

NEW MILL, NEW MOAT, CLARBESTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Mr and Mrs Masri



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING**

Gan / By

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NEW MILL, NEW MOAT, CLARBESTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

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**NEW MILL, NEW MOAT, CLARBOSTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**

SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was undertaken by DAT on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Masri, in fulfilment of a condition placed on planning permission for the conversion of a Grade II Listed former fulling mill at New Mill, New Moat, Pembrokeshire (application 11/0359/PA), prior to its conversion.

On a previous visit in 2011, the stone walls were exposed allowing some details of construction and details regarding its former layout to be seen. On the visit in 2015, a more detailed photographic record of the building was undertaken and plans and elevations produced and provided by Acanthus Holden Architects were annotated to record features relating to the original form and function of the building.

The mill structure is of two levels, terraced into the slope of the valley side. Interestingly, part of the potential floor-space of the lower floor is occupied by an outcrop of rock that forms a substantial proportion of the back wall of the mill. Parts of this outcrop have been shaped, presumably to accommodate machinery.

The mill appears to consist of a single phase of construction, with little or no evidence of repair, rebuild or modification. Although no mill related fixtures or fittings survived within the building, some suggestion as to how it may have been laid out can be deduced from the surviving evidence of leats and wall openings. There was reputedly an external wheelpit on the northwest gable end of the mill to provide power for the mill machinery. However, for various reasons this seems unlikely. A leat directing water into the building through an opening in the northeast wall and, out from the southeast via a leat shown on the historic mapping is more likely. This may have powered machinery and provided water to fulling tanks as part of the textile processing function of the mill. The exact character of the fulling machinery and the layout of the building remain unclear.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Archaeological building recording was undertaken by DAT on behalf of the owners, Mr and Mrs Masri, in fulfilment of a condition placed on planning permission for the conversion of a Grade II Listed former fulling mill at New Mill (application 11/0359/PA), prior to its conversion. An application for listed building consent has also been made (ref: 11/0399/LB).

A written scheme of investigation proposing a Level 3 building record as defined in the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2006), was produced by DAT and agreed by the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Pembrokeshire County Council). This level of recording is described thus:

*Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

Site Location

New Mill (the former fulling mill) is located at SN0572821311, within the small settlement of New Mill (immediately adjacent to the 'Old Farmhouse'), approximately 1km east of Clarbeston and 1km west of Bletherston, on the east side of the valley of the Afon Syfynwy, just north of where the Ty-llosg Brook joins the Afon Syfynwy.

Scope of the Project

This report presents a record of the existing fabric of the mill building through a photographic record of the interior and exterior, annotated architects plans and elevation drawings and historic research. Easily accessible cartographic and documentary sources were also consulted.

Illustrations

Selected record photographs are included in this report to illustrate the character of the building. A CD containing the full catalogue of relevant photographs (as indicated on Figure 7) will form part of the archive for this project. Annotated architect's drawings have been included where they depict features pertinent to the interpretation of the building.

Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

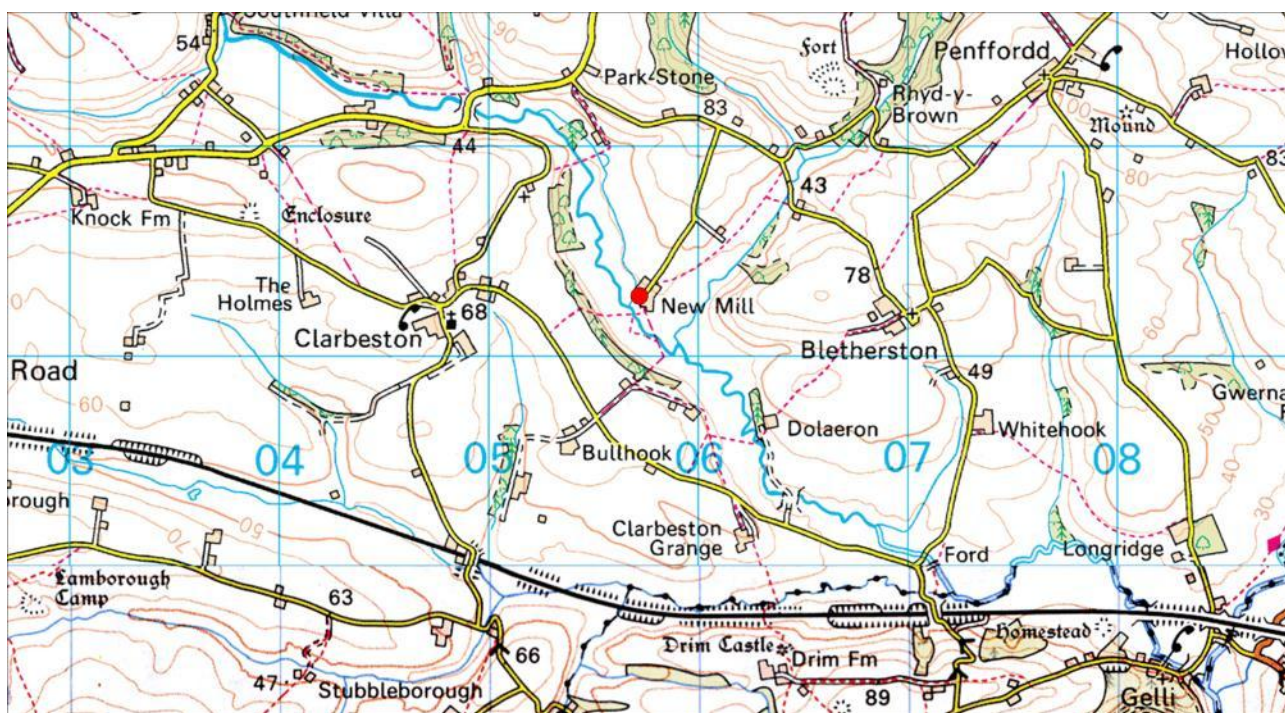
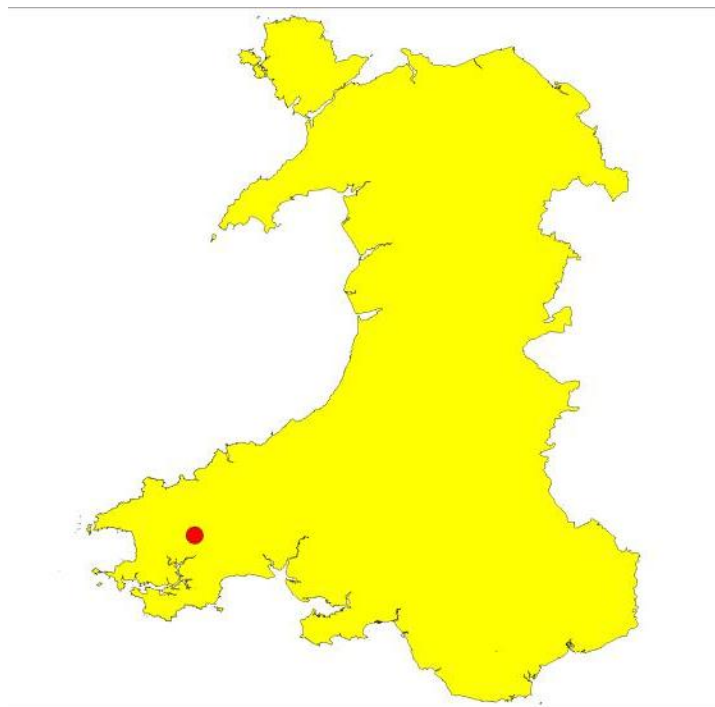


Figure 1: Location of New Mill, New Moat, Pembrokeshire, based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 The proposed methodology was for a Level 3 building record as defined in the English Heritage guidelines (2006). Elevation drawings, internal floor plans, block plans and details of the windows had previously been produced by Acanthus Holden Architects. These were used as the basis for the archaeological recording, with the addition of significant features and details not represented in the originals.

