



# **Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire.**

*Archaeological Geo-physical Survey*



*By*

**Richard Scott Jones (*BA, MA, MCIfA*)**

February 2022 (V1)

HRS Wales  
Report No: 248

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEO-PHYSICAL SURVEY

## Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire.

By

Richard Scott Jones (*BA Hons, MA, MCIfA*)

*Prepared for:*

Andrew and Katie Duff

*On behalf of:*

*Date:* February 2022

HRSW Report No: 248



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## **Non Technical Summary**

*The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken at Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire (NGR: SM 98080 28450), at the request of Andrew and Katie Duff, owners of the Beulah Chapel.*

*The specific objective of this work was to undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in one targeted area within the cemetery at the rear of the Beulah Chapel, in order to inform the presence or absence of graves within the targeted area.*

*Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources showing the chapel and cemetery of Beulah Chapel has revealed that between the years 1814–1948, the cemetery enclosure has remained the same size as it is today. A preliminary walkover of the cemetery did not find any graves earlier than 1827. However, this doesn't preclude the possibility that there aren't any earlier burials. Although the Beulah Chapel wasn't founded until 1808, there is historical evidence that the Baptist movement was active in the Little Newcastle area from the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century, but the earliest location where the movement actively met is unknown.*

*The results of the resistivity survey confirmed the position of known burials directly opposite the west facing elevation of the chapel. Other than these known burials, the survey did not reveal the positions of any further obvious unknown burials within the surveyed area. However, it did manage to plot the position of an apparent oval-like feature with a high resistance, indicative of a large stone feature, perhaps a pile of stones, a former stone wall or perhaps even a former path, in the central area of the grid. Interestingly, the survey also plotted an area of medium resistance either side of this high resistance feature. These areas of medium resistance are suggestive of a stone spread and given their form and position in relation to the area of high resistance in the central grid squares, these may well be contemporary with the high resistance feature and could be either a former path or else the remains of a former enclosure wall. Interpretation of the data also would seem to suggest that this oval feature has been cut through by the stone retaining wall and gully alongside the church. This suggests that this oval feature pre-dates the stone retaining wall and gully.*

*Apart from these features, no other features, including obvious early burials were plotted in the survey grid opposite the west wall of the chapel.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Geo-physical Survey undertaken at the Beulah Baptist Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire (NGR: SM 98080 28450), at the request of Andrew and Katie Duff, owners of the Beulah Chapel.
- 1.2 The specific objective of this work were to:
- Undertake a Geo-physical survey using electrical resistivity in one small targeted area (see Figure 5) within the cemetery at the rear of the Beulah Chapel, in order to inform the presence or absence of graves within the targeted area.
- 1.3 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:
- Appendix I: Figures;*
- Appendix II: Photographs*
- Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet*

### Site Location & Description (see Figures 1 - 5)

- 1.4 The Beulah Baptist Chapel is located approximately 500m south of the village and parish of Little Newcastle (Welsh: 'Castell-newydd bach'). Little Newcastle is positioned approximately 2 ½ km NE of the village of Wolf's Castle, approximately 2km SW of the village of Puncteston and approximately 3 1/2km SE of the village of Letterston in the county of Pembrokeshire.
- 1.5 The Chapel is positioned immediately north of a former railway bridge that crosses the Afon Anghof at NGR 98080 28450 at a height of 80m AOD. This bridge now marks the route of the now dismantled former railway. The first stone built chapel was completed in 1808 and was built in the long-wall form. It was rebuilt in 1874, and again in 1887 and restored in 1910. In the early 20th century the chapel went into decline. In May 2014 there was only 1 member and the chapel closed in 2018 and was then put up for sale.
- 1.6 The site boundary extends to almost an acre and slopes from north to south and from east to west. The site is irregularly shaped and incorporates a variety of historic headstones, with surface visible ones dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century up to 2018. Known visible graves are positioned on all sides of the church with the greater number positioned running E-W at the western end of the cemetery. Immediately to the NE of the chapel is a derelict cottage, There is a pedestrian access from the road with a double entrance gate.

### Proposed development

- 1.7 It has been proposed to construct either a narrow extension at the rear of the chapel running the full length of the rear west wall of the building, or else, a small cantilevered extension at the northwest end of the west wall of the building. Inevitably there is the concern that groundwork for either of these proposals may disturb unmarked and unknown burials at the west end of the chapel.

