Introduction

Tel Achziv (Tell ez-Zib) (1598.2726 Israel Coordination Map) is situated on a natural coastal sandstone (kurkar) ridge to the south of Nahal Kziv (Wadi Qarn) and to the north of Nahal Sha'al, some 14 km north of Acco and 25 km south of Tyre. The multi-period site of Achziv occupied between 55-70 dunams (5.5-7 ha). Situated on the major route between the Lebanese coast to its north and Palestine's Coastal Plain on the other, Achziv was a locus of interface between cultures. Its unique geographical position, with two major trade axes: a north–south axis that follows the coastline and an east–west inland route that ran from the inner parts of the land toward the Mediterranean, Achzib constitutes a perfect case study to the exploration of the function and use of a medium-size port towns along the Mediterranean coast.

Providing that Achziv is one of the last important Phoenician sites in Palestine, which has not yet been substantially investigated, and given that previous exploration of the site was limited mostly to cemeteries and tombs with only limited exposed segments of public and domestic architecture, the lion's share of the city of Achziv still remains unknown.

The primary aim of this project is systematic excavation of Ancient Achziv that will allow understanding the modality of the settlement along setting its chronological framework as well as its social and cultural components. Comprehensive excavation will also enable to apprehend the nature of Achziv's coastal community and a reconstruction of its role in the long durée of the southern Levantine coast.

We – an international group of archaeologists and scientists from the Hebrew Union College (HUC), the French Research Center at Jerusalem (CRFJ), Lyon University 2, Université du Mans, and the University of Haifa supported by the Honor Frost Foundation (HFF) – launched in 2014 an archaeological mission at Achziv.

For this purpose, two main areas were chosen: Area M in the southern edge of the mound and Area N in its northwestern edge. A section in the western part of the tell (the "Western Section") was cleaned as well.
Parallel to the archaeological exploration, the site was topographically surveyed by a team of topographers from university of Lyon 2, directed by Dr. Franck Perrin and Alexandre Rabot. The team produced a preliminary digitized map of the site that is based upon the new measurements (Fig. 1).

Relevé topographique et structuration sous SIG
Site de Achziv (Israël)

Fig. 1: A GIS model of Tel Achziv, prepared by the French team of topographers directed by Dr. Franck Perrin.

The following is a preliminary report that summarizes the results of the first season of excavations conducted in the site (Areas M and N and the Western Section) between June 30th and July 9th, 2014.

A preliminary report of the faunal remains that were found and processed during the excavations by Dr. Nimrod Marom is attached as well (Appendix 1).
Fig. 2: Tel Achziv, the 2014 excavation areas.
Area M

Area Supervisors: Gratienne Dubois and Johanne Garny

General Overview

Area M is situated at the southern edge of the mound, between the Mediterranean to its west, Nahal Sha’al to its east and the former "Club Méditerranée" to its southeast.

The area was dug by 11 students of the Ecole du Louvre in Paris and the Université du Mans. These excavations were supervised by Gratienne Dubois (archaeologist, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium) and Johanne Garny (Ph.D student, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium).

Area M constitutes the continuation of a previous excavation that was conducted to the west in 2012 by Assaf Yasur-Landau (University of Haifa) and Gwen Davies (see enclosed plan). Our excavation there was motivated by several factors:

I. The margins of a multi-stratified tell are more likely to contain attainable ancient remains than the inner parts of the site where the remains are usually covered by a thick layer of an accumulated fill.

II. Linking the 2012 excavation results with the new project, should provide a good correlation that would lead to a better understanding of the role of Achziv as a possible ancient port town. This hypothesis is of special importance for the possible existence of a local harbour at this spot as it had been suggested by Raban [1998: 99-100, 105] and adopted by others [Galili 2009: 3, 19].

III. Clarify the connection between the architectural remains to the west and the stream of Nahal Sha’al to their east.
For these purposes, Area M was divided into two sub-areas (M1 and M2) (Fig. 9). M1 is a rectangle that measures 5 x 3.30 m. M2 is another rectangle in the size of 2.4 x 1.4 m that constitutes the continuation of the 2012 excavation area (Fig. 2). The relatively limited size of the excavation areas derived from the proximity of the houses of the Palestinian village ez-Zib immediately to their north.

