

Archaeology Wales

St David's RNLI Lifeboat Station, St Justinian's, St David's

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 1247




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Archaeology Wales

St David's RNLI Lifeboat Station, St Justinian's, St David's

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Non – Technical Summary

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of an **RNLI Lifeboat Station at St Justinian's, near St David's, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 72471 25165)**. The work was carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Royal Haskoning DHV. The work was set as a condition of the planning permission (planning reference no. NP/13/0017).*

The groundworks revealed a relatively consistent sequence of thin topsoil overlying natural subsoil and bedrock. Two sherds of late 19th – 20th century pottery were recovered from topsoil deposits, but no other finds were recovered. The groundworks cut through an existing stone-revetted earth field boundary, typical of field boundaries in this area.

A large boulder lay within the area of development, although as this had been previously identified as a potential archaeological feature (PRN 48149) it, and its immediate environs, were excluded from the groundworks. This boulder appeared to form part of a former boundary wall, although one that is not recorded on available map sources from the mid-19th century onwards.

No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed by the groundworks.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In May 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Royal Haskoning DHV to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the **construction of an RNLI Lifeboat Station at St Justinian's, near St David's, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 72471 25165, Figures 1 - 3)**.
- 1.2 The requirements for an archaeological watching brief was placed as a condition of the planning permission for the development (planning application number NP/13/0017) by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA), on the advice of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Heritage Management (DAT-HM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.3 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 1994, revised 2011) and was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.
- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in June 2014. The AW project number for the work is 2135.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site itself is located on and immediately above the cliffs at St Justinian some 2.5km **to the west of St David's, Pembrokeshire at a height of between 29 and 31m above Ordnance Datum**, and is centred on SM 72471 25165.
- 2.2 The cliff top landscape surrounding the site is primarily composed of agricultural grazing land. A single-track road from St David's runs past the northern edge of the site, **giving access to the current RNLi St David's Lifeboat Station. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path** runs along the cliff top around the western and southern edge of the site. The extent of the development area is indicated in Figures 2 & 3.
- 2.3 The underlying solid geology of the area is comprised of undifferentiated Lower Cambrian Rocks, including mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, of Early Cambrian age (Geological Survey Map, 2001).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Jones 2003) has been undertaken of the site by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Report No.257) as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to the determination of the planning application. A detailed account of the historical background is contained in that report, the following is a brief summary.
- 3.2 **The general landscape around St David's is noted as containing extensive and well-preserved evidence of land use and intense ritual and religious activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Of particular note is the early medieval cult centre at St David's (Menevia) and the subsequent St David's Cathedral, Close and City.**
- 3.3 In closer proximity to the development site the earliest recorded archaeological evidence comes from several Mesolithic flint flakes (PRN 9842), found on the coastal path above the current lifeboat station. The place-name 'Ynys Dinas' (PRN 13934), meaning 'Island Fort', may hint at further prehistoric activity in the area.
- 3.4 **St Justinian's Chapel (PRN 2639) lies nearby. The current remains are supposedly of early 16th century origin**, although it is believed to stand on possible pre-conquest (early medieval) origins. A nearby holy well (PRN 7502) is also thought to be contemporary to the early origins of the Chapel.
- 3.5 During the medieval period this area is likely to have been largely been used for open field agriculture and common pasture. The area was enclosed in the 18th century, although the field boundary that runs along the cliff top (PRN 48150) may predate the 18th century enclosure, possibly even medieval in origin. Porth Stinian appears to have been used as a local port largely to ferry people to and from Ramsey Island, although it was also used as a small port to and from Ireland during the post medieval period. A lifeboat house was originally built here in 1869 (PRN 26671), enlarged in 1886 and subsequently replaced by the current lifeboat station in 1911 (PRN 26670). Nearby St Justinian's bungalow was built in 1909, the owner of which also built the circular watch tower (PRN 26669) shortly after.