No easily accessible documentary evidence relating to the history of the building and its surrounding settlement was identified.

The resulting report and archive includes the following:

Drawn record

- This consisted of annotations to plans and elevations prepared by Acanthus Holden Architects (Plans 3-6).
- A plan showing the locations and direction of accompanying photographs was also produced (Plans 1 and 2).

Photographic record

- A general view or views of the building and its external appearance.
- External and internal details, including features relating to the former function of the building.

Written record

- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives.
- A summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, where this could be established.
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

No easily accessible documentary evidence relating to the history of the building and its surrounding settlement (including the 'Old Farmhouse', immediately adjacent to the mill) was identified during this project. The New Mill settlement lies within the Scourfield Estate, and further detailed research into estate records held at the Pembrokeshire Records Office in Haverfordwest (which was considered beyond the necessary scope of this record) may uncover documentary evidence relating to the New Mill. The most useful source of documentary evidence was historic mapping, presented and discussed below:

Historic mapping

The Settlement at New Mill appears to have developed as a group of agricultural and domestic buildings associated with a corn mill and its leat system, which approaches the settlement from the northwest. It runs for slightly over 1.2km. The settlement (presumably named New Mill after the corn mill), is depicted on the New Moat tithe map of 1839 (Figure 2).

Although the 'Old Farmhouse' (immediately adjacent to the mill) is shown on the tithe map of the New Mill settlement, (on a southwest-northeast orientation), the present 'New Mill' building itself is not represented. A much smaller building of uncertain function is marked within the approximate footprint of the present building, but this is unlikely to have functioned as a mill since the leat for the present mill (which on later mapping runs along the field boundary between land parcels 147, 146 and 161) is not represented on the tithe map. The plot (land parcel 146) is described as a 'house and garden' in the apportionment.

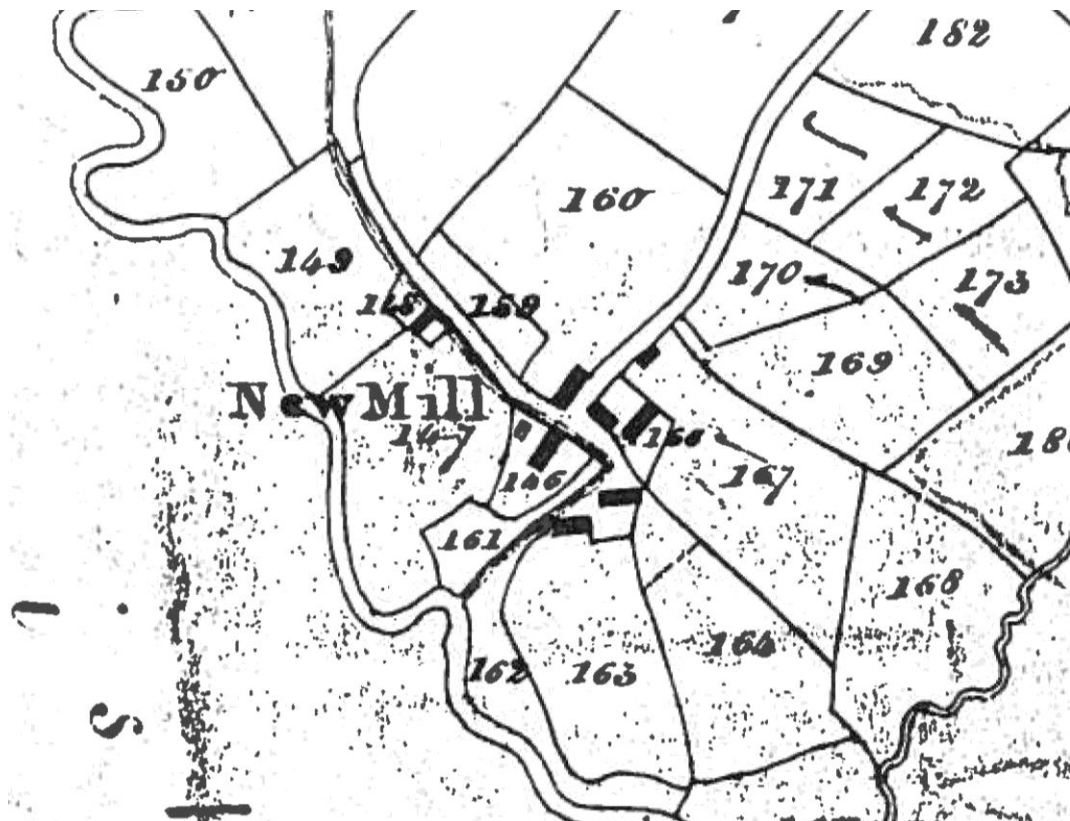


Figure 2: Detail from the New Moat tithe map of 1839

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1891 (Figure 3) does depict the mill building identified as a 'tucking mill'. With the construction of a tucking mill (aka a fulling mill, or in Welsh, a pandy) in the mid to later nineteenth century, the settlement appears to have diversified into textile processing using the leat for the corn mill to provide a source of power to drive the mill machinery. This fulling mill has now become the 'New Mill'. The 2nd edition mapping of 1907 (Figure 4) essentially depicts the same detail as the 1st edition. The mill building appears to be of the same dimensions on the historic mapping as it is today.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1889, showing the mill building and the other buildings of New Mill settlement

