

Sarnau, Cilrhedyn, Pembrokeshire



Report by: Trysor

For: Kinetica Energy

July 2015



Sarnau Cilrhedyn, Pembrokeshire

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/421

For: Kinetica Energy

July 2015

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Cover photograph: Test pit in foreground, spoil heap behind and turbine beyond, looking north

Sarnau Farm, Cilrhedyn, Llanfyrnach

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/421

DYDDIAD 9^{fed} Gorfennaf 2015

DATE 9th July 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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1. Summary

1.1 In June 2015, Trysor undertook an inspection of a spoil heap and excavated a text pit adjacent to a recently erected wind turbine at SN2855932254 at Sarnau farm, Cilrhedyn, Carmarthenshire.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil heap.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figure 2 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Kinetica Energy, Trafford Plaza, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, M16 0LD had commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a wind turbine at Sarnau, Cilrhedyn, Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire relating to planning application number: 13/0045/PA. See Appendix A for the specification for this work agreed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist.

4. The development

4.1 The development consisted of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure at SN2855932254.

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until there has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority a programme of archaeological investigation of the site. Thereafter the approved programme shall be implemented in all respects unless the Local Planning Authority agrees in writing to any variation.

Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest and to accord with the requirements of policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted February 2013)

6. Breach on Planning Condition

6.1 The turbine, and associated groundworks, was erected without the archaeological watching brief taking place due to an oversight by Kinetica Energy.

6.2 After Kinetica Energy alerted the relevant planning officer to the breach, discussions about what measures would be appropriate to gain as much understanding as possible about the historic environment and any potential damage were discussed between the planning officer and Dyfed Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist.

7. Specification

7.1 Trysor prepared a specification for the revised work; see Appendix B and this was approved by the planning archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

