, which is a nature reserve managed by the Radnorshire Wildlife Trust.

Mill buildings

The mill presumably lay near Cefnlllys Church, but no evidence of it was found. There are level areas on both banks of the Ithon in this locality.

Water supply

Some irregular drainage features are present on the level ground to the E of the Ithon, but none is convincing as a possible mill leat.

Cefn-y-fedw alleged mill, near Trevor, Denbs (48851)

Location

The site lies about 2.4km NW of the village of Trevor in the Dee Valley, adjacent to the small, SE-flowing, Tref-y-nant Brook. The area is largely used as pasture.

Field assessment

The only visible evidence at this location is two short lengths of stone revetment wall on the N side of the stream, upstream of a bridge crossed by the public road. There is no evidence that either was related to a mill and it is clear that both are attempts to confine the stream to a particular course, probably that depicted on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map. This seems to have been a speculative record which is not substantiated by the physical evidence. The origin of the field name mentioned in the HER record remains to be substantiated.

Cenarth Mill, near Pant-y-dwr, Rads (20929)

Location

The mill lies on the north bank of the Afon Dulas about 2.5km north of the village of Pant-y-dwr. The grassland here is partially wooded but not grazed as it forms part of the land attached to the dwelling about 100m to the north-north-east.

Mill buildings

The stone-built mill is generally in a good state of repair except for the repaired north-west wall and the dilapidated water wheel at its south-east end. The wheel is partly of wood, partly of iron, and there is what seems to be a largely complete set of gears in the interior driving two pairs of stones. A second, iron, wheel on the south-west side of the building is connected to an axle which may have also powered the machinery, this could be evidence for the use of a stationary engine of some sort in the later years of its use. The site of the drying kiln is still evident although there is little trace of walling; some iron bars that would have supported the drying floor can be seen.

Water supply

The head race starts at a rock cutting leading from the stream incorporating a more recent concrete sluice, and runs to the mill pond as a channel up to 4m wide and 1m deep. The pond is in good condition and holds water, probably having been preserved by the owner, and remains of the sluice operating system for the water wheel can also be seen. The tail race is initially culverted below a track but is then open to the stream.

Cernioge-mawr mill race, Pentrefoelas, Conwy formerly Denbigh (69797)

Desk-top assessment

The HER records that the 'mill race' was named on a 1963 Ordnance Survey map and shown but not labelled on the 1880 map. The mill race leads from the lake of Llyn y Cwrt to a pond on the north side of the road opposite the large farm of Cernioge-mawr. The HER was uncertain what type of mill the water was powering, but close examination of the 1880 map appears to show a mill wheel between two buildings in the middle of the farm complex, suggesting that this was a farm mill providing power for driving machinery.

Ceunant Mill, Guilsfield, Monts (8381)

Location

The site and its water supply system are contained within a small valley with gently sloping sides to the NW of the broad vale occupied by the village of Guilsfield. The valley stream debouches into the vale near the point where it emerges into the valley of the River Severn, although the mill site was placed just upstream of the point where the stream emerges. Land use in the immediate locality

appears to be wholly pasture associated with the farm of Ceunant, which lies about 150m to the NNW of the mill.

Mill buildings

The mill comprises the low remains of a mortared stone building measuring about 7m NE/SW by 7m NW/SE, whose wall is 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. Slates and ceramic ridge tiles are visible along with some metal fittings, perhaps from the axle of the waterwheel. Parts of two different millstones are visible, comprising about 40% of a large grey siliceous stone with grooves, and the centre of a French burr stone complete with the metal fitting to attach it to the rynd (which identifies it as the top, or runner, stone). Adjacent to the building on the NW is the stone-lined wheelpit, measuring 10m NE/SW by 1m wide and up to 2.5m deep. A substantial revetment wall, about 14m long (NW/SE) and 3m high, to the NE of the mill building, contains a filled-in (blind ?) brick arch and was presumably built as additional support for the downslope side of the mill pond.

Water supply

The main water supply for the mill was from a near-triangular reservoir formed by a raised bank up to 6m wide and up to 1.0m high, centred at SJ 23191385. A sluice marked there on the 1st edition OS map is no longer extant. Two leats ran ENE from the reservoir, merging at SJ 23401396 and continuing as a single channel in the same direction for a few metres to a point where the modern stream diverges from the course of the leat. The line of the leat runs through a filled-in brick culvert beneath an old trackway at SJ 23451398 and continues ENE with varying state of preservation to the site of a probable pond (now filled in) marked on the 1st edition OS map at SJ 23621405, measuring 50m by 15m. On the opposite side (SE) of the current farm access track the leat continues as an earthwork terraced into the steep SW-facing hillslope to the mill pond immediately above the mill at SJ 23811393. The pond measures about 40m NW/SE by 10m, and water was held back by a bank on its lower side. The greater elevation of the pond implies that the wheel was overshot, with the used water flowing straight back to the stream from the wheelpit.

Cilcenni Mill, Ffynnon Gynydd, Rads (35160)

Location

The original record for this mill was mis-placed, having been attributed to the ruinous farm of Cilkenny, some 150m to the east-north-east. The site of the mill was actually in the heavily wooded Cilcenni Dingle, about 2km north of the village of Glasbury and a similar distance west of Llowes.

Mill buildings

The only traces of the building are a stone mound on the valley floor which might represent demolition rubble, near to which is a shelf cut into the rocky valley side with a stone revetment on its lower side. The water supply system provides the main clue and is described below.

Water supply

The mill pond measures about 50m long by 8m wide and is held in place by a large bank on its south-south-east side, which slopes down to the valley floor maybe 4m below. There are occasional traces of a terrace upstream from the pond, which was probably occupied by the leat but there is no evidence of a weir.

Cilwhybert Mill, Llanfaes, Brecs (118635)

Location

The mill lay on the west bank of the Nant Cwm Llwech, just upstream from its confluence with the Afon Tarell and about 2km south-west of Llanfaes. The land in the area is a mix of pasture and woodland, the site lying in a recently replanted block of conifers.

Mill buildings

There are only one of two hints of a building and some brick and glass fragments on the site of the mill depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping. It seems to have been cleared prior to the creation of the original plantation.

Water supply

The mill race survives and is about 1.2m deep, defined on its north-east side by a substantial bank, but the mill pond depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping has been filled in and converted into pasture. The weir on the OS mapping was not examined.

Coed Lecharch Mill, Merthyr Cynog, Brecs (9213)

Location

The mill site lies on the floor of the Honddu valley, just across the river from the settlement of Lower Chapel. It lies in pasture with some woodland nearby.

Mill buildings

Of the two buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map, the NW has disappeared and only the N part of the other building survives in ruinous condition. The latter was probably the mill with an attached millers dwelling, which is the part that survives. It comprises a stone building about 7.5m N/S by 5m, whose N wall contains fireplaces on ground and first floor levels and survives to near its original gable height of about 6m. The rest of the walls are little more than 0.5m high.

Water supply

The lower section of the mill leat, as it approaches the site, can still be seen as a gully with an embankment on its E side, but is probably lost further N. It was not traced through its full length.

Colwyn Mill, Colwyn, Denbs (118500)

Desk-top assessment

Photographs in the NMR archive show a fairly large mill utilising two waterwheels, one placed above the other to allow the reuse of water. There seems to be a very small cottage in the grounds, perhaps for the miller's use ? (RH 05/05/2011).

Court Farm, Evenjobb, Rads (37385)

Desk-top assessment

The HER simply acknowledges that there was a mill at Court Farm. The late 19th-century first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a saw mill, perhaps fed by the large 'fish pond' to the north and with a tail race running off through the fields to the south.

Crickhowell Mill, Brecs (70844)

Desk-top assessment

Evidenced on late 18th-century, the mill's precise position is unknown. The large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1889 does appear to show a mill pond (at So 2156 1836) with streams or leats feeding in and out of it.

Crickadarn Mill, near Erwood, Rads (118623)

Location

The former mill lies about 0.5km north-west of Crickadarn village, in the steep-sided and wooded gorge occupied by the Cletwr Brook, which descends to meet the River Wye at Erwood.

Mill buildings

The mill is a stone-built roofless ruin in dangerous condition, mainly as a result of the collapse, in some cases imminent, of window and door heads. It sits on an artificial stone revetted plinth immediately to the south-west of the stream. It has two main parts, the south-west being the millers house while the north-east is the mill, with the enclosed wheel pit at its north-east end. The wheel was probably overshot, but only the rotten axle remains. Water was culverted beneath later structures appended to the south-east side of the walled wheel pit. The highest surviving part of the mill is the chimney at the south-west end of the miller's house, which survives to its full height of 6m or 7m. The north-west side of the building could not be seen. There appears to be no surviving machinery in the interior of the mill, but the wooden structure which supported it is still there, if in a state of collapse.

Water supply

The leat is stone-built although part of this has collapsed. There is some rock visible in the stream where the weir was marked on the 1st edition OS map, but whether this was natural or artificial could not be determined as it could not be approached.

Crochran Mill, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Rads (17588)

Location

The mill lies in the upper part of the valley of the River Ithon, about 3km north-north-west of the village of Llanbadarn Fynydd, and is set in rolling ground on a spur where a tributary stream approaches the river. The land is used for pasture.

Mill buildings

The building mostly remains as a series of grassy banks up to 0.5m high covering an area of about 12m east/west by 10m north/south, but some lime-mortared walling appears on the west and north-east. The wheelpit was on the west, but has been largely filled in. The millstones mentioned by Ridyard seem to lie outside the building depicted on the 1st edition OS map, perhaps they have been moved; they and some broken fragments of a further millstone are of quartzite. The buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map to the east and north-east of the mill have gone, but probably represented the millers dwelling and potentially also a corn dryer.

Water supply

The mill was set into an embankment that retained the south end of the mill pond, this part survives but the west side of the pond has been lost. The leat does not now meet the north end of the pond, but is visible to the north where it is cut into the slope above the river and retained by a bank; it measures up to about 2m wide and 1m deep although the survival is intermittent. The upstream end of the leat was probably at about SO 0840 8188.

Croes-ati mill, Flint, Flints (103997)

Desk-top assessment

Little of the mill (103997) remains, though rubble thought to be from it was found in an evaluation in 1999 (86855). Croes-ati or Groes-ati Flour Mill is shown on the 1871 and 1899 Ordnance Survey 25in maps, with a waterwheel (probably undershot type) on the south wall. A small mill pond, 36m by 16m, lies some 26m to the south west and this was supplied by a leat some 180m long from a weir and overflow on a small stream. The leats and pond had gone by 1912, although the mill building was

still in existence until at least the 1950s; the site has since been demolished and cleared. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011)

Cwmdeuddwr Mill, Rhayader, Rads (20935)

Desk-top assessment

The corn mill is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps and might easily be termed Rhayader Mill, for though strictly in the parish of Llansantffraid, various elements of Rhayader's development lie on the west side of the river. As a result of a Tir Gofal visit it has also been termed Lower Mill and/or New Mill but the reasons for this are not evident from the HER report (72370-2) and it seems likely that these were names encountered by Ridyard in his researches in 1999. A mill pond and a head race running in from the west were both visible on the 19th-century Ordnance survey map, but neither seems to have survived. Ridyard earliest date for the mill is around 1760, but it is assumed to have been established well before that time.

Location

The site lies on the W bank of the River Wye at Rhayader.

Mill buildings

It was not possible to gain access to the buildings and they were viewed from the opposite side of the river. They appeared to be standing, though ruinous. Some degree of restoration/consolidation appears to have been carried out. The layout of buildings is obvious from the 1st edition OS map. More detail is recorded by Ridyard (1999, 35-40) whose information is contained within the HER records for PRNs 72370-72372.

Water supply

None of the elements were observed, but it appears from the OS map that water was taken from a pond at SN 96356 68054 on Nant Gwynllyn and fed into a pond at SN 96743 68000. Water flowed directly into the Wye after use.

Cwmhir Abbey Mill, Abbeycwmhir, Rads (35156)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is believed to have lain to the east of the abbey and ceased to operate in about 1910; it is assumed to lie on the site of the original abbey mill. The head race presumably incorporates the line of its medieval predecessor, though a report of 1822 stated that it had been much widened and improved by Thomas Wilson in the early 19th century.

Mill buildings

It was not possible to access what appear to be the remains of the mill buildings, which are in a ruinous condition and comprise a mixture of stone walling with an internal timber structure.

Water supply

The head race leads from the Clywedog Brook, across the edge of the flood plain from SO 05664 70998 to the mill site at SO 05879 71064. The earthworks which define it are generally about 10m in width, initially a bank on the downslope side carrying a leat about 3m wide, but then running into a cutting which is 10m in overall width and 3m deep.

Cwm Mill, Ffynnon Gynydd, Rads (26230)

Desk-top assessment

A corn mill noted by Ridyard in 1998. Its earliest known mention was in 1820, but it is thought to have stopped functioning before 1881. The mill and water supply system are well depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping.

Location

The mill lies in the bottom of a narrow and steep-sided valley occupied by one of the streams draining the S side of the hills known as The Begwns. The base of the valley is largely wooded, with some pasture on its fringes and a settlement upstream.

Mill buildings

The remains of the mill are still evident on the SW bank of the stream and are locally up to 2m high on the N, though generally nearer 0.6m high elsewhere. The area of the building is somewhat overgrown but it seems to have been about 10m N/S by 10m E/W in size with the water wheel on its S side.

Water supply

Water was taken from a point upstream where two streams join and fed into a leat created by cutting into the slope of the valley side and using the material obtained to create a bank adjacent to the stream. This widens as it approaches the mill to form what is effectively a mill pond. Near the upstream end of the leat, next to a footbridge at SO 16103 40636, the stream is channelled between stone walls set into its banks, and there is also some stone revetting in the bank which forms the leat at SO 16163 40611.

Cyffredin Mill, Llangynidr, Brecs (80954)

Desk-top study

This mill is a successor to the mill depicted here on the 1587 map of the area in the Badminton Atlas at the National Library of Wales. It first appears on the Tithe map in 1842, aligned at approximately 90 degrees to the original orientation with a longer head race from the Nant Glaisfer. A second building, to the NE, on the Tithe map was probably the miller's dwelling. A cast iron backshot wheel is evident on the NW wall of the three-storey mill on a photograph taken in 1890, at which point it had become redundant, something confirmed by the 1st edition OS map of 1889, where the complex is called 'Old Corn Mill'.

Location

The site lies on the SE side of the Nant Glaisfer, about 1km E of Llangynidr vilage. At this point the valley is fairly narrow and well-wooded but much of the surrounding area is pasture land.

Mill buildings

Traces of all three buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map are still evident. The site is in the course of excavation by the Llangynidr Local History Society, with a view to determining if there are any remains of the mill depicted here on the 1587 estate map of the area. The later mill is built of stone with lime mortar and is likely to date from around the second half of the 18th century. The mill was the W of the three buildings and was revetted into the NW-facing slope, traces of settings for the timbers that formed the internal frame of the mill are still visible on the inner face of the walls which survive to around 2.5m high. To the E of the mill is a probable outbuilding, of the same construction, in which a cobble floor has just been exposed by the excavations. The walls of the NE building, likely to be the miller's dwelling, are less well preserved but can be readily seen. A few fragments of mill stone have been revealed by the LLHS excavations, including a probable French burr, and some stone roof tiles have also been recorded.

Water supply

Traces of the head race and the mill pond can still be seen above the mill on its SW side, although these no longer function; they are reportedly partially stone-lined. The tail race is stone-lined and leads rapidly back to the Nant Glaisfer, just above the bridge carrying the public road.

Cyffredin Old Mill, Llangynidr, Brecs (118640)

Desk-top study

A mill is depicted here on the 1587 map of the area in the Badminton Atlas at the National Library of Wales, in which the owner is given as the occupant of Tretower Court. The map shows a mill aligned approximately NE/SW with an overshot wheel on its NW side and fairly direct head and tail races. It seems to have been replaced by a later mill (80954) by the time of the Tithe map in 1842.

Location

The site lies on the SE side of the Nant Glaisfer, about 1km E of Llangynidr village. At this point the valley is fairly narrow and well-wooded but much of the surrounding area is pasture land.

Mill buildings

The site is in the course of excavation by the Llangynidr Local History Society, with a view to determining if there are any remains of the mill depicted here on the 1587 estate map of the area; the existing structural remains relate to a later mill (80954) on the site, that depicted on the Tithe and 1st edition OS maps.

Water supply

The 1587 map shows short head and tail races from the Nant Glaisfer, it seems likely that the stone-lined tail race may occupy the 16th-century line but it is unknown whether it was modified when the later mill was constructed.

Cymdu Mill, Llansilin, Denbs but now in Powys (118567)

Desk-top study

The 1st edition OS 1:2500 map shows the mill with a head race approaching from the NNW and ending at what seems to be a circular mill pond. It looks as though the mill wheel was placed on the NW end of the building. This is probably the mill named 'Glassinfryn (Glashirfryn) Mill' mentioned in a conveyance (Davies Collection of Denbighshire and Shropshire Deeds, No 84) dated April 21 1777, held by the National Library of Wales.

Dawn Mill, near Bettws yn Rhos, Denbs (118507)

Desk-top study

The mill is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS 1:2500 maps, but is described as 'disused' by the time the 3rd edition mapping was produced at the time of the First World War.

Location

The mill lies on the side of the Afon Dulas, about 5km WSW of the village of Bettws yn Rhos in what used to be Denbighshire but is now Conwy Borough. The area is fairly well-wooded, this being interspersed with pasture fields.

Mill buildings

The mill survives as a roofless ruin measuring about 10m long by 5m wide and with its lime-mortared stone walls surviving up to 3m high. There seem to have been two main compartments, of which the ENE was the mill. It is not known whether the WSW was the millers dwelling as it seems quite small,

but there is another building on the other side of the public road to the NE containing an old millstone, with an entrance next to the road on the WSW. This seems to be on two levels, the NNW the higher, which might imply it was a corn dryer, but does not preclude it having been the millers dwelling at some point; its construction materials are the same as the mill. There is no visible machinery in the mill, except the axle of the water wheel which remains in-situ over the wheel pit at the ENE end of the building.

Water supply

Water came from the Afon Dulas upstream, via a stone-revetted mill pond at SH 8625 7262, from where the head race ran alongside a track which provides access to 'Pandy', formerly known as 'Bron-y-gader'. Traces of the stones which form the leat can be seen in the track where it crossed to approach the overshot mill wheel. There is no real trace of the tail race which ran straight back to the river.

Ddol Mill, Llanbister, Rads (34879)

Location

The mill site lies at the base of the SE-facing slope that forms one side of a fairly steep-sided and wooded gorge occupied by a tributary stream of the River Ithon. The floor of the gorge is relatively flat and seems to be used as pasture. At this point the gorge is beginning to open out and about 400m downstream the stream has a confluence with another watercourse and becomes Nant Camddwr. The nearest dwelling, Ddol Farm, lies on the opposite side of the minor road past the site of the mill, some 100m distant to the SSE. It is not known if there was a direct relation between the farm and mill.

Mill buildings

The site of the mill is visible as a terrace measuring 10m by 4m and aligned WNW/ESE, and evidence of a stone wall from the building is visible on the SSW edge of the platform. The mill wheel must have been sited at the ESE end of the building, where there is a gap in the bank which was constructed to form the mill pond (see below). The first edition OS map suggests that the building extended further to the ESE, to a total length of about 15m but this cannot be recognised on the ground. There was also another building just to the S of the first of which nothing seems to survive. To the W of the building, there is a second platform of the same size, aligned WSW/ENE, which must have been the site of a further stone building as there are traces of a wall on its SSE side. This is not depicted on the first edition OS map but may have been the miller's dwelling.

Water supply

The mill pond mentioned above was created by building an earth bank on its S and SE sides and extended to the NE for about 60m, with a maximum width of approximately 10m. The mill leat ran into the pond from the NE and follows the base of the steep SE-facing slope of the stream gorge, except in a few places where it has been affected by later erosion. It is defined by a low bank on its SE side and varies from 1m to 2m wide, with an average depth of 0.5m. Further to the NE, where water was abstracted from the stream, another bank seems to define the merging of flows from two points on the stream, but the reasons for this are not clear. The highest point of abstraction is at approximately SO 12868 72640, where there is a short section of leat up to 1.0m in depth. There is no surviving evidence of a tail race.

Dee Mill, Llangollen, Denbs (17080)

Desk-top assessment

The HER claims this as a woollen and linen mill operational from 1805. This is at odds with the RCAHMS record (RCAHMS site files: DE/Industrial/SJ24SW), which has the following description of a mill at this NGR, called Dee Corn Mill, Llangollen (NPRN 54629), supported by photography:

A stone-built, 3-storey, former water powered corn mill and mill house of L-shape plan with a datestone of 1786 (in name of Trevor Lloyd). The Mill Street elevations have rubble stone with dressed quoins, while the river elevations are rendered with imitation raised quoins. The roofs are of slate with tile ridges and there is a red brick chimney stack. The mill ground-plan is rectangular, having a separate water-wheel room within the hipped north end. Much of the original water-powered machinery was removed when the mill was converted to a belt-drive axle system (powered by electric motor?) suspended from the first-floor ceiling-beams. Now only the water-wheel with undershot sluice mechanism, axle-tree and mill-stones remain, with part of the wooden sack-hoist mechanism in modified form.

Defynnog Mill, Defynnog, Brecs (118653)

Desk-top assessment

It was one of six documented seigneurial mills known to have been established around the margins of the Great Forest of Brecknock by the fourteenth century (1). It was a working mill in the mid-nineteenth century when it was named as a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey first edition map which also shows and names the mill race. The mill lies closer to Fforest Fach than Fforest Fawr. It appears now to have been converted. (1) The National Archives, Ministers' Accounts, SC6/1156/17: farmers of mills in Brecon Forest, 1371-2. Davies, R.R. Lordship and Society in the March of Wales 1282-1400, p.403. (RCAHMS Coflein record, accessed 23/06/2011).

Defynnog Mill is recorded as being near the church in a document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seven mills commonly called the fforest Mills..' which was reproduced by J E Lloyd in *Historical Memoranda of Breconshire* (1903).

It is difficult to ascertain the state of preservation from the record, but the modern mapping suggests at least some of the building survives in a converted form, probably a house called 'Glanyrafon'. Examination of the first edition OS map of 1887 shows that the mill leat began at a weir on the river at SN 9283 2718, its outlet probably just upstream from the main bridge over the river, to the west-south-west of the mill. (RH 23/06/2011)

Derwen Hall Mill, Denbs (118549)

Location

The mill site was one of a group of up to five situated along a 4km stretch of the River Clwyd near Bryn Saith Marchog. At this point the valley is beginning to open out and is occupied by mixed woodland and pasture.

Mill buildings

The 1st edition OS map shows a complex of buildings in this locality, which have been identified by various means, including local information, as a mill to the N, next to which was a smithy and what seems to have been a farm to the S, next to a bridge over the river. The presence of the smithy is confirmed by the bridge name of Efail-y-plas. Little is left of the mill, although one section of wall which may relate to it is up to 0.5m high and it seems to have been aligned NE/SW, with the wheel at its SW end. A small square structure which abutted it on the SE side of its SW end survives to 1.5m high, but this seems to be a late addition of shale and lime mortar and its function was not apparent when visited. The smithy is in two compartments, aligned NE/SW, but there seems to be no surviving evidence of its former function. The ?farm buildings next to the bridge have been completely levelled and local information suggests that this was due to a tenant/owner dispute in the mid 20th century.

Water supply

The head race started at SJ 09137 50699 and ran across the S-facing slope of the valley for about 0.66km to the millpond, measuring 40m by 15m in area, immediately above the mill. The head race

can be seen passing through improved pasture to the W of the site, but the millpond seems largely intact, apart from at the NE end where it has been cut by a modern drain.

Dinas Mill, Llanwrtyd, Brecs (2982)

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the Afon Irfon about 1.5km WNW of Llanwrtyd Wells. The valley floor at this point is relatively level, although its sides slope up quite steeply to the NE, NW and SW. Locally the vegetation is a mix of pasture and woodland, most of which is coniferous plantation.

