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<i>SRN</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>Map Ref.</i>	<i>ASL</i>	<i>Size (he)</i>	<i>Periods</i>
1	A'ba, Kh.	1808,2074	170	0.86	IRII, Eisl, LIsl
2	A'bdallah, Wadi	1701,2054	315	0.10	Rom
3	A'beideh, Tell, el	1641,2058	319	0.10	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom
5	Abu A'li, Kh.	1780,1916		0.50	
4	Abu A'mr, Kh.	1703,2095	245	3.00	IRI, IRII, PER, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
6	Abu Dhuheir	1780,2070		0.00	
7	Abu el Ghutsi, Kh.	1660,2140		0.00	
8	Abu Farhan , Kh.	1861,1996	440	1.48	Byz, EIsl
9	Abu Ghanam, Kh.	1801,2057	290	0.60	EBIV-MBI, MBII, LBI, HEL, Rom
10	Abu Kahut, Kh.	1734,2072	268	3.50	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER
11	Abu Qudeis, Tell	1710,2180		0.00	
12	Abu Rihan	1886,1872		0.00	
13	Abu Safat, Kh.	1630,2040		0.00	
14	Abu Slah,Kh.	1884,1902	460	0.20	EBIV-MBI, MBII
15	Abu Taha	1876,2015	190	0.10	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
16	Abu Ubed, el	1792,1977	440	0.05	PER
17	Ain Juhadem Kh.,	1705,2067	400	0.10	PER
18	A'in Nin	1780,2060		0.00	
19	A'in Yarqa	1631,2126		0.00	
20	A'jjeh	1685,1965	380	4.00	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
21	A'li Qauqa, Kh.	1600,2090		0.00	
23	A'nin, Kh.	1680,2090		0.00	
24	A'nzeh	1709,1962	490	1.80	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
25	A'qaba	1831,1952	517	2.50	PER, HEL, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
26	A'qabe, Kh., el	1577,2060		0.00	
27	Aqabe,Kh., el	1896,1935	300	6.10	MBII, Byz
28	Aqada	1660,2160		0.00	
29	A'raba	1690,2010		0.00	
30	A'raba	1710,2070		0.00	
31	A'ranah	1806,2115		0.00	
32	A'rbounah	1845,2131		0.00	
33	A'rka	1690,2080		0.00	
34	Ashur, Jabal	1756,2064	323	0.63	EBI, PER
35	Attara	1655,1927	340	0.10	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
36	Bab el Wad	1652,1936	250	0.20	MBII
37	Bab en Naqb	1700,1990		0.00	
39	Barghashe, Kh	1864,2096		0.00	
40	BartaA', Kh.	1600,2089	312	0.35	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, LIsl
373	Bashim, Bir Kh., el	1711,1950		0.00	
41	Basmah, Kh.	1772,2111		0.00	
42	Batten ed Deba	1672,2056	320	0.10	IRII, PER, Rom, Byz
43	Batten el Minawri	1668,1992	510	3.50	EBI, EBII-III, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII
44	Batten es SamA'	1724,2095	251	5.00	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL
45	Beit Qad	1837,2084		0.00	
46	Beit Sama, Kh.	1583,1994		0.00	

47	Beiyadha, el	1763,1982	370	0.26	Chal
48	BelA'meh, Kh.	1777,2058	245	9.00	Chal, EBI, EBII-III, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, LIsl
49	Beyaz (A), el	1902,2015	220	0.40	EBIV-MBI
50	Beyaz (B), el	1903,2011	100	0.70	Byz
51	Bir Asur	1610,2000		0.00	
53	Bir el Jadu'	1724,1998	300	0.16	MBII, LBI, LBII
54	Bir es Sinjib	1770,2050		0.00	
55	Bir ez Zeita	1726,1948	420	2.00	PER, HEL, Byz, EIsl
195	Bir Hasan	1722,2058	265	1.80	EBIV-MBI, MBII
57	Biyar, Kh.	1700,1970		0.00	
59	Burqin	1748,2069	280	3.50	EBI, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, HEL, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
60	Burqin, Kh.	1760,2080	280	3.50	EBI, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
61	Bushm, Kh., el	1711,1954	370	0.80	EBI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom
62	Dabl, Kh., ed	1798,1999	355	0.10	HEL, Byz
64	Dar A'bu Abd	1674,2032	290	0.80	PER, Rom, Byz, LIsl
65	Dar el Isyar, Kh.	1659,1948	370	0.25	PER
66	Deidaban, Kh.	1711,1938	355	0.70	Rom, Byz
67	Deir Abu Da'if	1845,2068		0.00	
68	Deir es Sudan	1853,2050		0.00	
69	Deir Ghazalah	1834,2114		0.00	
70	Deir, ed	1796,1969	445	0.03	IRI Chal, EBI, EBII-III, MBII, 0, 0, 0, 0PER, HEL
71	Deir,Kh., ed	1865,1906	321	6.00	
72	Dhahr el A'bd, Kh.	1593,2064		0.00	
73	Dhahrat et Tawileh	1806,2016	455	0.09	LBII, IRI Chal, EBI, EBII-III, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, LIsl
74	Dothan, Tell	1727,2021	321	6.00	PER, HEL, LIsl
75	Ejedira	1785,1935	425	1.40	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
76	Fahma	1670,1980		0.00	
77	Fandaqumiyeh, el,	1694,1919	470	2.00	
78	FaqquA'	1878,2108		0.00	
79	FaqquA', Kh.	1879,2123		0.00	
80	Farissiyeh, Kh.( el	1652,1932	295	1.00	IRI, IRII, PER, Rom, Byz, LIsl
82	Firasin, Kh.	1603,2036		0.00	
84	Fuqaha,Kh.	1850,1933	458	6.00	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
86	Habayel(A), el	1834,2001		0.60	Chal
357	Hafira	1660,1990		0.00	
87	Hajj Hamdan, el Kh.	1797,1934	365	0.00	
88	Hamdun,Kh.	1849,1975	420	0.25	EBIV-MBI, MBII
90	Handus, Kh.			0.00	
92	Haraiyeq, el	1719,2079	465	1.20	MBII, PER
93	Hardan, Wadi	1657,1998	360	0.20	MBII
94	Hariq esh Shams	1732,2092	170	0.28	MBII, PER
95	Hariqet er Ras	1709,2096	235	0.25	MBII, LBI, LBII
96	Haris	1630,1960		0.00	
97	Hashmiyeh , el (el Bard)	1710,2078	345	1.50	MBII, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom
98	Hawakir (A), el	1891,1942		0.00	
99	Hawarrah, el	1715,1946	517	1.40	EBI, EBII-III

100	Hotha, el	1809,1915		0.00	
101	Hoza, el	1879,1925	540	0.20	PER, Byz
102	Husein, Wadi	1813,2027	380	0.15	Byz
103	Ibziq,Kh.(el Fouqa)	1878,1971	435	3.20	IRII, PER, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
104	Ibziq,Kh.(el Tahta)	1881,1980	375	3.80	Byz, EIsl
105	Ikhrein, Kh., el	1600,2030		0.00	
107	Iraq el Hamam	1911,1991	457	1.00	Chal
106	Iraq el Hamam	1897,2007	280	0.10	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
108	Iraq Rajjah	1866,1900	400	0.10	IRI
109	Izboba	1800,1990		0.00	
110	Izeboba	1713,2168		0.00	
112	Jaba'	1712,1923	540	3.00	
114	Jaba'(b)	1704,1929	330	1.50	
58	Jabal Burqan	1836,2128		0.00	
63	Jabal Dabrun	1712,1913	651	0.02	EBI, EBII-III
91	Jabal Haniyeh	1779,2066	269	0.28	Chal, MBII, IRI, IRII
115	Jabjab, Kh.	1730,2054	250	0.15	Byz
117	Jadura, Kh.	1750,2130		0.00	
118	Jaffa, Kh.	1723,1932	410	1.50	IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
119	Jalama, Kh., el	1511,1999	360		
120	Jalamah	1796,2128		0.00	
121	Jalamet es Siyar	1784,2049		0.00	
122	Jalboun	1898,2073		0.00	
123	Jalqamus	1845,2034		0.00	
124	Janzoura, Kh.	1752,2130	315		
125	Janzur, Kh., el	1739,2034	273	2.00	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Byz, LIsl
126	Jarba	1745,1993	402	0.40	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
127	Jarrar, Kh.	1640,2130		0.00	
128	Jeb'uf	1723,2005	447	0.05	Rom, Byz
129	Jelame, ej	1855,1926	330	0.48	MBII, Byz
130	Jelamet Hamul	1922,2018	651	0.03	IRI
131	Jellamet Wusta	1824,1924		0.00	
132	Jenin	1785,2075		0.00	
133	Jenin, Tell	1783,2071	230	4.20	Chal, EBI, LBII, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
134	Joret el Ward	1694,2051	270	4.00	MBII, IRI
358	Judeida	1725,2019		0.00	
135	Judeideh	1800,1900		0.00	
136	Jureiban, Kh., el	1693,1961	380	0.30	PER
137	Juret A'mer	1713,2062	345	1.00	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz
138	Kafr Dan	1740,2090		0.00	
359	Karem Jenin	1880,2130		1.00	EBII-III
139	Kaukab	1600,2055		0.00	
140	Kawakib, Kh.	1687,2042	240	0.40	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
141	Kebarrah, el	1793,1967	445	3.50	MBII, LBI, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER
142	Kefeirt	1693,2055	315	3.20	IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
143	Kefr Dukk, Kh.	1851,2000		0.00	
144	Kefreireh	1600,2050		0.00	
145	Keshdeh, Kh.	1827,1908		0.00	
146	Khallet A'bhar	1793,1987	422	0.03	Chal
111	Khallet ej JaA'r	1804,1987	420	0.20	IRII, Byz, EIsl, LIsl



147	Khallet el Faqiyeh	1733,2026	300	0.25	Chal
148	Khallet en Nakhle	1899,1901		0.00	
246	Khallet en Nuseir	1738,2074		0.00	MBII, PER
149	Khallet esh Shihab	1743,2076	275	0.20	PER
150	Khallet et Tabaiheh	1769,2041	270	0.36	EBIV-MBI, MBII
151	Khallet ez ZaA'rur	1823,1951	535	0.10	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
81	Khallet Feyaz	1800,1989	375	0.28	Rom, Byz
152	Khallet Isyar	1668,1943	290	0.09	MBII
153	Khallet Muftah	1739,1985	370	0.05	MBII
243	Khallet Qasr en Nimr	1821,1938		0.00	
154	Khallet Qatus	1872,1918	420	0.40	MBII
155	Khallet Taleb	1848,1986		6.00	MBII
327	Khallet, et Tawile	1854,1939	370	0.16	Chal
156	Khanuq, el	1885,1874	380		
157	Kharaiyeq en Nassarah	1672,1960	340	0.45	IRI, IRII, PER
158	Kharaiyeq, el	1685,2029	250	0.56	PER, Byz
159	Khararib, Marah, el	1809,2032	350	0.40	MBII
160	Kharja, Kh., el	1708,1972	330	0.10	EBI
161	Kharnuba	1798,2103		0.00	
162	Kheibar, Kh.	1764,1954	423	3.50	MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, LIsl
163	Kheibar, Tell	1700,2000		0.00	
164	Kheir Allah	1703,1958		1.50	MBII, LBI, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER
165	Kheleifeh, Kh., el				
166	Khirbeh, el	1768,1980	380	1.00	MBII, IRII, PER
295	Khirbeh, el	1728,1953	390	0.90	MBII, PER, Rom, Byz
167	Khrab (a), el	1712,1939	385	0.65	EBI, PER
168	Khrab (b), el	1715,1939	380	0.35	
169	Khrab, el	1645,2047	290	1.00	MBII, LBI, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL
170	Khrebat,Kh.(B), el	1899,1933	250	0.25	MBII
171	Khuljan, Kh., el	1630,2060		0.00	
22	Kom Aly Sebah	1828,1922		0.00	
172	Kom el Ghaby	1668,1929	280	1.45	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER
173	Kufeir, el	1820,1980		0.00	
174	Kufr Qud	1715,2070	330	1.50	PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
175	Kufr RaA'i	1641,1969	355	0.60	MBII, IRI, IRII, Rom, Byz
176	Kuweib, el- Kh.	1676,1955	290	1.10	MBII, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, LIsl
177	Likhferraheb	1739,1968	365	0.05	MBII
178	Mabhashiyye, el	1847,2005		0.49	Chal
179	Maghara, Kh., el	1710,1980	410		
180	Mahluf, el	1753,2083	256	0.30	MBII
181	Mahrnun,(el Khirbeh)	1749,2017	300	1.50	HEL, Rom, Byz
182	Mahrnun,(el Khirbeh)	1749,2013	300	0.80	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, EBI, EBII-III, EBIV-MBI, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz
183	Majjur, el	1711,1918	430	0.50	IRI
184	Mamaleh, el	1746,1931	764	0.05	
185	Mansheya, el	1723,2059		0.00	
186	Maqarraneh, el	1729,2074	295	0.20	MBII
187	Marka	1727,1998		0.00	
188	Masalleh, Tell, el	1688,2057	430	0.12	EBI, EBII-III, IRI
189	Massin, Kh.	1610,1950		0.00	

