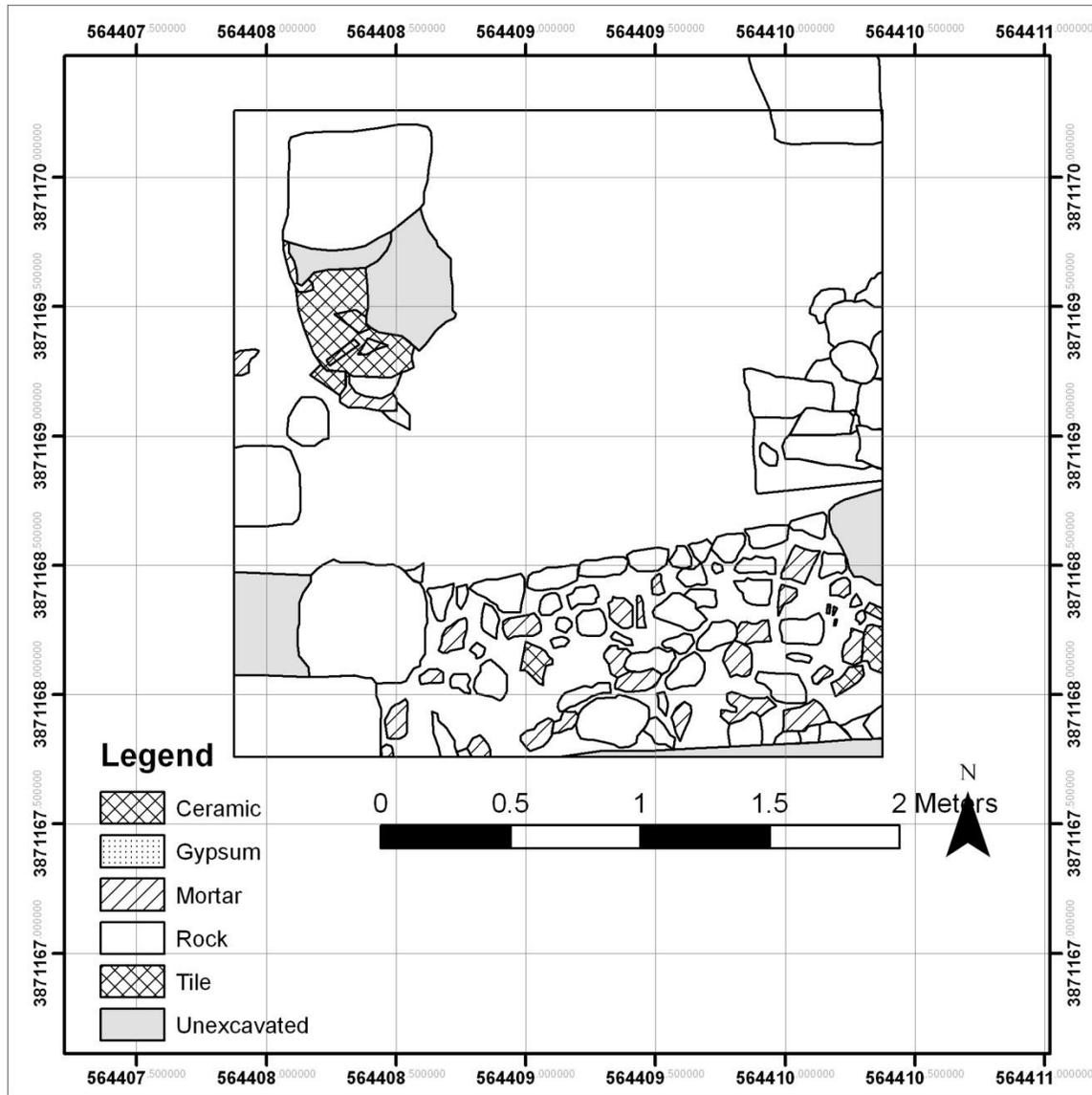


Koutsopetria: Excavation Unit 13
Trench Supervisor: Dallas DeForest

Final Top Plan:



**Report by Dallas DeForest (June 17, 2009), with additions and corrections by David Pettegrew (July 14, 2009). Note that when Dallas DeForest wrote this report (June 17, 2009), full information was unavailable for the dating of ceramics. Certain contexts had been clarified already by the time David Pettegrew edited it (July 14, 2009). The most important change is the identification of FS 7124_1002. This green-glazed sherd was initially interpreted in the field as 13th century Byzantine pottery, which would have provided a dramatically significant *terminus post quem* for both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1, raising interesting implications for the entire date of the building and the collapse of the annex. When Dallas DeForest wrote up his EU notes and trench report,

this was the preliminary interpretation. At the very end of the season, however, reanalysis of the pottery showed that this green glazed sherd is, in fact, Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). This affects in major ways the interpretation of the chronology of the Floor 7114_f1 and Wall 7112_f1 excavated in this trench. For this final report, I (David Pettegrew) have corrected these interpretations, but the reader who consults the EU Notebook for this EU or Dallas' initial draft of this report will find different interpretations based on the initial (incorrect) read of the pottery.

Section 1: Introduction

EU 13 was excavated from 25 May until 13 June 2009 and was originally a 2.5 x 2.5 m trench, part of which overlapped with an area previously excavated by the Cyprus Department of Antiquities in the 1990s in the SE corner of an annex building, which is associated in turn with an early Christian basilica on the Koutsopetria plain.

This excavation unit featured one modest wall (7112_f1) running east-west and a floor (7114_f1) that was directly related to it. Wall 7112_f1 is faced with field stones, some of which were worked and others not, while its interior core consists of collapse debris: mortar, tile, gypsum, and field stones. Floor 7114_f1 was a simple packed earth floor coated in lime wash only 2-4 cm in depth, with ceramic and mortar inclusions embedded.

Floor 7114_f1 is well preserved and extends fully onto Wall 7112_f1 as well as the south wall of the annex building. Excavation was conducted in this area to ascertain whether this wall was earlier than, contemporary with, or later than the annex building. In a sealed deposit (under floor 7114_f1) green glazed pottery was found that we initially interpreted as Middle Byzantine pottery, suggesting that wall 7112_f1 was later than the annex building; reanalysis of the pottery at the end of the 2009 season, however, has shown that this is Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). As there is definite Late Roman material beneath the floor, we can infer that the 7112_f1 and the associated floor 7114_f1 are also Late Roman in date.

The assemblage from this trench consisted of high quantities of collapse debris: roof tiles, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and field stones were common. Ceramics were found as well, but mainly in the construction fill under floor 7114_f1. Small amounts of glass, charcoal, and some nails were also found.

Section 2: Location, Purpose and Previous Work

This excavation unit was originally situated between UTM coordinates 3871167.75 and 3871170.25 North, and 564407.9 and 564410.4 East. On 9 June, it was extended to the North in a somewhat irregular fashion, such that a portion of its northern boundary became flush with the south wall of the Early Christian annex building excavated by Maria Hadjicosti in the 1990s. While I do not have precise coordinates for this extension at present, the NE corner by my own calculation is 3871171.15 North and 564410.4 East. The two points were taken on 9 June with the Trimble R9 GPS device but have not yet been outputted as a map. The EU sits partially within a trench excavated by the Department of Antiquities in the 1990s, while its completely unexcavated portions reside to the west and south of this trench. It is within the fenced area of the annex building and well west of the apse excavated by M. Hadjicosti; it is to the east of EU 12.

Maria Hadjicosti directed excavation in the general vicinity of EU 13 in 1993 and again in 1999; these excavations were carried out as rescue excavations. In the course of her work, she uncovered an apse of an early Christian basilica as well as an annex building related in some way to the basilica. The work was published in brief in *ARDA* and *BCH*. Our research questions were framed by Hadjicosti's work, along with the field survey conducted by PKAP from 2004-07. The latter documented systematically a large (ca. 40 hectare), bustling Late Roman port town, which sat astride major pan-Mediterranean, regional, and local trade routes (pottery assemblages testify to this). The early Christian basilica and its annex are situated within this broader site and must be understood in this context.