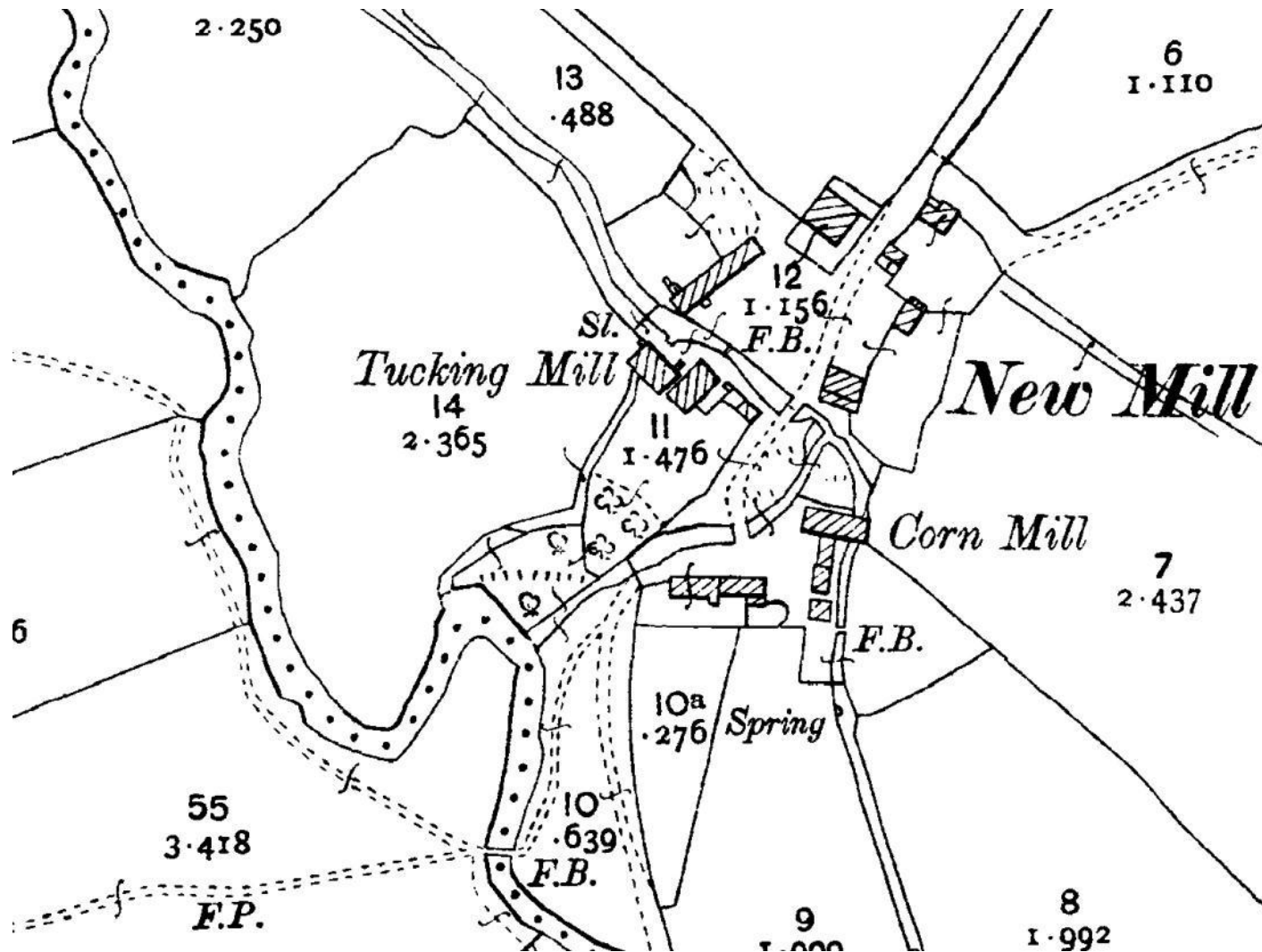


Figure 4: Extract from the 2nd edition 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907, showing the mill building and the other buildings of New Mill settlement

The most significant detail of the ordnance survey mapping is the fact that the water supply for the mill appears to be via a branch of the main leat, controlled by a sluice and entering the building half way along its northern side (see Figure 5). On the south side, the leat appears to exit from within the footprint of the building (see Figure 5). This appears to contradict the suggestion that there was a wheelpit on the western gable end of the building, and that the leat would therefore have run outside the building (see later discussion).



Figure 5: Detail from the 2nd edition 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1907, showing the leat entering and exiting within the footprint of the building

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Based on the Cadw Grade II Listed building description, the mill is of rubble stone and mortar construction of two storeys, with some traces of whitewash surviving on the front (southwest facing) elevation.

The building faces southwest and is terraced into the slope of a bank (formed by the underlying solid shale bedrock), so that the southwest elevation has two stories, with access to the ground floor, while the northeast elevation only shows the first floor, with primary access to the first floor only. There is, however, an external cut into the bedrock that formerly contained steps providing access to the ground floor on the eastern side of the northeast elevation (see Photo 7). The building formerly had a slate close-eaved roof. The slates have since been removed. All window sills are of slate.

The front elevation (Photo 1) shows that the upper 12-pane sash windows (Photo 2) are symmetrically arranged. They are directly under the eaves/wall plate, with no lintels. The ground floor openings are not symmetrically arranged. The ground floor windows (Photo 3) house the remains of 12-pane sashes (Photos 2 and 9) in openings with cambered brick heads. The door (Photo 4), to the left of centre, has similar cambered brick heads. A subterranean rock-cut drain may run under the floor of the building below the door opening. This is suggested by two stone slabs set into the floor in front of the rock outcrop, directly below the leat opening (Photo 17).

Four putlog holes (Photo 5) are visible on the right hand side of the front elevation. It is unclear what these may represent. If they had any mill related function at all, perhaps they could have held the horizontal bars of a tentering frame for drying and stretching textiles (see discussion).

The east facing gable end wall (Photo 11, Plan 4), opposite the rear of the old farmhouse has two symmetrically distributed windows at ground level with cambered red brick heads (Photo 12). The windows are at different heights, reflecting the rising ground level to the northeast. No other features are visible.

The rear northeast facing elevation (Photo 6) is built into a bank. The openings are not symmetrically distributed. The first floor windows each side of the door, are directly under the eaves, with no lintels. The left window (Photo 9) retains a 12-pane sash. The right side window contains a modern metal clad shutter. The doorway (Photo 8) is not centrally located. It has slate threshold steps, and a boarded stable-type door.

Photo 10 shows a pair of iron gate-hinge fittings on the right hand corner of the building. These presumably relate to the former wheelpit.

There is a red brick-headed basement door (Photo 7) opening to the left (at ground floor level), accessed via an external slightly curved former flight of steps leading from the first floor level (the top of the bank). The rear elevation quoins are of dressed sandstone.

The northwest facing exterior elevation (Photos 13 and 14) has a single red brick-headed doorway opening at ground floor level. To the right of the door is a small opening through the wall (Photos 14 and 20). This is the only visible candidate for an opening that could have housed the driveshaft for a waterwheel on this side of the building.

The doorway appears to have led to a narrow cutting reportedly a former wheelpit and later sheep dip (Photo 14). Although little clear evidence for the wheelpit survives, what appears to be an arched rock-cut leat is visible at the back of the narrow cutting (see Photo 15). The surviving features suggest this

would have been an 'under-shot, rather than an 'overshot' wheelpit. Alternatives to the wheelpit interpretation are explored further in the discussion section below.

Interior

No machinery, fixtures or fitting survive within the building. The first floor appears to have been a single room. The gable end walls have been re-pointed and partially re-plastered, so no former openings are apparent (Photos 23 and 24). The side walls and openings have also been re-plastered, with no visible evidence of any former openings.

The ground floor also appears to have been an open area, although much of the space would have been taken up with machinery. Unusually, a large proportion of the north wall of the mill on the ground floor is an outcrop of the natural shale bedrock (Photos 16 and 17; Figure 3) which protrudes into the room from the wall face.

