

LLANLLYR EXCAVATION 2024

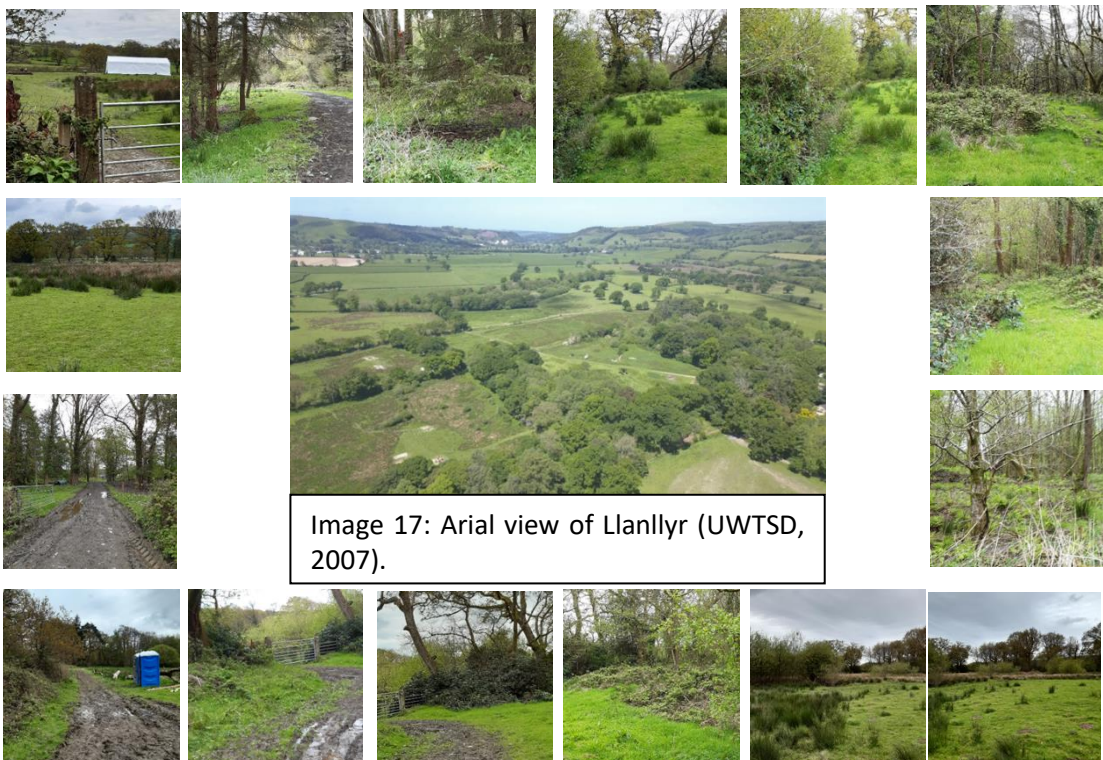
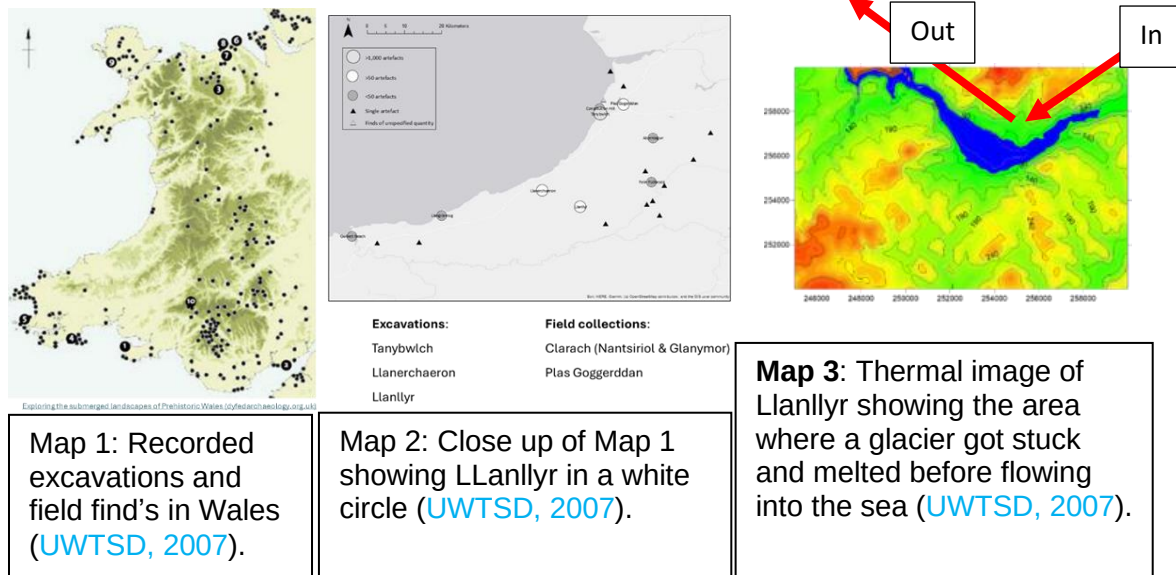


Image 17: Aerial view of Llanllyr (UWTSD, 2007).