### **Historical & Archaeological Background** (see Figures 1 - 14)

- 1.8 According to historical records, there has been a house registered as a meeting place for nonconformists in Little Newcastle as early as 1697, which suggests that the cause in the village is one of the oldest in the County. The original aim for the congregation was for a modest building, but John Evans of Rynaston persuaded them to go for a more ambitious structure, and played a prominent part in raising the necessary funds. Unfortunately John Evans died before the work was completed, but his mission was taken over by a Mrs Martha Griffiths of Wolfscastle who paid for the erection of the gallery.
- 1.9 The first chapel (PRN 17661) was completed in 1808, the opening sermon preached on Easter Monday. This was built in the long-wall form. The church was incorporated in 1823 with 135 members released from Llangloffan. It was rebuilt in 1874, and again in 1887 and restored in 1910. This was major reconstruction work carried out by the architects G Morgan & Son of Carmarthen and builder Daniel Thomas, and was due to the efforts of the minister Jacob John. Baptisms took place in the nearby River Angof. In the early 20th century the chapel went into decline and had to rejoin with Smyrna in 1927. In May 2014 there was only 1 member and the chapel due to close in the very near future.
- 1.10 The current chapel is of stone, built on the gable entry plan type in the Arts and Crafts Style. The facade has a hooded door inscribed "1808 BEULAH 1910" above which is a stepped, flat-headed tripartite window containing small panes of leaded green glass. Side elevations are lit by two storeys of flat-headed windows.
- 1.11 The interior contains a small vestibule with a leaded glass window containing leaded coloured glass in Art Nouveau motifs, and two doors with leaded glass panels and lights above through to the main interior. This has a simple platform pulpit behind which is a match-boarded pulpit arch with a winged pediment surmounting it. The sidd farw, pews and gallery front are similarly simple in their use of match boarded panelling. The gallery pews are raked, being only two levels of pews to the sides and five to the rear.
- 1.12 The Beulah Chapel is not a listed building. However, given its age and its history the building does have regional historical significance.
- 1.13 According to Samuel Lewis in his Topographic Dictionary of Wales:

"NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish in the hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 1/2 miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest, containing 330 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient mound near the church, called "the castle," and its distinguishing epithet from the inferiority of this fortification to a much older and more extensive work of the same kind, at a short distance from the village. The parish comprises a moderate tract of land, of which by far the greater part is enclosed and cultivated, the remainder being stony, barren, and unfit for tillage, especially the northern portion of it, which is hilly. Fairs are annually held in the village on May 6th and July 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the

archdeaconry of Cardigan, and diocese of St.David's, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Thomas Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In this parish was "Martel," the ancient seat of the family of Symmons before their removal to Llanstinan, of which nothing now remains but the site. Near the village is a spring, called Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in St. George's channel, from which it is nine miles distant: the water is said to be efficacious in coughs, and in diseases of the eye. The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £93. 15." [From *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (S. Lewis, 1833).]

- 1.14 The village of Little Newcastle (*Welsh* – 'Casnewydd bach' or 'Castell Newydd bach') has attracted attention as the birthplace of the pirate Bartholomew Roberts (Barti Ddu), who was born in the village in 1682. Roberts is the most successful pirate of the Golden Age of Piracy, and is noted for creating a Pirate Code, and adopting an early variant of the Skull and Crossbones flag. There is a monument to him in the village.

### **Geology**

- 1.15 The geology of the area consists of Undifferentiated Arenig Rocks which include mudstones, siltstones and sandstones.

## **2 Aims & Objectives**

- 2.1 The archaeological geo-physical survey will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within the specific area using appropriate methods and practices.
- 2.2 These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct, and other relevant regulations of ClfA.

### *Definition of geophysical survey*

- 2.3 Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.

### *Purpose of geophysical survey*

- 2.4 The survey was undertaken to the Standard and, as far as possible, informed on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology, in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, which may lead to one or more of the following:

i) The formulation of a strategy to ensure further recording, preservation or management of



ii) The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

iii) The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

### **3 Methodology**

- 3.1 The Geo-physical survey was undertaken using an RM Frobisher TAR-3 Resistance Meter using a 1 meter wide array, which allowed a surveying depth of 0.50m.
- 3.2 The survey area was positioned within the cemetery immediately opposite of the rear of the west wall of the chapel. This grid area consisted of a stringed grid measuring 12m (N-S) x 5m (E-W). The eastern side of the survey grid was positioned directly adjacent to a length of low retaining wall built from stone that forms the retaining part of an approximately 1m wide narrow drainage gully at the west end of the chapel.
- 3.3 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist (Richard Scott Jones *BA, MA, MICA*) with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The survey followed the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geo-physical Surveys (CIfA 2014).
- 3.4 All features identified were tied in to both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.5 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera in RAW format, and later exported to TIFF format.
- 3.6 All measured data points from each survey were saved as a .txt file onto an installed micro SD memory card. The data from the card was then transferred to Snuffler software (V1.3) where the data for each survey was then analysed and interpreted. Within the software, the survey data first had all data spikes removed and then each was interpolated in order to enhance resolution. Both survey results were then saved as grayscale (64) and colour maps..

#### *Limitations of Survey*

- 3.7 As with all types of geo-physical survey equipment, each type has its limitations. Regarding electrical resistivity, this equipment is ideally suited for ground that has high water content in order for the electrical current to travel easily through the ground. The environment at the cemetery of the Beulah Chapel was ideally suited to electrical resistivity due to its wet and muddy conditions.
- 3.8 The survey area was undertaken using a 1m wide array. As a general rule, a 1m wide array will penetrate to a maximum depth of around 0.50m, dependent on the moisture content of the soil.
- 3.9 Given the objective was to identify the presence or absence of former burials within the survey area, the survey was limited in that it was dependent on any burials being either stone lined, marked by broken gravestones, or else the soil was still fairly loose and not compacted when compared to any surrounding soil. Any burials where the soil had re-compacted over time, with no evidence of any stones marking the

grave, were unlikely to be detected with any certainty.

## 4 Cartographic Sources

### *OS Surveyors Drawing (1814) (Fig 6)*

- 4.1 This early Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the Beulah Chapel and its accompanying enclosure. It is marked as 'Meeting Hse' and positioned immediately opposite the 'Newcastle Bridge', which was the railway stop for the village.