Results of the Excavations

Architectural Features

**Wall 108** - W108 is made up of two rows of stones placed alongside with only one layer of stones preserved (Fig. 4). The northern row is composed of five stones and the southern of three. The wall's layout and alignment suggest that the stones collapsed. Although the stones are quite organized, it seems that the collapse originated from the southern slope of the tell (in a north-south axis).
At the beginning of the excavations it was thought that the parallel alignment of the feature (W108) attests to the existence of sewage pipes. Nevertheless, it seems that this option should be rejected for the following reasons:

1. The stones were placed on the ground in a similar orientation.
2. No plaster was indicated between or atop the stones (only eroded calcite that was detected below the stones as well).
3. The stones have been laid edgewise.
4. There was an obstruction between the two rows of stones.

**Locus 109** – A debris localized to the north of the W108. It forms a collapse of stones that most likely originated from a structure. Not arranged in a row, the stones are placed disseminated. No foundation stones were detected.
**Feature 110** - A semi-circular shaped stone feature (Fig. 6). It abuts W108 from the east but its stones are smaller and less well cut than those of W108. Given its layout it could have used as an installation but its function or date cannot be determined in light of the meager finds associated with it. Considering the relation between Structure 110 and W108, it seems that structure 110 is postdates W108 at least constructively.

![Feature 110](image1)

Fig. 6: Area M, Feature 110, view from southeast.

**Feature 111** - Feature 111 seems to suffer a collapse too. The stones seem to be disoriented. Some pebbles and stones could have been added later in an attempt to fix or reuse this architectural unit, the function and date of which are not known.

![Feature 111](image2)

Fig. 7: Area M, Feature 111, view from east.
Layers

**Surface 104a** - Demarcated by L109 to the north and by W108 to the south, Surface 104a is composed of stones and coal inclusions. A black ashy layer was noticed among the stones that implies the existence of an occupation layer. No stratigraphical connection was established between Surface 104a and L109.

Material Culture and Chronology

Material culture assemblage from Area M is small and characterized by scarce objects. Only few objects were retrieved (pottery, animal bones, metals, glass etc.) typified by a wide range of chronological diversity. The objects were dated to the Ottoman, Mamluk, Roman and Iron Age (the latter in a very limited quantity). Most of the glassware was dated to the modern period and seems to be washed from the houses of the Palestinian village ez-Zib to the north of Area M. In light of the poor state of preservation and the disturbed contexts, no dates have been suggested for the metal objects and the faunal remains.

![Fig. 8: Area M, general view from south.](image)
Summary and Conclusions

The extremely poor archaeological evidence, the various collapses and the late disturbances that were detected during the excavation limited our ability to determine the chronology and function of the excavated remains. This could be the outcome of several scenarios.

The first is a pattern of abandonment, namely the ancient local inhabitants evacuated the area from their possessions before leaving. This would explain the poor quality as well as the small quantity of the local assemblage.

A second possible scenario is that of long term post depositional processes. The proximity of Area M to the beach and its location in the southern edge of the mound stimulated substantial erosion processes that were succeeded by a natural and slow silting-up of the area. This scenario is further supported by the poor state of preservation and the damage that the structures went through.

No evidence supporting a violent destruction was detected in the archaeological record from Area M.

Fig. 9: Area M, general plan.
Area N

Area Supervisors: Pimprenelle Atlan and Chloé Schmidt

Area N is situated at the north-western edge of the mound, on a slope overlooking the Mediterranean to the west, Nahal Kziv to the north-west and the road leading to the Lebanese coast via Rosh-Haniqra to its north (Fig. 2).

Like most of the ancient tells in north Israel, during the early 1980's the area has been occupied by an IDF force that dug trenches which damaged the ancient remains.

Nevertheless and in spite of some access difficulties and the relatively sharp inclination of the slope, we decided to excavate in this area. Several reasons stood behind this decision:

I. The proximity of Area N to past excavation areas, especially those opened by Moshe Prausnitz in the 1960's (Prausnitz 1975; 1993), in part of our effort to create a linkage between Achziv's past and present archaeological exploration.