Images 1-16: Views of Llanllyr and the journey to the tent, toilet, and trenches (Own Images 22-04-2024).

Julia Jones (2007994)
UWTSD Lampeter
2024

Llanllyr Excavation Diary April 2024



This excavation aims to gain an understanding of the processes involved in excavating, recording, and surveying methods and techniques, based on a full practical experience of archaeological fieldwork at Llanllyr from the planning through to the samples in the laboratory (**Map 1 and 2, Images 1,2,??????**). Using standard archaeological procedures, the appropriate archaeological systems for recording data, such as context and small finds sheets, plans, sketches, site photography and a site survey using the dumpy level to create a scale drawing in the field whilst following the site conduct rules given to us in the preparation week.

Address

Llanllyr Talsarn, Ceredigion, SA48 8QB (Ceredigion County Council, 2024).

Directions

Llanllyr is on the B4337 to Llanrhystud from Lampeter. The entrance to Llanllyr is on the Left, just before the village of Talsarn (National Garden Scheme, 2024).

Prep week 08-04-2024 – 12-04-2024.

Prep week to re-cap on last year's information and get prepared for the excavation and other assignments to be done and three weeks of excavation 9.00 – 16.30.

(**Map 1**) showing sites with excavation and field collection locations including Llanllyr shown in a white circle (**Map 2**) from a PowerPoint 2007 presentation (UWTSD, 2007).

On-site supervisors Martin Bates, Quentin Drew, Ros Coard Sam Brummage, and Kayne Thomas from the UWTSD Lampeter Archaeological Department.

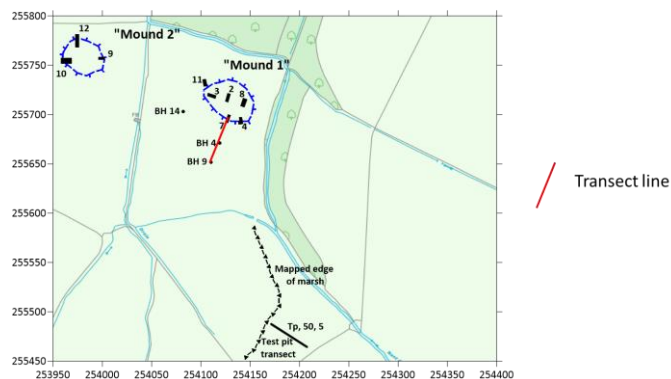
Forms

Safety in the field regulations, medical declaration, and permission for Photography.

Ros Coard had an appropriately insured car in case of any medical emergencies and a first aid box on site.

Week 1: Llanllyr excavation Monday 15-04-2024 – 19-04-2024.

I Missed week 1 and all the hard work of reopening the trenches by cutting the topsoil with a spade into squares and piling it up neatly on a piece of tarpaulin due to illness.



Map 4: Layout of mounds, trenches, and test pits from 2023 (UWTSD, 2007).

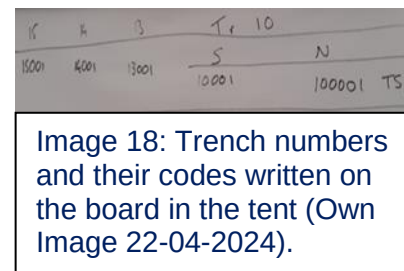


Image 18: Trench numbers and their codes written on the board in the tent (Own Image 22-04-2024).

Trench 10 (N) measured 8.59 meters (East to West) (Image??) which is shown on the small finds sheets and context sheets as the X measurement. The South to North measurement was 2.10 meters and is the Y measurement on the small finds and context sheets (Image??). The Z measurement was taken with the dumpy level, by looking through the site on the dumpy level at the measuring stick up straight in the place of each find and the reading was recorded and taken away from the back site (Image?) to give the height above sea level (AOD) which averaged at approximately 98.??

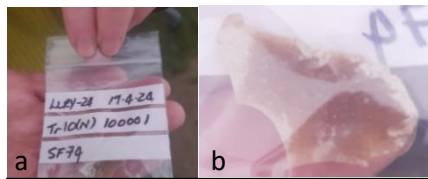
Week 2: Llanllyr excavation: Monday 22-04-2024 – 26-04-2024.

Image 19a-b: **SF 74**, flint found on the 19-04-2024 in trench 10 (N) by Ros Coard (Own Image 22-04-2024).



Map 5: Llanllyr Talsarn, Ceredigion, SA48
8QB Ordinance number: 100024419
(Ceredigion County Council, 2024).