To the upper left of the doorway (Feature C, Plan 3) in the northeast wall is a recess that may have held a wooden partition support or other structure (circled in red in Photo 17). A similar hole (Feature D, Plan 3) has been cut into the carved rock-face on the right-hand side close to ground level. This presumably held a timber associated with the mill machinery (circled in blue in Photo 17). On each side of the doorway is a small wooden inset (Plan 3) at slightly different height. These may suggest that this opening originally had a stable-type door.

Immediately above the rock outcrop, and centrally located in the wall is an inlet from the main leat that runs to the north of the mill building (Photo 18, Plan 3). Large stone slabs in the floor in front of this inlet (Photo 17) are assumed to cover a leat beneath the floor and exiting the building beneath the doorway threshold. Presumably water from the inlet was used to fill tanks used in the fulling process. It may also have been used to power other machinery.

The top of the outcrop appears to have been levelled flat (Photo 17, Plan 3) in order to build the wall on it. In addition, the right hand side of the outcrop has been fashioned to form a right-angled recess with vertical sides (Photos 16, 17; feature B on Plan 3), presumably to accommodate part of the mill machinery (Plan 6 and later discussion). Some slight evidence for the rock having been shaped to the left of the leat opening (dotted line on Photo 17; feature A on Plan 3), may suggest the former location of another tank, or other structure. It is interesting to note the wear to the rock outcrop below the leat opening, although it is unclear whether this is related to the functioning of the mill.

The northwest facing elevation (Photo 21, Plan 4) of the southeast gable end wall contains two symmetrically positioned window openings (Photos 12 and 22) with slightly splayed reveals. The sill height of the right hand window is lower than the left hand window, reflecting the sloping ground level outside.

Between the windows (Photo 21) are the remains of a small fireplace or opening for a chimney flue below, with a hole broken through to the chimney above. To the left is a small niche of uncertain purpose. Apart from the window and door openings, no features are visible in the northeast facing elevation of the southwest wall.

The east facing elevation (Photo 20, Plan 5) contains a centrally positioned wide doorway that would have given access to the wheelpit, presumably for maintenance or some other purpose. It is also possible that the housing for the waterwheel and drive shaft connecting it to the mill mechanisms may have been located in this opening.

To the left of the door opening (circled in red in Photo 20) is a much smaller aperture that could also have housed the drive shaft from the waterwheel. A small niche in the top right (circled in blue in Photo 20) is of uncertain purpose.

At the lower right end of the east facing elevation is a curiously positioned small hearth (Photos 19 and 20), the right hand side of which is formed by the natural rock outcrop. It is possible that this hearth is an adaptation to an earlier feature that may have channelled water from inside the building, into the wheelpit (or *vice versa*), although no clear evidence of this was visible in either the interior or exterior masonry at the time of the recording visit.

Roof and floors

The roof and floor timbers (Photos 24, 25 and 26) appear likely to be a 20th century replacement of the original roof and floor after the building had ceased to be used as a fulling mill. There was no evidence for former openings in the floor for drive belts to transfer power from the ground floor to run machinery on the first floor. It appears that if the ground floor was originally stone flagged, though these have been removed.

DISCUSSION

Carding, spinning and cloth weaving were traditional cottage industries in Wales. When fulling mills were introduced by the Flemmings in the 14th century, home produced textiles were taken to the local fulling mill, pandy or tucking mill for fulling, scouring, dyeing and finishing. Fulling or tucking consisted of scouring and consolidation of the fibres of the fabric by closing together the threads of newly woven woollen fabric. Scouring involved the removal of oils and grease from the fabric using a number of different agents such as fuller's earth, stale urine or soapwort, with the end purpose of producing a grease free cloth of the correct thickness.

During the latter part of the 18th century, new carding and spinning machinery driven by water power was developed. This technology only gradually spread to Wales. In 1850, the power loom and a new fulling machine was invented and small rural factories were set up in addition to larger urban enterprises. These mills used a water wheel to drive the fulling stocks. The stocks consisted of a large wooden frame to support an arm with a large mallet at its end, put in motion by means of a cam or trip allowing it to swing in an arc down onto the cloth contained in a wooden trough. It may be that the bedrock incorporated into the structure of this mill building offered some degree of strength and support to the fulling stocks.

Originally, it was this trough, filled with the fulling liquor that was known as the 'stocks' and the cloth would be walked on by foot. However, with the development of the water-powered fulling mill, this term came to be used for the whole mechanism. Usually, fulling stocks were set in pairs, each working alternately and swinging like a pendulum down onto the cloth.

Following the fulling process, the cloth was attached to a tentering frame in order to stretch it to the required size. The tentering frame was a wooden framework, similar to a fence, consisting of a number of upright posts or rails set at intervals in a line, fixed to which, one above the other, were two long horizontal bars stretching from one end of the row to the other.

Unfortunately, few clues have survived as to the nature of the equipment that there would have been in the New Mill, or how it was arranged within the building. The mapped evidence and surviving physical evidence suggest that the supply of water used to power the mill entered the building on the northeast side and exited from the southwest side via a leat below the floor.

The presence of a possible rock-cut leat on the northwestern end of the building is an interesting feature, suggesting there may well have been a wheelpit in this location. Other observations, however, cast some doubt on this assumption:

Firstly, no wheelpit or leat is indicated on the historic mapping at the northwest end of the building. Secondly, it is not clear from the features visible in the northwest end gable wall, where the driveshaft (that would have led from a waterwheel into the mill to power the machinery) would have been located (see plan 6). The two options are either the small opening to the left of the door opening (circled in red in Photo 20), or through the doorway itself. Thirdly it is curious to have such a wide doorway in the northwest end gable if it led into a wheelpit.

Fourthly, the small and curiously constructed hearth-like feature in the northwest end gable appears likely to be a later adaptation of a feature that appears originally to have been an arched opening through the wall. It may be related in some way to the rock-cut 'leat' at the back of the 'Wheelpit', perhaps channelling water to the main leat beneath the floor of the building.

On the 1st and 2nd edition mapping a small projection on the north end of the northwestern end of the building is depicted. Although its purpose or function is unknown, it may be related to the rock-cut 'lead' and arched opening.

A final observation is that the building itself seems quite small to have housed sufficient machinery to undertake the full range of fabric manufacturing processes, or to have processed large quantities. Cloth may therefore only have been produced on a small scale. By the late 19th century, however, water turbine technology and new fulling machinery had been developed, and it is possible that the Scourfield estate installed the latest technology in the Mill when it was built, enabling the fulling process to be undertaken in a smaller space.

Additional searches of any documents relating to the Scourfield estate, or other local sources, might lead to original documentary evidence that provide more detail about the history of the mill and how it functioned.

CONCLUSION

Few if any former pandy mills have been subject to any degree of archaeological recording within the Dyfed region. As a consequence little is recorded about how such mills were laid out, and little recorded evidence with which to compare the fulling mill at New Mill.

Although little evidence of how the mill originally functioned has survived, this record has identified some interesting features, especially relating to the supply of water to the building that may shed light on future investigations of fulling mills. The curious presence of the large outcrop of natural bedrock within the ground floor working area of the mill may, however, make this an atypical example of its kind.

