S'Urachi Survey Final Report 2017

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Introduction

Over the course of June and July 2017, we carried out our third and final season of an intensive site survey of the wider archaeological site of S'Urachi. The first season consisted of an intensive gridded surface collection across the eastern portion of S'Urachi and Su Padrigheddu. Based on the results of this 2015 survey and the distributions of Nuragic, Punic, Roman and more recent ceramics across the site, we suggested three areas of interest for further investigation through a series of small test trenches at collection points of particular significance. In 2016, we excavated three test trenches, which are briefly reviewed below. This report will detail the findings of the two final test trenches that we excavated over the course of this season, and provide recommendations for future excavation on a larger scale at S'Urachi.

2016 Season Summary

In June/July of 2016, Linda Gosner and Jessica Nowlin opened three test trenches: SU16Z 108.92 (Test Trench 1), SU16Z 105.98 (Test Trench 2), SU16Z 98.108 (Test Trench 3) (see Figure 1). Test Trench 1 (Figure 2a) was a 2x2m trench placed to the south of the site, in the area known as Su Padrigheddu where large concentrations of Early Iron Age Nuragic pottery were observed in surface survey. The excavation of this area revealed a large quantity of Nuragic and Phoenician materials attesting to the occupation of this southern area during these periods. Unfortunately, Su Padrigheddu was deep plowed in the early 1980s in order to plant a large grove of eucalyptus trees, and we realized that any stratigraphy or architecture that was once there is now completely destroyed. Test Trench 2 (Figure 2b) was a 1x2m trench located over a geophysical anomaly discovered in 2014 during a ground-penetrating radar survey. This trench revealed a relatively shallow sequence of flood layers and very hard packed soils, which were likely what was detected through the geophysical survey. Interestingly, the ceramics in this area—dating primarily from the 4th to the 2nd c. BCE—were extremely worn and fragile from exposure to periodic flooding. This trench provides another bit of evidence for changing water tables and streambeds across the site to add to other attestations of these phenomena in Areas E and D. Finally, in 2016, we also initiated Test Trench 3 (Figure 3), which was completed during the first week of the 2017 campaign. This trench, a 1.5x1.5m trench located to the north of the nuraghe, is where very high concentrations of Punic and Roman pottery were observed in the surface collection survey of 2015. In Test Trench 3, we uncovered a deep and long stratigraphic sequence with several layers of fill covering a probable Punic drain construction and an earlier, massive basalt wall associated with late Bronze Age and early Iron Age Nuragic pottery.

2017 Season Goals and Summary

In 2017, our goal was to complete the excavation of Test Trench 3, as well as open and close a fourth trench also in this area north of the nuraghe, SU17Z 96.106 (Test Trench 4) (see Figure 1). At the beginning of the season, it quickly became evident that Test Trench 3 warranted expansion because of the complicated stratigraphy that was difficult to understand in such a

confined space and because of the logistical difficulties of getting in and out of the unstepped, nearly 2m deep trench. We thus expanded Test Trench 3 to the south and west of the trench (see Figure 5) renaming the expansion trench Area F. This area will be expanded in future years in the space surrounding Test Trench 3 and its extension excavated this season.

Finally, we opened Test Trench 4 (SU17Z 96.106), which we selected for its high concentration of surface ceramics along with its proximity to Giovanni Lilliu's trenches of the 1940's. The area roughly corresponded to the northern edge of the excavations of Lilliu as mapped by Enrique Días based on surface elevations, plans, and photographs. Thus, our goals for this trench were to seek out the extent and depth of his excavations in the area to the north of the nuraghe while also evaluating the nature of the stratigraphy beneath what appeared to be backfill from the Lilliu excavations of the 1940's. Understanding these later archaeological interventions became key as the season progressed and we were in the process of defining the ideal space to open a larger excavation area.

The two test trenches excavated in 2017 season revealed the archaeological potential of the area to the north of the nuraghe, corroborating our site survey evidence that pointed to this as a particularly promising space. Test Trench 3/Area F yielded a wealth of information about the near surface remains of what appeared to be Punic era walls, used well into the later Roman periods at S'Urachi. Simultaneously, Area F also exhibited very deep stratigraphy with evidence of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age occupation of S'Urachi in this northern area. Test Trench 4 successfully identified the extent of Lilliu's excavations in the 1940's, the areas he used as backfill during that project, as well as the depth at which the stratigraphy in the area was undisturbed by Lilliu or other previous excavation campaigns. In so doing, we also exposed evidence of later, probably Punic occupation: a potential domestic structure with several phases of abandonment and reuse. Together, evidence from the surface survey and test trenches in the northern extent of the site suggest that the larger Area F excavations will provide well-preserved evidence of settlement at S'Urachi from the Bronze Age through the late Roman period.

2017 Test Trenches

SU 17 Z 98.108 (Test Trench 3) and Area F (Test Trench 3 Extension)

This season we continued the work completed in 2016 in TT3. We left the trench unfinished at the end of 2016 with both a subterranean drain and a substantial basalt wall visible (Figure 3). During the first days of this season, we explored the drain, dismantling the top to reveal the small passageway for water underneath (Figure 4a). This area was mostly unlined and filled with silty clay, but did have one flat paving stone in the exposed area. We also further defined the basalt wall (Figure 4b) and excavated the soil around it, which revealed more pottery preliminarily dated to the final Bronze Age.