### *Tithe Map and Apportionment for Little Newcastle Parish (1844) (Fig 7)*

- 4.2 The tithe map of 1844 clearly shows the chapel and cemetery (173) along with a cottage immediately north of the chapel. The apportionment details show that the landowner in 1844 was 'Harries John Harding' and one 'David James' with the chapel and cemetery being held in hand and marked as Chapel, cottage and gardens.

### *Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1887) (Fig 8)*

- 4.3 The OS first edition map of 1887 shows both the Beulah Chapel and cemetery and the Beulah Cottage. At this time the railway line did not exist.

### *Ordnance Survey Second Edition (1906) (Fig 9)*

- 4.4 Regarding the chapel and cemetery and the Beulah Cottage little has changed on this map series. However, the map of 1906 now shows the route of the railway line along with the Beulah Bridge..

### *OS 1948 Edition Map (Fig 10)*

- 4.5 No great change from the earlier 1906 edition map.

## 5 Results of Geo-physical Survey (see Figures –11 - 14 and Photos 1-8)

- 5.1 The survey area was positioned within the cemetery immediately opposite the rear of the west wall of the chapel. This grid area consisted of a stringed grid measuring 12m (N-S) x 5m (E-W). The eastern side of the survey grid was positioned directly adjacent to a length of low retaining wall built from stone that forms the retaining part of an approximately 1m wide narrow drainage gully at the west end of the chapel. This gully very likely marks the extent of the ground clearance for the construction of the chapel in 1808. At its southern end the depth of the base of the gully is approximately 0.45m below the ground surface of the cemetery. At its northern end the depth of the gully increases too approximately 0.80m from the ground surface of the cemetery.
- 5.2 The south-western corner of the survey grid was positioned so as to incorporate the grave of 'Martha' dated 1827 and five other graves toward the north end. These graves were included within the survey grid so as to act to help inform on the results of the geo-physics in the area where no apparent graves were readily apparent.

- 5.3 Preliminary inspection of the proposed development area, immediately south of the line of graves to the west and the rear of the chapel and the drainage gully, suggested that the space between was possibly too narrow to accommodate any burials. However, this interpretation does not negate the possibility that there aren't any earlier graves in this area that possibly pre-date the construction of the chapel in 1808, knowing that there are historical records pertaining to a Baptist movement in the area of Little Newcastle in the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century. However, it is entirely possible that any earlier meeting house, pre 1808, was positioned elsewhere in or around the village.
- 5.4 The results of the resistivity survey confirmed the position of known burials in grid squares A2 / A3 / H2/ I2 / J2 /I3 / L2 /K3 and L3. In the greater part of these burial locations, the survey equipment plotted areas of low resistance, suggestive of disturbed ground. However, the equipment did not pick up the burial in grid square F2. However this burial may be screened by an apparent stone spread that is evident in grid square F3 and all other subsequent grid squares in this location.
- 5.5 Other than these known burials, the survey did not reveal the positions of any obvious unknown burials within the survey area. However, it did manage to plot the position of an apparent oval-like feature with a high resistance covering grid squares E3 / F2 / G2 / G3 / F3 / H3 / F4 / G4 / G5 and H5, with an area of particular high resistance in grid square H3 indicative of a large stone feature. The data suggests that this oval feature may well be a pile of stones or else the remains of a stone wall or perhaps an area of path with steps. Interestingly, the survey also plotted an area of medium resistance either side of this high resistance feature in grid squares I4 / J4 /K4 / L4 / L5 and A4 / B4 /B3 and C3. These areas are suggestive of a stone spread and given their form and position in relation to the area of high resistance in the central grid squares, these may well be contemporary with the high resistance feature and could be either a former path or else the remains of a former enclosure wall.
- 5.6 Apart from these features, no other features, including obvious early burials, the resistivity survey did not reveal any obvious data for the presence of early burials in this survey area.

## **6. Conclusion & Recommendations**

- 6.1 Preliminary analysis of the readily available cartographic sources showing the chapel and cemetery of Beulah Chapel has revealed that between the years 1814–1948, the cemetery enclosure has remained the same size as it is today. A preliminary walkover of the cemetery did not find any graves earlier than 1827. However, this doesn't preclude the possibility that there aren't any earlier burials. Although the Beulah Chapel wasn't founded until 1808, there is historical evidence that the Baptist movement was active in the Little Newcastle area from the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century, but the earliest location where the movement actively met is unknown.
- 6.2 The results of the resistivity survey confirmed the position of known burials directly opposite the west facing elevation of the chapel. Other than these known burials, the survey did not reveal the positions of any further obvious unknown burials within the surveyed area. However, it did manage to plot the position of an apparent oval-like feature with a high resistance indicative of a large stone feature,

perhaps a pile of stones, a former stone wall or perhaps even a former path, in the central area of the grid. Interestingly, the survey also plotted an area of medium resistance either side of this high resistance feature. These areas of medium resistance are suggestive of a stone spread and given their form and position in relation to the area of high resistance in the central grid squares, these areas of stone spread may well be contemporary with the high resistance feature and could be either a former path or else the remains of a former enclosure wall. Interpretation of the data also would seem to suggest that this oval feature has been cut through by the stone retaining wall and gully alongside the church. This suggests that this oval feature pre-dates the stone retaining wall and gully.

- 5.6 Apart from these features, no other features, including obvious early burials were plotted in the survey grid opposite the west wall of the chapel.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

Thanks to; Andrew and Katie Duff for allowing access to the site to undertake the survey.