- 3.6 Within the development area itself the only previously recorded archaeological site is a large stone boulder (PRN 48149), which appears deliberately placed within the field, possibly acting as a resting point or lookout stone. The date of its positioning, and its original function, remain unknown. The stone and its immediate surroundings will be excluded from the planned groundworks.
- 3.7 A geophysical survey of the planned development area was undertaken by AW (Smith 2013) in June 2013. No features of archaeological significance were revealed within the surveyed areas.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
 - To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

5 Methodology

The methodology for the archaeological watching brief followed that set out in the WSI (Appendix II). This included the following key elements:

5.1 Watching Brief

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil and stripping works for the access trackway, crane foundation pad, construction and office compound, car parking area and associated service trenching.
- 5.1.2 Groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator using toothless and toothed buckets under archaeological observation.
- 5.1.3 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.1.4 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by a combination of Hywel Keen, Philip Poucher and Simon Ratty (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.

5.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2011) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 Finds

5.2.1 Two pottery sherds of late 19th – 20th century date were recovered from topsoil deposits. The form, date and context of these finds were noted, but neither sherd was deemed of archaeological significance and they were not retained.

5.3 Palaeo-Environmental Evidence

5.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

6 Watching Brief Results

- 6.1 The site area can be divided into two main fields. The main access route entered a longer field forming the eastern half of the site. No specific features of archaeological significance have been previously highlighted within this field.
- 6.2 The 4m wide access track entered close to the northeast corner of the field. After *c.*50m this area was widened to accommodate a temporary site welfare unit along the western field boundary and a lorry turning area. To the south of this a large area measuring 40m by 50m was stripped to accommodate a temporary office compound, as well as car parking and spoil storage for the duration of the works.
- 6.3 This area was largely grass and scrub covered, with a gentle westwards slope. The works revealed a relatively thin topsoil, between 0.1m and 0.2m thick, of moderate mid grey-brown clayey-silt (deposit 100, Photo 4). Two fragments of late 19th or early 20th century pottery were the only finds recovered from this deposit. This overlay a fairly compact mid brown to orange-brown clayey-silt subsoil (deposit 101, Photo 3 & 5) with abundant sub-angular shale inclusions. No finds or features were identified within this deposit, which appeared to represent the naturally occurring geological subsoil across the area. This deposit was up to 0.35m thick and overlay fragmented bedrock where groundworks went deep enough to expose it.
- 6.4 A smaller field lay to the west with the cliff edge lying just beyond the western and southern boundaries of the field. This field was also largely grass and scrub covered. A large stone (PRN 48149) located fairly centrally within the field and the coastal field boundary (PRN 48150) were previously identified as sites of potential archaeological interest.
- 6.5 The large stone (PRN 48149) comprised a natural boulder 1.7m across, 1.5m wide and 1m high (Photos 6 – 8). It lay on its side on the ground surface, not apparently placed within any form of cut feature. On the exposed top surface of the stone was a small circular hole, 0.03m in diameter, deliberately drilled or punched into the stone with fracturing visible on the surface around it. The hole was clearly not a very recent event, but it is difficult to gauge how old it may be. Against the south-western side of the stone was a partially tumbled pile of unworked stone that appeared deliberately constructed. These stones appear therefore to form the partial remains of a low dry-stone wall, 0.7m wide and extending for 1.3m in a NE – SW direction from the boulder. The relatively loose-fitting nature of the stones would suggest this forms the remnants of a boundary wall rather than structural remains, and presumably represents the line of a former field boundary. The groundworks in the vicinity of the boulder revealed a concentration of large unworked stones (deposit 105, Photo 9) continuing the line of this presumed boundary for another 2.5m to the southwest. A pile of stones was also visible amongst the scrub on the northeast side of the boulder. The boulder and its immediate surrounding were excluded from the area undergoing groundworks.
- 6.6 The access track cut through the existing field boundary between the two fields, towards the north-eastern corner of the smaller field. The bank (structure 106, Photo 10 & 11) was earth built, *c.*2m wide and 1m high, revetted on both sides in large blocks of unworked local stone.