190	Mas'ud, Kh.	1605,2054		0.00	
191	Maut, Marah, el	1890,1950		0.00	
192	Maythalun	1759,1949	385	1.80	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
193	Mazar, Al	1841,2147		0.00	
194	Menakhr, el	1658,2048	280	0.13	MBII
196	Merah, el	1699,1920	440	0.12	
197	Merajjim, Kh., el	1744,1935	740	0.45	PER, HEL
199	Meraz, el	1885,1985	520	0.05	Byz
200	Mesateb, el	1701,1943	365	0.64	PER, Rom, Byz
201	Meseliyeh	1772,1990	430	1.80	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
202	Meshattah, el	1725,2031	336	0.80	MBII, LBI, IRII, PER, Rom, Byz
203	Mgharet el Kih, Kh.	1782,1978	430	0.50	IRII, PER
204	Miqwaq(B), el	1862,1934	325	0.50	MBII, LBI
205	Mirkeh	1726,2002	380	2.50	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
206	M'khabeh, Wadi	1678,2032	260	0.05	Byz
207	Mrah es Sbeh	1905,2008	196	1.20	Chal
208	Mrah Ra'yan	1856,1986	636	0.12	EBIV-MBI
209	Mrah Sanur	1872,1991	538	0.05	Byz
210	Mudawarra, el	1761,1982	365	0.38	MBII, PER
211	Mughair, Kh., el	1850,2050		0.00	
212	Mugharah, Kh., el	1712,1982	390	0.63	EBI, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
198	Mugharet el Merajjim,	1808,1922		0.00	
213	Mughayer, el	1860,2030		0.00	
214	Mughur Abu Rishi	1842,1975	370	0.24	Chal
215	Muhafar, Tell, el	1707,2051	306	12.00	Chal, EBI, EBII-III, MBII, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom
216	Muhaffar, Kh., el	1706,2057	290	0.10	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
217	MujaddaA', Kh., el	1930,2080		0.00	
218	Mukhubby, el	1852,2000		0.00	
219	Mu'mar, el	1748,2075	275	0.80	Chal, EBI, PER
220	Munhaftha, el	1677,1932	325	0.10	Byz
221	Muntar, el	1855,2097		0.00	
222	Muqibla	1780,2134		0.00	
223	MurabaA'h, el	1772,2033	330	0.18	MBII, Byz
224	Murhan, el	1864,1928	409	0.20	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
360	Murtafi'a, el	1789,2071		0.00	
225	MurtafiA', el	1661,2160		0.00	
361	Musharfeh Al-	1720,2060		0.00	
226	Musheirif, Kh.	1795,1925		0.00	
362	Musmus	1650,2060		0.00	
227	Mustah , el	1685,1921	410	2.00	EBI, EBII-III, MBII, IRI, PER, HEL, Rom
228	Mutilla, Kh., el	1880,2020		0.00	
229	Nabi en Lawin	1674,1928	360	1.50	IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
363	Nadhr	1700,2120		0.00	
230	Nahalin, Kh.	1580,2020		0.00	
231	Nahm, en-	1799,2009	345	0.80	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
232	Najjar, Kh., el	1782,2056	240	3.20	Chal, EBI, EBII-III, MBII, LBII, PER
233	Namleh, Kh., en	1723,2028	270	0.05	IRI
234	Naqb esh Sharqi, en	1700,2020	300	0.15	PER

236	Naqb, en	1839,2005		0.70	PER, Rom, Byz
235	Naqb, en	1699,2023	270	0.39	Chal
237	Naqqar(A), en	1888,1883			
238	Naqqar(B), en	1890,1884			
239	Naqqarah, en	1708,2093	195	0.05	MBII
240	Nazleh, Kh., en	1739,1990	440	0.50	EIsl, LIsl
365	Nazlet Zeed (sh Zeid)	1680,2080		0.00	
241	Nebi Yarub, Kh. (b), en	1706,1940	408	0.75	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
242	Neby Yarub, Kh. (a), en	1718,1939	408	1.50	EBI, EBII-III
244	Nkhelat, en	1806,1965	435	4.00	EBIV-MBI
370	No Name	1596,2021		0.00	
379	No Name	1854,2126		0.00	
380	No Name	1872,1933	440	0.00	
367	No Name	1801,1994		0.00	
371	No Name	1650,1930		0.00	
372	No Name	1690,2170		0.00	
374	No Name	1740,2050		0.00	
375	No Name	1784,1920		0.00	
376	No Name	1801,1994		0.00	
377	No Name	1838,2060		0.00	
378	No Name	1841,2120	410	0.00	
245	Nukheil, Kh.	1725,1986	485	1.10	EBI, IRII, PER, Byz
366	Nuris	1840,2160		0.00	
247	QaA'deh, el	1789,1916		0.00	
248	QaA'deh, el	1870,1930		0.00	
249	QaA'det es Seiyad	1741,1913	527	0.60	IRI, IRII
250	Qabatiyeh	1766,2019	295	3.50	EIsl, LIsl
251	Qarqarah, Kh.	1696,1971		1.20	MBII, PER, LIsl
364	Qasr ed Dawle	1807,1912			
253	Qasr el Lejja	1673,2025		0.00	
254	Qasr esh Sharayi	1630,2120		0.00	
308	Qasr esh Sheikh Ghazal	1892,1960	320	0.10	IRII, Rom, Byz
83	Qasr Fuheis	1690,1975	380	0.02	Byz
255	Qasr Mahrun	1743,2021	413	0.09	EBI, Byz
256	Qasr, el	1799,1912		0.00	
257	Qazza'I, T	1740,1950		0.00	
258	Qitneh, el	1763,2041	270	0.56	EBIV-MBI, MBII, LBI, PER
259	Qrud, Kh.	1857,1973	480	0.25	EBIV-MBI, MBII, IRI, HEL, LIsl
260	Qubeibat, el	1689,1911	669	0.10	HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
261	Qule, el	1893,1979	399	0.10	HEL
262	Qurein, Jabal	1594,2026	170	0.14	IRI, PER
263	Qureinat, Kh., el	1665,2025		0.00	IRI, IRII, PER
264	Quseir, Kh., el	1597,2019		0.00	
265	Rabba	1865,1995		1.50	PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
268	Rahwe, er	1848,1993	470	0.70	MBII, Byz
269	Rameh, er	1663,1955	400	3.00	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
270	Ramin	1600,2005		0.00	
271	Randeh, er	1821,2015	410	0.72	MBII
272	Ras el Aqra	1825,1945		0.00	
273	Ras es Salmeh	1864,1981	315	0.30	IRI, IRII

275	Ras esh Shemal	1823,1977	426	0.50	PER, HEL, Rom, Byz
274	Ras esh Shemal	1688,2027	250	0.30	Byz, EIsl, LIsl
276	Ras Jadir	1891,1908		0.00	
277	Ras, er	1659,1956	378	0.03	IRI
278	Rashin, Kh.	1615,2000	465	0.48	IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
368	Rihana	1860,2150		0.00	
279	Rujjam, Kh.	1663,2046	250	1.50	MBII, LBI, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER
280	Rujjum, er	1672,1914	430	3.20	EIsl, LIsl
281	Rujm el Marj	1754,1969		0.00	
282	Rumana	1690,2140		0.00	
283	Sabatta, Kh.	1745,1913	570	0.90	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl
284	Sab'ain, Kh.	1812,2046	304	8.20	IRI
285	Safhe, es	1755,2073	275	0.30	PER
287	Sahl(A), es	1898,1989	713	0.60	Rom, Byz
288	Sahl(B), es	1898,1986	300	0.10	Byz
289	SalA', es	1671,1993	480	0.10	IRI, IRII, PER
290	Salhab,Kh.	1853,1957	430	1.50	IRI, IRII, PER, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
291	Salim	1692,2163		0.00	
292	Samara, Kh., es	1633,2037		0.00	
293	Sandalah	1808,2143		0.00	
294	Sanur	1735,1957	420	6.00	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
296	Saris	1775,1927	420	3.00	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
297	Seif, Khallet	1721,2071	295	0.95	MBII, IRI, PER
298	Selat edh Dhaher (a)	1675,1918	370	2.80	Byz
300	Selat edh Dhahr(b)	1681,1912	500	0.20	PER, Byz
301	Selet el Harithiya	1710,2120		0.00	
302	Shajarat es SaA'da	1750,2090		0.00	
303	Shamsin, Kh.	1571,2033		0.00	
304	Shawmar, esh	1680,2052	300	0.10	PER, Rom, Byz
306	Sheikh el A'jemi, esh	1898,2068		0.00	
307	Sheikh Fatur, esh	1991,2000			
309	Sheikh Kh'reish	1743,1937	745	0.10	MBII, IRI, PER, Rom, Byz, EIsl
311	Sheikh Sabar, Tell, esh Sheikh Safiriyah, Kh., esh	1620,2061	268	2.50	MBII, LBI, LBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz,EIsl
312	Sheikh Salih, esh	1815,2007		0.70	
313	Sheikh Shibleh, esh	1740,2060		0.00	
314	Sheikh Shibleh, esh	1713,2075	469	0.15	IRII, PER
315	Shubesh, Wadi	1840,2010		0.00	
316	Shuhada, esh	1758,2041	270	0.20	MBII
317	Sir	1798,1966	470	0.50	PER, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
318	Skhra, es	1875,1912	420	1.00	MBII, IRI
319	Sufi el Khureibat	1900,1930		0.00	
320	Suruj, Tell, es	1690,2100		0.00	
321	Ta'anak, T.	1708,2141	182	9.00	EBII-III, MBII, LBI, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, EIsl, LIsl
322	Taiba, et	1670,2130		0.00	
323	Tall	1720,2062	305	0.80	IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz
365	Tammun	1864,1878			
325	Tannin, Kh.	1822,2023	430	1.00	MBII, IRI, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz
326	Tarim, Kh., et	1680,2070		0.00	
328	Tayasir	1875,1942	300	1.00	MBII, IRI, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl

<b>329</b>	Tilfit	1823,2008	390	1.50	MBII, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>330</b>	Tubas	1849,1922	390	5.00	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>331</b>	Tubrus, Kh.	1650,2000		0.00	
<b>332</b>	Tughras, et	1873,1921	505	0.15	IRI, IRII
<b>333</b>	Tura esh Sharqiyye, Kh.	1654,2080		0.30	
<b>334</b>	Umm Dar, Kh.	1630,2070		0.00	
<b>335</b>	Umm ed Dakakin, Kh.	1710,2080		0.00	
<b>336</b>	Umm el Butm, Kh.	1785,2035	330	1.00	IRI, Rom, Byz, EIsl
<b>338</b>	Umm el Hawa	1718,1987	476	3.00	EBI, EBII-III
<b>339</b>	Umm en Naml, Kh.	1765,2045	575	0.24	Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>340</b>	Umm er Rihan, Kh.	1635,2100		0.00	
<b>341</b>	Umm et Tut	1820,2040		0.00	
<b>342</b>	Umm Rihan	1669,2107		0.00	
<b>343</b>	Umm Zeid, T	1681,2090		0.00	
<b>344</b>	Wadi el Balad	1858,2004	410	0.15	IRII, PER
<b>345</b>	Wa'rat el Kabbara	1830,2110		0.00	
<b>346</b>	Ya'bad	1661,2058	350	2.00	PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>347</b>	Yamun, el	1710,2100		0.00	
<b>348</b>	Yannun, Kh.	1727,2121	102	1.00	
<b>349</b>	Zabid, Kh.	1742,2145		0.00	
<b>350</b>	Zard, Kh., ez	1801,1971	440	3.00	Rom, Byz, EIsl
<b>351</b>	Za'tara, Kh.	1796,2036	326	0.80	EBIV-MBI, MBII, IRI, IRII, PER EBI, EBII-III, IRII, PER, HEL, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>352</b>	Zawiyeh, ez	1721,1980	440	2.00	EIsl, LIsl
<b>353</b>	Zebabdeh, ez	1807,1992	330	3.00	MBII, IRI, IRII, Rom, Byz, EIsl, LIsl
<b>354</b>	Zibda	1625,2064		0.00	

## APPENDIX B.1: METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Excavation Strategy

Tell Jenin excavations were an archaeological salvage project to allow new buildings. This type of excavation imposed limitations on conducting thorough archaeological investigations of the site. First, the excavation areas were restricted to places where new buildings are to be constructed. The second is time and budget restrictions due to the pressure imposed by the landlords. In spite of that, the excavations were balanced between research oriented methods for training purposes in the one hand with the objectives of a salvage project on the other. One objective is limited to training students from Birzeit University on the recovery and treatment of archaeological data. Another objective is to record and to reconstruct the detailed remains of the cultural traditions of Tell Jenin before it is gone forever.

Five areas were excavated. Each area was called a Site. A site equals a square on other excavations, but it is differing from them by the fact that a square is a well-selected area of the within the archaeological site following a prepared grid map. A *site* is a randomly selected area that may or may not fit in the grid system.

Eight excavation seasons were conducted between the years 1977 and 1986. The first three seasons took place in Sites 1, 2 and 3 the remaining four seasons took place in Site 4. A short season was conducted at Site 5.

Throughout the excavation seasons, the focus was on three basic laws.

First, *excavation is destruction*, requiring a proper recording of each locus. The excavator must think clearly before removing any locus and must be sure that the locus is recorded in a complete form. It means that each unit should be transferred from the physical reality to papers, drawings and photos. Detailed descriptions are needed to achieve this purpose.

Second, the *law of superposition* makes it necessary to remove the loci in reverse order of deposition. But there must be an awareness of certain features, such as basins or pits being cut through earlier sediments and so they had to be excavated first. This should be done to avoid contamination, only occurred with materials from the upper-later deposits excavated with the materials from the lower-earlier deposits.