## **8 Bibliography & References**

Fenton, R . 1811. Historical Tour Through Pemb

Hall, J and Sambrook, P . 2012. Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit: Part E Puncteston Community Audit

Lewis, S. 1833. A Topographical Dictionary of Wales (London).

### *Cartographic Sources*

OS Surveyors Drawing (1814)

Tithe Map and Apportionment for Little Newcastle Parish (1844)

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1887)

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1906)

Ordnance Survey 1948 Edition Map.

### *Website Sources*

<https://archwilio.org.uk/>

<https://coflein.gov.uk/>

# **APPENDIX I:**

## **Figures**





**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 1.**

Location Map (OS 1:50,000 Landranger)







Project Title: Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire	
Date: February 2022	Approx. Scale (@ A4):
Drawn by:	Drawing No.

**Figure 2.**  
Location Map (OS 1:25,000 Explorer)







**Project Title:** Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

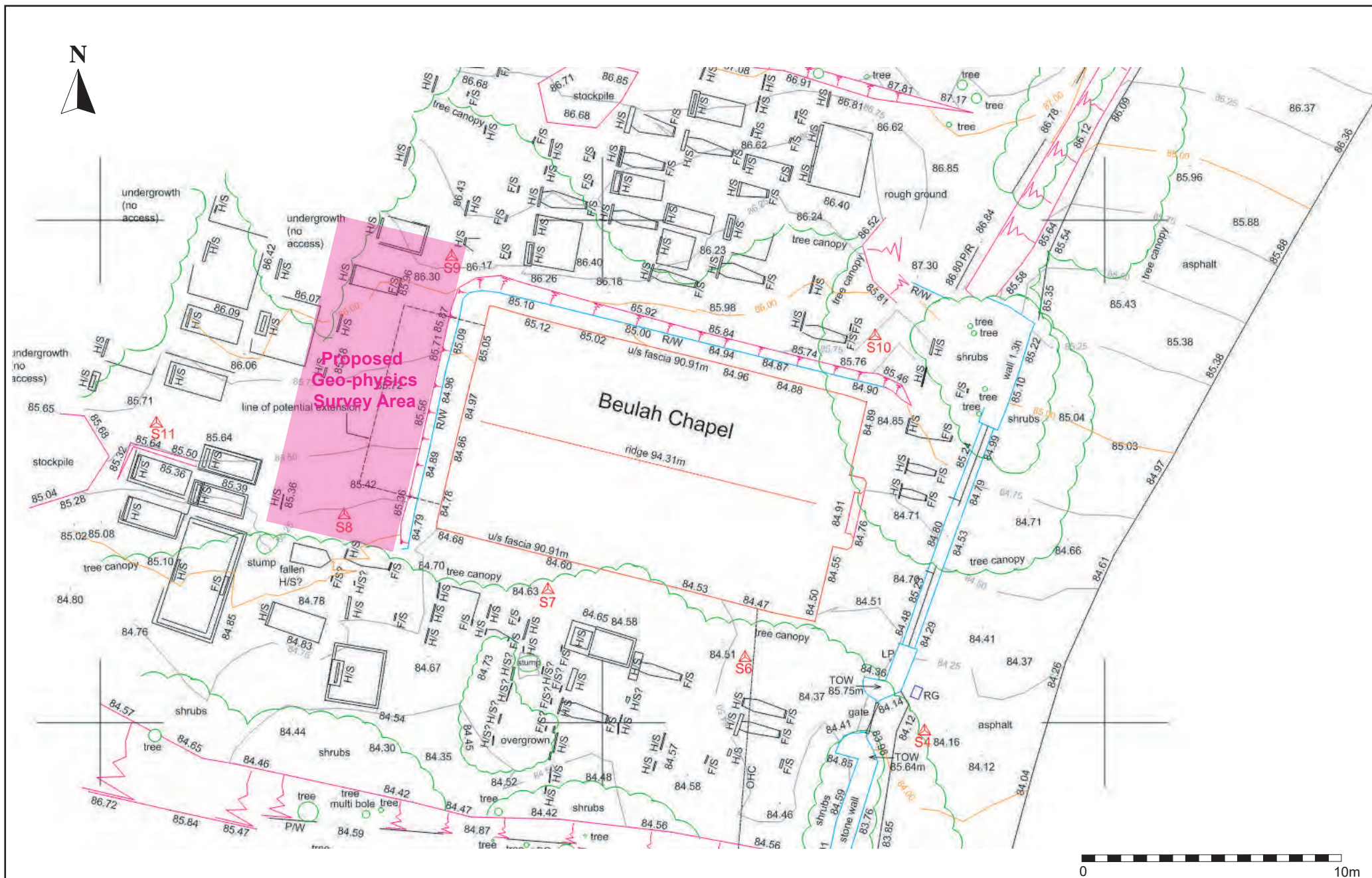
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 3.**

OS Aerial Photo (2022)







**Project Title:** Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 4.**

Topographic Survey Plan with position of proposed geo-physical survey area highlighted in pink.







**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 6.**

OS Surveyors Drawing (1814). Beulah Chapel marked as Meeting House.







**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawn by:**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 7.**

Tithe Map and apportionment details for Little Newcastle Parish (1844). Beulah Chapel highlighted.