Mill buildings

The mill survives but has been converted to a dwelling. There are no obvious surviving traces of its time as a mill on the exterior bar the name. Examination of the 1st edition OS mapping shows that its wheel was on the N side of the building which has a mixed construction of stone and weatherboarding, with a slate roof.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Nant Henog, just to the S of Dinas Farm, the layout being clear on the 1st edition OS mapping. At least the lower 100m of the system – the leat and mill pond – seems to survive as earthworks but these are already separately recorded under various PRNs, of which the most useful are 66833 and 66834; they were not examined closely.

Dingle or Trefnant Mill, Trewern, Monts (37470)

Location

The mill lay at the base of a narrow and steep-sided wooded dingle occupied by a small watercourse which runs N to the Pwll Trewern stream. Outside the dingle, the wider valley slopes fairly steeply to the N. The two nearest settlements are Trewern, 2km to the NW and Middletown, 2km to the NNE.

Mill building

The site of the mill is denoted by a level area of the otherwise steep-sided valley, but no trace of the mill has survived. The owner has an 1865 estate sale map which gives its name as Uppington Mill, but it was disused by the time of the 1st edition OS map. Note that the existing record includes the Lower Mill at SJ 2938 1089, but this and its complex of leats is in England.

Water supply

Upstream from the mill is a dam, measuring about 20m NW/SE by 10m wide and up to 3m high, cut through by the stream at its SE end. Below the dam the W side of the valley is built up into a terrace (now eroded) which was used as the millpond according to the 1865 map. To judge from the level of the millpond, the mill would most probably have used an overshot wheel on the W end of the building.

Dolwen Mill, nr Betws-yn-Rhos, Conwy (118505)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is marked on the earliest large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1875, and is still extant as a building, although its current use is unknown. A small teardrop-shaped mill pond lay just to the north-west, fed by a mill leat that ran beside the road from its starting point on the River Dulas off to the south-west.

Location

The mill is slightly raised above the otherwise fairly level floor of the valley of the Afon Dulas, about 2.5km to the WNW of the village of Betws yn Rhos.

Mill buildings

The buildings appear to be largely intact, some are probably in use as a dwelling. Discussions with a local resident suggested that at least some of the machinery was still in place and possibly also the water wheel.

Water supply

The mill pond to the W of the mill is still extant, but possibly this and certainly the head race coming from the W are partly damaged by road improvements. Only the earthworks defining the S side of the race survive, the N side being overlapped by the minor road to Llawes-y-coed farm.

Eglwyseg Flour Mill, Llantysilio, Denbs (93322)

Location

The mill lies in the base of a steep-sided and partially afforested valley occupied by the Eglwyseg River, which carries water that collects at the base of the Eglwyseg limestone escarpment and transmits it W and then S to its confluence with the River Dee to the NW of Llangollen. The mill lies about 4km to the N of the town.

Mill buildings

The mill has been converted to a dwelling, probably a holiday cottage to judge from its surroundings and access. It is of two floors and stone-built with a modern slate roof, measuring about 15m NNW/SSE by 5m wide. Impossible to tell if there is any of the original interior left, but there seems to be a wooden stub projecting from the NNW wall that could be the remains of the axle of the waterwheel and this is definitely the correct place as the stone-faced wheelpit survives and there is a very short stone tail race back to the river. Two outbuildings are depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but it seems that only the S of the two remains as a two storey stone building with a slate roof, dug into the edge of the riverbank such that the entrance to the N side is at ground level. There is another stone building to its N but this seems to be in a different place to that depicted on the map.

Water supply

Only fragments of the original water supply system remain, partly due to the widening of the access track to the mill. Water was drawn off the river on the E, where it is formed by the confluence of the two streams which form the base of the Eglwyseg escarpment, and channelled into the mill pond, which survives between the stream and access track. The pond is defined by a earth bank that flanks the river on its N side for 30m, then is stone faced for a further 10m. The broad gully thus formed is closed at the WSW by a stone dam 5m wide and perhaps 10m long. Nearer the mill, the only element that survives is the wheelpit and tail race mentioned above.

Esgair Moel Woollen Factory (site), Brecs (118669)

Desk-top assessment

The water-powered Esgair Moel Woollen Mill was built around 1760, and had its interior modified during the nineteenth century. In 1951 it was moved to the Museum of Welsh Life in St Fagans, Cardiff. It has whitewashed stone rubble walls and a stone tile roof. The internal waterwheel drives fully operational machinery. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 23/06/2011)

The NGR given in this record is for the former site of the mill on the north-west side of the Cledan, as depicted on the 1st edition OS map (Brecon 14.02) of 1888 (RH 23/06/2011).

Esless Mills, Esclusham, Denbs (104349)*Desk-top assessment*

The mill is recorded in the HER as a former paper mill whose site had been cleared and levelled. However, the 1872 Ordnance Survey map shows it as a corn mill with a mill pond and head race to the west. The pond has been filled in but is still discernible on aerial photographs and the head race is also extant.

Factory Glanyrafon;Upper Mill Factory, Llanllugan, Monts (37446)*Desk-top assessment*

This was one of two adjacent mills, the other, confusingly also termed Upper Mill (20896) was a corn mill. Contrary to the HER following Barton (1999, 60) this has been converted to a house known as Ty hen Felin.

Fedw Mill Pond, Penybontfawr, Monts (118613)*Desk-top assessment*

An isolated mill pond is depicted on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. This has now silted up or been infilled to the point where its outline is no longer visible on aerial photographs. The old mill race which led northwards from the pond can be traced in places. As to where the mill was there is no guide, but it is likely to have been at the farm shown on the early maps as Foel-Ortho, 400m to the north of the pond.

Felin Cadwnfa mill, Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, Monts (37522)*Desk-top assessment*

A corn mill, situated on Nant y Pandy with traces of a leat and a fake mill wheel. In addition the 1887 Ordnance Survey map shows a second corn mill, 150m to the south, with its own mill race. The HER record also refers to the name of the stream and considers the likely location of the *pandy*. It makes no reference to Pandy-bach shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps at SJ 1075 1490 and recorded separately in the HER as 8141 but without any reference to its likely function.

Location

Felin Cadwnfa was a mill complex situated in the bottom of the steep-sided and well-wooded valley occupied by the Nant y Pandy stream. It was subsequently converted to a private dwelling and is now surrounded by a garden.

Mill buildings

The mill building was located at the NGR of the record, but is no longer extant, having burnt down in the mid 20th century and been replaced by a modern structure; the owners possess photographs showing the extent of the fire damage. It was depicted on the first and second edition OS 1:2500 mapping where it shows as an L-shaped building, measuring 14m E/W by 10m N/S overall, with the (probably overshot) waterwheel attached to the S side of the building at its SW corner. The building immediately to the N on the map (at NGR SJ 10425 15322) measured about 10m NNE/SSW by 5m and was probably the miller's house; it is still extant, forming part of the modern dwelling. Of the other buildings depicted on the map in the vicinity, one was apparently a smithy, something known to the owners and confirmed by a 'refail' field name on the Tithe map, but which remains unclear. The building on the opposite side of the stream looks to have been a pigsty. Note that the fake waterwheel referred to in the HER record has been removed.

Water supply

The water supply was provided by a leat which ran along the W side of the valley from a weir at SJ 10393 15485, and some of its course is still visible as a terrace. Interestingly, there appears to have been a detached mill pond upstream at SJ 10529 15704 with an earthen dam and sluice, and this would have presumably acted as a storage reservoir. The leat and mill pond can be related as they are in operation on the first edition OS map, while both were disused on the second edition map. This implies that the mill went out of use in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Felin Cadwnfa Lower Mill, Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, Monts (118676)

Location

A corn mill is depicted at this location on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map. The site lies on the bottom of a steep-sided valley, just below Felin Cadwnfa (37522), the valley sides being wooded while the valley floor is here occupied by a pond and pasture. The nearest settlement is Felin Cadwnfa, now a dwelling, some 125m upstream.

Mill buildings

The mill building depicted on the OS map is no longer extant, the ground having been both levelled and dug out to create a wildlife pond. It is not known whether any sub-surface evidence survives, but this seems unlikely. The building measured about 10m NW/SE by 6m and the waterwheel was probably mounted on the SE end.

Water supply

The OS map depicts a head race which originates at a weir and sluice (SJ 10430 15259), just below Felin Cadwnfa. There was a further weir at the mill itself, perhaps for an overflow, and the tail race met the stream at SJ 10477 15154. None of the original features survives, the upstream weir has been replaced by a modern concrete structure providing a water supply for the pond.

Felin Camlais, Libanus, Brecs (118666)

Desk-top assessment

Some information was obtained via Coflein, which mentions a reference to 'the erection of a water grist mill on the river Camlais Vawre' in a covenant dated 1612-13. Later references mention milling rights at 'Melin ycha ar Camlais' (1671) and 'a water corn grist mill in Blaen Camleis' (1673). The Tithe Award map (1843) apparently shows 'Abercamlais Mill' at the given NGR, but the OS first-edition 25-inch map of the 1870s does not specifically refer to a mill here; it appears therefore to have gone out of use between 1843 and 1870. It was apparently not listed amongst the demesne mills known to have been established in the great forest of Brecon by the fourteenth century. The 1671 reference to 'Melin ycha' may imply the presence also of a 'Melin isa' (118665) the location of which is presently uncertain. The Coflein record describes the site as an occupied farmhouse, the former mill on the south gable used for storing farm machinery but now derelict. The external appearance of the 'miller's house' suggests (to RCAHMW) a nineteenth century rebuild, or significant alteration, perhaps coinciding with the site's change of use. It is interesting, perhaps, that Cwm Camlais motte (581) lies only some 400m to the NNE, which might imply a greater antiquity for the site.

Location

The mill lies in the upper reaches of Cwm Camlais-fawr, which is occupied by a stream whose confluence with the River Usk is at Abercamlais about 4km to the NNE. The valley is locally steep-sided and runs through a mixture of pasture and woodland.

Mill buildings

The mill has been converted to a private dwelling and access was not possible at the time of the visit.

Water supply

The substantial remains of an earthen dam were observed just to the E of the public road past Felin Camlais. The earthwork had been cut by the stream in its approximate centre but was formerly about 35m long by 5m wide and up to 1.5m high. A short length of what seemed to be the mill leat was evident at its NNE end but this was truncated by the road.

Felin-Crai Mill, Crai, Brecs (118599)

Desk-top assessment

Crai Mill is recorded in a document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seaven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..' which was reproduced by J E Lloyd in his *Historical Memoranda of Breconshire* (1903). It is also depicted on Rees' map of 14th-century south Wales.

Felin Crewi, Penegoes, Monts (97627)

Location

The mill lies on the N side of the Afon Crewi on the edge of the village of Penegoes, some 2km E of Machynlleth. The valley here is rather broader than would be expected from the undersized stream, and could be a long disused meander of the Afon Dyfi, whose course now passes about 1.5km to the N.

Mill buildings

The mill and millers dwelling are intact and the mill seems to have been restored as a working watermill. The building is of 3 storeys with a new wheel on its NE side. The mill is a listed building.

Water supply

Water is taken from the Afon Crewi at a weir at SH 77558 00891 and flows through a leat to the near-triangular mill pond on the NE side of the mill. The water system must still be operative.

Felin Cwm-Anod, Llanddew, Brecs (33239)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is depicted on the OS Surveyors drawing (No 196) of 1817.

Location

The ruins of the mill survive on the E bank of the River Honddu, less than 1km WSW of the village of Llanddew. It lies in a small wooded copse forming part of an otherwise improved pasture field, and in the immediate area the floor of the valley is level, although it rises fairly steeply on either side before levelling off again.

Mill buildings

The mill measures about 10m E/W by 6m N/S and is stone built. Its condition is ruinous, the walls surviving to a maximum height of 2m. The interior seems to be used as some form of impromptu shrine at present, with a centrally-placed open fire and scattered votive objects, but there is a hint of a millstone at the W end of the building. A second building, to the E of the mill, is depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping but is no longer extant.

Water supply

There is a slight hint of an earthwork where the leat which supplied the mill pond might be expected, but this part of the field has been improved. Water would have flowed directly into the river from the water wheel so a tail race was not needed. The mill pond measures about 30m N/S by 15m E/W and

is defined by overgrown stone walls on its W, S and E sides; its relative height in comparison to the mill implies that there was an undershot water wheel.

Felin Cwm Llinau Mill, Glantwymyn, Monts (8253)

Location

The mill lies in the narrow wooded valley occupied by the Afon Llinau, just beyond the NE edge of the settlement of Cwm Llinau in the valley of the Afon Dyfi. The Llinau flows down the E slope of the valley to its confluence with the Dyfi 1km SW of the mill. Much of the valley floor seems to be unused, but it is surrounded by pasture land.

Mill buildings

The mill complex comprises three extant buildings, which are those depicted on the 1st edition OS map. The southernmost is the mill with the millers accommodation appended to its SW having windows and doors on its NW side. The mill itself was of two floors, but the upper of these has collapsed. Various fragments of machinery are visible in the interior, including two sets of french burr stones, a large axle with wooden gears and some rotten frames. On the NE end of the mill, part of the wooden waterwheel (with cast iron fixings) can be seen in the wheel pit. The NE end survives to near its original gable height of about 6m. The central building has three compartments but has been covered by a tarpaulin a long time ago, so its interior is not readily visible. It may have been the site of a corn dryer. The northernmost building has a single room with stone walls surviving up to 2.5m high, but its function is not known.

Water supply

The layout of the water supply system is still readily apparent, comprising a large stone-built dam/weir perhaps 4-5m high, but missing its central section. Water was taken directly into the silted up mill pond, from which it was channelled into a leat formed between the valley side and a large bank 3-4m wide and 2m high. The leat is between 2m and 3m wide and has a stone revetment against the bank in its lower reaches where the sluice depicted in this section on the 1st edition OS map can still be discerned. A small area of collapse, possibly denoting a covered tail race, was seen to the W of the wheel pit.

Felin Cwmwr mill, Penybontfawr, Monts (37510)

Desk-top assessment

A now converted corn mill which was still working in 1936. The mill pond, head race and a short tail race survive in their landscape. The presence of a *Cae Dentir* (37509) suggests that the mill may at some point in its past history have been used for fulling.

Site of mill. Traces of weir remain, but pandy building destroyed in 1990's. Very little remains of this pandy near Ty Nant as the land has been recently filled in. The only signs remaining are traces of a weir in the Hirnant and a deviation in the roadside hedge where a building once stood. The mill was included on OS 1in map of 1836 and is remembered in the field names Cae Melin and Cae Pandy (R. Richards, Montgomeryshire Collections 44 (1936), 145).

Felin Fach mill, Carno, Monts (37491)

Desk-top assessment

This is a fulling mill recorded on a pre-enclosure map. Nothing of any relevance shows on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, but a corn mill known as New Mill (20905) lay less than 60m to the south-west. Barton makes it clear that although they shared a water supply they were distinct mills, situated on either side of the turnpike road.

Felin Fach, Dwyрhiw, Monts (26775)*Desk-top assessment*

The name Felin Fach is given to a group of buildings on the 1st edition large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886, though the name apart there is no obvious evidence for a mill here. This is at SJ 0808 0052. Just over 200m to the west at SJ 0788 0049 is the Old Mill (26776), so named on the 19th-century map and seemingly going back into at least the 17th century according to P Barton. A new dwelling now occupies the site. If both of these names are authentic, this could provide rare evidence of a shift in a mill site. Regrettably neither appears to display any of the features associated with a mill.

Felin Fawr (Marian Mills) Corn Mill, Cwm, Flints (118655)*Desk-top assessment*

Corn mill recorded by RCAHMS but Coflein does not have any descriptive information. (RCAHMS Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011)

The site was seen recently in carrying out the Holy Wells study, when it was observed as a ruined mill building with the axle for a large waterwheel still in-situ. It seems to have used water from Ffynnon Asa, nearby.

Location

The site lies on the south side of the small valley which runs W to the village of Dyserth, about 2km distant. Much of the surrounding area is either pasture or woodland, although the structure is part of a private house.

Mill buildings

The W wall of the mill survives but its interior seems to have been converted to a parking area for the house to its immediate E. The iron axle of a large water wheel is built into the outer side of the W wall, but it is not certain how much more of the structure survives.

Water supply

Water was taken from Ffynnon Asa, nearby, and carried on a stone-built aqueduct to the water wheel, from where the tail race led straight back to a continuation of the watercourse. The flow has been permanently diverted and is utilised for a water works.

Felin Ffridd mill, Pennal, Merioneths (37441)*Desk-top assessment*

This mill is in Gwynedd.

Felin Glais, Ysgir, Brecks (9208)*Desk-top assessment*

The name is attached to a house on the west side of the road, but the mill itself is the building on the east side lying next to Afon Ysgir. This seems to have been in use in the late 19th century (and went by the name of Burford Mill, earlier in the century) but is now ruined. The early maps show no signs of any associated features.

Location

The mill lies in the wider vale of the River Usk, although it is actually on the bank of the Afon Ysgir, about 1km from its confluence with the Usk. The nearest settlement is the village of Battle, less than

1km to the north-east. The locality is largely used for pasture with occasional areas of woodland, mostly deciduous.

Mill buildings

The ruinous mill does lie on the east side of the public road, though its name has been taken by the house opposite. It is built of stone and is set into the slope next to the Ysgir. The south wall survives to about 6m high, contrary to the original record, but the walls are lower elsewhere and the interior is overgrown with scrub and trees up to about 100 years old which provide evidence of its abandonment. The south wall also has a doorway in it with a collapsing head, but other windows and doors are not obvious due largely to the vegetation. It seems most likely that the water wheel was placed on the east side, next to the river and was undershot but this side could not be observed.

Water supply

Water must have been taken straight from the river as there is no trace of a mill pond or any earthworks upstream. There is a hint of a tail race running south from the south-east corner of the building.

Felin-hen, nr Nantglyn, Denbs (118538)

Location

The mill lies less than 1km to the SSE of the village of Nantglyn in Denbighshire, on the W side of the Nant Lliwen stream.

Mill building

The mill building has been converted to a dwelling and is inhabited. There is a hint of evidence for the wheelpit at the W end, where an arch can be seen at the base of the building on its N side. It seems unlikely that there will be any surviving internal evidence.

Water supply

Water was taken from Nant Lliwen at SJ 00468 60998, from where the leat ran to the mill pond, just to the SSW of the mill. Water flowed down the tailrace to a tributary stream before joining the main stream lower down. The condition of the water supply system was not checked, although a weir (86696) is recorded where water exits the tailrace into the tributary stream.

Felin-isaf Corn Mill, Pentrebach, Maescar, Brecs (86885)

Desk-top assessment

The mill appears to have been converted to domestic use. The mill race is still extant (53141), while the status of the small mill pond, little more than a bulbous extension to the mill race, is unclear as it is covered by trees.

Felin-isaf Mill, Trallong, Brecs (9215)

Desk-top assessment

This is shown on both the Tithe map and the 1887 Ordnance Survey map when it was still functioning. The mill leat and the weir from which it originates show clearly on the 19th-century maps.

Location

The mill lies near the base of the moderately sloping NE side of the Nant Bran valley, about 2.5km N of the village of Trallong. The site lies in open woodland although the surrounding area is largely used for pasture.

Mill buildings

There is no trace of the mill, although its site is defined by a platform measuring about 10m by 8m, stone revetted on its lower (SW) side to a height of about 1.4m.

Water supply

The leat, which approaches from the NW, is still evident but it is not clear how the water control features were arranged at the mill site.

Felin Llwyn, Gwyddelwern (72229)

Location

The site is located on the N facing slope of the valley of the River Clwyd, a few hundred metres to the NE of the small settlement of Bryn Saith Marchog. It is one of a series of about five mills along this section of the river, only some 4km in length. The valley is occupied by mixed woodland and pasture.

Mill buildings

It appears that the mill building has been converted to a dwelling, but this is covered in render and it is therefore difficult to determine how much, if any, of the original structure survives. The 1st edition OS map also has a building beside the river which might have been an earlier mill, but it is not identified and appears to be avoided by the leat, it was not seen.

Water supply

The weir is still visible as a stony bank some 2.5m wide and maybe up to 10m long, on the E side of a bridge over the river. The river has cut through its NE end and the leat which it supplied has been filled in where it crossed the improved pasture field between there and the mill.

Felin Nannerch, Nannerch, Flints (64107)

Desk-top assessment

A converted water mill, with a leat which is still extant (98828). The mill pond which was depicted on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map appears to have gone, however. It was further to the south at SJ 1528 6947.

Felin-newydd, nr Brecon, Brecon (118632)

Location

The site lies on the floor of the Afon Honddu valley, 2km N of the town of Brecon. The surrounding area is largely used for pasture, with small areas of woodland.

Mill building

The area of the mill building, depicted on the 1st edition OS map appears to have levelled, although there is an amorphous bump at the approximate position which might mean there are some sub-surface remains.

Water supply

No evidence of the water supply system was forthcoming from either the visit or cartographic sources.

Felin Newydd, Llansilin, Monts (42618)*Location*

The mill is sited on the SW bank of the Afon Ogau, a short distance upstream of its confluence with the Afon Cynllaith. It lies about 2km NE of the village of Llansilin in a locality largely used for pasture.

Mill buildings

The mill and its outbuildings are already well described in the listing information.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Afon Ogau at 'Pandy' (118566 at SJ 2191 2964), where a sluice is depicted on the 1st edition OS map. There seem to be two mill ponds to the W of the mill, perhaps intended to provide additional reserves of water. The tail race is covered up to the point where it emerges from beneath the road bridge over the Afon Ogau.

Felin Puleston corn mill, nr Wrexham, Denbs (104148)*Desk-top assessment*

The corn mill here has gone, replaced by a foundry. Its large almost square mill pond sandwiched between the road and the railway has been built over and any mill leats are also likely to have been lost. A second record for Felin Puleston Mill (80729) is misleading in as much as it appears to relate to a farm mill that was not even in existence when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map was drawn up in 1872.

Felin Uchaf, Llangernyw, Denbs (69671)*Location*

The mill lies on the outskirts of the village of Gwytherin, on the floor of the valley occupied by the river Cledwen. The slopes immediately adjacent to the valley floor are initially quite steep, but become more gradual as they gain height. The mill lies within pasture.

Mill building

There doesn't seem to be any trace of the mill left, the only extant building being the N of the four depicted on the 1st edition OS map. This is stone-built and ruinous, although part of the roof remains.

Water supply

The mill pond survives, with a gap cut in it at the SW. The head race, 1m wide, supplying it runs along the E side of the river and is culverted beneath the public road with stone slabs. Where the head race met the millpond, there seems to have been an overflow/diversion which led to the SW.

Felin-uchaf, nr Denbigh, Denbs (118526)*Desk-top assessment*

Felin-uchaf corn mill is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875, and appears now to be converted to a dwelling called Tan y Glyn. An elongated mill pond lay on the south side of the road, opposite the mill, and was fed by a leat. A further short leat took water from the mill pond under the road to the mill. How much of the waterworks system remains is not known as most of it lies beneath trees.

Felin-uchaf, Cyffylliog, Denbs (118541)

Location

The mill is situated just to the W of the village of Cyffylliog in Denbighshire. It lies at the base of a steep E-facing slope forming the side of the valley occupied by the Afon Corris and is set on the NW bank of the river, a tributary of the Afon Clywedog, both rivers providing drainage for the E side of the Mynydd Hiraethog upland plateau. The mill is named and depicted on the Ordnance Surveyors' drawing (No 313) of 1819.