Our research questions were, in a sense, straightforward, since EU 13 was designed, primarily, as a stratigraphic sounding for the annex area. We sought to determine whether there were any substantial pre-fifth century AD remains beneath the Late Roman material excavated in the 1990s—specifically, whether the site had an early or middle Roman component. The focus of our research was a small wall (7112_f1) visible in the south scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench, which we assumed was earlier given its elevation relative to the annex floor. Our other major research question was to ascertain the chronology of the several phases visible in the construction of the annex building. A third question originally focused on the relationship between the early Christian basilica and the annex room, but it was not possible to pursue this question.

Section 3: Methods of Excavation

EU 13 was excavated according to the guidelines laid out in the PKAP 2009 Excavation Manual. We used small picks, trowels and a coarse sieve for our entire excavation. For the most part, the small hand pick was the most common tool used. We benefited from a previously excavated scarp, which gave us the ability to judge what we were coming down on before we actually did so. Knowing this, we were able to use the pick to remove the top soil relatively quickly. Once we came into the concentrated debris context, we used a combination of pick and trowel. The trowel was used to articulate collapse fragments, mainly, but also to excavate in small, inaccessible locations where the hand pick would not suffice. Once in the lower portion of the trench, we excavated debris with the pick, until we came down on Floor 7114_f1, for which we used the trowel to clear away remaining debris and articulate the surface. We continued with trowels to remove the floor and its packing. Once this was accomplished, and we found ourselves in construction fill beneath the floor, we used picks to excavate in 5 cm swaths.

Our recording procedures mirror those demanded by the PKAP Manual. We used a Munsell Chart to assign soil color and the "Textural Triangle" to assign soil types. Elevations were taken with a line level and plumb bob but also with the Trimble R8 GPS, when available, for final and initial points. Digital photographs were taken at the end of every SU, and a plan view was drawn as well. All features were photographed and drawn, too, and we coarse sieved all of our dirt.

The EU was excavated by Dallas DeForest (Ohio State University, supervisor), Paul Ferderer (University of North Dakota), and Melissa Hogan (Messiah College). Paul and Melissa were excellent volunteers, hard-working, competent and amiable. The unit was excavated from 25 May until 13 June, 2009.

Section 4: Stratigraphy and Harris Matrix

The stratigraphy of EU 13 is quite straightforward. **SUs 7101** and **7102** were total surface collections, while 7103 was a scarp cleaning of the south scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench. We did this to get a good look at the stratigraphy we were about to excavate, but also to tidy up the scarp. Very little material was found during the total surface collections, probably a result of having been cleared away previously by the Department. **SUs 7104, 7107, and 7115** were surface cleanings, but recovered a limited amount of debris nonetheless. Two of these, 7107 and 7115, cleaned the bottom elevations of previously excavated areas by the Department of Antiquities—so it is not at all surprising that debris material was common in them. But, technically, they were cleaning SUs, so I include them here, per report guidelines.

SUs 7105, 7106, and 7108 represent the extent of the top soil/fill layer. Perhaps due to the shallow depth of the cultural deposits, a clear plow zone line was not discernable. I would suggest that the plow simply cut all the way to our sealed deposits, which range from 40-50 cm in depth, roughly. Our scarp profiles show quite clearly the break between the top soil/fill layer and the concentrated debris beneath it. **SU 7108** came into this debris and firm soil across the entire southern and western portions of the trench, though we may have over-dug some in the south-center area. The soil in all of these SUs is loose, sandy and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4). This stratum turns up limited quantities of debris context material (in comparison to later units): mortar/plaster, tile, and sandstone.