Once this initial work in TT3 was completed, we decided to expand the trench from its original 1.5x1.5m size, adding a 1.5 x 3m extension to the south (Figure 5). One of the primary goals of enlarging the trench this season was to determine whether the fill uncovered in layers 000-002 of TT3 during the 2016 campaign was consistent across the wider area. These layers were loose and dense with ceramic and faunal bone, but did not contain any architectural features. The hope was

that if this were true across the site, the top levels could be removed mechanically in order to more quickly arrive to the Iron Age and Bronze Age levels. Conversely to what we assumed would be the case, we came down upon very superficial levels of architecture almost immediately upon opening the extension of TT3, which is described in detail below. The presence of architecture at this level, therefore, will make it necessary to excavate the whole trench by hand rather than with a machine, but this will also provide an excellent opportunity to study the later phases of occupation in this part of S'Urachi.

Just below the topsoil (000) and a shallow fill layer (001) was a portion of a stone wall (002) (see Figure 8). The highest rock was less than 10 cm below the surface and at an elevation fairly consistent with some of the other walls visible on the surface that were excavated during the 1940s. This upper wall was partially robbed out in its northwest extent, but preserved at least two courses in its current state. These courses rested on top of another phase of construction below, a substantial subterranean drain with a mix of basalt, sandstone, and fired tile cemented together with packed mud (004). The construction process of the drain will be described below. The layer of fill (001) that covered both the drain cover and the upper wall had a large quantity of ceramic from a range of periods from the Iron Age through the late Roman period (e.g. Figure 6). Significantly, below the topsoil layer we did not find any modern ceramics or other material. The dating of the pottery surrounding the wall suggests that this was part of an occupation phase of the site stretching into the late Roman period, even if the construction of the wall itself is potentially earlier.

This superficial wall rests on what we identified as a large subterranean drain (see Figure 8, Figure 9). This drain was first identified in TT3 during the 2016 season in the eastern section of the trench, but very little of the architecture—which runs roughly north-south—fell within the confines of the trench. This year's TT3 extension allowed us to further explore the construction of this water feature. The drain itself was made of small to medium sized rocks (primarily basalt and sandstone) as well as some broken fired tiles. These pieces were cemented in place with packed mud both in between the elements and along the side (this side packing was excavated as context 011[1]). The drain appears to have been constructed by creating a large trench running roughly north-south and cutting through several older occupation layers (Figure 7). If the large wall in TT3 once ran into this area, the stones were robbed out during this process and are no longer present. Once the drain was laid in place, a large fill layer (003) was added to raise the ground level, fill the construction ditch, and secure the drain underground.

Of particular interest for the early chronology of occupation are the layers that were cut by the drain during construction, which are preserved mainly in the eastern extent of Area F and difficult to differentiate. These appear to be a series of compact floor preparation surfaces, the best preserved of which (008) is visible in Figure 7. Above this was a much less well preserved potential floor preparation (005). There was little pottery associated with each of these layers, but they did contain small quantities of Nuragic and Phoenician sherds. 006 was differentiated from 003 after the identification of the first potential floor preparation (005), but represents a continuation of 003 and the fill surrounding the drain, abutting 005. Similarly, 007 was separated

[1] The materials from this packing appear to be Phoenician and Nuragic of Iron Age date. It seems likely that the fill excavated during the drain construction was then used to pack it.

from 006 when we encountered the second floor preparation (008), but again represents the continuation of the fill surrounding the drain and was concluded at the evident end of the drain cut (known as 009). Below the construction of the drain were layers with anthropogenic activity (010 and 013). There were no features associated with either one, but the ceramic recovered from them is the oldest from the trench. These contexts only produced Nuragic sherds that were identified by Salvatore Sebis as recent and late Bronze Age pieces (Figure 10). We concluded excavation in the trench when it became untenable to dig closer to the water table and to exit the trench, as it was approximately 2m deep. Figure 9 shows the bottom of the trench on the final day of excavation.

Finds

The total sherd count for the Area F trench expansion of TT3 produced 2,820 ceramics (approximately 38 kilograms), including 440 diagnostic ceramics (constituting 11 kilograms of the final amount). 11.3 kilograms of animal bone were recovered, along with 271 grams of shell, 13 lithics (425 grams in total), and 236 grams of plaster. By far, the largest context for ceramic, bone, shell and stone was 001, which produced 1,091 ceramic (167 diagnostic sherds), 4.35 kilograms of faunal bone, 127 grams of shell, 6 lithics (8 grams in total), and 6 grams of plaster.

The faunal assemblages from the various contexts are relatively consistent in size, save for the large F001 context, which produced roughly 38% of the total bone weight (4.35 kilograms) and 47% of the shell weight (127 grams). The remaining contexts were evenly distributed in terms of bone, as even our final context, F013, was still statistically relevant for the total bone weight produced by the trench (1.09 kilograms or 9.6% of the total trench). Shells were collected in F003, F006 and F007, but do not appear in any of the older contexts. Nevertheless, the consistency of bone deposition is indicative of intentional fill using trash, as noted in various features in Trench E. This is logical considering our hypothesis regarding the drain construction and surrounding fill. Layers 010 and 013 may also be an area of ancient trash deposition or a concentration of deposits due to alluvial processes.