Third, *description is a low-level interpretation*, which implies that the need to understand the nature and meaning of each deposit before it is removed. It required also making a detailed verbal description, physical measurements, graphic and photographic recordings of each deposit.

The first and second seasons started as a small salvage project in 1977 at Sites 1 and 3 (See Figure 3.1). Site 1 is located on the southeast side of the Tell. It was excavated in April and May 1977. The excavated area is about 13 by 5 metres. The depth of the excavated squares was between 2 and 4.5 metres. The site was divided into three plots, one is a small (1 by 5 metres) and the two others are larger each (5 by 5 metres).

Along with the modern dumps and pits, remains of other two strata were discovered at Site 1. The major remains belonged to the 13th-12th century BC transitional period. A house, a

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courtyard and a large brick fall were excavated, and a number of mendible pottery forms were recovered. In contrast, the remains from the other strata were scarce and scattered.

Site 2 is located at the northeast edge of the Tell. It was excavated in two seasons. The first excavation season was in May 1979. It was limited to a square of 4 by 4 metres. The second season took place between February and March 1984 expanding the first to an area of 10 by 7 metres. The depth of the excavation is one to four metres. The remains belonged only to Stratum V. A series of pavements built on top of each other are the only noticeable remains of Stratum V. Thin layers of fine gravel isolated their stones.

Site 3 is located at the western edge of Tell Jenin, midway between the southern and northern limits. It was excavated during July and August 1977. The area of about 12 by 5 metres was divided into three plots. The smallest is (about one by one metre) and the others are larger (five by five metres each). The site revealed a major stratum that belonged to the Early Bronze Age I. The excavation recovered remains of two apsidal houses, a courtyard and many mendible pottery forms.

The most extensive excavations of Tell Jenin took place at Site 4. The site is located at the southwest edge of Tell Jenin, bounded to the west by the main road and east by the Azouka building. The total area excavated was limited to 9 by 11 metres. The pre-existing 2 by 2 metres pits were used as archaeological plots. The four holes were given the Roman numbers clockwise. The depth of the excavation reached 7.5 metres below the street level.

Before excavations started, a bulldozer to open four pits as a foundation for a building distorted Site 4. Most of the upper layers of the latest strata were removed during this levelling. Opening the two by two metres pits caused severe additional destruction to the archaeological remains, as follows. First, walls belonging to various periods and the connecting points between these walls were destroyed. Particularly, walls belonging to latest strata totally disappeared along with their links to other architecture. Second, plastered surfaces and stone pavements of the upper strata were partially removed, causing further destruction to archaeological evidence.

Therefore, the immediate task was to clean the area, trim the baulks and square the pits. After a complete and intensive study of the baulks, apparently horizontal excavations were needed. The excavations extended for four seasons during which Tell Jenin served as a training and educational site for Birzeit University students of archaeology.

The fourth season was conducted between August and September 1980. It was mainly devoted to "vertical excavations" during the process of converting the bulldozer pits into archaeological plots. Such technique was necessary to study the stratigraphy of the area as a basis for the coming horizontal excavations. Evidently, the area was rich with archaeological structures, but more information was required to understand the complications created by the recent damage. Considering the previous field experience at Tell Jenin, the aim of the fourth season was to sample and reconstruct the cultural history of the site. A clear research design is especially necessary in a salvage excavation to rescue archaeological remains before being gone forever.

The fifth season was conducted between August and September 1981. Though this season resumed the salvage process, the excavation objective was to improve data recovery techniques by focusing on the recording system. This objective demanded more precise techniques of recording micro data which emphasizes the role of controlled stratigraphy during the excavation. The most important aim of this effort is to provide a preliminary interpretation of the layers before they are removed. It follows that sediments and dirt layers are treated just as architectural units, especially when they are described.

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The recording system changed from the previous seasons. Special field books were designed to record the recovered data on a daily basis. In addition, two techniques were introduced: sifting and flotation. While the sifter allowed the collection of small artifact fragments, flotation was used to collect botanical data relevant to understanding the environment.

The objectives of the 1982 season continued the previous ones, which focused also on recording and clarifying the stratigraphy of the remaining walls. Obviously natural deposits are considered as important sources of information as human constructions. Large samples were collected for flotation covering as many types of sediment as possible. Also all buckets were sifted and all finds were saved. The archaeological questions for this season focused more on methods of formation and the difference between human and natural layers. Description of layers in the field was considered essential and as a low-level interpretation. No excavation can continue without a clear understanding of the meaning of an already excavated locus.

Following that, the basic question that motivated the 1983 season involves the nature of archaeological data. Natural sediments are as much important as architectural remains to provide answers to questions related to the environmental and cultural history of the region. This conclusion imposed an improvement of the recording techniques aimed at detailed separation of archaeological sediments.

Another short season of excavations was made under the Khalaf building east of Tell Jenin in 1986. Site 5 was only recorded, but no intensive excavation was made. Remains of an apsidal house were found about 6 metres below the existing street level. Because the excavation was not completed, little records had remains giving no detailed stratigraphy.

Generally, the division of the excavation areas into many plots was among the problems of phasing and interpreting the excavated loci. The effort of precision produces too many loci needing clustering later. The first step of this report was to renumber the whole area according to the new clusters designated as *units*. The most time-consuming step was to build the stratification of the site. But at the end, the advantage of the system was reconstructing a detailed stratigraphy of the site and so carefully separating the material remains, particularly the pottery.

## The Recording System

The recording system considers a careful detailed description of the archaeological remains, which includes excavation strategy and method, physical measurements, primary interpretation, description of the characteristics, description of contents, drawings and photographs of the loci. The excavation method considers the micro-stratigraphy of the site. Natural deposits are treated as significant as cultural constructions. A special terminology, based on cultural formation theories, is created to draw a clear distinction between one layer and another.

The recording system stresses the need to describe the attributes of each sediment. The locus sheet used in Tell Jenin excavations was modified season after season. As a result, the following concepts were formed:

*Final Description of a Locus:* The conclusion of all the descriptions and observations of a locus.

*Stratigraphic Relationships:* Each locus is defined in relation to the loci above, below, and at the sides and equal loci from other plots.

*Field Description:* It includes the recording of tentative observations and descriptions of each locus with the proposed method of excavation.

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*Absolute Levels:* Absolute elevation of each locus taken from a known datum point in reference to sea level.

*Inclusions:* Amount, size and distribution of 'stones' in each locus.

*Contents:* The artifacts and objects for each bucket.

*Photos:* Roll Numbers of the photos taken for each locus.

*Bucket(s):* The containers of finds for each locus. Each locus may include as many buckets as needed during its removal.

*Colour:* It is the dominant colour found in several loci belonging to the same unit.

*Hardness* is the dominant compactness of the locus.

The recording system includes also a drawing of daily top plans, a drawing of the features and major sections. Much effort was spent in drawing all the end-of-season sections, which sometimes extended for a period of more than two weeks. Each section was drawn using a detailed scale of 1:25.

To unify the field records from all the seasons, the draughtsman Mr. I. Iqtait and I built master sections and top plans. We match all the 'field sections' and top plans master drawings, connecting all the plots.

## Loci Clustering

The case common to many training excavations is to "over excavate", by assigning more than one number, which turn to be in fact a single unit. Careful supervisors changed locus numbers when noticing minor changes in the same deposits. This act was permissible on the principle that it is easy to join loci but hard to separate them later. Such was often the case with natural deposits.

Another problem of the Jenin experience is the use of different descriptive terms for the excavated layers by the area supervisors. Because the excavations expanded within eight years, and it was training excavations, the area supervisors used different terms to describe the layers. For example, a stone size for one supervisor may be in metric measurements by centimetres and for another a relative measurement such as "fist" size and "hand" size.

*Clustering* refers to joining excavated loci into a well-defined unit of stratification. A *unit* is a coherent three-dimensional construct of the same quality formed by cultural or natural forces. Clustering into clearly defined units is the primary stage of phasing. It represents the reconstruction of the "actual" units of deposition from all the plots. A new numbering system for the clustered units was done. The new numbers were assigned in the order of deposition from bottom to top. To facilitate this process, information on all the excavated loci was entered into a computer database. A special form was designed to build a *Master Locus Sheet*, where all the information from the recording books was entered in a standard way.

For the earlier seasons all the top plans and sections were digitised into an AutoCAD program, this operator also includes the regional maps of the survey sites and the map of Tell Jenin itself. Later on, the maps were added to the MapInfo GIS system. This effort was made to facilitate the connection between one site and another. The basic used means is the similarity of the history of deposition according to the description of the remains.

## Phasing the Site

The method used in phasing the site is different from other reports. Both cultural and natural elements were used to phase the site. The term *stratum* does not designate human remains only, but consider both. In case of cultural strata, a building or a fragment of a

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built area and surfaces designate one stage in using the site. Therefore, all the elements connected by the stratigraphy were phased together. The use history of a building was used in dividing the area into phases. It is divided usually into three phases. The first phase is the construction phase that requires the clustering of the contemporary constructed architectural units, like floors, walls, tabuns, and basins into a single unit. The second phase is designated to the use of the site, which is represented by floor remains. Sometimes it is difficult to separate all the remains of this phase from the remains of the destruction phase. The two remains should be phased together. The last phase is the abandonment phase.

In summary, the common vocabulary used in reporting the site stratigraphy is:

*Locus:* A three dimensional excavated construct, regardless of the force causing its deposition.

*Unit:* Any three dimensional natural or cultural remains that had a well-defined boundary. It refers to the final interpretation of the remains. It is a segment of a phase.

*Phase:* A structural fragment of a definite time and a well-defined space, which belongs to a wider time frame. The phase is also one aspect or stage in the development cycle of a culture, which is formed by natural or cultural forces.

*Stratum:* One or more natural or cultural homogenous frame that had a sequence of distinctive time span and clear space limits. The best defining variable is the association of architectural units

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## APPENDIX B.2: PHASING CHART OF TELL JENIN

Unit	Type	Sub	Level	Description
Stratum: I				
Phase: 1				
2.001	Natural Soil	002	141.15	A natural layer identified by an auger. It is formed of yellowish green soil mixed with pebbles. No pottery was found.
2.002	Natural Soil	003	141.90	Grey black clay of natural soil layer that was identified by the auger.
2.003	Filling	004	142.65	A dark brown and grey deep soil was identified by the auger.
2.004	Natural Soil	005	143.20	A brown layer with many stones belongs to the natural filling.
4.001	Bed Rock	002	829	Bedrock that was not exposed by the excavators but was predicted through digging five holes by an auger. The bottom exceeds 1.5 meters from the excavation surface.
4.002	Wadi Fan	003	696,760	The earliest excavated natural deposits belonging to the Wadi fan. This light grey hard deposit contains stones of various sizes. Like other layers belonging to the wadi fan, the stones show a typical sorting pattern, where large stones deposited at the bottom and smaller at the top.
4.003	Wadi Fan	004	685,725	A natural layer belonged to the wadi deposits. It was distinguished by its brown reddish soil, with small gravels mixed with few cobbles. The layer includes no cultural materials, so most probably deposited before any human occupation of the Tell.
4.004	Erosion	005	675	A natural layer also belonged to the wadi fan. It was distinguished from the layers below by stone size and dark brown colour soil. Its texture is muddy which includes cobbles stones and gravels. It includes no cultural remains.
4.005	Erosion	006	605,620	A natural layer includes more stones pebbles and cobbles than soil. The soil is formed of dark brown soil lenses between the stones.
4.006	Erosion	007	573	A stony natural layer that continues the wadi fan. It includes no cultural remains, though it has bones and flints among its contents. The texture is pebbly with few black soils.
4.008	Erosion	009	535,547	A black hard large gravel deposit represents erosion and deterioration of virgin soil. It is located on top of the wadi fan.
Phase: 2				
4.007	Erosion	008	555,494	A yellow muddy layer includes no stones suggesting that it was a decay of plant remains on top of the wadi fan deposits.
4.009	Natural Soil	011	520	Dark brown-reddish gravels sediment that was excavated all over Site 4, below plaster 4.011. It is the latest layer of virgin soil, deposited before the earliest occupation phase.
Stratum: II				
Phase: 1				
4.010	Stone Installation	015	524	A line of medium stones that was laying regularly on top of the virgin soil. Floor 4.011 was found laying on top of these stones. These remains suggest that the stones are remains of an installation that was constructed probably as a foundation of a house with a plaster floor. To the east, a bucket of flint debitage was collected.
4.011	Plaster	014	530	A white hard gritty deposit is the earliest plastered

4.012	Stones	015	505	floor that was found in Site 4. A small installation consists of flat medium stones and boulders, laid vertically to retain the layers behind it. It was oriented toward the north east. It was laying on top of the virgin soil of unit 4.009.
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## Phase: 2

3.001	Natural Fill	002	550	The natural soil at the bottom of the excavation.
4.013	Destruction	015	501	A cobbles and pebbles layer belonged to the destruction of Stratum II.
4.014	Erosion	015	530-512	A dark brown medium gravels on top of plaster 4.011, and the stony destruction of stratum II unit 4.013. It appears on the balk as a horizontal thin layer.
4.015	Erosion	017	485,497	A wadi flood belonged to the destruction of stratum II. It consists of a condensed layout of gravel and pebbles of uneven distribution with scattered pockets of dark brown gritty gravel sediments.