SUs 7109, 7110, 7111, 7112, 7113, and 7114 represent concentrated debris contexts below the top soil/fill line. **SUs 7109, 7110, 7111 and 7112** contain firm, sandy soil. Colors vary, but for readily discernable reasons. **SU 7109** was defined by a pinkish gray soil (7.5YR 7/2), which is due to the high levels of plaster in the soil in this SU, which bled into the soil over time (a phenomenon common to the area). Likewise, **SU 7111** contained pink soil (7.5YR 7/3), slightly lighter than 7109, but the result of the same process: concentrations of plaster bleeding into the soil. **SU 7110** lacked this feature (one can see the mortar/plaster fade away on the scarp and profile drawings in this area, too), so its soil was still dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4). Yet all contain firm, sandy soil and the same context material: debris from the collapse of the annex building (roof tiles, mortar/plaster, sandstone). This soil was more concentrated (as already noted), but the debris was also larger in size than the material from the previous stratum. Our scarp drawings show this change quite vividly and mirror our excavation nicely. It is possible that parts of **SU 7109** excavated the interior of wall 7112_f1, and **SU 7112** certainly did so (though this SU only went a few cm in depth). The soil was tremendously compacted in this area—more so than anywhere else. At the time, we hadn't considered the possibility that the wall was filled with debris as its core. At present, it seems likely that the north face of Wall 7112_f1 was either excavated away by the Department of Antiquities or fell away when the annex collapsed, leaving only the debris core (in fact, our upper eastern profile drawing might support this, showing as it does the debris raising somewhat like a pyramid). **SU 7113** excavated a mass of large roof tiles. Its soil was again the familiar sandy, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) so common to our debris contexts. Of note, the sandy soil in this SU was finer than elsewhere and quite loose. The looseness can be explained by the depositional process of the large roof tiles, which left open spaces between them (i.e., soil did not have the opportunity to become consolidated).

This SU also contained mortar/plaster fragments as well as several large gypsum slabs (10-20cm), two of which were pinned upright against wall 7112_f1. The soil was more consolidated in and around the mortar/plaster inclusions (as elsewhere). It is clear from the eastern scarp of the Department of Antiquities trench that 7113 mirrors the lowest visible course of debris in this scarp, which we should expect. **SU 7114** is more sandy, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) soil, quite loose, and it sits directly on top of floor 7114_f1. Of note, chunks of second story annex floor appeared in this SU.

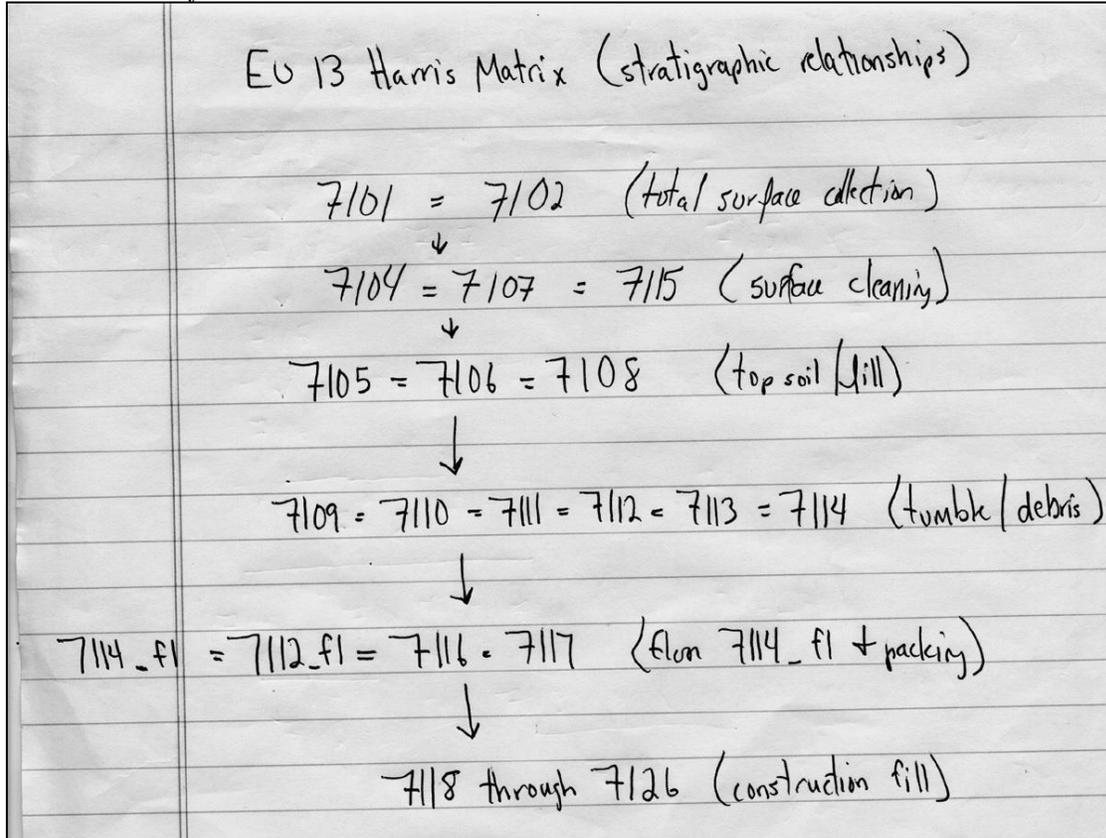
SU 7116 removed floor 7114_f1, and consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), firm-hard, sandy soil, while **7117** removed the floor's packing and contained the same basic soil characteristics. We over-dug 7117 some and went into the floor fill—it was difficult not to, since the floor bled into the fill. Both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1 are attached to this stratum (likewise the fill, of course).

Below this, **SUs 7118 through 7126** are all construction fill beneath floor 7114_f1. The soil was loose, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty clay. The silty clay soil was highly diagnostic and quite different from the sandy soil we had excavated in all other SUs. It contained isolated pockets of clay throughout the entire fill deposit, and its context material was noticeably different. Rather than large quantities of debris, we encountered ceramics more commonly, and only small amounts of mortar/plaster, with little to no roof tile. **SU 7119** is somewhat problematic, however. While its soil characteristics are identical to other surrounding SUs, it was noticeably looser and contained a higher concentration of small mortar fragments (the reason we excavated it separately). Initially, we thought it might be the foundation trench for wall 7112_f1. But we thought at the time that the fill soil went over the top of it, and so concluded that it was perhaps a pit of some kind (Dimitri's interpretation). But our scarp profiles show that the fill soil does not, in fact, go over 7119, only under. Rather, floor 7114_f1 and its packing directly connect with 7119. Perhaps, then, it is a foundation trench. Its soil characteristics and context material are also identical to the fill and an initial analysis of the finds from this unit seem only to have some unhelpful coarse wares (17 June, personal communiqué with Scott Moore), which would be in keeping with the rest of the fill's context. What to make of the extra looseness and additional small mortar fragments is not clear at present. It is, perhaps, moot, since the context material might prove unhelpful for any sort of dating schema.

The ceramic data was not available at the time that Dallas Deforest wrote this report (June 17, 2009), but certain contexts had been clarified already by the time David Pettegrew edited it (July 14, 2009). SU 7124 turned up an artifact that initially caused excavators alarm—a small sherd of green glaze (FS 7124_1002). Initial reading in the field concluded that it was thirteenth century, which would have provided a dramatically significant *terminus post quem* for both floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1, raising interesting implications for the entire date of the building and the collapse of the annex. When Dallas Deforest wrote up his EU notes and trench report, this was the preliminary interpretation. At the very end of the season, however, reanalysis of the pottery showed that this green glazed sherd is, in fact, Roman Green glaze (2nd c. AD). Currently (July 14, 2009), we can only say that Wall 7112_f1 and associated Floor 7114_f1 are probably Late Roman, since LR pottery, including LR Kitchen Ware, LR Coarse Ware, and 4th-5th century ARS Form 61, were found beneath the floor, providing a *terminus post quem* for both the floor and wall.

We ceased excavation when we came down on a compacted, reddish yellow soil (7.5YR 6/6), which represents the end of the floor fill. At the end of the season, we had not fully resolved the question of whether there was pre-LR architectural phases to the site, but the frequency of Archaic-Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery below Floor 7114_f1 points in that direction.

Harris Matrix for EU 13



Section 5: Features

7110_f1. When we initially came upon this feature, Sarah Lepinski tentatively thought it was an overturned molded gypsum window screen, due to some of the marking visible to us at the time. However, SU 7113 allowed us to investigate the relationship between 7112_f1 and this feature, showing that 7110_f1 was bonded to wall 7112_f1 and formed the western point of this wall. It is, in fact, a reused pier from either the annex building or another (as yet unknown) structure in the vicinity. It measures 54 cm east-west x 44 cm north-south, while its height is 70 cm currently (though we have not excavated to its full depth). Since it is a part of wall 7112_f1, we were not able to remove it and investigate it more systematically. We do not know, e.g., whether it is one solid piece of stone or a conglomerate some kind plastered together. It does, however, have a limited amount of plaster facing on its north side.

7112_f1: The wall runs east-west through the southern portion of the trench. The north face of the wall consist of courses of field stones, some clearly worked while others are not. The lowest course has larger stones measuring 15 cm x 25 cm, while higher courses are typically 6-10 cm x 15 cm. We can also see some tile and mortar in the north face of the wall—reused material. The bonding material seems to be simple mud mortar, while the interior is filled with debris of all kinds—roof tile, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and sandstone. We were unable to articulate the wall's south face; this would have required expanding the trench to the south by one meter (we went north instead). On the walls' western end, it is bound by a large pier (7110_f1, initially), a reused item from the annex itself or another building (as yet unidentified) in the vicinity. Wall 7112_f1 has a direct relationship with floor 7114_f1, which abuts it completely and covers the wall's lower face. Given this relationship, the floor gives us a *terminus post quem* for the wall, based on Late Roman pottery in the floor fill. A functional analysis of the wall is not possible at this time and it is uncertain whether we found a foundation trench or not (7119).

7114_f1: This feature is a floor we came down on in SU 7114. It is well-preserved across the whole of the SU and extends from the south wall of the annex building to the north face of Wall 7112_f1, abutting both and covering the lowest surface of each (running up and onto each, in fact). The floor is simple tamped dirt with a lime wash poured atop it. It is only 2-4 cm in depth, with ceramic and mortar inclusions embedded. The floor indicates quite clearly that both the south annex wall and Wall 7112_f1 were in use at the same time (in this space), but also that the major collapse of the annex building didn't occur until after this floor was constructed (since all the debris lays atop it and the wall). It is dated by Late Roman fine, kitchen, and coarse wares in its fill.

7120_f1: This was a feature that we initially thought could have been a wall of coursed stones of 10-15 cm in size. But it turned out to be nothing more than a large concentration of stones floating in our construction fill beneath the floor.

Section 6: Finds

The assemblage from this trench consisted of high quantities of collapse debris: roof tiles, mortar/plaster fragments, gypsum slabs, and field stones were common. Ceramics were found as well, but mainly in the construction fill under floor 7114_f1. Small amounts of glass, charcoal, and some nails were also found. I have not had the opportunity to view of the context material at this time. A very preliminary glance at the fill material (by Scott, after washing), shows a high concentration of Late Roman wares.