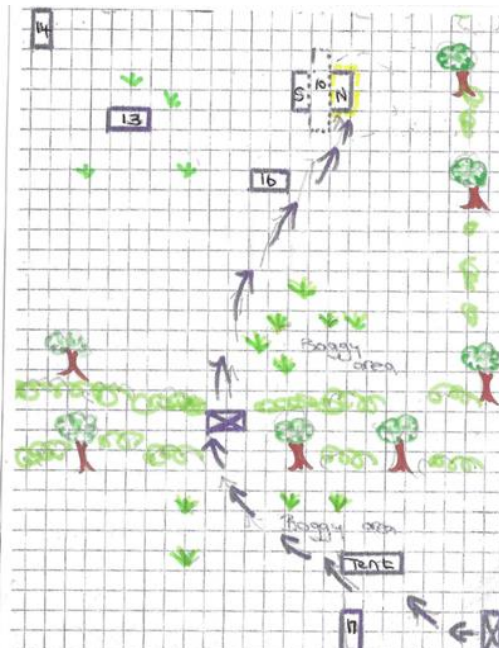
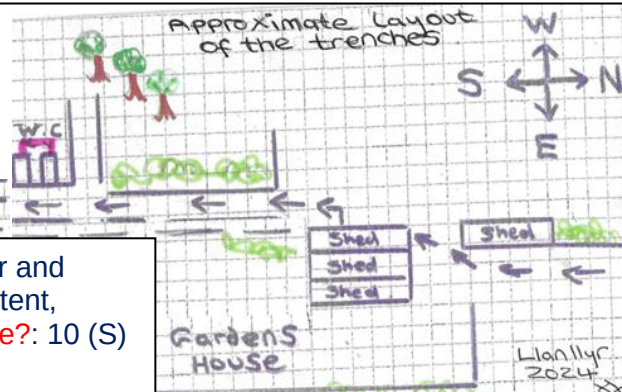


Image 20: Drawing of the site at Llanllyr and approximate layout of trenches 17, the tent, gates, trench 16, (13, 14 left) and **Image?**: 10 (S) and 10 (N) on the right (Not to scale).



A de-brief and discussion in the tent about the finds so far, such as the small flint found in the trench by Ros in the **image?** Which trenches we were working on, and what we were going to be doing in the trenches. I was placed in trench 10 (N) (**Image?**) which was in the field West of the tent field (**Image?**).

With my **9-inch** trowel, gloves, kneeling pad, waterproofs, wellies and hat, notebook pen, and phone to take pictures I was all set.

Started the day off scraping back the soil with Isaac and Kimberly at the top of the trench, Matt and I in the centre, Apollo just below us and Caitlynn sieving our buckets of soil, Isaac found the first flint flake of the day (SF 76), followed by Caitlynn's flint flake, then Kimberley's two flint flakes, and finally my first flint find SF 81 a small whitish grey and very sharp flint measuring 0.12 cm in length and width 0.5 cm. It was found 3m 88cm (X) down the trench and 44 cm in from the edge of the trench and had an above ordnance datum reading of 98.76, then a small pale brown flint (SF 82) 4m 35 cm down and 38 cm in from the side measuring 0.9cm by 0.7 cm then Kimberley and Isaac seemed to be taking it in turns at finding flints.

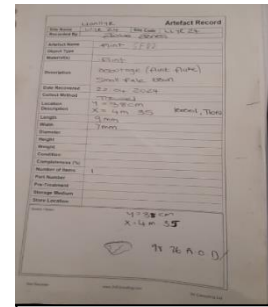


Image 21: SF 82 (Own Image 22-04-2024).

AOD = Above Ordnance datum



Image 22: Day 2 Using the dumpy level to get the AOD (Above Ordnance Datum)



Images 23a-b Dumpy level and close up of TBM (Temporary Bench Mark)



Image 24: Trench 10 (S) and Trench 10 (N)



Image 25: Trench ?? East of trench 10 (S) and 10 (N)

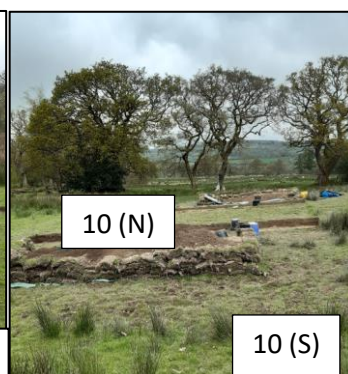


Image 26: Looking South Trench 10 (S)



Image 27: Trench ?? North of trench 10 (S) and 10 (N)

Day 2 Tuesday 23-04-2024

It was a misty journey, we were surrounded by the pure white fog that hid every tree, hill and all the surrounding fields from the bottom of the hill just after the garage in Lampeter to the entrance of Llanllyr.

Back in trench 10 (N) **with Isaac, Mathew (Mat), Kimberley, Apollo, and Caitlynn**, scraping from the middle where I had left off yesterday down the right side of the trench to the bottom. We were not as successful from the middle down as they were at the top of the trench where flint chips and flakes were coming out one after the other which was amazing as they had hit a scattering of flint, some an orange, brown, some white and some dark grey and brown.