Mill buildings

The only part of the structure which appears to remain from the complex depicted on the old OS maps is the main part of the mill building, a near square roofless ruin measuring about 9m NW/SE by 8m. The building survives to near its full original height of perhaps 8m-10m and comprised two floors with an attic above, although all the internal floors have now collapsed and the building is too dangerous to enter. The main entrance seems to be on the SE, but various other doors and windows can be seen, including a door at the W corner at first floor height that would have provided access to the sluice gate on the mill pond. The walls are generally in a poor state and a number of lintels have either rotted or broken which has further destabilised them. A large axle for the waterwheel is still in-situ on the NW side of the building, where there is a stone-faced wheelpit. Another, displaced, axle lies in the interior of the mill and there is also a large millstone resting on its edge, against the NW wall. The additional structures depicted on the OS mapping to the NE of the main building were not observed, partly owing to the condition of the wall of the main building on that side, it is unknown whether much of these remains.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Afon Corris via a sluice at SJ 05306 57536, from where the head race fed the surviving teardrop-shaped mill pond at SJ 05545 57778. A later concrete sluice was noted at SJ 05532 57750, where water was piped beneath the public road. Water from the pond probably flowed down a wooden trough to what must have been an overshot waterwheel, the waste water flowing back to the river at SJ 05648 5817 down a stone-lined tailrace.

Felin-ucha, Ystradfellte, Brecon (118600)

Desk-top assessment

Ystradfellte Mill is recorded in a document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seaven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..', which was reproduced by J Lloyd in 1903 in his Historical Memoranda of Breconshire. It is also depicted on Rees' map of 14th-century south Wales. It is almost certainly this mill, which was shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Brecon 44.04 of 1886) below Castell Coch and said to be in ruins. Note that the site has been previously recorded (incorrectly) in the HER as a house (9645).

Location

The site is located on the E bank of the Afon Dringarth, just downstream of Pont y Felin and Castell Mellte. The valley floor here is reasonably level and occupied by pasture interspersed with wooded areas.

Mill buildings

The ruinous remains of the mill survive as a rectangular building, the main part of which measures about 20m N/S by 6m E/W and is up to 1m high. Traces of an additional compartment are evident on its E side, probably 5m by 4m. The site could not be examined closely but comprises moss-covered stone walls with a curious structure formed from stone slabs at the N end of the main building. A piece of iron from the circumference of the water wheel can be seen at the S end of the building, no doubt this was the original location of the wheel.

Water supply

A leat runs towards the mill from the NE, where it is visible as a linear hollow with a bank of stone on its SE side. The origin of the leat was not traced but is likely to have been about SN 9419 1481.

Felin y Glanau Mill, Cilmeri, Brecks (8328)

Desk-top assessment

Listed as a demolished mill in 1979, the 1889 Ordnance Survey map depicts both the mill pond and the mill leat that entered it from just below a weir. There is, however, no guidance as to whether the mill itself survived at that time, although the terminology used on the map implies that it might still have been grinding corn. It appears that several buildings have been demolished since that time, possibly being replaced by other buildings unrelated to milling. The mill race has gone, while the mill pond remains though in a different form, a water hazard on a golf course.

Felin y Gors Mill, Bodelwyddan, Flints (103103)

Desk-top assessment

A potentially interesting site but one where that potential is perhaps not realisable. The mill itself, now converted but retaining some original features. It is Grade II listed but dates only from the 1830s. It is said that an earlier mill was positioned at a higher level, but on what authority is unclear. Above the present mill are a series of ponds, one or two of them quite sizeable, though one was termed a fish pond on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, and these fed water down to the mill via a series of leats and sluices.

Felin-ysguboriau mill, nr Ruthin, Denbs (15419)

Desk-top assessment

There can be no doubt that there was a mill here in the 19th century, although milling has long been abandoned. The 1875 Ordnance Survey map shows and names both a mill pond and a mill race, and a tail race emerging from a building on Park Farm that must have been a mill. Later maps, in 1899 and 1912, state that this was a saw mill. The mill pond was supplied by a head race some 700m long from a weir across the River Clwyd, but according to Coflein the pond has been filled in and the mill is disused.

Ffactory Isaf mill, Trefeglwys, Monts (37482)

Desk-top assessment

This is claimed to be a mill in the HER, but without supporting documentation. Before its disappearance under the waters of Llyn Clywedog, it went by the name of Factory-isaf in 1886 and was simply a farmholding. There was no evidence on the map of any mill infrastructure.

Flint Mill, Flint, Flints (103989)

Desk-top assessment

Flint Mill was a water-powered corn mill and is believed to have fallen into disuse by 1938. The pond lay adjacent to the south of the mill and took its supply from a weir across the Swinchiard Brook in a head race some 500m long. The pond and head race no longer exist and the mill has been converted to a dwelling (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011)

Flock Mill, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Rads (17762)

Desk-top assessment

This is supposedly the site of a fulling mill, nothing of which remains. However, the 1889 large-scale Ordnance Survey map shows a rectangular building or structure on the opposite side of the stream - at SO 0699 7555 - which is given the name Walk Mill.

Location

The site lies on the floor of the steep sided stream valley occupied by the Crychell Brook and has a restricted outlook on all sides. The base of the valley is largely wooded, except for a few narrow pasture fields which flank the stream and the section downstream which lies within Yr Allt common. Settlement was once quite plentiful in the upper reaches of the valley, but the area was largely abandoned by the 1940s, the nearest dwelling at present being the farm of Mynydd-llys, about 650m to the NW.

Mill buildings

There is no visible trace of the structure which seems to have been levelled. It appears to have been in what is now an amorphous SW-facing hollow, c.12m in diameter; the structure depicted on the OS first edition 1:2500 map measured about 10m NW/SE by 5m and was parallel to the contours. Nothing is known about how it operated. Some information was forthcoming from the owners who related the belief that some cloth, perhaps a blanket, made at the mill was still in the possession of a local resident.

Water supply

The mill must have been supplied by a leat from the nearby stream, but there are no surviving traces, perhaps partly due to the creation of a farm track along the valley floor. There is no evidence of, or room for, a mill pond.

Fron Factory, Cwmdauddwr, Rads (16960)

Location

The mill lies on the north-east bank of the valley of the Nant Gwynllyn, a tributary of the River Wye, about 1km west of the town of Rhayader. The valley is locally wooded, with pasture occupying much of the surrounding area.

Mill buildings

The stone-built former woolen mill survives, but in ruinous condition, measuring about 11m north-west/south-east by 8.5m wide and is up to 5m high at the east corner although the walls are completely gone in other places, especially on the south-west. The water wheel was at the north-west end, where a cast iron gear wheel survives inside the building; there might be an axle hidden beneath the ground here. The two cottages to the south-east may have been related to the mill, both are disused, roofed and standing although their windows are broken.

Water supply

The leat approaches the site from the north-west and remains as a terrace, 2m wide, possibly occupied by a later track; its point of origin has not been determined. There seems to be no evidence of a mill pond.

Gileston Mill, Brecks (652)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is first mentioned in a lease of 1528. The present building dates largely from the nineteenth century, and is a substantial water-powered corn mill with an enclosed overshot wheel. During the early/mid twentieth century, the mill worked 24hrs a day: 12 hours milling and at night the water was

used to drive a turbine (still in situ) for generating electricity for the village. The mill stopped working in 1964, but retains remarkably complete internal machinery and is believed to be the best preserved example of a workable water mill with an internal waterwheel in Brecknock (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 23/06/2011)

Glandwr Mill, Felin-fach, Brecs (33237)

Desk-top assessment

The authenticity of this mill seems to be dependent solely on a field visit by CPAT in 1981. There is not a scrap of cartographic or field evidence for its existence.

Glangynwydd Mill, Llangurig, Monts (37477)

Location

The site lies alongside the Afon Dulas where the Nant Gynwydd tributary meets it, some 2km south of Llanidloes where the Dulas empties into the River Severn. Upstream the Dulas valley is narrow and steep-sided, but at the mill site it is beginning to open out into a broader vale which joins with that of the River Severn.

Mill buildings

The mill buildings form a complex, including at least two dwellings and outbuilding ranges, although it is difficult to determine from external observation what their various functions may have been. The mill itself, at SN 9520 8206, seems to have been recently rebuilt as a dwelling.

Water supply

Water appears to have been taken from both the Dulas (at SN 9529 8191) and the Gynwydd (at SN 9514 8203) to feed the mill pond at SN 9520 8204. The tail race was probably very short and led directly back to the Dulas at its confluence with the Gynwydd.

Glascwm Mill, Glascwm, Rads (16286)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is named as Clase Mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in 1889 when it was already disused. On the opposite, east side of the lane is an elongated mill pond (19324), and there was a short leat (19326) but this is said to have been destroyed in road building.

Location

The mill lies in an area of woodland on the NW side of the Clas Brook, about 200m W of St David's church, Glascwm. It occupies the floor of the valley, which is narrow and fairly steep-sided. The site is named 'Clas Mill' on the 1st edition OS map.

Mill buildings

It was not possible to do more than view the site from the public road, but it was evident that the building is still present as a ruin and the OS map suggests this measured about 17m long and up to 8m wide. Both gable ends survive (on the ESE and WNW) to about 2m, obviously not their full height, but the N and S walls appear to be little more than vegetated banks although these no doubt retain evidence of the walls. Much of the interior seems to be covered by rubble from the walls. The location of the waterwheel was not readily visible.

Water supply

Little definite evidence of a water supply system was apparent from a distance, although the implication from the 1st edition OS map is that water was held in a linear pond to the SE of the

stream, which it must have crossed in some form of leat to reach the mill on the opposite bank. No evidence of the tailrace was seen.

Glasfryn Mill, Cerrigydrudion, Conwy (118550)

Desk-top assessment

Glasfryn corn mill, shown on the large-scale Ordnance Survey mapping of 1875, has not previously been recorded in the HER, and its previous history is unknown. It is suspected that the mill may now have converted to other uses. The map also shows a woollen mill about 70m to the north which utilises the same mill leat. The mill pond (72792) lies 250m to the north of the corn mill. The head of the mill leat appears to start at a sluice (101413) on a stream which is dammed a further 520m to the north of the mill pond and then bypasses the farm of Ty'n-y-waen on its run southwards.

Glyn Mill, Castle Caereinion, Monts (37403)

Location

The site of the mill is located on the floor of the steep-sided valley which runs WSW from Maesmawr Hall to join the River Banwy near Brwyn. A reasonable proportion of the locality is under woodland, but the site itself lies in pasture. The nearest settlement is 'The Glyn' house, less than 50m to the NNE.

Mill buildings

The first edition OS 1:2500 map depicts two buildings on the valley floor, of which the mill is most probably that closest to the stream at the NGR of the record. The millers house was probably the other building, at SJ 14703 08856. No evidence of either building survives. The only part of the mill extant is one granite millstone which has been moved to New House farm, other stones were apparently removed when it was part of a larger estate but their location is unknown.

Water supply

The only surviving evidence of the mill is the mill pond, located on the slope overlooking the mill site to the NNE at NGR SJ 14738 08857, and which measures 25m ENE/WSW by 8m wide and up to 0.5m deep. Traces of the mill leat which fed the pond can be seen contouring the slope of the valley to the NE, although upstream of the point where it is crossed by a minor road, its course seems to have been taken by a farm track. The leat probably started at about SJ 14902 09012. The present owner's family used to live at The Glyn and it seems that water was often in short supply, but it was not feasible to utilise water in Maesmawr Pool.

Glyntawe Mill, near Craig-y-nos, Brecs (Also known as Blaenau Mill) (118597)

Desk-top assessment

One of six documented seigneurial mills known to have been established around the margins of the Great Forest of Brecknock by the fourteenth century (The National Archives, Ministers' Accounts, SC6/1156/17: farmers of mills in Brecon Forest, 1371-2. cited in R. R. Davies *Lordship and Society in the March of Wales 1282-1400*, p.403). William Rees placed it at a bend in the Tawe where Blaenau Mill operated in the 19th century. It was recorded too in a document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seaven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..' which was reproduced by J E Lloyd in 1903 in *his Historical Memoranda of Breconshire* (1903).

It is located on the west bank of the Afon Llynfell, close to its confluence with the Tawe, in the gorge of the upper Tawe, at an altitude of around 198m. The mill was still in use in the later nineteenth century and possibly in the early twentieth century, although it was out of use by the 1950s; it is shown on modern maps as 'Blaenau Mill'. There seems to have been no pond; the mill was supplied with water in a 290m-long head race from a sluice on the Afon Llynfell. Its proximity to the moorland

core of the Forest (a few hundred metres to the west) suggests not only that the modern interface between farmland and open land was already taking shape here by this early date but also that upland agriculture hereabouts in the medieval period may have been much more extensive than previously realised (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 15/06/2011).

The total length of leat from the 1887 OS map (Brec 37.16) is about 330m, including the tail race. The waterwheel seems to have been on the southern end of the main building, which had an ancillary structure to its west. (RH 15/06/2011)

Location

The location of the mill is partly described above, it lies on the W bank of the Afon Llynfell about 400m upstream of its confluence with the Tawe in Craig-y-nos Country Park. The valley is steep-sided with a relatively level floor and occupied by a mix of pasture and woodland, largely deciduous.

Mill buildings

The mill is a rectangular building of two floors, constructed of mortared sandstone and with a slate roof. It probably dates to the late 18th or early 19th-century period and is currently used for storage, though well maintained. The axle of the waterwheel and sections of its circumference (formed in cast iron) are still present on site and there is one upper stone of a pair, made from what appears to be local quartzite, resting on the ESE wall of the mill. Most of the internal machinery seems to have been removed in the past.

A separate building to the W has two compartments, the S one with a fireplace, and may have been the millers dwelling. However it seems quite small and the possibility that there was a corn dryer here in the past cannot be ruled out.

Water supply

The mill was supplied by water from the Afon Llynfell, the river which emerges from the cave of Dan-yr-Ogof. The catchment area for the cave water comprises a substantial portion of the plateau to the W, including the Waen Fignen Felen bog and the Afon Giedd, a stream that originates on the S slopes of Fan Brycheiniog. The characteristics of this catchment mean that the Llynfell provides a reliable source of water throughout the year, the benefits of which are obvious for its use in milling and explain why a mill pond was not required. The leat, up to 1m wide, still carries a small flow of water, though it has been diverted around the mill in more recent times to avoid disturbance to the buildings.

Gresford Mill, Gresford, Denbs (104294)

Desk-top assessment

The HER suggests that a two-storey stone mill building remains together with its wheel pit and mill race, but this appears to be based on a record of 1981. Modern mapping and aerial photography implies that while the mill house is still in existence the mill itself and presumably its waterworks have been destroyed in a road improvement scheme. This would need to be validated by field observation.

Griffin Lloyd farm mill, Llangunllo, Rads (37383)

Desk-top assessment

There is little information in the HER other than flagging the site as a mill, sadly in an incorrect location. An alleged mill pond (67471) was thought to lie to the north-east, below the farm itself, and is still there today, but this is probably not directly related to the mill.

Location

The original HER reference of SO2297270000 was apparently the site of a barn, now demolished. The mill lay at the base of a steep WSW-facing slope below the farm; the area is now largely wooded and relatively boggy.

Mill buildings

The location of the mill was identified by the owner and viewed from a distance of about 50m (SO 22915 70228), but nothing could be seen. Permission was not given to examine the site more closely due to perceived dangers.

Water supply

The water supply seems to have originated at SO 22930 70361, and was apparently piped in more recent times. All that was visible was a gully, 1m wide, to the N of the viewpoint. Although the pond to the SSW of the mill site appears significant, it does not seem to have been associated with the mill; it has been dug out and enlarged recently.

Groomsdale Mill, Hawarden, Flints (100159)

Location

The site alleged for the mill lies on the NE side of the small stream which runs through Grooms Dale, a short distance W of the W outskirts of Hawarden. The area is partially wooded while to the W land use becomes dominated by pasture.

Mill buildings

There is no trace of the mill on its alleged site, the building there is a Listed carriers house built of brick and probably late 18th century in date, while the record of the mill goes back to 1636. It may be that the Listed building was constructed on the site of the mill, perhaps around the time that Hawarden Mill (103760) was built in the mid-18th century. A brick structure measuring 6m by 6m and of three compartments lies at SJ 30600 65981 but is not relevant.

Water supply

There is a shelf running NNW/SSE, to the NNW of 'The Croft' and to the E of the stream, which could have been site of the leat but there is nothing to confirm this possibility.

Grove Mill, Cwm, Flints (103503)

Location

The mill lies in the valley the Afon Ffyddion, just over 1km E of the village of Dyserth. Much of the water carried by the stream originates from Ffynnon Asa, a powerful spring about 400m to the SE.

Mill buildings

The mill survives as a roofless ruin, measuring about 10m WNW/ESE by 8m wide and c.7m high, which is largely rectangular with a central projection to the rear (SSW). The walls are mostly of local limestone and this is dressed where it forms the door and window heads on the NNE side of the building. Small fragments of purple slate can be seen in the mortar on the WNW door jamb of the mill entrance, which may mean it was roofed in the same material. There is no visible evidence of the machinery, but it is evident that the wheel pit was on the WNW end of the building. A sandstone slab set into the wall above the door reads "Grove Mill; E. Lloyd Esqur; Erected by E.W. Edwards", its lower part is eroded and may once have given a date but the lettering implies a late 18th-century or early 19th-century date.

Water supply

The head race came in from the SE and S, and the widening part where it approached the mill is still visible. However, the link to the mill has been cut by a later, abortive, railway. The tail race is not visible as it is crossed by a minor road, while the race already reported in the HER is actually the head race for the next mill (Pandy Mill: 103502) downstream.

Gwenddwr medieval mill, Gwenddwr, Brecs (35769)

Desk-top assessment

David Williams collected records of two or three mills on lands belonging to Abbey Dore in Cantref Selyf, and felt that one of these was probably at Gwenddwr. The NGR that he gives, however, is effectively that of the settlement itself and the mill could have been anywhere along the watercourse that runs along the valley. A more likely position is suggested under 17215, a stony platform with a leat leading to it, surveyed by CPAT in 1993. Another possibility is Tir Canfas Mill (4440), about 600m south-east of the village, described as 'Old Mill' on the first edition OS map of 1889.

Gwerglodd Beilliad Pond, Llandysilio, Monts (8803)

Desk-top assessment

The presence of a dammed pond and a local tradition of a mill has conferred on the house site here a potentially spurious attribution. The earliest Ordnance Survey map shows the building, but not the pond, although there is a run-off channel. It is difficult to envisage, however, how a mill would have functioned in this location with the stream, and a small one at that, some distance away.

Gwern-y-bedd Mill, Felin-fach, Brecs (78460)

Desk-top assessment

This small mill appears to have been converted. It was termed a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. A linear mill pond also visible in the late 19th century appears to have been filled in and was fed by a leat (78461) running off Nant Triffrwd, just above a weir. A Tir Gofal visit in 2002 found that the leat had largely silted up or had been filled in (69466).

Location

The mill lies in rolling countryside about 2km west-north-west of the village of Bronllys. Local land use is mainly pasture, with occasional areas of woodland.

Mill buildings

The mill has been converted to a dwelling and seems to have been considerably enlarged in the process. There is unlikely to be any surviving machinery.

Water supply

The leat that supplied the mill from Nant Triffrwd has been filled in, no doubt partly as a result of pasture improvement.

Gwersyllt Mill, Gwersyllt, Denbs (104323)

Location

The remains of the mill lie in a fenced off enclosure just to the W of the River Alyn, approximately 800m E of the village of Gwersyllt. Land use in the area is mainly pasture, with some areas of woodland.

Mill buildings

The mill survives as a roofless ruin, with walls built of stone with lime mortar and is about 10m square and approximately 6m high. It seems to have originally been of three floors, although nothing is visible in the interior and it cannot be accessed as the walls are in a potentially dangerous condition; much of the walls are overgrown with vegetation. The N wall has an external chimney, while windows and perhaps evidence of the location of an undershot water wheel are visible in the E wall, but there is significant collapse on the N and W sides. An additional building to the E is stone-built and ruinous, it was probably a pigsty.

Water supply

The weir and sluice system depicted the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map on the N side of the mill has been filled in and grassed over.

Gwynllyn Mill/Upper Mill, Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr, Rads (26897)

Desk-top assessment

This is one element of an interesting complex. Upper Mill was formerly the Gwynllyn corn mill and looks to have both a mill (now converted) and an adjacent mill house (gone) to the west. A smallish mill pond was fed by a head race only about 50m long running off Nant Gwynllyn. The stream ran around the north side of the mill, and then fed into a large 'fish pond' (as it was termed on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map) with a substantial dam and water was then canalised past what was named as Walk Mill. This was not functioning as a mill at the end of the 19th century. The stream ran on for another 400m to debouch into the Wye, but just over 100m to the east of the fish pond another leat ran off the stream to feed the Cwmdeuddwr corn mill and its mill pond on the Llansantffraid bank of the river opposite Rhayader castle.

The fish pond carries an HER record (20930) entitled Cwmdeuddwr mill dam but describing what can only be the mill on the Wye. Walk Mill (34792) is said to be a doubtful corn mill which was first referred to in 1830. Cwmdeuddwr mill (20935) was certainly functioning as a corn mill in the 19th century, but Ridyard has suggested the possibility that there might have been a fulling mill here in the 14th century.

Hafod Farm Mill, Cefn, Flints (104403)

Desk-top assessment

Further work needs to be undertaken to validate this site. It is based on a depiction of the Tithe map of 1840, but the location does not seem to be a likely one. However, little more than one hundred metres to the south is a record for Cefn-y-fedw Mill (48851) and it needs to be questioned whether these are one and the same.

Hafod Mill, Llanerfyl, Monts (8536)

Location

The mill lies on the gentle N-facing slope of the valley containing the Afon Gam, a fairly powerful watercourse which joins the Afon Banwy between the villages of Llanerfyl and Llangadfan. Most of the valley bottom is utilised for pasture, although it is fairly well-wooded at this point where it narrows between two fairly steep-sided hills. The nearest extant dwellings are between 150m and 200m distant and comprise the farm of Hafod y beudy to the SW and Ty'r Ysgol Hafod, a converted school, to the ESE.

Mill buildings

The mill comprises the ruinous remains of a two-compartment building aligned WNW/ESE, measuring about 12m by 6m and up to 5m high. The WNW part appears to have been the mill and the gable at that end stands to near its full height, with a gap lower down for the axle of the wheel and a wheelpit running NNE/SSW on its outer (WNW) side. The millers dwelling was probably the ESE compartment, but this has been largely filled with rubble, slates, roof timbers and ceramic ridge tiles. Both compartments appear to have been accessed from entrances in the SSW wall, although that to the mill has been deliberately blocked. There is a further compartment on the NNE, although its function is not clear, separated from the mill building by a thick section of wall on which an old millstone has been placed.

Water supply

The mill pond lies to the SW and is overgrown. Its supply came from a leat originating at the river at SO 98236 07490, although its weir there has vanished. The leat is terraced into the N-facing slope and generally 1m-2m wide with a bank on its lower side. The tail race runs N, then E, back to the river.

Halghton Mill, Hanmer, Flints (104316)

Desk-top assessment

A former water-powered flour mill. Three-storey red brick building under a hipped slated roof; beams in the roof construction are inscribed with the date 1802. Water was supplied by a weir on the Emral Brook and a leat some 1.3km long led to the probably overshot (or possibly breast-shot) wheel of the mill. Mill building was converted to a dwelling in 1988, featuring some of the machinery and retaining the inherent qualities of the main elevations. To the north west of the mill stands Halghton Mill house (NPRN 35863), which is an early 18th century house, part of which has a timber framed wall and plaster infill and other walling, possibly of late 17th century date (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011).

Halghton New Mill, Hanmer, Flints (37129)

Desk-top assessment

To the Ordnance Survey at the end of the 19th century, the corn mill was known as Paper Mill, though whether this was any reflection on its former use is unclear. When mapped it had a mill leat feeding into a wider pond (37130) beside the mill. The building appears to have been converted and the mill pond filled in, but new pools have been dug as elements of a fish farm.

Hanmer Mill, Hanmer, Flints (37144)

Desk-top assessment

In the late 19th century the mill itself was quite a small building, but had a large mill pond (37145) immediately to the east fed by a straight leat running off a stream, and a tail race which fed quickly back into another stream. The mill looks to have been replaced by a more modern farm structure and the mill pond has been converted into a field.