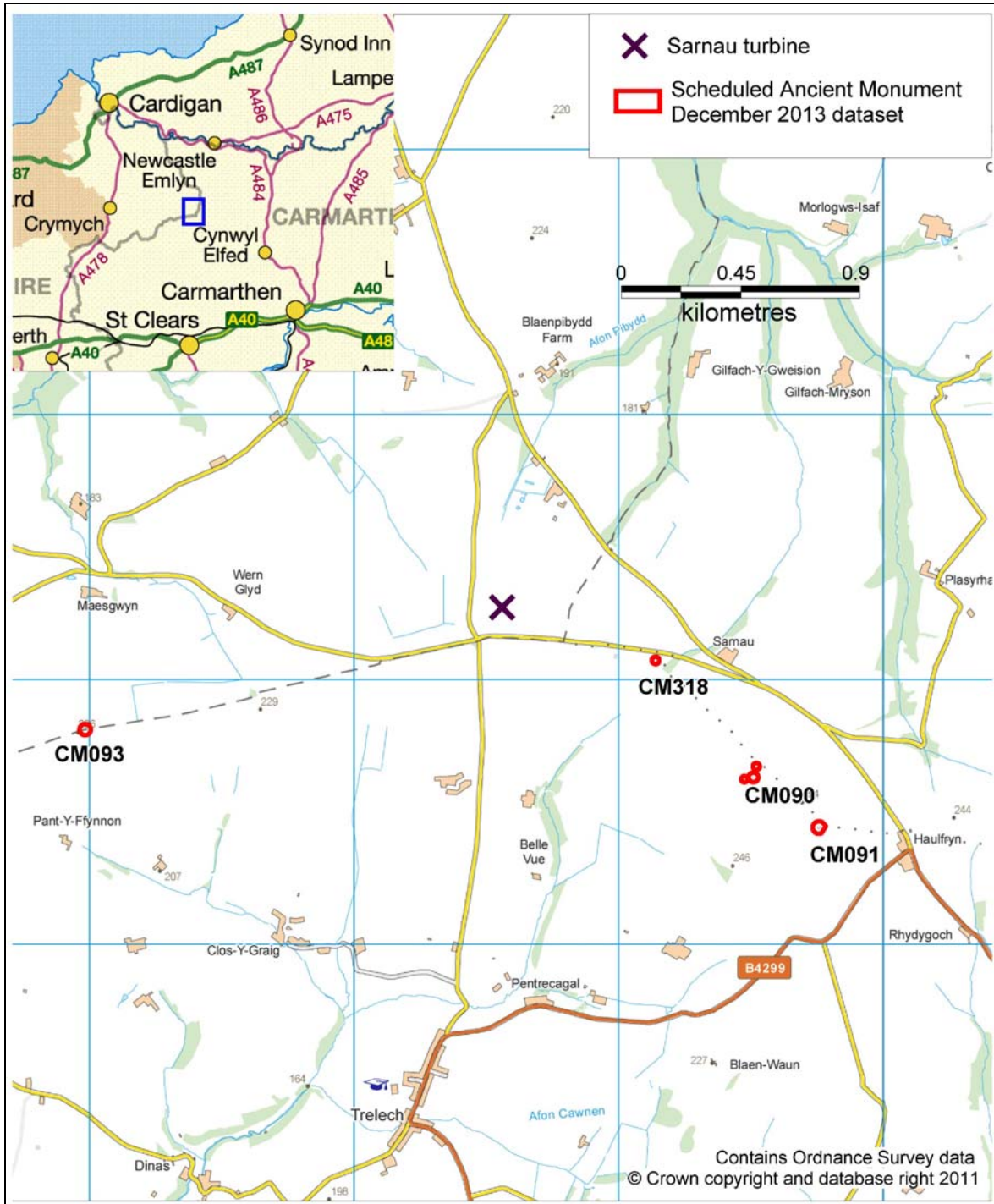


Figure 1: Location of turbine

8. Historical and Archaeological Overview

8.1 According to Hyder who undertook a desk-based assessment to accompany the planning application, the development site is located in an elevated position which has probably been used for pastoral farming over many centuries (Hyder 2013). They concluded that although there was only limited potential for archaeological remains at the development site, a watching brief might be considered due to the Bronze Age remains in the area. Garreg Wen round barrow, CM318, lies 600 metres to the southeast of the turbine, with Trichrug barrow cemetery, CM090, consisting of three barrows, lying 500 metres beyond that and Crug Glas round barrow, 300 metres beyond that. 1.6km to the west southwest of the turbine site is Crug Ebolion round barrow.

9. Methodology

9.1 A trial pit 0.50 metres by 1 metre was excavated within to the south of the turbine, avoiding all underground cabling and earthing. The pit was used to examine and record all layers down to subsoil. The information gained was then used to examine photographs taken by Kinetica Energy of the foundation hole for the turbine during construction.

9.2 One remaining spoil heap measuring approximately 10 metres by 10 metres was searched for any artefacts of archaeological interest. A tractor with a front forklift attachment was used to spread the spoil heap.