## Stratum: III

## Phase: 1

3.002	Natural Fill	003	500	Dark brown fine gravel mixed with small stones. Natural fill from an early abandonment phase. It is laying over bedrock.
3.003	Natural Fill	004	480	A stony layer belongs to natural deposits from an earlier phase.
3.017	Surface	019	340	A levelling and stone layout located on top of the destruction phase of the previous stratum. It composed of cobbles, which were laying flat.
4.016	Pit	017	494	A small rounded pit within unit 4.017, south of unit 4.015, consists of soft yellow gravel. It is not known whether the yellow material represents a disintegration of plant materials. Apparently, the pit does not appear to be made by human, and it may reflect a variation within unit 4.017.
4.017	Erosion	022	457-470	Dark brown greyish medium hard sediment with scattered bands of gravels, this unit is located between the two stony layers 4.015 and 4.017.
4.018	Pit	022	490	A soft dark brown unit includes no stones and excavated at the side of unit 4.015. Unit 4.022 sealed its top.
4.019	Pit	017	528	A pit at the north-west corner of site 4, which was recognised by its soft dark brown texture with cobble stones. The layer below the skeleton determined the relation between this pit and the skeleton to the north. Unit 4.017 is excavated below the skeleton and on top of the pit deposits, which place it an earlier phase than the skeleton. It could be though a natural filling from unit 4.017 rather than human dug pit.

## Phase: 1a

3.004	Pavement	005,007,008	460	This sediment contains many large types of gravel. It is part of a stony pavement going in phase with the stony platform 4.022. It was excavated on a small fragment.
3.005	Filling	006	425	Wall 3.007 and floor 3.006 were laying on top of this very fine gravel sediment. It is a fill to level the area.
3.006	Surface	010,009	418	An earth hard compact surface connected to wall 3.007.
3.007	Wall	014,016	415	A small wall fragment that was laying against levelling 3.005. It was oriented to the south west. It is probably a segment of a house that is still hidden in the baulk.
3.008	Wall	016		A wall fragment that goes in phase with wall 3.007 and was connected to it by surface 3.006. It is possibly the eastern end of a house, oriented to the northeast and was bending slightly toward the end suggesting it has an apse.

3.009	Shell Layer	013	412	A layer full of shell on top and at the side of wall 3.007.
3.010	Fall	013	412	A dark brown deposit on top of wall 3.008. It is probably a decay of brick fall.
3.011	Fall	012	408	A fine gravel sediment falls on top of Floor 3.006 and against wall 3.008. It is separated from wall 3.007 by the shell layer.
3.012	Pavement	016, 013	398	A stony pavement goes against wall 3.008. The pavement was cut by pit 3.013 to the east. It is connected to another brick layer (surface 3.012) to the south.
3.013	Floor	015, 016	400	A brick floor over pavement 3.012. Pavement 3.012 is a stony make-up for the floor. It belongs to the second phase of wall 3.008.
3.014	Pit	016	408	A small pit intruding the earliest layers connected to the brick surface 3.014.
4.020	Skeleton	021	480	A complete articulated animal skeleton found within fine brown dirt below large stones. The stratigraphy of this skeleton was confused by its location at the site edge and at an edge of a pit. The excavators placed it within the pit content, going to the point that it formed a second burial. However based on the north balk and reconstruction of the stratigraphy, the pit is cutting the edge of unit 4.021 above, and unit 4.017 at the side and below it. Because unit 4.021 is coming below platform 4.022, and the pit also cut this platform, the skeleton became earlier than unit 4.021, 4.022 and so the pit. In the same time the argument that this skeleton was buried down is valid for two reasons, a. Unit 4.021 of fine texture is only covering the area of the skeleton, and b. Large stones were placed above the skeleton. This process does not reflect a ritual practice because the skeleton was randomly placed, but with analogy of ethnographic records, people tend to bury the dead animal to avoid the smell and d
4.021	Filling	023, 022	440-457	A fill of light brown dirt with fine clay-like texture, that was located above skeleton 4.020 and below the stony layer 4.022 and wall 4.026. It was separated from unit 4.017 by its texture and soil colour. There was no clear boundary to the south, where it was intruded by pit 4.019.
4.022	Plaster Floor	028, 026	417-503	A constructed platform to the north side of Site IV, this stony layer consists of cobbles and pebbles mixed with grey fine gravel. Pits 4.019 and 4.065 cut it. The boundary south is well defined by a stony structure where the deposits laying at it contain no stones and have light brown colours. The southern boundary was eroded on top of the natural soil.
4.023	Filling	028	435-437	A stony fill mixed with large gravel located above skeleton 4.025. It isolates the skeleton from the wall above and from the pit contents at the side. We do not have a sharp line that separates the dirt from that of 4.021, but the large and medium stones were one way to separate their history of deposition. This unit as a result of burying skeleton 4.025 cut platform 4.022. The dirt of 4.022 and 4.021 was used to refill the area.
4.024	Surface	028	430	A gravel surface at the bottom of skeleton 4.025, and on top of the filling 4.022 was paved to place the skeleton.
4.025	Skeleton	028	413	A complete animal skeleton at the north of the pit was laying on top of gravel pavement 4.024, and below a pile of stones (= 4.048). It can be safely connected to the surface stone 4.032 because unit 4.031 comes under both units. Unlike skeleton 4.020, this was laid on top of paved surface and carefully covered with stone and dirt. The way it was articulated may suggest ritual practices.
4.026	Wall	028	415-420	A wall, about 3 meters long and 50 cms wide, directed from east to west and was constructed with medium size stones in two rows and two courses. It was not laid exactly at the stony pavement below, rather separated by thin layer of grey coarse soil, though apparently it was contemporaneous with the platform. The western edge of this wall was cut by pit 4.019, while the eastern side stops before unit 4.028, which

				may be a result of erosion. No corner was discovered for this wall, but at the eastern edge the wall is slightly turning toward the north. This turn may suggest an apsidal house. Pavement 4.024 north of this wall is the only surface that goes with it. It indicates the interior of the house.
4.027	Hearth	028	390	A hearth laying against the east section and on top of platform 4.022 includes grey soft soil with pebbles and medium stones. Its contents were mixed with ash, brick and charcoal.

## Phase: 2

3.015	Destruction	016	346	A dark brown sediment contains a lot of charcoal. It belongs to the abandonment and destruction phase of House 3.008.
3.016	Destruction	017,020	322	A destruction debris of dark brown mixed with small stones was deposited on top of wall 3.008 and floor 3.014.
4.028	Erosion	029, 031	384-415	A destruction debris is the earliest of horizontal layers belonging to the destruction and abandonment phase of stratum III. The dirt is distinguished by its grey colour and fine texture, as compared to the brown and coarser texture to the south. The boundary stops next to the wall 4.045 due to cutting and wall construction.
4.029	Erosion	031	338-360	The separation of this destruction debris from other units was based on its large texture. Line of pebbles separated between this unit and unit 4.028. To the south it was cut by the foundation trench 4.046 and pit 4.065. Whereas the wall construction limits its boundary to this side, other spots were separated from the distinguished brown sediments of stratum IV.

## Phase: 3

1.001	Destruction	002	530	A natural filling and destruction that is not connected to any architectural phases in Site 1 because of its limited exposure.
1.002	Destruction	003	515	A destruction debris that belongs to the earliest destruction phase on Site 1. No architectural remains were found to be associated with it.
1.003	Abandonment	004	490	A thin sediment of sand mixed with gravel.
1.004	Destruction	005	446	An ashy layer with pebbles which remains after a natural destruction. No architecture was connected to it.
3.018	Destruction	019	330	A light brown hard deposit on top of surface 3.017.
4.030	Erosion	051, 050	450-500	This layer is re-deposition of units 4.022, 4.028 and 4.029 on top of the platform by erosion forces. It is sharply sloping to the southwest. The separation between this unit and the unit at the eastern side was not sharp. Unit 4.050 of similar history of deposition contains noticeable amount of stones and similar stratigraphy.
4.031	Erosion	032, 034	334-371	A thin deposit of large gravel that was distinguished from unit 4.034 by the texture, lighter colour and moderate slope. It includes lined cobbles that were oriented toward the south west. It was bounded from the west by stones 4.048 and from the east by unit 4.053, intruded by pits 4.065, and the bottom of pit 4.098.

## Stratum: IV

## Phase: 1

1.005	Surface	006	434	A stony sediment belonging to the abandonment and destruction phase. No architectural remains connected to it because of the limited exposure.
1.007	Wall	009	412	A wall fragment appears on the east section as a cluster of boulders over a cobbles make up.
1.008	Wall	010	475	A wall fragment built of large boulders not enough exposed to give information about function.

3.019	Destruction	021	318	A destruction debris on top of pavement 3.017 composed of loose brown with small stones deposits.
3.020	Stones	023	274	A thin stony layer on top of the destruction phase of pavement 3.017.
3.021	Stones	024	326	A large stones fall on top of Surface 3.017.
3.022	Pit	024	305	A small pit cut through Floor 3.017.
3.023	Plaster Floor	050	280	A plaster floor that is going against wall 3.024 and wall 3.025.
3.024	Wall	051,052	242	A wall oriented toward the north-west of the apsidal house. The connection between this wall and the lower courses of the apsidal house is clear. The apsidal house was built on top of Surface 3.023, which goes against the lower course of this wall. It makes a corner with it. The east of this wall was connected by pavement 3.017.
3.025	Wall	038		A wall built of two lines of large boulders for more than 6 meters long. Lower phase of the apsidal house.
3.026	Plaster Floor	038		A fragment of plaster floor built inside the house.
3.028	Wall	052	241	A small wall fragment parallel to the apsidal house inside the courtyard.
3.029	Wall	050	257	A small wall fragment that was dug through Surface 3.023.
3.030	Wall	059	199	A wall appears against the south baulk. It is parallel to wall 3.024 suggesting that it is the other side of it. With this wall it is clear now that we are dealing with a cornered house that is formed by three walls and a closed courtyard.
3.031	Pavement	051, 049	270	A stone pavement composed of large and medium size stones, between wall s 3.030, 3.032 and 3.033. It was cut by pit 3.022.
3.032	Wall	049	223	A fragment of wall that forms a corner with wall 3.024. The wall is only appearing in the baulk. Pavement 3.031 stops against it.
4.032	Pavement	035, 098	325,401	A stone pavement was constructed on top of unit 4.032, and goes with ashy surface 4.034. It was cut by pits 4.065, 4.098 and foundation trench 4.046. This pavement does not appear to belong to any of the architectural remains in Site 4. It is more likely that it belongs to an architectural phase inside the Tell.
4.033	Stones	042, 035	300-310	A cluster of large stones at the edge of pit 4.098. They were laying flat at a similar absolute level with stones 4.076. It is possible that these stones belonged to a stone installation that goes in phase with pavement 4.032, but cut by the pit.
4.034	Destruction	035	320-324	A distinguished grey ash fine gravel and silt like destruction, with horizontal ash surface. It is placed on a series of horizontal layering that was characterised by fine structure. The distinction between these layers is based on the darkness, the texture and the cobbles and pebbles inclusions. This layer was cut by pit 4.065, foundation trench 4.046 and the bottom of pit 4.114. The west boundary was identified by pavement 4.032; the southern steppe was bounded by unit 4.053.

## Phase: 2

1.006	Destruction	009	415	A thin layer of destruction was cut by wall 1.007. The top was used as a levelling for the upper phase.
1.009	Destruction	011	372	A destruction debris on top of the first phase of Stratum IV; bronze needle within its contents.
1.010	Destruction	021	410	A destruction and abandonment sediment composed of many cobbles and medium size stones.
3.027	Decay	038	235	An organic material decay on top of the courtyard surface related to floor 3.023. It belonged to the abandonment and destruction of the lower phase of the apsidal house.
3.033	Surface	049	250	A destruction debris above plaster and also served as a make-up for the apsidal house floor 3.044. It is composed of hard brown sediments mixed with pebbles.
3.034	Destruction	038	244	A greyish debris composed of ash, brick and charcoal materials mixed with pebbles. It is formed on top of occupational surface 3.023.

3.035	Levelling	037	276	A very loose material with large stones, the make-up of floor 3.037 in top to level the area.
4.035	Erosion	037	295-326	An erosion layer that belonged to the abandonment phase of stratum IV. This layer is identified by its fine texture, and dark colour. The distinguished grey colour could be a result of two processes: The first the deposition of fired material within its contents, as indicated by the charcoal and the second, it was located below and ash surface and due and the ash with its contexts was intruding from this surface. The boundaries of this layer were disturbed by pit 4.114, to the west and south. But it could be distinguished from the rubble layer 4.053 deposited to the south in later phase.
4.037	Erosion	040, 038	140-147	A destruction debris belongs to stratum IV. It is similar in its fine texture and colour to unit 4.035, but separated from it by a thick line of ash. It is also distinguished by the noticeable stone amount. Pits 4.114 and 4.065 also cut it. These pits disturbed the western boundary. These pits cut the stratigraphic connection between it and the units to the west. This unit may represent insitu deposition of ashy nature on top of unit 4.035 surface. Like unit 4.035 it was partially eroded in the deep steppe of the Tell and the result of this erosion was the formation of unit 4.039.