Day 3 Wednesday 24-04-2024



Day 3 and I missed the bus because I got up late and had to drive to Llanllyr. As I live in Llanybydder instead of going through Lampeter I drove through Allt-y-blacca, Llanwnnen, Cribyn, and at the junction in Temple Bar.

Temple Bar is a village in Llanfihangel Ystrad, Ceredigion, Wales. Temple Bar is situated nearby to the hamlet Ffynnon-oer and the village of Felinfach ([Mapcarta, 2024](#)).

Just offset slightly to the right and straight ahead is the road that comes out on the Talsarn to Lampeter road, down the hill to the entrance of Llanllyr on the left.

Finding the first flint of the day (SF 94) made up for missing the bus. Found 7m 36cm down (X) and 16cm in from the edge of the trench with an AOD reading of 98.62 small pieces of debitage measuring 1 cm in length and half a centimetre across. Then Kimberley found a small piece of **thin clear glass** measuring 0.6 cm in length and 0.4 cm across (**SF 95**) and a flint flake.

Day 4: Thursday 25-04-2024

Kimberley, Isaac, Bill, and Apollo.

109 small finds by the end of the day one of which was a small piece of glass, and all the others were flints ranging from small to one the size of a 2 pence piece.

Friday 26-04-2024 - Reflection on things to consider and research considered to help understand what we are looking for whilst excavating at Llanllyr.

Little known about land use, landscape, and climate from the 5th – 11th century regionally and nationally, sea levels volatile in localised areas stabilizing over time Fluvial activity is linked to changing sea levels ([Newman and Brennand, 2007, p.79](#)).



The scale drawing completed in the field mainly by Isaac and Kimberly was drawn to a scale of 20 cm being the equivalent of 1 square.

Day 2 Tuesday 23-04-2024

Day 3 Wednesday 24-04-2024

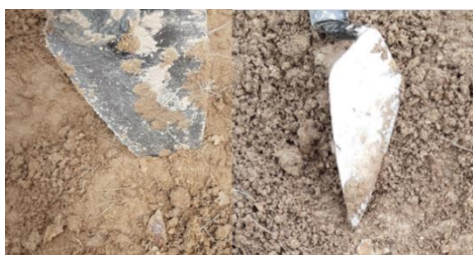
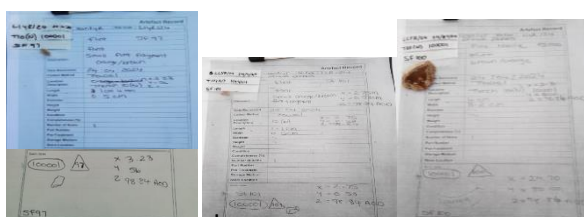


Image 52: 2nd small flint find (Own Image 24-04-2024).



Images 53 a-c: Artifact records for Trench 10 (N) (Own Images 24-04-2024).

Day 4: Thursday 25-04-2024

109 small finds by the end of the day one of which was a small piece of glass and all the others were flints ranging from very small to one the size of a 2 pence piece.

Kimberley, Isaac, Bill, and Apollo, stole our



Image 54: Thursday flint find (Own Image 25-04-2024).

[illegible]

Image 55:
Artefact record
sheet for SF 102
(Own Image 25-
04-2024).

[illegible]

Image 56:
Artefact record
sheet for SF 103
(Own Image 25-
04-2024).