**Project Title:** Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

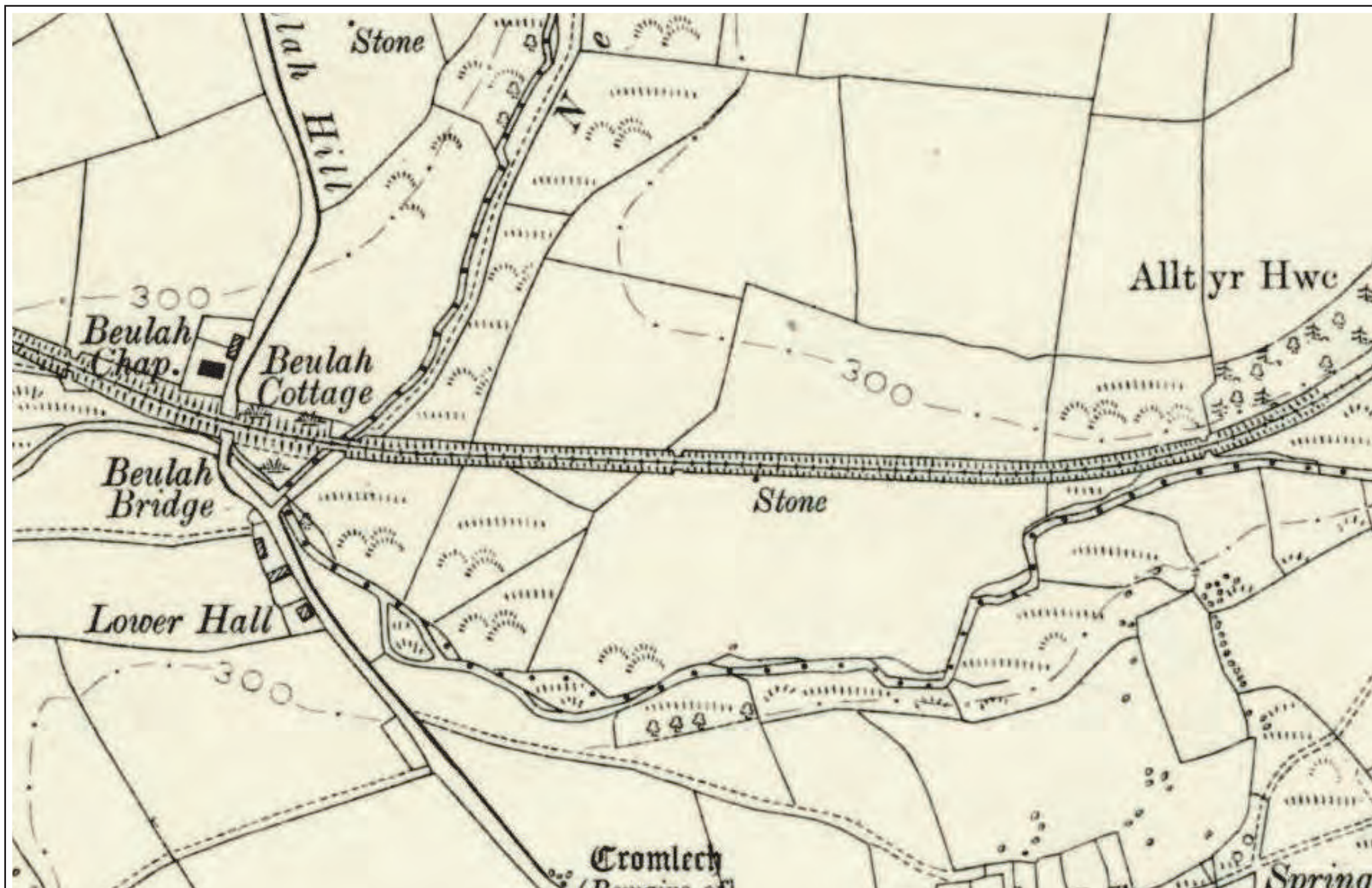
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 8.**

OS First Edition Map (1887)