## Phase: 3

1.011	Surface	014	358	The bottom surface of Stratum V. Much ashy like material. No particular locus was given during the excavation although it was noted in the recording system.
1.025	Levelling	031,026	272	A levelling for pavement 1.026 and wall 1.031.
2.005	Filling	006	143.70	A very hard packed thick sediment belongs to the transitional period.
2.006	Filling	007,008	144.15	A stony layer composed of pebbles and large gravels, cut by pit 2.008.
2.007	Filling	008,009	144.40	A layer of filling that belongs to the abandonment phase; horizontal sediment composed of hard deposits mixed with stones.
2.008	Surface	009	144.80	A surface that appears on the baulk. No locus was given to it during the excavation. It is basically identified by a line of ash.
2.009	Filling	010,012	145.00	A medium compacted horizontal sediment with few scattered stones.
3.036	Stones	059	218	A stone pier connected to wall 3.046.
3.037	Plaster Floor	056	263	A floor built of plaster and brick materials. It extends all over the south east corner.
3.038	Make-up	039	240	A make-up for wall 3.039 composed of hard stony material.
3.039	Wall	057, 065	198	The Apsidal House wall. This wall was built of two lines of small stones with double courses. The area between the two lines was filled with coarse gravel and pebbles. It was 50 cms wide. The wall bends at the north-western corner. The south-western corner is still hidden in the baulk. Small fragment was excavated. The house had an opening at the northeast wall.
3.040	Foundation Trench	049	211	A foundation trench for wall 3.039.
3.041	Pavement	050	242	A stone pavement outside the apsidal house, in the courtyard. This pavement was constructed against wall 3.025 of the early phase of the apsidal house and was reused during the upper phase.
3.043	Floor	053	223	A house floor inside the apsidal house. Many mendible sherds are found on top of it.
3.045	Door	056	227	A step formed of a large flat (sill) stone at the entrance of the apsidal house.
3.046	Door	050	222	A door socket of large stones which had a hole in it. It is also part of a secondary wall that is crosses with the apsidal house.
3.047	Pavement	051	216	A pavement built of large stones related to small house pavement 3.041. It is also part of a partition wall inside the courtyard.



4.036	Plaster Floor	094	297	Fragments of grey fine plaster north of wall 4.045 east of pit 4.098 and were cut by this pit. It was noted that this plaster goes against wall 4.045, but the limited exposure does not allow a clear stratigraphic relationship. The foundation trench of wall 4.045 cut it. However, the absolute level indicates that it stands on level with pavement 4.038. The grey nature of this plaster indicates the similarity between the two surfaces.
4.038	Pavement	040	267	A fragment of small stone "pavement" laid at the bottom of unit 4.040. Pits 4.114 intruded it and 4.065 and so the relation between it and the units at the side was broken. It is more likely that this pavement was naturally laid on top of the pre-existed 4.063 surface, during the destruction phase.

## Phase: 4

3.044	Bin	053	240	A small wall built inside the apsidal house which may be a bin.
3.048	Pit	056	238	A stone fall on top of floor 3.023.
3.049	Brick Fall	055	206	A brick fall outside the house in the south west courtyard and on top of floor 3.023. It includes mendible pottery forms.
3.050	Destruction	055	240	A destruction debris on top of the pavement laying outside the house at the northeast area, including stones and grey material.
3.051	Brick Deposits	056		A fallen brick outside the house on top of the house courtyard 3.041. Hard brick debris. Many mendible pottery forms were found within its contexts.
3.052	Destruction	055	259	A destruction debris of hard dark brown on top and between the fallen bricks 3.051 and 3.050.
3.053	Brick Fall	057		Destruction inside the house, above the house floor. Brick and ashy sediments including a lot of mendible pottery.
4.039	Erosion	042	326-350	This erosion and the erosion above could be distinguished by the size of stones included within their texture. They are both have a similar description. This unit, however, includes scattered of cobbles and large stones deposited on its top. The distinction between this unit and the unit at the side was based on texture. To the east, it was cut by pit 4.114, which broke the connection with units 4.042 and 4.035. To the south it was cut by foundation trench 4.046, and to the west the boundary is identified by the large stones fall 4.048.
4.040	Destruction	042	236-272	A destruction debris at the north east edge of Site 4 was distinguished by the amount of stones, evidently a case of natural sorting. It includes large stones in its contents. The south boundary was defined by the large stone fall 4.041, which prevented any further erosion of this unit. It was disturbed to the west by unit 4.114.

## Phase: 5

3.054	Stone Fall	055	208	A boulders fall outside the house on top of courtyard surface.
3.055	Destruction	056	190	A layer of destruction characterised by ash, stones and loose brown debris. Red and black brick flecks are mixed within its contents.
3.056	Brick Deposits	059	179	A brick fall on top of the walls and the destruction debris. It is the last phase of the brick fall.
3.057	Destruction	076, 067	146	Destruction debris formed of small stones on top of the brick deposits belonging to the abandonment phase.
3.058	Destruction	059	147	Destruction debris below the abandonment surface. The deposits are distinguished by a big amount of stones mixed with brown fine gravel.
4.041	Stones	040	283-300	A cluster of stones at the southern steppe of stratum IV consists of medium and large stones. Unit 4.040 includes a similar stone size, but this particular structure was at the edge of the deep steppe to

prevent the other layers from collapsing. It forms another cluster of similar size stones on top of surface 4.063, but this one was to the north.

## Stratum: V

## Phase: 1

1.012	Abandonment	021	375	Surface deposits including much gravel and small stones belonging to the abandonment phase above the Stratum III surface.
1.013	Erosion	014	350	A deposit eroded from the top layers of the abandonment period, composed of gravel mixed with small stones.
1.014	Erosion	015	329	A grey sediment mixed with charcoal, probably eroded from the upper layers, sharply sloping to the southwest.
1.015	Erosion	016	317	A Layer containing many potsherds, probably an eroded destruction from the upper layers.
1.016	Erosion	017	305	A brown brick sediment gently slants toward the southwest.
1.017	Surface	018	245	A grey line (charcoal) sharply slants toward south and west; early construction surface of Stratum V.
1.018	Levelling	019, 033	238	A make-up made to level the area in preparation for the construction of the new houses of Stratum V.
1.019	Pavement	020	234	A stone pavement built of medium size boulders going under wall 1.023, and sharply sloping to south and west.
1.020	Dump	036	249	A surface deposits and levelling, below the surface of the abandonment phase before the construction of House 1.023.
1.021	Abandonment	025	292	A levelling the area south of the wall under wall 1.031 and pavement 1.026; it is intruded by pit 1.034.
1.022	Wall	024		A wall of large boulders' the lower phase of wall 1.029
1.023	Surface	029	249	A fragment of white ashy surface, which goes below wall 1.022.
1.024	Levelling	025	234	A levelling and make-up located in the west side of the plot.
1.026	Pavement	053	265	A heavy stone pavement built of cobbles between walls 1.023 and 1.032.
1.027	Wall	028	232	A wall slap of a large flat stone strongly laid below wall 1.028.
1.028	Wall	050	173	A fragment of wall that goes in phase with wall 1.029. It is a partition wall inside a room. The stones of this wall were lined vertically suggesting an opening or door. The door had a step stone (unit 1.027).
1.029	Wall	077	145	A large wall of boulders. It was built on top of abandonment sediments.
1.030	Wall	055		A fragment of wall that forms a corner with wall 1.023 and is located to the south of it. It forms a partition wall inside the room. It is also the western boundary of pavement 1.050.
1.031	Wall	055	240	
1.032	Wall	056	244	A fragment of a wall at the south end composed of large boulders. It is parallel to wall 1.023.
1.033	Surface	049	210	An ashy surface with a lot of charcoal on top placed north wall 1.027.
1.034	Pit	055	247	A deep pit that is connected to Floor 1.026 and was used at the same time.
1.035	Surface	056	265	A floor fragment south of wall 1.032 on top of which is black ashy sediment.
1.037	Levelling	038, 043	253	The foundation trench for wall 1.023 composed of stone fillings to level Surface 1.038. It goes against the wall.
2.010	Filling	015,017	145.33	A sediment of pebbles mixed with loose fine gravel.
2.011	Wall	017	145.70	A wall of large boulders; surface 2.014 goes against it.
2.012	Filling	017	145.34	A fill for the first occupational phase laying against wall 1.011.
2.013	Filling	014	145.30	A filling for surface 2.014 continues Unit 2.010 and probably served the same purpose.
2.014	Surface	019	145.70	An occupation surface for wall 1.011 composed of white ashy layer horizontally laid east of the wall suggesting that it belongs to the interior of the house.

2.015	Pit	017	145.00	A very fine texture with soft loose dirt and small stones appears to cut Units 2.010, 2.009 and 2.007. The pit contains many 'junk' and mendible bones. The top of it was filled with stone falls 2.016.
2.019	Make-up	020	145.75	A levelling to flatten the ground below a series of pavements that lies on top of the destruction debris of the previous phase.
2.020	Make-up	021	145.88	The first pavement of a sequence of pavements that characterised Site 2. It is clear that these pavements were built of heavy stones materials to establish a solid base for an upper structure. The pavements are built of heavy stones on top of cobbles and pebbles foundations.
2.021	Make-up	022	145.90	A thin layer of coarse and large gravel below pavement 2.02. Remain of a make-up for the pavement.
2.022	Pavement	023	146.05	A stony pavement, made out of well-selected pebbles, which was strongly built over a flat surface (recognized by the excavators as medium size stones pavement). Most of the stones were semi-rounded. Above the pavement are sherds laying flat with charred remains of bones and charcoal.
3.059	Surface	066	148-189	The upper surface of Stratum IV and the lower surface of Stratum V where the first occupation was placed. The surface is characterised by a stony deposit on top of white and grey ash lines.
3.060	Wall	066	115	A fragment of wall in the south balk built of boulders, the rest of it is still hidden inside the Tell.
3.061	Foundation Trench	071, 072	95	A foundation trench for wall 3.060 composed of loose sediments filled behind the wall.
3.062	Wall	071	125	A large cluster of boulders is a fragment of a wall.
3.063	Wall	071	170	A wall fragment oriented to the north east, which may cross with wall 3.060.
3.064	Wall	080	108	One large stone is part of a wall oriented to the west.
3.065	Pit	073	145	A pit on the east balk deeply intrudes the previous strata and bounded by a white ash line. It also includes a line of boulders which are probably part of its construction.
3.066	Make-up	072	140	A floor Make-up on top of the previous occupation surface. It is formed by dark deposits with small and large stones.
3.067	Filling	072, 074	157	A fill for levelling the area to build the occupational surface of the new stratum.
3.068	Surface	072	130	An occupational surface had a white line of plaster and also had a tremendous amount of pottery sherds laying flat on top of it.
3.069	Hearth	077	113	A small ashy pit or a hearth.
3.070	Pit	077	140	An air pocket with plaster bottom associated with surface 3.068.
3.074	Pit	078	94	A pit includes deposits of stones, ash and loose sediments, associated with Surface 3.068.
4.043	Filling	044	440	A stony fill on top of pit 4.019 consists of cobbles and medium size stones above the soft brown dirt of the pit. These stones were excavated at the bottom of wall 4.045, south of skeletons 4.020 and 4.025 suggesting that it was used as the wall make-up to strengthen this corner below it.
4.044	Make-up	045	403	A make-up for wall 4.045, which consists of dark grey hard soil. Cobbles were added to raise the area. Units 4.042, 4.039 and 4.037 were cut to level the area. This unit was sealed by the wall above, and to the south it was distinguished from the light brown loose erosion sediments.
4.045	Wall	090	266-290	A wall oriented northwest to southeast was built of large boulders. It was built in 7 courses; the top two courses were added during later phases (See unit 4.090). The construction technique was unique in terms of stone sequence where larger stones were built below smaller one. The stones are of several sizes, ranging from 75-40 cm. The bottom course was built of one line of extremely large stones (often 75 cm in diameter) making a strong base for the wall. Above this course, smaller stones were constructed of double line and raised to about one meter. The function of the wall is to retain the southwest edge of the Tell from collapsing

4.046	Foundation Trench	094	307-340	A foundation trench for wall 4.045 was identified by its fine gravel loose soil north of the wall which covers all the courses. The foundation trench was cut east and west by bulldozer pits I and II, leaving a small area to excavate. It was also cut by pit 4.098.
4.047	Filling	068	320	A fill north of wall 4.045 that consists of soft dark brown dirt. Unlike unit 4.046, which was dug within the earliest units, this unit was a filling for an already open space between the wall and the steppe of the Tell. Wall 4.045 is assumed to be standing freely behind this steppe. It was separated from the units to the east by stony filling 4.048 and its distinguished fine soft texture. The purpose of this filling was to construct surface 4.063.
4.048	Stones	047	353	A cluster of stones against wall 4.045, between the wall and the steppe of the Tell stands at the edge of foundation trench 4.046, and the filling 4.047.
4.049	Pit	050	535	A small pit that was intruded the natural soil of stratum I, identified with large pebbles and soft dark soil. This pit was probably not dug by human, but nature filling of pre-existed hole.
4.054	Stone Installation	059	329	A surface south of wall 4.045 assigned first to the stone "step" against wall 4.045, but was extended to all the grey lines south which go with these stones based on the conclusion that the stone structure was part of the surface. The surface was sloping gently toward the south and west, and could be identified with ash and charcoal beds on top of it. Because of severe erosion the surface was not identified on some eastern sides. The layer on top of it, 4.059 and 4.061 and the one below 4.053 place installation 4.058, pits 4.056 and 4.057 in phase with this surface.

## Phase: 2

1.043	Destruction	044	222	A destruction deposits fall on top of surface 1.038 containing a lot of ash.
1.044	Destruction	049	165	A stones fall with charcoal within its contents; on top of surface 1.038
1.045	Destruction	047	191	A stones destruction fall on top of surface 1.038. It was used also as a make up for an upper surface.
1.047	Filling	050	212	Small stones and ash destruction deposits used as filling for surface 1.048 and wall 1.028.
1.053	Destruction	055, 065	255	Remains on top of pavement 1.026 composed of ash and charcoal layer.
1.054	Fall	055		A stones fall located below a layer of brick fall south of wall 1.023 and above surface 1.026
1.055	Brick Deposits	068	145	Fallen brick materials located against the wall and on top of the ash destruction 1.052 above pavement 1.026.
1.056	Destruction	068	165	A destruction debris composed of burned materials on top of floor 1.035 and against wall 1.032.
1.057	Brick Fall	061	187	A brick fall west of wall 1.030 and south wall 1.023 contains brick flecks.
1.058	Destruction	081	150	A fall of stones mixed with gravel against wall 1.030.
2.016	Fall	018	145.75	Large boulders laid randomly on top of surface 2.014 at the south and west boundaries of pit 2.015.
2.017	Destruction	018	145.58	A sediment composed of brick, ash and charcoal materials on top of surface 2.014 suggesting that it belongs to destruction deposits.
2.018	Destruction	019,020	145.75	Another layer of destruction on top of surface 2.014 formed of fine loose material with ash deposits.
3.042	Pit	050	265	A small pit dug through courtyard floor. Probably a hearth since it was full of ash and charcoal.
3.071	Destruction	072, 073	90	A stones fall on top of floor 3.068 as part of the destruction debris of the abandonment phase.
3.072	Destruction	077,080	83	A destruction debris mixed with charcoal and ash remains.
3.073	Fall	078	85	Large boulders are part of stones fall from the nearby walls.
4.042	Erosion	066, 114	243-312	The latest unit of erosion at the southeast corner that belonged to stratum V. It was sharply sloping to the west. This unit was distinguished by pebbles texture with scattered cobbles. The decision to join both sides of the pit was based upon the similarity of texture,

				and its location below unit 4.066 as its top boundary. To the west the sediment was cut by pit 4.098 and south by foundation trench 4.046.
4.050	Erosion	051	455-510	A unit of erosion that appeared to be a re-deposition of the stony layers of the southern steppe, above the natural soil. It was distinguished by the intense amount of cobbles and pebbles.
4.051	Erosion	052	338-474	A sediment of light brown fine gravel mixed with many large gravels and pebbles which belongs to the first cycle of erosion deposits south wall 4.045. The distinction between it and the units on top was hard because their texture is similar in colour and compaction. The thickness of this sediment is uneven with its maximum toward the south.
4.052	Erosion	053	354-450	The second cycle of erosion that covers the bottom courses of wall 4.045 from south. It was distinguished from unit 4.051 by the amount and site of stones. It had more cobbles scattering within its large gravel texture. To the south this unit was partially removed during the construction of pits 4.056 and 4.057.

## Phase: 3

1.036	Levelling	046	246	A hard deposit below Floor 1.038 which could be part of its construction.
1.038	Floor	046, 043	205	A floor formed of burned ash and sherds laying flat between the secondary walls and wall 1.023.
1.039	Wall	046	164	A small fragmentary wall is parallel to wall 1.023, possibly a partition wall for a <i>mastaba</i> .
1.040	Bin	046	228	A circular bin of small stones connected to wall 1.039.
1.041	Wall	078	200	A one coarse wall goes against wall 1.029 to the north side. It forms a corner with it.
1.042	Bin	078	190	A circular small stones bin located south of wall 1.028.
1.046	Make-up	047	228	Destruction debris of soft brick deposits.
1.048	Surface	046,050	205	A plaster floor north of wall 1.029 belongs to the small wall fragments phases, inside a room.
1.059	Wall	081	148	A wall fragment forms an angle with wall 1.039 It is oriented to the south. It is also the western boundary of a room.
1.060	Foundation Trench	061	176	A foundation trench for wall 1.059, between the wall and the earliest brick fall.
1.065	Pit	068	180	A very loose deposit gravel of a pit cut through brick fall 1.055.
1.066	Pit	068	150	A loose gravel of a pit through brick 1.055, north wall 1.032 which may equal to 1.065.
2.024	Make-up	025	146.16	Cobble stones with irregular top indicating a stone make-up for the pebble pavement of 2.026.
2.025	Make-up	026	146.30	A thin coarse gravel make-up for the stony pavement 2.026. It was placed between the pavement and the stony make-up below.
2.026	Pavement	027	146.36	A stony layer as part of a pavement of well-built stones attached strongly to each other. The excavator noticed that the edges of the stones were chipped to fit each other. It has large pieces of pottery sherds, stone tools, bones and charred remains.
4.053	Filling	054, 059	320-428	A fill at the bottom of surface 4.054, above the first erosion cycle of stratum V. This unit is below surface 4.055, and pits 4.056 and 4.057. Its texture had more stones and softer than the other erosion units. It is probably a fill for surface 4.054.
4.055	Earth Surface	059	377	An ash surface on top of filling 4.053 identified by an ash line which sharply sloping to the south and west. Installation 4.054 was built above it and against wall 4.045.
4.056	Pit	059	375-398	A basin toward the west balk, that contains loose white ashy soil mixed with cobbles stones. The ash was concentrated at the bottom. It was damp and very soft. It is possible that this ash is part of plastering the bottom of the basin. The pit was cutting layers 4.052 and 4.053. This cutting places it in phase with the nearby basin 4.057.
4.057	Pit	059	390	A basin with plastered bottom and round shape, which cut units 4.052 and 4.053. It was laid at the

4.058	Stone Installation	062, 058	360-375	same stratigraphic horizon with Basin 4.056. The plastered bottom was eroded. It was a thin plaster floor constructed by raising the pit walls with a layer of gravel. A large rounded stone installation. Only the northern part of this installation was excavated, while the southern part is still hidden in the baulk. Unit 4.059 covers the basin but does not continue to the south, which was more likely stopped by the wall. Unit 4.053 below was coming under both the basins and this wall. This unit was levelled to built the wall. This places the installation in phase with units 4.057 and 4.056.
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## Phase: 4

1.049	Fall	069	158	Fallen stones on top of surface 1.048 and against wall 1.029.
1.050	Destruction	051, 052	179	A destruction debris composed of medium size fall on top of surface 1.048.
1.051	Destruction	069	193	Small stones that are randomly laid as part of a fall on top of surface 1.048.
1.052	Destruction	069	183	A destruction debris composed of burned materials against wall 1.028.
1.061	Destruction	081	180	A destruction debris composed of soft dirt with white ash lines between wall 1.030 and wall 1.059 but against the later.
1.062	Destruction	077	204	A destruction debris composed of brick on top of floor 1.033.
1.063	Ash Remains	069	164	An ash layer on top of floor 1.052.
1.064	Fall	077	140	Brick sediment to the north of wall 1.028 and laying against it.
1.067	Fall	068	160	A stones fall on top of brick fall 1.055.
1.068	Abandonment	077, 081	164	A brick sediment south wall 1.039.
1.069	Abandonment	070, 078	149	Thick deposits on north of wall 1.039. It was levelled to construct the upper surface.
2.023	Destruction	024	146.12	Below the stone make-up of 2.024 is this layer of dirt composed of coarse dark brown with few stones. It is heavy with pottery sherds, flint tools and bones.
2.027	Make-up	028	146.40	A sediment of loose and fine texture below the stony make-up. It is also a thin deposit that separates between two phases of the pavements construction.
4.059	Erosion	063	328-385	Erosion on top of stones and surface 4.054 consists of dark brown hard medium and gravel texture. The bottom and top are traced with lines of thick ash of surfaces 4.054 and 4.063. Sloping sharply toward the south west, but the top is horizontal due to surface 4.063 Levelling. To the east and turning north from the south east the boundaries of it overlap with units 4.061, 4.062 and 4.060.
4.060	Fall	062	365-372	A stone fall of large gravel and cobbles against the south baulk, east of installation 4.058.
4.061	Erosion	063	332-347	A make-up of large dark brown texture with gravels cobbles and pebbles below surface 4.063. The eastern boundary is identified by wall 4.058 which isolates it from unit 4.060.
4.062	Erosion	063	337-365	An erosion layer that moderately sloping toward the south west consists of brown medium hard gravel with scattered cobbles, separated from unit 4.061 to the east by installation 4.058 and the stone falls. From the north it was bounded by stones 4.041, isolating it from the stratum V steppe. The top of this unit was identified with bands of ash of surface 4.063, the bottom is installation 4.058. It goes in phase with units 4.061 and 4.059, since all had similar deposition history.

## Phase: 5

2.028	Make-up	029	146.55	A stony layer, a pavement, built of cobble stones (20 x 30 cms). The stones are rounded in shape but were not forming a flat surface suggesting that it was a stone make-up for the upper small stones pavement.
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				It was tilting to the south.
2.029	Make-up	030	145.60	A course and granular texture sediment compacted because it was pressed by the stones on top. It is a make-up for the small stones pavement 2.030.
2.030	Pavement	031,034	147.71	A stone pavement built of well selected cobbles (12 x 15 cms) identified by the excavators as the small stone pavement. The edges were well connected and often the stones were chipped to fit each other. It was hard to remove during the excavation.
2.031	Pavement	034	147.75	A layer of large cobbles which were built next to each other (identified by the excavators as the large stone pavement). It is probably a start of another pavement placed on top of pavement 2.031. It was disturbed by building the bus station and recent shops.
4.063	Earth Surface	070	330-332	An earth surface south of wall 4.045, and against the third course of this wall identified with thin beds of brick and/or ash all over the southern side of wall 4.045. Wherever these bands disappear the surface continues with gravel line. Large fragments of pottery sherds and bones laying flat above it. Above the surface also found fragments of mendible clay basin 4.064 surrounded by ash deposits, together with mendible pottery and a bronze tool. North of wall 4.045, the surface was not well preserved.
4.064	Basin	070	314	A clay basin connected to surface 4.063. It was surrounded by ash deposits. The ash and charred remains recovered within its contents suggest that it was used as an oven.
4.065	Pit	114, 115	286	A circular pit at the north east corner was intruding the layers down the level of to stratum II. The boundary and the pit walls were well preserved to the bottom. It composed of a very distinguished soft brown deposit. The only surface that goes with the pit top is surface 4.063. This surface was not observed on the area south of the wall.

## Phase: 6

4.066	Destruction	067, 091	207-303	A destruction debris of large gravels mixed with cobbles and pebbles. It was distinguished from the layers on top and below with this texture. It was bounded from east by stones 4.041. It becomes thinner toward the south where it stops north of wall 4.090.
4.067	Plaster	091, 086	185-225	An orange course white gravel plaster located below wall 4.086, and on top of filling 4.066. A north south secondary section shows that this surface is sharply sloping to the south, and more likely going with the bottom edges of pit 4.114.
4.068	Stones	066	273	A double lines structure of medium and large stones on top of surface 4.063, and north of wall 4.045. The connection with the wall was broken by the bulldozer pits before the excavation started. It is probably a stone installation that makes an angle with wall 4.045, on top of a surface.
4.069	Stones	073, 071	301	A cluster of medium and large stones fall on top of surface 4.063, belonged to the latest fall of wall 4.045. The stones are located at the southern boundary, isolating the edges of units 4.071, 4.073 and 4.070.
4.070	Erosion	071, 073	257-344	A destruction and erosion sediment on top of surface 4.063 consists of light brown greyish texture mixed with ash, charcoal and composed of large gravel and pebbles and cobbles. It is sloping to the south and west. Ash bands of surface 4.063 identified its bottom while wall 4.045 forms its northern boundary.
4.071	Erosion	073	265-310	A thin erosion layer is of a similar texture to units 4.070 and 4.073, but distinguished by the large and medium stones. The northern boundary is defined by wall 4.045 and the eastern and southern boundary by the large stones 4.069 and 4.080.
4.072	Fall	073	250-265	A large and medium stones cluster against the west baulk, cluster that fallen from wall 4.090.
4.073	Erosion	074, 078	236-311	An erosion sediment has light brown hard compact dirt mixed with piles of boulders and medium size stones. It gently slopes to the south north but with

cliff to the south until it comes below wall 4.084. It was bounded from the north by wall 4.045, and it deposited below the second course. It was separated from unit 4.078 above by gravel surface 4.074.