Hawarden Mill, Hawarden, Flints (103760)

Desk-top assessment

The mill was built in 1767 by Charles Howard, millwright, for Sir John Glynne Bart, Lord of the Manor. It was an L-shaped structure at its greatest extent, possibly arrived at in three stages of development. The original building may have been a single, two-storey range built of well-course sandstone. A later wing on the south-east side is part brick, part rubblestone, and the three part-

surviving gables suggest the later addition of a third storey over both parts, built of brick. The overshot waterwheel, of composite construction, is in a separate, roofed wheel chamber at the south-west end of the original range, which may be the best-preserved part of the original building. The wheel was mounted on a round cast iron axle, and drove three pairs of stones carried on a cast-iron framed hursting of sophisticated design, the footstep bearings for the stone spindles being incorporated into the beams of the frame. The cast wallower and two-piece great spur wheel were mounted on a short iron upright shaft, and a secondary vertical shaft was driven from the great spur gear. The removal of floors has allowed the machinery to collapse into an untidy heap.

The mill pool, now silted, lay to the north-west, impounded by a bank which also carried a private track. Water passed in a culvert under the track, but the wooden launder which conveyed it to the wheel has rotted away. Between the mill and the track is an industrial chimney some ten metres high, but its purpose and relationship to the mill is uncertain (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011).

The Welsh Mills Society newsletter (no. 99, April 2010) notes that an old photograph of the mill is reproduced in *Hawarden: A Portrait in Old Picture Postcards* (1989), and also in *Historic Hawarden* (1986) that the chimney ‘dates from the late 1860s when an unsuccessful attempt was made to run the mill by steam’.

The Mill

Notes on the various features integral to the mill, compiled during a rapid visit in November 2011, are to be found in the project archive.

Hendre Bridge Dam, Cilmeri, Brecs (4262)

Desk-top assessment

It appears to be the Ordnance Survey map in 1981 that raised the possibility that a 50m long dam, and two short channels or leats associated with it could be the site of a mill. The mid-19th-century Tithe and late 19th-century large-scale Ordnance Survey maps give no additional clues that this was the case.

Hendre Mill, Gwytherin, Denbs (118536)

Location

The mill lies along a fairly steep, narrow and partially wooded valley running E towards the Afon Cledwen, about 1km NNE of the village of Gwytherin.

Mill buildings

The mill, to the E, seems to have been entirely removed. Of the other buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map, that to the N has been converted to form sheep handling pens, while the long range to the S has been converted to a dwelling.

Water supply

It seems from the 1st edition OS map that the whole flow of the stream was dammed to form a millpond just upstream of the mill. Unfortunately, this has been filled in and no other traces of the water supply system remain.

Pandy, Lower quarry mill (37099)

Desk-top assessment

There is a confusion of numbers for this complex but the record of the mill in the HER relates to its industrial use, its name suggests that it was originally a fulling mill. The mill race (72691) led off the

Afon Ceiriog at a sluice (72514) below a weir (72692). The leat then ran north-eastwards and is recorded variously as Afon Ceiriog mill race (72693) and Hendre Mill race. Its course was then cut by a quarry close to the river, suggesting that the mill had been abandoned, and continued to the Hendre Granite Works where it turned back to the river.

Hen-fache Mill, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Monts (118569)

Desk-top study

The mill is named and depicted as a corn mill on the 1st edition OS map. It lies in the grounds of a house named 'Pandy', which implies that it may once have functioned as a fulling mill, although there is no other supporting evidence.

Location

The site lies on the E bank of the Afon Rhaeadr on the N edge of the village of Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant. The valley narrows at this point and is partially wooded.

Mill buildings

The existing house may have been the miller's dwelling and is the SE of the two buildings; it is stone built with a slate roof. The NW building was probably the mill and is stone built although the upper parts are of brick and it has a single pitched sloping roof, both of which imply it has been rescued from a ruinous state. It was not possible to examine the building in detail, so no evidence of any internal structure could be gained.

Water supply

The head race is visible on the 1st edition OS map, where it commences at a weir on the river at SJ 11944 26573. It does not seem to survive on the ground, and some may have been lost to road improvements. The tail race was probably very short and led back to the river.

Hen-felin, near Bettws yn Rhos, Denbs (118503)

Desk-top study

This presumed mill is depicted and named on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 mapping, but without any trace of an associated water supply system.

Location

The site lies on the W side of a tributary stream of the Afon Dulas, that which runs through the village of Bettws yn Rhos, about 1.5km to the S. The immediate area is wooded and overgrown, but the surroundings are generally fields used for pasture.

Mill buildings

Apart from some stone visible in the approximate location of the building there is little trace of the presumed mill. The area is heavily overgrown, however, so evidence may be masked by vegetation.

Water supply

The water supply system is not visible.

Heol Senni Mill, Heol Senni, Brecs (23018)

Desk-top assessment

Although the mill as it stands is believed to be early 19th-century in date, it may have a predecessor, mentioned the 1651 'Survey of the seaven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..' which was reproduced by J E Lloyd in his *Historical Memoranda of Breconshire* (1903).

Location

The mill lies on the east bank of the Senni, just downstream of Heol Senni. The valley here is mostly pasture but also partially wooded with short steep slopes leading down to the river in the otherwise gently-sloping valley bottom.

Mill buildings

The mill is a Grade II* listed building and dates from the early 19th century. Its main importance lies in the retention of much of its internal machinery and fittings; none of these were examined in the field.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Senni via a weir, of which traces remain, just downstream of Pont ar Senni at Heol Senni. The river here forms two channels and its bank is revetted with stone on its E side; the combination of revetment and weir led water into the head race which was about 300m long. A widening of the head race at its NE end functioned as a mill pond and there was a very short tail race which returned water to the river.

Holbach Mill, Evenjobb, Rads (23002)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is depicted and named on the OS surveyors drawing (No 201), surveyed in 1815.

Location

The site lies approximately 1km west-north-west of the village of Evenjobb and a similar distance east-south-east of Kinnerton, on the north side of the Walton basin. The area is used for mixed arable and pasture land, with a narrow strip of woodland alongside the stream to the north.

Mill buildings

The central part of the mill has been modernised and is a house; its exterior is pebble-dashed so it is not possible to determine whether any of the original fabric remains. The north end of the building is weather-boarded with a stone wall defining its north end, and its relationship to the mill pond suggests that this could be the location of the machinery, whether any survives is not known. The south end of the building is stone-built and looks relatively original, again it was not possible to examine the interior.

Water supply

It was not possible to examine the supply system, but the modern OS mapping suggests that the mill pond, at least, survives. The stream which was utilised is particularly small, but does seem to originate at a spring, so may have been rather more reliable than other sources of water in the immediate area.

Howey Hall Mill, Howey, Rads (6283)

Location

The site lies close to the Howey Brook, on its S side, about 800m W of the village of the same name. The surrounding area is perhaps best categorised as an undulating plateau, through which the stream cuts ever more steeply on its route to the River Wye, which it reaches 700m to the W.

Mill buildings

There is no surviving trace of the mill, although its location can be inferred from the end of the visible portion of the leat which runs to it from the ENE. The only trace of a building in the vicinity of the mill is a stone-revetted platform measuring c.10m WSW/ENE by 5m, parallel with the contours, at SO 0431 5875, probably something mentioned by the owner as being some form of squatter's cottage.

Water supply

The observed (WSW) part of the leat has been largely superseded by a later trackway which has modified its appearance. Where intact, next to the mill, the leat is up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Upstream, it appears to have been terraced into the S side of the stream gully. The weir at the start of the leat was not seen as it is in different ownership, but it was evidently that marked on the 1st edition OS map at SO 04585886.

Hundred House Mill, Rads (23498)

Location

The mill lies on the west side of the River Edw in the village of Hundred House, where the ground slopes down to the river. There are a series of new dwellings on the east side of the public road in its vicinity, but the west side of the road is common land.

Mill buildings

The mill is listed and was only briefly viewed, it appears to be undergoing restoration. The water wheel lies on the east-north-east end of the extant building.

Water supply

It was not possible to view any elements of the water supply system, except to note the presence of the wheel pit.

Kings Mills, Marchwiel, Denbs (104149)

Desk-top assessment

Now a district on the edge of Wrexham, Kings Mill was in existence in the early 14th century. The present mill was built in 1769 and closed in 1940, but is said to have been restored. It was served by a long leat running off the River Clywedog some distance to the west at Kings Mill weir (85168; SJ 33339 48532), but the picture has been confused by different names being given to sections of the leat in the HER (see 85169; 80725). The mill pond appears to survive beneath a tree canopy.

Location

The mill lies in the valley of the River Clywedog on the S outskirts of the town of Wrexham. The area is partially wooded and used as a public amenity.

Mill buildings

The near square core of the water mill depicted on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map survives and has been restored. This is stone built and of three storeys, but there is also a brick addition on the SW side which housed the water wheel. The interior was not examined. An old brick kiln has been rebuilt just to the SW of the mill but this is not its original position.

Water supply

The head race from the River Clywedog has already been mentioned, it leads to an extended mill pond which has modern sluices at its E end to either direct water to the iron channel which heads to the mill or into the overflow. Water emerged on the SE side of the mill and flowed into the covered tail race which emerges in the bank of the river.

Lavister Flour Mill, Rossett, Denbs (104412)

Desk-top assessment

Two records have been created for this corn mill, one under the name Lavister, the other as Rossett Flour Mill (104506). The mill is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map at SJ 37310 58306,

but appears to have no associated waterworks other than the nearby Lavister Brook. What is assumed to have been the mill has now been demolished.

Little Mill, Glanmule, Monts (8050)

Desk-top assessment

Its earliest documentation from 1683, Little Mill appears to have fallen out of use by the 19th century. Its leat was still mapped in the late 19th century, fed from a reservoir (presumably the mill pond) 750m to the south-west behind the farm of Glan-miheli which is still extant. Little Mill is now a house and it is not known whether and of the mill itself survives.

Llanbadarn Fynydd Mill, Rads (26909)

Desk-top assessment

Ridyard identifies this as the possible site of an undated corn mill. There is nothing on the early Ordnance Survey map to corroborate this identification, and nothing at the given NGR, but 45m on the opposite side of the river is a rectilinear embankment or enclosure at SO 06757958. This looks to be immediately adjacent to a leat running off the stream.

Location

The site of the mill, if indeed it ever was, lies on the edge of the Llaithddu Brook, about 500m upstream of the small hamlet of the same name. The area is used as pasture.

Mill buildings

There is no visible stonework at the suggested location, only a roughly triangular mound on two levels which could be the results of stream erosion on a raised area of ground, caused by the two watercourses which meet nearby. The present courses of the streams are markedly different from those depicted on the first edition OS 1:2500 map, and this may be the result of deliberate intervention.

The mound measures 22m ENE/WSW by 12m N/S and is up to 1.2m high, although the two levels are respectively 0.6m and 0.9m high. Only the W side is straight, hinting at some degree of artificiality, but the remaining sides are curved which implies that they have been subject to stream erosion, and old watercourses are visible on all sides. It remains to be seen whether this is actually the site of the mill, and one local resident thought that there might have been something industrial a little further up the Llaithddu Brook, although this was in a different ownership and the owner could not be contacted.

It remains to be proven whether the mound is in any way related to a structure – its present appearance suggests probably not.

Water supply

No evidence remains. If the site was that of a mill, its wheel must have been undershot and driven directly from the stream.

Llandegla mill, Llandegla, Denbs (118546)

Desk-top assessment

Marked on c.1879 and 1953 6in OS map as "Flour Mill". Mill is adjacent to the river, served by a mill race some 800m long from a weir on the River Alyn at SJ 1942 5186. About halfway along the race is a small quarry and limekiln; it is possible that construction of the race revealed an outcrop of limestone and a kiln (NPRN 301209) was built adjacent to exploit it (RCAHMS Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011).

Llandegley Mill, Rads (34967)

Location

The mill site lies on ground that generally slopes gently to the W, about 1km to the W of the base of the Radnor Forest hills. It was placed on the N side of the Mithil Brook, a stream which captures water flowing from the W side of the Radnor Forest and is a tributary of the River Ithon. The locality is mainly one of pasture fields, the nearest settlement being the village of Llandegley, some 350m to the SW. The name may imply a direct connection with the functioning of the village.

Mill buildings

The mill is built of stone with lime mortar and measures about 7.5m NE/SW by 5.5m NW/SE and 6-7m high. The main entrance, on the NW, has an arched head and there is another entrance in the SW wall together with various windows in all four sides. There is no surviving internal detail due to its later use as a loose box for cattle with a hay store on the first floor level. It has recently been repaired and re-roofed in slate as part of an on-going conversion to a dwelling. Some evidence of the internal fittings was noted in the area between the mill and millers house, including a small section of wooden gear wheel and three iron-banded millstones-possibly of 'french burr' type. The miller's house, to the NNW of the mill, is derelict. It was built of lime-mortared stone with wooden internal partitions and measures about 8m NNW/SSE by 5m. The entrance would have been in the WSW wall and the collapsed remains of the fireplace and chimney are visible at the NNW end.

Water supply

The mill pond seems to have been largely filled in along with the last 100m or so of the mill leat. The remainder of the leat is fairly clear and originates at about SO 14397 62858 (there is no trace of a dam or sluice left), from where it runs initially as a terrace alongside the stream, eventually becoming a gully which varies from 1m to 3m wide and averages 0.5m deep. The tail race is fairly well preserved as a deep and narrow channel leading back to the stream, but the area around the mill has been levelled so the precise arrangement there has been lost. The first edition OS map suggests that the wheel was positioned on the WSW side of the mill, between the millpond and tail race.

Llandyssil Mill, Monts (4567)

Desk-top assessment

An earth dam and a platform on the bank are thought to be the remnants of a mill site and Barton (1999, 71) suggests that the location fits the description of a corn mill recorded in 1605-6.

Llanfair Caereinion Millpond, Monts (7693)

Desk-top assessment

The millpond shows on the tithe map and looks to have served a woollen factory on the south bank of the River Banwy which was named on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. Opposite, on the north bank of the river was a corn mill (now Old Mill House; 7690) and served by a leat which ran off a still extant weir a short distance to the west.

Llanfihangel Nant Melan Mill, Rads (6109)

Desk-top assessment

The site was first identified as a mill by the OS in 1978, when it was described as an earth embanked (dry) pond some 55m by 14m with a leat leading south-east towards a building platform and the site of an undershot wheel. Curiously though, given the size of the earthworks, the site does not appear in any form on the OS mapping from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century, particularly so as the less pronounced earthworks of Llanfihangel Mill, nearby, are depicted on all of those maps.

Location

The site lies high up the course of the Summergil Brook, a short distance to the west of the village of Llanfihangel Nant Melan. Land-use is mostly improved pasture.

Mill buildings

There is a platform to the south-east of the pond which has been associated with it by previous visitors to the site, but there are no extant buildings. It seems probable that this is not a mill (see section below).

Water supply

There is something odd about the pond, which looks relatively recent in date, perhaps it was dug as a wildlife feature or as a store of water for stock during the summer; the brook is known to run dry in some seasons although water was present at the time of the visit (May 2012) and covered an area of about 40m by 15m. The line on which a leat would be expected is little more than a disturbed terrace, 50m long. The earthworks of the pond as a whole measure about 45m by 29m and it is strange that there are banks on the upslope and downslope sides of the pond; the latter over 1.2m lower in elevation than the former. It also seems counter-intuitive that a relatively large mill pond would be dug in this manner to provide water for what the original recorders admit could only have been an undershot water wheel. An oval wildlife/stock watering pond at SO 1845 5817 implies that this is an accepted agricultural practice on this farm.

Llanfihangel Nant Melan Mill (Lower House), Rads (15999)

Desk-top assessment

The mill appears on the 1st edition OS mapping, when it is described as disused.

Location

Llanfihangel Mill lies on the south bank of the Summergil Brook, less than 500m to the east of the village of Llanfihangel Nant Melan. The valley sides become steeper further away from the stream, and are mostly used as pasture, although the site of the mill is partially wooded

Mill buildings

The site of the mill is still just apparent and it seems to have been built of local stone, measuring 15m north-west/south-east by 7m wide overall; it survives to a maximum of 1.0m high. Parts of the south-east and the south-west walls are evident but, beyond an impression of their former position, the north-east and north-west walls have been lost. A modern watercourse runs through the centre of the building, seemingly entering via an original doorway in the south-east wall.

Water supply

The mill pond has been filled in, but the head race which supplied it is visible to the west; it survives as an earthwork about 5m wide to SO 18362 58130, but the upstream end has been lost to land improvement. The tail race is up to 8m wide with a bank up to 1.8m high on its north-west side.

Llangollen, Ty-Brython, Denbs (31680)

Desk-top assessment

A grade II listed woollen mill, now used as a house, this was called Bache Factory when mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1874, and is assumed to date from the early 19th century. Its head race is separately recorded (93371) but regrettably has been mis-named as Pengwern, leading to confusion with other mills nearby, and the same is true for a dam at the beginning of the head race (93372).

Llangwm Mill, Denbs (118553)

Location

The mill lies immediately to the north of the eponymous settlement, and is sited on the north bank of the Afon Medrad, one of the tributary streams which complements the flow of the River Dee. The floor of the valley is locally fairly flat and the ground here is largely pasture, with some forestry plantations nearby.

Mill buildings

The mill appears to have been converted or restored, but it is not sure how much of the original structure survives. Stone built with a slate roof. Other stone buildings in the vicinity, some of which may be associated.

Water supply

The tail race survives as a gully running to the east of the mill. The head race and pond were not examined, but they appear to be still visible on recent aerial photographs. The weir at the start of the head race is depicted on modern OS maps at SH 95973 44845.

Llanidloes Corn Mill, Monts (37479)

Desk-top assessment

There is some confusion here. The historical record for the corn mill goes back to 1293 and is said to have been on the same site as a mill shown on a map of Llanidloes town from 1828 which from its six-figure NGR is placed on the east side of the river. There is, however, a woollen mill called Spring Mill on the opposite bank of the river shown on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map in 1887, and recorded as an abandoned tannery in the 1970s (26729). It remains unclear as to whether there is one mill site here or two.

Llanwrthwl Mill, Brecs (20964)

Desk-top assessment

Randon rubble walls, slate roof, corn drier, barn and internal machinery. Largely intact. Remains of leat, sluice, culvert and mill pond. (RCAHMW Coflein record No 24639, accessed 18/07/2011)

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the Wye valley, about 0.5km to the south of the eponymous settlement. This part of the valley is reasonably well-wooded, with interspersed pasture.

Mill buildings

The mill seems to have been largely intact when it was visited by the Radnorshire Society field section around 1980 (see RCAHMW NPRN 24639). However, a brief conversation with the owner confirmed that the mill was gutted prior to its conversion to a dwelling. The basic fabric of the buildings seems to survive but it is said that there is nothing left inside, any machinery having been distributed around local residents.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Afon Dulas at a weir and carried in a leat to the mill pond on the west side of the mill (now filled in). The tail race and pond overflow linked up to the south of the mill and fed water directly into the River Wye.

Llawryglyn Mill, Trefeglwys, Monts (26724)*Desk-top assessment*

The corn mill with its overshot wheel, spurwheel and two pairs of stones, appears to have been converted. The mill pond, shown on the large-scale Ordnance Survey map of the late 19th century is still in evidence though perhaps more as a marshy hollow than a pool. The HER is incorrect and should be SN 9322 9115.

Llwyn-y-brain Mill, Gwyddelwern, Merioneths (72229)*Desk-top assessment*

Now known as Felin Llwyn and a dwelling, the mill here was shown as a corn mill in 1876. The line of the mill leat was quite clear and traces of it remain. The mill itself appears to have been demolished, but the mill house looks to have been converted into the dwelling of today. There is no known evidence of its date of origin.

Lower Harpton, Herefs (35168)*Desk-top assessment*

The site of the former mill and the mill race are in Herefordshire.

Lower Mill, Halkyn, Flints (103066)*Desk-top assessment*

The mill is depicted on an estate map (Flintshire Record Office D/SH/826) of the area around Northop, dated 1805. Both the mill and its pond are depicted, the mill named 'Y Felin Isaf'. It is only visible as an unidentified building on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map of 1873, which implies that it had gone out of use by that time. A field with the name Caer Felin Isaf (97701) once belonged to this mill, as confirmed by the 1805 estate map.

Location

The site lies in a wooded portion of the valley floor of the Afon Conwy, about 1.5km north-west of the centre of the village of Northop. The small river becomes the Swinchiard Brook downstream, en-route to its mouth on the estuary of the Dee at Flint. This part of the valley is narrow and moderately steep-sided, while the surrounding pasture slopes a little less steeply.

Mill buildings

The remains of the stone-built mill are still visible next to a public footpath. The main visible part of the structure is a 2m high stone revetment forming the SW side of the NW part of the building depicted on the 1st edition OS map. The SE part was probably occupied by the mill wheel as the tail race adjoins it on the NE. No evidence visible of any internal structure or features.

Water supply

Unusually, there appear to be two mill ponds, the largest measuring about 40m N/S by 20m wide and created by cutting into the slope on the W and the creation of a bank on the downslope sides. A second one to the NW is similarly constructed and about 20m in diameter, although it is about 0.6m higher in level than the larger pond and may be earlier. The head race was presumably a continuation of the tail race of Middle Mill (102733) and seems to have once had its own culvert beneath the (now abandoned) road depicted on the 1805 map. The short, stone-faced, tail race is 1m wide and leads straight back to the stream.

Lower Mill, Llanfihangel Cwmdu, Brecs (9528)

Desk-top assessment

The RCAHMW Coflein record states that this is/was stone-built, originally all slate-roofed, but provides no further data. OS maps reveal that the mill leat ran away from the river at SO 1776 2318, leading to the mill pond, from where there was a bypass leat that rejoined the river at SO 1774 2249. The tail race from the mill re-entered the river at SO 1769 2282.

Lower Mill/Melin Arthur, Manafon (26759)

Desk-top assessment

The roofed mill building is attached to the dwelling and seems to be intact but was not examined. A partially rock-cut leat runs towards the site from the SW, but was not seen beyond the point where it met the minor road passing the mill. It seems to be more of a candidate for listing if it is not already.

Maesygelli Mill, Nantmel, Rads (16900)

Desk-top assessment

This mill requires validation. The record refers to the mill leat being visible, and this could be authentic if it is the channel immediately to the west that is being referred to. But, 20m to the south of the given NGR is a weir on the little River Dulas and a sluice, and this feeds a mill race for Caerfagu Mill (16695), downstream.

Meiarth Mill, Denbs formerly Merioneths (118681)

Location

The mill is located at the confluence of a smaller stream with the River Clwyd, about 0.5km W of Bryn Saith Marchog and is the furthest upstream of the group of five mills which lie along a 4km stretch of the river. The valley at this point is partially wooded and quite narrow with fairly steep sides.

Mill building

The site was not examined closely, but is evidently the E of the buildings and seems to have been preserved in a roofless condition. The corn dryer was not seen. The Miller's house (99840) is listed.

Water supply

Leats can be seen taking water from both the tributary stream and the River Clwyd on the 1st edition OS map. A section along the tributary stream is still visible as an earthwork, about 2m wide. The leats fed a mill pond at SJ 07106 50014, but this may have been filled in to allow access.

Meifod Mill, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Denbs (118506)

Desk-top assessment

No record of this mill appears in the HER. The mill head race, however, is listed as 72521. A tail race shows on the large-scale Ordnance Survey map for 1874, and there is the possibility too of a spillway. Whether the mill itself survives is unclear, but some conversion work has certainly taken place.

Location

The mill site lies on the north side of the River Elwy, about 2.5km NNW of the village of Llanefydd. Although the valley floor is relatively level, the mill was placed at the base of the slope which defines its N side.

Mill buildings

It is evident from the 1st edition OS map that the mill was the SSW of the buildings here; it has been converted to a dwelling. It is not known if there is any remaining evidence of the mill within the building. The NNE of the two buildings on the 1st edition OS map is a stone-built roofless ruin, but was possibly the millers dwelling.

Water supply

The leat and pond may still be visible to the W of the mill, but have been cut by a field access track next to the mill. The tail race was not examined.