It is unlikely that an archaeological watching brief during any further groundworks at the site would be worthwhile. It is, however, recommended that a photographic record should be made of any significant or interesting discoveries (especially relating to the water supply) that might come to light during the future renovation of the building.

SOURCES

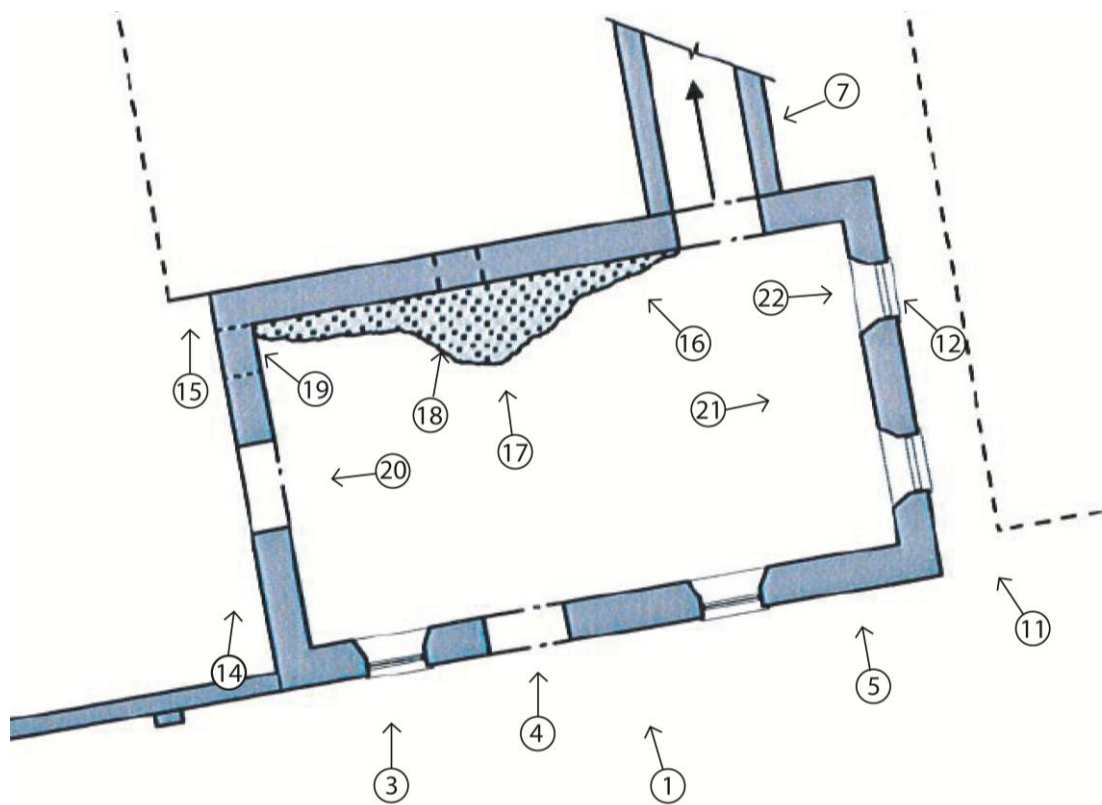
1839 Tithe Map for New Moat Parish

1889 1st edition 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map

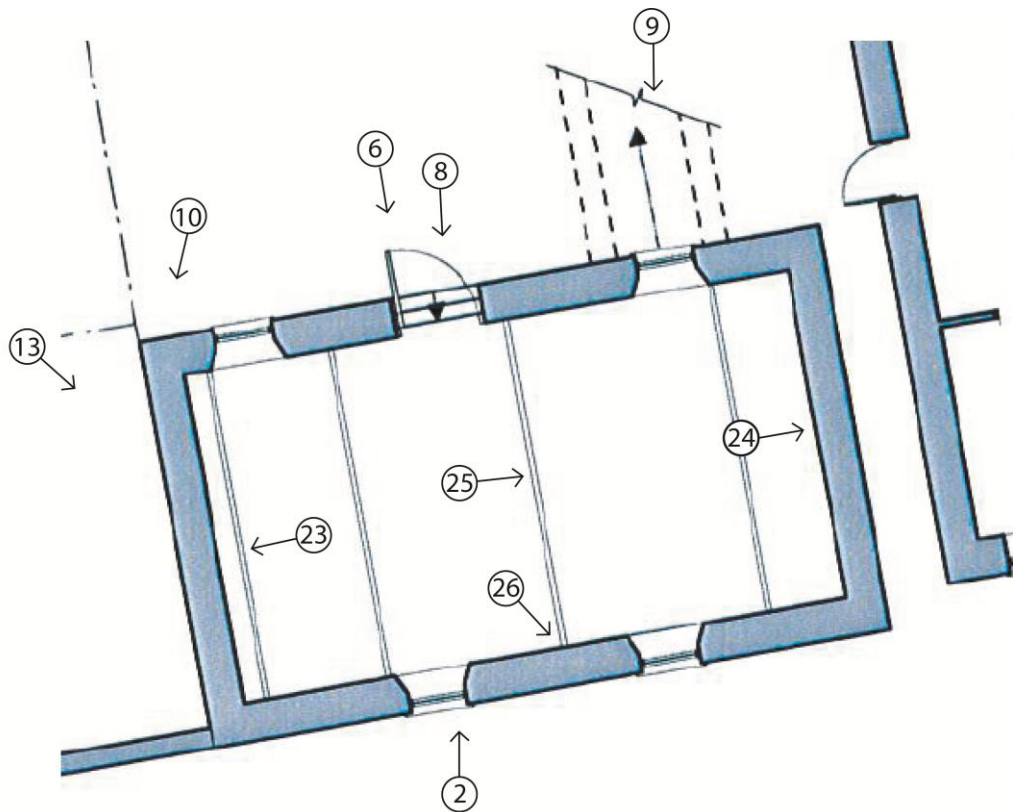
1907 2nd edition 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map

Cadw Listed Building Description for: Former Mill at New Mill (ref: 83173)

Jones A. & Davies B. *The Woolen Industry*, in Lloyd, Sir JE, ed. 1935, *A History of Carmarthenshire*



Plan 1: Ground floor photo locations



Plan 2: First floor photo locations



Photo 1: Southwest facing exterior elevation



Photo 2: Southwest facing exterior elevation. First floor window detail



Photo 3: Southwest facing exterior elevation. Ground floor window detail



Photo 4: Southwest facing exterior elevation. Ground floor doorway detail



Photo 5: Putlog holes on southwest facing exterior elevation



Photo 6: Northeast facing elevation (First floor)