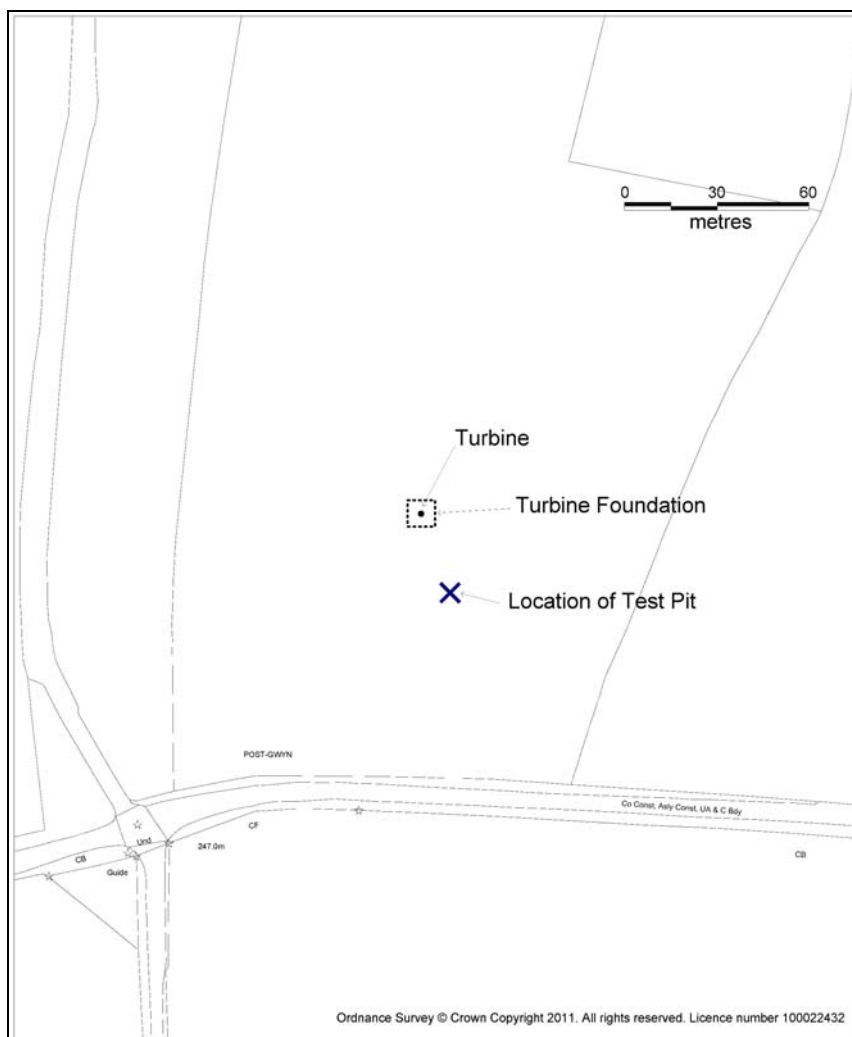


Figure 2: Detail location of turbine and test pit avoiding underground cables

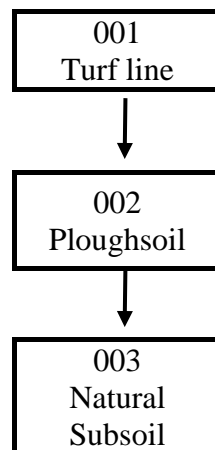
10. Site Stratigraphy

10.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

10.2 A test pit, 1 metre long north to south by 0.50 metres wide was hand excavated at SN2857032229. Natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.28 metres.

10.3 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.10m	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown friable loam	Turf horizon
002	0.18m	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown friable loam, gravel and charcoal	Ploughsoil – the charcoal thought to be from agricultural activity.
003	-	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay and shale gravel	Natural subsoil



10.4 Three photos taken by Kinetica Energy on 17th March 2015, see section 11 and Appendix C, were examined to look for features cut into the subsoil visible in the sections of the foundation hole.

10.5 The sections were partly weathered and had been cut with a toothed bucket, but the photos were still reasonably clear. They conformed to the contexts seen in the test pit to the south and no features are visible.

10.6 The spoil heap mound was largely made up of the turf layer and ploughsoil, equivalent to contexts 001 and 002. It had been compacted by machine previously, compounded by weathering. The mound was broken up and searched for artefacts. Nothing was found, including nothing of late post medieval and modern date.

11. Photographs

11.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive. The photographs are included in Appendix C at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
SAR2015_101	<p>This photo was taken by the client during construction of the turbine. The south section of the foundation hole is partially visible as well as the southern ends of the east and west sections.</p> <p>The south section has been truncated by removal of the turf layer and laying down of a gravel surface to create a hardstanding area to the south of the turbine.</p> <p>Two contexts are visible, interpreted as being the ploughsoil and natural subsoil, equivalent to contexts 002 and 003 in the test pit to the south. No features were visible.</p>	17/03/2015	Looking south
SAR2015_102	<p>This photo was taken by the client during construction of the turbine. The northern end of the eastern section of the foundation hole is visible as well as an oblique view of the north section.</p> <p>The turf layer is visible in the north section. It may be present in the east section. The section does not appear to have been truncated but the upper part has been smeared by the bucket and can't be seen clearly. No features were visible.</p>	17/03/2015	Looking east
SAR2015_103	<p>This photo was taken by the client during construction of the turbine. The western end of the south section of the foundation hole is visible as well as an oblique view of the west section. The south and west sections have been truncated by removal of the turf layer and laying down of gravel surface to create a hardstanding area to the south and west of the turbine. Two contexts are visible, interpreted as</p>	17/03/2015	Looking south

	being the ploughsoil and natural subsoil, equivalent to contexts 002 and 003 in the test pit to the south. No features were visible.		
SAR2015_104	The access track.	15/06/2015	Looking south
SAR2015_105	The spoil heap left on site with hardstanding, substation and turbine behind.	15/06/2015	Looking north northwest
SAR2015_106	Breaking up of the compacted spoil heap.	15/06/2015	Looking west.
SAR2015_107	Breaking up of the compacted spoil heap.	15/06/2015	Looking southwest
SAR2015_108	Excavating test pit	15/06/2015	Looking northeast.
SAR2015_109	Excavated test pit down to context 003, subsoil. Contexts 001 and 002 are clearly visible.	15/06/2015	Looking east
SAR2015_110	Excavated test pit down to context 003, subsoil. Contexts 001 and 002 are clearly visible.	15/06/2015	Looking east

12. Conclusion

12.1 No archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed.

13. Archive

13.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

13.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.