Findspots:

7114_1001. amphora rim and neck; Late Roman (?); E 409.1 N 168.8; EL: 6.79; Ceramic

7117_1001. charred pot sherd found in an ash lens; E 410.2 N 169.9; EL: 6.59; Ceramic

7124_1001. stone mortar from a mortar and pestle pair (?); E 410 N 170; EL: 6.16; Stone

7124_1002. green glaze pottery sherd (2nd century AD); N 169.6 E 409.7; EL: 6.08; Ceramic

Plaster Report:

7105. This unit produced a single bag of very weathered plaster. The pieces had rounded edges and were difficult to sort. Much of it appeared to be Type 1, but there seemed to be some weathered fragments of Type 2 and Type 4 as well. <More> This unit consisted of 2 small bags of highly fragmented and eroded mortar fragments with rounded corners and few clean breaks. In general the mortar is Type 1 with a handful of pieces of Type 4. The ratio between Type 1 to Type 4 is more than 10:1.

7106. The unit produced 3 small bags of weathered plaster. The pieces were generally small and had rounded edges. Few preserved imprints of stones. It all appeared to be Type 1 plaster although its weathered condition made it difficult to determine.

7107. This unit produced a single small bag of mortar. The fragments were not particularly poorly preserved with some showing imprints of stone and tile. The entire unit consisted of chalky Type 1 mortar. Most fragments preserved clean breaks with little sign of weathering or erosion.

7108. This unit produced one trash bag and 5 smaller bags of mortar. Many of the larger fragments preserved tile and even stones attached to the mortar; in other cases they preserved imprints of stone, tile, and reeds or sticks. Most of the larger fragments of Type 4 plaster among smaller fragments. The ratio of Type 1 to Type 4 was 8:1 or 9: 1.

7109. This unit produced 3 large trash bags and 15 small bags of mortar. The mortar was well-preserved and with large chunks showing imprints of stones, tiles, and reeds or sticks. Most of the mortar with preserved architectural elements was Type 1. The unit did produce some Type 4 mortar and several large pieces of it. Overall, however, the Type 1 mortar was far more common (10:1 ratio or greater). This mortar was not weathered and had clean breaks.

7110. This unit consisted of 4 small bags and 1 large trash bag. The large bag consisted of well-preserved fragments of mortar preserving the impressions of stone and tile. Most of this mortar was Type 1. The smaller bags were filled with poorly preserved smaller fragments of Type 1 plaster. There were a few examples of Type 4 plaster. Some of these examples preserved a smooth face.

7111. This unit consisted of one trash bag, two shopping bags, and 5 small bags of plaster. The larger bags contained well-preserved chunks of plaster with tile and stones still adhering. Much of this plaster was Type 1 with a few examples of

Type 3. The smaller bags consisted almost entirely of Type 1 plaster with a few rare examples of Type 4 and Type 3. I saw no examples of Type 2 plaster. There was almost no sign of weathering.

7112. This unit consisted of 1 large trash bag and 1 small bag. The large bag consisted of well-preserved and relatively large fragments of Type 1 and Type 3 plaster with the imprints of stone and tile. The small bag was mostly Type 1 plaster with a few fragments of Type 4. The pieces were small with sharp breaks.

7113. This unit consisted of 5 small bags. The plaster was fragmented but some fragments preserved imprints of reeds and sticks. The plaster with these imprints was largely Type 1. The unit also produced examples of Type 3 and Type 4 plaster but the fragments tended to be small. There was also 3 large bags filled with large fragments of Type plaster.

7114. This unit consisted of 5 large trash bags and 13 small bags of well-preserved plaster. The vast majority was Type 4 with a few pieces of Type 1. Some larger fragments preserved traces of floor bedding lines (?). Few preserved much other indications of architecture. The fragments of Type 1 more frequently preserved impressions of stone or tile.

7115. This unit consisted of 3 huge, overstuffed, trash bags and 5 small bags. The large bags produced a massive amount of well-preserved chunks of Type 4 plaster and slightly less Type 1 plaster. The Type 4 plaster appeared to be consistent with the plaster associated with the 2nd floor of the annex. The Type 1 plaster included impressions of stone and tile. The small bags were mainly the pebbly Type 4 plaster in small, less well-preserved pieces.

7116. This unit consisted of 2 small bags of very weathered plaster. Mostly it was Type 1 with some fragments of Type 4. Generally the Type 4 fragments appeared less weathered.