Photo 7: Former stair to ground floor, northeast facing elevation



Photo 8: Detail of doorway, northeast facing elevation



Photo 9: Window detail, northeast facing elevation

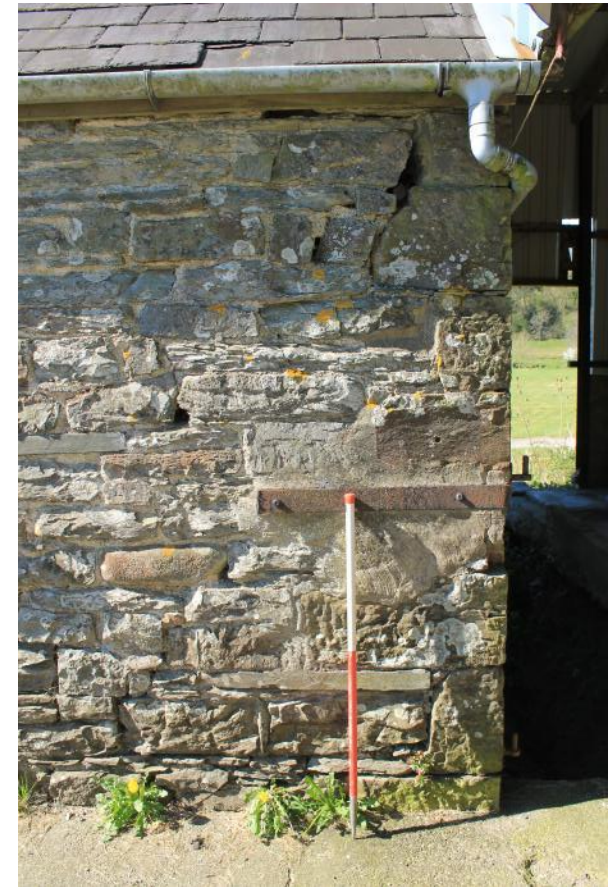


Photo 10: Iron gate hinge bracket, northeast facing elevation.



Photo 11: Southeast facing gable end elevation



Photo 12: Window detail, Southeast facing elevation



Photo 13: Northwest facing gable end elevation (upper part)



Photo 14: Northwest facing gable end elevation (lower part- possible former wheelpit and later sheep dip), with door opening and possible opening for drive-shaft in wall to right of picture.



Photo 15: Rock-cut possible leat (red semicircle) at back of former wheelpit. Vertical line indicates the edge of the possible wheelpit cut.



Photo 16: Bedrock outcrop on ground floor. Note shaping of rock to form right angled vertical faces, possibly to house a fulling tank?



Photo 17: Natural shale bedrock foundation to the northeast wall (southeast facing). Note niche for beam (circled in red) and vertical cut faces (dashed lines)



Photo 18: Inlet in northeast wall from main leat into mill building



Photo 19: Possible former leat opening (in northwest gable end wall) for channelling water in/out of mill.
Later converted to a fireplace.



Photo 20: Interior ground floor southeast facing wall with wide opening to wheelpit. Note possible drive-shaft hole to left (circled in red) and niche for beam (circled in blue).



Photo 21: Northwest facing interior ground floor elevation (southeast gable end). Small hearth, recess and void in chimney breast (above).

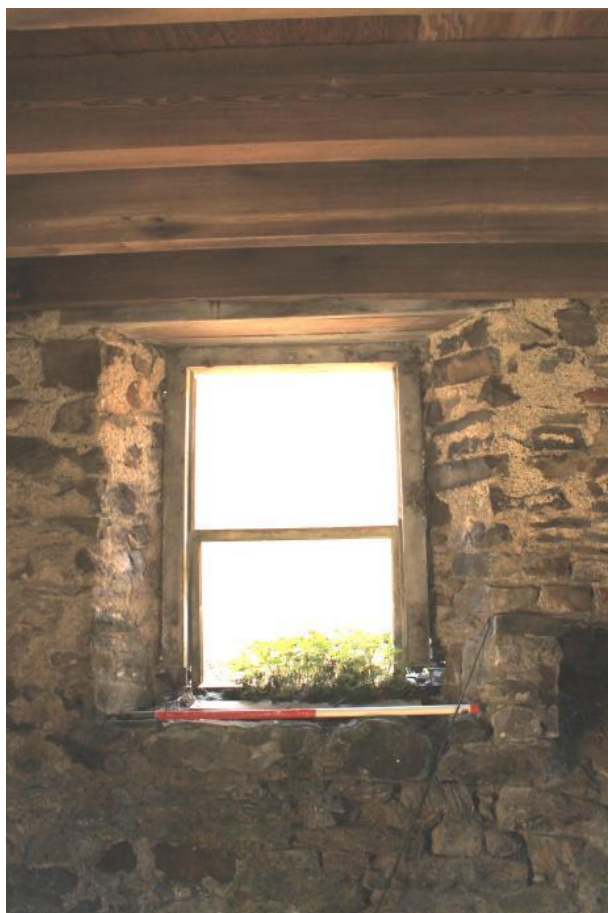


Photo 22: Northwest facing interior ground floor elevation. Window detail.



Photo 23: Upper interior floor, southeast facing wall (re-plastered)



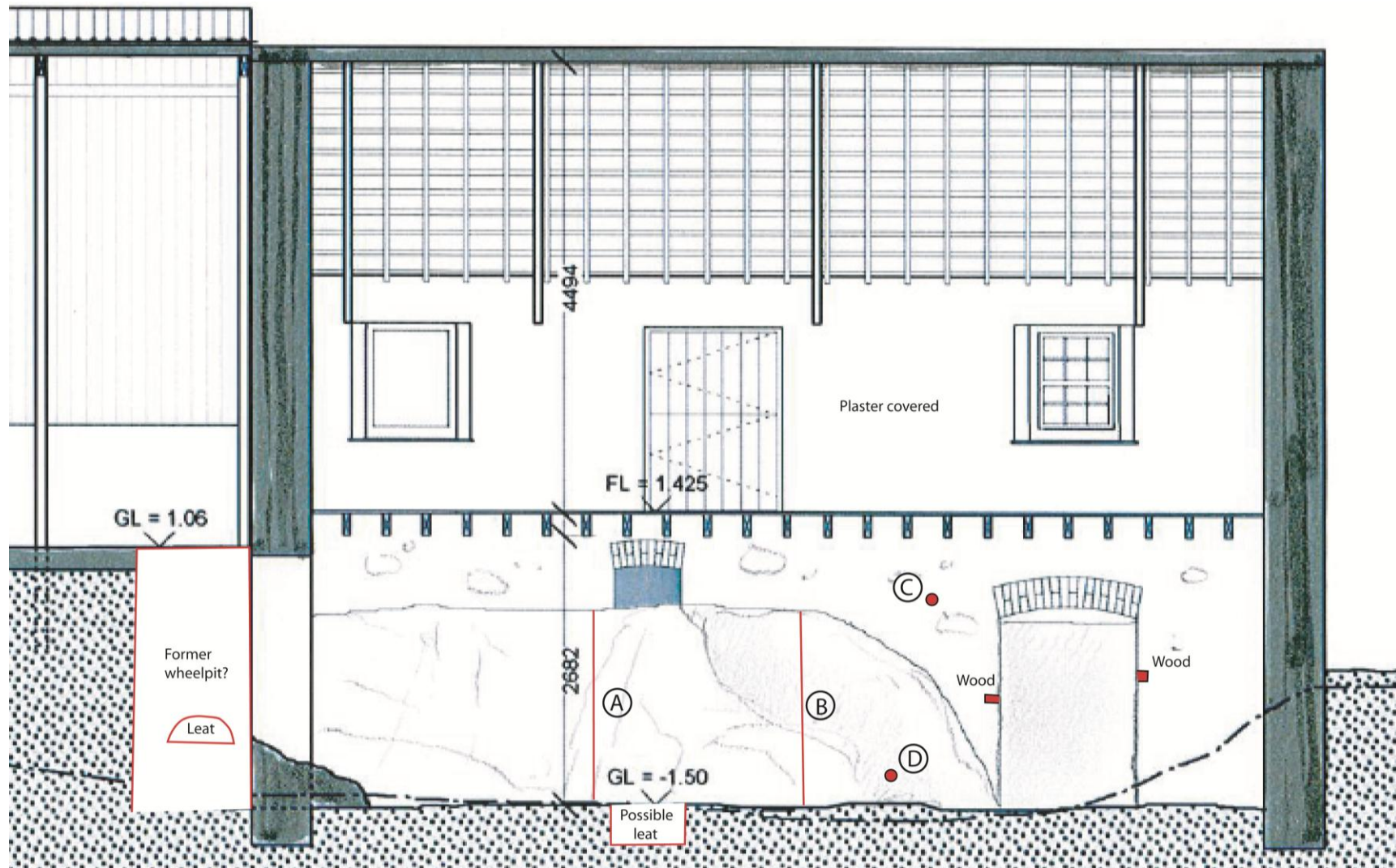
Photo 24: Upper interior floor, northwest facing wall face (re-plastered)



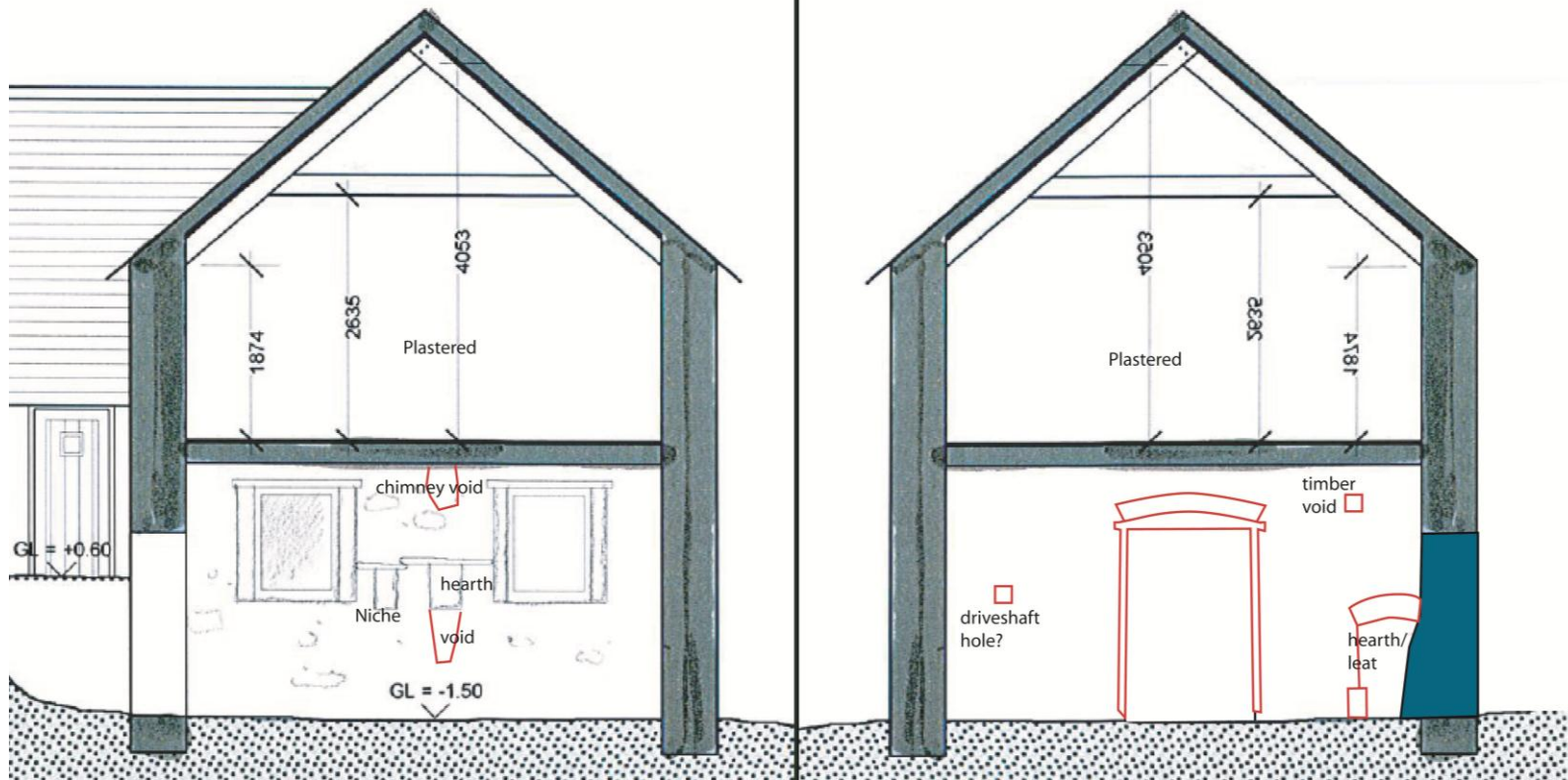
Photo 25: Detail of apex roof timbers

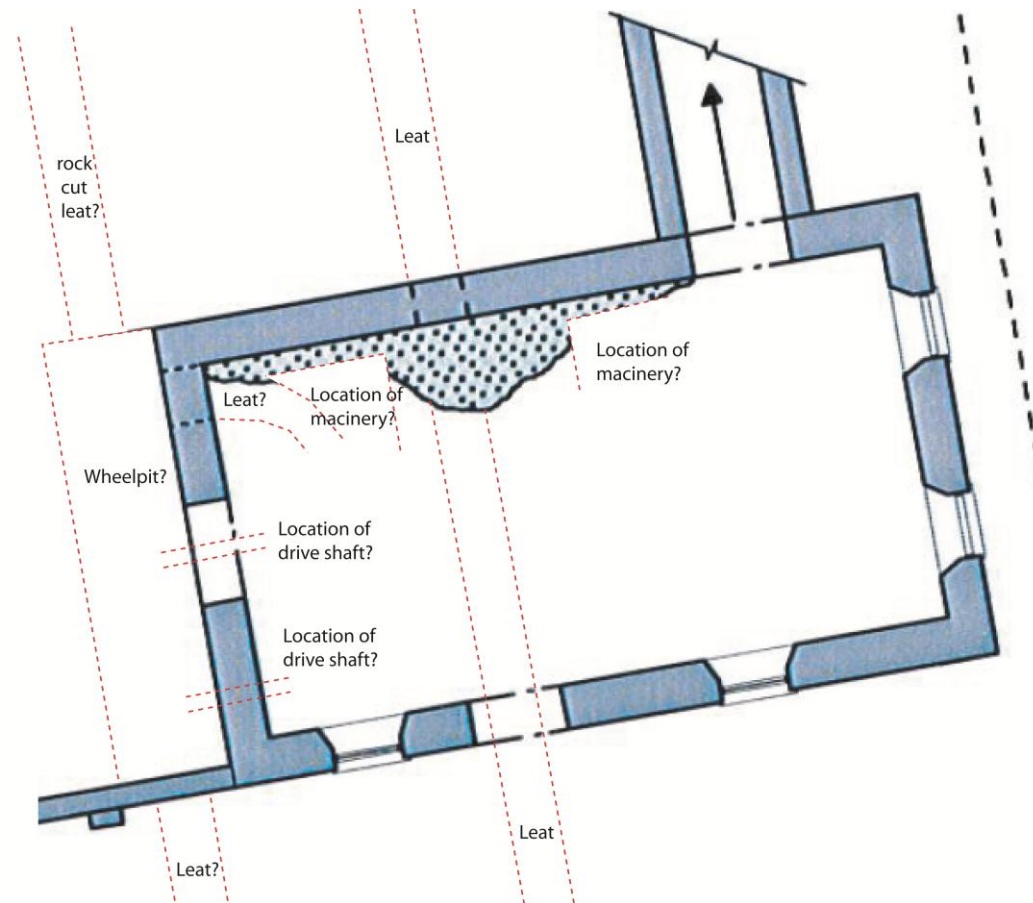


Photo 26: Detail of tie beam



Plan 3: Southwest facing interior elevations with observed features in red (northeast wall).





Plan 6: Ground floor plan showing known and hypothesised features

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX FOR ARCHIVE IMAGES

| Image number | Date/time | Keep TIFF | Orientation | Description including orientation/scale info |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 108523-0001 | 22/04/2015 | yes | SW facing | Exterior elevation. 2m scale |
| 108523-0002 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. Ground floor left. window.1m scale |
| 108523-0003 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. Ground floor left. window detail |
| 108523-0004 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. Ground floor right. window.1m scale |
| 108523-0005 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. 1 st floor left. window detail |
| 108523-0006 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. 1 st floor right. window detail |
| 108523-0007 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. Doorway. 2m scale |
| 108523-0008 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Exterior elevation. Putlog holes. 2m scale |
| 108523-0009 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior elevation. 2m scale from south |
| 108523-0010 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior elevation. 2m scale from North. |
| 108523-0011 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North. |
| 108523-0012 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North. |
| 108523-0013 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 2m scale from North. stair and back door |
| 108523-0014 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 2m scale from North. stair and back door |
| 108523-0015 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North.1 st floor doorway |
| 108523-0016 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North.1 st floor doorway detail |
| 108523-0017 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North.1 st floor doorway detail |
| 108523-0018 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North.1 st floor window right. |
| 108523-0019 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North. rt. side |
| 108523-0020 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from North. rt. Side. From West |
| 108523-0021 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from West. gable end |
| 108523-0022 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Possible former wheelpit |
| 108523-0023 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior elevation. 1m scale from N.1 st floor window left. |
| 108523-0024 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior gable end elevation. N. window detail. 1m scale. From N. |
| 108523-0025 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior gable end elevation. N. window detail. 1m scale. From S. |
| 108523-0026 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior gable end elevation. S. window detail. 1m scale. From S. |
| 108523-0027 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Exterior gable end elevation. S. window detail. 1m scale. From N. |
| 108523-0028 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior stair well.1m scale. |
| 108523-0029 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Exterior stair well.1m scale. |
| 108523-0030 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Doorway in N wall, to exterior stair well.2m scale. |

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----|-----------|--|
| 108523-0031 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Doorway in N wall, to exterior stair well.2m scale. |
| 108523-0032 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Interior of window in S. wall. 1m scale |
| 108523-0033 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Interior of window in SE. gable end wall. 1m scale |
| 108523-0034 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Interior of window in SE. gable end wall. 1m scale |
| 108523-0035 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Interior of window in S. wall. 1m scale |
| 108523-0036 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Interior of window in S. wall. 1m scale |
| 108523-0037 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation)1m scale |
| 108523-0038 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation)1m scale |
| 108523-0039 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation)1m scale |