Conclusions

There are several main takeaway points from this trench with regards to the overall aims and general findings of the Progetto S'Urachi. First of all, the presence of layers and architecture likely dating to the late Bronze Age is significant since they represent the only evidence of a potential Nuragic village so far discovered at S'Urachi. This village is of great local interest and more work there would be welcomed enthusiastically by the community in San Vero Milis. Next, the presence of a substantial drain, which was excavated in TT3 and extends under the Punic/Roman wall in the extension, shows a careful attention to water management at S'Urachi in the ancient past. As the ditch in Area E has also revealed, the high water table and the changing course of the ancient stream were issues that the inhabitants of the site had to contend with from early on. Likewise, water continues to be a concern today: the deepest levels of this trench were approximately 30 cm above the present water table and the soil was extremely muddy. This may prove to be problematic in the coming years, when Area F excavations may uncover Bronze and Iron Age deposits at these deep levels. A final key point to make is that the surface collection from the survey point SU 15 Z 98.108 (at which TT3 is placed) contained

primarily Punic/early Roman materials but also a several sherds of Nuragic pottery (Figure 11). The presence of this Nuragic material on the surface may be the result of the construction process of the ancient ditch that was excavated into the earlier layers to construct the drain. This is a somewhat more satisfying explanation than any we could make prior to digging the test trench, and well demonstrates how survey and excavation done in conjunction can complement one another and reveal taphonomic processes.

SU 17 Z 96.106 (Test Trench 4)

After completing our trench extension in Area F, we moved to Test Trench 4 (SU 17 Z 96.106), located north of the nuraghe on the old site grid system. We chose point 96.106 as the southeast corner of a 2x2m trench for excavation (see Figure 12). By this time in the season, it was clear that the area surrounding Test Trench 3 and the Area F expansion would be significantly enlarged in the 2018 field season to include a 20x20m surface area, again known as Area F. TT4 was selected as our final test trench in part to lay the groundwork for the future excavation of this proposed 20x20m area. Giovanni Lilliu conducted excavations north of the nuraghe in the 1940s, and based on the plan drawings of Enrique Días, it appeared that the survey point intersected with the limits of these previous investigations. The placement of the trench, then, allowed us to investigate Lilliu's intervention in the northern portion of the site, as we attempted to identify the extent of his trenches, and what appeared to be surface collections made up of Lilliu's back dirt. We also chose this particular location in order to ascertain the depth and preservation of stratigraphy below Lilliu's interventions as it compares to TT3 and Area F, closer to the nuraghe. Our intention was to provide a rough idea of what to expect before excavations begin next summer. From the perspective of our pedestrian survey, this collection point was also of particular interest, as it yielded a large number of surface remains, including a significant amount of Punic pottery (see Figure 13).

After removing the topsoil (000), we quickly encountered a loose deposit that was full of ceramics (001) (e.g., Figure 14). This context produced a very large amount of material and was consistent across the trench. We have interpreted this as Lilliu's back dirt pile, as the loose soil and exceptional quantities of materials suggest that this dirt had been excavated and transported from a different location (perhaps from the excavations located just to the south). We did not, however, find evidence of Lilliu's trench in this particular sondage. It seems that our placement was in fact just north of the previous excavation limits, though his project's back dirt was placed outside his excavation limits. This back dirt may account for some of the variations in elevation in this area north of the nuraghe.

At the bottom of this thick layer of back dirt, the soil changed from a light brown to orange color, though it remained loose (002). This layer appears to have been an ancient fill, with fewer ceramics than 001 and numerous small pieces of charcoal mixed into the soil matrix. We believe 002 was most likely an ancient deposit, though it was uniform across the trench with no distinctive features or associated architecture. Under this layer of fill, we encountered the first evidence of a floor surface (003). This was a compact layer of clayey soil with frequent small pieces of decaying limestone, which are characteristic of Punic floor preparation.

Below this floor deposit (003), fill (002) and Lilliu's back dirt (001) were several phases of construction that appear to be associated with the long-term occupation and modification of a domestic structure roughly dated to the Punic era. The original structure consisted of a substantial stone wall (004) that runs north-south along the eastern border of the trench (Figure 18). The wall was constructed primarily of medium-large basalt and sandstone blocks. Interestingly, a grinding stone was reused as construction material in the wall as well (see Figure 17). A remarkably preserved plaster floor (009) covered the rest of the trench and was clearly constructed in association with the wall. Because the plaster sloped toward the wall and a space was left, it was clear that the wall had formerly been covered with a mud plaster surface before abandonment. This floor also was modified at the time of construction with two small, round holes (c. 5 cm in diameter) (Figure 19), the purpose of which eludes us. They may have been small post holes for some sort of architectural modification, but it is impossible to tell without exposing more of the structure. After this initial phase of construction the plaster floor was covered by a packed dirt floor ranging in thickness from 3 to 7 cm. This appears to have been added when parts of the plaster floor had begun to wear down in order to provide a more uniform surface. During the addition of this secondary floor, another architectural modification was added in the form of a small wall (008). This is only partially visible in the northwest corner of the trench (Figure 18).

Following these two initial stage of occupation, the structure was evidently abandoned for a period of time. The mud plaster fell off the walls and other material accumulated on top of the floor surfaces forming an abandonment layer (005). Part of the principal wall (004) was likely robbed out at this time, as the abandonment layer covered portions of the southern half of the exposed wall. Following this period of disuse, the structure was modified with the addition of a new cut stone block (007), which formed a corner with an existing block of the original wall (004) (see Figure 16). There was no formal floor visible on top of 005, but in some parts of the trench's southern and western sections, pieces of plaster and clay floor do remain (003).