## Stratum: VI

## Phase: 1

1.070	Surface	078, 077	137	A fragment of plaster floor laying on top of the upper course of wall 1.039. Probably belonged to an upper stratum that re-used this wall.
1.071	Hearth	077	140	A small fire pit (hearth on top of floor 1.070).
1.072	Surface	077	146	A surface south of wall 1.039 slanting to the south west. It belonged to the top level of stratum VI.
1.073	Wall	087	105	A wall fragment of large boulders. It is oriented to the south and probably formed an angle with wall 1.039.
1.074	Pavement	087	105	A stone pavement east of wall 1.073 and is attached to this wall.
1.075	Wall	088	127	A wall fragment of large boulders built of one course. It is connected to the upper phase of wall 1.039.
1.076	Stones	082	120	A cluster of stones forming a fragment of a stone pavement laying against wall 1.075
1.079	Wall	068,082	113	A small wall built of one line of boulders. It is related to wall 1.075.
4.074	Earth Surface	078	270-289	A gravel surface north of wall 4.084 and coming below it gently slopes to the southwest. The north boundary is wall 4.045 and 4.085. Stones 4.075, 4.080 and 4.077 are fallen on top of it. It was the abandonment surface before Stratum VI.
4.083	Pavement	091, 112	188-202	A small fragment of a stony pavement constructed north of wall 4.085. It is disturbed toward the north by pit 4.114. The pavement is the only surface for wall 4.085, which goes in phase with another smaller stone pavement 4.092.
4.084	Wall	103	200-215	A heavily well constructed wall against the south balks; 2 meters of it was exposed. It was constructed of large and well-cut stones mixed with boulder and one side was covered with pebbles. The wall was built with two lines, 1.20 meters wide and set at a cobble basement. The stratigraphy of this corner suggests that the earlier layers were tilting toward the south west. Wall 4.084 was built to retain the dirt above and strongly built to level the area south. If this was the case, the need for a foundation trench was not crucial, for the area was exposed and the topography of the Tell needed more filling north of the wall. Else, the wall could not be connected to any architecture at the same stratigraphic horizon and a similar absolute level. It goes in phase with to walls 4.089 and 4.088.
4.085	Wall	091,112	163	A wall fragment against the east balk built of large stones on top of fill 4.078. It is oriented in the same direction of wall 4.111 above and separated from it by brown hard brick make-up 4.112. This wall had the same orientation to wall 4.090. Though the connection between the two was also broken by unit 4.112. Pavements 4.092 and 4.083 are in phase with the wall.
4.086	Wall	120	140	A large stone on the north baulk firmly placed on top of a thin gravel make-up above plaster 4.067 and unit 4.066. Plasters 4.096 and 4.093 go against both sides of the stone. It was the only stone that remained of a large wall after the bulldozer pit II. The orientation of this stone, its stratigraphic level on top of unit 4.066 and its absolute level indicates that it formed a corner with wall 4.090.
4.087	Pit	088,089	208-251	A semi-rounded pit below wall 4.088 consists of pebbles and cobbles texture with plenty of potsherds. It was well distinguished from the units at the sides by its contents. The bottom is slopping toward the south. Obviously this pit is related to the construction phase of walls 4.088 and 4.089.
4.088	Wall	089,103	216	A wall of cobbles and medium size stones, carefully laid to 7 meters long and 70 cm wide. It forms an



4.090	Wall	105, 202	158-	angle with wall 4.084, and against the middle, part of this wall. The size of the stones and its thickness indicate that the wall also serves as a stand for an upper structure. A wall consists of one line of small stones which was built on top of wall 4.045. It had an offset of about 15 cm above sediment 4.078 toward the west. The area north east of the wall was disturbed, and the filling of pit 4.114 comes to the edge of its corner. It makes a corner with wall 4.086.
4.091	Destruction	120,113	159-170	A make-up for pavement 4.092 and plaster 4.093 consists of soft grey gravel with scattered cobbles, bounded from the west by wall 4.086 and from the south by wall 4.085. The bottom is distinguished by the stony filling of unit 4.066. It was cut by pit 4.114, and the bulldozer pit II.
4.096	Plaster Floor	105	155-187	A plaster floor located north of wall 4.090 attaching the top of wall 4.045, located 2 meters away. A thick cobbles make-up was added to raise the floor. Both the plaster and this make-up were cut by pit 4.098.
4.097	Plaster	098	365	A circular piece of plaster at the bottom of pit 4.098 built above a thin large gravel make-up. The walls of the pit may have been plastered but eroded later, since the plaster was going up from the edges.
4.098	Pit	105	162	An oval shape pit located against the north baulk and north of wall 4.045. The pit had two parts. The top part is cylindrical on shape, which cut plaster 4.098. The plaster is the only surface related to the pit. The bottom part is oval on shape and filled with fine texture. It's clearly identified with a well-preserved plaster piece 4.097.

## Phase: 2

1.077	Destruction	082	117	A destruction sediment including many small and large stones and had some charcoal, on top of wall 1.039.
1.078	Destruction	088	100	Destruction and abandonment deposits on top of surface 1.070 and against the secondary walls 1.075 and 1.074.
1.080	Destruction	088	120	Destruction debris on top and between the secondary wall 1.075.
1.081	Destruction	082	130	A fall south wall 1.079, sharply sloping to the southwest, composed of hard packed brown sediments with grey flecks.
1.082	Abandonment	088	115	A destruction and abandonment sediment composed of grey hard with many large gravel stones, on to the south and top of walls 1.074 and 1.075.
4.075	Stones	078	250-233	A cluster of large stones on top of surface 4.075 of with cobbles at the side belongs to wall 4.045 fall.
4.076	Fall	094	205-283	A fall south of wall 4.045 laying against its top courses of and above the top of unit 4.073. It was sloping to the south, while the upper wall course appears also tilting in the same direction. Wall 4.090 was built on top of this fall using it as a basement.
4.077	Stones	078	242	A circular shape structure on top of surface 4.075 consists of loose cobble stones. It has no evidence of construction of any sort, and the stones were loosely attached to each other. Such structure is similar to a small "Rojom" above exposed surfaces.
4.078	Filling	079,089,080	221-287	A fill for stratum VII, of soft brown texture and small pebbles. The top is identified by a gravel surface, bounded from the south by wall 4.084 and from north by walls 4.090 and 4.085. The separation of this unit and unit 4.087 below was based on the large gravel surface on top of 4.087. Ash bands and a gravel line can be the continuation of a surface separating between the two.
4.080	Stones	081	230-250	A hump of cobbles standing against the south baulk north east wall 4.084. It goes in phase with surface 4.036, where both are standing on top of unit 4.078. It is irregular shape and loose nature does not suggest that it was constructed. It is more that these stones belonged to the destruction phase.
4.081	Fall	103	220-250	A destruction debris on top of the first surface of stratum VII consists of thin deposits of hard dark

brown brick stuff on top of stones 4.080. Wall 4.084 is the southern boundary of this unit, while wall 4.099 formed its eastern boundary. The only sharp line separating the two is the gravel surface 4.122.

## Phase: 3

1.083	Pit	088	102	A pit on the south east, which includes many cobbles. The connection between this pit and the surfaces around was broken by recent cutting of the upper surface of the Tell.
1.084	Wall	083		A fragment of wall built of cobbles at the boundary of pit 1.083.
1.085	Wall	088		Randomly laid boulders which may belonged to a wall fragment.
1.086	Wall	087		A wall fragment at the northwest corner built of large boulders.
4.079	Earth Surface	125,105	172-205	An earth surface that goes above tabun 4.100, identified by medium gravel and horizontally laying artifacts. It is located on top of units 4.078 and 4.104 which represent the earliest sediments of stratum VI. It basically was constructed by levelling the top of unit 4.078, and addition of a thin make-up 4.104. It was cut toward the east and west by the bulldozer pits.
4.089	Wall	106,108	163-190	A wall consists of double lines of medium size roughly cut stones, 35 x 40 cms with cobbles in between them. It was laid with similar orientation to wall 4.108, with an offset of about 30 cms, and separated from it by make-up 4.106 and levelling 4.103. The wall was 7 meters long and 90 cms wide, not extended all the way to the north, and probably cut during the construction of wall 4.108.
4.092	Pavement	093	190-212	A stony pavement of well-selected flat cobbles, below the plaster. It was cut from the east and south by pit 4.114 and from east by the bulldozer pit II. It stands at the same level with pavement 4.083 of larger stones. Unlike plaster 093, the pavement does not continue all the way.
4.093	Plaster Floor	113	175-187	A plaster floor was built on top of pavement 4.092, below pavement 4.113. The plaster was fragmentary to the east. It goes against wall 4.111 to the east and goes against wall 4.086 to the west. It was cut south by pit 4.114.
4.094	Filling	096	170-205	A filling and a make up for Plaster 4.096, north of wall 4.045 formed of brown soft dirt mixed with cobbles; above plasters 4.036 and 4.067 and unit 4.066. It was distinguished from unit 4.066 by the amount and size of stones. The south boundary of this unit is defined by wall 4.045 south and the eastern boundary by wall 4.086. Pit 4.098 intruded this unit, and bulldozer pits I and II cut it from east and west, so it was mainly excavated in a small proportion.
4.095	Stones	105	150	One large stone surrounded by few cobbles located to the West balk. It is separated from wall 4.045 below by hard light brown material. Plaster floor 4.096 continues to its northern edge. The area of the plaster, and the top of wall 4.045 was cut by pit I to confirm any further connection, except by that of the plaster. It is more likely, that this stone is the remaining of the superstructure of wall 4.045.
4.099	Installation	117	179-187	A small wall consists of a single line of boulders, 1.5 meters long, 25 cms wide, east Tabun 4.100, between this tabun and wall 4.088. The western side of this stone installation is refined with a smooth face. It was located sub the make-up of plaster 4.098 and above the surface belonging to stratum VIII surface; the same stratigraphic sequence of the tabun.
4.100	Tabun	125	155-175	A Tabun located below plaster 4.117. It was built of brown clay surrounded by selected pebbles. The wall is 5 cms wide and 50 cms in diameter. The tabun had a chamber composed walls 4.099, 4.101 and 4.102.
4.101	Installation	125	170-177	A small wall south of tabun 4.100 built of large flat stones placed on top of pebbles make-up. The installation forms a corner with wall 4.099, and is parallel to it and to wall 4.089. It goes on top of surface 4.122, and it was covered by fall 4.103.

4.102 Installation 125 245-155 A small wall, 1.50 m long 25 cms wide built of one line of roughly cut boulders. It is parallel to wall 4.099, from the west. The wall goes in phase with tabun 4.100; it stands at the edge of this tabun with the finer face facing the opposite side. It formed the western wall of the tabun chamber.

## Phase: 4

4.082 Erosion 125,105,079 191-238 A filling consists of gravel and silt-like texture with cobbles and pebbles. The top boundary of this layer is surface 4.122; the bottom is defined by the top surface of layer 4.078. The other boundaries are define by stone piles and falls.

4.103 Filling 125 172-195 A filling and destruction below plaster floor 4.117 consists of greyish large gravel texture. It is identified from the east by wall 4.108 and from the north by installations 4.101 and 4.099, from the top by plaster 4.117 and from the bottom by wall 4.084 and surface 4.122. The texture varies in compaction and looseness; it is soft and loose to the south but hard compacted below the wall and toward the north.

4.104 Destruction 107 190-212 An erosion and fill below surface 4.107, against the south baulk. The western sides are defined by walls 4.088 and 4.060, the northern boundary by wall 4.085. It could be distinguished from unit 4.081 and unit 4.078 below by the texture and history of deposition. This unit accumulated on top and northeast wall 4.084.

Stratum:  
VII

## Phase: 1

4.106 Filling 108 183-225 A make-up on top of wall 4.089 consists of small stones levelling along the northern edge of wall 4.108. Its stony nature distinguished it from other deposits around.

4.107 Earth Surface 132 188 An earth surface east of wall 4.108 identified by laying bones, potsherds and charcoal on top of a hard packed gravel horizontal line. This line goes below the level of wall 4.108, and it may be constructed after levelling the area. The connection with this surface was broken by the drainage pit 4.162, and the bulldozer pit III. Based on the layer below this surface and the south section goes on top of the stony filling below wall 4.111, and continues to the top course of the wall. No trace of this surface was found north the wall.

4.108 Wall 136 143-151 A free standing wall constructed of double lines of nicely cut large stones (about 50 cms round) to a width of one meter, which was located on top of surface 4.107, and above a stony make-up 4.106. The make-up was constructed only toward the north side of the wall, while the south was levelled. The excavated side of the wall is 6 meters long, but it still continues on the south baulk. It was oriented north-east to south-west. At its north eastern edge, a couple of larger size stones was constructed, oriented toward the east, and continued with other stones as wall 4.111. There are two plaster surfaces that were laying on top of the wall.

4.109 Filling 110,119 95 A medium and large stone platform identified on the east baulk below wall 4.111. It was not excavated because it was cut by the bulldozer pits. It is probably was a platform to raise the south slope of the wall.

4.110 Make-up 111 160-180 A make-up below wall 4.111 and above wall 4.085 consists of hard brown large gravel sediments. It is separated from the stony filling to the south, and the cobble sediments 4.091.

4.111 Wall 120,112 140 A wall was oriented from west to east forming a corner with wall 4.108. The wall was divided into two parts according to the stones size; this unit was assigned to

				the large stones, while unit 4.112 was assigned to the smaller. The construction technique of this wall is different from wall 4.108 because it was irregular, built with roughly cut large stones. The northern side was more regular than the south. Pavement 4.113 is the only surface going in phase with the wall, but was constructed to the north and toward the bottom level of this wall.
4.113	Pavement	120	145-159	A stony pavement consists of flat cobbles and pebbles laid on top of hard brown make-up north of wall 4.111. It was cut to the west by pit II, and disturbed to the south by pit 4.114. The pavement goes below the stones of wall 4.111. Pavement 4.092 was isolated from this pavement by a thin layer of dark brown dirt isolating it from sediment 4.091 below. This separation supports the argument that the pavement is not in phase of wall 4.090.
4.116	Plaster Floor	122,136	148-155	A grey ashy plaster north of plaster 4.135. To the east, no plaster was found, but an earth surface with laying pottery and bones represents the area exposed during the plaster use.
4.117	Plaster Floor	125	174-185	A grey white plaster floor laying against the west side of wall 4.108. The plaster was cut from the south by bulldozer pit IV and could only be identified by the west section. It was sloping to the north and west attaching wall 4.108 at this corner.
4.118	Fall	136,135	146-149	Large stones similar to those of wall 4.111, laying on top of Plaster 4.117. They are part of wall 4.111 fall. Plaster 4.135 is covering these stones.
4.122	Stones	135	129	A gravel surface on top of filling 4.078 represents the earliest surface of stratum VIII. Tabun 4.100 and installations 4.101 and 4.099 was built on top of the surface. Pottery sherds and bones were laying flat on top of it.