Friday 26-04-2024 -

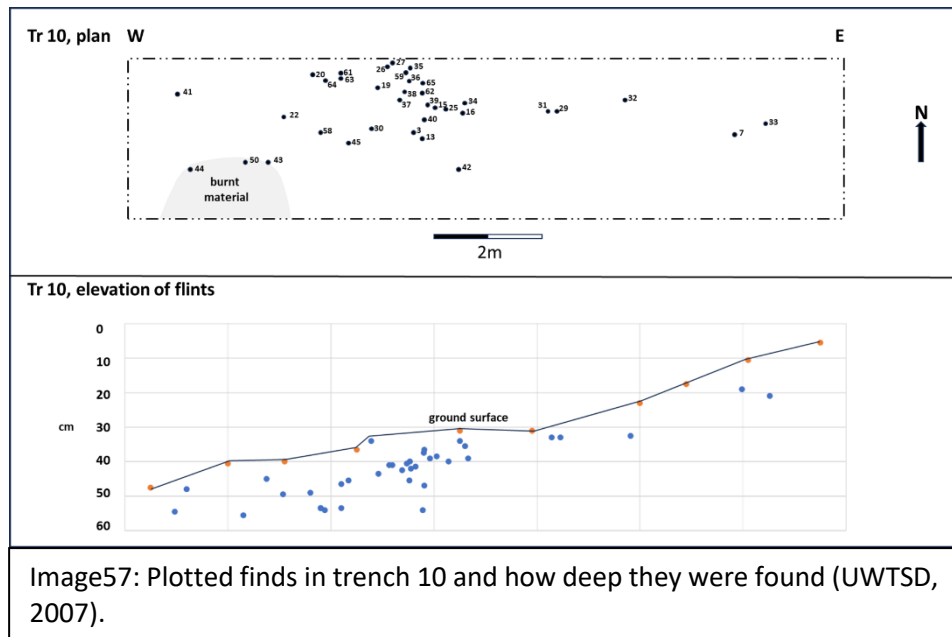
Reflection

Paleoenvironmental studies there have demonstrated a complex sequence of both woodland regeneration and the creation and maintenance of clearances, building on the data collected during past excavations studies of sediments and peat deposits in the Howgills and the Forest of Bowland have indicated several periods of accelerated soil erosion on upland slopes during the Holocene, including a period possibly starting during the 10th century AD (Harvey & Chiverrell 2004), although other studies have dated such activity to later in the medieval period (eg Wild et al 2001), indicating, perhaps, a complex pattern of localised events. Many more areas have suitable sediments for studies of soil erosion, river sediment transportation and deposition, or vegetation studies, all of which contribute to an understanding of changes in vegetation cover and erosion/sedimentation in response to climate change and human interference (Newman and Brennand, 2007, p.80).

early medieval period onwards. These consist primarily of civil parish boundaries, many of which still survive as banks, hedges, or ditches, and which usually began as township and ecclesiastical boundaries (Lewis & Pepler 2002a; 2002b). Many, of course, will have originated in the medieval period or later, but some may go back to the pre-Conquest period (Newman and Brennand, 2007 p.80).

some major features might even reflect pre-Roman territorial divisions which were given renewed importance by the fragmentation of society following the collapse of Roman rule. These features may sometimes seal or contain valuable paleoenvironmental evidence, such as buried soils, pollen, and macrofossils (Newman and Brennand, 2007 p.80).

Roman roads, land holdings, place names to develop a picture and to investigate agricultural regimes and economies, everyday diet and subsistence Fieldwork project methodologies maximising retrieval of material Charred, mineralised or waterlogged plant remains Bones only surviving in neutral or alkaline pH on base-rich bedrock such as limestone Shells of marine shellfish survive relatively well (Newman and Brennand, 2007, p.80).



Week 3: Llanllyr excavation Monday 29-04-2024

Great start to the day got up late it was raining, and I had to drive to Llanllyr. Joined our group in trench 10 (N). 16 flints were found in trench 10 (N) on Friday. No Isaac but we have Gwen, Apollo, Caitlynn, and Kimberley scraping back from three-quarters of the way down the trench where only 2 flint flakes have been found so far.

The more it rained the claggier the soil went due to its clay content and sieving became a lot harder to the point I felt as if would be easier to make a pot with it rather than get it through the square holes. By lunchtime, I was soaked through, and it was getting slippery at the bottom of the trench and starting to fill up with water. After Lunch Martin called time due to the rain not letting up and the site becoming too dangerous to work on. On the walk back to the car I found a piece of pottery on the edge of where the pigs had been kept last week

Tuesday 30-04-2024

Too wet to go to Llanllyr, the joy of working on a site high on the water table.

Talk about the difference between soil and sediment.

Contexts, terminology,

Colour, texture, feel, taste? size of grains, pebbles, boulders.

Geoarchaeologist

Record of layers

Description more important than the interpretation

Looking at context layers, luckily there was only one context layer in trench 10 (N) Each context layer is given a number. For example, 100001 was the first context layer for trench 10 (N), however, trench 14 had numerous context layers (**Image?**) all needing a context sheet for each with a description, measurements of where it begins, ends, and depth down the side of the trench.

Soil forms at the surface and is created by transforming what is already there. Individual river flood events build up sediments over time. Sand, gravel and clays are left behind. After the ice age, the ice ground everything away as ice retreated, plants, trees, and other materials weathering and forming, topsoil then different layers underneath grew.

Buried soil is an ancient soil created by weathering and the biological activity of worms creating soil. Organic material in soil, soil could form thousands of years later.

Plough soil

Sediment is brought in by water, ice, and human activity and deposited, building up over time.

Reeds are no good for dating layers as their roots are so long.

Sediments are described differently from soil horizons as they are both different. The microscope shows fabric superimposed to separate primary and secondary particles.

You cannot have soil without sediment but you can have sediment without soil.

Natural subsoil – we are digging in natural (paleo-archaeology) untouched since deposited.

How the site is formed – differentiating between the natural and cultural processes.

How did the clay, water, sediment, flint, and quarts get there?

Sharp flint suggests they haven't moved far, small flakes, large amounts seemingly spreading outwards in a v shape with minimal amounts found outside that band.