Section 7: Interpretive Conclusions

EU 13 was designed, primarily, to ascertain whether a wall visible in the scarp of a previously excavated Department of Antiquities trench was earlier than, contemporary with, or later than the annex to the early Christian basilica at Koutsopetria and to help reconstruct a chronology for the several phases evident in the construction of the annex. The latter question was partially answered by the findings of EU 13 but more work will certainly be necessary to reconstruct fully the complex history of the annex building.

Wall 7112_f1 and the associated Floor 7114_f1 appear to belong to a building with a *terminus post quem* of the Late Roman period (4th or 5th century AD). Since Wall 7112_f1 is built with reused material from either the annex or other adjacent structures, we can imagine a scenario in which the building suffered a partial but not irreparable collapse, after which time it was pillaged partially to build wall 7112_f1 (whose function remains beyond our knowledge at present). Of course, the reused material need not have come exclusively from the annex building. The late Roman remains available would have been plentiful—at least, we cannot at present rule this out. Whatever the case may have

been (and wherever the reused materials came from), we must also accept that the major and total collapse (perhaps a result of earthquake, or poor maintenance/construction) did not occur until late. The entire tumble deposit is on top of floor 7114_f1 and wall 7112_f1, which means that the floor of this area was open when the annex building to its north collapsed onto it.

It is important to note that the silty clay fill under floor 7114_f1 seems to continue under the south wall of the annex building which presumably suggests that the floor and the annex building were built at the same time. Future field work seems necessary to ascertain the basic chronology of this structure, its relationship to the early Christian basilica, and the character of pre-LR architecture at the site. An open area excavation would be best suited for answering these questions.

Section 8: Appendices (Drawings, Photographs)

8.1. Appendix: Drawings:

7104_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7105_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7106_d1	1:20	South scarp, DOA trench; in KP Notebook, p. 5	
7106_d2	1:20	bottom SU	
7107_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7108_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7109_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7110_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7111_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7112_d1	1:20	7112_f1 (top)	
7112_d2	1:20	7112_f1 (north face—on south scarp profile)	
7112_d3	1:20	bottom SU	
7113_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7114_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7115_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7116_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7117_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7118_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7119_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7120_d1	1:20	bottom SU; 7120_f1	
7121_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7122_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7123_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7124_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7125_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
7126_d1	1:20	bottom SU	
South scarp (upper and lower; 7112_f1, north face)	1:20		
East scarp (lower)	1:20		
North scarp (lower)	1:20		

West scarp (upper)	1:20
West scarp (lower)	1:20
East scarp (upper)	1:20
Final Top Plan	1:20

8.2. Appendix: Photographs:

7101_p1, p2, p3, p4, p5	(trench, pre-excavation)
7104_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7105_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7106_p1, p2	(south scarp, Department of Antiquities trench)
7106_p3, p4	(SU in process)
7106_p5, p6	(bottom SU)
7107_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7107_p3, p4, p5, p6, p7	(limestone blocks in situ)
7108_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7109_p1, p2	(SU in process)
7109_p3, p4	(bottom SU)
7110_p1, p2	(SU in process)
7110_p3, p4	(SU in process, 7110_f1 when first encountered)
7110_p5, p6	(bottom SU)
7111_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7112_p1, p2	(SU in process; first course of stones in 7112_f1)
7112_p3, p4	(7112_f1, top; bottom SU)
7112_p5, p6	(7112_f1, north face)
7113_p1, p2	(SU in process, showing gypsum pinned against wall 7112_f1)
7114_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7114_p3, p4	(bottom SU—floor 7114_f1)
7114_p5, p6, p7	(7114_f1 against annex wall)
7114_p8, p9, p10	(7114-f1 against 7112_f1)
7116_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7117_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7118_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7119_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7120_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7120_p3, p4	(7120_f1)
7121_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7122_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7123_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7124_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7125_p1, p2	(bottom SU)
7126_p1, p2	(bottom SU)