- 6.7 An area roughly 50m by 50m was stripped in northern half of the smaller field to accommodate the main access track, crane base and temporary construction area, excluding the area around the boulder (Photos 12 & 13). This revealed a very similar topsoil deposit of mid grey-brown clayey-silt (deposit 102), 0.1m thick. Towards the northern half of the stripped area the topsoil directly overlay bedrock (deposit 104, Photo 14), which was also exposed at surface level in areas, particularly along the northern edge of the area. To the south, as the ground dropped slightly, a thin covering of orange-brown subsoil (103) lay between the topsoil and bedrock. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were noted within this area.
- 6.8 The cliff-edge field boundary (PRN 48150) was thickly covered in low scrub, but appeared to consist of a stone-revetted bank, c.1.5m high, topped by post and wire fencing. This boundary remained intact.
- 6.9 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted within the development area.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2014 during groundworks associated with the construction of **St David's Lifeboat Station at St Justinian's, near St David's**, Pembrokeshire. The work included topsoil stripping and groundworks for an access trackway, crane foundation pad, construction compound and associated service trenching.
- 7.2 The groundworks revealed a thin topsoil deposit between 0.1m and 0.15m thick located across the site. The only finds recovered from this deposit were two sherds of late 19th – 20th century pottery. To the east, the topsoil overlay naturally occurring subsoil up to 0.35m thick; to the west the topsoil generally overlay the underlying bedrock.
- 7.3 A large boulder, previously identified as a potential archaeological feature (PRN 48149), sat within the development area, although the boulder and its immediate surroundings were excluded from the groundworks. The boulder appeared to form part of a former boundary wall, although one that does not appear on map source for the area from the mid-19th century onwards. A small hole had been drilled or punched into the upper surface of the stone, the date and function of which is unclear.
- 7.4 The groundworks cut through a field boundary, revealing a stone-revetted earth bank, typical of field boundaries in the area.
- 7.5 No further finds, features or deposit of archaeological interest were noted during the groundworks.

8 Sources

British Geological Survey 1994 *The Rocks of Wales: Geological Map of Wales 1:250 000*

Institute for Archaeologists 2011 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Jones, RS 2003 *St Justinian's Lifeboat Station, St David's: Archaeological Impact Assessment* CAP Report No. 257

Smith, CE 2013 *St David's Lifeboat Station, St David's, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey.* Archaeology Wales Report No. 1143

Online resources

Bluesky. Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S 2013 *Digital imagery*

British Geological Survey 2014 online viewer

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 30th July 2014)

Databases

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

National Monuments Record (NMR), held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