II. The strategic location of Area N, with the Mediterranean to the west and Nahal Kziv to its north-west owns a high potential for archaeological discoveries.

III. From a morphological point of view, the existence of some straight lines in the curved layout of the tell, especially its northwestern corner, might indicate the existence of ancient walls below surface level, hence having the potential for archaeological discovering as well as embodying a good point of departure for our excavations.

The first season of excavation in Area N opened with cleaning and removing topsoil during which several modern military objects associated with the IDF military trenches on the top of the slope, to the east of Area N as well as some mixed pottery were detected (L200).

Following the initial cleanings two squares were opened: Square N1 measuring 5 x 5 m to the north and Square N2 to the south (Fig. 20).
Phase N1
A thick layer (10-20 cm) of topsoil with much mixed pottery (MBIIb, IAI-II, Roman, Byzantine and Crusader) covered the entire area designated for excavations (L200; 201). The south-eastern part of the Sq. N1, which is also the highest point in Area N, was occupied by a group of fallen disoriented stones attesting some sort of a collapse (L202) (Fig. 11). The continuation of this stone debris was detected in Sq. N2 to the south (L203). These stones could have deteriorated from an upper structure that used to stand at the summit, possibly related to the IDF presence.
Phase N2
Immediately below the topsoil layer several architectural features were detected. Several built graves in an east-west axis were found along the eastern bulk of both squares. Based on the pottery found in them the graves were dated to the Medieval / Ottoman Period. These graves included: L207 (Bs. 2079, 2080, 2087, 2088, 2090) and L214 in Sq. N1 (Fig. 12), including some Iron Age pottery not in situ, and L209 (Bs. 2078, 2081) in Sq. N2 containing a grindstone.

The area below the graves contained a thick fill made of loose light brown soil and some large stones (L213). This fill could be either the result of natural post depositional processes or the outcome of a deliberate act aiming at leveling the area in preparation for burial during the Medieval / Ottoman period.
Not far from L209 two rows of stones were exposed (W206), suggesting the existence of a wall. The architectural connection between the graves and the wall is not clear although the sharp inclination of the slope implies that the ancient might have built retaining walls in order to moderate it.

**Phase N3**

In Sq. N1, the area to the north of and below L201 and L202 of Phase N1 contained some well organized fieldstones (L215). The stones were found in an ashy layer and compact soil. Some MBIIb and IAII sherds were retrieved from this layer. This layer superimposed a thick brown layer of soil mixed with some mudbrick material which yielded several indicative sherds dated to the MBIIc and LBI (L221; 222) (Fig. 14).
A fine layer (3-5 cm thick) mixed with many pebbles (5-15 cm in diameter) was detected in the south-eastern part of Sq. N2 (L205) (Fig. 15). The location of this feature, in the south eastern corner of the square with its relatively high level (m) puts in question its stratigraphical attribution to Phase N3. While it is possible that the pebbles were evacuated from an upper structure, hence representing post-depositional activities in the area, this feature that presents well-organized stones could have used as a *glacis*. The pottery retrieved from this feature was not decisive.

Fig. 15: Area N, the pebbles layer of L205, Phase N3(?).
The central part of the square was occupied by a space delimited on three sides by stone walls: W216 to the north; W224 to the south and W225 to the west. Below a fill (L213 of Phase N2) a thick brownish orange mudbrick layer was unearthed. The mudbrick debris was mixed with some chalk inclusions (L219). This layer that may indicate a violent destruction of phase N3 superimposes a floor (?) layer made of hard compact mudbrick material mixed with stones (L223) (Fig. 16).

![Fig. 16: Area N, an MBIIc-LBI room (L223) delimited by W216, W224 and W225, view from west.](image)

A sounding along the western edge of L202 of Phase N1 exposed some fieldstones organized in a circle, perhaps an installation (L210). Only few MBIIb sherds were retrieved from the stone circle. W217 was also associated with this phase.

**Phase N4**

A wall composed of three rows of stones (W226) was found in Sq. N1, to the south of L215 of Phase N2 (Fig. 17). Architecturally, this wall should be probably associated with the space that is situated to its north, though no additional walls delimiting this space have been detected so far. The pottery associated with this locus was dated to the MBIIb.
Several well organized stones were unearthed at the bottom of L210 of Phase N2 (L218) (Fig. 18).

The area to the west of L219 in Sq. N2 was occupied by two walls; W224 in the south and the thick wall W225 in the west. Some of the stones that were removed from W225 contained a yellow mortar and may imply the existence of another architectural feature (W227). The layer that abutted the bottom of W224 and
W225 (L220 was an attempt to expose the corner between the two walls) and the layer below them contained ashy material mixed with burnt mudbricks and some MBIIb sherds (L223) (Fig. 19). Concentration of charcoal was also detected at this point.

Fig. 19: Area N, L223 of Phase N4 below W224 and W225. To the right, W216 of Phase N3.

It should be noted that only few baskets contained clean MBIIb material while the majority of the baskets were mixed and included material dated to the IAII and Roman period as well.
Summary and Conclusions

Several stratigraphical and chronological observations can be drawn from the first season of excavation at area N.

Preliminary analysis of the ceramic assemblage and architectural evidence indicates that the northwestern part of the mound was occupied during the Middle Bronze Age (MBIIb-c) and the Medieval period. Of special importance is the existence of what seems to be part of the MBII fortification system running parallel to the western slope of the mound.
This feature presents a squared shaped stone core with one possible squared room fixed at its center (L223). The area to its north included what seems to be an open space (L222). The entire feature could have used as a bastion situated in the north-western corner of the MBIIb city.

Evidence for MBIIb fortification system at Achziv was first detected in the northeastern part of the mound during the excavations directed in 1963-1964 by Moshe Prausnitz (Prausnitz 1993: 32). It was composed of a beaten-earth rampart, a covering containing several layers of earth and a glacis made of a stone wall coated with clay. Typical MBIIb pottery was found in this area confirming the date of the system (Oren 1975). According to the excavator a fosse was dug at the foot of the glacis turned the city into an island surrounded by rampart (Prausnitz 1975).

If our hypothesis is correct and the stone features from Area N belongs to the MBIIb, this means that during this time span the entire northern perimeter of Tell Achziv was encompassed by a fortification system.

As was the case with the MBII system in the northeastern part of the mound (Prausnitz 1993: 32), the northwestern section suffered of a violent destruction as well (Fig. 21). Preliminary ceramic results indicate that this destruction (our Phase N3) should be dated to the latest part of the MBII (MBIIc) or the beginning of the LB (LBI). Nevertheless, further investigation is required before definite stratigraphical and chronological conclusions can be reached.

Fig. 21: Area N, Section A-A, view from west.

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1 For a similar destruction date of the northeastern fortification system, see: Prausnitz 1993: 32.
The Western Section

Area Supervisor: Dr. Daniel Bonneterre (Quebec University at Trois Rivières)

General Overview

The western edge of the mound (henceforth: West Section), faces the ruins of the so-called “Roman piscina” (Fig. 22).

![Fig. 22: The “Roman piscina”, view from east.](image)

Elevation view of the section is over 4 m high and 8 m long, from the ground (natural rock). Our goal was to establish, if possible, its stratigraphic sequence. Consequently the fieldwork here was limited to cleaning up.

The section is largely subject to erosion from the sea, crumbling stones, and bones dispersed around, scavenged by roaring animals and or otherwise looting.

The most significant element is a massive architectural structure in the middle of the slope. It was quickly built, with irregular stones (their shape and nature seem to confirm the need of an urgent work). Its dating is for the time being problematic, but must be prior to burial structures and prior to deposit of the jug (see beneath).
Fig. 23: Tel Western Section, general view to east.

Sector A (Fig. 24)
Clearing the section revealed a series of flat stones presenting funerary niches, with some human bones (including fragments of a skull, jaw and teeth). The general shape of the stone is rectangular, roughly fashioned. Since some stones are leaning against the wall, we can logically deduce that the series of niches were either installed after the wall or that the wall was built in order to support them.

Fig. 24: The Western Section, Sector A with the wall and burials above. View from north.
The majority of ceramics retrieved from the section is late Roman-Byzantine Period. Among these some Roman and Greek pottery, *terra sigilata*/Samian ware. Fragments of glass and *tesserae* support this estimation.

Evidence of an embankment, fragments of pottery with pebbles and earth were found. These finds should be probably associated with the burials above. Adjacent to the burials we discovered an intact jug of the Hellenistic Period lying on its side (Fig. 26). Its localization is x: 140cm, y: 100cm, z: -58 (from ‘point supérieur Sud’ as identified by a team of topographers, on the very day). Earth around must be noted since it is richer than otherwise (brownie like), humid, dark, containing some charcoal pieces, and certainly rich in organic.

![Fig. 25: Selected pottery from the Western Section.](image)

![Fig. 26: An intact jug from the Western Section. The Hellenistic Period.](image)
**Sector B (Fig. 27)**

In Sector B, small architectural elements, (such as plaster) and organic matters (i.e. wood) were found scattered around. These finds could attest of the existence of a wooden construction in front of the small wall, as shown below.

A vertical structure of stones irregularly apply on the slope. This apparel of stones, less than 1 meter high is on the right line of the other burials. It seems to be built with the perspective of forming an element of a larger unit.

![Fig. 27: The Western Section, Sector B. View from west.](image)

**Summary and Conclusions**

Work on the Western Section aimed at clearing the stratigraphical sequence of the western edge of the tell. In this section, we have unearthed a large number of potsherds, glass fragments (Fig. 28) – all dated to the late Roman-Byzantine periods.
These finds should be associated with several burials that are clearly seen in the section, and that might be roughly dated to the Byzantine era. The layers noticed in the section seem rather homogeneous and corresponds to a filling up of ancient excavation for these burial zone. Other clusters material consist of bones and shells that originated from the faraway see (large murex shells). Other types of probably earlier pottery were also found in section B, but are most likely out of their primary context.

We wish to thank Dr. Assaf Yasur-Landau for sharing the drawing of the Western Section.
References

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2009 Ancient Ports and Anchorages along Israel's Coastline in Light of Five Decades of Marine and Coastal Archaeological Activity and Excavation. *Qadmoniot* 137: 2-21 (Hebrew).

Oren, E.

Prausnitz, M.