14. Sources

14.1 CIfA Standard and Guidance

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, available online from the IfA website, www.archaeologists.net

APPENDIX A – Original Watching Brief Specification
SARNAU, CILRHEDYN, LLANFYRNACH, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Planning application – 13/0045/PA

1. Introduction

Mr C Botwood, of Kinetica Energy, Trafford Plaza, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, M16 0LD has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a wind turbine at Sarnau, Cilrhedyn, Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire relating to planning application number: 13/0045/PA

The development is at SN2855932270

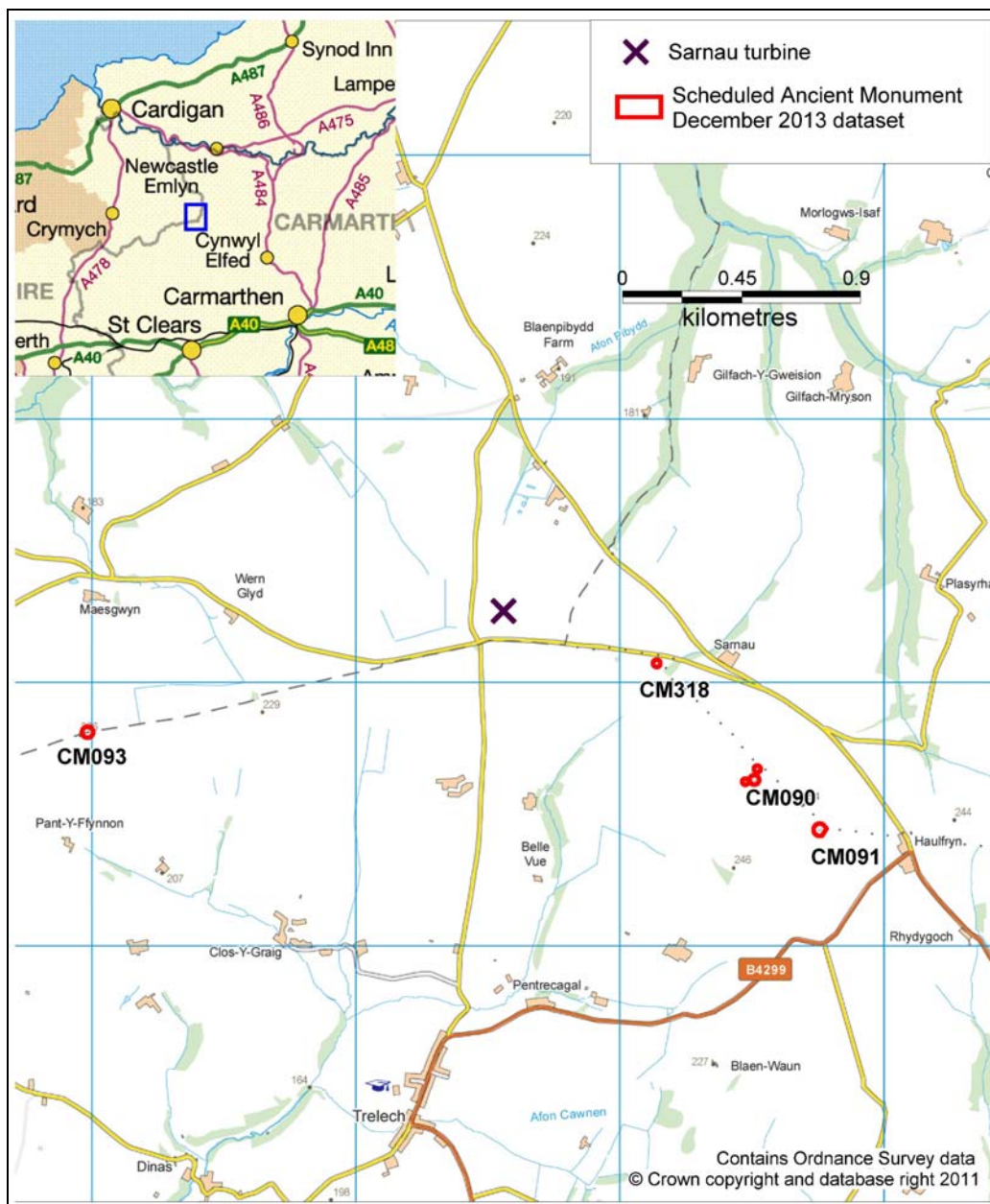


Figure 1: Location of the Sarnau turbine.

2. The development

The development consists of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure.

3. Nature of the archaeological resource

According to Hyder who undertook a desk-based assessment to accompany the planning application the development site is located in an elevated position which has probably been used for pastoral farming over many centuries (Hyder 2013). They concluded that although there was only limited potential for archaeological remains at the development site, a watching brief might be considered due to the Bronze Age remains in the area. Garreg Wen round barrow, CM318, lies 600 metres to the southeast of the turbine, with Trichrug barrow cemetery, CM090, consisting of three barrows, lying 500 metres beyond that and Crug Glas round barrow, 300 metres beyond that. 1.6km to the west southwest of the turbine site is Crug Ebolion round barrow.

4. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until there has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority a programme of archaeological investigation of the site. Thereafter the approved programme shall be implemented in all respects unless the Local Planning Authority agrees in writing to any variation.

Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest and to accord with the requirements of policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted February 2013)

5. Field methodology

The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA, 2013a)

A two-person team will watch the excavation for groundworks associated with turbine and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

6. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this watching brief specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary.

7. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

8. Recording

A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA, 2013b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant.

Should any human remains be encountered, the Coroner and Regional Archaeological Trust will be immediately informed and the remains left *in situ*.

Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

9. Reporting

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 1 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA, 2013a, p.12) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

10. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales)

11. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2013c). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW for Upland Survey (RCAHMW, 2011).

12. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2014/421

16. Sources

16.1 Non-published

Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986

Hyder, 2013, *Sarnau Farm Wind Turbine Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment*

RCAHMW, 2011, *Form AB12: "Notes for Guidance" in the preparation of applications for Uplands Archaeology Initiative projects 2012-13*

16.2 Published

IfA, 2013a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

IfA, 2013b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

IfA, 2013c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, November 2014

APPENDIX B – Revised Specification

**SARNAU, CILRHEDYN, LLANFYRNACH, PEMBROKESHIRE
SPECIFICATION**

Planning application – 13/0045/PA

1. Introduction

Kinetica Energy, Trafford Plaza, Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, Manchester, M16 0LD had commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a wind turbine at Sarnau, Cilrhedyn, Llanfyrnach, Pembrokeshire relating to planning application number: 13/0045/PA.

The development was at SN2855932270.