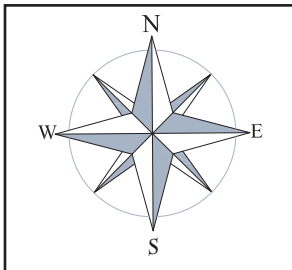


Figure 1:
Site location, based
on the Ordnance
Survey 1;50,000 map

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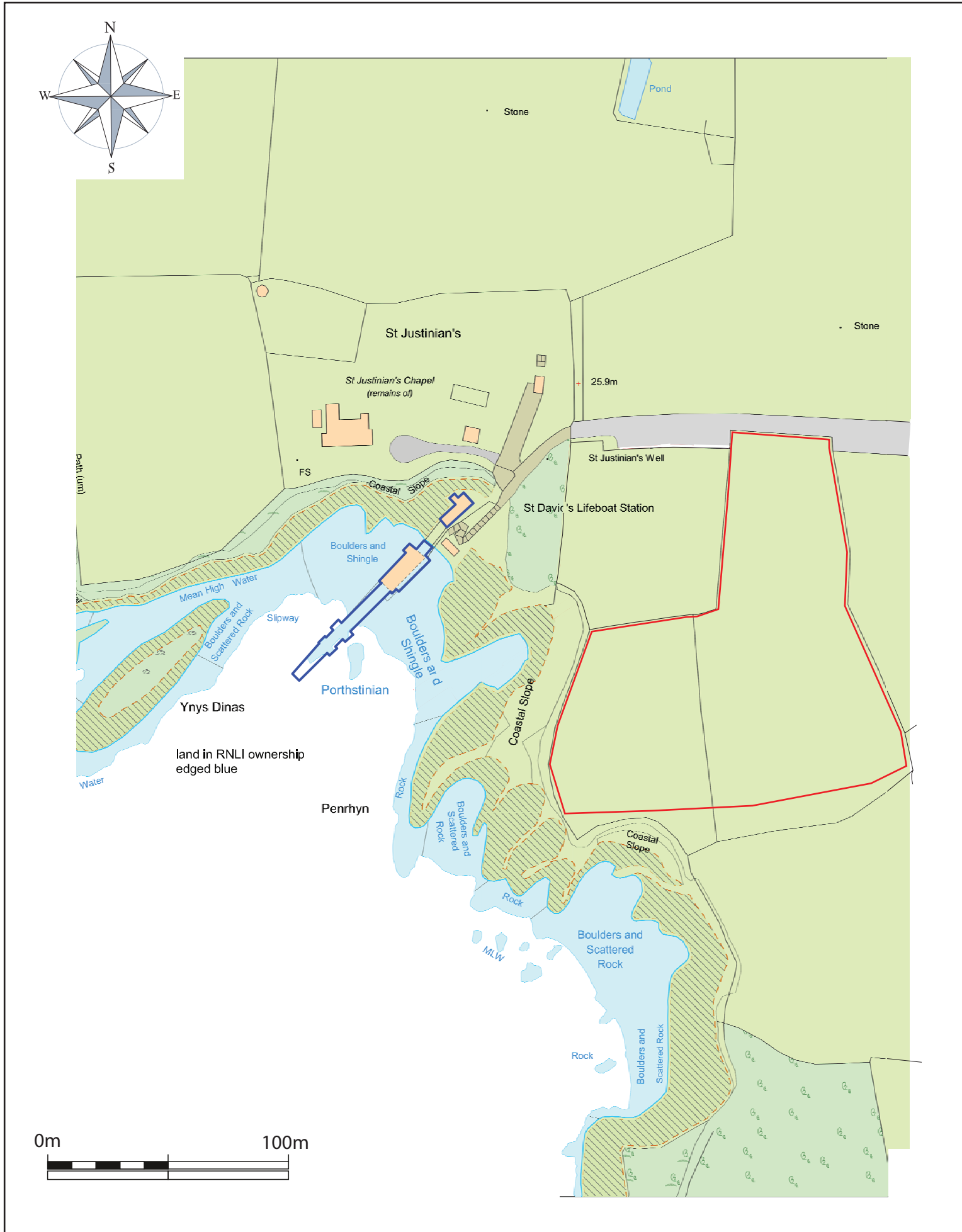


Figure 2: Development site, alongside the existing RNLI lifeboat station.

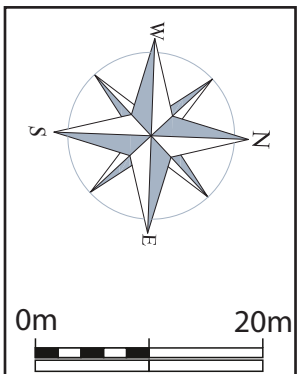
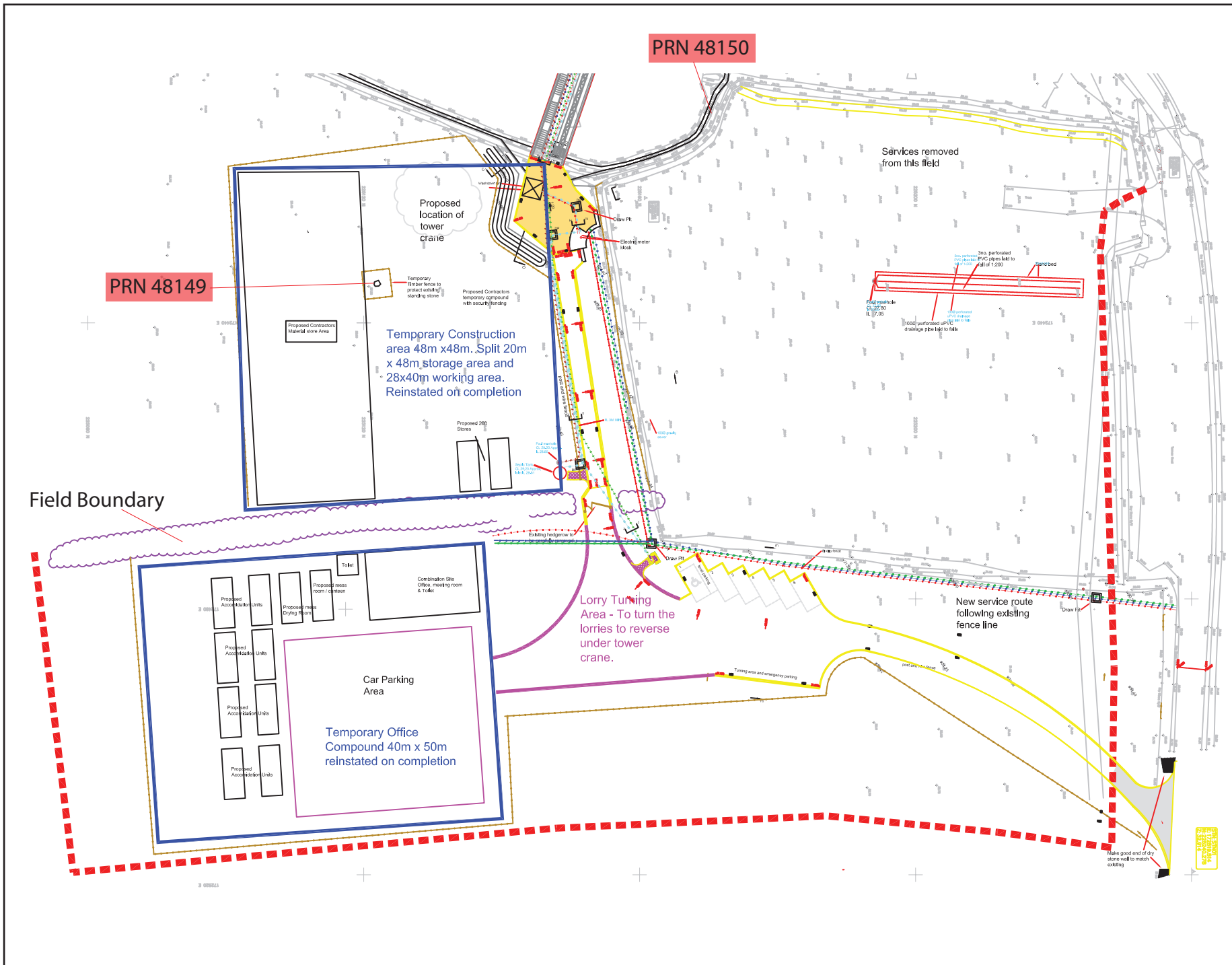


Figure 3: Development plan, showing the areas stripped and the locations of the stone boulder (PRN 48149), and field boundaries. Taken from plan provided by Royal Haskoning DHV.



Photo 1: The existing St David's Lifeboat station.



Photo 2: View northeast from beyond the site boundary, looking back at the site during foundation works for the crane pad.



Photo 3: General view looking north across stripped area beneath the temporary office compound in the eastern field, showing deposit 101. 1m scale.



Photo 4: Looking north at area stripped alongside the main access track for the temporary site welfare units, showing topsoil deposit 100. 1m scale.



Photo 5: Typical section (east facing) through natural subsoil deposit 101 within the eastern field. Fragmented bedrock is just beginning to appear at the base of the trench. 1m scale.



Photo 6: ENE facing shot of boulder PRN 48149, showing central drill/punch hole. 1m scale.



Photo 7: Close-up of hole within boulder PRN 48149.



Photo 8: Looking NE at Boulder PRN 48149 with the remnants of a boundary wall in front. 1m scale.



Photo 9: Looking SE across stone spread 105, representing a continuation of the boundary wall to the southwest of boulder PRN 48149. 1m scale.



Photo 10: East facing shot of the field boundary between the two fields within the development area. 1m scale.