**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

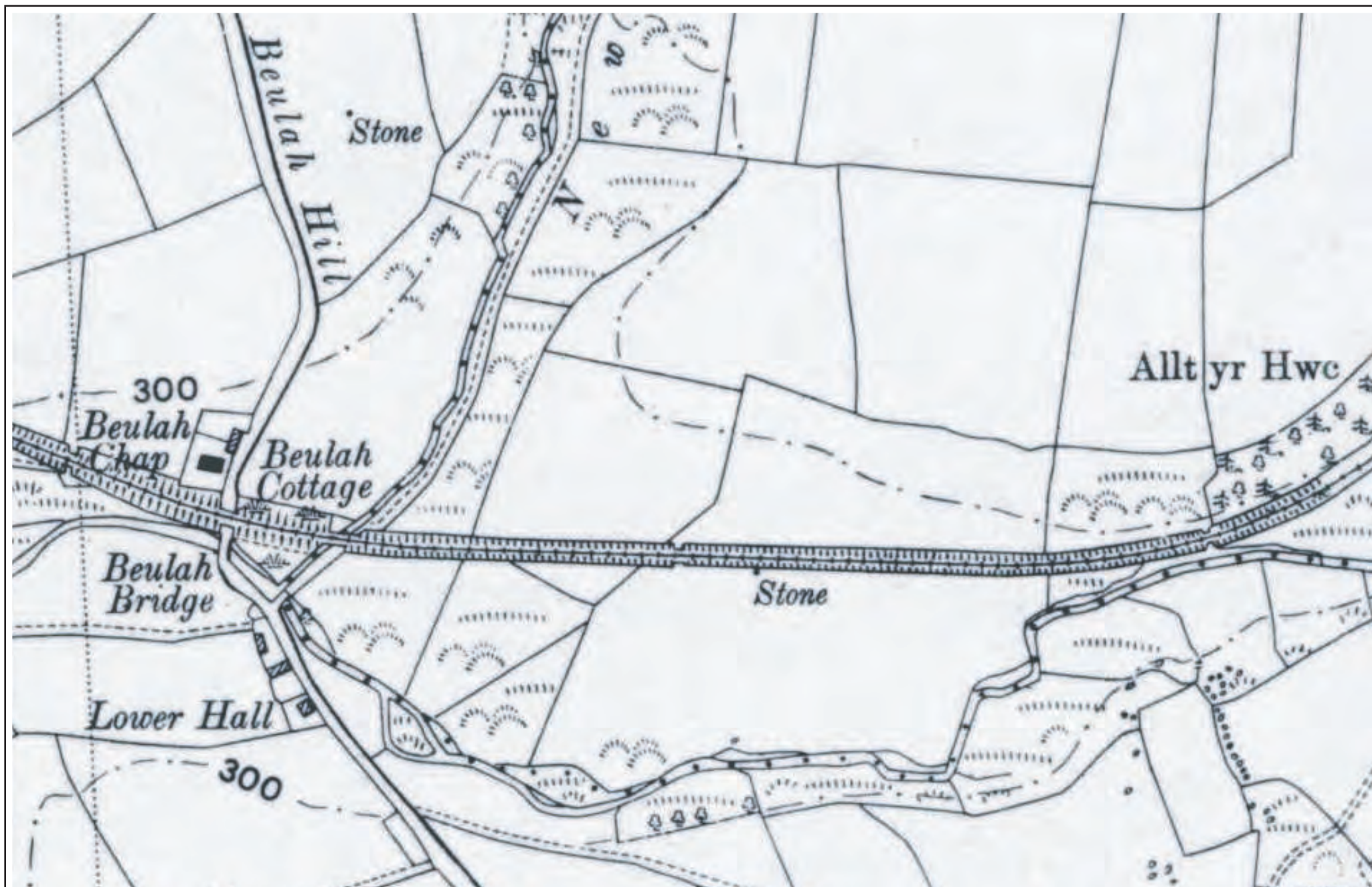
**Drawing No.**

**Figure 9.**

OS Second Edition Map (1906)







<b>Project Title:</b> Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire	
<b>Date:</b> February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Figure 10.**  
OS 1948 Edition Map





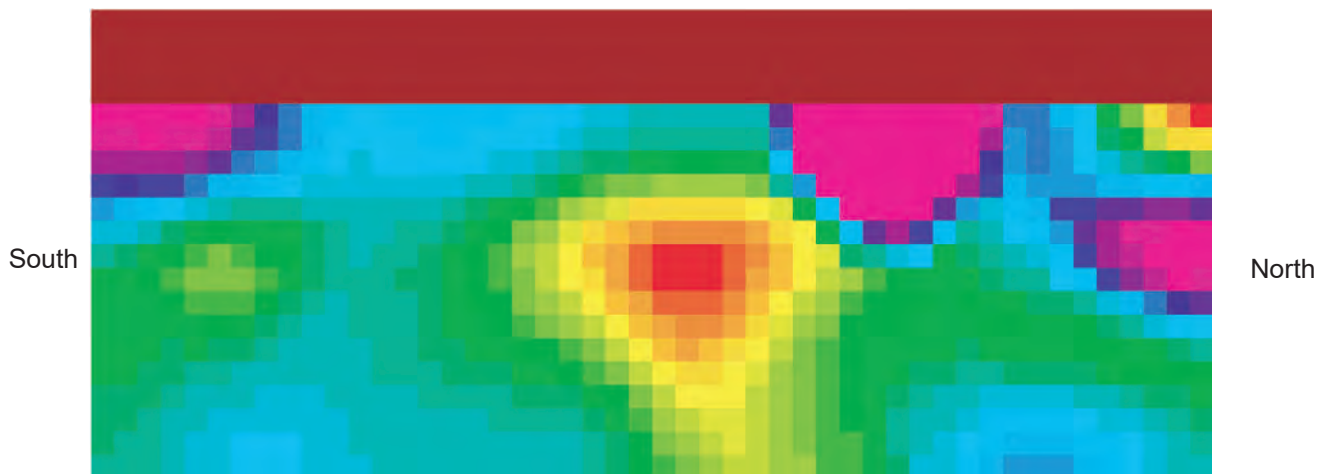




Document: TAR3DATA15View  
 Grid Width: 48 (12 m)  
 Grid Height: 20 (5 m)  
 Orig. Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m  
 New Sample Size: 0.25 x 0.25m



A) Electrical Resistivity Results - Greyscale 64 (1 Meter Array)



Document: TAR3DATA15View  
 Grid Width: 48 (12 m)  
 Grid Height: 20 (5 m)  
 Orig. Sample Size: 1.00 x 1.00m  
 New Sample Size: 0.25 x 0.25m



B) Electrical Resistivity Results - Colour (1 Meter Array)

**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

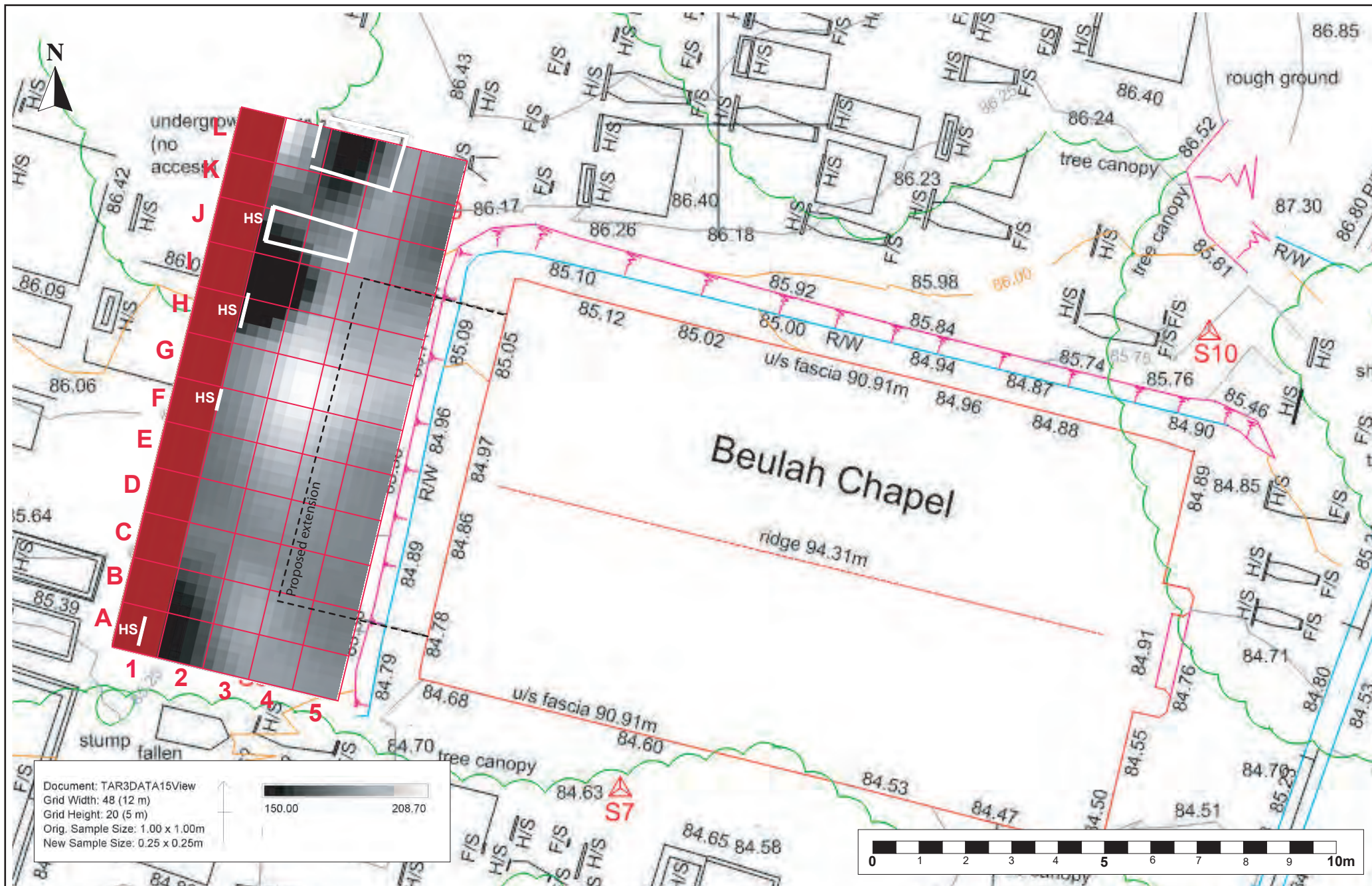
**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 12.**

Results of Electrical Resistivity Survey  
 (Greyscale64 and Colour)