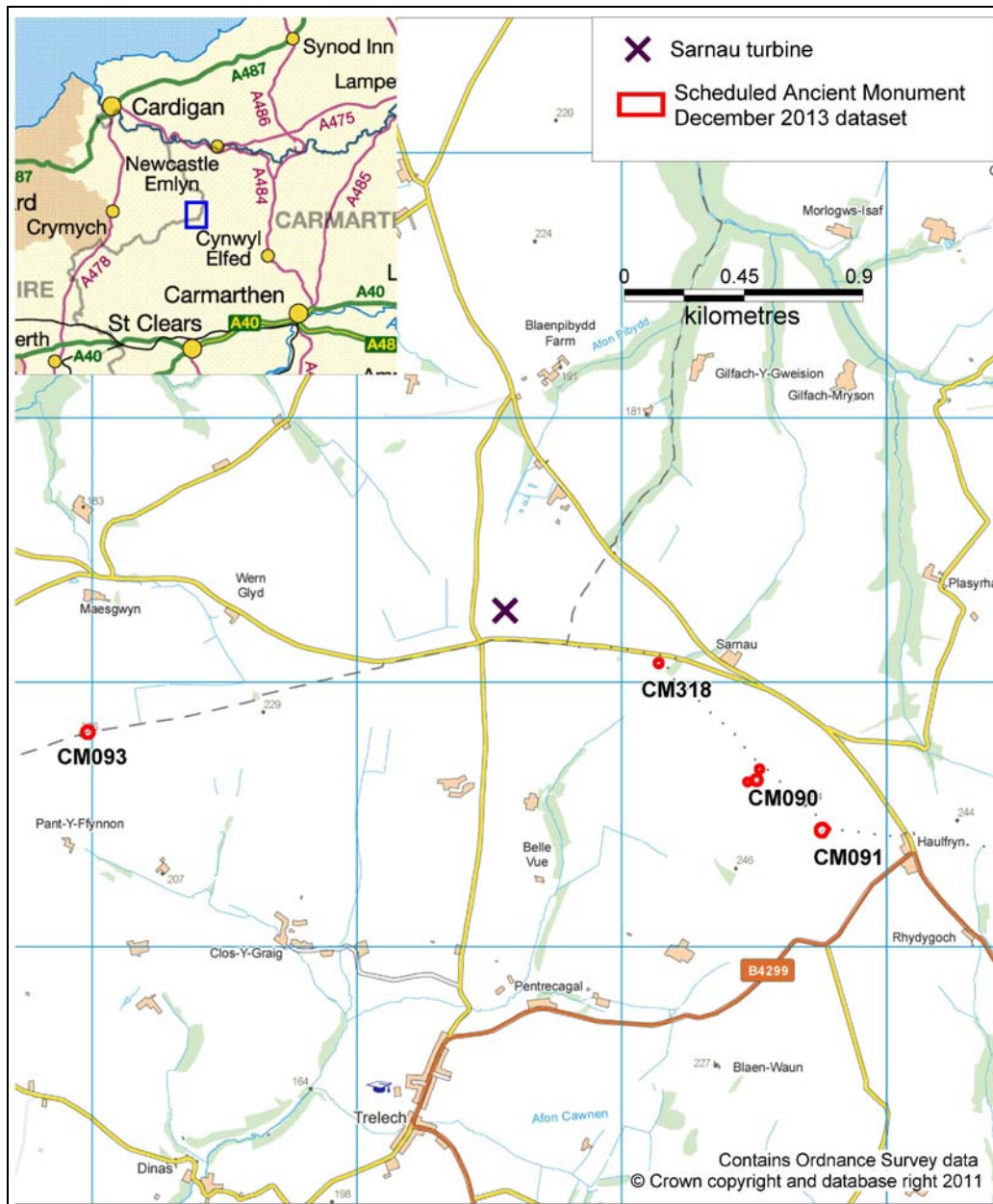


Figure 1: Location of the Sarnau turbine.

2. The development

The development consisted of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure.

3. Nature of the archaeological resource

According to Hyder who undertook a desk-based assessment to accompany the planning application the development site is located in an elevated position which has probably been used for pastoral farming over many centuries (Hyder 2013). They concluded that although there was only limited potential for archaeological remains at the development site, a watching brief might be considered due to the Bronze Age remains in the wider area. Garreg Wen round barrow, CM318, lies 600 metres to the southeast of the turbine, with Trichrug barrow cemetery, CM090, consisting of three barrows, lying 500 metres beyond that and Crug Glas round barrow, 300 metres beyond that. 1.6km to the west southwest of the turbine site is Crug Ebolion round barrow.

4. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until there has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority a programme of archaeological investigation of the site. Thereafter the approved programme shall be implemented in all respects unless the Local Planning Authority agrees in writing to any variation.

Reason: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest and to accord with the requirements of policy GN.38 of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted February 2013)

5. Breach on Planning Condition

The turbine and associated groundworks was erected without the archaeological watching brief taking place due to an oversight.

After Kinetica Energy alerted the relevant planning officer to the breach, discussions about what measures would be appropriate to gain as much understanding as possible were discussed between the planning officer and Dyfed Archaeological Trust planning archaeologist.

6. Field methodology

Photographs taken by Kinetica Energy of the excavated hole for the turbine base will be examined to identify any evidence for archaeological features within the sections of the hole.

A trial pit 0.50 metres by 1 metre will be excavated within a reasonable distance from the turbine, avoiding all underground cabling and earthing. This pit will be used to examine and record all layers down to subsoil. The information gained will inform the examination of the photographs taken by Kinetica Energy.

One spoil heap remains on site, measuring approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. This will be searched for any artefacts of archaeological interest using machinery to spread the spoil heap. A two-person team will undertake the work.

7. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary.

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Recording

A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

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Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

10. Reporting

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 1 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA, 2013a, p.12) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

11. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales)

12. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2013c). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW for Upland Survey (RCAHMW, 2011).

13. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

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IfA, 2013c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, June 2015

APPENDIX B



Plate 1: SAR2015_101, foundation hole, looking south.



Plate 2: SAR2015_102, foundation hole, looking east.



Plate 3: SAR2015_103, foundation hole, looking south.



Plate 4: SAR2015_104, access track, looking south.



Plate 5: SAR2015_105, spoil heap, hardstanding, substation and turbine tower, looking north northwest.



Plate 6: SAR2015_106, breaking up of the spoil heap, looking west.



Plate 7: SAR2015_107, Breaking up of the spoil heap, looking southwest.



Plate 8: SAR2015_108, Excavating test pit, looking northeast.



Plate 9: SAR2015_109, West facing section of test pit showing contexts 001, 002 and 003, looking east.



Plate 10: SAR2015_110, West facing section of test pit showing contexts 001, 002 and 003, looking east.