Photo 11: NE facing shot of a service trench running through the same field boundary. 1m scale.



Photo 12: North facing view across the stripped area in the westernmost field. 1m scale.



Photo 13: South facing view across the stripped area in the westernmost field, showing deposit 103. 1m scales.



Photo 14: South facing shot of one of the foundation pads for the crane showing the thin deposit of topsoil (102) overlying the bedrock (104). 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Register

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, mid grey-brown clayey-silt with common small sub-angular stone • Two sherds of late 19th – early 20th century pottery 	40m x 50m x 0.2m
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid orange-brown clayey-silt with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	40m x 50m x 0.35m
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, mid grey-brown clayey-silt with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	50m x 50m x 0.1m
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid orange-brown clayey-silt with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	50m x 50m x 0.1m
104	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedrock 	
105	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolished/disturbed former wall • Loose, light grey, sandy-silt with 80% large angular unworked local stone with the occasional very large (0.25m x 0.6m) block • No finds 	2.5m x 0.55m x 0.15m
106	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Boundary • Linear bank comprising fairly compact, light grey-brown silty-clay with common to abundant medium to large sub-angular stone. • Both faces were steep, straight, revetted in a single layer of large unworked local stone, laid largely horizontally into the bank material • Scrub covered, topped by a low hedge of mixed local species • No finds 	c.90m x 2m x 1m

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APPENDIX II:
Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Written Scheme of Investigations
for an Archaeological Watching Brief
at
St David's RNLi Lifeboat Station

Prepared for:
Royal Haskoning DHV

May 2014

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for an archaeological watching brief on land above the proposed St David's RNLI Lifeboat Station, St Justinian's, Pembrokeshire (SM 72471 25165). It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Royal Haskoning DHV who are acting on behalf of the RNLI.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is at **St Justinian's, Pembrokeshire** (Henceforth – the site), grid reference SM 72471 25165. The development proposal has been submitted by Royal Haskoning DHV who are acting on behalf of the RNLI. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) and the planning application number is NP 13/0017.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (Specification) has been prepared by Mark Houliston (MifA), Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Royal Haskoning. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during a Watching Brief at the site. Mark will manage all aspects of the proposed work.

The archaeological work has been recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Historic Management (DAT-HM) in its capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority.

Previous archaeological work undertaken in relation to the scheme includes a DBA produced by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd in 2003 (*St. Justinian's Lifeboat Station, St David's: Archaeological Impact Assessment*, CAP Report No: 257) and an evaluation (geophysical survey) that was undertaken by Archaeology Wales (Smith 2013 *St David's Lifeboat Station, St David's, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey*, AW Report No 1143).

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Site specific objectives

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the IfA (2008; revised 2011) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks
- To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard

3 Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and will follow the IfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2008; revised 2011).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during all groundworks associated with the development, both within and without the development area. Groundworks will be undertaken with a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and DAT-HM. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with the DAT-HM and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical **boundaries and related to the developer's site plan**. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs

stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the watching brief will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, DAT-HM and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, DAT-HM and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University

IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

4 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local or county museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MORPHE, (English Heritage 2006). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and shall be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum.

Reporting

The results of the watching brief will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- Statement of local, regional and national context of the remains
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-HM for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-HM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. DAT-HM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during any potential post-excavation.

Archive Format & Deposition

The full site archive will be deposited within one month of the completion of the client

report.

The paper/drawing/digital archive will be deposited at the offices of DAT-HM with the finds will be deposited with the appropriate local museum. AW will agree the location and timing of the deposition of the archive before the contract commences.

The archive will include all site notes, finds, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. All of these items will **be clearly quantified in tabular form in an 'archive deposition statement' located at the rear of the clients report, and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.**

5 Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The watching brief will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been set.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Report Number No. 549

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APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

St David's RNLI Lifeboat Station, St Justinians's, St David's

Site Name:	St Justinian's
Site Code:	SDLS/13/EV
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SM 72471 25165
Site Type:	Coastal agricultural land, cliff top
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	June 2014
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
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Archaeology Wales



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