Finds

TT4 produced a very large quantity of ceramics, despite being only four square meters. In total, 3,275 ceramics (approximately 63.4 kilograms) were recovered, 613 of which were diagnostic sherds (20.5 kilograms). The trench also produced 6.37 kilograms of faunal bone, 180 grams of shell, and 30 lithics (5.25 kilograms). Portions of the mud floor (005) were also collected for further analysis. What is striking is the difference between Area F and TT4 in the production of materials. TT4 produced nearly 60% more ceramics than Area F and simultaneously 60% less faunal bone. This is most likely a result of the quantities of material from 001, which probably represent Lilliu's discarded back dirt from the excavations of the 1940's. This context alone produced 2,545 ceramics (roughly 47.5 kilograms), including 468 diagnostic sherds, all consistently dating to the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries B.C.E. 002 may have been an ancient refuse deposit or conceivably an earlier phase of Lilliu's backdirt pile, with 565 ceramics (12.4 kilograms) and 101 diagnostic ceramics of roughly the same date. Beginning with 003, the ceramic counts become more consistent with other ancient fills observed on site (003 for instance has only 15 ceramics), no longer reflecting the numbers indicative of refuse.

In terms of the faunal bone numbers, 95% of the remains were discovered in 001 and 002 (4.95 and 1.1 kilograms respectively). The majority of shells (85%) were also recovered from these two contexts (90 grams in 001 and 65 grams in 002). Both of these numbers align with the hypothesis that 001 and 002 represent back dirt piles of the Lilliu excavations, creating abnormally dense concentrations of ceramics, bones, and shells from contexts dug elsewhere on the site. The layers beneath 002 show far fewer remnants of animal bone or shell, possibly reflecting an ancient indoor space, rather than an outdoor trash deposit. Interestingly, one of the few pieces of bone recovered from the abandonment layer (005) was a fish vertebrae modified to be a bead (Figure 15), an object associated much more with domestic life than animal consumption and refuse. This is situation is quite different from Area F, where each successive layer had a consistent amount of faunal bone and shell deposition.

Conclusions

We concluded the excavation of this trench when we had fully exposed the plaster floor (009). Because this is the best preserved plaster floor in association with a wall found at S'Urachi to date, we decided to leave the floor intact until the structure can be further explored. It is our recommendation that a portion of the floor be eventually removed in order to provide a more secure date for the floor surface itself. Nevertheless, this trench provides a great deal of additional insight into the use and reuse of space north of the nuraghe. First of all, it enabled us to learn more about the target areas of Lilliu's previous work in this part of S'Urachi and how his excavations impacted the landscape. Secondly, this trench shows that despite these previous archaeology interventions, the stratigraphy below Lilliu's back dirt is perfectly intact. The construction, abandonment, and reuse phases of the domestic structure excavated in TT4 attest to the later phases of occupation north of the nuraghe. It seems safe to say based on evidence from this trench and the upper levels of Area F that the likelihood of finding more intact occupation phases from the Punic and Roman periods in this area of S'Urachi is high. Further, that these later layers are preserved suggests that, if indeed a Nuragic village existed in this part of the site in the Bronze and Iron Ages, it will likely also be preserved (or at least not disturbed by any modern interventions).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The combined results from both TT3/Area F and TT4 from this season suggest that the area north of the nuraghe will be a particularly promising one for the investigation of domestic life at S'Urachi from the Bronze Age through the Late Roman period. Giovanni Lilliu only excavated the Punic/early Roman houses abutting and very close by the external wall of the nuraghe, leaving the majority of the land between the nuraghe and the modern road untouched by any excavations. Contemporary activities that have impacted the landscape in this area include the disposal of trash alongside the modern road and in several large mounds across the northern part of the site[2] as well the use of the area as pasture for cattle and goats. Because this area has not

[2] The deposition of trash, which seems to have peaked in the 1970s, was investigated during the 2015 site survey conducted by Alex Smith and Linda Gosner. Most of the collection points north of the nuraghe contained some modern trash, and some were so full of waste that it was unsafe to sift the materials.

been plowed or excavated, the potential for excellent preservation of multiple phases of settlement is high, and the results of both trenches from this season support this. In particular, our discovery of a superficial stone wall with associated Punic and Roman materials in TT3 and the remarkably preserved plaster floor and wall in TT4 indicate that the later phases of settlement are much better preserved here than in Area D and Area E. Likewise, the recovery of Nuragic ceramics dating to the final Bronze Age and Iron Age in TT3/Area F as well as the deep basalt wall in TT3 suggest that it may be possible to uncover intact stratigraphy and structures from this early period of habitation at S'Urachi, perhaps contemporary with the construction of the original tower itself.

Based on the results of the 2015 site survey and these two test trenches, it is clear that a larger open excavation of this area is worthwhile. While both trenches produced a great deal of material from undisturbed stratigraphic levels, their small size made it difficult to fully understand the architecture that was uncovered and the patterns of deposition across the area. It will therefore be essential to excavate a much larger area, which will provide the opportunity to map features/structures that are uncovered and to better understand patterns of deposition. To this end, together with Enrique Díaz, we laid out a 20x20m square that encompasses TT3 and its extension (see Area F in Figure 1 and Figure 20) for excavation beginning in the 2018 season. While this is an enormous area, a surface cleaning and excavation of the more superficial structures in the entire square will provide a great deal of information about the later phases of settlement. It may then be advisable to select several smaller portions of the square to excavate to deeper levels in order to learn about the Bronze and Iron Age phases of settlement in this area.