Melin Dolhaiarn Mill Llanfair Talhaiarn, Denbs (104561)

Location

The mill lies on the north-east outskirts of the village of Llanfair Talhaiarn, on the SE side of the River Elwy. The area is occupied by mixed pasture and woodland.

Mill buildings

There is a detailed description in the NMR archive, which also notes an adjoining corn-drying kiln. It was in the process of alteration in 1978 and is now converted to a dwelling. The site was not examined closely, but a large millstone was visible lying against the SSE wall, suggesting that the interior may well have been cleared.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Elwy at a weir and sluice at SH 93054 70455, to the W of the mill, and returned to it via a tailrace running N.

Melin Gadeg nr Llansannan, Denbs (118533)

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the steep-sided and wooded valley of the Afon Aled, about 2km to the N of the village of Llansannan.

Mill buildings

According to articles from the Welsh Mills group newsletter in 1985 and 1988 (NMR archive), the mill was being restored. Part of the mill reputedly dated to 1669, although most of the 3-storey stone-built exterior was thought to be 19th-century in date. The mill has now been converted to a dwelling of three storeys and it is presumed that all machinery has been removed. The waterwheel should have occupied the S part of the building, according to the 1st edition OS map, but this wall now has windows placed in it. The building depicted on the OS map to the NNW has also been converted to a dwelling.

Water supply

A weir a short distance upstream diverted water to a stone-lined race, still visible, for the overshot wheel (Also from the Welsh Mills newsletter).

Melin Garth Gynan, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbs (24311)

Desk-top assessment

The corn mill was built in at least two distinct phases. The first mill was built of stone, then it was enlarged in brick. The wheel that survives today presumably dates from this later phase, as it blocks a doorway. Much of the mill machinery survives in situ, as do cables that date to when the mill was used to generate power for Garth-Gynan House. When the mill was visited in 2001 it was noted that

some maintenance was needed to ensure it was kept weatherproof. Also surviving is the brick walled head race (24413) that fed the water wheel from the south (HER)

A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century watermill, probably on an earlier mill site. The walls are a mix of brick and limestone, under a pitched slated roof. The machinery, including three pairs of stones and an overshot waterwheel, is virtually complete. There is a hearth and fireplace, indicating that the building was once used for domestic purposes. The remains of the head race and pond are visible to the south-west. It is believed that Richard Edwards of Llanuwchllyn installed a turbine at the site some time between 1910 and 1940 although the exact location of the turbine was not identified. At least one of the wooden poles carrying two iron pulleys survives; this system was used to transmit power from the mill to the nearby farm buildings of Garthgynan to the north-west (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011).

According to a 1953 article in the Liverpool Daily Post (NMR archive) the mill is associated with the house of the same name and an Elizabethan date is suggested. It was apparently in use up to about 1950 and it is noted that there was a millers cottage on the opposite hillside, then fallen into decay (RH 05/05/2011)

Melin Gymmo (formerly recorded in the HER as Rhewl Corn Mill), Llantysilio, Denbs (93443)

Location

The mill is located on the NW bank of the River Dee in the small hamlet of Rhewl, about 4km NW of Llangollen. Its siting is curious in that it lies on an artificial revetment built on the bank of the Dee at the mouth of the small ravine draining the SE side of Moel y Gaer and Moel Morfydd. The site is in a scrubby part of the garden belonging to the house called Avondale. It was noted by Llwyd in the 1690s, when recounting the boundaries of the parish of Llantysilio, as 'melin Gymmo by ye River Dee on the borders of Llangollen'.

Mill building

The artificial revetment, about 2m high, forms the NW bank of the Dee at this point, on which the mill survives as a ruinous lime-mortared stone structure, with traces of lime plaster on the interior. The entrance is in the SW wall, with a window above on the first floor, and this part survives to near the original gable height. The SE wall has a window facing the River Dee on the ground floor but its NE end has collapsed, as has the NE wall. The NW wall is revetted into the slope. All surviving walling is in a state of decay and collapse is likely in the medium-term. Contrary to logic, which would suggest that the water of the River Dee (on the SE) would have been used, it seems that the waterwheel must have been on the outside of the NE wall as no trace of it exists in the surviving walls on the other sides. It seems probable that it was an overshot wheel to judge from the levels.

Water supply

Water was taken from the stream in the ravine, about 60m to the WNW, although the area has been disturbed by reconstruction of the public road and no trace of any sluice or the leat it supplied remains. The site of the millpond, just to the NW of the mill, is denoted by a level section of garden occupied by a greenhouse. Water would have gone directly from the wheel into the River Dee.

Melin Hafod, nr Henllan, Denbs (118514)

Location

The mill is sited in the upper reaches of the Hafod Dingle, a narrow valley containing a tributary of the River Elwy, and lies about 2km W of the village of Henllan in Denbighshire. Locally the valley is incised into a plateau which ranges from about 150m to 220m, having a fairly gentle overall slope that faces E. The mill is presently located in a block of woodland used for sporting purposes, which also contains a number of pools.

Mill buildings

The mill site comprises two buildings, set about 30m apart, of which the W is the mill and the E is a corn drying kiln. A well lies between the two buildings and a covered cistern to the SE of the mill. It is evident that the mill complex has been the site of an excavation for some time, and this was confirmed by the owner. The mill has been partially excavated and there is evidence on site that this is continuing, spoil having been dumped on the S side, into a modern pond. The interior of the corn drying kiln has been cleared out down to floor level.

The mill lies on the valley floor (at SJ 00250 68405) and measures about 9m E/W by 6m, its SW corner stands to about 3m high as an isolated column, while the rest varies from 0.3m (on the E) up to 2m high. The walls are made of lime mortared stones, although there are some early bricks lying around, and the roof appears to have been of Snowdonia slate. The wheelpit is located at the W end and is about 1.5m wide, while there is a corresponding slot in the interior of the W wall which may denote the position of a gearwheel. Windows appear to have been present in the S wall, but it is difficult to see any evidence for the entrance. The interior is divided in a N/S direction by a line of edge-set slabs, perhaps 0.3m high. Immediately to the E of the slabs (in the NE corner) there is a large in-situ millstone, held in place by an iron peg, that would have been the bottom of a pair. The stone is 1.5m in diameter and seems to be a quartz conglomerate. In the SE corner there are two smaller fragmentary millstones lying next to each other, underneath some tree roots, and there are a number of small trees growing on the site. Some machinery, probably the iron-banded end of the axle for the waterwheel, lies in the interior, and a piece of timber lying across the wheelpit may be the remains of the axle itself.

The corn drying kiln lies a short distance up the fairly steep SSW-facing slope of the valley (at SJ 00278 68397), and some stone steps can be seen below. The building is rectangular, measuring about 8m NNE/SSW by 5m and stands to 2m high. The entrance to the building is denoted by a stone step at the S corner which leads into the lower of two levels, part of which seems to be floored with an old millstone. The upper (NNE) part of the building was obviously the dryer and the site of the fire survives as a rectangular slot, with diverging sides of stone and brick forming the flue. On the left side of the flue, at the lower level, is a probable fireplace in a curving revetment wall and there is a plain revetment wall on its opposite side. Squared iron bars for the fire and ventilated ceramic tiles can be found in the area, as well as a few roofing slates.

Water supply

The leat commenced at the junction of two streams (SH 99756 68503) on the W side of the public road, although this section has been filled-in. To the E of the road its course is occupied by a trackway as far as a reservoir depicted on the 2nd edition OS map, beyond which the leat is largely intact and gradually increases in width to about 8m wide, thereby forming an extended mill pond which ends at a sluice at SJ 00240 68426. Water from the sluice was probably carried in a wooden trough (launder) to the top of what was most likely an overshot waterwheel. The short tail race can be identified on the old OS mapping, but is now covered by the water of a modern pond which adjoins the mill building.

Melin Llyfnant, Cadfarch, Monts (26697)

Desk-top assessment

The HER gives a NGR which places the mill close to a nearby house. This is clearly incorrect for the large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1888 names the mill nearly 200m away to the south-west (at SN 71174 97551) together with head and tail races and a pond though it is not clear from the map how this functioned in relationship to the mill itself.

Location

The site lies on the N side of the Llyfnant valley, where the steep valley side slope meets the level floor of the valley to the S. The nearest settlement is Derwenlas in the Dyfi valley, 2km to the NE. The locality has a roughly equal mix of pasture and woodland.

Mill buildings

Two buildings can still be seen on the site, which are those depicted on the 1st edition OS, although it is not certain which, if either, represents the mill. The smaller, W, building is of stone and roofless and appears to be of two compartments, probably representing an outbuilding. The E building is perhaps more likely to have been the mill, its W part appears to have been a dwelling and this has a corrugated iron roof with a chimney at its E end together with entrances on the W and S; there are two further ruined and roofless compartments to the E.

Water supply

The mill leat is visible at the mill and the tail race heads W from there back to the river. It does not approach the extant buildings very closely which suggests that it is possible that neither building was originally the mill. Its level also implies both that there was an undershot wheel.

Melin Melai, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Denbs (118520)

Desk-top assessment

The corn mill is depicted on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map but appears to have been converted into a residence. A head race (79805) runs off Nant Melai about 350m to the south where a weir was constructed, and in the vicinity of the mill building widened slightly, with a spillway at its head which ran around the mill building and back to the stream. Some of the head race seems to have survived, but it is considered unlikely that much else remains and no field visit has been made.

Melin Meredydd, Llanynys, Denbs (15488)

Desk-top assessment

The HER focuses on the place-name but the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey map shows and names a mill race that ran between two buildings and immediately back into the River Clwyd. There was also an overflow channel. One of the two buildings has been replaced by a modern dwelling, while the other looks to have gone.

Melin Nantclwyd, Llanelidan, Denbs (72220)

Location

The mill was the lower in a group of about five mills on a 4km-long stretch of the River Clwyd, and lay about 1km NW of the village of Llanelidan. It was also about 1km SW of Nantclwyd Hall, in whose ownership the land still is. Locally the valley has a relatively flat base and is occupied by mixed woodland and pasture.

Mill buildings

It seems that the mill had an associated dwelling for the miller and this is described as a 2 storey, half-brick, half-timbered building with a curved gable and porch, situated near the mill on the river Clwyd. Now demolished. Reference: early postcard. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011)

The first edition OS map (Denbighshire 26.06) of 1875 shows at least three main buildings arranged around an open courtyard, but no trace of the mill survives and it seems to have been deliberately levelled; its site is denoted by a terrace created from the demolition rubble.

Water supply

The mill pond survives to the S of the site of the mill and was formed by a scoop cut into the slope on the SE and a large earth bank with an internal stone revetment on the NW, a modern brick building has been constructed on its NE end. The leat which supplied the pond has the remains of a sluice just before it reaches the pond, but actually starts just below the tailrace for Derwen Hall Mill at SJ 09768

51013, where there was a weir on the river and a brick-built sluice can be seen. Sections of the leat have been infilled but its course is still easily traceable.

Melin Pant-gwyn, Ysceifiog, Flints (103628)

Location

The site lies about 0.7km to the N of Ysceifiog village, on the floor of a wooded valley occupied by a tributary stream of the River Wheeler. The immediate area appears to be a privately run nature reserve.

Mill building

The remains of the mill lie to the SW of the former Llyn Pant-gwyn, which now seems to be largely wooded. The building is of mortared limestone but ruinous, measuring about 13m N/S by 7m E/W overall and split into two units. The N unit was probably the miller's dwelling and is 4.5m N/S by 5m E/W, while the S part was the mill and is 8.5m N/S by 7m E/W. The S wall of the mill is the best preserved, standing to between 7m and 8m high (externally) and demonstrating that there was once an upper floor. The other walls are between 1m and 2m high and in places only survive as rubble heaps, though probably with masonry at their core. Outside the S wall is the wheel pit, where the fragmentary remains of the wheel can still be seen in-situ.

Water supply

The mill pond to the E of the mill is partly silted but retains water and there is a concrete sluice system to its N which diverted excess water around the mill, which implies that the mill was used in the 20th century. A building to the W of the mill on the 1st edition OS map was probably a pigsty, two stone posts form its entrance on the S and there is evidence of walls on the other sides. The main reservoir was Llyn Pant-gwyn and the dam at its SW end is still evident.

Melin Tywysog, Henllan, Denbs (118517)

Location

The site lies on the S side of an interfluvium between streams which combine to form the Afon Meirchion. The ground slopes generally to the NE, but within this trend displays a variety of topography to produce a rolling landscape, occupied by a mix of pasture land with wooded areas alongside the streams. The mill lies about 1.5km SW of the village of Henllan.

Mill building

The mill building is still visible as a ruin on the NW side of a small stream, with walls of lime-mortared stone that have an internal lime render. Its NW wall is the best preserved, as a revetment against the slope, up to 2.0m high, and this has a curious cut out of unknown origin. The SW wall is visible although it rapidly diminishes to 0.3m high at its SE end, and only a short section of the SE wall is present, at ground level. The NE wall has gone, but was evidently the location of the mill wheel as there is a hollow area that seems to define the approximate location of the wheelpit and a possible tailrace, 3m wide, leads away from this to the stream for a length of maybe 50m. The overall dimensions are 9.0m NE/SW by 5.5m, with walls 0.5m wide. A second building shown on the 1st edition OS map at SJ 01048 67109, on the opposite side of the stream, is no longer extant but was probably the millers dwelling. Its presence is denoted by grassed-over rubble, some very large slates (up to 1.0m by 0.6m) and ceramic ridge tiles.

Water supply

The filled-in millpond lay on the NW side of the building and the bank defining its SE side, measuring up to 2.5m wide and 0.8m high, survives for a length of 12m, with traces of stone facing at its NE end. It was fed by one leat, 2m wide, that curves around the interfluvium from about SJ 0064 6699 in the

valley to the W. It may also have had a supply from the stream that it lies alongside, but nothing is traceable. The possible tailrace is mentioned above.

Melin y Cwm nr Beulah, Brecs (118675)

Location

The mill site is located on the flat bottom of the Afon Cnyffiad, which is a relatively steep-sided and narrow valley whose river merges with the Afon Cammarch near the village of Beulah, about 2km to the ESE.

Mill buildings

The buildings are depicted on the 1st edition OS map and appear to comprise three conjoined structures, one of which may have been a covered waterwheel. There is no surviving trace of any of the buildings, the site having presumably been levelled.

Water supply

The water system is superficially similar to that depicted on the 1st edition OS map, comprising a leat which starts at the river at SN 8930 5264, and runs for about 500m curving SE then E to a wider section next to the mill which no doubt acted as the mill pond. Unfortunately this seems to have been modified in more recent times, probably as part of a fish farm (now defunct) and there are stretches of concrete retaining wall and sluices of relatively modern origin in a few places. The end of the pond is marked by a concrete dam with a pipe and control valve, but whether this is related to the mill is uncertain, if it was then this implies that the mill utilised a turbine rather than a water wheel.

Melin-y-coed, nr Llanelidan, Monts (118548)

Location

The mill was sited on the E bank of the Afon Hesbin, about 3km ENE of the village of Llanelidan and 3.5km S of the village of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. The river is fairly small and flows in a valley occupied by mixed woodland and pasture, with a generally dispersed settlement pattern.

Mill buildings

Very little survives of the mill, beyond what seems to be its ENE wall and a few stubs of masonry projecting to the WSW, nowhere more than about 0.5m high. The rest of the area occupied by a building on the 1st edition OS map is level, with no trace of what must have been a fairly large structure. Perhaps stone was robbed for other purposes, maybe in connection with the nearby quarry and limekilns. It is interesting that the name of the mill seems to have been transferred to what was probably the miller's house, upslope to the W. The dwelling seems to retain its original core but has been significantly extended to the N.

Water supply

With the exception of the abutments for a culvert over the stream, there is no real trace of the water supply system. It may be that water was used directly from the river via an undershot wheel, but this seems unlikely given the low flow of the stream in the drier parts of the year, perhaps partly due to the underlying limestone bedrock.

Melin y Garth, Llanafan Fawr, Brecs (118579)

Desk-top assessment

A mill not previously recorded in the HER. The mill leat is exceptionally long at around 1.5km, starting higher up the stream at SN 9460 5155 and fed into a small mill pond at SN 9410 5030, all this clearly shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1889. The HER has a reference to a leat

(34034), noted by the OS in the 1960s, which apparently served as the water supply for Garth Mill. This must be a different mill as it is stated that it followed a line on the E side of the Dulas, as depicted on the 1st edition OS map.

Location

The mill lies on the valley floor of the Afon Dulas, approximately 2km upstream of its confluence with the Afon Irfon. The valley floor is relatively level and is bounded on the W by the low rounded hill separating this valley from that of the Afon Cammarch, while to the E there is the pronounced hill of Garth Bank. The nearest settlements are Garth, just over 1km to the SE and Beulah, 2km to the WNW.

Mill buildings

The main mill buildings comprise a range which includes the millers house to the NNW, that remains as a dwelling, although the mill itself (on the SSE) has been completely rebuilt as an addition to the house. All machinery appears to have been removed. The site of the mill wheel is evident from the watercourse (now removed) depicted on the 1st edition OS map, which led to it from the mill pond, and seems to have run along the top of an embankment implying that the wheel was overshot. There is a surviving range of outbuildings to the NW, also depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but it does not appear from the exterior that these were used in the milling process, other than as storage.

Water supply

The water supply is well depicted on the 1st edition OS map, including the mill leat originating at a weir and sluice on the Dulas (SN 9460 5155) and running for about 1.4km on the W side of the Dulas to the mill pond. Earthworks associated with the pond and the final section of the leat as it approaches the pond survive, although the vehicular access to the dwelling has truncated the SE end of the pond. The upstream part of the leat was not followed on the ground, although it is possible that sections still survive. The tail race originally ran back to the river at SN 9410 5021, although this is now an abandoned meander as the river has changed course.

Melin-y-glyn, Halfway, Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, Carmar (118628)

Mill building

The mill survives as a ruinous stone building measuring 15m NE/SW by 7m NW/SE, but is on the W side of Nant y Dresglen, which here forms the border between Powys and Carmarthenshire.

Melin y Graig mill, Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, Monts (37516)

Location

The mill site lies on the floor of the valley occupied by the River Vyrnwy, where it flows through a fairly steep-sided gorge, some 1.5km upstream of its confluence with the Afon Cownwy. At this point the land use is divided between forestry plantations and areas of pasture, although the mill site itself is in separate ownership. The mill lies on the SE bank of the river and the ground slopes down steeply to it from this side.

Mill buildings

All of the buildings depicted on the first edition OS 1:2500 map can be recognised, including the millers house at SJ 03176 17907, which is a stone-built slate-roofed dwelling. The mill is located to the S of the house and survives as a level terrace, 14m NW/SE by 7m NE/SW, bounded by a wall revetted into the slope on the SE. The NE and SW walls have been lost, but on the NW there is a drop down to the partially filled-in wheelpit, which measures about 5m NE/SW by 2m wide. An outbuilding to the ENE of the house is in the process of refurbishment, so its function could not be readily understood, but there is a pigsty at SJ 03188 17885.

Water supply

Water was drawn off the main flow of the river by a largely intact stone-built weir which curves across the river from SJ 03136 17890 to SJ 03163 17905. The head race which supplied the mill ran from the E end of the weir in a gentle curve to the wheelpit, from where water was guided directly back into the river.

Melin-y-Nant Corn Mill, Bagillt, Flints (37865)

Location

The site of the mill is approximately 1km E of the centre of Holywell, on the floor of a steep-sided, wooded valley. The stream flows into the estuary of the Dee, about 2km NW of Bagillt village.

Mill buildings

The site of the mill is only defined by a few bricks and a level area next to the track depicted on the 1st edition OS map. The kiln recorded just to the E has gone.

Water supply

The main surviving feature is the mill pond, named 'Nant Pond' on the 1st edition OS map, whose dam is still evident and measures about 10m wide and 2m high, where it survives. The N end of the dam has been lost to stream action, but this has exposed a circular brick inlet which was probably used to supply the head race. There is little evidence of the head race through most of its length.

Melin-y-person, Bettws-yn-Rhos, Conwy (118504)

Location

The site of the mill lies in the gently sloping valley of the Afon Dulas, about 1.5km NW of the village of Bettws-yn-Rhos. The locality is used for mixed arable and pasture, with small areas of surviving woodland in places.

Mill buildings

The mill is not visible, but its immediate area was heavily overgrown.

Water supply

The mill pond was sited at SH 8972 7460, but has been levelled and now forms part of the surrounding field. The leat is also no longer visible in this area; it started at a weir on the Afon Dulas at SH 8911 7474 but this location was not checked.

Melin-y-Wern, Ruthin, Denbs (99891)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is Listed and the listing description is largely accurate and comprehensive. The mill stones mentioned in the description are French Burr stones.

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the vale of Clwyd, about 1.5km NNW of the town of Ruthin. The surrounding land is gently sloping and used for a mix of pasture and arable.

Mill buildings

Well-preserved stone-built mill with a slate roof. See listing description for more detail.

Water supply

The head race commenced at a weir at SJ 12487 60124, depicted on the 1st ed OS mapping but not examined. The mill pond to the E of the mill has an internal stone revetment on its W side and an overflow sluice to the N. The tail race heads W then NNW to a natural watercourse.

Melin-y-wig Mill, Denbs (25667)

Desk-top assessment

This is almost certainly 'Cynfal Mill' on the W bank of the River Clwyd at Melin-y-wig. The NGR should therefore be altered to SJ 03965 48774.

Middle Mill, Halkyn, Flints (102733)

Desk-top assessment

Middle Mill (Flour) is shown and annotated on the 1873, 1899 and 1912 editions of the 25in Ordnance Survey map, which suggests that the mill was working at least until around the latter date. The mill is also named and depicted to the south of an old road alignment (now abandoned) on an estate map of 1805 (Flintshire Record Office D/SH/826), together with its pond (97744) to the west of the modern road, and an associated house (56994, now known as Middle Mill) on the north-west side of the pond. The information on the 1805 map suggests strongly that the latter was the miller's dwelling.

Location

The site lies in a wooded portion of the valley floor of the Afon Conwy, about 1.5km north-west of the centre of the village of Northop. The small river becomes the Swinchiard Brook downstream, en-route to its mouth on the estuary of the Dee at Flint. This part of the valley is narrow and moderately steep-sided, while the surrounding pasture slopes a little less steeply. The stone revetment of the modern (post-1805) road lies immediately to the south-west of the mill, between it and the mill pond, but the abandoned road depicted on the 1805 map crosses the river via a bridge and embankment about 30m to the north-east.

Mill buildings

The ruinous shell of the mill, perhaps 6m high, lies immediately to the NE of the stone embankment of the post-1805 road. It is probable that this embankment was built around the SW end of the mill. There seem to be two main rooms aligned NE/SW, which are stone-built with lime mortar but these are too dangerous to enter; some bricks are visible in the structure but these are later repairs/additions. The mill wheel was on the SE side of the building and its wheel pit is still visible there.

Water supply

The mill pond, on the SW side of the modern road, has been reduced in size and landscaped to form an ornamental pond for Middle Mill House. It formed part of the course of the river, rather than being combined with a head race to draw off a percentage of the flow to power the mill. Its dam was evidently incorporated in the modern road embankment which was created after 1805. The tail race was probably combined with the head race for Lower Mill (103066).

Middle Mill House, Halkyn, Flints (56994, part of 102733)

Desk-top assessment

Middle Mill is named and depicted on maps from 1805 to 1912, and appears to have been working at least until around the latter date. It lies on the east side of the road between Northop and Halkyn, on the Afon Conway, while the formerly substantial mill pond lies to the west of the road. This record was incorrectly attributed to Middle Mill (actually 102733) previously, whereas it actually relates to what is believed to be the former miller's cottage, which lay on the northern edge of the mill pond

before it was reduced in size. The house is claimed to have been built in the early 1700s and used as a saffron mill. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 13/06/2011)

Examination of the 1805 estate map (Flintshire Record Office D/SH/826) confirms that this was a house at that time and almost certainly the dwelling for the miller at Middle Mill (102733).