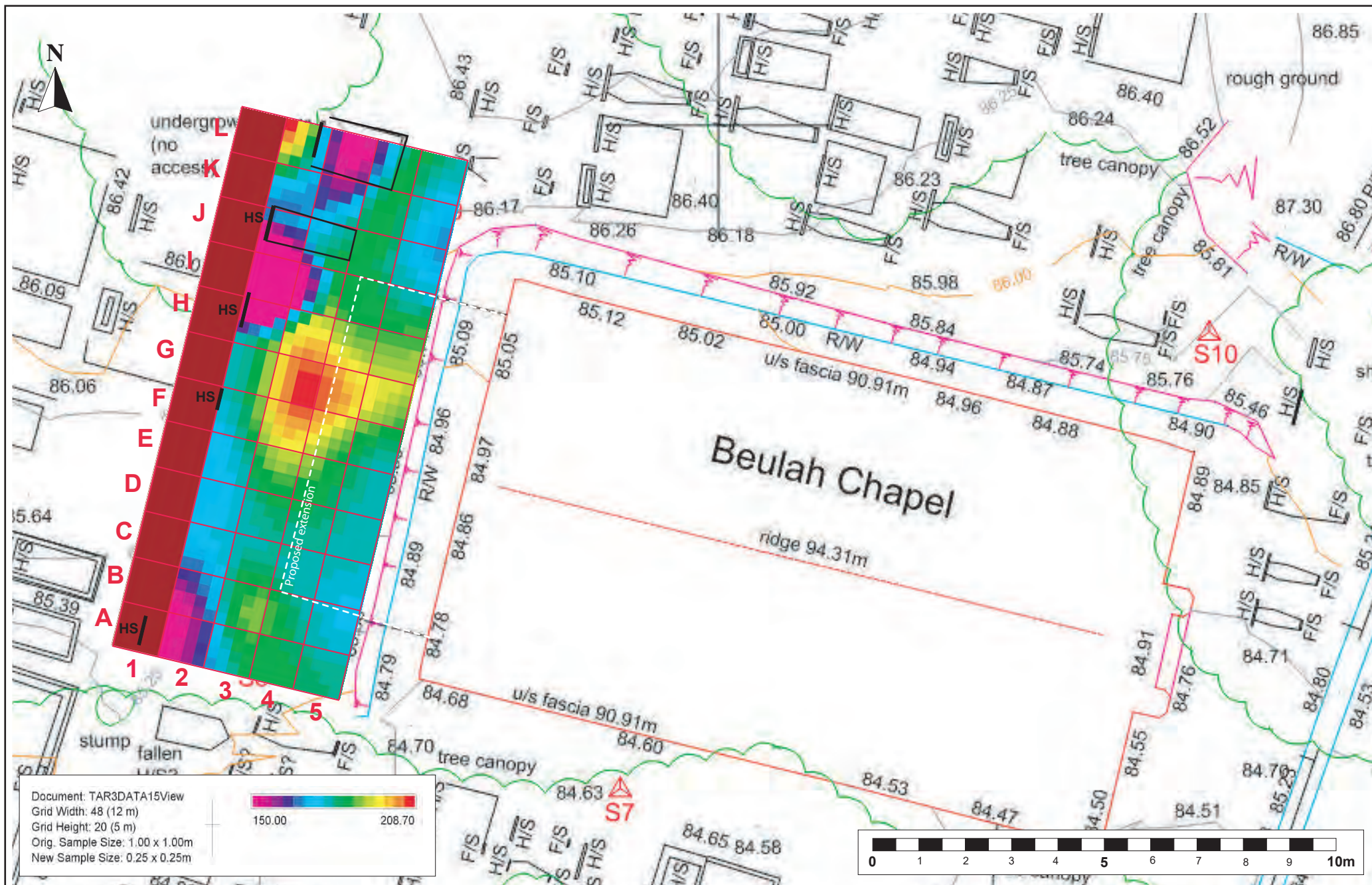


<b>Project Title:</b> Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire	
<b>Date:</b> February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>
<b>Drawn by:</b>	<b>Drawing No.</b>

**Figure 13.**  
 Results of Geo-physical Survey (Greyscale64)







**Project Title:** Buelah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire

**Date:** February 2022

**Drawn by:**

**Approx. Scale (@ A4):**

**Drawing No.**

**Figure 14.**

Results of Geo-physical Survey (Colour)



## **APPENDIX II:**

### **Photo plates**





*Plate 01. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Looking Northwest.*



*Plate 02. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Entrance porch. Looking Northwest.*

<b>Project Title:</b> Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire		<b>Photo Plates</b>  01 - 02	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 16th February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





*Plate 03. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Rear cemetery area. Looking eastward.*



*Plate 04. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Cemetery area. Looking southeast.*

<b>Project Title:</b> Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire		<b>Photo Plates</b>  03 - 04	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 16th February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





*Plate 05. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Area of geo-physical survey at rear of chapel. Looking northwards.*



*Plate 06. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Area of geo-physical survey at rear of chapel. Looking southwards.*

<b>Project Title:</b> Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire		<b>Photo Plates</b>  05 - 06	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 16th February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		





*Plate 07. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - a) Gully with stone retaining wall at rear of chapel  
b) Area of disturbed fabric in rear wall of chapel. c) Gravestone of 'Martha' at SW corner of survey area.*



*Plate 08. Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire - Area of geo-physical survey at rear of chapel.  
Looking northwards.*

<b>Project Title:</b> Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire		<b>Photo Plates</b>  07 - 08	
<b>Date Taken:</b> 16th February 2022	<b>Approx. Scale (@ A4):</b>		
<b>Appropriated by:</b> RSJ	<b>Drawing No.</b>		



**APPENDIX III:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

<b>Site Name:</b>	Beulah Chapel, Little Newcastle, Pembrokeshire.
<b>Site Code:</b>	BC/2022/GeoPhys
<b>PRN:</b>	17661
<b>NPRN:</b>	10974
<b>SAM No.</b>	
<b>Other Ref No.</b>	HRSW Rpt No. 248
<b>NGR:</b>	SM 98080 28450
<b>Site Type:</b>	Post Medieval Chapel (1808 - 2019)
<b>Project Type:</b>	Archaeological Geophysical Survey
<b>Project Manager:</b>	Richard Scott Jones
<b>Project Date(s):</b>	16th February 2022
<b>Categories Present:</b>	None
<b>Location of Original Archive:</b>	RCAMHW
<b>Location of Duplicate Archive:</b>	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
<b>Number of Find Boxes:</b>	N/A
<b>Location of Finds:</b>	N/A
<b>Museum Ref:</b>	N/A
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<b>Restrictions to Access:</b>	None



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