There are several issues that should be considered in the long-term planning of excavation in this area. Most immediately, the trash piles will be a safety concern as the area is initially opened next year. Some of the trash we uncovered in the 2015 survey included unused medicines, syringes, asbestos, and other unsanitary items, so gloves and other safety equipment may be necessary (see Figure 21). Secondly, the volume of material in these small trenches is a good indicator that the number of finds from Area F will be extremely high. This will require a large team to keep up with processing. Finally, the extremely deep stratigraphy in this area will mean that the Bronze and Iron Age levels will be time consuming and difficult to access, and this will require a long term commitment of many years. Depending on the fluctuation of the water table in any given summer, some of the deepest layers may also be muddy or flooded. Provisions may have to be made for pumping the water out, as was the case with Area E this season, but these conditions may ultimately reveal very well-preserved botanical remains.

To conclude, the series of four test trenches excavated across the site in 2016 and 2017, in combination with the 2015 site survey, have revealed that the area north of the nuraghe has great potential for future excavation. The architecture and materials recovered indicate that settlement continued in this area for several thousand years, and the stratigraphy is better preserved here than in Area D, Area E, and Su Padrigheddu. Future explorations in Area F will help us better understand questions about daily life at S'Urachi and long-term settlement and land use patterns from the Bronze Age to the present.

Figures

Figure 1 Map of the locations of Test Trenches 1-4, completed in 2016 and 2017, as well as the 20x20m Area F that has been laid out for excavation next year.

Figure 2 A) Test Trench 1 (SU 16 Z 108.92) (left) and B) Test Trench 2 (SU 16 Z 105.9) (right), each excavated in the 2016 season. Both photographs show the relatively shallow stratigraphy with no architectural features.

Figure 3 View of Test Trench 3 (SU 16 Z 98.108) at the close of the 2016 season. On the left, the east side of the trench, is the substantial basalt wall associated with the earliest potter uncovered in the trench. On the right is a partially deconstructed stone cover of a drain, the interior of which is visible below. This drain appears to be a later intervention postdating the basalt wall, but this deserves further investigation.

Figure 4 A)View of the two primary architectural features in Test Trench 3, which were further defined during the first days of the 2017 season. B) On the left is the interior view of the drain with the cover stones removed (visible in Figure 3 on the right). On the right is the substantial basalt wall associated with final Bronze Age ceramics.

Figure 5 View of Test Trench 3 and the extension, Area F, looking south towards the nuraghe before excavation.

Figure 6 Fineware from Area F 001, which indicates the wide range of material associated with the upper layers of the trench and the superficial wall. From left to right: bucchero, black gloss pottery, terra sigillata Italica, and terra sigillata Africana.

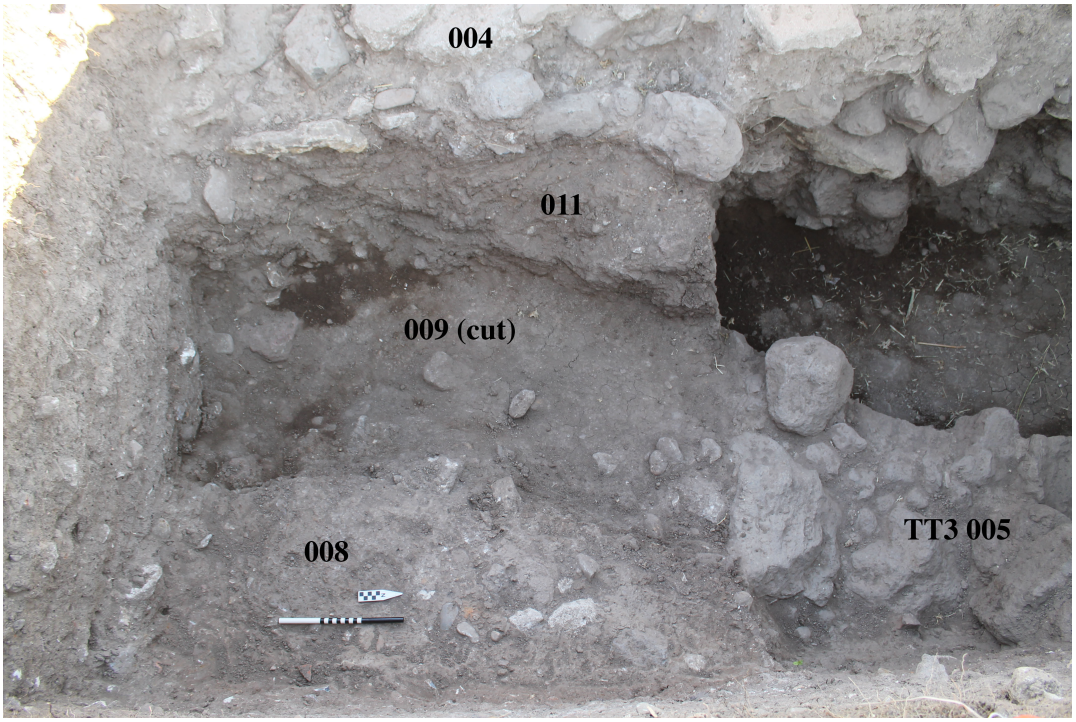

Figure 7 Progress shot showing the floor preparation surface on the eastern extent of the trench (008), the cut (009) made during drain construction, and the mud packing against the drain (011).