Location

The house lies on the valley floor of the Afon Conwy, about 1.5km north-west of the centre of the village of Northop. The small river becomes the Swinchiard Brook downstream, en-route to its mouth on the estuary of the Dee at Flint. This part of the valley is less narrow than that occupied by the mill, only a short distance downstream and lies to the west of the modern (post-1805) road.

Mill buildings

The house has taken the name of the mill, and has been extensively rebuilt/renovated in recent years. The original buildings are of stone, with some brick additions.

Mill Farm (Felin Dolanog), Dolanog, Monts (40626)

Desk-top assessment

A Grade II listed mill, parts of which have been used for stock in recent years. The mill race running off the Vyrnwy to the south is still in evidence.

Millbrook Mill, Llanfrynach, Brecs (89165)

Desk-top assessment

A water-powered corn mill, fed by a 42m-long head race directly from the River Usk. The weir across the river is 85m long. Remains of an iron and wood low breast shot wheel are visible and some machinery survives; the upper part of the mill has been converted into holiday accommodation. Unusual in that the mill is set directly on the riverbank; this implies considerably greater antiquity for the site than the present buildings would imply. A corn-drying kiln stands nearby at SO 08443 26917. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 18/07/2011)

Note also the records for the weir (66353) and mill race (89166). The mill is depicted on OS Surveyors drawing No 191 of 1813. (RH 18/07/2011)

Location

The mill lies on the north-east bank of the River Usk, about 600m north-west of the small village of Llanhamlach. The valley is locally fairly well-wooded although the main land-use types in the area are arable and pasture.

Mill buildings

There is little to add to the above, except that some machinery has been removed and displayed to the south-east of the mill. The building is of stone with a slate roof.

Water supply

The head race is mentioned above, but a culvert emerges in the riverbank at SO 08432 26882, which is probably an overflow from the supply side of the wheel. The weir is still evident, but not intact as a result of erosion by the river, which flows through rapids between there and the tail race.

Mile End Flannel Mill, Llangollen, Denbs (93414)*Desk-top assessment*

Mile End Mill is shown as a Flannel Mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1875 and subsequent editions of 1900 and 1912. This water-powered mill was built in 18th century and was possibly enlarged in the 19th century. A watercolour by Varley, currently in the National Library of Wales shows a small stone-built watermill with tandem undershot wheel (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011).

Milford corn mill, Llanllwrchaiarn, Monts (37504)*Desk-top assessment*

Milford Factory, also known as Tilsley's Manufactory was developed in the early years of the 19th century, probably on the site of an earlier corn mill. A mill leat is still in evidence and modern Ordnance Survey maps suggest that some of the factory also remains, but of nothing of the corn mill is likely to survive, other than the line of the leat.

Mold Fulling Mill, Mold, Flints (102811)*Desk-top assessment*

Stone walling at the side of a stream is proposed as an indicator of the site of a fulling mill built in the 1660s. However, the location coincides with a weir and sluice and the starting point of the mill leat serving Pentre Mill (103248) to the south-east, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1872. The remains need to be re-examined on the ground before this attribution can be accepted.

Mount Severn, Llanidloes, Monts (26694)*Desk-top assessment*

The HER claims on the basis of a 1968 report that Mount Severn Hall, a gentry home in 1846, was later a corn mill. This is nonsensical. Mount Severn is a Grade II Georgian pile, and clearly the 1968 record has confused it with a different building. To compound the problem, the HER gives a NGR for Mount Severn on the opposite side of the road and therefore further from the river. The relevant PRN is 31828.

Nantyrhebog Woollen Mill, Llangurig, Monts (37475)*Desk-top assessment*

The given NGR is sufficiently imprecise that it misleads. The woollen mill (or factory) is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map at SN 9283 8483 with a mill race leading to it. Of the two buildings shown in 1887, one looks to have been converted into a dwelling, the other may have been largely demolished.

Nant y Arian Mill Site, nr Builth Wells, Brecs (8861)*Desk-top assessment*

The mill stood on the bank of the Irfon but has now, it appears, been demolished and lies in the grounds of Mill Cottage. The mill race looks still to be in existence, and with an overflow channel back into the river. The race commences immediately above a weir, built it appears to channel the water to the mill. It is depicted on the OS surveyors drawing (No 196) of 1817, where it is named New Mill, so potentially dates to the late 18th- or early 19th-centuries.

Location

The mill lay on the south bank of the River Irfon on the outskirts of Builth Wells. The area is partially wooded but has seen encroachment from modern housing developments in recent years.

Mill buildings

The only surviving structure appears to be the millers dwelling which remains as an occupied house. The nature of any surviving remains of the mill has not been determined.

Water supply

Water was taken from the river at a weir which slanted across the Irfon to divert water into the head race. At least part of the weir appears to be still evident and both the head and tail races remain on the modern OS mapping, though it was not possible to examine them.

New Mill (Pandy), Llandyssil, Monts (37445)

Desk-top assessment

A new house – Ty'r Felin occupies the site.

New Mills (Bersham), Coedpoeth, Denbs (104486)

Desk-top study

Nant Mill downstream has a datestone of 1832, this might suggest that New Mill was constructed after that date.

Location

The remains of the mill lie in a wooded area on the N bank of the River Clywedog, just to the SE of the S end of the village of Coedpoeth. Much of the surrounding area is used as a public amenity with footpaths centred on Nant Mill, about 400m downstream.

Mill buildings

The mill appears to have been the W of the two main buildings and is a roofless ruin revetted into the slope to a depth of 6m-7m. It probably had at least two floors and is built of squared ?sandstone blocks with lime mortar. The position of the water wheel has not been identified but was probably at the W end. The E building is at a higher elevation and may have been the miller's cottage.

Water supply

Water seems to have come from a weir just upstream at SJ 28529 50275 and entered a short leat on its way to the mill. There appears to be no evidence of a mill pond or tail race.

Norton Mill, Norton, Rads (30414)

Desk-top assessment

Listed building. Mechanically complete mill dating from early 19th century (Silvester, R J 1994b, 132).

Former mill of three storeys now incorporated into an adjoining house. The mill was working in 1940 with external overshot wheel. Also shown on Tithe Map of Norton in 1845 (Ridyard, G W 1993, 37-8).

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the narrow and steep-sided valley of the Norton Brook, just to the south-east of the village. Although there is some pasture in the immediate locality, the area is fairly well-wooded.

Mill buildings

The mill is a listed building at Grade II and is adequately described. There are two outbuildings to the south which the 1st edition OS map suggests are contemporary with the mill and there is a rebound french burr stone resting on its south wall. The area immediately to the south of the mill is cobbled. The water wheel lies on the north side of the mill and is a variety of the backshot type, where the passage of water into the tail race after it has left the buckets provides an additional source of power. The wheel is a composite type with iron circumference and wooden buckets, the latter and the bearings of the wheel being in need of repair.

Water supply

The mill pond to the north of the mill is approximately triangular and may be stone faced internally, as on its north side. Water was taken from the stream at a stone built weir (SO 30512 67044), parts of which still survive although it was apparently badly damaged by a flood in the 1940s. As it leaves the weir, the leat remains as a level terrace which gains a bank on its lower side and becomes partially rock-cut as it nears the mill pond. Water was fed onto the wheel via a pipe and metal tank.

Noyadd Mill, Llanddewi'r Cwm, Brecc (9217)

Desk-top assessment

There are the earthworks of a building here, said to be about 21m by 8m, and presumably the same as those shown in outline on the early Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It is known locally as an old mill site, but corroborative evidence is absent and it displays none of the trappings of a mill.

Ogau Mill, Llansilin, Monts (118563)

Desk-top assessment

It was not possible to gain access to the site, but the 1st edition OS map shows that the mill was probably rectangular with the wheel in its SSW part, and it is still depicted on the modern OS mapping. A further building, a short distance to the NNE may have been the miller's dwelling. The head race started around SJ 2039 3183 and widened to form a mill pond to the NW of the mill, a sluice is depicted at its S end. The tail race ran S from the mill to rejoin the Afon Ogau at about SJ 2055 3148. The mill is not named on the 1st edition OS map so the name ascribed is that of the stream.

Old Mill, Newbridge, Rads (23587)

Desk-top assessment

The 'Old Mill' is marked and named on the tithe map and appears to be shown on the Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawing of 1817. By the time of the large-scale published Ordnance Survey maps towards the end of the 19th century it had gone. Nothing is now visible according to an early CPAT report, but it might be noted that the NGR is slightly different from that given, at SO 0185 5865.

Oerffwd Mill, Caersws, Monts (118674)

Desk-top assessment

Oerffwd Mill beside the River Carno appears to have been overlooked by Barton. It was shown as a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, and appears now to have been converted to domestic accommodation. Its history has not been researched. A small mill pond lay immediately to the west of the mill, fed by both a leat (68664) and a small stream which ran down the hill slope to the south.

Location

The mill lies in the valley of the Afon Carno, about 1km NW of the small settlement of Clatter. The surrounding area is pasture, although this is traversed by a railway line in close proximity to the mill.

Mill building

The mill building has been converted to a dwelling. It is built of stone, with brick repairs and a modern slate roof. It seems unlikely that there will be any surviving machinery.

Water supply

The mill pond to the W has been filled in and only sections of the disused head race survive; its course was crossed by the railway in the 1860s but seems to have been respected so the mill was evidently in use at the time. A short tail race and overflow ran straight back to the river.

Old Mill, Nantmel, Rads (35169)

Desk-top assessment

The precise location of this mill is uncertain. Rees marked a mill in the locality on his map of South Wales in the 14th century. Ridyard claimed a corn and saw mill here which pre-dated 1840, but he gave only a six-figure grid reference. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 marks a saw mill a couple of hundred metres off to the west. Logically, this should be Ridyard's mill, but whether it is the site of the medieval mill is a different matter. The 1889 mill looks to have been converted and now carries the name 'stable'.

Pandy fulling mill, house, Dyserth, Flints (103564)

Desk-top assessment

Mill house for the adjacent pandy or fulling mill (NPRN 40892). The house is shown on the first (1878) and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey 25in mapping. (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011)

RCAHMW have Dyserth Falls Tow Mill (NPRN 40889) at SJ 056 793, although perhaps it is this site. Unfortunately there is no accompanying description in the Coflein record to confirm this suggestion. (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 04/05/2011)

The mill is described in the NMR as a water-powered pandy or fulling mill with a mill house (NPRN 36084) adjacent. The mill building is depicted and annotated 'Pandy' on the first (1878) and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey 25in mapping, but it is not clear when it went out of use. (RCAHMW Coflein, accessed 12/05/2011)

Pandy fulling mill, Hanmer, Flints (37126)

Desk-top assessment

The HER simply refers to the place-name with no supporting evidence for the building itself. However, little more than 100m to the south is a tile and pipe works, apparently established around 1870 (104314). The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map from 1873 shows a mill leat running down from the south and interrupted by the tile works before picking up again to head back to the stream. It is a reasonable assumption in the absence of other evidence that the *pandy* preceded the tileworks.

Pandy, Llansilin, Monts (118566)

Location

The site lies on the floor of valley occupied by the Afon Ogau, about 700m upstream of its confluence with the Afon Cynllaith. The site surrounded by pasture land and is about 2km NE of the village of Llansilin.

Mill buildings

A presumed fulling mill. The only surviving structure on the site is a stone building with a modern slate roof which appears to coincide with the SE part of the building depicted on the 1st edition OS map, the other parts are now missing and would have made a structure about three times its present extent. Brick appears in a few places, probably representing repairs and there is no chimney.

Water supply

There is no surviving evidence of the water supply system.

Pandy Bach mill, Llanfihangel-yng-Ngwynfa, Monts (8141)

Desk-top assessment

Derelict mill house and outbuildings. The mill has an overshot wheel (with a diameter of 12 feet) with wooden gearing and two pairs of stones in situ together with evidence of much other dilapidate machinery (CPAT site visit, 1978).

The site was noted as an overgrown enclosure denoting a house site by a CPAT visit in 1978. Its name and association with the Nant y Pandy stream suggests strongly that this was a fulling mill, although it may well have become a cottage by the time the first edition OS map was produced, as there seems little evidence for a water control system. There is no surviving trace of any surface features related to the mill, and the enclosure seen in 1978 has been incorporated into the adjoining pasture field.

Pandy-bâch, Cadfarch, Monts (37433)

Desk-top assessment

This is depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map as a small building, served by a stream, Nant Cenuarth, as it empties into the river. Other than the name there is no indication that the building was functioning as a *pandy* at this time. The HER carries the uncorroborated statement that it was in use from the 16th century. There is presently a building on the spot, its nature uncertain.

Pandy Ceirig mill, Glantwymyn, Monts (37429)

Desk-top assessment

This is presumably the building called 'Factory' on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map (at SH 8181 0644), now converted into (or replaced by) a dwelling known as Dolafon. It has perhaps not been destroyed (*pace* Barton 1999, 55).

Pandy Cleiria, Cadfarch, Monts (37432)

Location

The site lies at the base of the valley occupied by Afon Hengwm, to the W of the river, and is about 6km SE of the town of Machynlleth. Local land-use is mainly pasture, but with significant areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland.

Mill buildings

Two buildings are depicted here on the 1st edition OS map, at SN 79787 97025 and SN 79760 97058, but neither is named or identified. It seems probable that they represent a fulling mill complex of which the SE building may have been the mill, but it is difficult to be sure. This measures 7m NE/SW by 6m NW/SE, its walling is of local stone and survives up to 0.5m high within a rubble pile up to 1.0m high. The site of the NW building has been levelled and some stone has been dumped there but there is no visible in-situ stone; a yew tree there is at least 200yrs old.

Water supply

A leat 0.3m (max 0.5m) deep and 1m wide approaches the SE building from the S, but there does not seem to be a weir at its origin; its level suggests an undershot wheel was used. Between the two buildings the leat seems to widen to about 3m.

Pandy Commins Coch mill, Glantwymyn, Monts (26670)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is still in existence and may have been converted into a dwelling (*pace* Barton 1999, 55).

Pandy Cwm Hirnant mill, Penybontfawr, Monts (37511)

Desk-top assessment

Further locational work is needed on this site. The HER claims that traces of the weir remain, but the pandy building, near Ty Nant, was destroyed in 1990's. The mill was shown on the Ordnance Survey one-inch map of 1836 and is remembered in the field names Cae Melin and Cae Pandy. At the NGR given, there is nothing depicted on early large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, but immediately to the west of Ty-nant itself was what might have been a mill pond (SJ 0711 2401) with a stream feeding in and out of it before joining the Hirnant. This could indicate that Ty-nant was originally the *pandy*. It has now been transformed by the development of a large farm.

Pandy Foel placename, Foel, Monts (37400)

Desk-top assessment

The record for this *pandy* is problematic. Its presence is attested by mid-19th-century field names, but Barton also claims that in the 20th century the name was adopted for a residence. However, there is no obvious dwelling in the vicinity. Immediately to the south is Melin y Graig mill (32500) and speculatively we might wonder whether the field names refer to a previous function of this.

Pandy mill, Corris, Gwynedd (37439)

Desk-top assessment

Although Barton expressed uncertainty as to which side the river the fulling mill was on, the 1889 Ordnance Survey map clearly marks a building known as *pandy* on the north bank of the river at SH 7591 0814, and thus firmly in Gwynedd.

Pandy mill, Llansannan, Denbs (66560)

Desk-top assessment

A fulling mill, though no longer functioning as such at the time of the Ordnance Survey mapping which was published in 1874. It is interesting because of the presence of two different mill leats. The earlier started at a sluice higher up the river (66563) and close to Pont Segrwyd, hence the erroneous

name given to it in the HER but it has nothing to do with Segrwyd Mill which is up river. The leat stops short of a shaft and what may have been an engine house, and its development is the likely reason for the leat's abandonment. A second leat (66562) starts to the west of the mine workings but being lower down the river it followed a lower course, passing beneath the mine workings, and ending at the *pandy*.

Location

The site lies at the base of the fairly steep-sided valley occupied by the Afon Ystrad and is about 3km NE of the village of Nantglyn. The area is mainly pasture but also partially wooded.

Mill building

The former mill is in a ruinous state and has been robbed for stone in the near past. The SW wall is made from large stones and seems original, it is the only part which is anywhere near complete and shows that the building was of two storeys. Stubs of wall projecting from it suggest that there was an internal division running NE/SW or perhaps more likely a yard on the NW side of the mill. The remaining section of the SE wall retains evidence of a rebuild with poorer quality shale. The dimensions for the mill suggested by the 1st edition OS map are 10m NE/SW by 5m, although perhaps less than half of this length is now evident. The waterwheel was probably located on the SW side.

Water supply

Water was taken from the river at a weir (at SJ 02192 63971), now lost, and flowed NE to the mill then directly back to the river. Sections of the leat are still evident, especially at its SW end, as a linear hollow 2m wide, but much of it is either infilled or silted up.

Pandy North mill, Stepside, Monts (37502)

Desk-top assessment

The HER carries a simple statement recording that the fulling mill, appearing as a 'Factory' on the Ordnance Survey 1" map of 1836, is now a house. This was presumably on the site of what were called the White Factory cottages shown in 1886 in which case the NGR needs to be corrected to SO 0885 8998.

Pandy South mill, Stepside, Monts (37501)

Desk-top assessment

The HER claims this as no more than the site of fulling mill. In 1886 it was known as Red Factory and manufactured flannel. There was one large building, an adjacent mill pond on the south-west which was fed by a leat that further south had served the Bleach Mill (37500) and a very short tail race back to the river. Immediately to the north was Brook Terrace which presumably housed mill workers. Further north still was Whitefactory cottages suggesting another mill now gone.

Pandy'r Capel woollen factory, Gwyddelwern, Merioneths (72230)

Desk-top assessment

Disused probably 18th century woollen mill complex, house at SE end, mill on steep slope with a millpond (now filled in) driving an overshot wheel at lower end of SW wall, the axle remains. No machinery remains in position, though there is a drum probably from a teasing mill outside. Adjacent to the mill is a small detached building known as the "pandy", it has been considerably altered and no sign of machinery remains (RCAHMS Coflein record, accessed 08/06/2011).

The woollen factory here was functioning in 1874. The main building appears to have been turned into a residence known as Greenways, the small mill pond has now been turned into a swimming pool and the mill leat has gone. Other ancillary buildings might survive.

Pandy'r Cock mill, Llanbrynmair, Monts (37426)

Desk-top assessment

The fulling mill, shown on John Probert's map of 1763, has been referenced to a spot close to where the mill race (still shown on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps) is controlled by a weir and sluice on the River Rhiw. This is probably incorrect. Both the river and the race are running southwards, and there would have been no need for such a long tail race if the mill had been close to the sluice. Instead the leat runs for several hundred metres, picking up another small stream as it goes. It then angles back to the river at a property called Glyn-dŵr which is much more likely to have been the site of the *pandy*.

Pencaemelyn mill site, nr Garthbrenghy, Brecks (33242)

There seems to be no evidence for a mill here, and the absence of a running water supply does not generate any confidence in the identification. The name element 'melyn' (yellow) may have been incorrectly assumed to be 'melin' (mill).

Pengwern Mill, Llangollen, Denbs (118558)

Desk-top assessment

The mill was previously unrecorded in the HER. It is assumed to have been a corn mill but its history has not been traced. The Ordnance Survey map of 1874 shows virtually no evidence of a mill pond or leats, and none of the features misleadingly named Pengwern mill in the HER relate to this mill, but should be referenced to Bache mill (93401).

Penlan Mill, Llanigon, Brecks (80344)

Desk-top assessment

Apart from the attribution of adjacent fields as 'mill land' on the Tithe map, there is no cartographic evidence of the mill buildings, going back at least as far as the OS Surveyors drawing (No 195) of 1814. The only feature depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping is the mill pond.

Location

The mill lay in the steep-sided valley of the Digedi Brook about 1.5km to the south-south-east of the village of Llanigon. The valley has a reasonable proportion of mixed woodland and an approximately equal amount of pasture. The mill site lies in the latter.

Mill buildings

No trace of the mill building survives, although there is a hollow, about 4m west-north-west/east-south-east by 2m wide, to the north-west of the mill pond, which may be the remains of a wheelpit. The locality is slightly shelved which may indicate the remains of a platform but this is difficult to discern.

Water supply

The mill pond was held against the steep west-facing slope by a large earthwork bank on its north and west side and measures about 50m north-north-west/south-south-east by 15m wide. The owner believes, from local knowledge, that it was supplied by a wooden launder from the Digedi Brook but

there are no surviving traces. The bank forming the north-north-west end of the pond has been partly removed in the past to allow access but there is a drop in the level of the bank just to the west of this that might have been the site of a sluice gate. There is a slight suggestion of an earlier leat below the mill pond and the owner thought that a marked drop in the bed of the stream into a small gorge could have been the site of a water wheel but this is uncertain.

Pen Milltir Mill, Glantwymyn, Monts (43109)

Location

The site of the mill lies on the N side of the Nant Gwydol, where it runs through a steep-sided valley about 2km SE of the village of Abercegir and a similar distance SW of the village of Darowen.

Mill buildings

The mill is depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but it was not possible to gain access to the site so it remains uncertain whether there is any surviving evidence of the building.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Nant Gwydol via a weir at SH 81745 00703, but there seems to be little surviving trace of this. The leat from there is plainly visible and consists of a channel, about 2m wide, cut into the slope and retained by the construction of a bank on its lower side. There is no trace either on the map or the ground of a mill pond.

Penrhiw Mill, Erwood, Brecs (4390)

Location

The site of the mill lies in the steep-sided valley of Cwm Rhiwiau, about 3km south-west of the village of Erwood. The valley is occupied by a mixture of deciduous woodland and pasture.

Mill buildings

There is little trace of the mill which was depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping, just a small heap of disturbed stone. The area has been improved and now forms part of the field to the west.

Water supply

There is no evidence of the water supply system, either on the ground or on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey map.

Penstrowed Mill, nr Newtown, Monts (37498)

Desk-top assessment

There is a documentary record to a mill at Penstrowed in 1603. This has never been located, but Barton has drawn attention to the significantly named *Cwm Melin* which flows down to the Severn in the immediate vicinity of Penstrowed Hall. We might usefully note too a former watercourse which ran southwards towards a building which in the late 19th century was termed the Hopyard, and is shown as a relict feature on the Ordnance Survey maps; it might represent a leat feeding off Cwm Melin from SO 0723 9087 to SO 0732 9070.

Pentre Flour Mill, Cilcain, Flint (104077)

Location

The mill lies on the south bank of the Afon Gain, about 300m SE of St Mary's Church in Cilcain village. The immediate locality is wooded, but is surrounded by pasture land, a landscaped garden lies just to the W.

Mill buildings

The mill building survives as a rectangular stone building aligned NW/SE and measuring 9m by 7m, with a narrow addition (marked on 1st ed OS 1:2500 map) on its NW end measuring 5m NE/SW by 3m NW/SE. The walls stand to a maximum of 3m-4m high in the wheelpit which is on the SE end of the building, but only to 2m elsewhere. At least one millstone is visible immediately to the NE of the building, but the interior is covered with rubble so the original floor level is not visible.

Water supply

The mill pond (for an overshot wheel) was on the SW of the mill, having used water taken from the Afon Gain via a short head race, now lost. It is filled with garden debris from the landscaped garden to the W. The tail race survives and runs NE from the wheelpit as a channel 2m wide and 1m deep.

Pentre flour mill, Flint (104047)

Desk-top assessment

In 1871, the flour mill was depicted as disused by the Ordnance Survey; at least two buildings were shown. There was a large mill pond and a substantial dam, a sluice controlling water into the head race. The fact that 'ancient furnaces' were found on the spot in 1840 suggests that the mill pond was dug or perhaps enlarged at that date. The pond was restored and landscaped by the then Delyn Borough Council in the late 1970s, but unfortunately the HER has confused this pond with another (37761) 150m to the west (which served Croes-ati mill : 103997) and conflated their histories. Further confusion is provided by a separate mill entry to Pandy Mill (103998) adjacent to the flour mill. The Ordnance Survey map provides no evidence of this, and it is unclear how the record was generated. Was the *pandy* subsequently turned into a flour mill or is this a mis-siting?