## Phase: 2

4.120	Destruction	138,123	103-125	A dark brown hard sediment mixed with small stones, below floor 4.138, and above pavement 4.113. The boundaries of this unit were determined by wall 4.111 and fall 4.083 to the south and unit 4.126 to the east. It was cut by bulldozer pit III, so its extension to the south was based on the sections.
4.125	Destruction	136,131	130-168	A light brown hard sediment with fine texture mostly of small and large gravel deposited on top of plaster floor 4.117, west wall 4.108 and south the platform. It was cut by bulldozer pits I and IV and the construction of wall 4.149. It is more likely that this unit is a disintegration of mud brick structure belonged to wall 4.108.
4.131	Destruction	136	135-162	A cluster of cobbles and pebbles randomly laying at the same level of Plaster 4.135. It was cut by bulldozer pit I. It could be interpreted as an eroded pavement or a small stone fall from wall 4.111.
4.132	Erosion	133	155-167	A brown-greyish medium hard sediment contains few small stones. It was bounded by walls 4.110 and 4.108 to the south east. The top of this sediment was an earth surface and the bottom is another horizontal surface. It was cut to the east by bulldozer pit III.

## Phase: 3

4.112	Wall	120,162	145-155	A small stones filling inserted on top and between the large stones of wall 4.111. These stones represent another stage after the first abandonment and destruction of wall 4.111. Tabun 4.134 was built against this wall and above surface 4.133 that goes with it.
4.114	Pit	120	205-214	A pit of soft white and light brown ashy deposits. This pit was sealed from top by a cluster of rounded shape cobbles. The bottom boundary remained loose and overlaps within the top of pit 4.065. It was cut by the bulldozer. The function of this pit is clearly related to wall 4.090. The location of the pit to the east of this

4.115	Installation	120	168-185	<p>wall corner proposes that the area was filled after the wall was constructed.</p> <p>A round cobbles stones cluster on top of the soft deposits of pit 4.065. The stones circumference fits well with the pit, sealing its top, and isolating it from the later deposits.</p>
4.123	Installation	137,120	103	<p>A line of large stones sloping down to connect with wall 4.108. It was excavated below floor 4.138 and above Unit 4.120 which in the same time surrounding it. Four large stones of the same size of wall 4.108 were used to extend this wall about 1.5 meters to the north. The area west this extension and the small wall were cut in 1979, but the east central baulk suggests that the wall was higher to the north, and lower to the west and the south.</p>
4.126	Installation	130	116-121	<p>A large ashlar stones structure firmly stands at the surface which is a fragment of small installation laying on top of plaster 4.116. It is stratigraphically related to wall 4.108. Also the filling between it and that of unit 4.128 supports the idea that it was constructed to raise a platform.</p>
4.127	Make-up	141	96-147	<p>A large stones installation against the north baulk, and below make-up 4.141. It served as a platform wall, to raise the area before stratum IX construction.</p>
4.128	Installation	130	135	<p>A line of boulders oriented toward south west. It was bounded by unit 4.120 east and 4.105 west and located above surface 4.116. This small wall was most probably constructed as the eastern platform wall. It's connected to wall 4.145.</p>
4.133	Earth Surface	136	175-200	<p>An earth surface east of wall 4.108, south of wall 4.111, it was identified by laying bones, potsherds and ash deposits. This surface belonged to the abandonment phase of wall 4.108, and it marks the transition to stratum IX. Tabun 4.134 was constructed on top of this surface. The ashy deposit is more likely the secondary refuse of the tabun.</p>
4.134	Tabun	136,162	155	<p>A Tabun structure that has a thin wall of dark brown hard clay. It was excavated on top of ashy surface 4.133 and laying south of wall 4.111. Ash and Radeef were found around it. The fact that this tabun was placed against wall 4.111 implied that it belongs to a later phase of the wall, and most probably used during the abandonment phase of that wall. Against that is the argument that the tabun goes with the wall, where the outer courtyard is located. The tabun was constructed of dark brown muddy coils, standing at a pebbles basement and was laid against the wall by cobbles make-up. The tabun was placed on surface 4.107; it was used contemporary with the use of the surface.</p>
4.135	Plaster Floor	136,137	145-175	<p>A thin grey plaster layer, against the west side of wall 4.111. It was cut by bulldozer pit IV. It has pottery sherds and bones laying flat, with charred remains and the fallen stones 4.129 and 4.118 on top of it. It's connected to wall 4.111. There are two possibilities regarding its function. The first is that this was a room floor enclosed by wall 4.108. The second is that it was an accidental deposition of plaster material, outside a "house".</p>
Phase: 4				
4.105	Destruction	125	161-175	<p>A destruction debris on top of tabun 4.100 and surface 4.079 consists of fine gravel texture. It was clustered between the east of wall 4.102 and the west of wall 4.099. It was bounded from the south by installation 4.101 and from the north by the baulk and stones 4.095. Plaster 4.117 is on top of this unit, which suggests it was used later as a make-up for this plaster.</p>
4.119	Fall	120	101-142	<p>A layer of stones consists of cobbles and small pebbles belonging to the destruction phase of wall 4.111.</p>
4.121	Destruction	162	105,155	<p>A destruction debris consists of hard dark brown fine gravel sediment above wall 4.111. It was separated from the units above and the sides by its compaction and the inclusions of fewer stones with its contents.</p>

4.129	Fall	136	157	A cluster of large stones irregularly laying above plaster 4.116, east of wall 4.108. These stones are similar on size to those of the wall suggesting that it was fallen from it.
4.130	Destruction	137,138,124	95-133	A large gravel and cobbles make-up that was a re-use of the destruction of Stratum IX. It was levelled during the construction of the walls and surfaces of stratum 4.10. From the east it was bounded by stones 4.145 and 4.123.
4.136	Destruction	138,124,156	121-155	A fall above wall 4.108 and surfaces 4.135, 4.131, consists of light brown hard dirt with medium and large stones. This unit belongs to the destruction and abandonment phase of structure 4.108. It was cut by bulldozer pits I, IV and III.
4.137	Fall	158	105-125	A fall from wall 4.108 consists of scatter clusters of large stones. The stones size and type are similar to those of wall 4.108, and laying irregularly above plaster 4.135 that laid against the wall.

Stratum:  
VII

Phase: 1

4.124	Pavement	164	85-102	A cobbles and pebbles pavement located east of wall 4.143, and at the same absolute level with surface 4.140. The east side is removed by the bulldozer pits. The pavement had been also used as a make-up for the plaster.
4.138	Plaster Floor	150,147	92-100	A plaster floor located east of wall 4.145, but was excavated mainly in the northeast. It was constructed on top of the stony pavement 4.124, and the destruction debris of unit 4.120. The connection between this plaster and wall 4.145 is made by a line of large gravel and on the following basis: 1. plaster 4.139 standing at the same absolute level west of the wall 4.143, but went below this wall, 2. The large stone 4.146 on the east baulk is similar in size to those of walls 4.143 and 4.145 and stands at the same absolute level with the wall, above the plaster floor 3, the deposits on top of the floor are going also against the wall. The technique of constructing the plaster first and the walls then is a common ethnographic case.
4.139	Plaster Floor	148	95	A small plaster floor fragment against the north baulk, below wall 4.143 and to the west of it. It was eroded west and south, so bounded by the destruction debris 4.147. It goes in phase with plaster 4.138.
4.141	Make-up	145	47	A small stones make-up below wall 4.145 that was placed on top of larger stones unit 4.145. It was laid at the same absolute level with pavement 4.138 and bounded from the south by earth surface 4.138.
4.142	Wall	143,001	93	A wall below wall 4.143 consists of well selected and well-cut medium size stones. It serves as a base of wall 4.143, above the plaster floor 4.139. It was cut from the middle by bulldozer pit I, and continues on the south baulk.
4.143	Wall	164,151	40	A wall built with one course, double line, and large stones above the smaller stones make-up 4.142. It was about 4 meters long and 80 cms wide, oriented northeast-southwest and is still hidden in the main north and a secondary south baulks. It was constructed on top of the destruction phase of stratum IX.

Phase: 2

4.140	Floor	148,153	95-100	A hard earth floor located east of wall 4.143 and was going with the same stratigraphic and absolute level with plaster 4.138 and pavement 4.124. The top of this surface may eroded at a later stage, and what remained of it is a brick material. It included a pocket of soft sand-like sediments laying against wall 4.143 that may be a result of sand carried by wind.
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4.144	Installation	148	94	A small wall west of wall 4.143 and goes parallel to wall 4.145. It was constructed on top of surface 4.124, which placed it later than the first phase of wall 4.143. It was more likely constructed as a mastaba inside room 4.143. Wall 4.145 was re-used as the northern side of the mastaba, and both walls enclose an area of about one meter by one and a half meter.
4.145	Wall	148	53	A wall against the north baulk built of roughly cut large stones. The northern part of the wall is still hidden on the baulk. The wall was built on a stony platform (mastaba) of units 4.141, and the medium size stones 4.136. It forms a corner with wall 4.143.
4.146	Wall	148,147	47	A large stone stands firmly on the east baulk; it could be part of a wall. Plaster 4.138 goes with it.

## Phase: 3

4.147	Destruction	148	55-97	A destruction debris consists of pebbles and cobbles mixed with light dark muddy soil accumulated over surface 4.138. Few boulders were laying at its bottom and on top of the plastered surface. The stones are falls from a nearby wall.
4.148	Erosion	153	25-40	A destruction debris consists of thin sediment of light brown hard compact brick with flat slope. It was accumulated on top of walls 4.145 and 4.143 and surface 4.124. It was distinguished from unit 4.152 by its lighter colour, fine and hard texture. It is bounded from east and west by unit 4.147, but from the south it was cut by the 1979 levelling of the area.

## Stratum: IX

## Phase: 1

4.149	Wall	151	65	A wall at the northwest corner consists of two lines and two courses of well-cut large stones. This wall was not excavated, and so the area around it. It appears only on the baulk.
4.150	Filling	151	+9,65	Very soft grey deposits mixed with gravel texture accumulated at the south east corner above wall 4.149. It was totally cut by bulldozer pit I and so recovered only from sections. The location of these deposits at the side of wall 4.149 suggests it's a foundation trench for this wall.

## Phase: 2

4.151	Earth Surface	152	50	Thin lenses formed of very hard light brown gravel. They recovered only from section. The extreme hardness of this unit suggests that it's a fragment of an exposed surface.
4.152	Erosion	153	24	A sediment composed of fine gravel texture but no larger stones that belongs to the abandonment phase.

## Phase: 3

4.153	Erosion	155	+27,+30	A sediment composed of grey-brown hard dirt mixed with many small stones accumulated after the Tell was abandoned by erosion.
4.155	Erosion	000	+100+50	A sediment composed of erosion of greyish soft small gravels, but no other stone sizes. To the south it was cut by area levelling and bulldozer digging.
4.156	Erosion	164,163	100-120	A light brown hard erosion sediment with many small stones and large gravel pockets. It was cut by bulldozer pits IV III.

## Stratum: X

## Phase: 1

2.032	Destruction	033	147.38	A layer of dark grey earth mixed with gravel and cobbles. It includes brick and charcoal, which may belong to the destruction stage.
2.033	Dump	035	147.45	A very hard compact layer of earth mixed with gravel and pebbles.
2.034	Make-up	035	147.55	A gravel make-up for the modern asphalt street pavement.
2.035	Street Pavement	000	146.70	Asphalt for street pavement, probably constructed during the year 1964 A.D.
2.036	Filling	000	147.75	Recent filling and pits after an attempt to build foundations for new buildings.
3.075	Pit	079, 080	91	An "oil" pit from the modern street buildings.
3.076	Pit	078, 080	97	A recent pit dug during the construction of the recent asphalt street.
3.078	Foundation Trench	080	61	A foundation trench for recent cement wall.
3.079	Stones	080	44	Stone piles from recent dumping were placed inside a pit.
3.080	Surface	000	43	The most recent surface formed by a layer of recent dumping.
4.154	Wall	000	185	A white plastered wall along the north east corner oriented to the east to attach Mr. Azouka house. In a photo taken back on 1924, Site 4 belonged to a garden besieged by a wall. This wall is most likely to belong to the garden surroundings.
4.157	Stones	150	90	Two large stones on the west baulk, that were excavated during section trimming. They were separated from the wall by pit 4.150.
4.162	Pit	164	40-50	A sediment of grey composed of very soft fine dirt with few small stones and large stones at the bottom. It was cut by bulldozer pit III. It is part of the drainage system for Azouka building.

## Phase: 2

4.158	Filling	164,159	105-110	A filling east of the modern street construction consists of grey soft large gravel mixed with cobbles and pebbles. Stones 4.137 and the fall of wall 4.108, 4.129 separated it from the northern layers, the eastern boundary was cut by bulldozer pit IV. It belonged to the street filling and construction.
4.159	Street Pavement	164	80	A hard cluster of cobbles laying flat at the south west edge. It is part of the modern asphalt pavement.
4.160	Street Pavement	164	75	A cluster of black medium and large gravel sediments that includes no soil. It is part of the modern asphalt pavement.

## Phase: 3

3.077	Destruction	080	94	A surface deposit formed after the re-dumping of the top phase layers of Stratum V.
4.161	Pit	164	140-154	This is another soft, but coarse dark brown pit with many small and medium size stones. It was located east wall 4.144.
4.163	Dump	164	75-100	This unit is located below the excavation surface to the south side Site 4 only consisting of stones and gravel as part of modern dumping.

## Phase: 4

1.087	Surface	000	57	Surface deposits that are part of modern dumping and cutting on the site.
1.088	Surface	000	73	The excavation surface and top layer produced by recent dumping activities.
4.164	Dump	000	-14	The top surface of the excavation, it includes grey soft sediment mixed with boulders and recent dumping.