Raban, A.
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<th>Locus</th>
<th>Square</th>
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<th>Basket numbers</th>
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<td>100</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>30.06.14</td>
<td>Upper layer very sandy</td>
<td>1000, 1012</td>
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<td>101-1</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>1.07.14</td>
<td>Fill layer more compact, under locus 100</td>
<td>1001 to 1009, 1013 to 1016, 1018, 1021, 1025, 1027, 1033 to 1035, 1040, 1042-1043, 1046, 1049 to 1052</td>
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<td>M1</td>
<td>3.07.14</td>
<td>Sub-layer more sandy</td>
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<td>M2</td>
<td>2.07.14</td>
<td>Upper layer, sandy</td>
<td>1010 to 1011, 1017, 1029</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td>Same layer as 101</td>
<td>1023 to 1024, 1031 to 1032</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>7.07.14</td>
<td>Layer between the rubble 109 and the wall M 108 with the ground level 104a</td>
<td>1055, 1057 to 1058, 1069 to 1071</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>M2</td>
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<td>Layer light, sandy</td>
<td>1030, 1036</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>M2</td>
<td>4.07.14</td>
<td>Layer very compact (like 101) under locus 105</td>
<td>1037, 1041, 1044, 1047, 1053, 1059, 1068</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>7.07.14</td>
<td>Layer south of the wall M 108</td>
<td>1054, 1056</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td>Wall</td>
<td>/</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>7.07.14</td>
<td>Rubble</td>
<td>/</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>M1</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>M1</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>30.06.14</td>
<td>First locus with top soil and various and insignificant artefacts</td>
<td>to 2010, 2014 to 2000, 2018, 2023, 2041, 2043, 2092 to 2096, 2145 to 2147</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>02.07.14</td>
<td>First locus with top soil and various and insignificant artefacts (same layer)</td>
<td>to 2022, 2044, 2019 to 2046, 2048, 2050</td>
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<td>201</td>
<td>N1</td>
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<td>(Different layer (under the top soil)</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>(Collapse (linked to collapse 203)</td>
<td>to 2061, 2058, 2052, 2071, 2072, 2131</td>
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<td>203</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>(Collapse (linked to collapse 202)</td>
<td>to 2033, 2035, 2036 2031</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<td>Area between the collapse 203 and the glacis (?) 205</td>
<td>to 2030, 2034, 2027 to 2038, 2039, 2082 to 2084</td>
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<td>205</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>Glacis ?</td>
<td>2157,2127,2126,2040 to 2159, 2161</td>
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<td>206</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>Wall North-South at the East of the square</td>
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<td>207</td>
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<td>Tomb</td>
<td>,2080,2079,2047,2045,2116,2090,2088,2087, bis,2174,2129,2117</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>04.07.14</td>
<td>Area between the collapse 202 and the collapse 203 in N2</td>
<td>2142,2118,2103,2102</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>Tomb</td>
<td>to 2053,2051,2049,2057,2078,2081,2125</td>
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<td>210</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>03.07.14</td>
<td>Sounding in the collapse 202 (with stones arranged in a circular shape</td>
<td>to 2064, 2112, 2113, 2062 to 2175</td>
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<td>211</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>04.07.14</td>
<td>Sounding in the collapse 203, in the continuity of 210 but in N2</td>
<td>to 2068, 2076, 2065, 2077, 2098, 2106 to 2108, 2115 bis, 2132 to 2134, 2149</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>04.07.14</td>
<td>Layer under 200 (top soil) and above 207 (tomb), in the eastern edge of the square</td>
<td>2160,2070</td>
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<td>213</td>
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<td>04.07.14</td>
<td>Removal of the collapse 203 and the area 204 - Layer with traces of chalk</td>
<td>to 2075, 2089, 2073, 2104, 2105,2120, 2121</td>
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<td>Tomb</td>
<td>2097,2091</td>
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<td>215</td>
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<td>Area between the tomb 207 at the East, the edge of the square at the North and the collapse 202 at the South</td>
<td>to 2101, 2114, 2119, 2099, 2129, 2130, 2144, 2148, 2150, 2170</td>
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<td>Wall East-West at the South-East of the square</td>
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<td>Wall East-West at the South-West of the square</td>
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<td>218</td>
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<td>06.07.14</td>
<td>Sounding at the South-West edge of the square (below the area 210)</td>
<td>to 2111, 2115, 2128 2109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>06.07.14</td>
<td>Room delimited by the wall 206 at the East, the collapse 203 at the North and a wall at the South</td>
<td>,2136,2135,2124,2122 ,2172,2165,2164,2140 2173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Area between the glacis 205 and the southern wall of the room 219, under the tomb 209 (Maybe an other (?) collapse under the first collapse 203)</td>
<td>to 2139, 2166, 2171 2137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Little area at the West of 215 with a dense and brown-red soil (like bricks) - Same layer as 222 = ? Archological soil</td>
<td>2143,2141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Layer under 215 with a dense and brown-red soil (like bricks) and traces of carbon - Same layer as 221 = Archological soil ? At the foundations of the Southern wall 226 (first blocks = 1st level)</td>
<td>2154,2153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>08.07.14</td>
<td>Layer in the room 219 with a dense and brown soil (with traces of carbon) - Archeological soil ? At the foundations of the Southern and Western walls 224 (and 225) (first blocks = 1st level)</td>
<td>2163,2162,2156,2155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Wall at the South of the room 219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Wall at the West of the room 219</td>
<td>2152,2151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>07.07.14</td>
<td>Wall East-West under the collapse 202, wich delimites the South of the area 215-222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>N2</td>
<td>08.07.14</td>
<td>Wall in the &quot;Sounding&quot; of the glacis 205. Continuity (?) of the wall 225</td>
<td>bis 2163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Out of squares</td>
<td>to 2013, 2168, 2169 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>