Pentre Llanrhaeadr mill, Llanrhaeadr, Denbs (15498)

Desk-top assessment

It is possible from the 1875 large-scale Ordnance Survey to establish from the building alignments, that the mill was probably in use at that date and that the mill itself and the mill house are probably still in existence, though probably converted. The embanked mill pond which lay to the south of the buildings has gone, for the area has been turned into the Pont-y-bedol estate, but the mill race which came up from the south-west and passed a building called Pandy is probably also still in existence. The NGR for the mill can be corrected to SJ 0858 6271.

Pentre Mill, Dyserth, Denbs (103604)

Desk-top assessment

Pentre Mill is probably to be identified with the mill called Pentreth in the vicinity of Rhuddlan whose earliest reference is in a lease of 1536, while the earliest cartographic depiction is one of 1756 which shows the mill clearly. Parts of the mill have been reduced to low foundations and rubble piles, though walls of greater height survive close to the head race. The elongated mill pond is heavily silted and it and the leat feeding it hold very little water. The head race is stone-walled and the tail race is for the most part a silted earthwork channel. A fine, stone-lined overspill channel is the successor to an earthwork which can still be identified. Pentre Mill was the subject of a specific study undertaken by CPAT for the landowner in April 2011.

Pentre'r-felin, Maescar, Brecs (118633)

Desk-top assessment

The mill, previously not recorded in the HER, was shown as a woollen mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887, but its earlier history has not been established. It now appears to have been converted into cottages. The mill leat has previously been recorded (67833) and its higher reaches remain, though closer to the mill it has been filled in.

Plasau Mill, Carno, Monts (37490)

Desk-top assessment

Plasau mill is recorded in the HER as showing on the Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawings from the 1830s and the 1848 Tithe map. Thereafter, the HER is silent but Plasau Mill is clearly depicted on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, albeit on the east side of the river at SN 96485 98368, not the west side as the HER would have it. Today only one of the three buildings shown in 1886 remains and it is unclear whether any elements of the mill infrastructure survive.

Location

The site of the mill lies on the interfluvium between the valleys of Cwm Llwyd and Cwm Gwlybfaenau, about 1km NNE of the village of Carno.

Mill buildings

The mill, which was the NW building of the complex, has gone and the only surviving building (mentioned above) is to the SE of the complex. The building has an irregular roof line and is of stone with brick details; it is probably the SE of the three structures depicted in this part of the complex on the 1st edition OS map but its former function is unknown, it appears to have an agricultural use at present.

Water supply

The mill pond lay to the N of the mill and the tail race ran to the SW, neither appears to survive.

Ponde Mill, Felin-fach, Brecs (9218)

Desk-top assessment

The mill which was shown as functioning in the late 19th century appears to have been converted, seemingly into a domestic residence. The mill pond at the end of a leat has been drained but is still depicted in partial form on modern maps. The tail race, also shown on the early maps appears to have gone.

Pontdolgoch Walk Mill, nr Carno, Monts (37493)

Desk-top assessment

This was recorded in 1673 as Pandy y Ddol Goch, but is now a half-timbered house. It is named as Walk Mill on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, but otherwise there is nothing to betray its original function.

Pont a'r Ithon Mill, Disserth, Rads (23017)

Desk-top assessment

Ridyard has suggested that the mill, now destroyed, is shown on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1817 (1993, 60). This may be true although the evidence is not conclusive, for there are buildings shown too on the east bank of the river, and the name may be a general one for the entire complex.

There is also a suggestion that the mill may have been destroyed when the road bridge was constructed. This too could be true, but the most likely situation for a mill is slightly further to the south where a tributary stream whose energy could have been harnessed joins the Ithon (at c. SO 0183 5722).

Pont-dol-goch Mill, Monts (20909)

Desk-top assessment

The mill complex is now an agricultural services depot and the condition of the mill is unknown. The mill pond (curious termed Llanwnnog mill pond in the HER: 7555) remains a feature.

Pontfaen, The Old Mill, Merthyr Cynog, Brecs (77937)

Desk-top assessment

Nineteenth-century three-storey corn mill, with water supplied in a 410m-long mill-race from a weir on the Afon Ysgir Fawr to an overshot waterwheel driving two pairs of stones; mill operated until 1950s but subsequently disused and internal machinery later removed. (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 15/06/2011)

Note the presence of a weir (77939) and a leat (77940), some 420m long on the first edition OS map (Brecon 21.15 of 1888). (RH 15/06/2011)

Pont Melin Fach, Ystradfellte, Brecs (33540)

Desk-top assessment

The original record of the building here (19163) was made in 1987 when the remains of industrial buildings and a kiln or furnace were noted. The later attribution as a mill by RCAHMW led to the creation of another record under the PRN given here, although the original NGR (SN 90790 10420) is the correct one. The attribution of the site as a mill has partly come from the name of the nearby bridge, but the identification of these building remains as the mill originates from the Coflein record, which suggests that this was one of a group of corn mills that had been established around the margins of the Great Forest by the fourteenth century. However, the mill recorded at Ystradfellte is more likely to be the one nearer the village (118600) on the Afon Mellte. The site here may be the mill said to have been 'recently erected in Ystradfellte parish', that was ordered to be pulled down by a court decree in 1653 (Jones 1940, 119).

Location

The site is located to the west of the Afon Nedd on the floor of the valley, about 3km to the NNW of Pontneddfechan. The valley is relatively narrow and steep-sided at this point. The land is owned by the Forestry Commission but the trees are deciduous and the immediate locality is used as a picnic area acting as the focal point for a number of walks.

Mill buildings

Much of the immediate locality was landscaped when the car park and picnic area were created here and this has resulted in the loss of some features mentioned in 1987. The visible remains point to an L-shaped building measuring about 15m ESE/WNW by 14m NNE/SSW, with individual compartments about 5m wide and a maximum height of 1.2m where there is a mound of rubble in which the remains of the stone-lined pit/kiln can be seen. There is some visible walling defining the extent of the compartments to the ESE and SSW of the rubble. Apart from the presence of a leat, there is no visible evidence which confirms this was a mill, although the original building may have been rebuilt as a limekiln. A second building, which is visible on the first edition OS map about 60m to the NNE at SN 90809 10476, could have been the mill referred to in the name of the bridge but is no

longer evident, having been removed when the modern car park was created; it measured 6m NW/SE by 5m NE/SW.

Water supply

A former leat passes just to the E of the ESE compartment of the L-shaped building and is up to 3m wide. If this site was a mill, the wheel must have been undershot; there is no trace of a high-level leat upstream.

Pont Newydd mill, Cefnmeiriadog (118618)

Desk-top assessment

A previously unrecorded mill which shows on the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1874. The buildings still exist but their current use and state is not known. Its head race is incorrectly named as the Tyddyn Harris mill race (48296) in the HER.

Pont Nichol Mill Site, nr Talgarth, Brecs (9764)

Desk-top Assessment

The 1887 Ordnance Survey map shows buildings, probably disused, and a leat or head race (79202) feeding off the River Llynfi at a weir more than 600m to the south. As it reaches the mill the head race widens, perhaps serving as a pond. A possible overspill channel and a short tail race can be also be seen.

Location

The site lies on the floor of the Afon Llynfi valley, about 1km downstream from Trefecca. Both mixed woodland and pasture are present in the locality.

Mill buildings

There is no surviving trace of the mill; its position can only be determined by its relationship to the end of the mill pond.

Water supply

The layout of the water supply system is adequately described above and its lower reaches appear to have survived more or less intact. The earthworks of the mill pond survive to a height of between 1.5m and 2m, implying that there was an overshot mill wheel. The point at which water was taken from the Llynfi was not examined.

Porthamal Mill, Talgarth, Brecs (78726)

Desk-top assessment

Part of the mill building shown on the early Ordnance Survey maps has been converted, and an extension on the west end added; the rest of the mill has been demolished. The mill pond, little more than a widening of the end of the mill leat appears to have been filled in, though parts of the latter survive within the field pattern (78730). Its origin was at a weir on the River Ennig at SO 1532 3420, near Talgarth. The tail race is still in evidence.

Location

The mill lies in the lower part of the valley of the Afon Llynfi, nearly 4km from its confluence with the River Wye. The ground slopes gently down to the river and is occupied by a mix of pasture and arable land with some small patches of woodland.

Mill buildings

The mill is now a private dwelling, it is stone-built with a slate roof and brick chimneys.

Water supply

The origin of the supply is mentioned above, but this no longer functions and is probably converted to pasture throughout. The tail race still carries a little water.

Priory Mill, Llanddew, Brecon (23021)

Location

The mill lies at the base of the Honddu valley near the point where it enters the outskirts of the town of Brecon. The valley at this point is fairly steep-sided; the sides partially clothed with woodland although sections of the valley floor are grassland.

Mill buildings

The mill survives largely intact and is Grade II* listed; it contains a fair proportion of its original machinery. The owners are in the process of a long-term sympathetic restoration, at present of the exterior but ultimately of the interior. The mill is L-shaped with the main (original) part running NW/SE. The NW end has been extended twice in stone, firstly to enclose the water wheel and secondly to add a corn dryer. In the interior, the millstones remain in-situ and various parts of the wooden fittings have been stored awaiting work, the sack hoist is still in place. Unfortunately, the water wheel was removed and went for scrap when the mill became disused in the mid-20th century.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Honddu at a weir not far upstream, damage to this may have been the reason that milling was terminated between the two World Wars. The leat from the mill was apparently filled in but has been recently dug out by the owner who is in the process of reconstructing the wider section which acted as a mill pond just upstream of the mill.

Rhiw-saeson corn mill, Pandy Rhiw-saeson, Llanbrynmair, Monts (26672)

Desk-top assessment

In the HER this is termed Pandy Rhiw-saeson, but as it was a corn mill with the name as given above on the 1887 large-scale Ordnance Survey map this would be a more appropriate appellation. By that date the mill appears to have ceased functioning, but it has now been converted into a dwelling or replaced.

Rhos Goch Mill, nr Painscastle, Rads (25843)

Location

The mill lies on the course of the Bachawy Brook at the small hamlet of Rhos Goch, some 2km north-east of Painscastle. The village lies in a broad vale and most of the surrounding area is used as pasture.

Mill buildings

Little could be seen of the mill which is masked by vegetation, it appears to be dilapidated, viewed from the nearby road. It is a listed building.

Water supply

None of the elements of the water supply system were visible.

Rhual Pool and Mill, nr Mold, Flint (98580)

Desk-top assessment

The HER claims, based on a Clwyd County Council record from 1979 that a pool and were mill depicted on a c. 1862 map archived in the Flintshire Record Office (D/DM/223/63). That a pool existed there can be no doubt. It is shown on the mid-19th century tithe map and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872. But there is no trace of a mill on the former, and this calls in to question the integrity of the original record. The 1862 map needs re-examination. The so-called Rhual Mill race (98627) is not associated with this proposed site, but with the Alyn tinplate works and its large factory pond (98373), though there must be a suspicion that the leat originally served a long-gone corn mill.

Rhulen Mill, nr Glaswrm, Rads (23012)

Desk-top assessment

A building is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, but it is not identified as a mill. It is similarly depicted and not named on the OS surveyors drawing (No 196) of 1817.

Location

The mill lies at the base of the V-shaped and moderately steep-sided valley occupied by the eponymous settlement and a stream which is a tributary of the River Edw. The immediate locality is wooded, but most of the area is under permanent pasture.

Mill buildings

The mill survives as a ruinous sub-rectangular building revetted into the south-facing slope adjacent to the stream, measuring about 20.5m west-north-west/east-south-east by 5m wide and up to 1.5m high, although it steps in near the west-north-west end to about 4.5m wide. Two obvious entrance gaps are visible on the south-south-west side and there is at least one internal division. The walls are of local shale, probably from the immediate vicinity, and are somewhat crumbly. There is no trace of any mill stones or other machinery in the interior.

Water supply

Water was taken from the stream via a leat which only survives as a level terrace in the pasture field to the east. As it crosses into woodland the state of preservation improves markedly, it surviving to a width of 5m and a maximum depth of 1.5m, and created by a large bank on its downslope side. The filled-in wheel pit is at the west-north-west end of the building, and a short stone-faced tail race leads back to the stream.

Rhyd Arwydd Mill Site, nr Llanfair Caereinion (8592)

Desk-top assessment

This mill was identified from the Tithe map, although with no ground evidence to support it, and its date of use seems only to emanate from the Tithe map. However, the 1st edition of the largest scale Ordnance Survey map shows a building, disused in 1886, beside the Banwy at SJ 0782 0950, some 130m away from the given NGR. From its location this seems likely to be the lost mill. There is nothing to suggest from modern maps that any part of the mill complex survives.

Location

The site is located close to the River Banwy, whose valley at this point has steep sides and a level floor. The adjoining fields are mostly improved pasture, with some woodland scattered around and following the sides of the river. The nearest dwelling is Rhyd Arwydd farm, about 75m upslope to the NNE.

Mill buildings

There is no visible trace of either the mill or its water supply system, and the ground around the site has been levelled and improved for agricultural purposes. All that can be seen is what looks to be a natural hollow at the approximate location of the mill.

Water supply

To judge from the first edition OS 1:2500 map, the leat may have come to the site from the River Banwy to the WNW (approx NGR SJ 07602 09555), as there is insufficient supply from the small stream to the E. It seems likely that the mill would have had an undershot wheel as there is very little fall in the ground on the floor of the valley, unless it had been taken from some distance upstream. The OS map does not depict anything resembling a leat. The tail race would have been very short and led directly back to the river, less than 10m distant.

Rhydymwyn Mill House, Cilcain, Flint (104075)

Desk-top assessment

The HER claims that the 'house called mill house shows no evidence of it being a mill at all [and there is nothing else in the area to suggest a mill]'. Remarkable then that the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows the mill a matter of a few metres away at SJ 20373 66838, with a mill leat several hundred metres long running from a weir on the River Alyn. The mill has now gone, replaced by a 'works' building of unspecified nature.

Ruthin Mill, Denbs (25993 & 100869)

Desk-top assessment

Ruthin Mill is significant enough for a specific mention by Watts (2002, 89). Believed to date from the late 13th century, he points out that it is built of grey stone, but with red sandstone used for the quoins and some window dressings, and also for a cross in the east gable. The building had originally been a single-storey structure and was fed from a mill pond situated within the castle precinct, implying that it was directly controlled by the lord. Although it is only Grade II listed – its rarity value might argue for a higher grade – the listing description is very full. The mill pond has now gone, while the mill leat presumably flowed down Mill Street from the castle grounds where it might survive, but the grounds are not accessible.

St Asaph corn mill, St Asaph, Flint (103097)

Desk-top assessment

Recorded as 'Bishop's Palace Corn Mill' by RCAHMW. It had apparently disappeared by 1987, although the mill leat was still visible at that time. It is depicted on the first edition OS map (Flintshire 04.15) of 1871, served by a leat whose origin is a weir and sluice at SJ 04018 73378. This continued to SJ 03683 73975 where it split and there was a sluice, the two courses merging again at SJ 03559 74514 before entering the river at SJ 03517 74600. Some of the latter sections define an old township boundary depicted on the OS map which suggests they are of some antiquity (RH 08/06/2011).

The sign board at a re-sited sluice gate (see below) states that a mill was first reported in St Asaph in 1453 and a second lease was granted for it in 1544. Also that it was depicted on maps from 1611.

Location

The mill lay at the bottom of the main road running downhill to the W from St Asaph Cathedral, just before the bridge over the River Elwy. Its place is occupied by a modern garage/dwelling.

Mill buildings

There is no visible evidence of the mill, it appears to have been levelled although there may be some sub-surface remains.

Water supply

The water supply system survives in part. The head race which originated at a weir and sluice is mentioned in the desk-top and this survives fairly well as a dry channel between there and the mill site although there is one section that has been levelled next to the sports ground. This section is defined by earthworks that are up to 10m wide, the base of the watercourse being 3m wide and up to 1.2m deep where it meanders across the fields. There are trees up to 150 years old on the edges of the leat near its S end. The weir has been removed, the outside of the bend in the river there is defended by modern gabions and has obviously been subjected to river management works. A sluice gate was apparently found when this work was being carried out and was re-sited in the public access area at SJ 03606 74340, where there is also a sign board explaining the origins of the mill. There is no real trace of the tail race to the N of the road, also the bypass leat to the W of the mill site is not really visible, although its course is probably shown by a row of trees.

St Harmon Mill, Rads (13179)

Desk-top assessment

The 1889 Ordnance Survey map shows two buildings here, a mill pond with a sluice on what may have been an overflow channel, a short tail race and a head race which came off the Marteg 700m or more to the north where the inflow was controlled by a sluice above a weir, carried in an aqueduct over a tributary of the Marteg, and it then passed the station and the church on its course to the mill. The date at which it came into existence is unknown, but it was there when the Ordnance Survey surveyors were at work in 1820.

Location

The remains of the mill lie in the valley of the Afon Marteg, a tributary of the River Wye, and are less than 0.5km south-south-west of the centre of the eponymous village. The area is entirely given over to pasture.

Mill buildings

The ruinous stone building which survives is probably only the north part of the mill as depicted on the 1st edition OS map, covering an area of 11m north/south by 7m east/west and up to 4m high at the north-west corner. The water wheel was on the north side, where a stone platform no doubt aided in directing the water onto what was probably an overshot wheel. The south part of the building seems to have been lost. The building to the south-east on the 1st edition OS map remains as an area of stone 4m to 5m in diameter, where there are the remains of the water wheel axle and its iron fittings.

Water supply

The mill pond and leat mentioned above have all been levelled during land improvement.

St Mary's Mill, Presteigne, Rads (23003)

Desk-top assessment

Little seems to be known about St Mary's Mill. Ridyard states that the mill was recorded in 1694 and again in a sale notice of 1813. G. W Ridyard acknowledges that the exact site is not known but posits the probable site as being shown on early Ordnance Survey maps as a curving hollow beside the River Lugg, immediately to the north of a house known as St Mary's Mill (1993, 44). This, however, has the appearance of a relict meander in the river, and a rival candidate area is about 400m to the east where a channel is directed off the Lugg immediately above a weir and rejoins the river some two hundred and fifty metres downstream. This does not appear to be an earlier course of the river, but is

sufficiently straight to suggest a man-made feature. Interestingly, it is followed by the ecclesiastical parish boundary, implying that it is of some antiquity.

Sarffle farm mill, Ceiriog, Denbs (37094)

Desk-top assessment

The given NGR places this nearly 100m west of the farm, but the stream on which the mill was reportedly located runs along the edge of the farmyard and this is a more likely location for the mill.

Segrwyd Mill, Nantglyn (25939)

Desk-top assessment

The mill is a well-preserved Georgian-era mill with its adjacent mill house, and both are listed building. Confusingly the leat feeding the mill, i.e the head race, is called the Tyn-y-caeau mill race (48109) after the nearest property to where the leat is diverted off the stream. This needs to be corrected in the HER.

Senni Mill, Sennybridge, Brecs (30199)

'Senny' or 'Sennye' Mill is recorded as being in the valley of the Afon Senny in a document prepared in 1651 and termed 'Survey of the seaven mills comonly called the fforest Mills..' which was reproduced by J E Lloyd in his *Historical Memoranda of Breconshire* (1903).

The existing location for this record in the HER is obviously incorrect as it lies on the River Usk. There is an extant Felin Senni (23018), just downstream of Heol Senni, where the mill is listed at Grade II*, this building is believed to be early 19th century in date and was owned by an estate but could well have been the site of an earlier mill. The other possibility is that the mill was located near the mouth of the Senni at Defynnog, where a complex of buildings on both sides of the river have two leats leading to them from a weir on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping at SN 9208 2846; this may well have been Defynnog Mill (118653).

Snead Mill, Snead, Monts (26749)

Desk-top assessment

The mill building is still in existence. The millpond showing on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey map has disappeared and in part been built over, while the mill leat feeding into the pond is still in existence, though now functions only as a boundary. The NGR has been improved to SO 31539198.

Sontley Mill, Marchwiel, Denbs (104289)

Location

The remains of the mill lie on the W side of the Gyfeiliau Brook, about 2.4km WSW of the village of Marchwiel. The land in close proximity to the stream is partly wooded, but much of the surrounding area is given over to arable and pasture land.

Mill buildings

The mill is still visible as a ruinous building constructed from local bricks of 19th-century origin and measures up to 15m long (N/S) by 9m wide overall. The wheel pit seems to have been at the N end of the building, where a hole is visible in two parallel walls, presumably for the axle. Only the W side of

the building is in reasonable condition where it is revetted into the slope, the E side has mostly gone. There is no readily visible evidence of an earlier structure.

Water supply

Upslope, to the W of the mill, there is the end of the head race which widens out to 3m wide and is up to 0.8m deep. It was not followed and its point of origin remains unclear.

Stepaside Walkmill, nr Newtown, Monts (37500)

Desk-top assessment

This was termed a Bleach Mill on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886, and had a short well-defined mill race. The building has now been converted into a dwelling.

Sylfaen Mill, Castle Caereinion, Monts (8246)

Location

The mill lay on the N side of the Sylfaen Brook where it runs through a steep-sided and wooded valley. The nearest settlement is the village of Castle Caereinion, about 3km to the SW.

Mill buildings

Beyond a possible terrace in the approximate position of the ENE end of the buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map, there is now no trace of the mill. An estate track passes through the site of the WSW part of the site.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Sylfaen Brook via sluices depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but the leat from there seems to have been filled in by the construction of an estate road. An earthwork bank above the site of the mill could represent the remains of the E end of the mill pond.

Tafolwern Mill, Llanbrynmair, Monts (26679)

Desk-top assessment

Virtually nothing of the mill itself survives as Barton (1999, 54) has pointed out. Its NGR in the HER should be changed to SH 8912 0270 for at present it is positioned on the wrong side of the river. The mill pond, in essence a bulbous expansion at the end of the mill race on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887, also looks to have disappeared, presumably having been filled in. The mill race remains, though idiosyncratically it is termed Domen Fawr mill race (55333) in the HER.

Tower Lodge Mill, Whitford, Flints (103659)

Location

The mill lies on the floor of the narrow, steep-sided valley occupied by the Gwibnant stream, approximately 1.5km NE of the village of Whitford. The immediate area is fairly heavily wooded.

Mill buildings

It was not possible to access the building directly, but some vegetated walling was just visible from the nearby public road. All the visible evidence suggests that this was probably a brick-built mill of 19th-century date.

Water supply

A brick-built sluice survives at the upstream (W) end of the head race, the levels confirm that it must have supplied an undershot wheel. An iron water wheel, probably from this site, has been erected at about SJ 1594 7892, within the nearby fishing complex

Trawscoed-bach mill, Llangwm, Denbs (48675)

Desk-top assessment

Site not visited as owner not found. Note that the building is named Ty'n-y-glyn on the old series 1 inch OS map (Sheet 74NW) of 1839, which implies it was a farm rather than a mill. It is evident there was a leat to it from the depiction on the 1st edition OS, but this may just have been a water supply for stock - the status of the site remains uncertain.

Trebarried Mill, Felinfach, Brecs (78467)

Desk-top assessment

The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows a group of buildings and other features, most of them now gone, though the mill itself looks to have been converted and enlarged. The large triangular mill pond appears to have gone as does the overflow channel and the mill leat has been reduced to a boundary.

Tregoe Mill House nr Gwernyfed, Brecs (9798)

Desk-top assessment

CPAT recorded a disused cast-iron overshot mill wheel attached to the south-west end of a house here in 1979. Coflein refers to an overshot iron wheel; Spur-wheel gear; 2 stones. Roofed. ?18th century.

Overall, the complex of buildings and features, depicted on the 1st ed OS map of 1888, includes a corn mill, saw mill, mill pond, leats and a weir.

Trelowgoed Mill, Penybont, Rads (16817)

Location

The mill lies on the E bank of the River Ithon, about 3.5km ENE of the town of Llandrindod Wells. The floor of the valley is relatively level at this point and largely occupied by pasture land, with some patches of woodland.