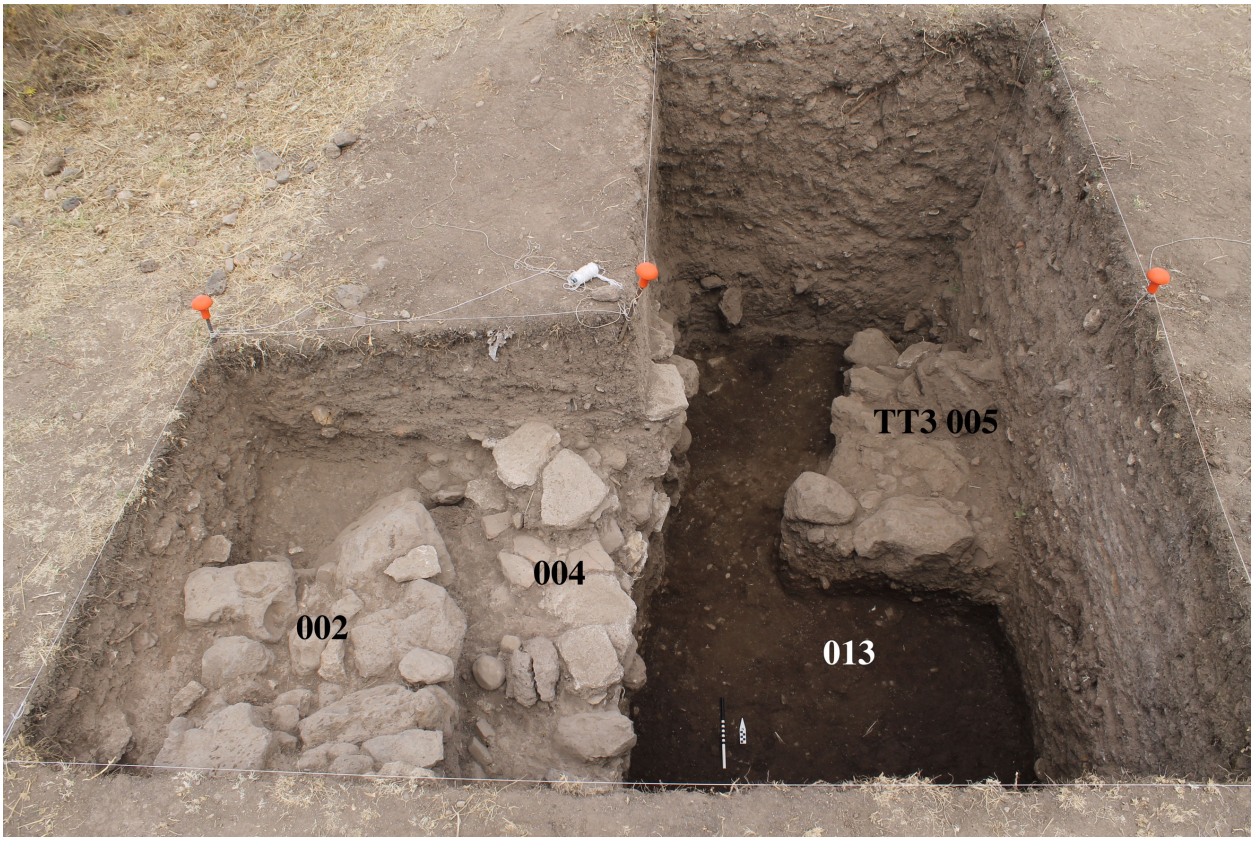

Figure 8 View of the full Area F (TT3 extension) facing north on the final day of excavation.