How far down do you need to go to find artefacts, and deposits, and understand the archaeology of the landscape?

10 (S) or Kayne's trench had at least 3 layers of organics under the clay making dating difficult and trench 14 (the lost boy's trench) where the surface correlates with the surface of the mound, and at least 2 channels cut through it, although they did not find any flint the trench was helpful in where to lay the trenches next year.

Deposits on Mound, flood deposit on top, then soil, cut with at least 2 channels, steep cut probably natural, at least 3 water events, lots of charcoal to get radiocarbon dates to get initial field dates, organic material on the other side to date possible depth of finds.

Transitions between layers, are better to see all layers seen separately even though they may be amended after closer analysis is carried out.

Compaction, colour, composition, inclusions, conditions.

The colours of soils and sediments can vary and change due to the light or being wet or dry.

Munsell colour chart – number, name, and colour creating a standardisation of data collected.

Grain size using the [chart on Moodle??](#) (Blair and McPherson, 1999, p.7-8).

Silt or clay (smallest of grains) rolls into sausage, and silt snaps, if 2mm and above describe what you see, an estimated % of clay precision can only be done properly in the lab.

Sand, silt or clay

Silty clay is more clay than silt most of coming last.

How big the particles feel when rubbed between fingers.

Looking at Monolith samples In the lab in the morning looking at different contexts and filling in the description and interpretation part in specific using Munsell colour charts, not sure if I was seeing the same colours as everybody else so as we were in a group we went with an overall agreement as it did not matter if we were wrong as it would still demonstrate that there were different coloured sections within the sample indicating that the sample was made up of different types of sediment or the different colours could represent a different chemical makeup such as sand, clay, chalk, and Pete.

Rounded stones have been worn down/polished by the tumbling action of water.

Descriptions: Laminated, Thickness, Parallel/not parallel in Structure, comments, or description.

Draw what you see and then describe different features, and contexts finds.

Particles that can be seen such as stones can be measured and observed – roundness or angles/sharp contemporary with context, round how they got there how long it took for that to happen.

Shattering of stones

Inclusions, quarts, flint, lying flat/upright what environmental conditions ([Museum Wales](#), [date](#)).

Wednesday 01-04-2024

my first experience of bailing out a trench. due to the slope, it was full of water on the west end of the trench ([Image?](#)).

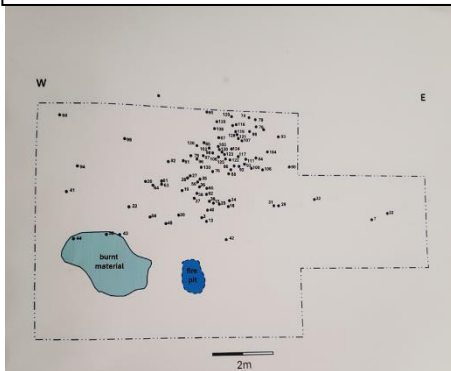


Images 58 a-e: Trench 10 (N) scattering of finds top left and right. Flooded trench before being bailed out before covering in a thin black ground material before the trench was covered up ([Own Image date](#), [04-2024](#)).



Images 59 a-h: Trench 10 (S) Features such as charcoal, cracking, possible fire-pit, recorded to scale by Kayne using the grid to plot each charcoal find to determine the possible usage and area covered (Own Image date, 04-2024).

Trench 10 (N)



Trench 10 (S)

Image 60: diagram showing location of small finds mainly in trench 10 (N), charcoal and potential fire pit in trench 10 (S) with the original trench 10 running through the middle (Own Image date?).



Image 61:
Trench 10 (S)

diagram of trenches 10 (N), 10 (S) and original trench 10

In **Image?** Paula and Martyn are standing approximately where the charcoal in trench 10 (S) aligns with the scatter pattern from the original trench 10 and trench 10 (N).

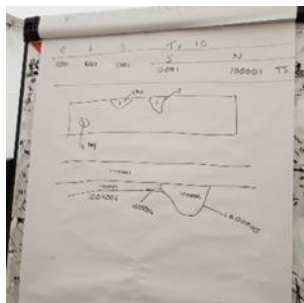


Images?? Trench 13 Beautiful context layers of clay, Pete, and soil however due to the rain and saturated ground was full of water (Own Image **date**-04-2024).



Images?? Trench 14 (The Lost boys trench) (Own Image **date**-04-2024).

Archaeology skills passport filled in signed and dated for the tasks carried out.



Image?? diagram showing features in trench 10 (S) (Own Image **date**, 2024).

The table has some small finds and **AOD** results missing due to data corruption, however there was enough data to show the scatter pattern of flints in trench 10 (N) (**Image??**), charcoal distribution in trench 10 (S) and possible fire pit which both seem to align with the V-shaped scatter pattern of the original trench 10 shown in **Image ??** of a scaled drawing of trench 10 (N), 10 (S) and the original trench 10 together.