| 108523-0040 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation)1m scale |
| 108523-0041 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation) |
| 108523-0042 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Hole and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation) |
| 108523-0043 | 22/04/2015 | no | facing | Leat and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation) 1m scale |
| 108523-0044 | 22/04/2015 | no | facing | Leat and outcrop in North wall (SW facing interior elevation) 1m scale |
| 108523-0045 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0046 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0047 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0048 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0049 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0050 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Blocked leat?/fireplace in NW gable end interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0051 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Doorway in NW gable end (SE facing interior). 2m scale |
| 108523-0052 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Doorway in NW gable end (SE facing interior). 2m scale |
| 108523-0053 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Ground floor window in SW wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0054 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor window in SE wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0055 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor window in SE wall and niches etc. interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0056 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor SE wall with niche and hearth etc. interior. 2m scale |
| 108523-0057 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor SE wall with niche and hearth etc. interior. 2m scale |
| 108523-0058 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor SE wall with niche and hearth etc. interior. 2m scale |
| 108523-0059 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | Ground floor SE wall with niche and hearth etc. interior. 2m scale |
| 108523-0060 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Ground floor window in SE wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0061 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Ground floor window in SE wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0062 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Ground floor window in SW wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0063 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Ground floor window in SW wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0064 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Ground floor window in SW wall interior. 1m scale |
| 108523-0065 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Doorway in NW gable end (SE facing interior). 2m scale |

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|-------------|------------|----|-----------|--|
| 108523-0066 | 22/04/2015 | no | SW facing | Doorway in NW gable end (SE facing interior). 2m scale |
| 108523-0067 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | 1st floor window NE wall |
| 108523-0068 | 22/04/2015 | no | facing | Roof timbers |
| 108523-0069 | 22/04/2015 | no | facing | Roof timbers |
| 108523-0070 | 22/04/2015 | no | facing | Roof timbers |
| 108523-0071 | 22/04/2015 | no | NE facing | 1 st floor doorway in NE wall. Interior. |
| 108523-0072 | 22/04/2015 | no | SE facing | 1 st floor gable end SE wall. Interior. |
| 108523-0073 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | 1 st floor gable end NW wall. Interior. |
| 108523-0074 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Hearth/leat detain NW gable end ground floor interior.50cm scale |
| 108523-0075 | 22/04/2015 | no | NW facing | Hearth/leat detain NW gable end ground floor interior.50cm scale |

NEW MILL, NEW MOAT, CLARBESTON ROAD, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2015/25
RHIF Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NO.108523

Mai 2015
May 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Duncan Schlee

Swydd / Position: Archaeological Services Project Manager



Llofnod / Signature

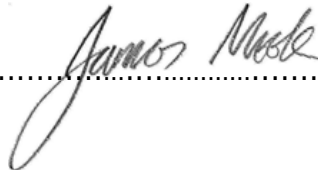
Dyddiad / Date 14/05/2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

JAMES MEEK

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Head of DAT Archaeological Services



Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date 14/05/2015

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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