Mill buildings

The mill has been converted to a dwelling and is stone built with a modern slate roof.

Water supply

The potentially significant feature of the site is the short leat system which implies an undershot wheel and is potentially rather earlier than the late 18th-century date of the existing mill building. It is just possible that this might denote the position of the Cefnlllys Mill (118577) recorded at the beginning of the 14th century, but this is impossible to prove given the current state of knowledge of the site.

Tretower Court, Mill site, Tretower, Brecs (118670)

Desk-top assessment

The site of a mill pond fed by a head race running in from the north-west (NPRN 309427). Two mills are recorded in 1305. (RCAHMW Coflein record, quoting Raleigh Radford 1960 (Brycheiniog 6), 1-50 [12]. Accessed 18/07/2011)

The Brycheiniog article refers to an inquisition taken at the death of John Picard in 1305, which mentions a mill and a fulling mill which would presumably have lain within the landholding which comprised 300 acres of pasture and 200 acres of wood. They are therefore unlikely to have been more than about 1km distant from Tretower. It is nevertheless interesting that Cyffredin Mill, near Llangynidr on the opposite side of the Usk, was recorded as belonging to the occupant of Tretower Court in 1587, something which may imply that this mill was no longer in use. (RH 18/07/2011)

Location

The presumed site of the mill lies just to the S of Tretower Court which lies on the S edge of Tretower village. It lies on the level valley floor to the NE of the Rhiangoll stream about 1.5km upstream of its confluence with the River Usk. Most of the land in the locality is used as pasture.

Mill buildings

There are no visible remains of the mill, its position has only been suggested by what appears to be a mill pond next to the public road past Tretower Court.

Water supply

The alleged mill pond is roughly triangular and lies to the W of the public road, but its appearance is relatively modern and it would not have provided the required head of water due the flat valley floor location, where an undershot wheel on a faster flowing stream would be expected. There is no doubt, though, that water was diverted from the Rhiangoll at SO 1808 2155 via a leat which averages about 2m to 3m wide and flows around the W and S sides of Tretower Castle to its end at the pond, where any excess water seems to be carried back to the Rhiangoll by a modern pipe. It may be that the mill was placed alongside the leat, or this could be a feature used for other purposes and the mill was elsewhere.

Treuddyn Mill, Flints (103019)

Location

The site lies near the floor of the valley occupied by the River Terrig and lies to its SE, about 1km NW of the village of Treuddyn. The main land use of the locality is pasture, with some small areas of woodland.

Mill buildings

There is nothing to add to the HER description of the mill building, which has been converted to a dwelling.

Water supply

There is little trace of the upstream end of the water works, though the weir on the Terrig used to be at SJ 24039 59116. The head race led from there to the NE but only the last section, alongside the public road, seems to survive as a hollow in which a hedge has been planted. The mill pond, although now silted up, can still be seen as a teardrop shaped enclosure. The area of the tail race has been landscaped.

Trevor Mill, Llangollen, Denbs (93375)

Desk-top assessment

The mill itself is a Grade II listed building erected in 1848 and now converted to a dwelling, though one suspects the mill site is much older than that. A large mill pond (93377) lay just over 300m to the north-west, close to a lost farm called Llyn, and the head race (93378) led off this. The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 does not show a tail race. The relationship with the Llangollen Canal is potentially interesting for the map suggests that by 1875 the mill leat may not have been functioning.

Twyn Felin Mill, Llywel, Brecs (9210)

Desk-top assessment

This was classed as a former mill back in 1979 and no amendments have been made to the record since. Early Ordnance Survey maps show a small building, Twyn Felin, on the opposite side of the lane to where the HER marks the mill, but this building has now gone, to be replaced by an altogether larger dwelling on a different spot. There are no traces, either on aerial photos or early maps, on the south side of the lane of anything that looks mill-like.

The RCAHMW records suggest this is one of several documented seigneurial water mills known to have been established around the margins of the Great Forest of Brecknock by the fourteenth century (citing R. R. Davies (1965) *The Bohun & Lancaster Lordships in Wales in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries*. Unpublished Ph.D thesis. NLW EX2652; p.196, also R. R. Davies (1978) *Lordship and Society in the March of Wales 1282-1400*, p.403). In the Coflein record the mill is said to be revealed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25-inch map through the place-name Twyn-y-felin, located to the immediate east of Llywel and lying on the north bank of a tributary of Nant Gwydderig. The mill, in fact, lying closer to Fforest Fach than Fforest Fawr. No indication of an active mill appears on the map above and it now forms part of a complex of buildings. It is not certain if the mill at this location was a corn mill or a fulling mill, or perhaps a combined mill. Both types are known to have existed at Llywel in the fourteenth century (Davies, thesis, pp.121 & 196).

The RCAHMW give a location of SN87293007, but this is for Twyn-y-felin where the name translates as 'The mill hillock', which implies that it perhaps overlooked the mill site, rather than being the site itself. Another possibility is that the mill referred to was Camden Mill (33243) at Trecastle, as the 1651 Parliamentary Survey repeated by Lloyd in 1903 states that the mill was near Trecastle.

Location

The site suggested is relatively level and lies on the watershed between the valleys of the River Usk and Afon Gwydderig, a short distance E of Llywel village. The ground is mostly pasture, with some scrubby areas next to the public roads.

Mill buildings

There are no visible traces of the mill at this location.

Water supply

Water was taken from Nant Gwydderig, just to the N of Llywel and directed past this site via a leat which is still evident as an earthwork from 2m to 3m wide. Some sections of the leat have been filled in recently. The leat continues over the watershed into the valley of the Usk via Nant Logyn, the stream used as the water supply for Camden Mill.

Tylwch mill, Llangurig, Monts (26693)

Desk-top assessment

A former corn mill with an overshot wheel, a spur wheel and two pairs of stones. It was in existence in 1730, but said to be gutted and ruinous in 1977. The large-scale Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows that it was then functioning and had a mill pond and mill race to the south.

Ty Mawr Mill, Llanafanfawr, Brecs (20963)

Desk-top assessment

A small 18th-century corn mill, converted into a house (RCAHMW Coflein record, accessed 18/07/2011). The mill was fed by a head race which originated at a weir 250m to the NW (RH 18/07/2011).

Ty-Newydd Woollen Mill, Llanerfyl, Monts (26768)

Location

The site lies on the bottom of a steep-sided rocky gorge created by the Cledan stream, just before it debouches into the Afon Gam. The surrounding area is mostly used as pasture, but is quite wooded.

Mill buildings

There is no surface trace of the mill building depicted on the first edition OS map, whose site seems to be occupied by the course of a small stream. The building is named as 'Ty-Newydd Factory (Woollen)' on the OS map and from this it appears to have measured about 17m ENE/WSW by 7m NNW/SSE.

Water supply

The mill pond, to the SE, has silted up and the area is quite boggy. It appears to have been roughly triangular, measuring 14m NNW/SSE by 10m WSW/ENE, and was fed by a partially rock-cut leat which runs from the site of a weir on the Cledan at SJ 00220 07734, utilising the course of an abandoned meander. It is unlikely that much of a tail race was needed as the building is set on the edge of the stream.

Upper House Farm mill pond, Evenjobb, Rads (118682)

Desk-top assessment

Medium-sized mill pond with head race leading off it, immediately to the south of the curious motte at Evenjobb (Rd 058). The location of the mill itself is not known and the relationship to the motte has yet to be established.

Vicarage Mill, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Monts (26762)

Location

The mill lies on the SW bank of the Afon Rhaeadr, opposite Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant church and vicarage. The immediate locality is wooded and seems to be a public amenity area.

Mill buildings

The mill is stone built with lime mortar and has a slate roof; it seems to be a combined mill and miller's dwelling and measures about 12m NE/SW by 10m NW/SE and about 8m high (max). The mill occupied the SE part, which is partly ruinous due to the collapse of its NE end wall, but the sack hoist can still be seen in the roof as well as a millstone and the iron bands from a pair of French burr stones on the floor of the interior. Some of the wooden framework from the interior remains although

the first floor has collapsed. The NW part of the building was the miller's dwelling and retains a door and windows in its NW wall. An addition on the NE side may have been used for storage but is now ruinous. The whole may have been reused after the mill was abandoned, which would explain the good state of its roof. A set of pigsties to the NW were depicted on the 1st edition OS map, but are now partly ruinous.

Water supply

There was probably once a weir on the river upstream at about SJ 12344 25953 but it is no longer extant. The course of the head race can be traced from there and goes around the S side of the mill to the wheel pit, which lies on its SE side and is about 5-6m long by 1.5m wide. The last section was probably via a wooden launder to an overshot wheel. The tail race was probably covered and ran the short distance NE to meet the river, but it is not visible.

Vron Mill, Bettws-y-Crwyn, Salop (34894)

Desk-top assessment

The former mill buildings, the mill pond and a short length of the leat are all in Shropshire. Only the head race, with its weir on the Teme, runs through Radnorshire.

Wegnall Mill, Herefs (37382)

Desk-top assessment

While Wegnall farm is in Radnorshire, the mill site is on the far side of the stream that forms the boundary between Radnorshire and Herefordshire.

Wern Corn Mill, Llandrinio, Monts (79128)

Desk-top assessment

There is further information in the duplicate PRN 37420, which has the following information:

Layout on OS 6" 1885. Race still in use but mill gone. Remembered in use locally. The only remains of the Wern Corn Mill are the drainage channel and some brickwork. The area has been made into a Nature Reserve. A noticeboard tells us of the previous existence of the mill and gives an artist's impression of the mill in its heyday. It mentions the existence of a short-lived brick and tile works nearby and an enterprise grinding ash and lime to make mortar. An elderly lady living nearby remembered the corn mill still working in her childhood (1920-30). The layout is shown in OS 6in 1885 (Barton P.G,1999,53).

Wernddyfwg Mill, Felin-fach, Brecs (9219)

Desk-top assessment

The 1817 Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawing shows the mill and the later large-scale map of 1888 shows two disused buildings here with a leat running for several hundred metres from higher up one of the many tributaries of the little River Dulais. The leat may feed a water wheel with the water immediately flowing back into the stream. No mill pond as such is visible.

Location

The site lies in a small wooded valley about 3km NW of the village of Felinfach. It lies adjacent to a confluence of two streams, which form a tributary of the Afon Dulas.

Mill buildings

The site of the mill building is denoted by a level terrace with its edge marked by the NW wall of the mill, which is of stone with lime and clay mortar. Immediately to the NW is the stone-lined wheel pit, which is perhaps 4-5m deep. A building on the opposite side of the public road to the SE is depicted on the 1st edition OS map, and may have been the millers dwelling. This seems to be no longer extant.

Water supply

Water was taken from the stream at SO 0713 3583 and flowed in a leat to the mill pond which can still be seen to the N of the mill. The bank which divides the pond and mill is revetted with stone to a height of about 3m on its lower side.

Weythel Mill, New Radnor, Rads (37378)

Location

Weythel Mill lies on the floor of the valley occupied by the Gilwern Brook, not far from where it opens out into a wider vale bounded to the N by Old Radnor hill and to the S by Hanter Hill. The nearest villages of any size are Gladestry, 3km to the SSW and Walton, a similar distance to the NNE.

Mill buildings

The building which was probably the millers house is still extant and an occupied dwelling. It is probable that the mill itself is no longer extant, but, from the 1st edition OS map, seems to have been a linear structure to the E of the house with a waterwheel at its E end.

Water supply

The water supply system was not investigated, but seems to have been largely filled-in from the aerial photographic coverage. It consisted of a head race originating at a weir on the Gilwern Brook (SO 23949 567339), from where it flowed to a sluice next to the mill (SO 24157 57446). The sluice seems to have directed the water either over the wheel at the E end of the mill and into the tailrace which rejoined the stream at SO 24138 57492, or into an overflow leat that rejoined the river at SO 24267 57607, downstream of the tailrace.

Wern Mill, Llanddew, Brecs (8935; 8936)

Desk-top assessment

The ditch referred to in the original 1981 record shows on aerial photos, and there is no reason to doubt the platform(s), but the records are confused – all three have the same NGR – and this does not appear to be a likely place to construct a mill.

Wilderness Mill, Gresford, Denbs (104295)

Location

The site lies in a wooded portion of the valley occupied by the River Alyn, about 1.5km SW of the village of Gresford.

Mill buildings

There is no visible surviving evidence of the mill building at the location shown on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map.

Water supply

Some waterworks survive on the river to the NW of the mill's former location, comprising two parallel channels which presumably acted as controls. These include a weir and sluice gate in the

(blocked) NW channel and the stone faced and floored SE channel which is in good condition and is the present course of the river. It seems that the wheel must have been undershot if it was powered by water in the SE channel, but the OS map shows a number of watercourses which may imply there was an internal wheel.

Ystrad woollen mill, Denbigh, Denbs (118529)

Location

The remains of the mill lie in pasture on the floor of the valley occupied by the Afon Ystrad, about 1km S of the town of Denbigh.

Mill buildings

Only one building, the central of three depicted in a N/S line, remains of the structures depicted on this side of the river on the 1st edition OS map, the other two were removed by around 1900 to judge from the 2nd edition map. The central structure depicted on the map forms the core of the existing building and measures 8m NE/SW by 6m. It was of two floors and built from lime-mortared stone with traces of windows and/or doors on the NW, SW and SE sides, although it is now ruinous and open to the elements. A filled-in circular hole at the base of its SW wall represents the location of the axle of a waterwheel. By the time the 2nd edition OS map was produced, the building had been altered to its present configuration, with an extension added to its NE end measuring 8m NE/SW by 7m, in which further traces of doors, windows and a beam for an upper floor are evident. Most probably at a later date, a turbine was installed in a corrugated iron lean-to on the NW side of the building, the owner believes that this was used to provide electricity to the nearby Denbigh Hospital. The existing turbine lies within a concrete sluice system and was made by Gilbert Gilkes and Gordon Ltd of Kendal, and dated 1934. Some of its ancillary equipment survives, but only the mounting block for the ?generator is left.

Water supply

Water was taken from the Afon Ystrad at a weir and sluice (SJ 05101 64748), but no trace of this remains. Parts of the leat leading to the mill are visible and up to 3m wide and 0.6m deep, but this widens and deepens as it approaches the mill to form a linear pond abutting the concrete sluice system mentioned above. It is evident from that this arrangement post-dates the 1st edition OS map, as that shows the leat running along the SW side of the surviving building, where there was no doubt a waterwheel. No trace remains of the tailrace, which emptied back into the river at SJ 05460 64656.

Ystym Colwyn mill, Meifod, Monts (37526)

Desk-top assessment

Ystym Colwyn mill is named Felin-fach on the OS 1:63360 map (Sheet 60NE) of 1836. The HER description for 37526 refers to this mill site but names it as Ysytyl Colwyn. Barton (1999, 87) refers to Ystym Colwyn Mill as a horse mill at the farm of that name.

Location

The mill was sited alongside the Ceunant Fawr stream, at the point of its emergence from its narrow, steep-sided valley into the vale of Dyffryn Meifod, where it joins the River Vyrnwy. The mill site itself lies in a small conifer plantation, but most of the surrounding ground is utilised as pasture and has a gentle E-facing slope.

Mill buildings

Felin-fach is depicted in the correct location on the 1836 OS map, but its name is attributed to a building at SJ 1915 1701 on the first edition map of 1884, while the mill itself is no longer depicted. It is thought that the 1884 building was either the millers house or a dwelling which took over the name of the mill when it was abandoned. The mill site is now only visible as a hollow, measuring 15m

NE/SW by 8m, with some rubble which hints at a wall on its SW side. It lies within 10m of the stream to its NE.

Water supply

The traces of leat mentioned by Barton as lying in the field to the NW of the main road are no longer visible, perhaps due to land improvement. The only surviving feature is the roughly triangular mill pond, which is formed by a stone and earth bank on its N side and covers an area of about 50m E/W by 15m N/S. It narrows to the NE, where it overlooks the site of the mill, and the change in elevation of the topography there suggests that the water powered an overshot wheel. There seems to have been no tail race to speak of, given the close proximity of the mill site to the stream.

Appendix 2: Windmills

Abbey Mill, Strata Marcella, nr Welshpool (37532)

A windmill of Strata Marcella Abbey was reputedly situated on a low ridge above Pool Quay. It was mentioned in a charter of 1406, and supposedly had a construction date in the 13th or 14th century. The NGR given is only a six-figure but aerial photographs suggest that there may be a feature in the vicinity though its nature is not clear.

Other records have been generated in relation to this feature. For instance 23116 is classed as a windmill but also notes, somewhat incongruously for a windmill, that the leat is still visible. To avoid any confusion 23116 should be attributed to the 'leat' alone. Other possible sites (23117-23120) are now all thought to be tree pits.

Bettisfield Windmill, Bettisfield (Flints) (102958)

The remains of an 18th-century, brick-built windmill, with an internal diameter of about 7.5m, established on a reclaimed part of Cadney Moss. When it was recorded in 1993 it was in poor condition. In 1999, an application was made to convert it into a dwelling, and emergency recording was undertaken by the Royal Commission. Aerial photography indicates that the development took place.

Another record (13384) is almost certainly of the same structure, it mis-location the result of poor grid referencing when the record was created.

Catheralls Windmill, Buckley (103726)

Known also as Catheralls Mill, Buckley windmill was demolished and built over, reputedly in the mid-19th century. The HER is confused about its location. Catheralls Mill (103726) is positioned to the east of Windmill Lane, as is Windmill Field (98353), a name collected from the Tithe survey of the late 1830s. This location is likely to be correct for the Tithe survey has 'field by the windmill'. The windmill itself was on the west side of the lane where Mill Lane mill (103734) is recorded, and where the modern Windmill Close has been established. Curiously, though, the record for 103734 claims that the mill building is intact with all its machinery, so there are unresolved issues here.

Coedway Windmill, Bausley (37535)

Depicted on the 1st edition OS 1:2500 map of 1887 (Monts 16.04) as a windmill, albeit disused, the HER claims that it was probably constructed after 1800, though on what grounds are unclear. The owner's suggestion that it is shown on an 18th-century Powis Castle estate map has not been confirmed, but as it was shown on Baugh's map of Shropshire in 1808 (see the record under duplicate PRN 13041), it is clearly earlier than that. Its foundations have been preserved and remain visible.

Denbigh Windmill, Denbigh (118654)

A tower mill, erected sometime after 1814 in a prominent spot on the edge of the town, depicted in an engraving of 1830 and demolished prior to 1867.

Source: Denbs Hist. Soc. Trans 28 (1979), p.79., cited by Coflein.

Halkyn Mountain Mound (44283)

The HER suggests that a mound of unknown origin depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map could perhaps be a windmill mound, guided possibly by the settlement name Windmill nearby. Examination of the larger scale map suggests that the mound is no more than 2-3m across and is almost certainly a parish boundary marker.

Holywell Windmill aka Groes Onen Windmill (103438)

This entry has been compiled because the HER is grossly inadequate in this instance. David Williams has suggested that Basingwerk Abbey had a medieval mill on this spot and illustrates the present windmill in his *Atlas of Cistercian Lands* (1990). Whether a succession from medieval to post-medieval mill can be justified is a moot point, based as it is solely on documentary references. The present structure is attributed to around 1800 (though Hubbard in 1986 thought 18th-century) and standing to full height, has been restored as a dwelling in the 1980s. It is grade II listed.

Llandyssil Windmill Mound (4569)

A flat-topped mound, 8m in diameter and 0.5m high, has been suggested as a possible windmill mound. There is no corroborative evidence, though interestingly several footpaths formerly intersected on a spot about 30m away.

Llanfilo Stone Mound (2653)

This mound was first identified in 1993, but it has not been possible to gain access to examine it closely. The NGR has been adjusted as a result of aerial photograph examination to SO 12198 33564.

Lymore platform, Monts (71457)

One interpretation of a flat circular 'platform' about c 0.2m deep and 7m in diameter, set on a gentle east-facing slope, is that it represents a small building platform, perhaps for a windmill.

Mill Farm Mound, Sealand, Flints (100169)

A circular windmill mound 13m in diameter and 1.5m high with a flat top, 6.5m in diameter. A windmill stood on the mound in living memory but all that remains is the mound, and even the adjacent Mill Farm has been removed. A millstone reportedly has been dug from it. However, the site cannot be earlier than the reclamation date – 1754 - of this length of the Dee Marshes, and thus falls outside the remit of this particular project.

Source: Jones 2002, 84

Northop Hall Windmill, Northop (97828)

This record results from proceedings in Chancery in the period, 1518-1529 when a defendant was ejected from a windmill and land. It is unclear how this vague documentary reference came to be associated with land at Northop Hall, unless the Tithe survey offered a guide through fieldnames. Apparently in 1979 the Clwyd Archaeology Service were unable to identify any remains, but again any field search would presumably have been hampered by the lack of a precise record.

Old Castle Farm windmill, Montgomery, Monts (4536)

A windmill is evidenced through field names incorporating the element *sail/sael* on the Tithe map of 1839. It is a reasonable assumption that this is one and the same (for certainly the postulated locations are broadly similar) as the king's windmill which was recorded in 1233, the earliest reference to a windmill in Wales (37531). Barton thinks that the latter had fallen out of use by 1608. Successive field visits in 1978 and 2000 have failed to reveal any surface evidence of its presence.

Source: Barton 1997, 52

Pentre Halkyn Windmill I, Halkyn, Flints (17017)

A windmill was located on a prominent ridge between Pentre Halkyn and Flint. It is reported that the house [sic] later became the Windmill Tavern. Little else is known about this feature, but on the evidence of the grid reference alone it is distinct from the place called Windmill on the edge of Halkyn Mountain at SJ 200 714 whose origin remains to be established, though a strong case has been made for a mill near Cottage Farm in the first half of the 18th century (16985).

Pentre Halkyn Windmill II, Halkyn, Flints (102871)

A separate record (102871) from the above identifies a circular, flat-topped mound about 5m in diameter on top of a large irregular mound with limestone kerbing at the summit. It is one of several mounds in a field which at the time of the Tithe survey in 1839 was called windmill field. The large-scale OS map of 1886 depicts a feature surmounted by a tree, a little to the south at SJ 1953 7247 which is likely to be the mound in question. The Royal Commission could not gain access in 1989, but from the road could see a small mound atop a much larger one, as well as a disused mine shaft and a large natural, perhaps morainic, mound.

Source: HER; Cofelin

Sycamore House windmill, Holt (102484)

A windmill is recorded in the 1315 *Extent of Bromfield and Yale* (Ellis 1924, 47) and at some point this has been anonymously equated with a ring ditch on the edge of the village. There is, however, no obvious reason why they should be one and the same feature, and this could be an authentic prehistoric barrow ditch.

The Lord's Mill, Welshpool, Monts (37533)

The windmill is believed to have decayed by the 1530s, though the field name, *Maes y vellin win'* was still in use in 1629. No physical traces of the feature have ever been observed, although a large platform, 55m square and tenuously interpreted as a medieval fairground, occupies the same general area.

Trelydan Windmill, nr Welshpool, Monts (13082)

This stone tower mill was used for grinding meal until the end of the Napoleonic Wars in c.1815, and the structure was demolished with explosives in 1914. Foundations are said to be still visible, and its location is shown on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map at SJ 2229 0923.

It was reputedly constructed on top of an earlier windmill (4653 & 37534). This is presumed to be the post mill recorded in a charter of 1406 and owned by the monks of Strata Marcella Abbey; 'sail' field-names in this area from 1610 strengthen the argument for its longevity. Barton states that the

feature is 'clearly visible as a circular patch surrounded by a shallow ditch, diameter about 9m, with a further slight earthwork about 17m diameter concentric with the inner patch' (1996, 61), though presumably these remains could relate to the later tower mill.

Wepre Windmill, nr Shotton (103736)

It is not clear how this record originated. The bibliography contains a single reference to an *Archaeologia Cambrensis* article on beacon-towers in 1964, but there is no mention of Wepre in that article. The integrity of the site must remain in doubt.