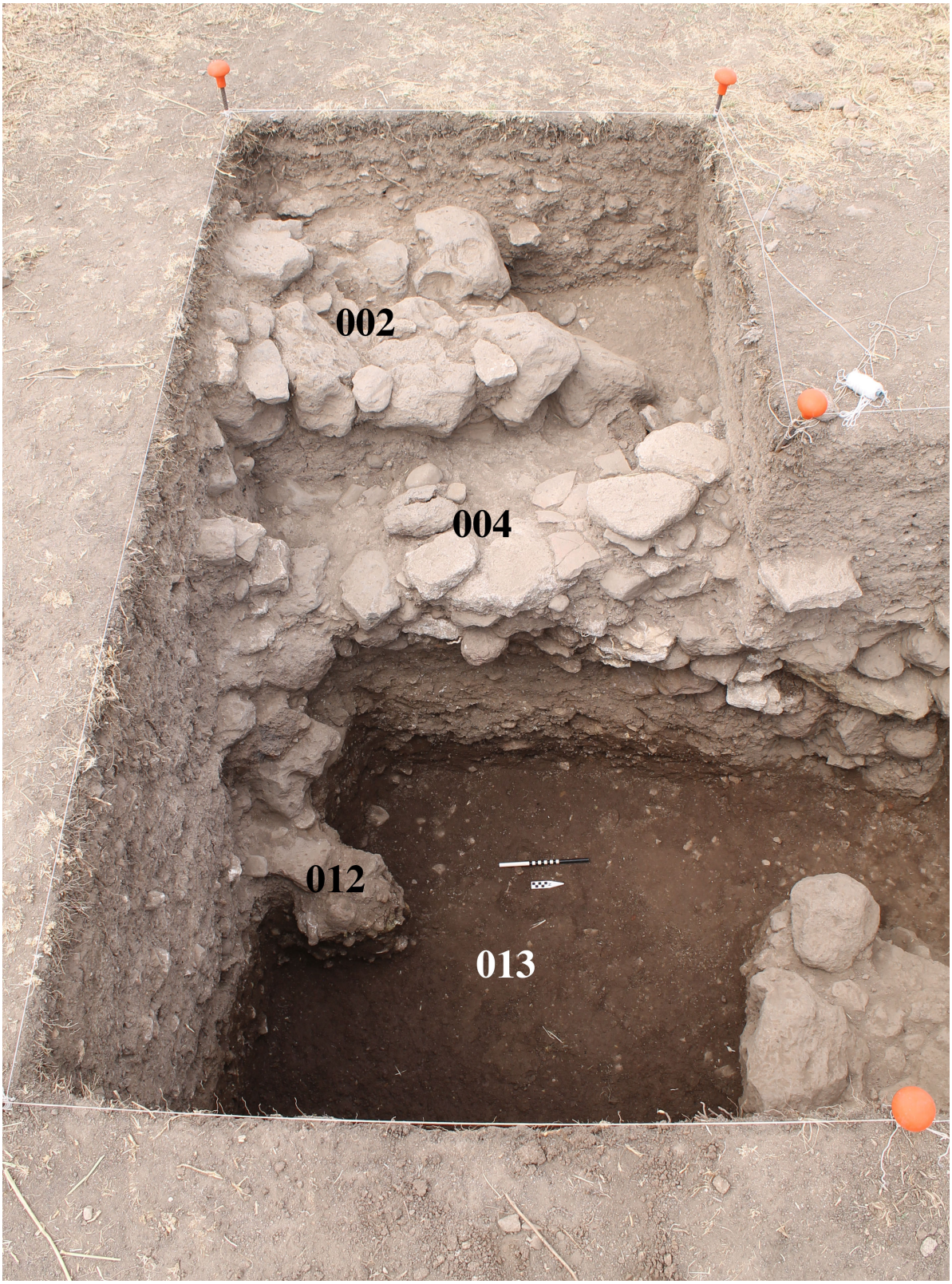

Figure 9 View of Area F facing west, which shows the upper layers of construction, including the drain cover (004) and the Punic/Roman wall (002).

Figure 10 Diagnostic sherds from TT3 context 013, which have been preliminarily identified as final and recent Bronze Age ceramics.

Figure 11 Surface collection ceramics from SU 15 Z 98.108 (#45), showing a broad range of dates and types of vessels.

Figure 12 View of Test Trench 4 before excavation facing south toward the nuraghe.

Figure 13 Diagnostic ceramics from the collection point SU 15 Z 96.106 (#44), which formed the southeast corner point of the new Test Trench 4.

Figure 14 Red painted pitcher from the fill (001), the best preserved of a very large quantity of Punic domestic pottery.

Figure 15 Bead made from a worked fish vertebra.

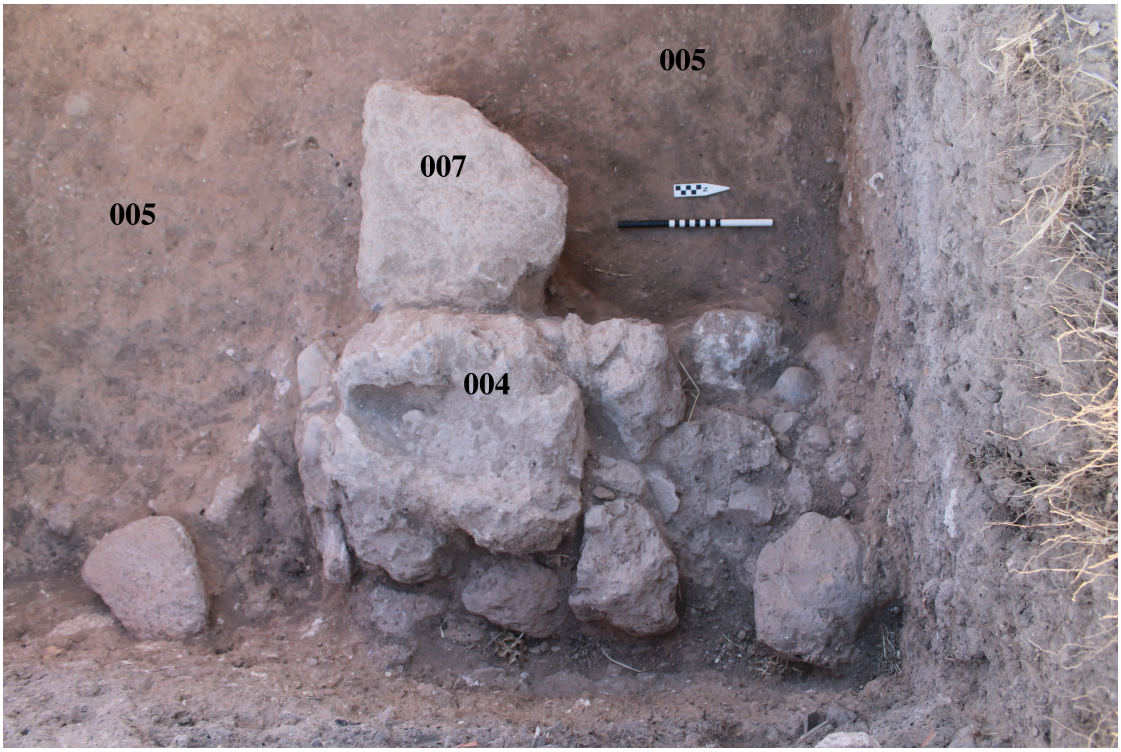

Figure 16 Progress shot of excavation, showing the modification of wall 004 with the addition of a new block (007) to form a corner as well as the surface of 005.