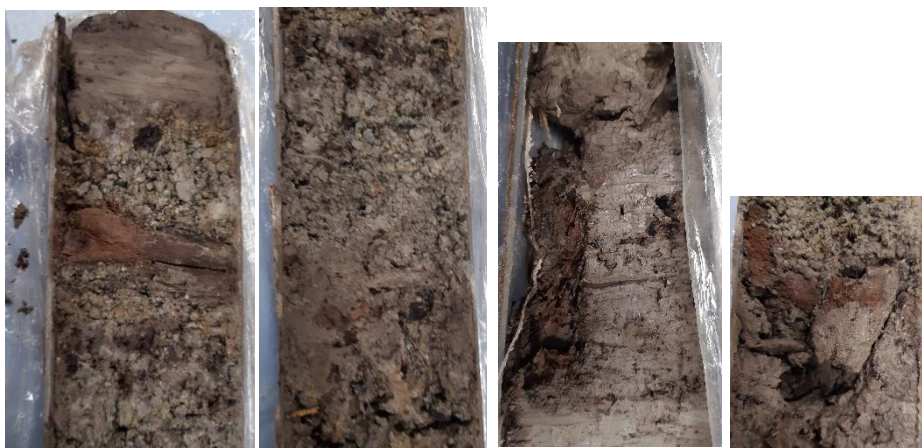
SF No.	Trench	Context	X	Y	Z	Description	Date	Initials
68	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
69	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
70	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
71	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
72	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
73	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
74	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
75	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
76	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
77	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
78	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
79	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
80	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
81	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
82	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
83	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
84	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
85	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.

SF No.	Trench	Context	X	Y	Z	Description	Date	Initials
86	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
87	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
88	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
89	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
90	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
91	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
92	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
93	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
94	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
95	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
96	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
97	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
98	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
99	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.
100	10/4	1000001	7.27m	7.27m	7.27m	Flint flake	16.4.24	C.P.

Images 21a and b: (Own Image 23-04-2024).

Thursday 02-05-2024

I was unable to move in the morning as I had overdone it the day before however as the weather was not so bad the rest of the team were back in Lampeter by lunchtime and the excavation was over. While Martyn was taking the samples into the laboratory, I joined some of the other students to view the core samples from Llanllyr (Images??).



Images?? Samples taken from Llanllyr in 2023 (Own Image 02-05-2024).

Map Legend

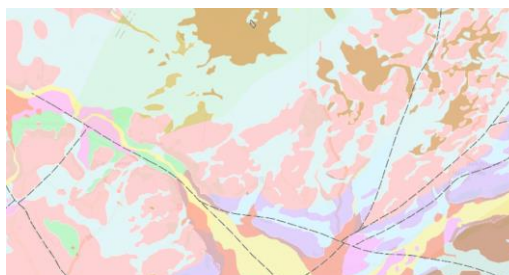
Bedrock geology 1:50,000 scale

- BORTH MUDSTONES FORMATION - MUDSTONE
- MYNYDD BACH FORMATION - SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE
- TREFECHAN FORMATION - MUDSTONE AND SANDSTONE
- DEVIL'S BRIDGE FORMATION - MUDSTONE AND SANDSTONE, INTERBEDDED

Linear features 1:50,000 scale

- Fault Inf. Downthrow_unspecified
- Fold_Anticline
- Fold_Syncline

Mass movement deposits 1:50,000 scale



To produce maps showing the topographic features of the prehistoric landscapes and the potential for archaeological deposits to survive. For those managing the marine heritage, these maps will form an invaluable tool when trying to assess the impact of development on these submerged landscapes, and the mitigation strategies that should be put into place to protect or record them. To reduce our carbon emissions by harnessing nature's energy and appreciating the value of the ancient landscapes. However, it is only by incorporating archaeological expertise into the decision-making that the hundreds or even thousands of square kilometres of prehistoric landscapes will survive for future generations to enjoy as part of their heritage. [Exploring the submerged landscapes of Prehistoric Wales \(dyfedarchaeology.org.uk\)](https://dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)

Reference list

Blair, T.C. and McPherson, J.G., 1999. Grain-size and textural classification of coarse sedimentary particles. *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, 69 1, 6-19.

Map 5: Llanllyr Talsarn, Ceredigion, SA48 8QB **Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata** 2020 **Arolwg Ordians** 100024419 (Ceredigion County Council, 2024).