Figure 17 Smoothed grinding stone (macine) fragment that was reused in wall 004 and shows the adaptive reuse of earlier material in the construction of the wall.

Figure 18 Photograph of Test Trench 4 (SU 17 Z 96.106) upon completion.

Figure 19 Detail of the wall 004 with the plaster pavement and holes.

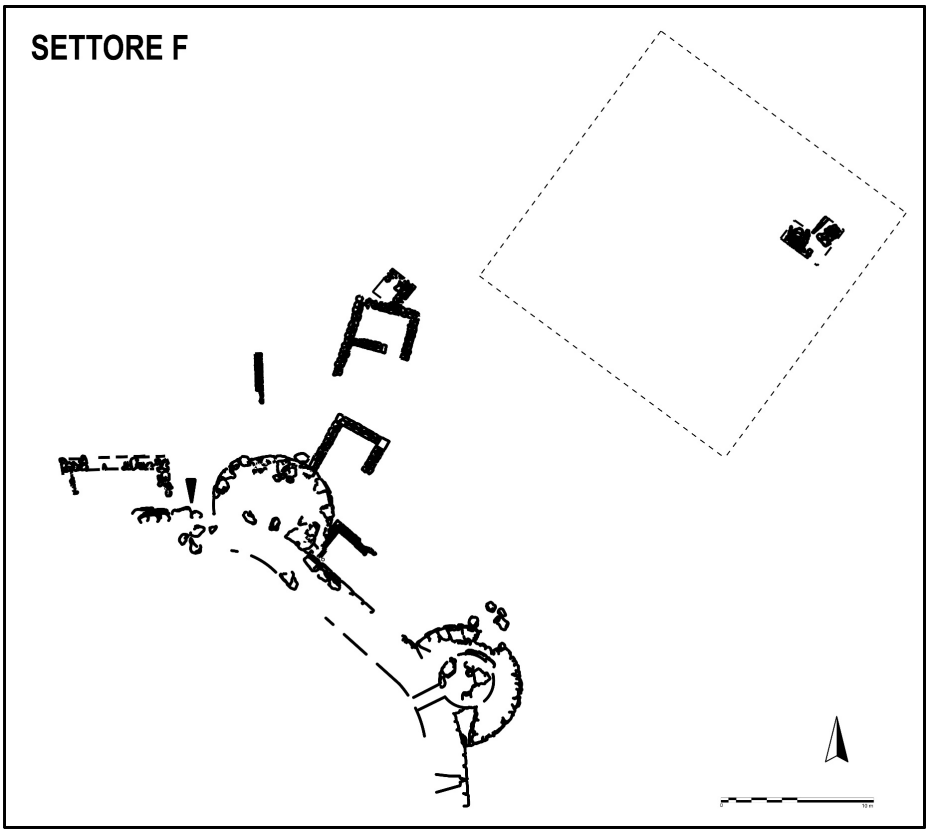

Figure 20 Potential area of excavation for Area F (drawing by Enrique Días).

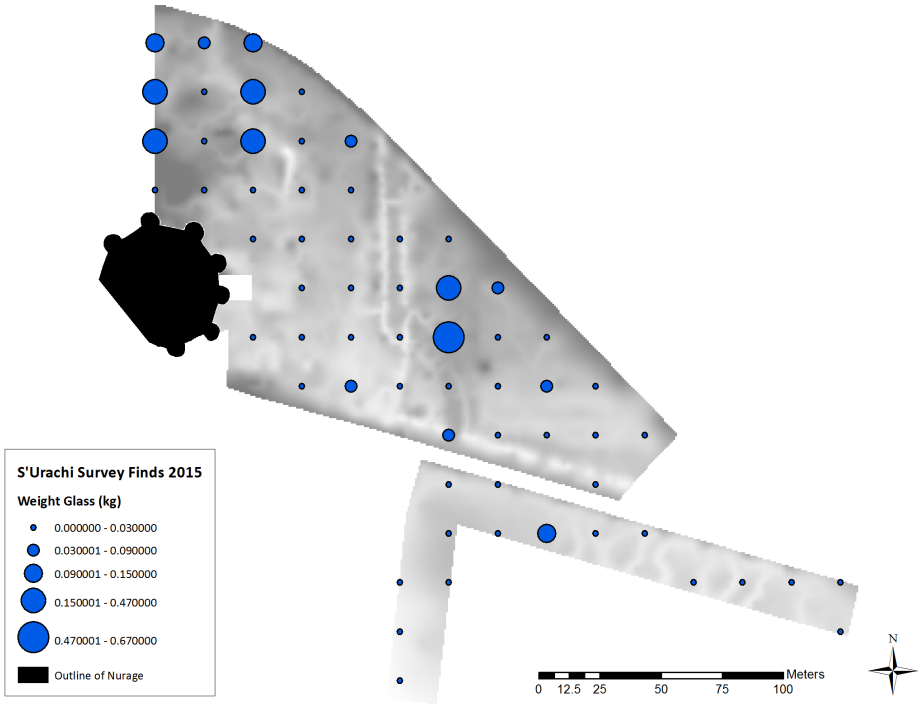

Figure 21 Map of modern glass finds by weight, which serves as a good proxy for overall quantities of trash across the site. The area north of the nuraghe has particularly high volumes.