Dyfed Archaeology Trust, 2024. [Exploring the submerged landscapes of Prehistoric Wales](https://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/lostlandscapes/future.html) ([dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](https://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)) <https://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/lostlandscapes/future.html>

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[\(dyfedarchaeology.org.uk\)](https://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/)

<https://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/wp/discovery/projects/llanllyr-nunnery-talsarn/>

Appendix 1: Small finds measurement table

SF 68	7.89	1.66	98.73	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 74	1.71	1.83	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 75	3.62	0.56	98.83	T	T 10 (N)	C.C
SF 76	2.9	0.09	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 77	S	S	S	S	T 10 (N)	C.C

SF 78	1.49	1.55	98.89	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 79	1.51	1.79	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 80	S	S	S	S	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 81	3.88	0.44	98.76	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 82	4.35	0.38	98.76	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 83	1.26	0.7	98.94	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 84	1.46	0.53	98.91	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 85	3.02	1	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 86	2.29	0.17	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 87	2.73	1.02	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 88	2.36	8.07	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 89	1.69	140	98.89	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 90	0.32	0.33	98.97	T	T 10 (N)	I.L

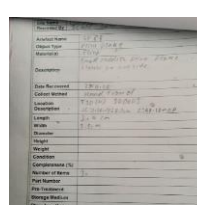
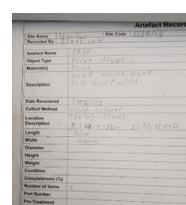
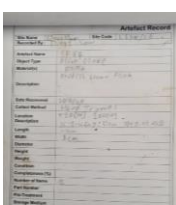
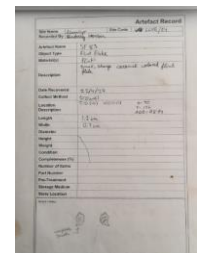
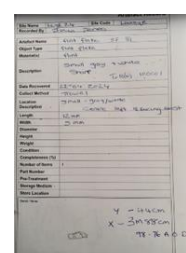
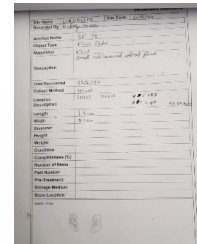
SF 91	1.27	1.48	98.9	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 92	2.03	0.29	98.87	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 93	1.81	0.36	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	I.L
SF 94	7.36	0.16	98.62	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 95	3.1	197	98.82	G	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 96	3.42	0.89	98.82	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 97	3.23	0.56	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 98	2.88	0.68	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 99	5.76	0.99	98.7	T	T 10 (N)	B.P
SF 100	2.7	0.8	98.86	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 101	2.75	0.53	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 102	3.04	0.51	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	J.J
SF 103	2.75	0.81	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	J.J

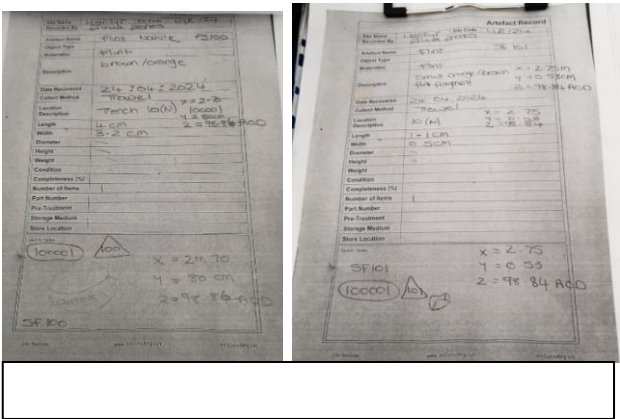
SF 104	1.08	0.74	98.93		T 10 (N)	?
SF 105	S	S	S	S		?
SF 106	1.27	0.19	98.92	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 107	1.96	1.10	98.89	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 108	2.86	1.42	98.81	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 109	1.64	0.25	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 110	2.78	1.64	98.79	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 111	1.84	0.50	98.88	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 113	1.92	0.26	98.87	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 115	2.24	2.96	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 116	2.20	1.57	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 117	2.30	0.59	98.86		T 10 (N)	?
SF 118	2.02	1.45	98.85		T 10 (N)	?
SF 119	2.18	1.35	98.85		T 10 (N)	?

SF 120	2.57	0.79	98.83		T 10 (N)	?
SF 121	2.08	1.15	98.85		T 10 (N)	?
SF 122	239	0.51	98.83	T	T 10 (N)	Dan
SF 123	255	0.65	98.82	T	T 10 (N)	Dan
SF 124	231	0.82	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	Dan
SF 125	251	0.52	98.83	T	T 10 (N)	Dan
SF 126	3.45	0.88	?	t	T 10 (N)	?
SF 127	262	0.71	98.81	T	T 10 (N)	Dan
SF 128	216	131	98.84	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 129	232	182	98.81	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 130	3.31	0.19	98.72	T	T 10 (N)	?
SF 131	228	155	98.83	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 135	218	0.19	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	A.C

SF 136	230	115	98.85	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 137	207	0.91	98.82	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 139	184	123	98.87	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 140	1.48	0.89	98.89	T	T 10 (N)	A.C
SF 141	169	163	?	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 142	147	128	?	T	T 10 (N)	K.H
SF 143	0.48	0.13	?	T	T 10 (N)	A.C
Incomplete table of X, Y and Z measurements for Trench 10 (N)						

Appendix 2: Context sheets





Appendix 2:

