Discerning Activity Areas in Domestic Space:

A Model for the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Levant

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Abstract

The question of cultural continuity or the appearance of a new culture in the Levant in the period from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age has been strongly debated in Near Eastern studies. Proponents of cultural change argue that a new type of building, the "four-room" house is a strong indicator of a new population moving in, despite compelling evidence that this type of house had precedents in earlier periods.

A more productive approach to the issue of cultural change or continuity lies in the examination of not only the physical structures, but also the use of space within them, since the organization of domestic activity is at a basic level culturally determined. This study proposes a method for such examination, through the creation of a typology of rooms and the analysis of the distribution of artefacts and installations within different types of space to determine probable activities within a sample of houses from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. By comparing and contrasting uses of space in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age domestic structures, one should be able to add to the lines of evidence for determining whether or not there was cultural continuity in the transitional period from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. The outcomes of this study pointed to cultural continuity.

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations and Spelling

Abbreviations

ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
EBA	Early Bronze Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
IA	Iron Age
IAA	Israel Antiquities Authority
IES	Israel Exploration Society
JARE	James A. de Rothschild Expedition at Hazor
LBA	Late Bronze Age
MBA	Middle Bronze Age

Abbreviations for Table 5.4

RM ID	room identification number
ACT	activity
FP	food preparation
FC	food consumption
TP	textile production
AC	animal care
ST	storage
PA	personal adornment
MH	miscellaneous household
MF	multifunctional
INS	installation
O/S/PF	oven/silo/platform
T/B	trough/basin
S/PT/PL/JS	silo/pit/platform/jar stand
ACC	access
SUR	surface

BE/P/L	beaten earth/plaster/lime
C/FS/CH	cobbles/flagstone/chaff
SIZ	size
m to xl	medium to extra large
s to xl	small to extra large
AFL	air flow (ventilation)
LIT	lighting
TOT	total

Spelling

Artefact - This is the preferred spelling for Near Eastern Studies.

Tell, Tall, Tel

The spelling of this word representing a mound where a settlement is located depends on the ethnic spelling:

Standard English – Tell

Standard Arabic (Jordan) – Tall

Standard Hebrew - Tel

For consistency and to avoid confusion, this study will use the spelling “tell” for all sites.

Chapter 1

Introduction

> …the more ordinary and humble domestic structures of the majority of the population, the most common remains in nearly all archaeological sites, increasingly have gained attention as scholars realized that, to fully understand ancient settlements, it was necessary that the structures where the majority of the population lived be investigated (Hardin 2001:24).

Only when the complexities of the household are examined, through the range of activities witnessed by architecture, installation and assemblages, can one potentially determine changes over time that may or may not reflect the intrusion of new cultures. The household, as the basic unit of any settlement, is the building block for the study of domestic space and "as archaeologists, we use the material remains of past settlements to better understand the behaviors, activities, and organization of their inhabitants" (Hardin 2001:27). Study of activity areas within domestic space expands our general knowledge of cultures and can lead to a better understanding of cultural shifts by illustrating changes in activity patterns from one period to the next, for example from the Late Bronze Age[1] (thereafter LBA) to the Iron Age (thereafter IA) in Palestine.

The study of domestic space in Palestine, especially in transitional periods such as the LBA and IA, is an important component in furthering our understanding of how the occupants of the houses made use of space for specific activities. Many scholars agree that the transition from the LBA to the IA occurred about 1200 B.C. (Dever 2003:83; Gonen 1992:216; Kelm and Mazar 1995:13; Kenyon 1965:221; Mazar 1992:238).

To determine whether there was cultural continuity or the intrusion of a new cultural group, we can look at settlement patterns. How populations grow or decline, how patterns of occupation and abandonment as well as new settlements (large and small) arise, can indicate cultural change. We can also consider pottery typology. Subtle (or not so subtle) changes in

[1] For Chronological table see Table C.5 in Appendix C.

shape or design could indicate cultural change. Either of these two approaches, independently of each other, should be able to illustrate differences suggestive of cultural shift.

Another way to determine if there was indeed the appearance of a new population in a given period is the careful study of architectural remains. House forms inevitably change over time. What is responsible for architectural change? It can be cultural or the result of resource depletion or perhaps it is because of the abandonment of previous techniques and the adoption of new ones. One issue that has clouded the study of the domestic house is the quest for the Israelite house. Many scholars argue that the transition to a type of house that can be identified as distinctively / exclusively Israelite, namely the "four-room" house, provides evidence of the appearance of a new population at the end of the LBA. This is problematic because the "four-room" house does have precedents in the Middle Bronze Age (thereafter MBA), much before the advent of Israelites, and so cannot be used as a measure of change from the LBA to the IA.

Although a culture's construction of gender will be reflected in the organization of domestic space, this study will focus on the identification of activity areas and their distribution independently of social relations. It is nonetheless recognized that the resulting analysis should provide a framework for future investigation of the construction of gender in this period of transition.

Since patterns of domestic organization are to a large degree culturally determined, we can gain a better understanding of how occupants made use of installations and assemblages within a house and its environs through the study of domestic space. The development of a model to determine activity areas can provide us with important information on how use of space may have changed over time or with the seasons. It can also provide information for houses where limited archaeological information is available. If there is noticeable change in patterns from the LBA to the IA transition then it is likely that there is cultural continuity rather than change.

1.1 The Late Bronze Age to Iron Age Transition

During the LBA the Levant was occupied by the Canaanites but was under Egyptian control through administrative centres such as Beth Shan. Egyptian presence fluctuated during the LBA. During the reign of Pharaoh Akhenaten IV (1317 to 1334 B.C.), neglect of the Levant as a result of his preoccupation with establishing his new religion enabled the large

Canaanite city-states to regain their independence. After the death of Akhenaten, Ramses II and III staged military incursions into the Levant to reaffirm Egyptian dominance, which resulted in the destruction of many cities around 1200/1150 B.C. Some Egyptian presence lingered into the EIA.

The end of the LBA also saw the collapse of the Mycenaean Empire in mainland Greece and of the Hittite Empire in Anatolia, as well as the disruption of major trade routes throughout the eastern Mediterranean. As a result, the coastal areas of both Egypt and the Levant received an influx of displaced populations known as the Sea Peoples. Egypt managed to repel the Sea Peoples, but significant numbers of them did settle in the southern area of the Levant, to become known as a distinct cultural group, the Philistines, in the EIA.

Thus the EIA in the Levant was ushered in by the destruction of many Canaanite settlements. The ensuing return of stability was marked by both reoccupation of LB sites and the establishment of smaller rural ones, particularly in the Central Hill Country. These settlements have been attributed to the incoming tribes of Israel, Ammon, Moab and Edom. Associated with these new settlements is the structure labeled the "four-room" house, which is considered by some scholars to be the "invention" of the Israelites and hence a key indicator of their appearance in the Levant. However, Stage offers a more plausible explanation for the origin of the settlers in the Central Hill Country in his "Ruralization Model, wherein peasant farmers moved beyond the areas of state control as the LB city-state system collapsed" (Younker 2003:371). In this scenario the inhabitants of the EIA communities in the Levant would be cultural descendents of the LBA Canaanites.

1.2 Previous Scholarship: Omissions and Problems

Many Levantine excavations have tended to focus on monumental architecture, namely gates, palaces and temples. Excavations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were designed "to expose monumental buildings and fortifications and to recover their associated art works and decorative motifs" (Davis 2003:55) so that they effectively became treasure hunts. Following this period, the goal of excavations was to expose the whole site. This methodology was not wholly satisfactory because it did not allow for a close study of stratigraphy. Excavations in the 1920s under the direction of W. F. Albright paid special attention to pottery typology which is still utilized today. A pioneer in the 1950s was Kathleen

Kenyon in her work at Jericho. In that excavation she followed what is known as the Wheeler method which emphasized the use of baulks to determine accurate stratigraphy (Davis 2003:57). Contemporary excavations now employ both the ceramic and stratigraphic methods.

The early excavation reports that were available for this study did not have adequate recording systems because of the methods used at that time. Domestic buildings were uncovered in these excavations and although plans of such buildings may have been published, the contents, including utilitarian assemblages, may not have been recorded beyond the most elaborate pieces. As a result, the site reports overlook or mention only in passing the relationship between artefacts and structures, which creates a significant gap in information about the daily life of the majority of people of the LBA and the IA. The narrow focus of research design, along with the varying degrees of detail in reporting, has resulted in an incomplete body of data for scholars examining the use of domestic space.

One important area of omission in early excavations is a lack of consideration to site formation processes. Michael Schiffer in his *Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record* (Schiffer 1987) identifies the processes that are active on any artefact until it is discovered / exposed by the archaeologist in excavation. It is clear that site formation processes can drastically modify the location of artefacts. Sites that were buried soon after abandonment may have a better representation of *in-situ* artefacts (or place of last use) as there would have been less opportunity for cultural disturbance. Unless site formation processes are addressed during excavation, find spots for artefacts may not be indicative of primary deposition location even when provenience is known.

Because excavators do not necessarily investigate and record site formation processes we can only acknowledge that they must have occurred, but in the end our knowledge of them is only as good as the excavation report permits. This study acknowledges that there are processes that will have had an impact on what is in the archaeological record. It also acknowledges that the site reports are not complete and that not all artefacts are reported, so that we are left with incomplete assemblages. With these limitations in mind it is still the goal of this study to identify possible activity areas for different types of rooms within houses of the LBA and Early Iron Age (thereby EIA) using the information available from site reports.

1.3 Previous Studies on Domestic Space of the Levant

In Levantine archaeology, there are no studies that have produced a comprehensive analysis of domestic architecture that incorporates and gives equal weight to the core components in the archaeological record: architecture, installations and artefact assemblages. Studies have focused on one or sometimes two of these critical sources of information. Models have been developed that illustrate to some degree how space was used, but they do not consider the potential value of including all three types of evidence.

In the early 1980s detailed studies relating to domestic architecture in the Near East were published. These studies include information taken from site reports on house plans and room arrangement (Daviau 1993:20). Two studies (Aurenche 1981; Braemer 1982), illustrate the different types of houses found in the Levant. They do not include a study of assemblages or a discussion of possible activities within the houses. For example, Frank Braemer's study on Iron Age domestic architecture in the Levant presents the identification, collection and description of domestic houses and their installations (Braemer 1982). Braemer describes the architecture of the houses and in some cases is able to ascertain the presence of a second storey. This makes a valuable contribution to the study of domestic architecture in the Near East. Unfortunately Braemer does not include or mention the artefacts and assemblages associated with the structures and installations.

Michael Roaf's analysis of the Ubaid house at Tell Madhhur is an example of the use of spatial distribution in archaeology (Roaf 1989). He acknowledges that there would have been post-depositional disturbances following the destruction of the house by fire (Roaf 1989:101). From the spatial distribution of artefacts within the various rooms of the Ubaid house, Roaf makes inferences about social activities. Roaf, in his concentration on the assemblages, excludes the presence of installations in his analysis and only refers briefly to the architecture. The house was preserved to a height such that identification of doorways and windows was possible. During excavation artefact locations were recorded with subsequent drawings made of their distribution. On the basis of "analogy with other cultures", Roaf outlines activities for which there may have been evidence in the archaeological record (Roaf 1989:135). Other than the identification of some hearths, he does not identify installations in the house.

In general, use of spatial distribution as a primary method of analysis requires a specific research design for excavation and a meticulous recording system. In excavation reports,

where artefact distribution has not been part of the research design, the scarcity and arbitrary mention of artefacts renders spatial distribution analysis unfeasible.

Many excavations do not take into consideration site formation processes. An exception is the excavation of an Iron Age II pillared house at Tell Halif by J. Hardin (Hardin 2001). Site formation processes and disturbances were identified and acknowledged during excavation (Hardin 2001:181-217). Hardin also incorporates the study of artefact distribution as well as ethnographic analogy (Hardin 2001:12). The house was excavated in a manner which carefully recorded the location of artefacts and with analysis of the distribution of artefacts, micro-artefacts, and installations, Hardin could suggest probable activities for each room of the house.

Michelle Daviau, in *Houses and Their Furnishings in Bronze Age Palestine: Domestic Activity Areas and Artefact Distribution in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages*, develops a series of functional paradigms for the study of domestic activity areas of MBA and LBA Palestinian houses (Daviau 1993). The data for the functional toolkits on which her paradigms are based come from Watson and Kramer's ethnographic research in Iran (Kramer 1982, Watson 1979). Her functional categories (ranging from food preparation, consumption and storage to textile production) are developed with percentage weight given to each assemblage on the basis of its relevance to a particular category. In her study of MBA and LBA houses she then applies the similarity coefficient to determine how well the assemblage fit into the paradigm. In fact, she discovered that most of the activities of the household were devoted to food preparation, consumption and storage. Her application of percentages to a limited range of specific artefacts/assemblages results in a skewing of the final results because of items that do not fit into the paradigms. Another problem with her development of the paradigms and subsequent analysis is that, like Roaf, she only gives cursory consideration to installations and none to architecture. Subsequently, from the six years of excavation (1989, 1992-1995) at the Iron II site of Tall Jawa in Jordan, Daviau does include information on three primary components, architecture, installations and assemblages, which were not available in reports used for her earlier studies (Daviau and Dion 2002).

There are omissions in the study of domestic space in the Levant. Focus on monumental architecture limits our understanding of the common people and how they made use of space. Many of the studies that do focus on domestic space are limited in the amount of

information that is reported. What is required for a better understanding of domestic space and cultural change is a comprehensive study of all aspects of domestic structures.

1.4 Objectives

Examination of previous scholarship indicates that not all necessary data have been included for the study of activity areas within the domestic realm. The studies mentioned above provided some important analyses of domestic space in the Levant. In order to contribute to a better understanding of domestic space, this study will focus on select houses from LBA and EIA sites in a more comprehensive way, focusing on seven variables including: artefacts, installations, access, surface composition, room size, ventilation (air flow) and natural lighting.

Architecture can tell us a lot about how ancient peoples made use of space. On the basis of house size and layout we can predict roughly how many people lived there and what activities would have been possible given the size, accessibility and arrangement of individual rooms. Installations can give us some idea of possible activities that could have been associated with them. Assemblages, including artefacts such as vessels and tools, when taken in the context of the structure and in association with the installations, best illustrate past activities. It is highly unlikely that we would have complete assemblages, in undisturbed houses, in the place where they were normally used or discarded with clear evidence of their relationship with the architecture and installations. Instead, in most excavations, what we have are items that may have been left behind by the last occupants either because they were no longer useful, were broken or had been lost. No site preserves evidence of the complete range of daily tasks and household activities.

This research project incorporates all three core components, architecture, installations and assemblages, into a model that will facilitate our study of domestic space. The objective is to compile information from site reports of excavations with data from the LBA and EIA in the Levant in order to address the identification of activity areas within domestic houses of this period. Activity areas are defined as places where activities take place within a house or in the immediate surroundings. The study will test for evidence of the location of domestic activities towards a better understanding of the functioning of domestic space in the LBA and EIA in the Levant. The goal is to identify patterns, within and between houses in the study and to look at

similarities or dissimilarities in the use of space. This will be accomplished by detailing the necessary conditions required for carrying out particular activities within specific rooms of a house. Finally the study will attempt to determine if there were differences in the location of activities between the two periods.

Using an integrated approach and with careful attention to the systematic categorization of architecture, installations and assemblages will further our understanding of how the occupants made use of space in the LBA and IA. With a large enough sample we should be able to see patterns emerge. Similarly typed rooms should show a higher probability for some activities although it is possible and more than likely that, as in contemporary times, the occupants of the houses performed multiple activities within any given room. Domestic space studies aid in understanding how the majority of the populace lived. The study of domestic space also contributes to our analysis of change, or lack of change, in the LBA to IA transition.

1.5 Method

For analysis of domestic activities in this study all data were taken from existing excavation reports. Published reports were selected, when available, for their information on architecture, installations and artefact assemblages. Most of the reports were compiled more than four decades ago and the information included reflects excavation recording practices of that time. Some more recent publications (from the last two decades) were available too late to be included in this study. Thus the sources for this study have provided data in varying degrees of detail.

As the publications became available all pertinent information was gathered into a database which is included on the attached CDROM. Included are all reported details on architecture, installations, floor surface composition and artefacts. All data were entered into the database according to the individual rooms of a house and, where possible, by the locus number.

To determine which activities were conducted in particular areas of the houses it was first necessary to establish a typology for the rooms. Room types were categorized on the basis of their location and accessibility within the houses. With this method activities can be determined by room type regardless of the number of rooms to a house or the layout of the rooms. Some houses have only two rooms and others ten or more rooms.

Artefacts were classified according to the type of activity for which they would most often/most likely have been used. There are instances in which a vessel type had multiple functions, but in order to identify specific activities it was necessary to limit the classification of each object to the most probable activity.

A model template was then developed to represent all seven parameters that were deemed necessary for a comprehensive study of the available information including: artefacts, installations, access, surface composition, room size, ventilation and lighting. Once rooms were identified as having sufficient data, those data were then queried for relevant content and the results were entered into the template. From this one could calculate which activity had the highest probability of being performed in the room. Rooms with four or more artefacts were used in analysis. It would have been preferable to increase the minimum number significantly, but the paucity of artefact data in the available site reports would have resulted in too few rooms for analysis. To gain a general understanding of domestic space, the greater the number of rooms included the greater the chance of observing patterns.

Information concerning site, house and room size was also analyzed to determine possible correlations. This approach should enable us to see patterns for specific activities within specific types of rooms.

1.6 Concluding Remarks

The study of domestic space in the Levant is an important part of the process which allows us to see changes in culture and the built environment. Only by focusing on the material culture and activities of the majority of the population, the common people, can we hope to further our understanding of how they made use of available space within the domestic setting. By paying close attention to the layout of rooms, their size and the requirements necessary for particular tasks, we can ascertain which activities were most probable for any room regardless of house size. By looking for changing patterns we can determine if there was indeed cultural change or continuity in the transitional period from the LBA to the EIA. Without a comprehensive study of all aspects of domestic life that arises from excavations we are left with site reports that simply list what was found.

The sites chosen for the study are discussed in Chapter 2, with indication of location, topography, size and occupation history where relevant, as well as issues arising from

excavation processes. The houses themselves are described in detail, room by room, in Chapter 3, together with discussion of the variants in labeling and interpreting these structures. Classification of room types is presented in Chapter 4. The following two Chapters, 5 and 6, present the conditions for the model template and its application. Finally, Chapter 7 analyzes the results of the application of the template and presents the conclusions of the study.

Chapter 2
The Sites

The choice of nine sites for this study was limited by the availability of published site reports with adequate information on domestic architecture and associated assemblages. Many sites were excavated before the implementation of adequate recording systems which has resulted in loss of data. Consequently the sites chosen for this study have varying but passable degrees of useable data. What is important in a site report is a legible plan of complete or near complete house plans. As well, it is important that installations located in the structures be identified either on the house plans or in the discussion of the structures.

The following discussions of the sites include information on location, topography and size. A brief summary of occupation and excavation history is included as well as the limitations of available evidence. Figure 2.1 below illustrates the location of the nine sites in this study: Ashdod, Tell Beit Mirsim, Beth Shan, Gezer, Hazor, Tell Qasile, Tell Qiri, Lachish, and Timnah.

In most cases it is difficult to determine the extent of occupation for any given site because in the majority of cases they are not fully excavated. There are sites where archaeologists uncovered large areas during excavation but, in many cases, few useful data are available because of inadequate recording systems.

2.1 Sites in this Study

The size of settlements of LBA and EIA is difficult to estimate. It is difficult to determine what proportion of a site was occupied. Unless extensive areas are uncovered in excavation (a rare occurrence) it is not always possible to conclusively determine the extent of occupation for any given period. The size of tells can range from large cities or small towns. The definition of small or big is largely subjective. Baumgarten divides settlements into four categories: small town - 1.5-5 ha; medium-sized town – 5-10 ha; large city – 10-25 ha; and megalopolis – over 25 ha (Baumgarten 1992:145). Baumgarten subdivides large cities into two sub-groups, but for our purposes the use of a single range for large cities is sufficient. Wright

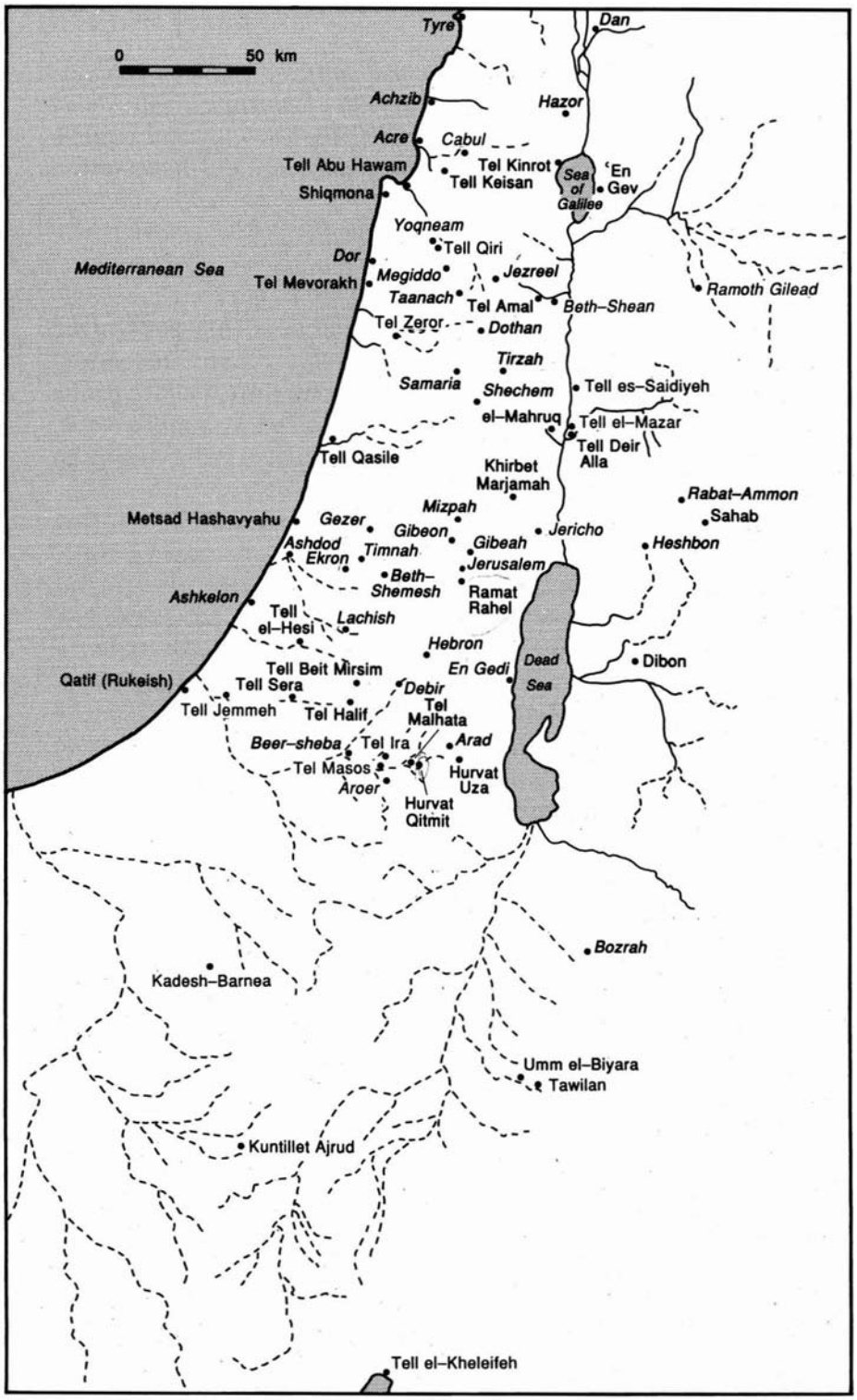

Figure 2.1. Map of Region for Sites in this Study (Mazar 1990:309, © A. Mazar, used with permission)

also defines sites smaller than 5 hectares as small towns (Wright 1985:73). Rivka Gonen in a study of LBA Canaan (Gonen1984) also classifies sites arbitrarily into groups with results similar to Baumgarten.

For the purpose of this study Baumgarten's size division will simply be used to illustrate the size of sites, with the label of extra large to replace "megalopolis". To avoid unnecessary debate the sites will not be referred to as towns or cities. Hazor is an anomaly due to its extra large size, but was included because the information and plans in the site reports will further our understanding of domestic space in the LBA. As stated above, sites may or may not have been totally occupied continually for any space of time. Rather, it is likely that towns grew and contracted constantly.

Sites in this study range from small to extra large as seen in Table 2.1. Of the nine sites in this study, five sites are small, one is medium sized, two are large and one is extra large. Most of the sites were occupied in the LBA, destroyed at the end of the Bronze Age and then re-settled in the EIA. Two sites, Hazor and Lachish were not immediately re-settled following LBA destruction.

Table 2.1 Site Area, Size and Occupation Duration

Site	Area Hectares	Size	Occupation
Ashdod	8	Medium	destruction following LBA, then re-built in IA
Beit Mirsim	3.2	Small	destruction following LBA, then re-built in IA
Beth Shan	4	Small	destruction following LBA, then re-built in IA
Gezer	13	Large	destruction following LBA, then re-built in IA
Hazor	87	Xlarge	destruction following LBA, then gap before re-building in the IA
Lachish	12.5	Large	destruction following LBA, then gap before re-building in the IA
Qasile	1.6	Small	new LBA settlement (12th century)
Qiri	1	Small	unknown extent of occupation in LBA - disturbance of LBA strata
Timnah	2.3	Small	destruction following LBA, then re-built in IA

There are many sites in the study sample that were occupied continuously from first settlement, interspersed with periodic destruction, until final abandonment. Of interest for this study is whether a site was destroyed at the end of the LBA before the onset of the IA. If a site was violently destroyed there should be evidence of a destruction layer between the two periods. If a site was abandoned, instead of destroyed at the end of the LBA, then this should be reflected in the archaeological record. A site destroyed and quickly abandoned should have a greater number of artefacts than a site where the occupants left in a leisurely manner.

Following is a brief description of the location of each site, its importance in the LBA and IA, as well as a short review of cultural occupation. There is also a brief overview of excavation history and houses used in this study are identified. Plans for all houses will be illustrated in Chapter 3.

2.1.1 Ashdod

Ashdod, a medium-sized site, is a strategically located mound in the coastal plain of southern Levant. It was a member of the Philistine LBA pentapolis which included Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, Gath and Gaza. In both the LBA and IA periods a major road connecting Jaffa with Gaza lay to the west of the mound (Dothan and Freedman1967:5). The site lies about 4.5 km. from the coast and is in the region of the, until recently, navigable stream, the Nahal Lachish. In antiquity there was no shortage of water for agriculture. The acropolis covers approximately 8 ha and the surrounding area, which has been heavily disturbed in antiquity and by modern agriculture, is estimated to cover an additional 27 ha for a total occupied area of 35 ha (Dothan 1967:14). Because very little is known about this surrounding area, the site, for both the LBA and IA, will be considered a medium-sized town.

Although there is evidence of some occupation on the mound from the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age (thereafter EBA), Ashdod was first substantially settled at the end of the MBA and occupation continued into the Arab period. Area A, the location of house Ashdod-A, was violently destroyed at the end of the LBA. A thick layer of ash separates the IA house from the previous occupational layer (Dothan 1971:19). In the twelfth century B.C. the site was occupied by the Philistines.

Ashdod was excavated in 1962, 1963 and 1965 under the direction of M. Dothan of the Israel Department of Antiquities and in association with D. N. Freedman of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh.

Excavations in the first season were conducted in areas A, B, C and D. For the second and third seasons excavation continued in Areas A, B and D. New areas of excavation included Area G to the north of the acropolis, small Area F to the southeast of the acropolis and Areas K and H to the northwest of the acropolis (Dothan 1971:17). Exploratory trenches were also scattered across the tell.

Few complete structures were excavated. Most areas have only incomplete structures with no clear indication of individual houses. Area B has a fairly complete structure useful for this study. A Stratum 2 house was rebuilt over the previous Stratum 3 structure with the addition of subdivisions within the house. Dothan concludes that the house was probably a public building because of the floor plan coupled with the fact that in Stratum 3 there were very few artefacts found (Dothan and Freedman 1967:76). The Stratum 2 house, Ashdod-B, was chosen for this study because it contains artefacts suggestive of domestic activity.

Another structure that was excavated completely enough to be useful for this study is an IA house, Ashdod-A, located in Stratum 5 in Area H. Although the builders of this structure seem to have reused walls from the previous strata, the plan suggests this building is oriented differently compared to the previous phase of occupation. Although reported artefacts are few, the assemblage suggests domestic activity.

2.1.2 Beit Mirsim

Tell Beit Mirsim, a small site covering 3.2 ha, is located in the southern Shephelah about 13.5 km south of Tell Lachish and 19 km southwest of Hebron. The north-south road leads directly to Beersheba. Although there is a lack of springs, ample subterranean water was available in the Bronze Age and most years would have seen sufficient moisture to support agriculture (Albright 1938:4).

The site was first occupied in the EBA and continued to be occupied until the late sixth century B.C. Beit Mirsim was fortified in the MBA and the houses were haphazardly grouped together inside the wall. The site was abandoned for an undetermined period of time after the MBA (Albright 1938:62). From the excavation drawings there does not seem to have been any street organization and the people of the LBA lived within the existing walls. Tell Beit Mirsim was destroyed again at the end of the LBA (Albright 1926:4). It was re-occupied almost immediately in the IA as seen in the partial re-building and the use of many silos interspersed between buildings (Greenberg 1977:296), but was not fully re-settled until the IA II (Ussishkin 2004:44).

Excavation was undertaken from 1926 to 1932 by the Xenia Theological Seminary and the American School in Jerusalem under the direction of M.G. Kyle and W. F. Albright (Albright 1926:3). The first season saw the clearing of the East and West Gates and the second

season was also devoted to the Gates as well as the fortifications. Clearing of the topmost strata of the mound was also done in the second season. The third season of work continued in the area southwest of the east gate with excavations beginning at the surface with Level A, Late IA, and reaching Level J, the EBA to MBA period (Albright 1930:4).

According to Albright's excavation report the site was extensively occupied during the LBA. Unfortunately erosion at the time had obliterated architectural evidence for the northwest area. As a result only excavation drawings of the southeast quadrant were included in the publication. In the southeast quadrant Level C, LBA period, there are many walls that do not obviously belong to houses and many pits or silos are interspersed throughout this section. Some complete domestic structures were uncovered in this area including one that was re-built in the following period. The layout in both the LBA and IA periods does not seem to suggest town planning, but in the EIA period casemate walls are present.

The southeast section is also the area where the IA I deposits are preserved enough for identification of some structures. One structure and associated artefacts is identified in this area. This structure is built directly over the LBA structure of the previous stratum with the addition of walls to divide the inner space. There are other structures built along the wall but no artefacts associated with them and they are smaller than the main building in this area. As in the LBA strata there are numerous pits/silos scattered around the buildings. The IA II excavation reveals some town planning with clearly defined streets as well as the construction of massive fortifications (Wright 1985:73). Houses of the casemate type are arranged along the outer edge of the settlement. The difficulty of making use of these houses for analysis again rests with the paucity of finds.

Tell Beit Mirsim was excavated on a big scale with large areas exposed. This is valuable in studying town planning. The problem with large-scale excavations of this type is that not all artefacts were recorded or saved. As Albright states "All significant artefacts of not too common a character were entered in the register of objects with sketches and description, dimensions, etc." (Albright 1938:10). Another drawback is that the few recorded artefacts are lumped together by room instead of locus number. Although there are at least two fairly complete structures in both the LBA and the IA I there is little information on the recovered assemblages.

Thus the only structures worth considering for this study are the LBA house Beit Mirsim-B, Albright's House SE 12C-1, and the superimposed IA I Structure Beit Mirsim-A, Albright's House SE 12B-3. Albright identifies Mirsim-B as a palace (Albright 1938:64) but the artefacts found within indicate it could have served a domestic purpose. The IA house follows the same plan as the earlier LBA house with the addition of partition walls in the interior. Both the LBA and the IA houses have an inner living space of approximately 110 m^2. There are many pits in the area surrounding both buildings.

2.1.3 Beth Shan

Beth Shan**,** a small site of 4 ha, is strategically located at the intersection of two major east-west roads and is situated at the junction of the Jordan River Valley and the Jezreel Valley. According to Thompson and Mazar its location made it an important settlement for "military and commercial operations in northern Palestine" (Thompson 1979:110). The occupants of the tell controlled access from the interior to the coast. The tell rises 80 m with steep sides above the river bed making it a challenge to access in the past. It is in a fertile valley with plenty of water necessary for agriculture.

Beth Shan was occupied from the Late Neolithic until the Middle Ages (Mazar 1977:305). The site was destroyed in the LBA, in the late thirteenth century B.C. It did not remain uninhabited for long and was re-built almost immediately in the EIA. The tell is covered with many temples and thus they are the subject of subsequent site reports.

Beth Shan was first excavated from 1921 to 1933 by the Palestine Expedition of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania under Fisher, Rowe and FitzGerald. This excavation uncovered a large portion of early Arab occupation but on the southern part of the tell excavators uncovered occupation from the EBA to the IA. Depression and world wars prevented the publication of results from the excavations. F. James undertook a study and re-evaluation of the excavated material and published his results in *The Iron Age at Beth Shan* in 1966. James' illustration of the IA Level V town suggests that there was some town planning with orderly streets (James 1966:Fig 75). Individual houses in the southern excavated section are difficult to distinguish because they seem to make use of common walls.

Y. Yadin excavated again in 1983 and concentrated on a very small area on the eastern edge of the acropolis. His excavation uncovered parts of buildings but no complete rooms or

structures were excavated that would be useful for this study. The latest excavations under the direction of A. Mazar were undertaken from 1989 to 1996, but the site reports were obtained too late to be included in this study.

Useful for our interpretation is the study of a structure designated by James as House 1500, Beth Shan-A. It is located on the summit of the northwest sector. The construction of this large building in the EIA shows strong Egyptian influence and was probably the residence of an Egyptian official (Mazar 1990:297). Despite its large size and foreign occupation it should provide us with some insight as to how space was used. This northern section also sports another large structure, designated by James as House 1700. House 1700 had very few artefacts reported and therefore is not used for analysis.

2.1.4 Gezer

Gezer, a large site, is situated in a strategic position in the northern Levant 30 km west of Jerusalem and about 10 km north of Tell Batash on a high promontory at the crossroads of the Asia/Egypt highway and the trunk road into the hills. The tell is sausage-shaped and covers about 13 ha (Dever et al. 1970:1). Two high points mark each end of the tell. To the north and east of the tell are two plateaus that cover 10 and about 71 ha respectively. The tell itself would then be considered a large site.

The site has evidence of habitation as early as the Late Chalcolithic but was first permanently occupied in fourth millennium B.C. It was continually occupied through the LBA and IA and was abandoned in the 1st century B.C. (Dever et al. 1970:6). It is difficult to determine the extent of occupation for any given period because the whole tell was not excavated. In the EBA, settlement was on the east mound and was destroyed in EBA III. It was re-occupied in the MBA and the discovery of a "High Place" with large erect stones indicates that the site was of some importance. Fortifications were in place during this period as well as a large underground tunnel to carry spring waters. It was destroyed at the end of the MBA about 1500 B.C. According to Dever, Philistines occupied the tell beginning in the twelfth century B.C. (Dever et al, 1970:3).

Gezer was first excavated by Macalister in 1902-1905 and 1907-1909. According to Dever, who directed excavations at Gezer from 1964 to 1971, Macalister's lack of a proper recording system resulted in the preservation of very few data (Dever et al. 1970: 2). Alan

Rowe made a small sounding in 1934. Excavations were again undertaken in 1964, in what came to be known as the "Gezer Project", by the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School, Jerusalem, the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion and the Harvard Semitic University under the direction of Dever (Dever et al.1970:7).

Excavation at Gezer was by fields. Field I yielded a gate and a tower from the MBA IIC with evidence of massive fortifications excavated to 22 m deep (Dever et al. 1970:42). Some not well-preserved domestic architecture was uncovered from the IA but no complete houses were excavated. Field II also had some fortifications and LBA and IA domestic architecture, but again not a large enough area was excavated to expose complete buildings. Field IV was an exploration of the south gate. Field VI on the acropolis was extensively excavated in the 1969-1971 seasons and in this area IA domestic structures were uncovered. Other fields were also excavated at some point during the campaigns but only Fields I, II and VI are included in the site reports. Nonetheless, Dever includes tables of all excavated areas in two of the published volumes (Dever 1974:4-5, 1986: 8-9).

Useful for this study are two IA houses from Field VI Stratum 5C excavated in the 1969-71 seasons: Gezer-A (Dever's Northwest house) and Gezer-B (Dever's Northeast house). Gezer-B is only partially excavated so the northern part of it is based on the other almost identical Gezer-B Northeast House. The houses went through some later changes and because of destruction between phases which completely destroyed parts of the house, later phases will not be considered in this study. The excavation reports include plans that indicate the location of installations.

2.1.5 Hazor

The most northerly site in this study is Hazor, an extra large site, also known as Tell el-Qedah, which lies about 25 km north of the Sea of Galilee. The site was on an important route and dominated the northern part of the Jordan Valley because it was located on a trade route that forced traffic to pass by (Gray 1966:27; Yadin 1972:15). The LBA settlement which occupied all of the tell was the largest settlement for the period in the area, dominating the whole of northern Israel and probably controlling many smaller towns (Gray 1966:28). The tell is divided into two areas, the Upper City and the Lower City. The Upper City is located on the

acropolis and the Lower City lies to the northwest and east to form a large plateau. The area surrounding the tell has ample springs and there was enough rainfall for agriculture.

The Upper City rises about 40 m above the Wadi el-Waggas. The area of the acropolis is approximately 6 ha (Yadin 1972:15). The rectangular plateau or Lower City was very well protected and was surrounded by an earthen rampart, constructed in the MBA, with a fosse on one side and a deep ravine on another. A glacis is on yet another front. The Lower City covers an additional 81 ha.

The Upper City at Hazor was occupied from the EBA to the IA and ended in the Persian- Hellenistic period of the second century B.C. The Lower City was only occupied from the MBA to the LBA (Yadin 1972:114). The site was heavily fortified in the MBA and destroyed by fire in the sixteenth century B.C. It was re-built in the LBA I and was a thriving city until its destruction at the end of the thirteenth century B.C. After destruction the Lower City was not immediately re-occupied but the acropolis saw some sporadic re-occupation in the EIA (Encyclopedia Judaica 1974:95).

The first soundings of Tell Hazor were made by Garstang in 1928, but no report was prepared (Yadin 1972:18). Excavations were then begun in 1955 on behalf of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the James de Rothschild Expedition under the direction of Y. Yadin, continuing for four seasons ending in 1958. Yadin excavated again in 1968-69. New excavations for The Selz Foundation Hazor Excavation in Memory of Yigael Yadin by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem began in 1991 and are ongoing. These latest excavations are concentrated in Areas A and M on the acropolis. No site reports of this later excavation were obtained for this study because the findings in these areas appear to be mostly gates and sanctuaries.

Hazor was excavated by areas designated by letters A to P with the omission of letters I, J and O. Six areas in the Upper City were chosen for excavation: A, B, AB, G, L and M. Area A was studied to explore monolithic pillars previously exposed by Garstang as well as a large pillared building and LBA/IA fortifications. No domestic architecture was revealed. Area B was investigated to explore forts and citadels. Area AB was uncovered to determine stratigraphy of the Upper City. Area G was opened to clarify fortifications. Area L was concerned with the underground water-system of the ninth century B.C., and Area M explored the Solomonic city-plan (Yadin 1972:112-118).

The Lower City was excavated in Areas C, D, E, F, H, K and P. Excavations at Area C on the south-western edge of the plateau focused on the enclosure walls but the excavation also revealed LBA domestic houses above the MBA layer of destruction debris. Area D in the central eastern area was a rocky area with MBA cisterns and some LBA domestic architecture but none complete enough for analysis. In Area E in the center of the plateau excavators explored a MBA cistern and in Area F they uncovered an area of cultic buildings and installations as well as large domestic buildings. In Area H at the north end of the plateau the researchers investigated the earthen rampart. Area K and P was explored to uncover city gates (Yadin1972:29-66). Plans of the LBA domestic houses of Areas C and F show a conglomerate of dwellings without any appearance of order. Houses are built adjacent to each other and share walls with their neighbours.

Useful for this study are the well preserved houses of Area C with the definite identification of at least three complete houses: Hazor-A, Hazor-D and Hazor-E. These houses are irregular in shape and share walls with adjacent houses. The houses of Area F are not as well preserved as those of Area C. One house, Hazor-B, is mostly intact and boasts two separate entrances and inner courtyards. To the east and sharing walls is another large house, Hazor-C. It is not as well preserved but seems to have been built on the same general plan as its neighbour and is therefore useful for comparison.

The published plans include descriptions of installations and the site reports include information about the floors. Although, as in most excavations, not all artefacts are published there is enough of an assemblage recorded by locus numbers to facilitate our understanding of the distribution of artefacts.

2.1.6 Lachish

Lachish, a large site, also identified as Tell ed-Duweir, is a relatively large tell of 12.5 ha rising about 40 m above the valley. The site is located about 13 km northeast of Tell Beit Mirsim and southeast of Ashdod. It is off the modern road from Gaza to Jerusalem but in the Bronze and Iron Ages it may have controlled communications from east and west. It is on a fertile plain in the *Shephelah* and is surrounded by water sources including the Nahal Lachish (Ussishkin 2004:23). The settlement and growth of Lachish was made possible by the

availability of fresh water and adequately fertile lands in the area. The climate was favourable for agriculture with adequate rainfall in the winter months.

The site was inhabited in the form of a small settlement from the Pottery Neolithic with occupation lasting through to the Hellenistic period. It became a major settlement in the MBA and again in the LBA probably due to its strategic location. Many destructions mark the life of the tell. By the MB III a glacis and fosse were built and evidence of a large palace in the centre of the mound, thought to have belonged to the city ruler, confirms that the site was of major importance. The site was destroyed at the end of the MBA at which time occupation declined drastically. In the LBA Lachish was again an important city-state. Although it is likely that MBA fortifications continued in use no new fortifications were added in the LBA. The outer walls of houses built along the outside edge may also have provided a protective outer front.

The destruction of the LBA IIIB occupation in *ca.* 1130 B.C. provides a clear separation in excavated areas between the LBA and IA occupation. At this time the prosperous Canaanite city was destroyed and a subsequent gap in occupation is observed in the EIA (Ussishkin 2004:44). The site was occupied again during the Iron IIA period.

The tell was first excavated from 1932 to 1938 by Olga Tuffnell and in 1966 and 1968 by Y. Aharoni of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The last excavation, undertaken by David Ussishkin, ran from 1973 to 1994.

Many excavations, like that carried out by Tufnell in the early twentieth century in the Near East, were conducted on a massive scale using the help of mechanical equipment as well as the local population for unskilled labour, which resulted in a substantial area being uncovered (Tufnell 1953:33). The later excavation conducted by Ussishkin was also large scale, but the quality of information reported from the later excavation by far surpasses what is available from the earlier excavations by Tufnell.

Seven areas were excavated by Ussishkin. All areas, excluding Area S, revealed monumental architecture, city gates and city walls. Area S is on the western edge of the tell and here domestic structures of the IA were constructed along the inner enclosure wall. The enclosure wall was constructed over the LBA domestic architectural remains. The excavation trench was 10 m wide so that most of the houses were not fully uncovered and so excavation was not extensive enough to gain an understanding of town layout in this area for either period of occupation.

Useful for this study are houses in Area S from both the LBA and IA. Houses in both periods share common walls. Although not completely excavated the published plans of LBA IIIA houses of Level VIIa, Lachish-A and Lachish-B illustrate installations and reports indicate the composition of some floor surfaces. The LBA IIIB structure is very large and only partially excavated.

Area S was not re-occupied until the IA IIA period. A perimeter wall was constructed partially obscuring LBA houses. Two Level IVa domestic buildings Lachish-D and Lachish E abut the wall. Even though these houses are not from the EIA they are useful for comparison. The site report clearly identifies installations.

2.1.7 Qasile

Tell Qasile, a small site comprising 1.6 ha, is located 2 km from the coast on the banks of the Yarkon River and would have been an ideal place for import and export trade as well as industries (Mazar 1980:4). The tell rises 26 m above sea level and is surrounded on three sides by plains. In the IA period there was sufficient water supply to support agriculture. According to Mazar the main area of occupation for the IA was on the western slope of the tell facing the sea (Mazar 1980:4).

Although there were probably periods of nomadic occupation on Tell Qasile in the MBA and LBA, the beginning of settlement did not occur until the twelfth century B.C. At this time the mound was settled and continued to be occupied until the Arab period in about the seventh century A.D. with an occupational gap, identified by the destruction of houses by fire, occurring at the end of the tenth century B.C. (Mazar 1980:10). Town planning is evident in the layout of streets.

Tell Qasile was first excavated by A. Mazar in 1949-1950 and 1956 and then again from 1971 to 1974. The second excavation was done utilizing the Wheeler-Kenyon method with the intent of uncovering a large area. According to A. Mazar the dating of the periods of occupation is firm due to the abundance of artefacts and architecture found in clear stratigraphic contexts (Mazar 1980:8).

Three main areas of the mound excavated account for approximately 16% of the total area uncovered: Area A on the southern edge, Area B on the western edge, and Area C on the northeast. Many of the buildings excavated on Tell Qasile are temples and subsequently most

of the site report by Mazar (1980) is concerned with the development and rebuilding of the Philistine sanctuary in Area C.

The southern end of the mound, excavation Area A, consists mostly of residential and storage buildings. The northwestern structures in Area C, on the highest point of the tell, seem to have served as public cult buildings or "sacred area" with the exception of building 225 that is considered by Mazar to be a domestic IA II structure (Mazar 1980:5). The orientation and layout of buildings suggests town planning. Especially in Area A, streets fit into an orthogonal grid with houses constructed with contiguous walls (Mazar 1980:77).

Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain full excavation reports for the domestic buildings of Area A. Although the buildings are mentioned and illustrated in the site report, complete plans with loci of the buildings and associated finds are not included. However, from the illustrations and information included we know that the houses are smaller, are square and have an overall area of approximately 90 m^2. One house, Qasile-A, from Area C, is slightly larger and has an overall area of approximately 115 m^2. The contents and location of finds are well reported. It is among the buildings that occupy the highest point of the mound and abuts sanctuary 131, but faces away from the cultic buildings.

The reporting method at Tell Qasile includes catalogue listings that give a fairly thorough identification of the number of pottery sherds found for a specific locus and strata in Area C. Discarded pottery items include "undecorated body sherds and some of the handles and bases" (Mazar 1980:21). This method of recording could be useful for this analysis, but unless vessels can be identified it is difficult to assign usage.

2.1.8 Qiri

Tell Qiri, a small rural site encompassing 1 ha, is located in the Jezreel Valley. It was on a historically important route 3 km away from its bigger and more important neighbour Yoqneam, 4 ha in size. Another small town, Tell Qasis comprising about 1 ha, lies north of Yoqneam. Qiri's location is in a fertile area with sufficient, even abundant, water for agriculture. It is now covered completely by Kibbutz ha-Zorea. The excavations from 1975-1977 were undertaken to salvage what was possible and to gain a more complete picture of the role of small towns in this area (Ben-Tor 1979:106).

Qiri was continuously occupied throughout the IA (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:53). Although some LBA finds were scattered throughout the site extreme disturbance removed any trace of LBA architecture (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:257).

The eastern side of the mound at time of excavation was completely covered with kibbutz houses. Excavation therefore was concentrated in seven areas on the western side of the mound. Work in Areas A1, A2 concentrated on periods later than the IA and consisted mostly of burial excavation. Excavations in Area B, a small test pit, uncovered some walls that were probably part of public building. Area F consisted of two parallel walls only. Area G had IA remains in the form of agricultural installations which may have been an oil press and a pit (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:127). Area H consisted of a Persian cemetery. Areas D and G contained some incomplete LBA artefacts but later buildings probably destroyed all traces of architecture. It seems that IA construction destroyed many of the earlier buildings in many areas of the tell (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:260). MBA occupancy is evident in Area C and D as well as Area E.

Area D is the only area where useable architectural remains have been uncovered. One building went through a series of constructional phases. The addition of walls or the blocking of others changed access, size, and number of rooms in this structure throughout its occupation. For this study we are concerned with the EIA phases of Strata IX to Strata VIII, Qiri-B, C, D, E and Qiri-F.

2.1.9 Timnah (Batash)

Timnah, a small site of just over 2 ha rising 15 m above the plain, is located in the Sorek Valley 8 km north of Gezer and 6 km east of Tell Miqne-Ekron. It is in a strategic location controlling passage from the Judean Hills to Bethlehem and Jerusalem (Mazar 1997a:1). In the LBA and EIA there was no shortage of water resulting in abundant agricultural surroundings.

Sporadic Neolithic occupation could be found on the mound continuing into the EBA, but it was not until the end of MBA that permanent occupation occurred (Kelm and Mazar 1995:31). The site was periodically destroyed and rebuilt. The LBA occupation was marked by destruction approximately every half century followed by rebuilding, destruction at the end of the LBA and rebuilding in the EIA (Kelm and Mazar 1995:42).

Timnah was excavated beginning in 1977 for three seasons by the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary with the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. A further series of seasons of excavation was conducted by the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth in conjunction with the Hebrew University (Mazar 1997a:11).

In total eight areas were chosen for excavation. Area A consisted of a trench that was opened to identify the presence of a MBA rampart. No domestic architecture was uncovered. Area B was thought to be the acropolis. The excavation uncovered MBA fortifications in Strata XII-XI and some building fragments in the following Stratum. The LBA is represented by a monumental building in Stratum VIII. This large structure seems to represent a public building.

Area J south of Area B was opened to explore the IA period but since the level was almost completely eroded no domestic buildings were found. Area C and H were opened to explore the city gates. Area D had IA domestic structures, but only a few rooms and walls were uncovered for any one level and these do not provide enough information to estimate the extent of individual structures. Area F also included some domestic buildings, but they are from the later IA beginning in the seventh century B.C. and are therefore not used for this study. Area G was excavated as a 2 m by 20 m trench. Architecture was limited to a few walls from the seventh century B.C.

Useful for this study is a LBA IIA house in Area B. The house, Timnah-B, is from Stratum VIIA. Its layout is similar but reduced in scale to an earlier large structure from the preceding Stratum VIII**.** In the last phase partition walls were erected to effectively enclose a small space in the central back area. The assemblage present in this building suggests domestic activity. The span of the walls suggests a second storey where the family or families likely lived.

Also in Area B and built directly above the structure of Stratum VIIA is a LBA IIB house from Stratum VIA, Timnah-C. The layout and orientation of this structure is completely different than its predecessor although it is badly eroded on its eastern edge. The structure went through two phases which the excavators were unable to distinguish properly (Mazar 1997a:75). A later structure from the EIA, Timnah-A, was erected over the LBA house, re-using some of the walls and adding subdivisions within the house.

Kelm and Mazar suggest a period of decline and abandonment between the LBA and IA (Kelm and Mazar 1995:72). The few architectural remains of the IA that are preserved can also be found in Area B built directly over the previous strata. The Stratum V structure, Timnah-A**,** makes use of the earlier Stratum VIA building. The only obvious change to this structure is the addition of partition walls inside the structure.

2.2 Conclusion

It is possible that larger sites from the LBA and EIA were likely to be of more importance, but the smaller sites were also on important trade routes and therefore would have had the advantage, to some degree, of controlling traffic. Tell Qiri, the smallest town of one hectare, was probably not as important as its bigger neighbour Tell Yoqneam but can provide some information about the lives of the people living in small rural communities. An in-depth look at the houses in this study will illustrate the layout and range of movement within the houses.

Chapter 3
The Houses

The house plans in this study are based on the architectural drawings from the final reports for each site. Clearly not all layouts will be the same, but some patterns are identifiable. Unfortunately, these layouts have been categorized and labeled in different ways by scholars in the field. Of particular difficulty is the application of the term "four-room house" to the typical Israelite dwelling of the Iron Age. The term would logically imply that such houses contain four rooms, but this is rarely the case. In fact, the numbers of rooms can range from two to many (Faust and Bunimovitz 2003:23). What is of more importance is identifying the type of activity areas within these structures; from such an analysis may emerge an understanding of the origins of this house plan. The use of the term by previous scholars will be briefly discussed, but the relevance of the application of such labels to an understanding of activity areas is limited.

3.1 General Features

Houses in the LBA and IA were constructed from available resources. In most areas there were sufficient stones in the vicinity to construct foundations for one or more courses. In the absence of stones, trenches were often dug for foundations of mud-brick and in other cases mud-brick foundations were laid without trenches. Most of the houses in this study have stone foundations. In many cases the foundations of a previous period of occupation were re-used as foundations for new structures (Aurenche 1981:104). Walls of domestic structures of the LBA and IA period were rarely built of stones. Rather, mud-bricks were laid over the foundation in courses to the desired height. Because they are susceptible to the elements these walls infrequently survive to any great height and it is usually just the foundation layers that are uncovered in excavations.

Roofs, also, seldom survive and it is therefore difficult to determine the format. It is possible to draw some conclusions from the fallen debris in and surrounding the remains of the house. Houses like one at Qasile would have been constructed with wooden beams overlaid

with smaller branches. A substance, probably a mud mixture, would have been applied over the branches to create a smooth exterior surface or the floor of an upper level. Lime plaster would most likely have been placed on top of the mud for a waterproof finish (Clarke 2003:40; Wright 1985:364). Roof rollers used to pack mud on roofs provide evidence of flat roofs.

Interior surfaces were usually of packed earth but in some instances floors were covered in part with pebbles or stone slabs. The main entrance to a structure is usually identified by a deliberate break in the stone walls or by threshold stones. In some instances, rooms within a house have no doorway and would then have been accessed by a ladder, although ladders or perishable materials rarely survive in the archaeological record. Stairs or steps within or outside the house could also indicate the presence of a second storey or provide evidence that the roof itself was used for some activities. Where houses were built on uneven terrain steps would be necessary to access areas at a higher elevation. In addition to materials, topography and available space could determine the layout of a house.

There are various types of house in both the LBA and IA periods that have elements of layout in common such as an open courtyard entered in most cases from an open area and with rooms on two to four sides.

3.2 The "Four-room House" and its Origin

There are two main issues to be discussed in the context of the so-called "four-room house": its origin and what constitutes "four rooms". It is by no means clear from the archaeological record that the plan is unprecedented when it appears at EIA sites. What needs to be considered is the relationship of house type to what was in common use in the LBA. Is there evidence of continuity or innovation, and if the latter, what are the origins of that innovation?

The settlements and houses constructed in the EIA in the Levant are in some cases inferior to those of the preceding LBA. In many cases the settlements consist of simple one-room houses arranged in an inward looking circle around a forecourt[2]. Examples of this can be seen at EIA settlements of Izbet Sartah, Ein Qadeis, Atar Haro'a, Rahba, Ketef Shivta and Beersheba (Finkelstein 1988:241-243). Finkelstein argues that this type of site reflects the

[2] To avoid confusion the term courtyard is only used to describe a space inside a building. The area immediately outside a house or houses will be referred to as a forecourt.

transition of nomadic peoples to sedentary conditions (Finkelstein 1988:24), but this is not very likely. From the simple, one-room structure emerged the four-room house by the addition of long rooms. In other cases, such as at Tell Qiri and Ashdod, broad rooms arranged one in front of the other produce a plan very different from the "four-room" one. The house is rectangular, like the "four-room" house, but that is where the similarity ends.

Braemer (1982) and Ji (1997) in their discussion of these IA houses categorize them into four different types with sub-types. Whereas Braemer includes many types of IA houses in his discussion, Ji focuses exclusively on the "four-room" house and its variations. Various scholars agree that the primary model consists of a rectangular room at the back of the house and three long rooms running perpendicular to it (Beebe 1968; Braemer 1982; Ji 1997; Müller 1940; Netzer 1992). The entrance is usually, but not necessarily, found in the centre of the short wall opposite the back room. The largest rectangular central long room is considered the courtyard and is generally unroofed (Ji 1997:387).

Both Braemer and Ji also agree the "four-room" house characteristically consists of one or more rectangular rooms, one of which, according to Braemer is typically larger than the rest, with a rectangular room (broad room) across the back (Braemer 1982:39; Ji 1997:387). Braemer further states that the width of the broad room never exceeds the length of the courtyard. Beebe (1968) also illustrates "four-room" houses and although he does not indicate specific characteristics of the IA house, he observes that there was a decline in the quality of construction and the poorest houses were no more than a courtyard with a room such as those found at Tell Qasile (Beebe 1968:49).

Ji categorizes "four-room" houses into four main types with sub-types. Categories are assigned according to specific patterns of division within the houses. In his sample of 97 houses they are listed according to this typology together with their period of occupation. He suggests, as did Shiloh in an earlier report, that pillars are not a requirement for "four-room" houses since they only make up fifty-nine point 8% of the IA sample (Ji 1997:394). Of the houses in his analysis there are more pillar houses in IA II than IA I.

The origin of the IA "four-room" house has been extensively debated. Shiloh identifies the "four-room" house plan as "the method of dividing it into a broad-room at the back with from one to three additional chambers perpendicular to the broad-room" (Shiloh 1987:268).

Pillars are not a necessary feature of "four-room" houses. Some houses from Tel Isdar are entered on the long side and consist of broad rooms one after the other (Fritz 1981:64).

Various proponents (Finkelstein 1988:255), of the evolutionist theory for the origin of the "four-room" house assume a plan based on its development from a) the nomad tent and courtyard, or b) from the broad room or broad pillared room with the entrance changing from the broad side to the short end and the subsequent subdivision of the main part into three rooms and the addition of a broad room at the back or finally c) the progression of a simple pillared broad room and the later addition of a large courtyard which was then divided into three rooms by pillars or solid walls. All of the above plans have associated with the appearance of the Israelites in the Levant at the beginning of the Iron Age. The theory that the "four-room" house developed its form in the IA from the sedentary nomad's tent is based in part on ethnographic studies and is supported by authors such as Kempinski, Fritz and Herzog and Finkelstein (Finkelstein 1988:255) but is not widely accepted due to lack of archaeological evidence (Shiloh 1987:6).

The development from the nomad's tent may have resulted in the construction of broad rooms with a forecourt. From the single broad room, in some cases with pillars that represented tent poles, the houses developed into full "four-room" houses. This is entirely plausible, but there is another possibility.

Ji and other scholars (Vaux 1978:5; Ji 1997:401) argue that the "four-room" house developed from MBA and LBA patrician houses and temples, as well as from architectural traditions seen in Canaanite and Philistine houses. Wright, as cited by Ji, proposed that the Israelites inevitably imitated Bronze Age Canaanite house plans such as those found at Tell Nagila and Tell Beit Mirsim (Ji 1997:401). House builders in the IA adapted the plan to their specific needs. Ji also strongly supports the theory that the plan of the "four-room" house could be based on that of Canaanite temples. Structures such as the LBA II house at Tell el Far'ah seemingly built on the plan of the LBA Fosse Temple at Lachish have the same layout as IA I "four-room" houses (Wright 1985:148). The temple plan does have the basic "four-room" arrangement with the only difference being the annexed vestibule at the south end. What is debatable is whether the temples copied house plans or vice versa.

It is plausible, and indeed likely, that after the destruction of the LBA large urban centres the occupants in reduced circumstances resettled in new smaller sites in the surrounding

countryside. There does not seem to have been an overall reduction in population, only occupation of large sites. Some settlements consisted of broad rooms arranged in a circle around a large forecourt comparable to nomad encampments. This type of settlement may have provided protection from marauding bands as well as secure enclosures for animals. Examples can be found in areas such as the Negev Highlands at Ein Qadeis, Atar Hara'a, Rahba and Ketev Shivta, as well as Beersheba Stratum VII, Tel Esdar Stratum III, and Izbet Sartah Stratum III (Finkelstein 1988:38-48, 241-249). As prosperity increased and stability returned to the region, the occupants either returned to larger urban centres or else constructed better and larger homes.

Extensive study of IA houses in the Levant, in contrast to the study of LBA houses, derives from the desire to correlate the construction of these questionably distinctive houses with the appearance of the Israelites in the area.

According to Braemer, the primary category of Type I "four-room" house consists of a broad room fronted by a large rectangular space which would be unroofed. Variations of this include two long rooms or a subdivision of the broad room into two or three smaller rooms. Type II houses have rooms on two sides of the rectangular space with sub-types having subdivisions in the side rooms. Type III houses have rooms on three sides of the central space with sub-types having subdivisions in the side rooms. His Type IV has the rooms on all four sides of the central rectangular space (Braemer 1982:43). Divisions of the interior can be made either by a solid wall or pillars. Houses that do not fit any of the categories are analyzed separately.

Ji's Type I is similar to Braemer's "four-room" house, consisting of a central open space with two long rooms along the side and a broad room at the back. Type II sub-types have partitions in one of the rooms. Type III houses have sub-divisions in two or more of the rooms. His Type IV includes houses where one side room continues to the back wall, sickle shape side and back room. He does not include two and three room houses in his typology.

Confusion is also noticeable in the description of houses with courtyards. Most LBA and IA houses have some type of courtyard. The main difference occurs in the layout of the houses. "Four-room" houses can have rooms on one, two, three or all four sides. Braemer and Ji's examples of IA houses are all rectangular, with straight walls or pillars dividing the interior. The resulting rooms are more neatly ordered, for example the northwest and northeast

houses at Gezer. "Courtyard houses" can also have rooms on one to four sides of a courtyard, but rarely are courtyard houses rectangular like the houses described by Braemer and Ji. The ideal courtyard house is a square inward-looking structure with a large courtyard in the central part of the house surrounded by rooms on all sides, as in the case of Beth Shan-A discussed below in section 3.5.2. The majority of houses in this study have inner courtyards but are not square, and instead of being neatly separated by pillars or walls into compartments the rooms seem to be divided *ad hoc*, as in the case of the LBA houses of Hazor (A, B C and D) in this study. In some houses the outer walls do not follow straight lines. Plans are seldom regular rectangles. The outer walls of one structure may intrude into an adjacent one.

Houses with courtyards are found in both the LBA and IA. According to Müller and others, the courtyard house developed from the concept of incorporating a central courtyard into domestic space to provide shelter and protection for animals. The house probably began as a simple room opening into a fenced area. As the needs of the household expanded, rooms were added around the fenced-in area effectively surrounding the area which became the central courtyard (Müller 1940:21; Beebe 1968:43). The courtyard would generally have been unroofed.

There are houses that do not fit into either of the potential categories mentioned above. These houses consist of two or more broad rooms adjacent to each other. Braemer considers houses made up of a series of broad rooms to be a sub-type of Type II houses, namely Type IIA3. Although these structures are rectangular it would be preferable to consider them in a category by themselves. Ehud Netzer (1992) argues that the predecessor to the four-room house is a single broad room with an enclosed courtyard. One example he gives is House 34 at Tel Masos which is a broad room fronted by a similar broad room that serves as a courtyard (Netzer 1992:193-194). A natural progression of this type of house is to add more rooms at the front or back. This seems to have been the case for the IA houses at Tell Qiri and perhaps the IA house at Ashdod. Broad rooms are adjacent to each other and through the different phases the entrance is changed and more rooms added or subtracted, presumably according to need.

3.3 Approach Adopted in this Study

The adoption of such categories for the houses in this study does not facilitate our understanding of how the occupants made use of space. Attempts to find more representative

terminology for the different house structures ended in more confusion and ambiguity between categories. When the term “four-room house” is used it becomes confusing if the house in question has three or fewer rooms or more than four rooms. Very few houses actually conform to the supposed broad room plan of three long rooms with a broad room at the back. As a result scholars have created many sub-types, which again can diminish clarity. To identify houses as “courtyard houses” also complicates the matter because most “four-room” houses also sport a courtyard.

It is preferable in this study to adopt an integrated approach to structures rather than apply labels. This entails the combination of information on the individual structures, their installations, floor surface and assemblages towards a better understanding of domestic space. This study will not employ the conventional labels, which are not intrinsically informative, but will analyze the individual structures by period, first the LBA and then the IA, to determine activity areas. Analysis of activity areas may reveal that cultural practices that were similar for the LBA and IA.

3.4 House Size to Site Size and House Size to Room Size Correlation

All houses can be identified as large, medium or small but within a sample house or room, size is relative. What is small to one observer may be large to another. It would therefore be useful to establish a more objective approach to house and room size. All house and room dimensions in this study are approximate but acceptable for our purposes. Most are based on measurement scales provided in the plans in each site report. The amount of useable space within the house differs from the outside dimensions and therefore only useable inner space is used for analysis. This allows for a better representation for ratio of inner living space to individual room space for comparative analysis.

In order to do a comparative analysis of room function etc., within the houses in the sample (covering both LBA and IA), the following calculations were made:

- The overall dimensions of each house were calculated and entered into a spreadsheet.
- For an accurate measure of useable space, inner dimensions of all rooms were also calculated.
- Measurements of total inner space of each house were charted.

- Measurements of individual inner room areas were charted.

To divide the houses into relatively even groups the mean measurement of the areas for both houses and rooms was taken as the starting point. Figure 5.1 below is a histogram of the distribution of houses by size. House size ranges from 22.6 to 235.8 m^2 with the mean area 78.7 m^2 and the standard deviation 56.3. By using standard deviation it is possible to divide the houses evenly into small, medium and large categories as seen in Table 3.1. The extra large category was required for houses that were on the extreme end of the graph.

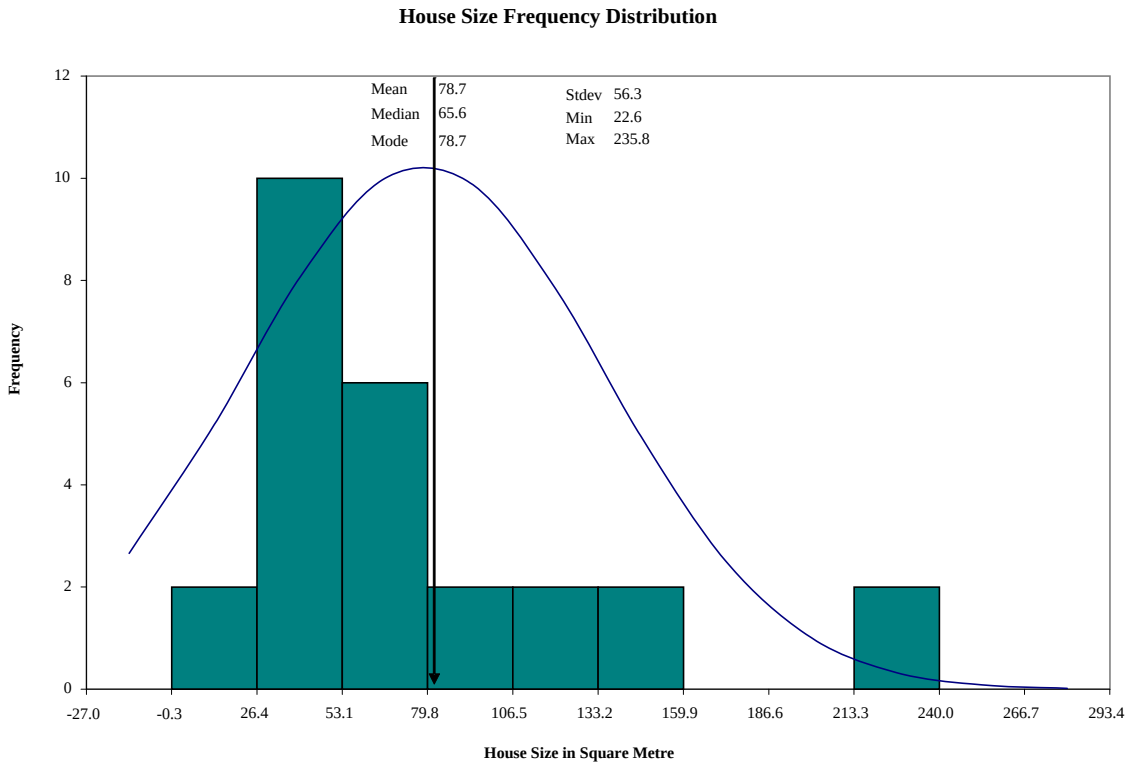

Figure 3.1 Histogram of House Size

The graph indicates that the majority of houses, twelve in total, fall in the small category between 0.0 to 50.5 m^2. There are eight medium size houses between 50.6 to 106.8 m^2 and two large houses between 106.9 and 163.1 m^2. Four houses are in the extra large range between 163.2 and 247.6 m^2.

Table 3.1 illustrates the range of sizes for houses with an indication of the standard deviations used. To avoid overlap the largest of the small and medium ranges are 0.1 m^2 smaller than the following range.

Individual rooms within the house were also measured and charted into a histogram (Figure 3.2). The range in room size is 1.0 to 75.0 m^2 with a standard deviation of 12.9. Here

Table 3.1 House Size Distribution in Square Metres

HOUSES **Min**=22.6 **Max**=235.8 **Mean**=78.7 **Std Deviation**=56.3
Small=mean minus 1 1/2 std deviation
78.7-84.5=-5.8
Range 0.0 to 50.5
Medium=mean plus and minus 1/2 std deviation
78.7+28.2=106.9
78.7-28.2=50.6
Range 50.6 to 106.8
Large=mean plus 1 1/2 std deviation
78.7+84.5=163.2
Range 106.9 to 163.1
Extra Large=mean plus 3 std deviation
78.7+168.9=247.6
Range 163.2 to 247.6

also the standard deviation was used as a method of dividing the rooms into small, medium, and large categories. As is the case with the houses, an extra category for extra large rooms

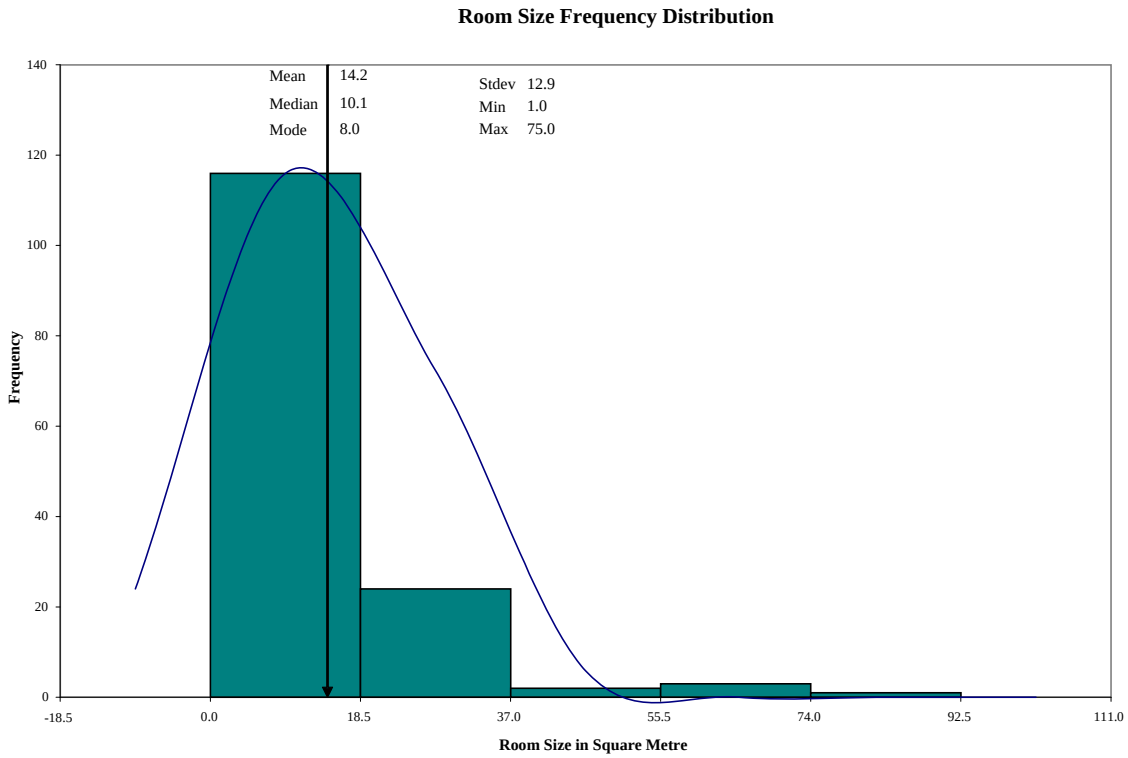

Figure 3.2 Histogram of Room Size

was needed (Table 3.2). From the graph in Figure 3.2 it is clear that the majority of houses are under 18 m^2. Table 3.2 illustrates the range of sizes for rooms with an indication of the standard deviations used. To avoid overlap the largest of the small and medium ranges are 0.1 m^2 smaller than the next range. Dividing the houses and rooms into size categories will enable a more accurate calculation of the ratio of individual room space to house size.

Table 3.2 Room Size Distribution in Square Metres

ROOMS **Min**=1.0 **Max**=75.0 **Mean**=14.2 **Std Deviation**=12.9
Small=mean minus 1 1/2 std deviation
14.2-19.4=-5.2
Range 0 to 1.29
Medium=mean plus and minus 1/2 std deviation
14.2+12.9=27.1
14.2-12.9=1.3
Range 1.3 to 27.0
Large=mean plus 1 1/2 std deviation
14.2+19.4=33.6
Range 27.1 to 33.5
Extra Large=mean plus 5 std deviation
14.2+64.5=78.7
Range 33.6 to 78.7

The size of the chosen houses was compared to the size of the sites to see if there was a correlation (Table 3.3). It would be expected that large sites would have a combination of house sizes and that small sites would have smaller houses. This is true for the houses at Qiri. The site is small and the houses are similar in size. Qasile was a small site with a medium-sized house which would not have been overly distinguishable from the other excavated structures. Timnah is a small site with small to medium houses. Mirsim was a small site in both the LBA and EIA. The LBA house chosen for this study is large and one of the most completely excavated, but another house to the south is of similar size (Albright 1938:Plate 52). Other houses as illustrated on the plan are mostly incomplete but were likely smaller. From the published plans, the IA house of this study is larger than the other mostly complete houses (Albright 1943:Plate2). Beth Shan is somewhat of an anomaly as it is a small site with an extra large house. The house is considered by Mazar as a "Governor's Residency" (Mazar 2006:61). There is another house, House 1700, of similar size but the remaining houses are smaller (James 1958:Figure 75).

The site of Ashdod is the only medium-sized town in this study and has one medium and one extra large house.

Large sites include Lachish and Gezer. The houses chosen from the large site of Lachish are small and medium, which seems to have been the usual size for houses of the LBA and IA. Gezer was also a large site with two medium-sized buildings. From the excavation reports other houses were incompletely excavated so further information is unavailable. Hazor is an extra large site with houses ranging from small to extra large. Not all houses from the sites are taken into consideration but the table illustrates that there is no consistent correlation between site size and the chosen house size. Room size varies from small to extra large. There are small houses with small to extra large rooms and extra large houses with small to extra large rooms. All houses in the study have rooms that range from small to extra large regardless of house size.

Table 3.3 Site to House Size Comparison

House ID	Site Size	House Size
Qiri-B	Small	Small
Qiri-C		Small
Qiri-D		Small
Qiri-E		Small
Qiri-F		Small
Qasile-A	Small	Medium
Timnah-A	Small	Small
Timnah-B		Medium
Timnah-C		Medium
Mirsim-A	Small	Large
Mirsim-B		Large
Beth Shan-A	Small	XLarge
Ashdod-A	Medium	Medium
Ashdod-B		XLarge
Lachish-A	Large	Small
Lachish-B		Small
Lachish-C		Medium
Lachish-D		Small
Lachish-E		Small
Gezer-A	Large	Medium
Gezer-B		Medium
Hazor-A	XLarge	Medium
Hazor-B		XLarge
Hazor-C		XLarge
Hazor-D		Small
Hazor-E		Small

3.5 Detailed Description of Houses in the Study

In the discussion that follows, the area (size) of the houses is indicated, and their access from the exterior identified. The interior division of the houses is presented room by room, starting with the location of the entrance. The location of installations is indicated on the basis

of site reports and published plans. Treatment of floor surfaces, where known, is included. The labeling of the houses is mechanical and does not follow a pattern (chronological or otherwise). Houses were given ID tags as the information from site reports became available. Therefore a LBA house may have a later alphabetical designation than an IA house for the same site, for example LBA Ashdod-B and IA Ashdod-A.

The thickness of walls may indicate that the foundations were or were not substantial enough to support a second storey. One way of determining the presence of a second storey is through the careful observation during excavation of the deposition of the artefacts within the accumulated debris. Most excavation reports, especially the early ones, did not use such an approach. For the reports where depth is included along with artefact information the information is included in the database.

House Timnah-B is the only house where level is indicated for all artefacts. All other houses have only partial information on levels which makes it impossible to assign artefacts to an upper or lower level.

3.5.1 Late Bronze Age Houses

The following twelve houses from the LBA had sufficient information included in published site reports for analysis. Although not all twelve houses have been completely excavated they can be reconstructed on the basis of similar structures. The numerical identification of rooms by number within the house is purely mechanical and does not correspond to any pattern.

Ashdod. Ashdod-B, in area B, Stratum 2, is rectangular in shape, with a large courtyard and a broad room at the back and has approximately 142.5 m^2 of usable space (Figure 3.3). Although the entrance to the structure is unknown because the doorways were not preserved (Dothan 1967:79), it was probably on the northern edge giving access to the courtyard (1). In the southeast corner of the courtyard is an oven. To the west of the courtyard are two rows of rooms. The first row consists of three rooms (7, 9, and 10). Although there are no clear doorways into these rooms, they must have been accessible from the courtyard. The southernmost room 10 is rectangular and has a doorway leading into the middle room (7) to the north. The small room that is built in southwest corner of the room is from the later phase.

Room 7 has an oven in its northeast corner. To the north of this room is another small room (9) whose northern boundary and access is unknown. The westernmost row of rooms to the west is smaller. Northern room 8 in the northwest corner to the west of room 9 is also missing its northern boundary. There is a doorway allowing access to room 5 to the south. Room 5 is adjacent to room 10 and of similar proportions and like in room 7, the dividing wall is from the later phase. The southern section of the house consists of a broad room divided into a large middle section (3) with two smaller rooms at each end (2, 4). Access to room 3 was probably through its northeast wall from the courtyard. In the western area of the room is a storage pit. Entrance into the side rooms was likely through room 3. In the previous phase of the building the floors were of beaten earth and it is likely the surfaces of the later building were also of beaten earth.

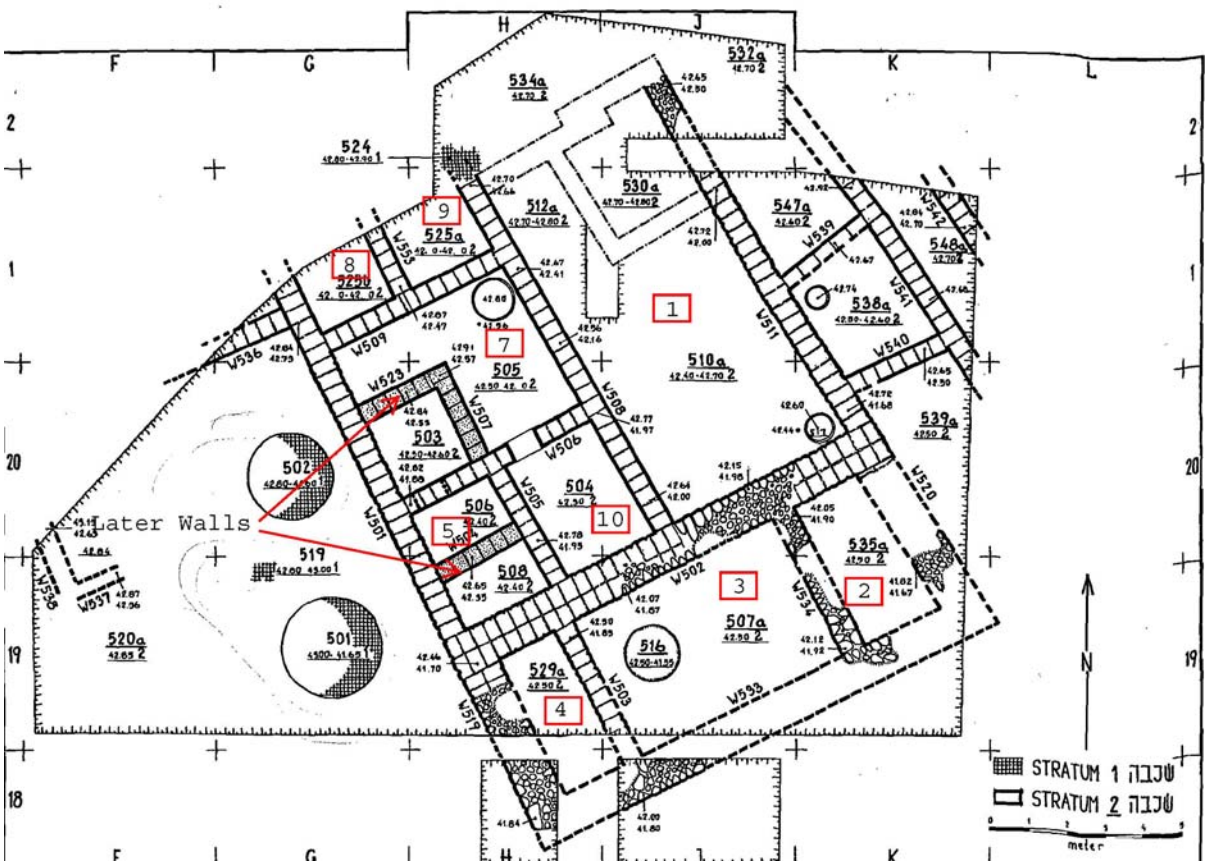

Figure 3.3 Plan of House Ashdod-B, Stratum 2
(Dothan 1967:Plan 5, © IAA, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Beit Mirsim. Beit Mirsim-B is in LBA Stratum C_2 in area SE 12 C 1 of Tell Beit Mirsim (Figure 3.4). It consists of three rooms on two sides of a central courtyard and has an inner

living space, including the courtyard, of 107.9 m^2. The wall dividing room 2 is a later addition (Albright 1943:20). Entrance to the house was probably in the western end of the southern wall into the central courtyard (1). From the large central courtyard access is gained to a room on the north (4) and two rooms (2, 3) on the east side. Room 1 contains an oil press which is under silo 43 of the later stratum.

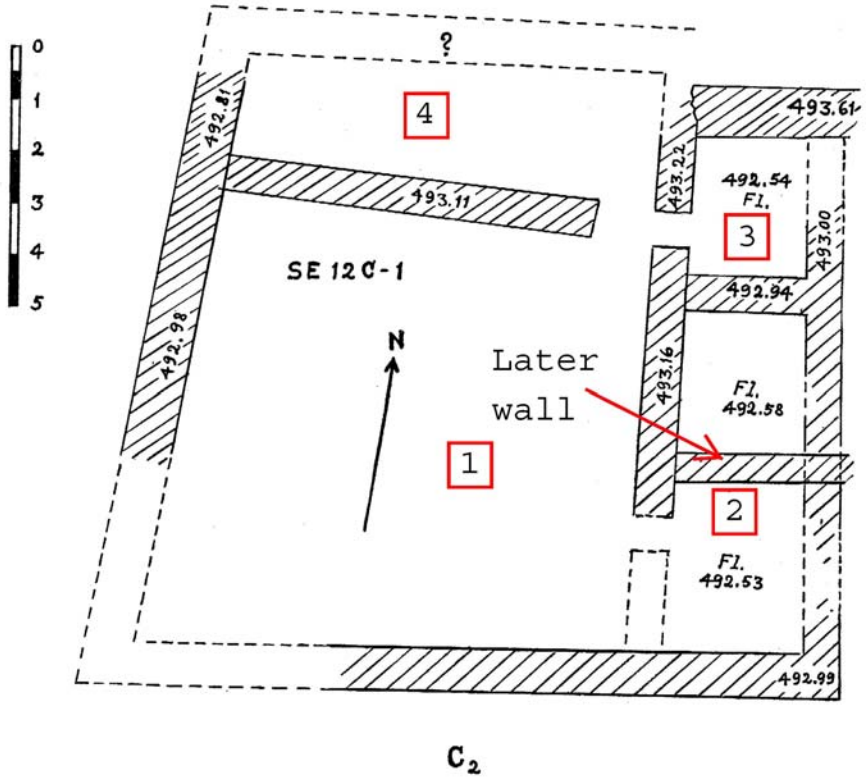

Figure 3.4 Plan of House Beit Mirsim-B, Stratum C
(Albright 1938, Plate 56, © ASOR, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Hazor. All the LBA houses in the study from areas C and F of Hazor are houses with courtyards. Hazor-A (House 6063) in Area C stratum IB consists of five rooms on two sides of a central courtyard and is approximately 69.2 m^2 (Figure 3.5).

The entrance (1), which may have been roofed, is a large rectangular room with many installations. In the northeast corner is a silo bordered on the south by a cobbled shelf and on the east by a shelf made of stone slabs. In the southeast corner is a silo and to its left also against the wall is another installation that may have been a workbench. West of the workbench and close to the doorway lies a round installation that may have been an oven (JARE and Yadin 1958:77). At the eastern end of the room is another rectangular room which

has a cobbled floor (2). From the northeast wall of the entrance, and directly opposite it one can move into the large square open courtyard (3). On the eastern wall lies a long bench, as well as a small bench on the southern wall to the west of a stone-lined silo. Another low wall was built in the north end near the entrance of a northwestern room. North of the courtyard and directly accessed from it are three rooms (4, 5, 6) marking the northern limits of the structure in this period. Against the northern wall of room 6 there is a "small cell built of one course of stones" (JARE et al. 1960:100). No installations were reported for the other rooms.

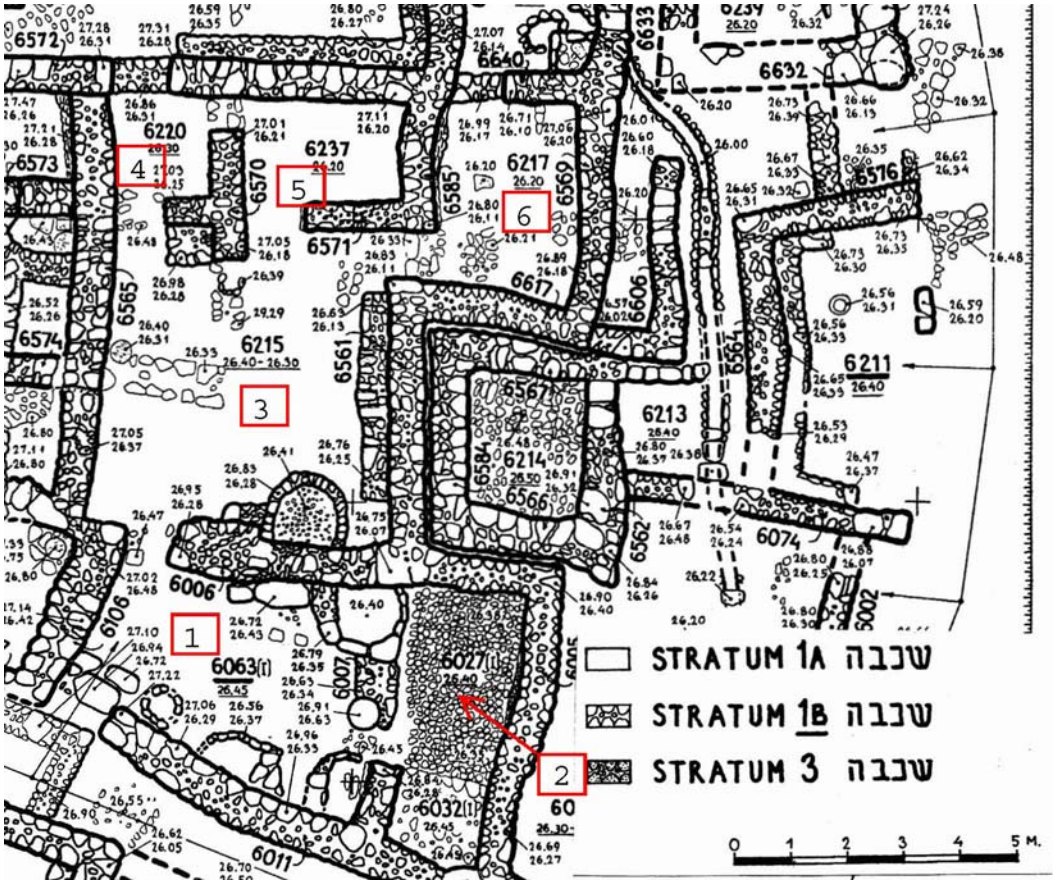

Figure 3.5 Plan of House Hazor-A, Stratum IB
(JARE et al. 1960:Plate CCVIII, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Hazor-D (House 6101) in Stratum IB Area C is a courtyard house with rooms on three sides and is approximately 84.4 m^2 in area (Figure 3.6). The house is entered through a long open passage (1) partly paved with stones. In the eastern area of the passage is a large round silo of un-hewn stones. The passage leads into an open courtyard (2). The courtyard is paved

with large stones and an oven in the eastern end is the only recorded installation here. To the east of the courtyard is a square room (4) with a low broad shelf on the northern wall and large crude stone pavement. A large silo occupies the southeast corner of the room. The open passage also gives direct access to room 5, although this entrance was blocked in the later phase of stratum IB (JARE and Yadin 1958:78). The

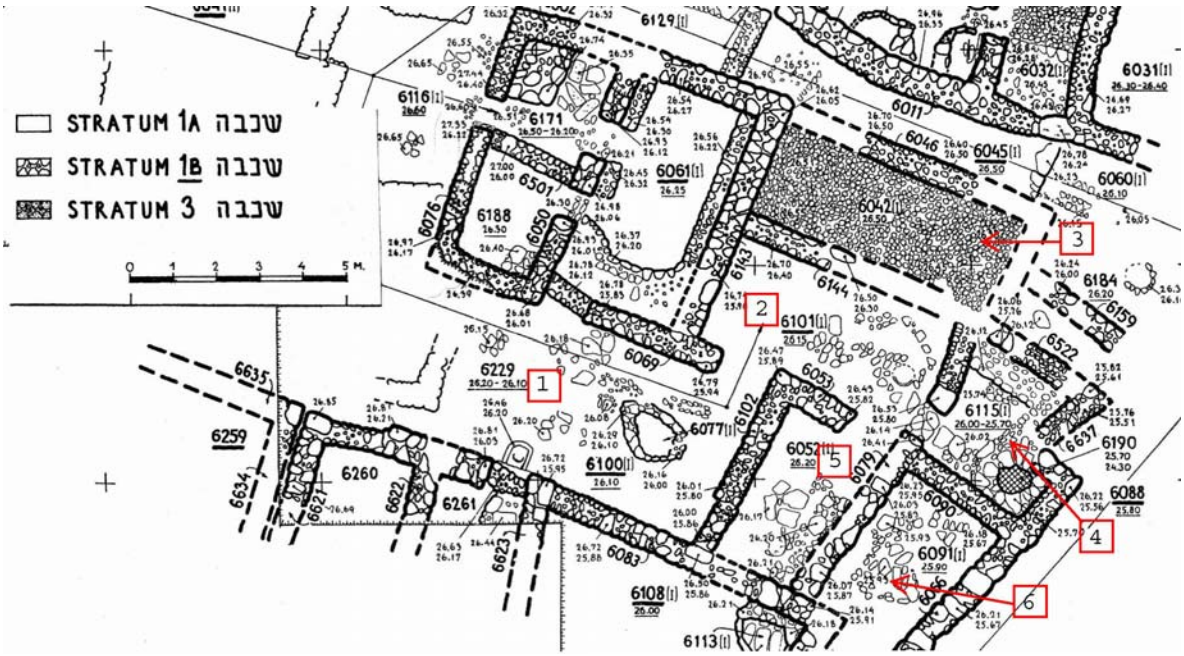

Figure 3.6 Plan of House Hazor-D, Stratum IB
(JARE et al. 1960:Plate CCVIII, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

main entrance is from the southeast corner of the courtyard. This room has an assortment of large stone slabs for flooring. The northern room (3) which delimits the northern extent of the house is entered from the courtyard. It is paved with small cobble stones. Finally the room in the southeast corner (6) has no clear entrance, but was probably accessed from room 5. It was paved with large basalt slabs.

Hazor-E (House 6061), a small house contiguous with Hazor-D, is approximately 25.4 m^2 (Figure 3.7). The house consists of a long room and another long room divided in two by a wall. Entry is into room 1 which gives access to room 2 which in turn leads into room 3. Yadin indicates that this was probably a cultic building (JARE et al. 1960:98).

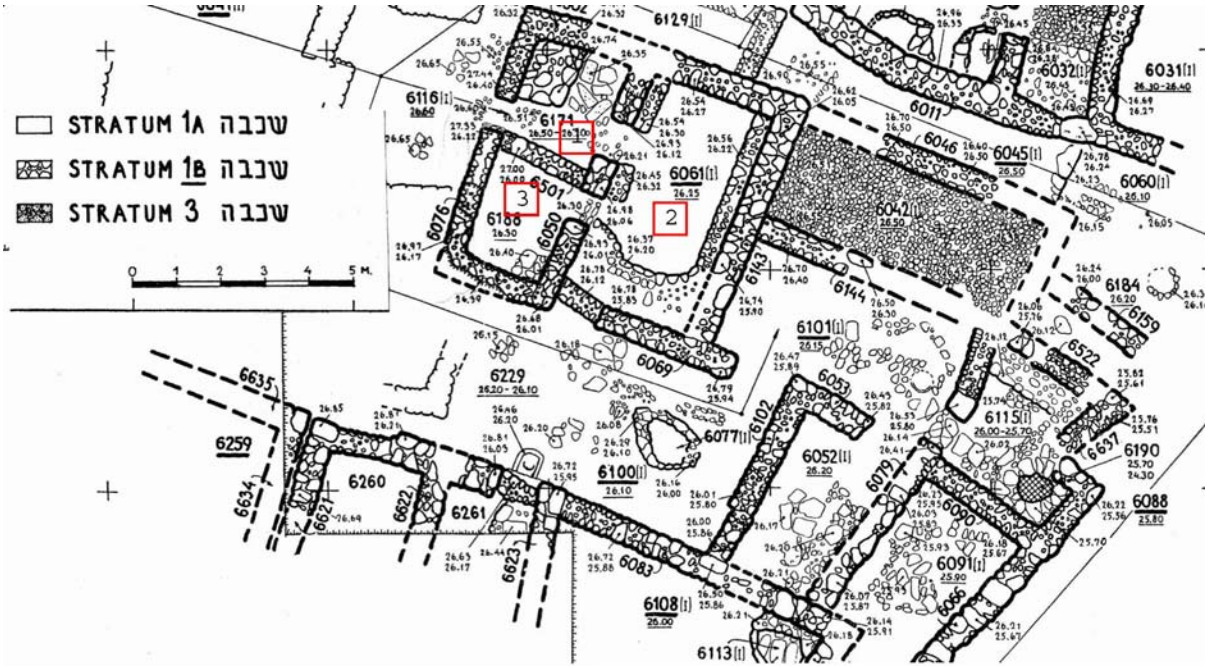

Figure 3.7 Plan of House Hazor-E, Stratum IB
(JARE et al. 1960:Plate CCVIII, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Hazor-B (House 8039) and Hazor-C (House 8068) are larger than Hazor-A, but similar in layout. Hazor-B (Figure 3.8), approximately 154.3 m^2, has fourteen rooms plus a common small square entrance that it shares with Hazor-C (Figure 3.9). It has a second entrance and open courtyard in the northern end. Upon entry in the southeast from the common entrance is a small room (1) that provides entry into the southern part of the large central courtyard (4). No installations are reported for this room.

There was a tomb (Tomb 8065) found in this area, but it is unclear what stratum it belongs to, so it will not be included in the analysis (JARE et al. 1960:141). South of the courtyard is a rectangular room (2) with a cobbled floor. It has an entrance on the northeast and another in the northwest through a short passage. In the southeastern end of this part of the courtyard is another rectangular room (3). There are two silos, one at the entrance and another on the inside of the western wall. At the northwest of room 4 there is a passage (6) that leads into two rooms (5, 7). Room 5 has a two basalt slabs, the larger one being .5 m by 5 m (JARE et al. 1960:134). Room 7 has a cobbled floor and the southern part is paved with stones and larger slabs. It can be accessed from both northern and southern parts of the courtyard. The northern half of the open central courtyard (8) which is divided from the southern part by a low

wall or bench, has a bench along its eastern wall and in the southeastern area a large smooth basalt table. Two rooms (12, 13) lie to the northwest and are accessible from the courtyard. Room 13 has a small stone elevation in the northeast corner. The back part of room 12 is built up into a large platform. At the junction of the two resulting levels, in the northeast corner, is a silo. From the northern half of the courtyard in the northwest corner a passage leads to room 9

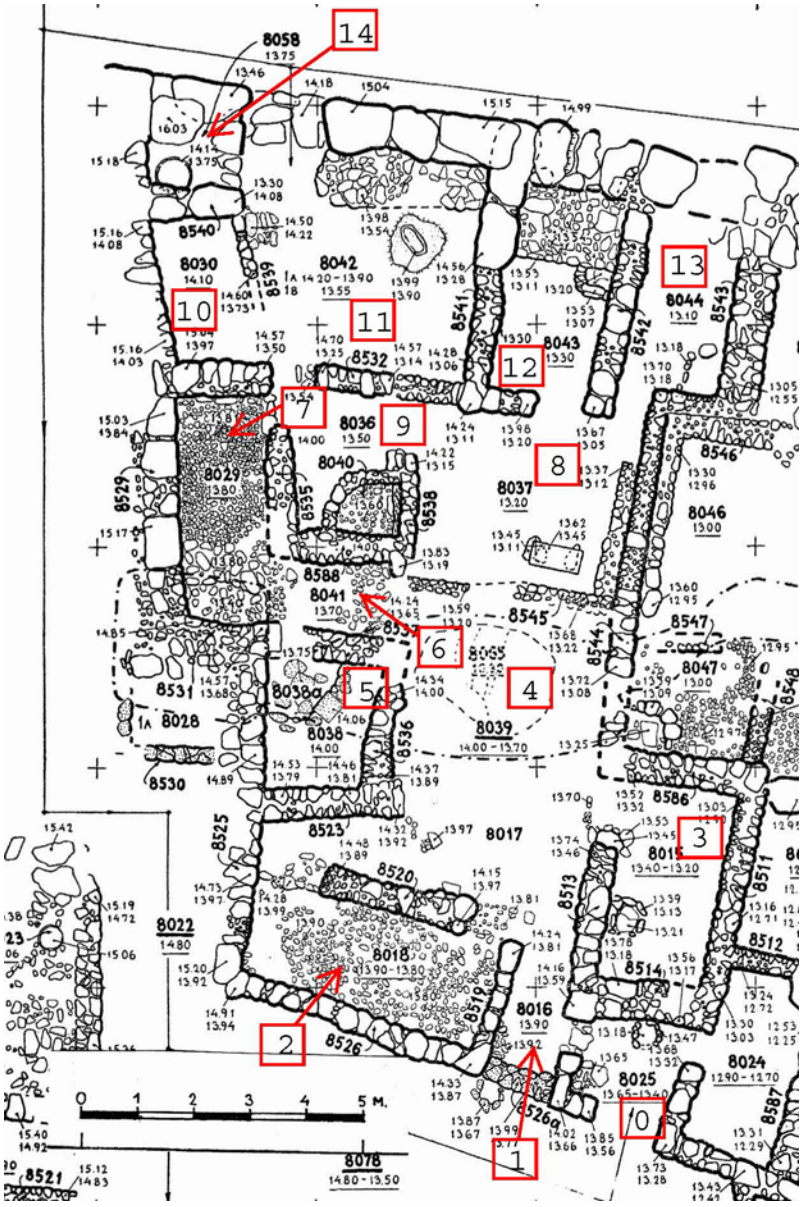

Figure 3.8 Plan of House Hazor-B, Stratum IB
(JARE et al. 1960:Plate CCX, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

which has a large silo paved with large cobbles. Room 9 provides access to room 7 and also the extreme northwest of the house which is another courtyard (11). In the northwest section of the courtyard is a platform. There is a small room to the southwest of the courtyard (10). No installations are mentioned for this room. Another small room (14), north of room 10 and accessible from the courtyard, has a clay oven.

Hazor-C (House 8068), similar in pattern to Hazor-B but not as well preserved, has an area of 219.2 m^2 (Figure 3.9). From the plans it is possible to make out seven rooms on three

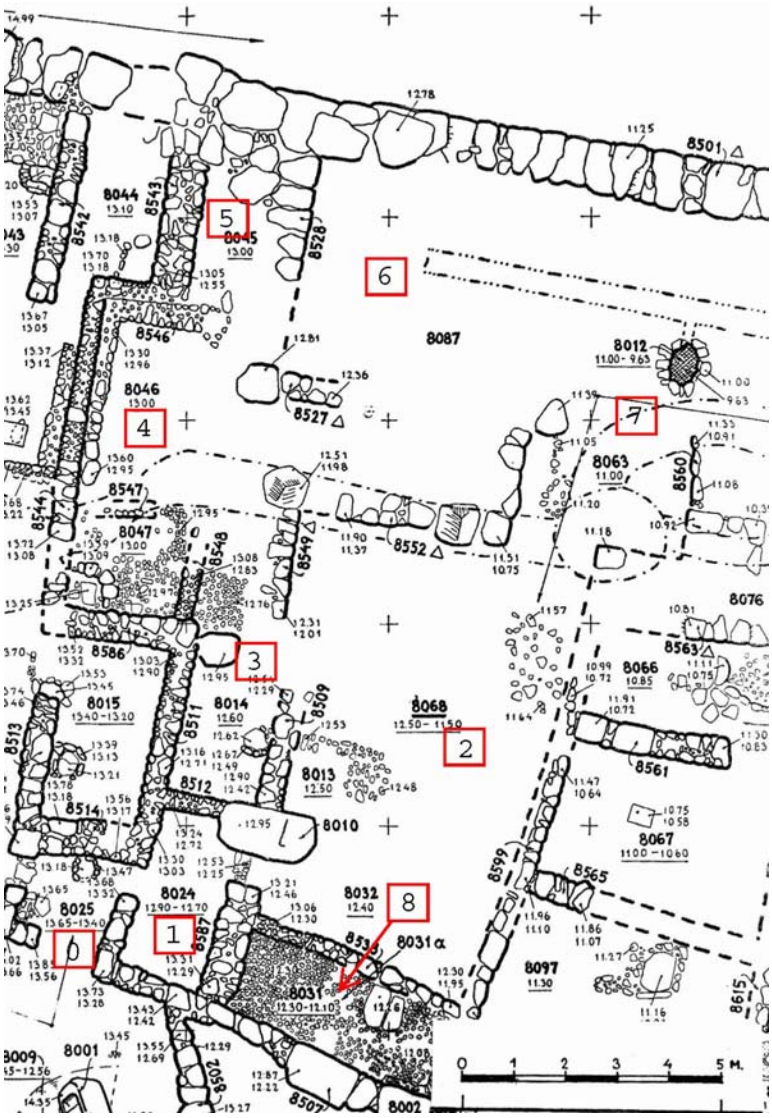

Figure 3.9 Plan of House Hazor-C, Stratum IB
(JARE et al. 1960:Plate CCX, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

sides of a large central courtyard. The building was entered through room (0) which was shared with Hazor-B to the west. The entrance room (1) is rectangular and its northeast corner provides access to the central courtyard (2). At the doorway between these two rooms lies a large ashlar block (JARE et al. 1960:137). The large courtyard has on its western wall a stone-paved area. The house slopes to the northeast and the drainage outlet was probably to carry away rain water (JARE et al. 1960:137). To the south of the courtyard is a rectangular room (8) with a cobbled floor similar to room 2 of Hazor-B.

There are some large stone slabs in the north east of the room which according to Yadin cover up a drainage shaft (JARE et al. 1960:137). To the west of the courtyard are two rooms (3, 4). Access to room 3 from the courtyard is badly damaged. Room 4 may have been at one time two rooms, like rooms 7 and 10 of Hazor-B, but nothing remains of partition walls so it will be considered a single room. It has a cobbled floor with a bench running along the western edge and also an installation, possibly a silo, in the SW corner. The northern end of the building is also badly damaged, and although it might have been subdivided, since nothing remains it will be considered as one large area (6) plus a small room (5) in the NW corner.

Lachish. Of the houses excavated at Lachish the LBA structure of Level VIIa in Area S is a large house with a courtyard which Ussishkin described as a single dwelling (Ussishkin 2004:347). Although a small baulk was not excavated there seems to be no doorway or opening from the eastern part to the western part of the structure. Both parts seem to be discrete units, and so the structure will be analyzed as a main building and a western wing.

Lachish-A, the main building, has an area of approximately 42.5 m^2 (Figure 3.10). It is accessed from the east forecourt into a small entrance (1) which leads into the central courtyard (2). In the northeast part of the courtyard is a *tabun*[3]. South of, and accessed through the courtyard, are two smaller rooms (3, 4) both paved with stone. The house extends northward beyond the excavation limits.

Lachish-B, the western wing of the structure is approximately 37.5 m^2 (Figure 3.11). It is accessed from the south into a courtyard (1) which leads into a long room (2). An opening in the northeast corner provides access to the northern end of room 3 which in turn leads into room 4. Room 3 has an oven in the northwest corner and some large flat-topped stone blocks.

[3] A *tabun* is a small domed clay installation used for baking bread.

Room 4 also has large flat-topped stone blocks and a stone bench along its eastern wall. It is possible that there was another opening from the courtyard into room 4, but it is not apparent. The partially excavated room to the north of this building seems to be a courtyard with an oven and therefore will be considered as a separate structure/house since there is no southern access to this room. The excavated area is not sufficient for this area to be included in the study as a house.

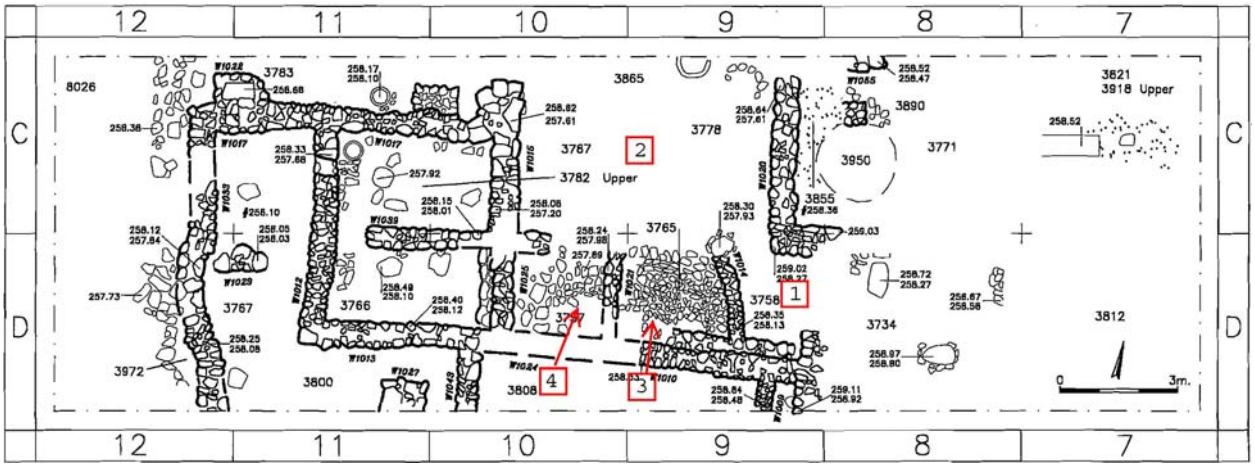

Figure 3.10 Plan of House Lachish-A, Level VIIa
(Barkay and Ussishkin 2004a:Figure 8.29, © David Ussishkin, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

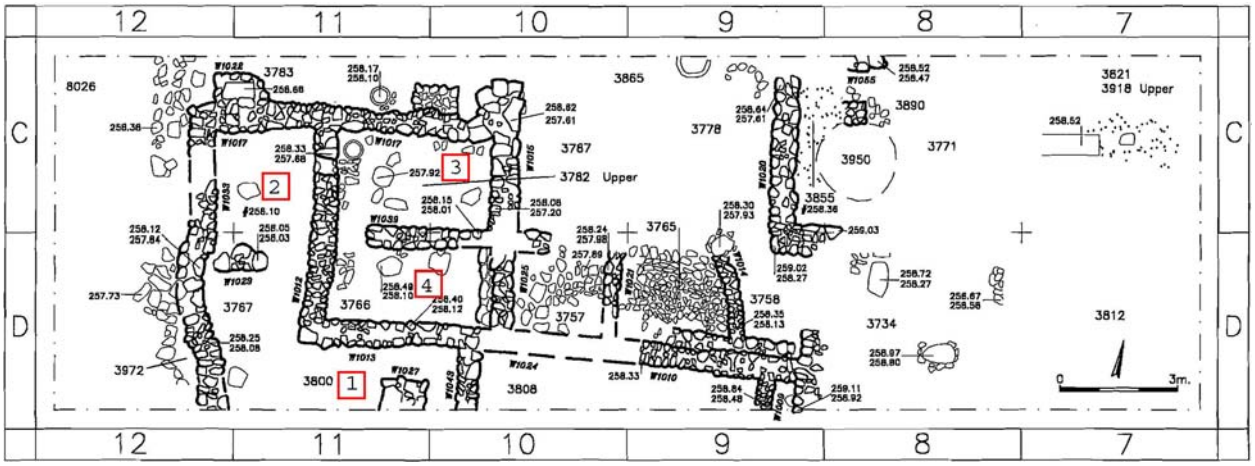

Figure 3.11 Plan of House Lachish-B, Level VIIa
(Barkay and Ussishkin 2004a:Figure 8.29, © David Ussishkin, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Lachish-C in Area S Level VI is a LBA pillared building above the previous Level VIIa buildings and is completely different in plan and orientation (Figure 3.12). The incomplete

excavation has revealed three long rooms, demarcated by two solid walls, covering an area of about 72.6 m^2.

According to excavation reports the house went through three phases. In its first and second phases the building served a public function, undergoing some architectural modifications and changes in floor elevation over time. Only in its last phase of occupation did it serve as domestic space. The house is entered from a large open space, the forecourt, on the eastern side, into the central area (1) which has a row of pillars down the length dividing it in half. The central area was roofed (Ussishkin 2004:355). The central area had a lime plaster floor with a *tabun* installed in the western part of the room. Two long rooms on either side (2, 3) made up the remainder of the house that has to date been excavated. The northern room (3) had a lime floor and two large flat stone blocks on the western end as well as a *tabun* built next to the southern wall about halfway into the room. A small portion of wall on the northern edge (W95) may mark the limit of room 3.

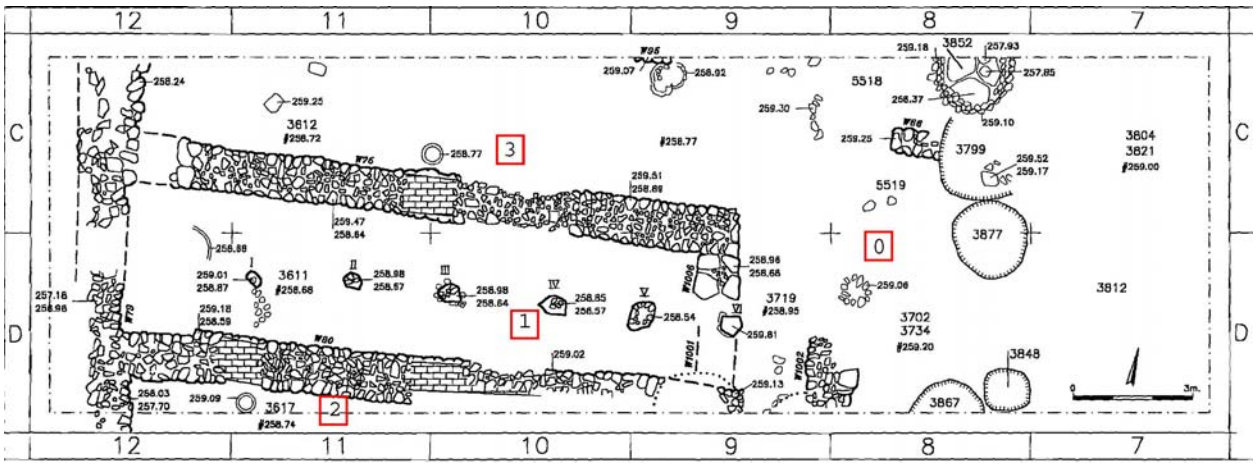

Figure 3.12 Plan of House Lachish-C, Level VI
(Barkay and Ussishkin 2004a:Figure 8.35, © David Ussishkin, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

The occupants probably made use of the large courtyard outside the eastern end of the house. A small wall (W1002) may have been part of the structure (for discussion see Barkay and Ussishkin 2004a:353). It is possible the small wall is an extension of the house and may have been roofed, but the well-defined wall probably marks the limit of the house. Without further excavation to the south, the purpose of wall 1002 is unclear.

Timnah. Timnah-B (House 315) from Area B, Level VII, consists of five rooms, with internal space of approximately 74.6 m^2 and a forecourt (Figure 3.13). Entry is from the south

into a long room (1) that extends the length of the structure. The floor is made of lime plaster on stone bedding. A small bin paved with pebbles is in the northwest corner. Directly to the right upon entering the house are the remains of stairs that led up to the second storey. Two rows of pillars divide the eastern section of the house. The wall at the north end of the central

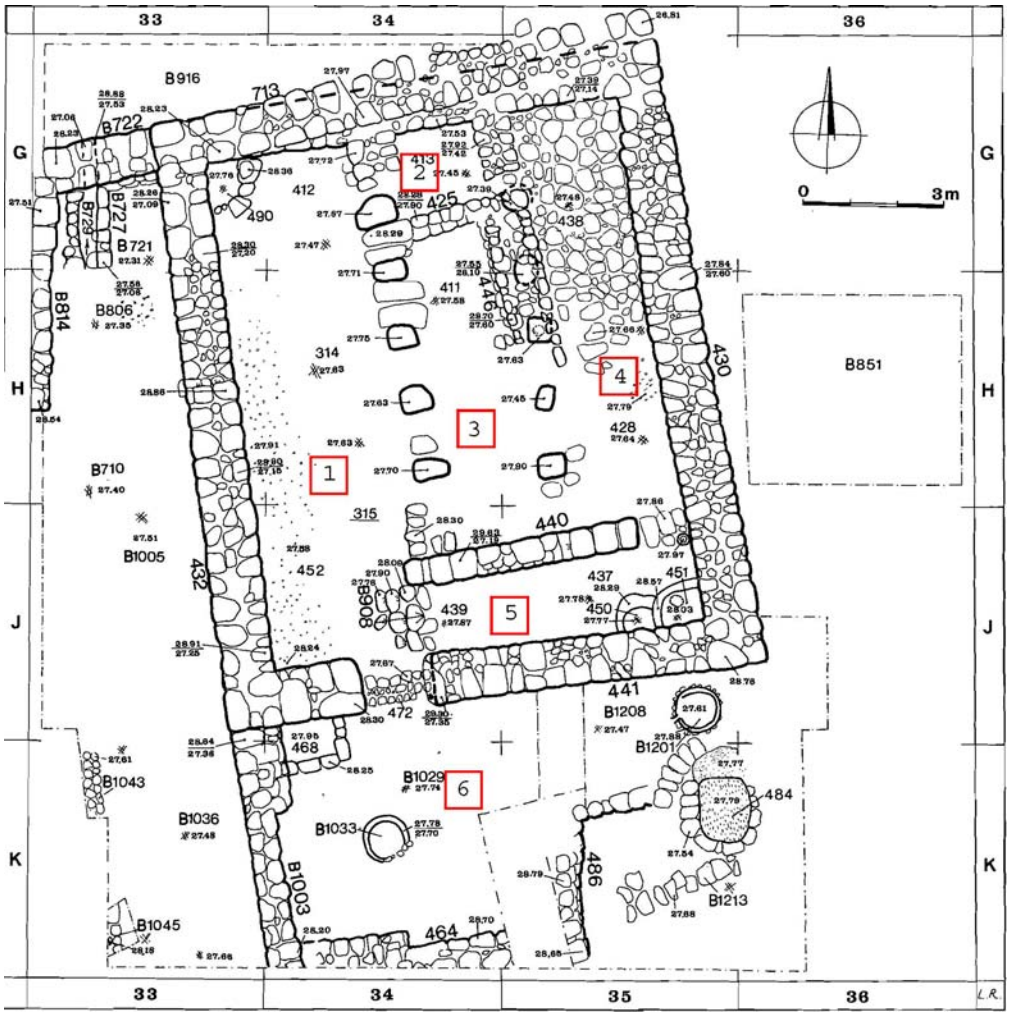

Figure 3.13 Plan of House Timnah-B, Stratum VII
(Mazar 1997b:P/S 15, © Hebrew University of Jerusalem, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

section divides the area making a small room (2) and a larger central one (3). Room 2 is accessible from the western long room. The eastern long room is partly divided from the central rooms by a wall in the back half and pillars to the south. Behind the stairs is a fifth room (5) accessible by a doorway in its north wall in the northeast corner. Two bins are located in the southeast corner of the room. A door socket provides evidence of a hinged door.

To the south of the structure, and attached to it, is a forecourt (6). The floor is made up of a mixture of beaten earth and some flagstones. In the northwest corner of the forecourt and to the west of the entrance to the building is a rectangular bin. A *tabun* occupies the west central part of the courtyard and another can be found at the southeast corner of the building. A concave oval platform, plastered over, with thin walls, is located just south of the second *tabun*.

Timnah-C (House 442) in Area B, Stratum VIA, is built over the Stratum VII structure (Figure 3.14). The house has 3 rooms, with approximately 62.0 m^2 of inner living space. Although no formal entrance to the house was found it was probably on the northern side in wall 316. Entry would be directly into the courtyard (1). The eastern side of the courtyard is eroded so that the plan is incomplete. To the west of the courtyard are two rooms (2, 3). It is unclear where the entrance to room 3 is, but it was likely through the missing eastern wall directly accessed from the courtyard. Room 2 is entered from the courtyard.

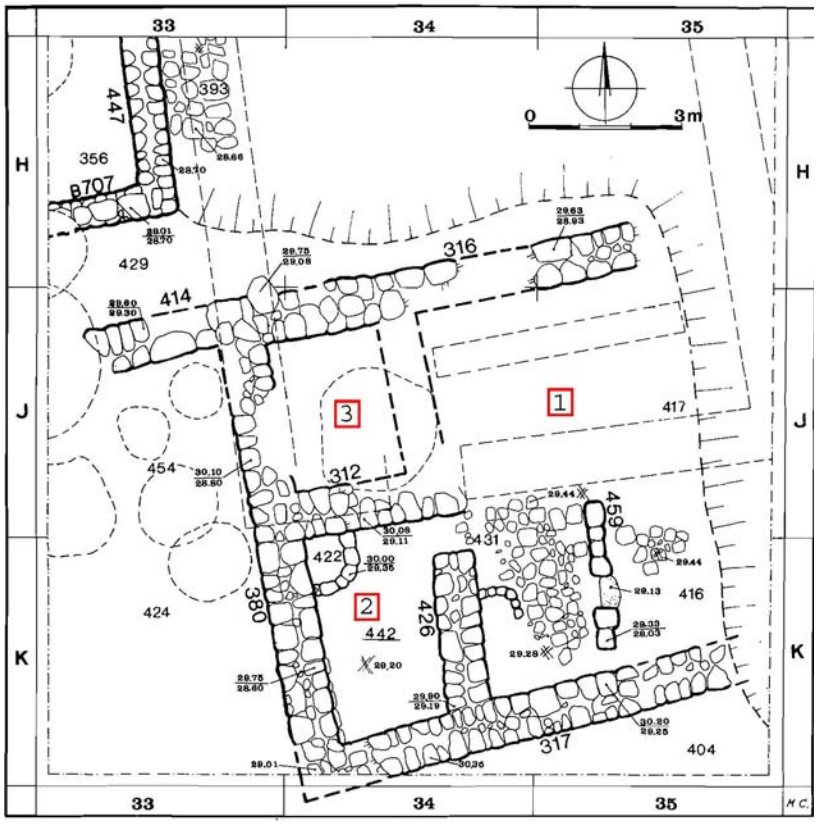

Figure 3.14 Plan of House Timnah-C, Stratum VIA
(Mazar 1997b:P/S 18, © Hebrew University of Jerusalem, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

3.5.2 Iron Age Houses

Published site reports had varying degrees of information about the following 14 houses to be discussed here. Two houses, Qiri-C and Qiri-D do not have sufficient data for analysis but are included in the discussion to illustrate the series of alterations in the life of the house. Like the LBA houses, not all houses were completely excavated but they can be reconstructed on the basis of similar structures. The identification of rooms by number within the house is purely mechanical and does not correspond to any pattern.

Ashdod. Ashdod-A in Area H Stratum 5, consists of three broad rooms, with approximately 69.8 m^2 of usable space (Figure 3.15). Although it is not clear from the drawings or descriptions, the entrance was probably from the northern end into the first broad

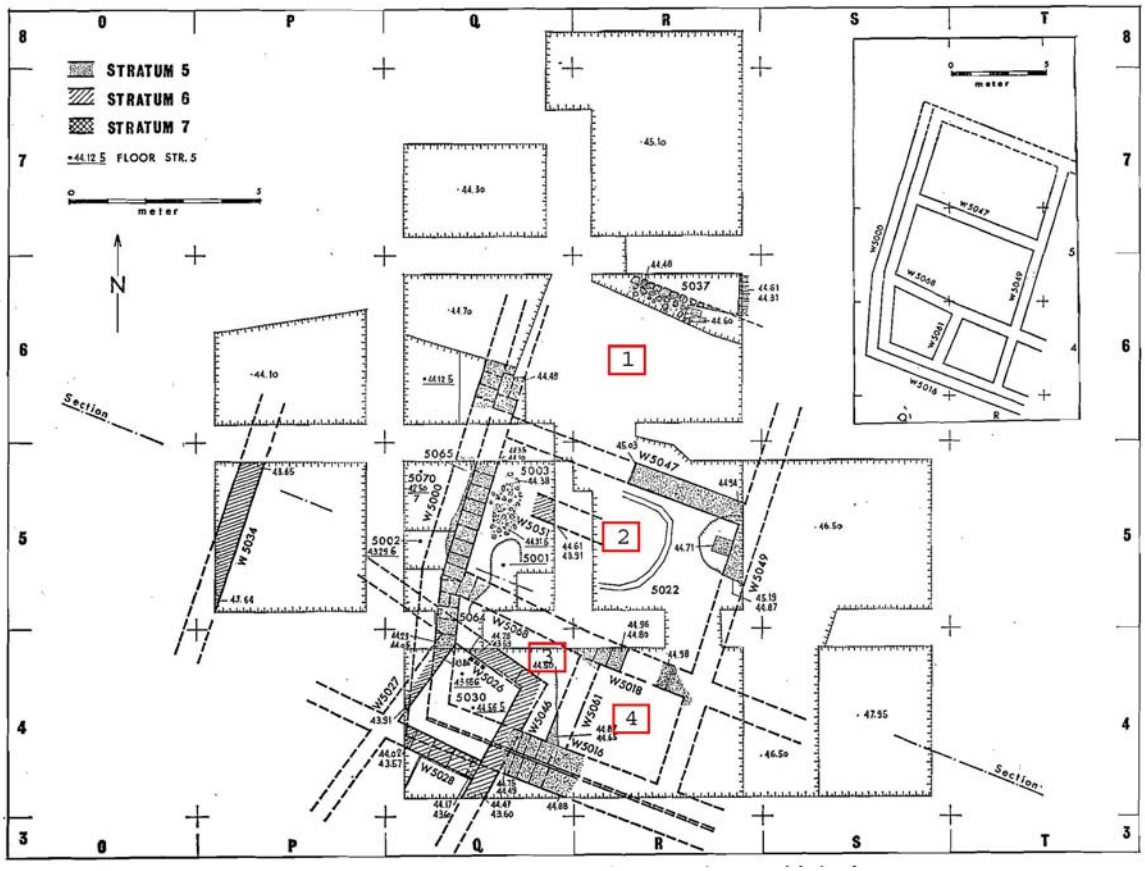

Figure 3.15 Plan of House Ashdod-A, Stratum 5
(Dothan 1971:Plan 20, © IAA, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

room (1). The middle broad room (2) is undivided and gives entry into the back broad room that is divided into two rooms (3, 4). Again it is unclear where the doorways were, but it is

possible that there was access to both back rooms from the central room. No installations are reported for this building.

Beit Mirsim. Beit Mirsim-A located in area SE 12 B- 3 has approximately 114.0 m^2 of inner living space (Figure 3.16). It is superimposed on the LBA house keeping the same basic shape but with more internal divisions. It has seven rooms on three sides of a central courtyard. Entry is through the western wall in the southwest corner into a large room (1). The floor of this room is paved. The entrance room gives access to the central courtyard (2) in which there is a silo/grain pit in the northeast corner as well as a large flat stone. Two steps in the southeast corner lead up to two rooms at a higher elevation in the southeast corner of the house (7, 8).

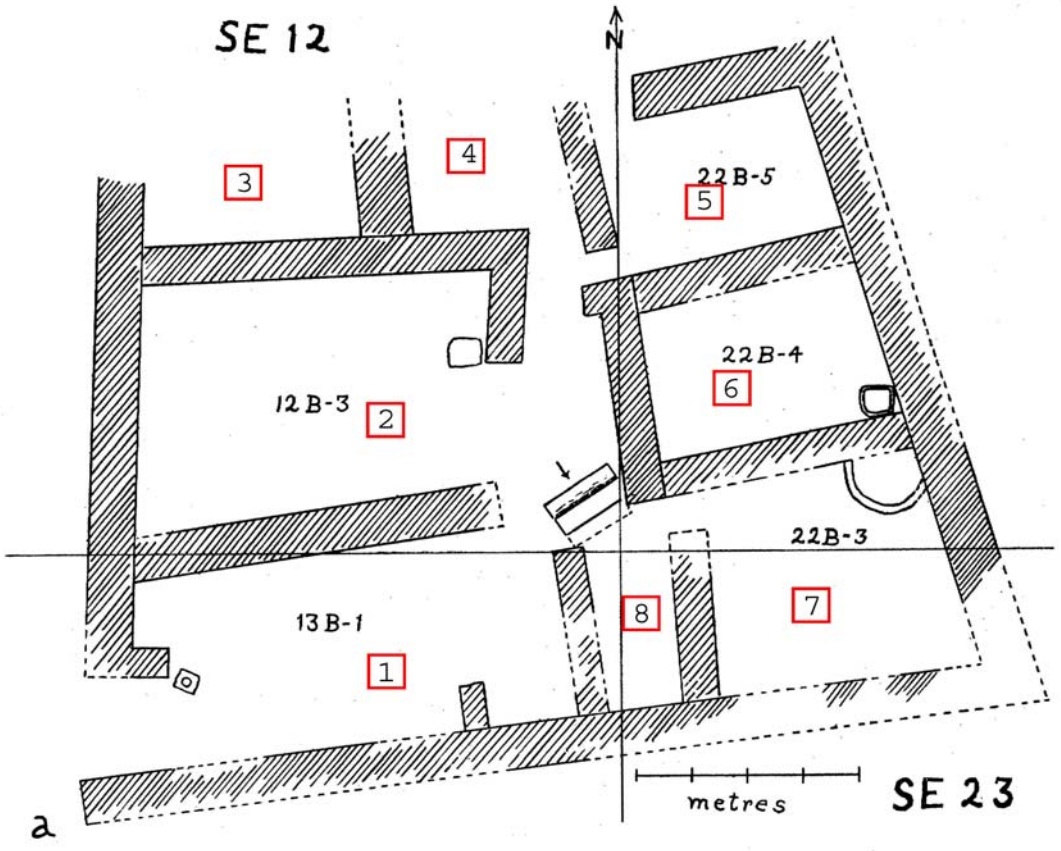

Figure 3.16 Plan of House Beit Mirsim-A, Stratum B
(Albright 1943:Plate 11, © ASOR, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Room 7, the larger of the two, has a silo built into the northeast corner. Like its predecessor the two rooms to the north (3, 4) of the courtyard probably mark the northern extent of the house,

but there is now a short wall built to enclose the silo of room 2. From the courtyard two rooms to the east are also accessed (5, 6) and although there is no clear doorway into room 6 its access from the courtyard was likely through the western wall. This room contains an installation that could be either a silo or an oven (Albright 1943:20).

***Beth Shan*.** Beth Shan-A (House 1500) is located on the northwest side of the tell in EIA Stratum VI and is the largest house in this study at approximately 235.8 m^2 (Figure 3.17). Ten rooms surround a pillared courtyard on four sides. James indicates that the open spaces (1703 and 1709) may have served as a courtyard as well as providing an entrance point, but it is

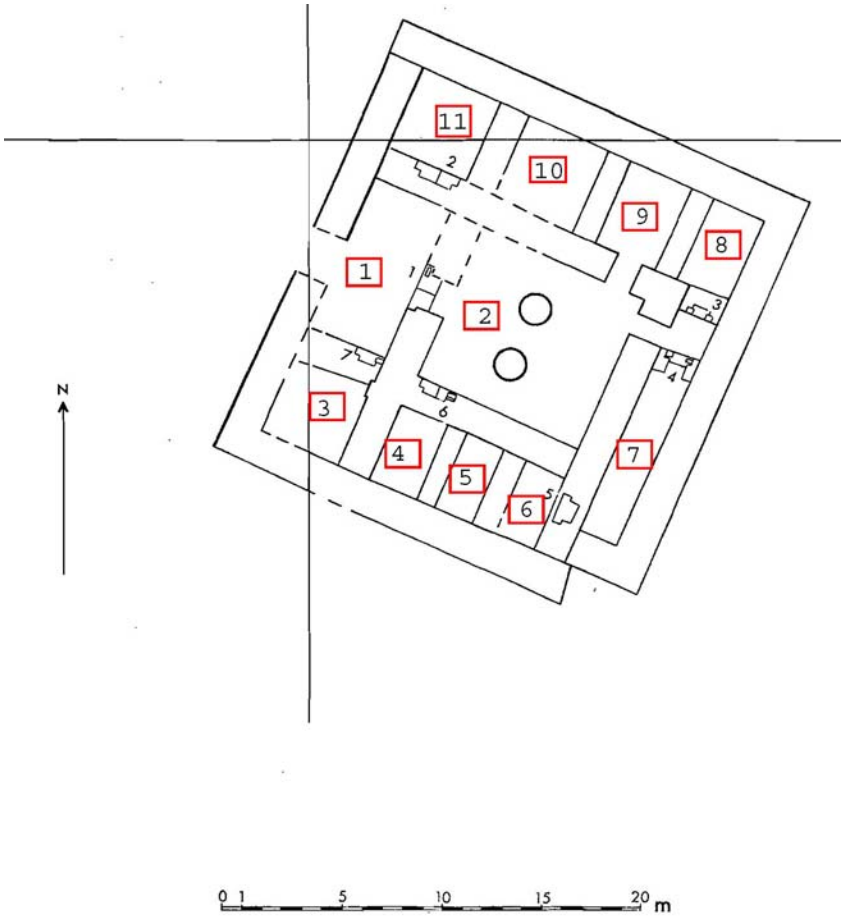

Figure 3.17 Plan of House Beth Shan-A, Stratum VI
(James 1966:9, The 1500 House, © Penn Museum, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

unclear whether the structures to the east of the building belong to the House 1500 (James 1966:11), so the two areas will not be included in the study. Entry to the house, facing away

from surrounding buildings, is through a large rectangular room (1) which gives access to the pillared central courtyard (2). The entrance room also provides entry into two side rooms to the north and south that do not have direct access to the central courtyard (3, 11). To the north of the courtyard lie smaller rooms (9, 10) accessed from the courtyard although the entrance to room 10 is unknown and was more than likely destroyed by a later cistern (James 1966:11). Three small rooms (4, 5, 6) abut the south of the courtyard and there is a clear doorway into room 4. It is not clear how room 5 is accessed. Entrance to room 6 is through a doorway in the southwest corner of eastern room (7). The northwest corner of Room 7 is entered from the northeast corner of the courtyard. The entrance also leads into a small room (8) in the northeast. No installations are reported for this structure.

Gezer. Both Gezer-A (the Northwest House) and Gezer-B (the Northeast House) in Stratum 5C at Gezer are rectilinear houses with an inner courtyard bordered on three sides by different sized rooms. Although Gezer-B had too few recorded artefacts for individual analysis it is included for comparison.

Gezer-A, the Northwest house, with an inner living space of approximately 97.7 m^2, (Figure 3.18), is more fully excavated than the Gezer-B, although its northwest section is

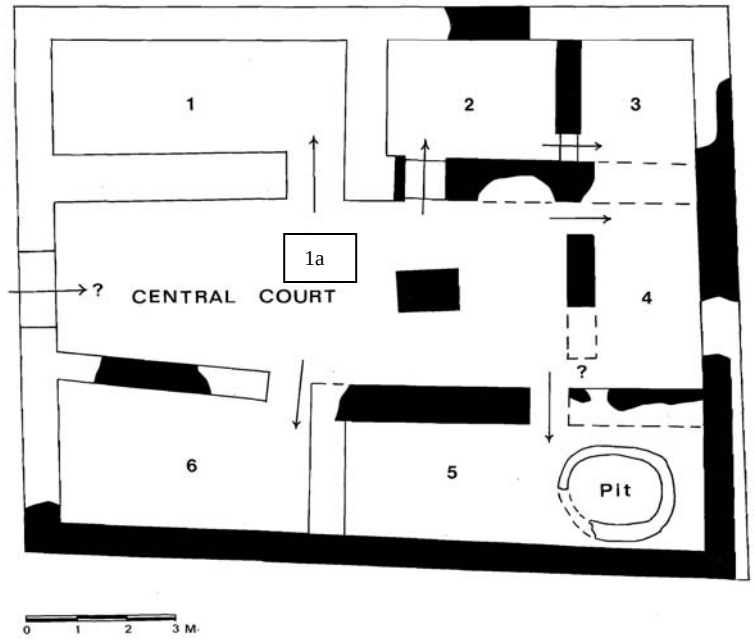

Figure 3.18 Plan of House Gezer-A, Stratum 5C
(Dever 1986 Text:99, The Northwest House, © IAA, used with permission, number 1a inserted by author)

incompletely excavated and the southwest area has been damaged by intrusive later pits. Entry into the house is through the western short side into a central courtyard (1a). Beaten earth makes up the surface of the courtyard. An installation, more probably a working platform than a roof support, is located in the eastern end of the courtyard (Dever 1986:101).

Two rooms stretch the length of the building on the southern side (5, 6) and a dividing wall is reconstructed on the basis of a similar wall in Gezer-B. Room 6 was badly robbed out and there are no surviving installations. The surface on the eastern end of room 5 is of beaten earth, which differs from the western end that contains large amounts of chaff. A large stone-lined plastered pit in the eastern end is the only installation remaining. Access to room 6 was probably in its northeast corner, which was destroyed by a large pit. Room 5 was entered in the center of its northern wall from the south-eastern corner of the courtyard. The northern rooms (1, 2) and eastern section (3, 4) form an L shape. Room 1 is conjectural, as is the proposed entrance. The surface of room 2 is of beaten earth. A shallow circular pit in the northeast section of this room may have been a jar-stand (Dever 1986:100). The room is entered in the northeastern end of the courtyard. Room 2 provides access to room 3 in the northeast corner of the house. It is possible there may have been another entrance from room 4 but a later intrusion has destroyed the separating wall. There were no installations in room 3. The entrance to room 4 is in the northwestern corner directly from the courtyard, with another possible opening in the southwest corner. The southwest area of the room had large paving stones, rather than the beaten earth found throughout the rest of the structure (Dever 1986:100).

Gezer-B, the Northeast house, with an approximate inner living space of 104.5 m^2, is only partially excavated and the layout of the northern part of the house is reconstructed (Figure 3.19). The house is entered from a room on the long side (2) which has a small alcove on the right (1). The surface of the entrance (2) is of hard-packed earth and the alcove has a cobbled floor. The entrance provides direct access to the courtyard (3). There is also a passage to the courtyard from this room in the northwest corner. There are no installations in the entrance or alcove. The surface of the central courtyard is of hard packed earth partially paved with cobbles in the northwest area. Installations in the courtyard include a stone bin in the western end, a large platform, similar to the one in the courtyard of Gezer A, and a ring of stones that might have bordered a firepit to the south of the platform. Some caches of flint were also found. A hallway from the western end of the courtyard leads to two rooms with

earthen surfaces on the short side (5, 6). Room 5 extends into room 2A which is separated from room 2 by what may be only a low wall. A small alcove (4) in the southeast corner of the

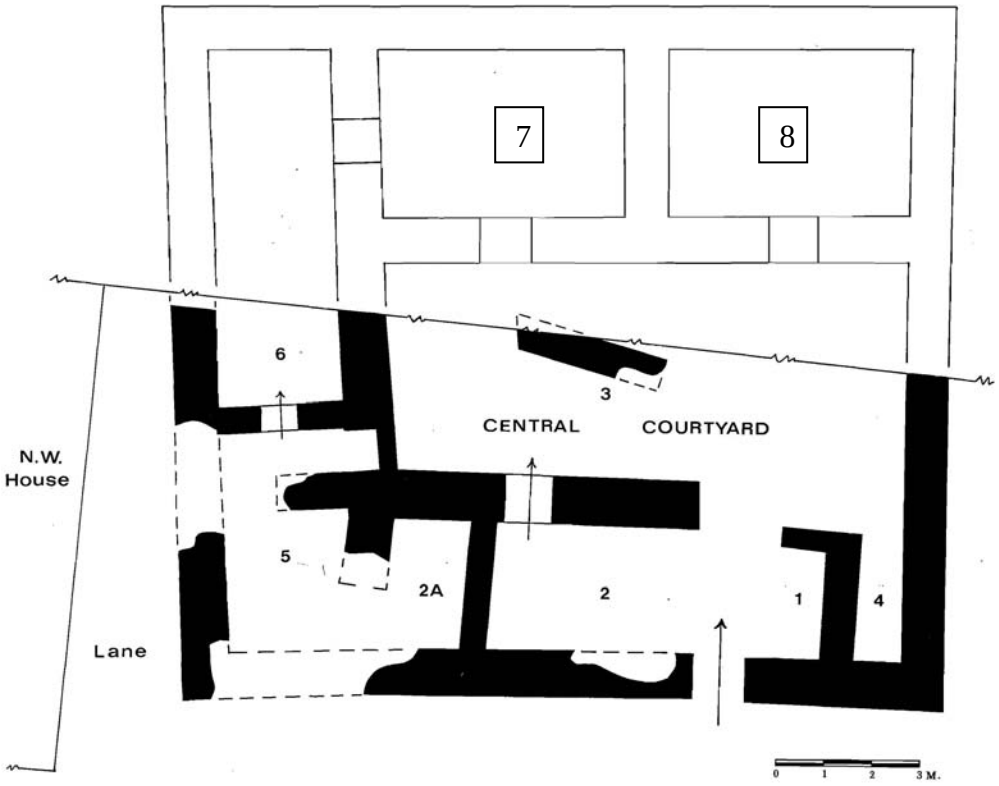

Figure 3.19 Plan of House Gezer-B, Stratum 5C
(Dever 1986 Text:89, The Northeast House, © IAA, used with permission, numbers 7 and 8 inserted by author)

house was only accessible from the central courtyard. Two rooms (7, 8) are reconstructions on the basis of house Gezer-A.

Lachish. At the beginning of the IA II a massive wall was constructed almost completely covering the LBA house Lachish-C. The walls are almost at right angles and located inside the walls are two structures Lachish-D (Figure 3.20) and Lachish-E (Figure 3.21). Lachish-D in area S, Level IVa, has a courtyard bordered by rooms on two sides and an inner living space of approximately 43.7 m^2 (Figure 3.20). The house is entered from a forecourt (1) into a large room divided in two by a row of pillars. The courtyard (2) has a pit in the centre, and is unroofed. The floor is made up of "compressed brick material which bore some evidence of burning" (Ussishkin 2004:473). It is likely that the surface consisted primarily of beaten earth.

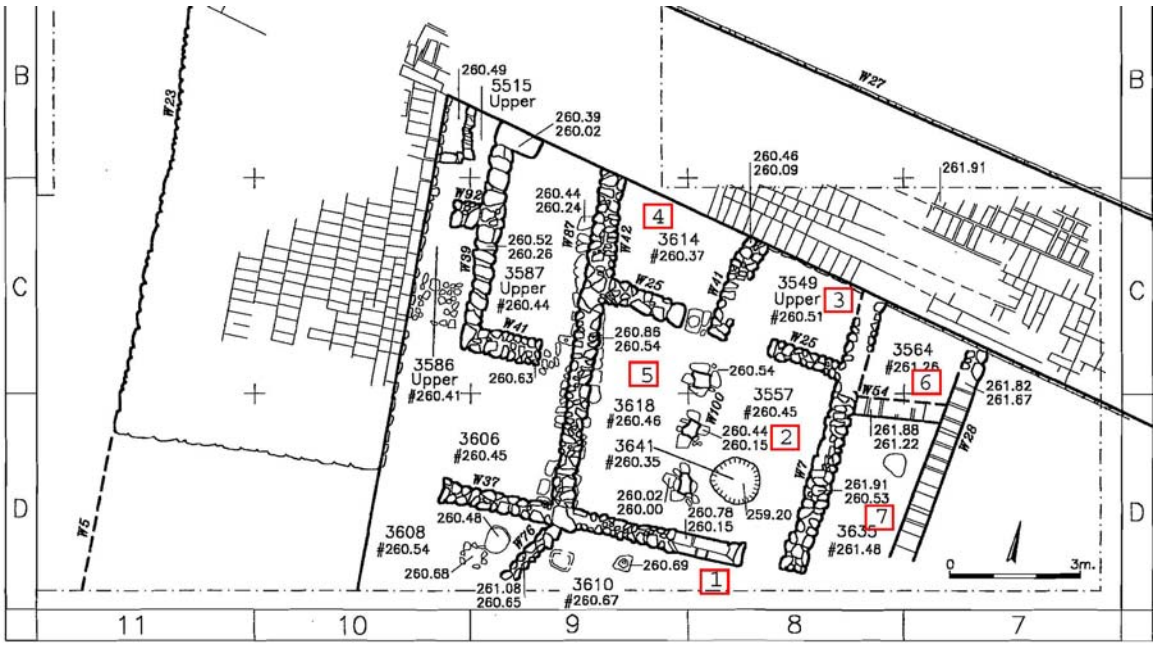

Figure 3.20 Plan of House Lachish-D, Level IVa
(Barkay and Ussishkin 2004b:Figure 9.31, © David Ussishkin, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

The western room (5) was likely roofed and has a floor of packed earth. Two rooms along the northern end (3, 4) are accessed from the two larger rooms. The northeast room (3) is directly accessible from the open courtyard. Room 4 is entered from the covered part of the courtyard but is easily accessible from the open section. It has an unspecified installation along its northern wall. Two rooms added in the next phase of occupation on the eastern side of the building (6, 7) are accessed only from the courtyard, first into room 7 which then leads into room 6.

To the west of this main building lies Lachish-E, a less elaborate and smaller structure, with living space of approximately 27.8 m^2 (Figure 3.21). It is built up against the fortification wall and consists of three rooms accessed through a forecourt (1) which has a *tabun* in the northeast corner. From the inner courtyard (2) access is gained into the northern half of the building, with rooms 3 and 4 divided by an L-shaped wall. There are no installations mentioned in the site report but the plan shows what may be a small bin built into the northwestern corner of room 4.

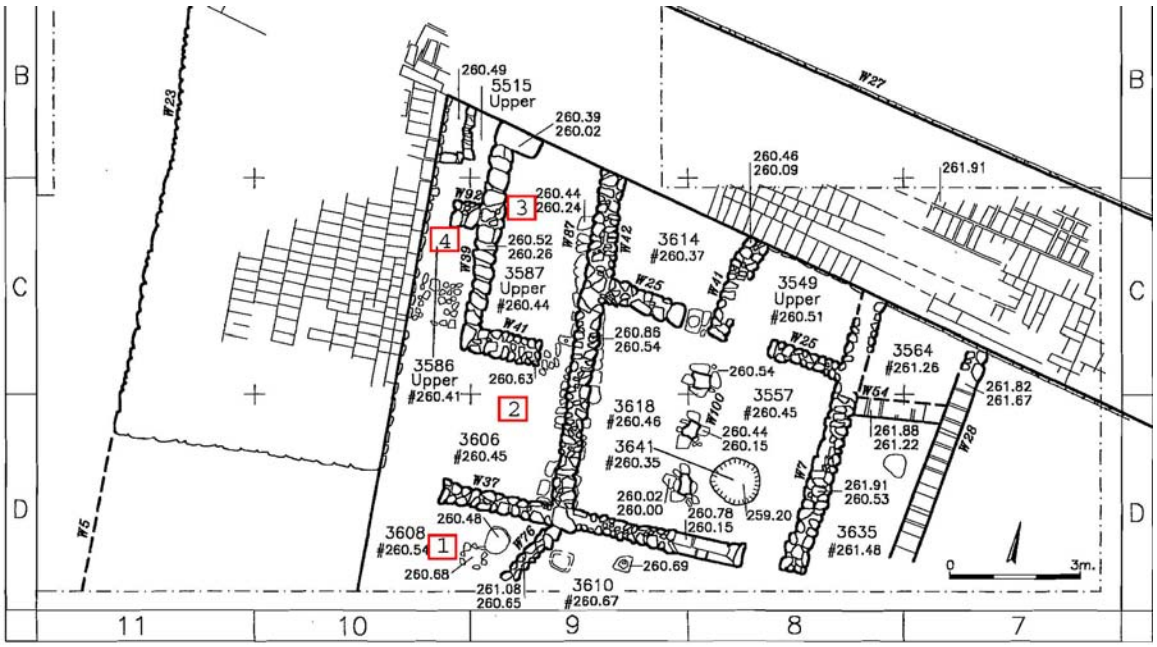

Figure 3.21 Plan of House Lachish-E, Level IVa
(Barkay and Ussishkin 2004b:Figure 9.31, © David Ussishkin, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Qasile. Qasile-A (House 225) a rectangular pillared house with an inner courtyard flanked by rooms on two sides has approximately 76.4 m^2 of living space (Figure 3.22). Entry into the house is from the southwest into a large central courtyard of which slightly more than half was unroofed (1). The surface of the courtyard is of beaten lime and in the northeastern corner of the courtyard stands a platform. A row of pillars separates this room from two rooms to the north. The roofed northwest room (2) is paved with kurkar gravel[4] and no installations were uncovered. To the east, and separated by a wall, lies another smaller room with a similar surface (3) and in its southeastern corner is an installation in the form of a small partition wall enclosure. Entry into these two rooms is through the courtyard. East of the courtyard along the short side of the house are two other roofed rooms. Directly accessible from the courtyard is room 5 whose floor is of beaten earth except for a strip of kurkar running along the eastern and southern walls (Mazar 1980:44). In the northeast corner of the room is a silo built against the wall. The northeastern room of the house (4), entered from room 5, has a floor of beaten earth.

[4] Kurkar is a type of sandstone found along the Mediterranean coast.

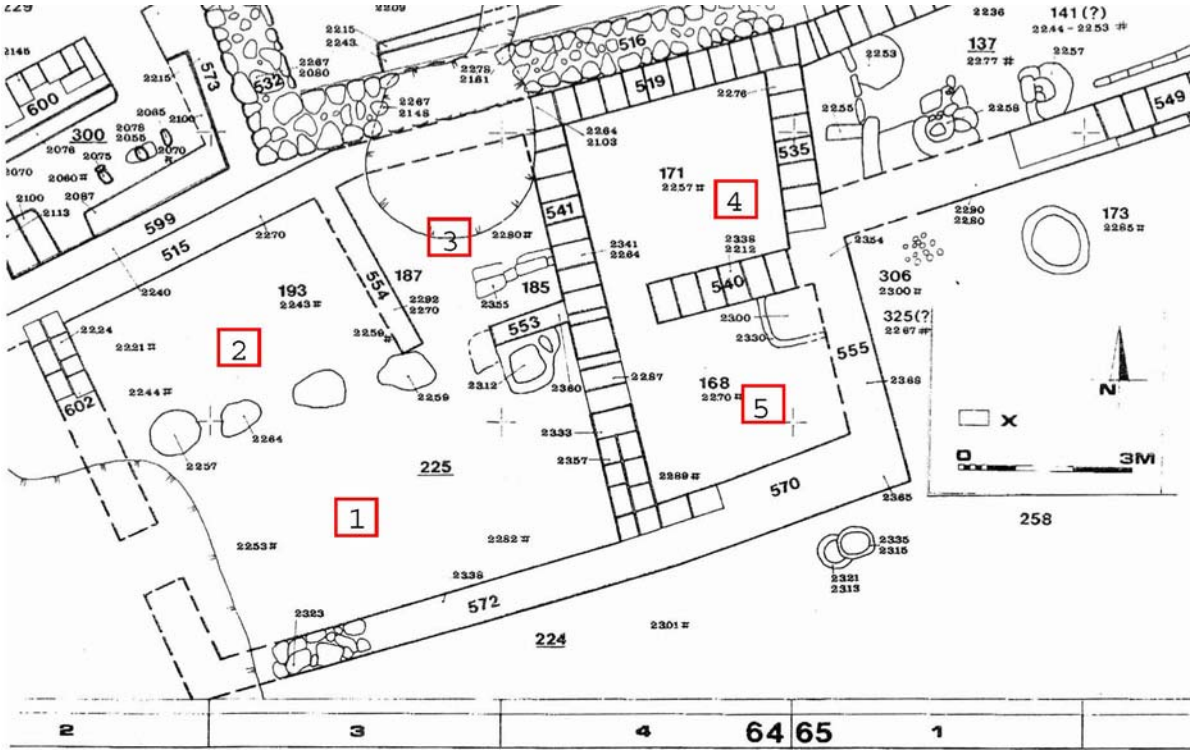

Figure 3.22 Plan of House Qasile-A, Stratum X
(Mazar 1985:Figure 50, © Hebrew University of Jerusalem, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

There may have been a second storey above room 4 and 5 because the foundation walls of this part of the house are more substantial (Mazar 1980:45). The absence of ovens within the house suggests that food preparation and cooking was done outside the structure, possible in the large area to the east.

Qiri. The IA houses from Stratum VIII and IX in Area D at Tell Qiri have one or more broad rooms attached to and leading into one another according to various building phases. Qiri-B, from the first phase IXB, with 5 rooms, has an approximate inner living space of 34.4 m^2 (Figure 3.23). Entry to the building is from a doorway in the south into room (1). This room is partly paved and has a *tabun* in the southeast corner. An opening in the northern wall provides an entrance to the middle broad room which is divided in two (2, 3) by a wall. Access to room 2 is via room 3. From the northwest of room 2 one can enter into the back broad room divided by a wall into two rooms (4, 5). Room 5 can only be accessed from room 4. Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5 are roofed (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:101).

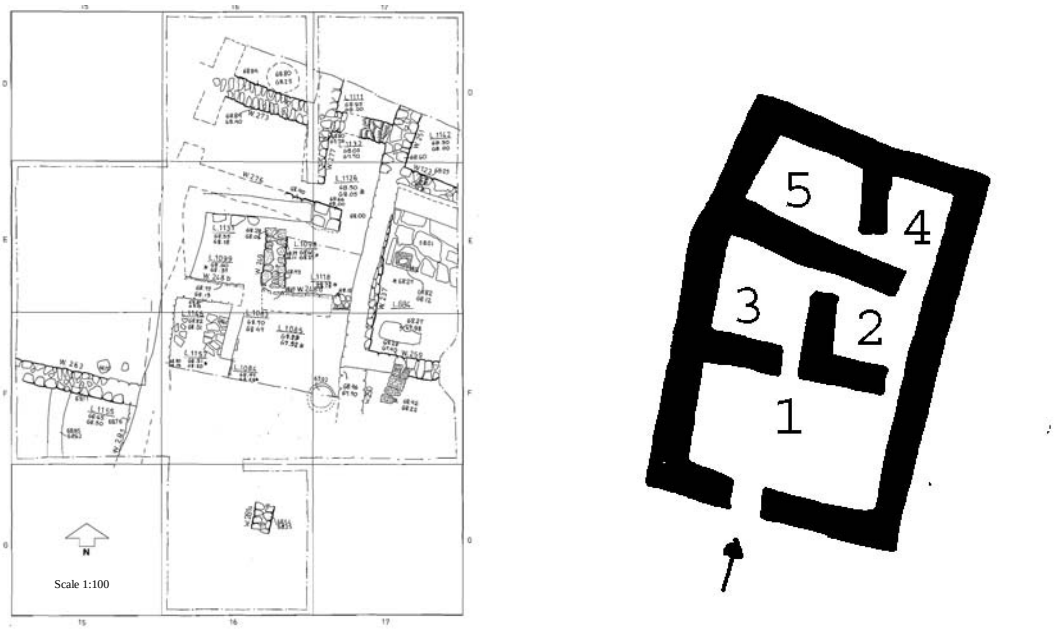

Figure 3.23 Plan of House Qiri-B, Stratum IXB
(Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Plan 37 and 38, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

In the second phase of construction Qiri-C, in Stratum IXA, is superimposed over Qiri-B. Again the house consists of three broad rooms, but has a slightly larger inner living space of approximately 39.4 m^2 (Figure 3.24). Entry is now from the southeast corner of the north-south

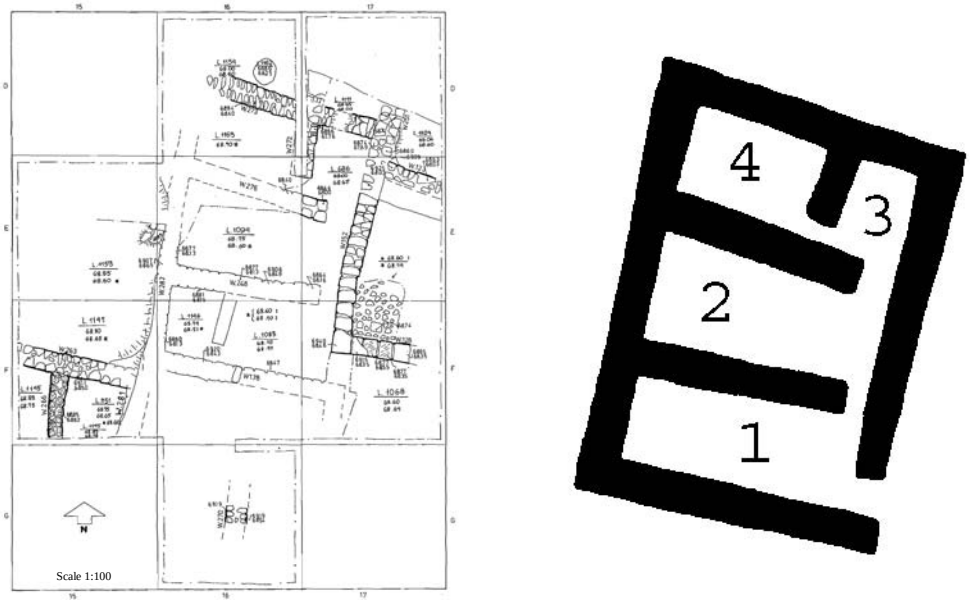

Figure 3.24 Plan of House Qiri-C, Stratum IXA
(Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Plan 35 and 36, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

wall into the first broad room (1). This room acts as a corridor to the right of the entrance, leading into a central room (2) of approximately equal proportion. In this phase no wall separates the central room (2) and the original opening of the southern wall of this room was blocked off. From the central room, as in the first phase, the third broad room at the back is divided into two (3, 4) by a wall. From the southeastern entry one can follow a corridor directly to the back rooms. Room 3 in the northwest corner is only accessible from room 4. Like its predecessor it is probable that the middle and back rooms (2, 3, 4) were roofed. No installations are reported for this phase.

Qiri-F, in the next superimposed phase, Stratum VIIIC, underwent a change in access and only southern wall W138 is reused (Figure 3.25). It has an inner living space of approximately 35.4 m^2. The southwest access is blocked off and access to this house is now from the northwest corner into an open broad room (1). No wall divides this room. It leads into the middle broad room (2) which was likely roofed (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:86). A low bench lies along the south and west walls. This room in turn leads from an opening in its southeast wall into the now southern and back room which is divided in two sections (3, 4). Access to room 4 is through room 3 and these rooms were likely also roofed.

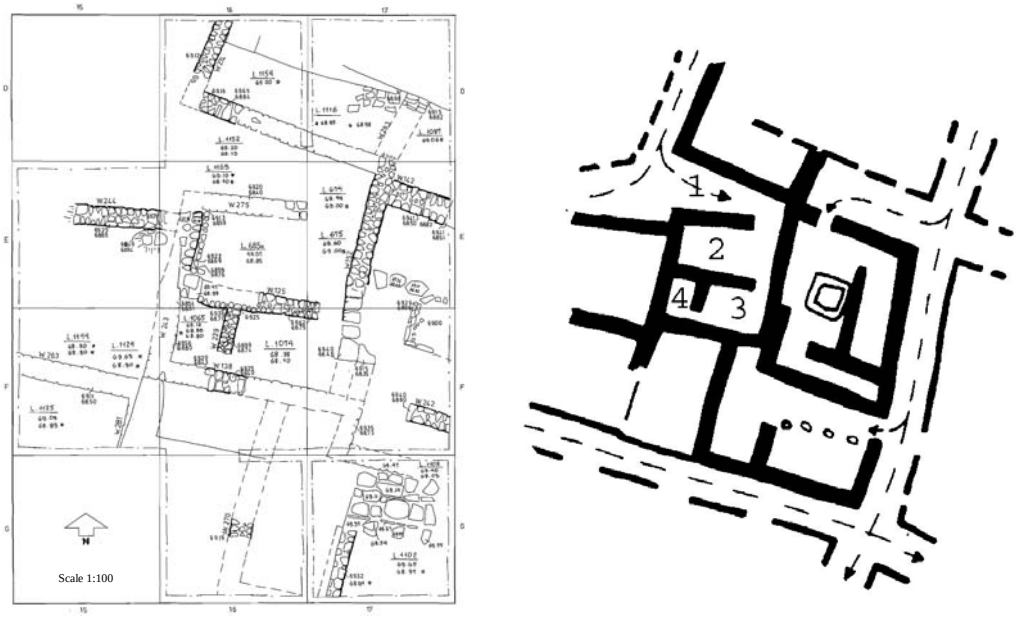

Figure 3.25 Plan of House Qiri-F, Stratum VIIIC
(Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Plan 31 and 32, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

In the next phase, Qiri-E, Stratum VIIIB, the house underwent more changes (Figure 3.26). The wall opening from the central broad room in phase VIIIC was blocked resulting in two separate buildings. This led to a drastic reduction of inner living space to 22.2 m^2. In the lower building, Qiri-E, the broad room (3, 4) now becomes the back broad room (2) of a new house with no dividing wall. The addition of a broad room to south (1) which provides a second broad room and its southern wall now provides entrance to the house. In the northwest corner of the room is an upright stone as well as a stone basin surrounded by a thin partition wall.

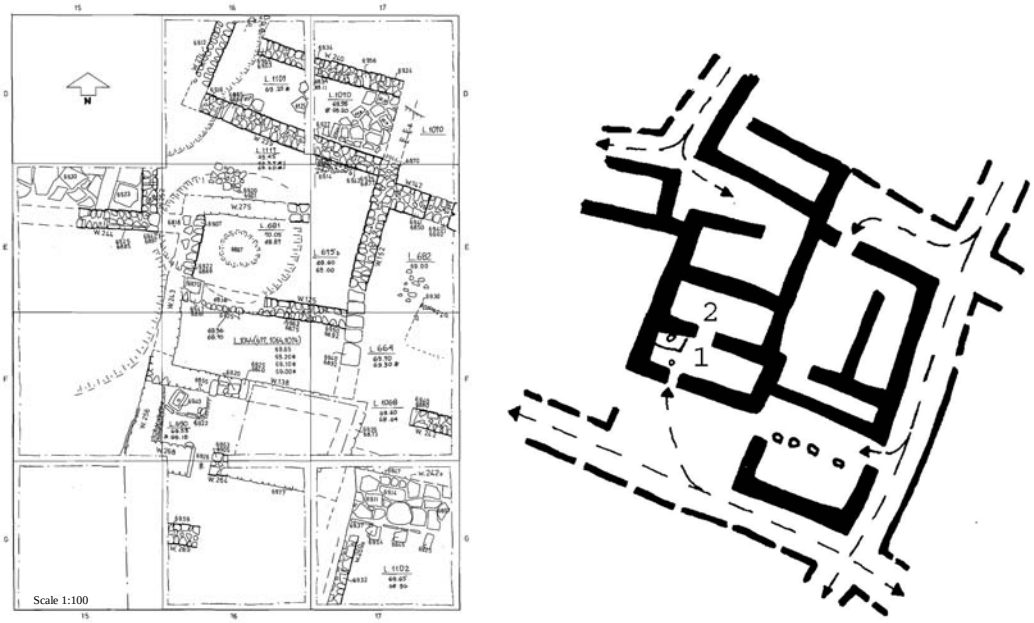

Figure 3.26 Plan of House Qiri-E, Stratum VIIIB
(Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Plan 29 and 30, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

In the last phase (Stratum VIIIA) further modification produced Qiri-D, with 3 broad rooms and an increased internal living space of 35.8 m^2 (Figure 3.27). The northern room (1) probably an open courtyard leads into a central broad room (2), which had been the back room of the previous phase. An opening was made in the southern wall of the central room to lead into another broad room (3) which in the previous phase was the entrance to the house and is now blocked off (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:81). The stone basin with thin partition wall, from the previous phase, remained in use.

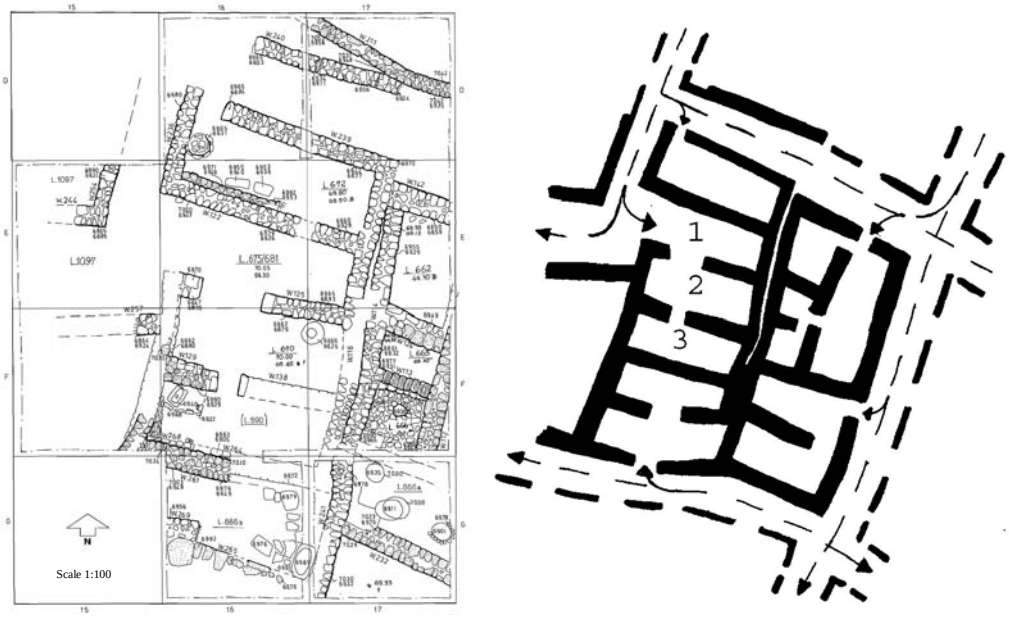

Figure 3.27 Plan of House Qiri-D, Stratum VIIIA
(Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Plan 27 and 28, © IES, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

Timnah. Superimposed over the LBA Stratum VIA house Timnah-C, is Timnah-A (House 313) the IA Stratum V house, which follows the same plan. It has an inner living space of approximately 49.4 m^2 (Figure 3.28). The entrance seems to be on the northern edge in wall

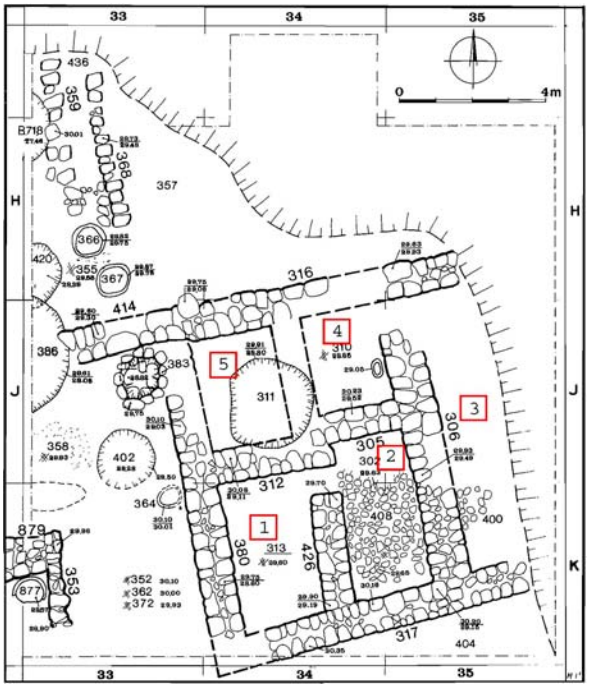

Figure 3.28 Plan of House Timnah-A, Stratum V
(Mazar 1997b:P/S 19, © Hebrew University of Jerusalem, used with permission, numbers inserted by author)

316. If the entrance is in the northern wall then two routes are possible: straight into 4 or left into the larger courtyard (3) whose eastern edge is partially eroded. Access to the northwestern room (5) was probably through an opening of the missing wall between room 4 and 5. Although there is no obvious doorway it is probable that entrance into the middle southern room (2) was through wall 305. An opening in the northwestern corner of room 2 is likely the only entrance to the southwestern room (1). It is also possible that there was access from the courtyard into room 2 through an opening no longer evident in wall 306.

3.6 Conclusion

The study of houses and their subsequent categorization by different authors yields different results. Various typologies of what has been termed the "four-room" house include houses that may have had only two or three rooms or more than four. Interior divisions rarely conform to the ideal "four-room" house as described by Braemer and Ji. Likewise, the category of "courtyard" house is ambiguous. The term "courtyard" house was initially applied to houses like Beth Shan-A where a central courtyard is enclosed by rooms on four sides. But not all "courtyard" houses are regular like Beth Shan-A. Instead they can have rooms on two or three sides of a courtyard and they are not linearly organized.

The application of categories established by scholars such as Braemer and Ji has been rejected because their categories have led to confusion and do not assist in the sort of analysis undertaken in this study, which will be described in the subsequent chapters. In particular, the terms "Four-room" and "Courtyard" house have been rejected. Instead, this chapter has presented a description of the architectural plans of all the houses in this study and the following chapter will establish the individual room types necessary for the overall analysis of activities within the houses.

Chapter 4

Room Types

This study includes houses from the LBA and the EIA as set out in Chapter 3. Comparison of artefact distribution is only possible if rooms with common characteristics within the houses are grouped together. In an analysis of houses like those of Pompeii, where most of the houses have a similar basic layout planned around the internal atrium courtyard, analysis can be fairly straightforward as seen in the work of P. M. Alison in her *Pompeian Households* (Allison 2005). Because the houses in this study vary in size, form and interior division, classification has to be more general. For example not all houses in this study have common characteristics such as an interior courtyard or pillars. In order to be able to extract useful information from the various houses it is also necessary to keep the types to a minimum. Too many room types would result in too many unique categories that would have no point of comparison beyond themselves.

4.1 Room Types

Rooms (Table 4.1) are identified by their location within the house and their proximity

Table 4.1 Room Type

Room Type	Location	Description
Type Ia	forecourt	The space immediately outside the main structure, leads to entrance
Type Ib	inner courtyard	Generally the largest room, roofed or unroofed
Type II	entrance	A transitional room between the forecourt/doorway and the inner courtyard
Type IIIa	near entrance	On either side of the entrance, accessible from the inner courtyard and/or entrance room
Type IIIb	near entrance	On either side of the entrance, accessible from the entrance room but not the inner courtyard
Type IIIc	near entrance	On either side of the entrance, not accessible from the entrance room or the inner courtyard
Type IVa	central section	In central section, accessible from the inner courtyard and/or entrance room
Type IVb	central section	In central section, not accessible from the inner courtyard or entrance room
Type Va	back section	In back section, accessible from the inner courtyard or entrance room
Type Vb	back section	In back section, not accessible from the inner courtyard or entrance room
Type VI	alcove	Small area within a room, in some way rendered distinct/separate
Type VII	hallway	A space that that provides passage between rooms or from an entrance

and accessibility from the main entrance or, if present, the inner courtyard. Twelve types of room, have been defined for this study. Although the forecourt is not technically a room, the presence of installations suggesting domestic activities may have occurred in this area. Due to the variety of house sizes, larger houses may have more than one room assigned to the same type in an effort to keep the number manageable. Table 4.1 lists the possible types accompanied by a short description. A fuller account is detailed in the remainder of the chapter. Not all types are present in all houses.

4.1.1 Type Ia, forecourt

The forecourt is common for most structures of the Bronze and Iron Age. This area is immediately adjacent to the main structure and provides access to its doorway. In some cases the forecourt is delimited by a wall and in other cases it is simply a large open area. *Tabuns* and silos and in some cases other installations like platforms can usually be found in this area. Some houses do not have clearly defined forecourts but it is more than likely that the occupants made use of open space outside the structure. Some site reports simply illustrate the structure itself and neglect to identify external installations that may be associated with the structure. In other reports there are obvious installations in the exterior space but they are not identified or discussed in the report. In some cases, limited or partial excavation has yielded incomplete plans of houses and their surroundings, so that the presence of a forecourt is unproven.

4.1.2 Type Ib, inner courtyard

The area most common and easiest to identify, if present, is the inner courtyard. This area is generally accessed directly from the outside, but in some instances one has to pass through a transitional room in order to reach it (see Type II below). The courtyard is generally, but not always, unroofed and in many cases it occupies the largest area within a particular structure. In some cases it is separated from an adjoining room by a row of pillars and in others by solid walls. Installations may be found in this room, the most common being *tabuns* and silos and platforms. There may also be low benches along some walls of the courtyard.

4.1.3 Type II, entrance room

For some structures, the inner courtyard is not directly accessible from the forecourt. Instead a room, entered from the forecourt, leads into the inner courtyard, as well as to other rooms. This type of entrance may be found in both the LBA and IA houses. In the houses that do not have an inner courtyard the entrance room simply leads into an inner room of the house.

4.1.4 Type IIIa, room near entrance

In most structures of our sample, rooms are encountered on either side of the entrance room or the inner courtyard. These rooms are close to the entrance and are accessible from the inner courtyard as well as the entrance room. The rooms vary in size from relatively large to small but in most cases of houses in this study they are smaller than the inner courtyard.

4.1.5 Type IIIb, room near entrance

A less common type of room is also found on either side of and accessible from the entrance room, like Type IIIa, but is not directly accessible from the inner courtyard. These rooms are generally, but not always, smaller than other rooms in the house.

4.1.6 Type IIIc, room near entrance

In some houses there are rooms that cannot be accessed from either the entrance room or the central courtyard. They can only be accessed by way of an intermediary room accessed from the central courtyard or main entrance room.

4.1.7 Type IVa, room in central section

The interior divisions in most houses of the study have rooms in the central area that are not near the entrance and are not at the back of the house. This type of room is small and usually accessible from the inner courtyard or the entrance room. Such an arrangement can be seen in most of the house plans in this study.

4.1.8 Type IVb, room in central section

A second row of rooms not accessible from the courtyard, but accessible from rooms that are accessed from the courtyard, also occur for all house types, but are not as common as

Type IVa. These rooms may be original or the result of later subdivision, effectively making two rows of rooms on one or more sides of the central courtyard. In one instance of a broad-room house the central broad-room is subdivided in two rooms by the addition of a wall.

4.1.9 Type Va, room in back section

All houses in the study have an area at the back of the house that may consist of a single long room or be subdivided into multiple rooms which are usually, but not necessarily, opposite the main entrance. The first type of back room is accessible from the inner courtyard or the entrance room. This room may run the span of the building if undivided, but this is not usually the case. If the back area is divided the rooms are somewhat smaller than other rooms in the house.

4.1.10 Type Vb, room in back section

Back rooms that are not accessible from the inner courtyard or the entrance may sometimes be entered from another back room that is directly accessible from the inner courtyard or entrance. Like the back rooms of Type Va these rooms are generally smaller than other rooms in the house.

4.1.11 Type VI, alcove

Some areas in the sampled houses are at first glance part of a larger room, but are in fact separated from the main room by a passage. Other spaces are tucked away in a corner of a larger room thereby creating an alcove.

4.1.12 Type VII, hallway

A hallway is a space that is not a room per se, but rather defines a route from one room or set of rooms to other rooms. In some cases it is a small passage from outside the structure to the main access to a structure. Very few artefacts are associated with this type of space.

4.2 Average Size

Room size was measured to determine if there was a difference between the LBA and IA. Two types, Type Ia, and VII were not included in this calculation: the forecourt, Ia, in most

cases was not clearly defined and in some instances was not shown on the site report plans. Type VII is a hallway, not technically a room, so it is also omitted from the calculation. From Table 4.2 we can see that the room sizes did not differ substantially from LBA and IA. The period with the largest area is identified by an X. Type II, IIIa, IIIb and IVa were slightly larger in the IA. Type IVb, Va and Vb were slightly larger in the LBA. The largest differences, more than 3 m^2, were in Type IIIa, IIIb, IVb and Va. IA houses had larger rooms near the entrance and LBA houses had on average larger rooms in the central and back sections. From the table it is also possible to observe that room Type Ib, the inner courtyard, is on average about the same size for both periods.

Table 4.2 Room Size Average by Type

Room Type	Avg. Size	LBA Avg. Size		IA Avg. Size	
Ib	30.5	25.6	X	24.9	
II	16.2	15.0		17.2	X
IIIa	9.4	7.9		11.6	X
IIIb	11.6	9.0		13.4	X
IIIc	12.0	12.0		n/a	
IVa	13.1	11.2		13.1	X
IVb	6.5	9.2	X	5.1	
Va	12.7	14.7	X	10.8	
Vb	8.1	9.0	X	7.7	
VI	7.5	n/a		7.5	

4.3 Rooms Analyzed in this Study

Of the houses in this study, described in Chapter 3, not all rooms in all houses contained sufficient artefacts for analysis. The completeness of site reports is inconsistent and more recent site reports have more overall information included. This resulted in some houses having very few rooms with reported artefacts and other houses where each room was reported to have many artefacts. Despite the fact that the information is not evenly distributed for all houses it is the goal of this study to establish a pattern that can be applied to all houses whether there are many or few artefacts. The rooms included in this analysis are listed in Table 4.3. The table includes information on the total number of rooms of each house and the number of these rooms that were used in analysis as well as room type. Note: Qiri-C and Qiri-E had very few artefacts but are retained in the analysis as they represent phases of continuous occupation for all the Qiri houses included in the study.

Table 4.3 Rooms Utilized in Analysis

House	# Rooms	# Used	Room ID	Type	House	# Rooms	# Used	Room ID	Type
Ashdod-A	4	2	AA2	IVa	Lachish-C	3	3	LC1	II
			AA3	Va				LC2	IIIc
Ashdod-B	9	1	AB6/7	IVa				LC3	IIIc
Beit Mirsim-A	8	2	BMA2	Ib	Lachish-D	6	6	LD2	Ib
			BMA6	Va				LD3	Va
Beit Mirsim-B	4	1	BMB2	IIIa				LD4	Va
Beth Shan-A	11	2	BSA1	II				LD5	IVa
			BSA2	Ib				LD6	Va
Gezer-A	7	2	GA2	IVa				LD7	II
			GA5	Va	Lachish-E	3	3	LE2	Ib
Hazor-A	6	4	HA1	II				LE3	Va
			HA2	IIIb				LE4	Va
			HA3	Ib	Qasile-A	5	5	QaA1	Ib
			HA6	Va				QaA2	IIIa
Hazor-B	14	5	HB3	IIIa				QaA3	IVa
			HB4	Ib				QaA4	Vb
			HB8	Ib				QaA5	Va
			HB10	IVa	Qiri-B	5	1	QiB1	II
			HB11	Ib	Qiri-D	3	1	QiD3	Vb
Hazor-C	7	2	HC1	II	Qiri-F	4	2	QiF1	Ib
			HC2	Ib				QiF4	Vb
Hazor-D			HD6	Vb	Timnah-A	5	4	TA1	Vb
Hazor-E	3	1	HE2	Va				TA2	IVa
Lachish-A	4	4	LA1	II				TA4	II
			LA2	Ib	Timnah-B	5	3	TB1 Lower	II
			LA3	IVa				TB1 Upper	n/a
			LA4	IVa				TB4	Vb
Lachish-B	4	4	LB1	Ib				TB5	IIIb
			LB2	Va	Timnah-C	3	2	TC1	Ib
			LB3	Vb				TC2	Va
			LB4	Va					

4.4 Conclusion

Defining room types will be useful in determining patterns that may exist within LBA houses and within IA houses. It may also be valuable in observing patterns or changes from one period to the next. For some room types there may be too few in the sample to see patterns, but keeping the number of types to a minimum gives better probability for seeing patterns. The observance of patterns in specific types of room requires defining activities most probable to have occurred in LBA and IA Levant. Most activities would have made use of some type of equipment (tool or vessel) such as a cooking pot for cooking. It is also likely that specific tasks, like cooking, required some type of installation, adequate ventilation and lighting. The following chapter presents activities and associated requirements including assemblages.

Chapter 5
Activities and Conditions

Within the types of room identified in the previous chapter a range of domestic activities were performed. The site reports consulted in this study provided lists of installations and artefacts. It is a necessary part of this study to correlate the installations and artefacts with activities. Artefacts and installations provide the primary evidence for activities, although for some houses few activities can be determined. The composition of reported floor surfaces is also included in the discussion as they may be significant in the suggestion of activity areas.

It is possible to develop a set of conditions to determine the probability of a specific activity or activities having occurred within a specific room within a house. This chapter lists the activities that are most likely to have been performed by the occupants within the houses as well as the assemblages and installations that are associated with the activities.

5.1 Activities, Assemblages and Installations

Daily life in LBA and EIA Levant consisted of activities performed at locations within and in the vicinity of the house, as may still be seen in some areas today. The parameters established for determining activities have been adapted with modification from the "activity sets" used by the following scholars: P.M. Daviau in her *Houses and their Furnishings* (Daviau 1993:49-51); M. Roaf, in his analysis of a Ubaid House at Tell Madhhur (Roaf 1989); Herr and Clark, in their analysis of a four-room house at Tall Al-'Umayri (Herr and Clark 2008:88). In each of the above studies, the "activity sets" rely on a combination of ethnographic analogy and evidence from epigraphic and iconographic sources.

Nine activities are proposed for this study, subdivided into two groups: Limited-Area Activities and Multiple-Area Activities (Table 5.1). Limited-Area Activities include: Food Preparation, Food Consumption, Textile Production and Animal Care. They are more likely to be carried out within specific areas of a house structure because of the particular requirements for space, lighting and ventilation. It is likely that some of the Limited-Area Activities could have been carried out in other areas, but it is unlikely that they would have occurred in small,

dark, airless back rooms. Multiple-Area Activities include: Cultic Activity, Storage, Personal Adornment, Misc. Household and Multifunctional Equipment. Storage requires special comment. It is highly visible in the material remains of houses, since it is the end product of one set of activities, such as the collection and placement of foodstuffs in readiness for another set, the retrieval and use for food preparation. It is grouped with activities that were probably not restricted to a specific room, but could take place in many different areas within the house.

Table 5.1. Activities and Associated Assemblages and Installations

Limited-Area Activities				**Multiple-Area Activities**				
Food Preparation Assemblage	**Food Consumption Assemblage**	**Textile Production Assemblage**	**Animal Care Assemblage**	**Cultic Activity Assemblage**	**Storage Assemblage**	**Personal Adornment Assemblage**	**Misc. Household Assemblage**	**Multi-functional Equipment Assemblage**
Baking tray	Animal bone	Awl	Chariot fitting	Base	Amphora	Bead	Astralagus	Armour
Basin	Amphoriskos	Loom weight	Saddle boss	Biconic vessel	Jar	Bracelet	Cylinder seal	Ballista
Bottle	Bowl	Needle		Carving	Jug	Button	Game piece	Dagger
Cooking jar	Chalice	Shuttle		Double vessel	Lid	Comb	Lamp	Shaft
Cooking jug	Cup/saucer	Spindle whorl		Figurine	Pithos	Cosmetic palette	Roof roller	Slingstone
Cooking pot	Flask	Yarn bowl		Gold foil	Stopper	Decoration	Scarab	Weapon point
Funnel	Goblet			Idol		Earring		Axe
Grinder	Juglet			Incense burner		Fibula		Chisel
Millstone	Krater			Plaque		Pendant		Flint blade
Mortar	Pitcher			Rhyton		Ring		Hammerstone
Mould	Pyxis			Stand		Toggle pin		Sickle blade
Pestle	Saucer bowl			Tusk				Whetstone
Quern	Stirrup jar			Zoomorphic vessel				
Strainer jug								
Vessel								
Associated Installations								
Bench/ Shelf/ Platform	*Tabun*/ Hearth	Basin	Trough/ Basin		Shelf/ Platform			
Tabun/ Hearth					Bin/Silo			
Bin/Silo					Pit			

Multifunctional Equipment includes items that may have been used for agriculture, hunting or war. Not all houses will necessarily have the same set of activities. Areas for food preparation,

food consumption, and storage have usually been the most readily identifiable in the archaeological record.

It is probable that some vessels would have been employed in more than one of the activity categories; for example a bowl or jug might be used in both the preparation and consumption of food. Determining a single activity category for multipurpose vessels is difficult. Since in this study it is necessary to place each artefact into a single category, the function with the highest degree of probability has been selected. For example, the contents of a jug may have been used in food preparation, but jugs were in general used for storage.

When we identify an artefact assemblage it is important to keep in mind that we are dealing with an incomplete record and that our knowledge of the extent of the record is limited. Depositional and post-depositional events all play an important role in what is recoverable (Schiffer 1987:27). The way in which a site was abandoned will have an impact on what was present at the time of excavation. With gradual abandonment the occupants would most likely have taken the greater portion of usable and portable items than they would have, had abandonment been rapid. It is also possible, and to be expected, that scavengers carted away some artefacts left behind or that subsequent occupants made use of what was left behind, thus altering primary deposition. Natural events such as building collapse, soil deposition and erosion as well as animal burrowing activity will all contribute to the redistribution and scatter of artefacts (Daviau 1993:15). As well, unrecorded and discarded items from excavations and data from incomplete or inadequate site reports limit the extent of material available for analysis.

The installations found in the houses of this study include the following: table, basin, bench, platform, bin, silo, pit, *tabun*, jar stand, manger, podium, flat stone, stone block and some unspecified installations. It is likely that many of them served multiple functions and so unlike in the case of artefacts categorized according to a single activity, the installations are listed with each probable activity in the template. For example, a bin may have been used for storage of products and the products would have been necessary in the food preparation process.

5.2 Floor Surfaces

Surface treatment can be an indicator of specific activities. Interior surfaces could, but as a rule did not have to, be as strong and rigid as surfaces required today. Today we have furniture whose legs support a lot of weight in a small area. This was probably not a problem in most of the houses in this study, as there is very little evidence of furniture. Wright argues that surfaces uncovered in excavations are suggestive of a "specialised range of human activities" (Wright 1985:435) and thus should provide valuable information. Unfortunately, much remains unknown about the interior surfaces for houses in this study. Surfaces may not have been seen as important enough to record during excavation or were for some reason omitted from published site reports. In other instances it is possible that the surfaces did not survive or were not recognised as such during excavation.

Of the floor surfaces identified in the site reports, the most common is beaten earth or clay. This is the simplest surface, in which earth or clay were moistened and beaten until smooth. Lime plaster is also common. This type of floor was usually laid over a bed of pebbles or stones and burnished with a stone tool, providing a waterproof coating that could be refinished as required with another layer of lime plaster (Wright 1985:437). Stone paving is another surface treatment and it varies. One method consisted of embedding pebbles in a layer of earth or plaster, but this type of flooring did not provide as good a stabilising surface as lime plaster (Wright 1985:439). A second method was to use cobbles. Such floors provided a strong utilitarian surface for areas exposed to the elements and heavy traffic. Wright suggests the presence of stone paving is an indicator for the stabling of animals (Wright 1985:442). Flagstones, less common for our sample of houses, were also utilitarian and provided a solid surface for heavy traffic.

5.3 Accessibility, Size, Ventilation and Lighting

To determine activities one should examine as many variables as possible. Certain activities require an area that is easily accessible from the main area (usually the courtyard), while other activities may be carried out anywhere within a house. The size of a room may also have an impact. Adequate ventilation and lighting are required for activities such as food preparation and textile production. For example cooking in a small airless room with no lighting would not be ideal. Table 5.2 lists the level of accessibility for analysis purposes.

There is generally one room in the house that is central and from which most other rooms within the household are easily accessed. Access, for the purpose of this study, refers to movement within the house. The most accessible room within the house, ranked 1, is generally the courtyard or central room, which is usually also the largest area of the house and in some cases, is unroofed. This room generally provides easy access to some of the other rooms within the house. The next most accessible room, ranked 2, can be entered from the central space without going through a hallway or another room and usually maintains full or partial visibility into the central room. This level of accessibility includes rooms that are divided from the main unroofed space by pillars instead of solid walls. The next level of room, ranked 3, is not directly or easily accessible from the central room and most likely to be used for storage. Access into these rooms is possible only through a hallway or through another room that has access to the central room.

The lack of ready access may limit what activities are possible. Where access is a condition for the performance of an activity, the room ranking will be included. For some houses doorways into rooms were not found because thresholds were not preserved. For this study the location of doorways relies on descriptions by the authors of site excavation reports for their conclusions of doorway locations.

Table 5.2 Access

1	the most accessible room in a house, usually the courtyard or the largest room in the house
2	easily accessible with a clear pathway from the main room
3	no direct access from the main room

Although size is most probably not critical for most activities listed above, there are activities that are not likely to have occurred unless there was enough space. The room sizes may be divided into the four groups established in Chapter 3: small, medium, large and extra large (Table 5.3). Small rooms are more likely to have been used for storage than for weaving, which requires more space for the weaver to move around the upright loom. Food preparation could have occurred in medium, large or extra large rooms provided that it was easily accessible from the central room.

Table 5.3 Room Size Designation

small	0 to 1.29
medium	1.3 to 27.0
large	27.1 to 33.5
extra large	33.6 to 78.7

The presence or absence of light and ventilation would likely have played an important role in activities for any room. The use of lamps would have helped in some instances but natural lighting would have been critical for some activities such as textile production. It is possible that there were windows in some of the rooms of this study, but they were either not detectable or not reported. A study by Suad Amiray and Vera Tamari illustrates how a village household in a remote Palestinian village in the 1970s to 1980s went about daily functions (Amiray 1989). The study was an attempt to document what was considered traditional daily life, unchanged for hundreds of years, unaffected by modernization. Amiray observed that many of the older houses were simple one-storey buildings without windows but with some openings for ventilation, which may explain why most household tasks such as food preparation and weaving were performed outside, weather permitting, in the forecourt. The evening meal was usually taken outside (Amiray and Tamari 1989:17). In inclement weather tasks were performed inside the house, usually in the largest room (living room) of the house which was usually the brightest room closest to the doorway. Because cooking outside was not possible, meals were cooked in the fireplace, if there was one, or on a portable brazier.

Unfortunately the excavated houses used for this study were not preserved beyond one or two courses above the foundation. Without a superstructure there is no way to know if there were windows or if the occupants relied on door openings and lamps for interior lighting. It is generally assumed that there were few or no windows for most of the houses and the activities that are thought to require lighting and ventilation will have to have those conditions met in the criteria set out in the next section.

5.4 Criteria for Percentage Probability

The system of analysis in this study works on the basis of a present or absent opposition, in a cumulative way over a series of categories. There are seven conditions listed in the table: percentage of artefacts, installations, accessibility, floor surface, size, ventilation (air flow) and lighting. The conditions for each activity are presented in Table 5.4. Presence or absence of a condition is indicated by a zero (0) if the room does not meet the condition. If a condition is met a value of one is assigned. A condition that is not a requirement for an activity is indicated by not applicable (n/a). This is necessary because some activities, especially Cultic

Activity, Personal Adornment, Miscellaneous Household and Multifunctional do not require specific size rooms, easy access, etc., to be carried out.

Table 5.4 can be applied to rooms in the study with sufficient artefacts. To include as many rooms as possible in the analysis rooms with as few as four artefacts are included. A higher number would have been more representative of activity, but unfortunately many of the reports have very few recorded artefacts. Room ID (RM ID) in the top left corner identifies a room inside a house as set up in the database. (Note that in this template all values are given as zero). Column A represents the activities (ACT) that were possible, according to the types of activities set out in Table 5.1 above. Limited-Area Activities are: Food Preparation (*FP*), Food Consumption (*FC*), Textile Production (*TP*) and Animal Care (*AC*). Multiple-Area Activities are: Cultic Activity (*CA*), Storage (*ST*), Personal Adornment (*PA*), Misc. Household (*MH*) and Multifunctional (*MF*).

Table 5.4 Criteria for Percentage Probability

RM ID									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	**%**
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0		0	**0**	0
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		0	0	0	**0**	0
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s to xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	0		0			**0**	0
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Column B represents the artefact assemblage (ART). There are instances where in one room all activities are represented and others where only two or three are represented. In the

majority of rooms multiple activities are represented in varying percentages. In order that all activities represented by an artefact assemblage within a room were acknowledged in the calculations, artefacts representing an activity within a room were totalled up by percentage. A value of one is assigned to a percentage range from 1-25%, two for 26-50%, three for 51-75% and four for a range of 76-100%. This method of representation allows for all artefacts within an assemblage to have some weight in the calculations for the highest probability of activity within a room. A scale is necessary for this category because if only an absence or presence was required, then all activities represented by the assemblage would get equal weight regardless of the number of artefacts. All other conditions only require a presence or absence.

Column C represents the installations (INS) that may be present in the specified room as illustrated at the bottom of Table 5.1 above. All installations that may be associated with an activity from column A are listed in column C: food preparation includes a *Tabun*[5] (O), a Bin or Silo (S) and a Bench ,Shelf and Platform designated as (PF); food consumption includes *Tabun* (O); textile production could have made use of a basin (B), and may require a fixed base but none were found in the houses of this study so a base is omitted as a possibility; animal care includes a Trough (T) and Basin (B); storage includes a Silo (S), Pit (PT), Platform (PF) and Jar Stand (JS). If an installation is present in the specified room then a value of one is assigned.

Column D represents the level of access (ACC) determined to be required for the activities represented in column A. The level of access required is ranked, as discussed above, from one to three. The value of three is indicated for storage only as this activity can utilize small rooms that are not easily accessible. If access to a room is within the indicated parameters then a value of one is assigned.

Column E represents floor surface (SUR) likely to be associated with the activities in column A: food preparation and food consumption include beaten earth (BE), plaster (P) or lime (L); animal care includes cobbles (C), flagstone (FS) and chaff (CH). If the required floor surface of the specified room is present for the activity in column A, then a value of one is assigned.

Column F represents the size (SIZ), of the rooms of the study which range from small (s), medium (m), large (l) and extra large (xl). If room size is a condition for carrying out an

[5] To avoid confusion and repetition in the template where the letter "T" is used to identify a trough, *tabuns* are identified as ovens (O).

activity then the necessary size or range of sizes is indicated. Activities that would likely have required lots of space, such as textile production, would not have occurred in small rooms so the conditions are medium to extra large for the room size. If the condition for size is met for an activity then a value of one is assigned.

Column G indicates if ventilation, air flow (AFL) is required for the activity listed in column A. If ventilation is required (yes) and there is ventilation the room then a value of one is assigned.

Column H represents lighting (LIT) as it may be needed for specific tasks. This type of lighting is meant to be natural light from a doorway or opening. Where lighting is a requirement (yes) for the activity in column A value of one is assigned.

Column I is the total (TOT) sum of all the conditions from columns B to H that are required for each activity. There is a possibility of a full count of ten. Some activities have two conditions that can be met and others have up to seven. The artefact column (B) has a possible total of 4. All other criteria are present or absent which, combined with the artefacts, present a possible total of ten. For activities where there are fewer conditions then the possible sum will be less than ten. This is mostly true for multiple-area activities that have few requirements in order to be carried out and are generally represented by a smaller number of artefacts.

Column J (%) derives the probability of an activity taking place by expressing as a percentage the number of conditions met. When all conditions for each activity have been added to the table, the activity with the highest percentage rating in column J is probably the activity that was most commonly carried out in that room. It is possible and likely the occupants performed more than one activity within any given room, but there should be one activity that is better represented. Instances where two or more activities are equally or closely represented would indicate that the room served multiple purposes.

5.5 Conclusion

The people who occupied the houses in this study left traces of their activities in the archaeological record. We do not have a complete picture of ancient life but rather remnants of buildings and a scattering of artefacts. With the information we have, although limited, we should be able to determine what activities were most likely to occur in specific types of room. It is possible that the assemblages recovered may not reflect a single activity for any room.

Activity areas may and probably did change through time, through the changing seasons and with the expansion or contraction of family size. In the following chapter the results of the criteria from Table 5.4 will be applied to rooms with adequate artefacts.

Chapter 6
Results and Analysis

We have now established a room typology (Chapter 4) and a process for measuring the probability of activities taking place in specific rooms (Chapter 5 and Table 5.4). The template was applied to every room with sufficient data, as discussed in Chapter 1, and the results are available in Appendix B. There is a total of 61 rooms that had at least four artefacts which was the minimum number required for this study. In this chapter we will consider correlations between probable activities (derived from the results of the applied model) and room type, as set out in Chapter 4. From this we should be able to predict which rooms would be most likely to have been used for specific activities. Grouping installations by room type should allow us to support the results for probable activity. Further corroboration could be derived from faunal and floral data, although unfortunately these were not included in many of the site reports used for this study. By separating out the results according to period (LBA or EIA) similarities or differences in room usage might be observable.

6.1 Distribution of Artefacts

With the classification of individual rooms by type one can group assemblages by room type. Assemblages from a room in one house can then be compared to assemblages from a similar room in a similar or different house.

All the artefacts from site reports are listed in Table C.1 of Appendix C. The table includes all artefacts found, the type of room they were found in, the total count and their use as defined in Table 5.1 of Chapter 5. The most common artefact is the bowl, with a total count of 309, followed closely by 239 storage jar and jugs. Cooking pots and kraters make up the next largest groups of artefacts, with 88 and 73 respectively. This should indicate that the most common activities visible in the archaeological record would be food preparation and consumption and storage. There are many examples of items having only one representative as seen from lines 66 to 99 of Table C.1. These are important to the overall picture because they indicate the presence of activities other than the three main ones mentioned above.

The artefact count for the different types of room in the last line of Table C.1 indicates that the majority of artefacts, 22% and 21% were found in the inner courtyard or entrance (Type Ib and II), followed by 16% in rooms in the back section (Type Va and Vb).

Results from the tables of Appendix B were tabulated in Table C.2 of Appendix C to show the highest probability for a specific activity for each room analyzed. The analyzed rooms are grouped together by Type. Included in the table are Room ID, Room Type, the probability of an activity, indicated by percentage and the period of occupation. The average percentage of probability of a specific activity for a type of room is indicated (% Average). For example for rooms of Type Ib, the probability of food preparation is 56% and food consumption is 51%. Room Type Ia, a forecourt and thus not technically a room, is excluded from the table. It will be addressed separately. Rooms of Type IVb, VI and VII are not represented in the analysis because they had too few or no artefacts.

A condensed version of Table C.2 is illustrated in Table 6.1 below. Results show that, on average for all room types, the activities most visible in the archaeological record are food consumption (49%) and food preparation (47%). Since ceramic vessels and pot sherds have a high survival rate in the archaeological record this result is not surprising. Storage, textile production and animal care are also well represented. The probability for the remaining four activities is lower but they are still represented.

The room type designated in Chapter 4 is indicated in the column headings of Table 6.1. Of the eleven possible types of room, eight types had sufficient artefacts for use in the study.

The summary shows that food preparation, a limited-area activity, occurred most frequently, with 60% probability, in entrance rooms (Type II) and rooms near the entrance but not accessible from the entrance or the inner courtyard (Type IIIc). The inner courtyard (Type Ib) at 56% probability was also likely to be used for food preparation as well as the readily accessible room (Type IVa) at 51% probability.

Food consumption, also a limited-area activity, was apparent in all types of room and most likely to occur, 65%, in rooms to either side of the entrance and not directly accessible from the entrance room or inner courtyard (Type IIIc). From the table it is apparent that food consumption also occurred in rooms that were easily accessible from the inner courtyard or the main entrance room (Ib, II, IIIa and IVa). It occurred less frequently in less accessible rooms (IIIb, Va and Vb).

Table 6.1 Probable Activity Percentage by Period

	Room Type								
Activity	%Ib	%II	%IIIa	%IIIb	%IIIc	%IVa	%Va	%Vb	%AVG
Food Preparation	**56**	**60**	**43**	**40**	**60**	**51**	**41**	**26**	47
Iron Age %	57	60	50	n/a	n/a	52	40	23	
Late Bronze Age %	56	60	40	40	60	50	44	30	
Food Consumption	**51**	**51**	**53**	**40**	**65**	**53**	**44**	**33**	49
Iron Age %	55	48	60	n/a	n/a	54	46	33	
Late Bronze Age %	49	54	50	40	65	53	42	33	
Storage	**34**	**33**	**37**	**45**	**30**	**39**	**38**	**36**	37
Iron Age %	33	30	30	n/a	n/a	38	38	30	
Late Bronze Age %	35	36	40	45	30	40	38	43	
Textile Production	**44**	**43**	**47**	**30**	**45**	**38**	**24**	**14**	36
Iron Age %	47	45	50	n/a	n/a	40	23	15	
Late Bronze Age %	43	42	45	30	45	35	26	13	
Animal Care	**41**	**40**	**47**	**30**	**45**	**39**	**26**	**14**	35
Iron Age %	42	43	50	n/a	n/a	42	27	10	
Late Bronze Age %	41	38	45	30	45	35	24	20	
Misc. Household	**14**	**12**	**23**	**5**	**25**	**16**	**10**	**6**	14
Iron Age %	13	10	20	n/a	n/a	16	10	8	
Late Bronze Age %	15	14	25	5	25	15	10	3	
Personal Adornment	**14**	**13**	**13**	**5**	**20**	**12**	**9**	**1**	11
Iron Age %	15	13	10	n/a	n/a	12	12	3	
Late Bronze Age %	14	14	15	5	20	13	4	0	
Cultic Activity	**12**	**12**	**13**	**5**	**20**	**12**	**7**	**3**	11
Iron Age %	10	10	10	n/a	n/a	14	8	5	
Late Bronze Age %	14	14	15	5	20	10	6	0	
Multifunctional	**11**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**15**	**10**	**6**	**4**	10
Iron Age %	13	15	10	n/a	n/a	10	7	3	
Late Bronze Age %	10	12	15	10	15	10	4	7	

Storage, a multiple-area activity, is well distributed in percentage probability within all eight types of room. Although it has a higher probability of occurring in a room accessible from entrance rooms (Type IIIb), 45%, results indicate that it occurred in all types of room.

Textile production, a limited-area activity, has a higher probability of having occurred in rooms that were near the entrance or the inner courtyard and therefore well lit (Type Ib, II, IIIa and IIIc). It is not well represented in back rooms such as Type Va and Vb.

From the table it is apparent that animal care, a limited-area activity, is visible in the archaeological record. Like textile production, animal care was most likely to occur in rooms that were well lit and easily accessible.

The remaining multiple-area activities are not as well represented. They include miscellaneous household, personal adornment, cultic activity and multifunctional. The back rooms are the least used for activities with the exception of storage which is not surprising. Storage space, whether long term or short term, does not need to be well-lit or ventilated.

One goal of this study was to determine if there were any changes in activities from the LBA to the IA. Type IIIb and IIIc rooms (rooms on either side of the entrance) have no IA reported assemblage indicated by n/a in Table 6.1. For the remainder of the room types results indicate that there is no significant change in the probability of an activity occurring in a specific type of room from the LBA to the IA.

6.2 Distribution of Installations

Table 6.2 illustrates the installations that were reported in the site reports. These are listed under the type of room that they were found in as well as the period. There are twice as many installations in the sample for the LBA as for the IA. Installations were reported in greater numbers for room Types Ib, II and Va. These are the inner courtyard, the entrance and

Table 6.2 Installations by Room Type

	Room Type / Period																
Installation	1b		II		IIIa		IIIb		IIIc		IVa		Va		Vb		**Tot**
Firepit	1	IA															1
Jar Stand											1	IA					1
Manger							1	IA									1
Oil Press	1	LB															1
Trough			1	IA													1
Shelf	1	LB	1	LB													2
Table	1	LB									1	LB					2
Pit	1	IA											1	IA			3
													1	LB			
Staircase/Step	1	IA	1	LB	1	LB							1	IA			4
Stone Basin	1	IA	2	IA											1	IA	4
Bin	1	IA	1	LB			2	LB					1	IA			6
													1	LB			
Bench	3	LB	1	LB							1	IA	2	LB			8
											1	LB					
Platform	1	IA	2	LB					1	LB	1	LB	3	LB	2	LB	11
	1	LB															
Tabun	3	LB	1	IA	1	LB			2	LB	1	LB	1	IA	1	LB	12
			2	LB													
Silo	1	IA	2	LB	4	LB					2	LB	2	IA			15
	1	LB											3	LB			
Total	18		14		6		3		3		8		16		4		72
Iron Age	7		4				1				2		6		1		21
Bronze Age	11		10		6		2		3		6		10		3		51

an easily accessible back room. The most common installation is the Silo, with 15 in total, found mostly in easily accessible rooms. *Tabuns* are found in all types of room, except for type IIIb, which is a room on either side of the entrance. Of the 12 reported, the majority were in Types Ib, II and IIIc.

There were 11 platforms and 8 benches distributed throughout the types of room, but platforms were more numerous in Types Ib, II and Va and benches were more numerous in Type Ib, IVa and Va rooms. The remaining installations were mostly distributed in easily accessible rooms.

We should be able to observe from the calculations of probable activities whether or not a correlation exists between installation and artefact assemblage. The most common installation reported is the silo (15 in total) used for food preparation and/or storage (Table 5.1). They are found in greater numbers in Type IIIa (4 in total) and Type Va (5 in total) rooms. For these two types of room the most likely activity is food consumption but storage is also well represented at 38% probability, so there is some correlation.

Of the 12 *tabuns* reported, 3 are found in Type Ib rooms, 3 in Type II rooms and 2 in Type IIIc rooms. *Tabuns* are clearly associated with food preparation. From Table 6.1 we can see that food preparation was most probable to have occurred in Type II and IIIc rooms, followed closely by Type Ib rooms indicating a strong correlation between activity and installation. Also associated with *tabuns* is food consumption, which is most likely to have occurred in Type IIIc rooms, followed by Type IIIa and Va rooms. There are only 2 *tabuns* found in Type IIIc rooms and one each in Type IIIa and Va rooms forming a weak correlation. Platforms and benches are associated with food preparation and storage. The majority of these installations were found in Type Ib (5 in total) and Va (5 in total) rooms which correlates well with food preparation and storage. Type Va rooms are represented by 38% probability for storage. Other installations are too few in number to assess.

6.3 Faunal and Floral Remains

Of the houses in the study faunal and floral remains are reported only from Lachish, Qasile, Qiri and Timnah. Some of the reports indicate only that an item was represented but do not include total counts. The relevant information for this study is the type of room where they were found. Table 6.3 summarizes the faunal and floral finds from the database. Numbers are reported, but the cases where presence alone was recorded are represented by X. The largest count was cache of cereal and weed seeds found in a single room in house Timnah-B. Results for this room, from analysis of TB5 (Table B.60), show a 60% probability for storage. In

addition to the cereal and weed seed this room contained pulse seed and fruit seed, supporting the probability for storage.

Table 6.3 Faunal and Floral Remains

	Room Type									
Find	Ia	Ib	II	IIIb	IIIc	IVa	IVb	Va	Vb	**Total**
astragalus		4								4
bear		4	1							5
bird		4	10		8	5				27
bovine	6	106	115		82	19		11	X	339
caprine	14	423	82		166	120		135	140	1080
carp		3				1				4
cat					1					1
cereals				137882						137882
crab								1		1
dog		5	12		19					36
drums		7	3		4					14
equine		3	1		6					10
fallow deer		1							2	3
fish bone						x		1		1
fruit				1						1
gazelle		2	1		1					4
grey mullet		9								9
human	1	1			8	1				11
land snail			50							50
legume seed								X		0
lion					1					1
Nile catfish			1		1					2
Nile perch		1	2		2	3		2		10
olive pit	3	22	23		30	5	X	5	X	88
pig		3	5		3			1	2	14
pole cat			1							1
pomegranate	2									2
pulses				700						700
sea bass		2	2					1		5
sea bream		2	1		3	2		1		9
seed		1	5		1			3		10
shark and ray		1			2			1		4
shell								33		33
spatulae		5								5
temperate bass		1								1
weasel		3								3
weed				19491						19491
Total	26	613	315	158074	338	156	0	195	144	

Of the faunal material, bovine and caprine remains were most prolific. Bovine were mostly found in Type Ib and II rooms, while caprine were found in Type II rooms and in significant numbers in Type IIIc, IVa, Va and Vb rooms which, excluding Type Vb, all support the probability for food preparation and consumption.

6.4 The Forecourt

Few sites include information on the artefacts or installations found in the area immediately surrounding the entrance to the houses. Table 6.4 illustrates the number of artefacts found and related possible use. Of the artefacts reported, 45 were used in food consumption and 22 for food preparation. Textile production, miscellaneous household and storage occurred in this type of space also. The forecourt was likely an area that was used for all activities when the weather permitted.

Table 6.4 Forecourt Artefact Count According to use

Use	Total
Food Consumption	45
Food Preparation	22
Textile Production	17
Misc. Household	13
Storage	9
Personal Adornment	7
Cultic Activity	5
Multifunctional	4

6.5 Conclusion

The activities that occurred with highest probability in LBA and IA houses were the limited-area activities. These include food preparation and consumption, textile production and animal care. Storage, a multiple-area activity, also has good representation. Other multiple-area activities are not as well represented, but they are still visible. The limited-area activities are best represented in rooms that were easily accessible and had good natural lighting and ventilation. Such rooms include the entrance, the central courtyard, and rooms adjacent to them.

Chapter 7
Conclusions

The primary goal of this study was to determine if there was cultural continuity or discontinuity from the LBA to the EIA. This was done by developing a model to identify the primary activities that were probable in the rooms of 23 houses, 12 from the LBA and 11 of the 14 IA houses. Once data were collected, a model was developed for the identification of the primary activities that might have been performed in any of the rooms within a house. This model was designed to incorporate architecture, installations and artefact assemblages. The rooms were classified, and given an identity (Type) according to their location within and access to the main areas of the house, namely the central courtyard and / or the entrance room. Then the artefactual assemblages were correlated with activities. This set the stage for determining whether cultural change or continuity was observable in the organization of domestic space.

The model was applied to 61 rooms. Seven conditions were identified to develop the model, using and adding to previous scholarship. The assemblage within each room of the houses in the study was identified and the artefacts were allocated to the most likely of the nine activities. Food preparation, food consumption, textile production, animal care, cultic activity and storage, were identified from previous studies that used anthropology, iconography and epigraphy to determine possible activities. Activities not represented in those studies were identified by the author to accommodate artefact assemblages that did not fit into the earlier models. These include personal adornment, miscellaneous household and multifunctional categories. The activities were then divided into two groups on the basis of the amount of space, light and ventilation required. The first group, limited-area activities, is not likely to have occurred in all types of room, whereas multiple-area activities may have occurred in almost any type of room.

7.1 Results from the Model

Rooms, identified according to type established on the basis of location within each house, range in size from small to extra large. As in the case of Daviau's conclusion, three activities, food preparation, food consumption and storage were the most highly represented. This is not surprising given the basic needs of a household. Surprisingly, textile production and animal care are also well represented at 36% and 35% respectively. The inclusion of conditional parameters beyond simply the presence of artefacts or installations most likely contributed to their increased visibility. When exploring factors other than the assemblage itself as an indicator for an activity we can see that conditions such as installations and the type of flooring, along with the presence/absence of lighting and ventilation allowed us to suggest that the rooms could have been used for textile production and/or animal care in addition to the three best represented activities. Other activities were not as well represented, probably because of the limited number of relevant artefacts uncovered. What is important is that the activities could be identified.

7.1.1 Food Preparation

As well as determining which activities are the most visible or represented, the types of room in which the activity occurred most often is of key interest. One might expect that some types of room are more suitable for an activity than others. In the case of food preparation, Types II and II revealed the highest probability, followed closely by Type Ib. These types of room are all well ventilated and would have provided sufficient natural lighting. Installations, including silos, *tabuns*, platforms and benches, were most frequent in Type Ib rooms confirming the probability for food preparation. Type II rooms also contained numerous installations supporting food preparation. Type IIIc rooms had a total of two *tabuns* and one platform, which also supports food preparation as a probable activity.

7.1.2 Food Consumption

The indicators of food consumption occurred in significant numbers in all rooms that have immediate access to either the entrance room or the inner courtyard, Type IIIa, IVa, Ib and II, but most clearly in Type IIIc rooms. *Tabuns* were found in all of these rooms indicating that food consumption probably occurred where the food was prepared and cooked. These rooms

are all easily accessed and all have some natural lighting. There is some indication that food consumption may have occurred in the less accessible rooms but it is more likely that these rooms provided storage space for the consumption assemblages. Rooms without a direct source of natural light would have necessitated the use of lamps.

7.1.3 Storage

There was evidence of storage in most rooms, suggesting that no specific type of room was required. Not only were Types IIIa, IIIb and IVa frequently used, but also Types Va and Vb, which are less accessible back rooms. Type Va rooms had a large representation of installations associated with storage such as silos, platforms, benches, pits and bins.

7.1.4 Textile Production

Textile production would have required adequate space and lighting and results show that it was most likely to occur in well lit and easily accessible rooms such as Type Ib, II, IIIa and IIIc. The results showed that back rooms were likely not used other than for storage of equipment.

7.1.5 Animal Care

Animal care also requires adequate lighting and space. It most probably occurred in Type IIIa and IIIc rooms, which are near the entrance. Type IVa rooms were also possible locations, still accessible in the central section of a house. Although there are few installations related to animal care in the reports, a trough was found in room Type IIIb which is also near the entrance. The back rooms would be impractical for such an activity on a number of levels, as confirmed by the evidence.

7.1.6 Other Activities

The remaining four activities are not highly represented with very limited artefactual assemblages. What is important is that they are represented and that the presence of even a few artefacts from those categories gives confirmation of the activity in at least some part of the house.

7.1.7 Summary

To summarize, specific room types are most likely to have had specific activities (Table 6.1). The three activities with the highest probability, in descending order of frequency, for each room are indicated in Table 7.1. Unfortunately, there were insufficient data for rooms of Type IVb, VI, and VII. Type IVb, located in the central section, is only accessible from a room that borders the entrance room or the central courtyard; the lack of data for Type VII, a hallway is not surprising; Type VI, an alcove, might be the location of some activity, but again there were no data in the sample.

Food preparation and consumption are the most likely activities for almost all types of room. After these two activities, the next most likely in Type Ia, Ib, II, IIIa and IIIc is textile production. This is significant because it clearly indicates that an open area with plenty of natural lighting is required for this important activity. Animal care, in Type IIIa and Type IIIc rooms, is indicative of the requirement for easy access and ventilation. Storage is the primary probability for Type IIIb and Vb rooms only, and in the top three in two other types of room, namely IVa and Va. Looking back at Table 6.1, we see that Storage is somewhat evenly represented in all the types of room. This is to be expected because most foodstuffs would have required some sort of storage space.

Table 7.1. Activities by Room Type

Room Type	Activities	Room Type	Activities
Ia	food consumption	IIIc	food consumption
	food preparation		food preparation
	textile production		textile production/animal care
Ib	food preparation	IVa	food consumption
	food consumption		food preparation
	textile production		storage/animal care
II	food preparation	IVb	NO DATA
	food consumption	Va	food consumption
	textile production		food preparation
IIIa	food consumption		storage
	textile production	Vb	storage
	animal care		food consumption
IIIb	storage		food preparation
	food preparation	VI	NO DATA
	food consumption	VII	NO DATA

7.2 Application of Model to Houses with Limited Information

Once activities have been associated with specific room types it is possible to predict activities for rooms of the houses in this study where too few artefacts were present for analysis. For example, House Ashdod-A has four rooms of which two had insufficient artefacts

for analysis. Room AA1 (Figure 3.15) is a Type II room and therefore we should be able to say with some degree of confidence that the most likely activities to have occurred in this room were food consumption, food preparation and textile production. Room AA4 is a Type Vb room which is most probably for storage, food consumption and food preparation. Given the size of the room and the fact that storage is the most probable for this type of room we can argue that the artefacts identified as food consumption and food preparation could have been in storage. This method of analysis can be applied to all the rooms from this study where data are scarce. Table C.4 in Appendix C, is a compilation of the probable activities suggested for the houses in this study, including Gezer-B and Qiri-C and Qiri-D, which did not have sufficient data for individual room analysis. The table indicates the most probable activities in order of 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

7.3 Conclusion

Careful study of the cultural remains of past civilizations gives us a clearer picture of the way they made use of space and, in some instances, how this may have changed over time. By thorough examination of architectural remains, and how they relate to installations and assemblages within, we gain insight into spatial patterns that reflect culturally determined domestic organization.

The method by which excavations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were carried out did not include the recording of the majority of artefacts so that the existing reports often exclude information on domestic assemblages. Historically, monumental architecture has been the preferred type of building to excavate as it involved easily identifiable structures with artefacts representing the higher echelons of society. Thus a key component for the study of past culture, the common wares of every day use, has been lost.

Detailed studies of domestic structures, such as those compiled by Braemer and Aurenche, are valuable in the study of architecture but can tell us very little about how the house was used by its occupants on a daily basis. Other studies that have included the installations lack information on the assemblages. Likewise, studies that include information on the assemblages neglect to consider the installations associated with the structure.

More recently, in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, excavation reports have included more detailed information with the intent of addressing this problem (Daviau and

Dion 2002, Hardin 2001, Roaf 1989, Ussishkin 2004, etc.). The records contain more thorough description of installations and assemblages. Site formation processes that may have affected the deposition of artefacts are also more frequently addressed.

The database and the model developed in this study provide a method for the investigation of the question of cultural continuity or change. The application of the model has presented an integrated analysis of the organization of household activities. The results show that there is no significant change in the probability of an activity in houses from the LBA to houses of the EIA and in turn point to the probability of cultural continuity from the LBA to the EIA. Thus the argument that the "four-room" house is an indicator of the emergence of a new cultural group, the Israelites, can be challenged, not only because similar house plans have been identified in LB sites, but also because use of space is not different.

Further investigation of domestic activity areas is necessary if we are fully to understand the role of space and its use in the daily life of the occupants. For comprehensive studies of domestic space, excavation reports that identify complete structures and installations are required. In addition, complete lists of artefacts with provenience need to be made available to facilitate analysis. A larger sample of houses from both the LBA and the EIA would increase accuracy in the correlation between room types, installations and assemblages, and would further clarify the debate over the transition from the LBA to the EIA in the Levant.

An alternative approach for research would be to develop a room typology for the "four-room" house and its variants only. We now know that the house is found in areas where the Israelites did not settle. If a large enough sample of excavation reports of 'four-room" houses from all areas of the Levant for both the LBA and the EIA could be obtained then this would provide another opportunity for analysis. As indicated at the outset of this thesis, it was not the aim of this study to incorporate an analysis of gender reflected in the distribution of activities in the houses examined. Such an analysis should be undertaken in future investigations of LB and EIA domestic space.

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Appendix A: Correlation Tables

Table A.1. Ashdod Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
AA4	Medium	Small
AA3		Small
AA1		Large
AA2		Large
AB6	XLarge	Small
AB8		Small
AB9		Small
AB4		Small
AB2		Medium
AB10		Medium
AB5		Medium
AB7		Medium
AB3		Large
AB1		XLarge

Table A.2. Beit Mirsim Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
BMA8	Large	Small
BMA4		Small
BMA3		Small
BMA5		Medium
BMA6		Medium
BMA7		Medium
BMA2		Large
BMA1		XLarge
BMB3	Large	Small
BMB2		Medium
BMB4		Medium
BMB1		XLarge

Table A.3. Beth Shan Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
BSA5	XLarge	Medium
BSA6		Medium
BSA4		Medium
BSA8		Medium
BSA9		Medium
BSA3		Medium
BSA7		Medium
BSA10		Medium
BSA11		Medium
BSA1		XLarge
BSA2		XLarge

Table A.4. Gezer Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
GA3	Medium	Small
GA4		Small
GA2		Medium
GA1		Medium
GA6		Medium
GA5		Medium
GA1a		XLarge
GB4	Medium	Small
GB2a		Small
GB2		Small
GB5		Small
GB6		Medium
GB7		Medium
GB8		Medium
GB3		Large

Table A.5. Hazor Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
HA4	Medium	Small
HA5		Small
HA6		Medium
HA2		Medium
HA1		Medium
HA3		Large
HB14	XLarge	Small
HB1		Small
HB6		Small
HB5		Small
HB10		Small
HB9		Small
HB13		Medium
HB3		Medium
HB7		Medium
HB12		Medium
HB2		Medium
HB8		Medium
HB11		Large
HB4		XLarge
HC5	XLarge	Small
HC1		Medium
HC7		Medium
HC3		Medium
HC4		Large
HC2		XLarge
HC6		XLarge

Table A.5. Hazor Room to House Size Comparison Continued

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
HD4	Small	Small
HD5		Medium
HD6		Medium
HD3		Medium
HD2		Medium
HD1		XLarge
HE3	Small	Small
HE1		Small
HE2		Medium

Table A.6. Lachish Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
LA1	Small	Small
LA4		Small
LA3		Small
LA2		XLarge
LB4	Small	Small
LB3		Medium
LB1		Medium
LB2		Medium
LC2	Medium	Medium
LC3		Large
LC1		XLarge
LD6	Small	Small
LD3		Small
LD4		Small
LD7		Medium
LD5		Medium
LD2		Medium
LE4	Small	Small
LE3		Medium
LE2		Medium

Table A.7. Qasile Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
QaA3	Medium	Medium
QaA4		Medium
QaA5		Medium
QaA2		Medium
QaA1		XLarge

Table A.8. Qiri Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
QiB4	Small	Small
QiB3		Small
QiB2		Small
QiB5		Small
QiB1		Medium
QiC4	Small	Small
QiC3		Small
QiC1		Medium
QiC2		Medium
QiD3	Small	Medium
QiD2		Medium
QiD1		Medium
QiE2	Small	Medium
QiE1		Medium
QiF4	Small	Small
QiF3		Medium
QiF1		Medium
QiF2		Medium

Table A.9. Timnah Room to House Size Comparison

Room ID	House Size	Room Size
TA4	Small	Small
TA5		Small
TA2		Medium
TA1		Medium
TA3		Medium
TB2	Medium	Small
TB5		Medium
TB3		Medium
TB4		Medium
TB1		XLarge
TC3	Medium	Small
TC2		Medium
TC1		XLarge

Appendix B: Applied Model Tables

Table B.1. Activities Criteria for Ashdod-AA2

AA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2						1	**3**	30
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.2. Activities Criteria for Ashdod-AA3

AA3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	10
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	0	0	0		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		0	0	0	**0**	0
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.3. Activities Criteria for Ashdod-AB6/7

AB6/7									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	1	1	1	1		1	**8**	80
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.4. Activities Criteria for Beit Mirsim-BMA2

BMA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	1	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.5. Activities Criteria for Beit Mirsim-BMA6

BMA6									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	0	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		1	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.6. Activities Criteria for Beit Mirsim-BMB2

BMB2									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.7. Activities Criteria for Beth Shan-BSA1

BSA1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1	1	1	**6**	60
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.8. Activities Criteria for Beth Shan-BSA2

BSA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.9. Activities Criteria for Gezer-GA2

GA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	1	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.10. Activities Criteria for Gezer-GA5

GA5									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	1	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.11. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HA1

HA1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	1	1	0	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.12. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HA2

HA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.13. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HA3

HA3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.14. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HA6

HA6									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	3	0	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.15. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HB3

HB3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2						1	**3**	30
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.16. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HB4

HB4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.17. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HB8

HB8									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.18. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HB10

HB10									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	0		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	3	1	1		1			**6**	60
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.19. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HB11

HB11									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.20. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HC1

HC1									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.21. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HC2

HC2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.22. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HD6

HD6									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	0	1		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		1	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.23. Activities Criteria for Hazor-HE2

HE2									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		0	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	0	0	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	1	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.24. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LA1

LA1									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.25. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LA2

LA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.26. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LA3

LA3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.27. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LA4

LA4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.28. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LB1

LB1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	3	0	1		1			**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.29. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LB2

LB2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.30. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LB3

LB3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	0	0	1		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0		1	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.31. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LB4

LB4									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	0	0		0	**2**	20
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0		0	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**	10
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.32. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LC1

LC1									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	1	1	1	1		1	**8**	80
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.33. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LC2

LC2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2						1	**3**	30
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.34. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LC3

LC3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	1	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.35. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD2

LD2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	1	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.36. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD3

LD3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.37. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD4

LD4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	0		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.38. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD5

LD5									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.39. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD6

LD6									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	20
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	0	0	0		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		0	0	0	**0**	0
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.40. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LD7

LD7									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.41. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LE2

LE2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.42. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LE3

LE3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		0	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2						0	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.43. Activities Criteria for Lachish-LE4

LE4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	0	1	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.44. Activities Criteria for Qasile-QaA1

QaA1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	1	0		**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10

Table B.45. Activities Criteria for Qasile-QaA2

QaA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	0		**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**	20
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10

Table B.46. Activities Criteria for Qasile-QaA3

QaA3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	1	0		**5**	50
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	10

Table B.47. Activities Criteria for Qasile-QaA4

QaA4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	0	1	1		0	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0		1	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	10
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.48. Activities Criteria for Qasile-QaA5

QaA5									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	4	1	1		1			**7**	70
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.49. Activities Criteria for Qiri-QiB1

QiB1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	1	**5**	50
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20

Table B.50. Activities Criteria for Qiri-QiD3

QiD3									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	**4**	40
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	1		0	**2**	20
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		1	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.51. Activities Criteria for Qiri-QiF1

QiF1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	0	1		1	**5**	50
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.52. Activities Criteria for Qiri-QiF4

QiF4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	0	0		0	**2**	20
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0		0	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1			**2**	20
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0

Table B.53. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TA1

TA1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	20
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	0	0	1		0	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		1	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	10
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.54. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TA2

TA2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	**5**	50
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	0	1		1	**6**	60
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						1	**2**	20
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.55. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TA4

TA4									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	0		1	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		0	1	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.56. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TB1

TB1	Lower Storey								
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
2	0	0	1	1	1		0	**3**	30
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1		1	1	0	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	**4**	40
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	1	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.57. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TB1

TB1	Upper Storey								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	10
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	0	0		0	**2**	20
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0		0	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	1	0	0		0			**1**	10
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.58. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TB4

TB4	Lower Storey								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ACT	ART	INS	ACC	SUR	SIZ	AFL	LIT	TOT	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	2	0	0	1	1		0	**4**	40
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0		1	0	0	**1**	10
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**	20
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	2	0	1		1			**4**	40
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.59. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TB5

TB5	Lower Storey								
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	**3**	30
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0	0	1		0	**2**	20
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	0		1	0	0	**2**	20
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	10
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	3	1	1		1			**6**	60
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						0	**0**	0
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	1						0	**1**	10

Table B.60. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TC1

TC1									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	%
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	**6**	60
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	1	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	1	1	**4**	40
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	50
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	1	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Table B.61. Activities Criteria for Timnah-TC2

TC2									
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
ACT	**ART**	**INS**	**ACC**	**SUR**	**SIZ**	**AFL**	**LIT**	**TOT**	**%**
LIMITED-AREA ACTIVITY									
FP	1 to 4	O/S/PF	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	**7**	70
FC	1 to 4	O	1 to 2	BE/P/L	m to xl	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	3	0	1	1	1		1	**7**	70
TP	1 to 4	B	1 to 2	n/a	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1		1	0	1	**3**	30
AC	1 to 4	T/B	1 to 2	C/FS/CH	m to xl	yes	yes	Of 10	
	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	**3**	30
MULTIPLE-AREA ACTIVITY									
CA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
ST	1 to 4	S/PT/PL/JS	1 to 3	n/a	s-xl	n/a	n/a	Of 10	
	0	1	1		1			**3**	30
PA	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MH	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10
MF	1 to 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	yes	Of 10	
	0						1	**1**	10

Appendix C: Miscellaneous Tables

Table C.1 Artefact Count by Room Type

		Type											
	Artefact	**Ib**	**II**	**IIIa**	**IIIb**	**IIIc**	**IVa**	**IVb**	**Va**	**Vb**	**VII**	**Tot**	**USE**
1	bowl	62	72	11	10	34	29	1	46	43	1	**309**	FC
2	storage jar/jug	39	29	10	24	24	28		57	28		**239**	ST
3	cooking pot	16	13	2	2	5	10	3	19	18		**88**	FP
4	krater	24	12	4		4	9		9	11		**73**	FP
5	juglet	10	5	2	2		1		10	2		**32**	ST
6	millstone	9	3			1			5	14		**32**	FP
7	lamp	4	2	2		4	4		2	7		**25**	MH
8	jar	8	4	1		3	2		2	1		**21**	ST
9	spindle whorl	6	8	1	1	1	1	1		2		**21**	TP
10	bead	5	4	1		1	3		3	1		**18**	PA
11	chalice	3	2	2	1		2		2	5		**17**	FC
12	pithos	5	2						5	5		**17**	ST
13	sickle/blade	5	1			4	1		1	3		**15**	MF
14	weight	3	6	1					2	3		**15**	TP
15	arrowhead	2	4	1	1	1	2			3		**14**	MF
16	stirrup jar	2	2	2		2	2			4		**14**	FC
17	amphoriskos	3		2			2		1	4		**12**	ST
18	pilgrim flask	3	5			3				1		**12**	FC
19	hammerstone	4	1		1		1			4		**11**	FP
20	lid		7			1			2	1		**11**	ST
21	slingstone	2	1			1				7		**11**	MF
22	cup/saucer	5	2				1		2			**10**	FC
23	scarab	3	4			3						**10**	MH
24	vessel		5			3			1	1		**10**	FP
25	flask		1	6			1		1			**9**	FC
26	grinding stone		5				1			3		**9**	FP
27	pyxis	1	7	1								**9**	FC
28	stopper	1	5				1		1	1		**9**	ST
29	pestle	3	1	1					1	2		**8**	FP
30	cylinder		1			6						**7**	MH
31	gold foil		1			6						**7**	CA
32	pendant	2	3	1					1			**7**	PA
33	figurine	1	3				1		1			**6**	CA
34	loomweight	2		3						1		**6**	TP
35	stand	4	1						1			**6**	CA
36	cooking jar/jug	1					1		2	1		**5**	FP
37	saucer bowl	3					2					**5**	FC
38	biconical vessel		2		1		1					**4**	CA
39	cylinder seal		4									**4**	MH
40	funnel		2						2			**4**	FP
41	mortar	1	2						1			**4**	FP
42	polisher									4		**4**	MH
43	yarn bowl	1	3									**4**	TP
44	awl	1				2						**3**	MF
45	button	1					1		1			**3**	PA
46	cymbal	1	2									**3**	CA
47	decoration		1			2						**3**	PA

Table C.1 Artefact Count per Room Type (continued)

		Type											
	Artefact	**Ib**	**II**	**IIIa**	**IIIb**	**IIIc**	**IVa**	**IVb**	**Va**	**Vb**	**VII**	**Tot**	**USE**
48	handle	1					2					**3**	ST
49	ring	1	2									**3**	PA
50	spearhead				2	1						**3**	MF
51	toggle pin					1				2		**3**	PA
52	baking tray								1	1		**2**	FP
53	basin	2										**2**	FP
54	bullae	1								1		**2**	AC
55	disk			2								**2**	MH
56	dough trough								2			**2**	FP
57	inlay		2									**2**	CA
58	knife	1							1			**2**	MF
59	needle	1							1			**2**	TP
60	potter's wheel		1						1			**2**	MH
61	roof roller	2										**2**	MH
62	scaraboid	1							1			**2**	MH
63	shaft		1			1						**2**	MF
64	sheet figurine		2									**2**	FC
65	stone	2										**2**	MH
66	amphora								1			**1**	ST
67	amulet		1									**1**	PA
68	armour	1										**1**	MF
69	axe	1										**1**	MF
70	base									1		**1**	CA
71	bottle		1									**1**	ST
72	bracelet	1										**1**	PA
73	carving		1									**1**	CA
74	chariot fitting									1		**1**	AC
75	chisel		1									**1**	MF
76	comb					1						**1**	PA
77	cone	1										**1**	MH
78	dagger									1		**1**	MF
79	denticulate					1						**1**	MF
80	double vessel								1			**1**	CA
81	earring		1									**1**	PA
82	goblet		1									**1**	FC
83	idol			1								**1**	CA
84	incense burner									1		**1**	CA
85	jar stopper								1			**1**	ST
86	kernos									1		**1**	FP
87	loop handle	1										**1**	MF
88	mould	1										**1**	FP
89	pitcher								1			**1**	FC
90	plaque			1								**1**	CA
91	quern and pestle	1										**1**	FP

Table C.1 Artefact Count per Room Type (continued)

	Artefact	Type Ib	II	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc	IVa	IVb	Va	Vb	VII	Tot	USE
92	rhyton		1									**1**	CA
93	saddle boss									1		**1**	AC
94	spout			1								**1**	FC
95	strainer jug		1									**1**	FP
96	tube	1										**1**	AC
97	tusk									1		**1**	CA
98	wheel (weight?)		1									**1**	MH
99	zoomorphic vessel									1		**1**	CA
	Total	266	255	59	45	116	109	5	192	192	1		
	Total percentage	**22**	**21**	**5**	**4**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**16**	**16**	**1**		

TABLE C.2 Percentage Total by Room Type and Activity

		Activity									
Room ID	**Type**	**% FP**	**% FC**	**% ST**	**% TP**	**% AC**	**% MH**	**% PA**	**% CA**	**% MF**	**Period**
BMA2	Ib	50	50	30	60	40	20	20	10	10	IA
BSA2	Ib	40	60	40	50	50	20	10	10	10	IA
HA3	Ib	60	50	50	40	40	20	10	10	10	LBA
HB11	Ib	70	50	30	40	40	10	10	10	10	LBA
HB4	Ib	50	60	20	40	40	10	10	10	10	LBA
HB8	Ib	50	40	50	40	40	10	20	10	10	LBA
HC2	Ib	50	40	20	50	40	10	10	20	10	LBA
LA2	Ib	60	40	30	50	40	20	20	20	10	LBA
LBA1	Ib	50	40	50	40	40	10	20	20	10	LBA
LD2	Ib	60	70	40	40	40	20	20	10	20	IA
LE2	Ib	60	40	30	50	40	10	10	10	20	IA
QaA1	Ib	70	60	40	40	40	10	10	10	10	IA
QiF1	Ib	60	50	20	40	40	10	20	10	10	IA
TC1	Ib	60	70	30	40	50	10	10	10	10	LBA
% Average		56	51	34	44	41	14	14	12	11	
		57	55	33	47	42	15	15	10	13	IA
		56	49	35	43	41	13	14	14	10	LBA
BSA1	II	50	50	30	60	40	10	10	10	10	IA
HA1	II	60	70	40	50	40	20	10	10	10	LBA
HC1	II	60	50	40	40	40	10	10	10	10	LBA
LA1	II	40	40	30	30	30	10	20	20	20	LBA
LC1	II	70	80	30	50	40	20	20	20	10	LBA
LD7	II	70	40	30	40	40	10	10	10	20	IA
QiB1	II	60	60	30	50	50	10	20	10	20	IA
TA4	II	60	40	30	30	40	10	10	10	10	IA
TB1 Lower	II	70	30	40	40	40	10	10	10	10	LBA
% Average		60	51	33	43	40	12	13	12	13	
		60	48	30	45	43	10	13	10	15	IA
		60	54	36	42	38	14	14	14	12	LBA
BMB2	IIIa	40	50	30	50	50	20	20	20	20	LBA
HB3	IIIa	40	50	50	40	40	30	10	10	10	LBA
QaA2	IIIa	50	60	30	50	50	20	10	10	10	IA
% Average		43	53	37	47	47	23	13	13	13	
		50	60	30	50	50	20	10	10	10	IA
		40	50	40	45	45	25	15	15	15	LBA
HA2	IIIb	50	60	30	40	50	10	10	10	10	LBA
TB5	IIIb	30	20	60	20	10	0	0	0	10	LBA
% Average		40	40	45	30	30	5	5	5	10	
											IA
		40	40	45	30	30	5	5	5	10	LBA
LC2	IIIc	50	60	20	40	40	30	20	20	10	LBA
LC3	IIIc	70	70	40	50	50	20	20	20	20	LBA
% Average		60	65	30	45	45	25	20	20	15	
											IA
		60	65	30	45	45	25	20	20	15	LBA

TABLE C.2 Percentage Total by Room Type and Activity (continued)

		Activity									
Room ID	**Type**	**% FP**	**% FC**	**% ST**	**% TP**	**% AC**	**% MH**	**% PA**	**% CA**	**% MF**	**Period**
AA2	IVa	50	40	20	40	40	30	10	10	10	IA
AB6/7	IVa	70	80	30	50	40	10	10	10	10	LBA
GA2	IVa	50	60	50	40	40	10	10	10	10	IA
HB10	IVa	50	50	60	30	30	10	10	10	10	LBA
LA3	IVa	40	40	30	30	30	20	20	10	10	LBA
LA4	IVa	40	40	40	30	40	20	10	10	10	LBA
LD5	IVa	60	50	40	40	40	20	20	20	10	IA
QaA3	IVa	50	60	50	40	40	10	10	10	10	IA
TA2	IVa	50	60	30	40	50	10	10	20	10	IA
% Average		51	53	39	38	39	16	12	12	10	
		52	54	38	40	42	16	12	14	10	IA
		50	53	40	35	35	15	13	10	10	LBA
TB1 Upper	n/a	10	20	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	
% Average		10	20	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	
AA3	Va	10	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	IA
BMA6	Va	40	50	30	30	30	10	20	20	10	IA
GA5	Va	60	70	40	40	50	10	10	10	10	IA
HA6	Va	50	40	50	40	40	20	10	10	10	LBA
HE2	Va	30	50	30	30	20	10	0	10	0	LBA
LBA2	Va	40	30	40	20	20	10	0	0	0	LBA
LBA4	Va	30	20	40	10	10	0	0	0	0	LBA
LD3	Va	50	40	40	30	30	10	10	10	10	IA
LD4	Va	40	50	20	30	30	20	10	10	10	IA
LD6	Va	20	30	30	0	0	10	10	0	0	IA
LE3	Va	30	50	30	20	20	0	20	0	0	IA
LE4	Va	50	40	40	20	30	10	20	10	10	IA
QaA5	Va	60	50	70	40	50	20	10	10	10	IA
TC2	Va	70	70	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	LBA
% Average		41	44	38	24	26	10	9	7	6	
		40	46	38	23	27	10	12	8	7	IA
		44	42	38	26	24	10	4	6	4	LBA
HD6	Vb	20	30	50	10	20	0	0	0	0	LBA
LBA3	Vb	40	30	40	20	20	10	0	0	10	LBA
QaA4	Vb	30	50	30	20	10	10	0	0	0	IA
QiD3	Vb	40	20	40	10	20	10	0	0	0	IA
QiF4	Vb	0	20	20	20	0	0	0	10	0	IA
TA1	Vb	20	40	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	IA
TB4	Vb	30	40	40	10	20	0	0	0	10	LBA
% Average		26	33	36	14	14	6	1	3	4	
		23	33	30	15	10	8	3	5	3	IA
		30	33	43	13	20	3	0	0	7	LBA

Table C.3 Forecourt Artefacts and Use

Artefact	Total	Use
bowl	34	FC
spindle whorl	11	TP
cooking pot	9	FP
krater	7	FC
cylinder	5	MH
millstone	5	FP
vessel	5	FP
figurine	4	CA
bead	3	PA
jug	3	ST
milk bowl	3	FC
polisher	3	MH
weight	3	TP
dagger	2	MF
juglet	2	ST
lamp	2	MH
lid	2	ST
scarab	2	MH
mace head	1	MF
awl	1	TP
basin	1	FP
bottle	1	FP
button	1	PA
cylinder seal	1	MH
earring	1	PA
goblet	1	FC
gold foil	1	VA
hammer stone	1	MF
jar	1	ST
needle	1	TP
palette	1	PA
pendant	1	PA
pestle	1	FP
pithos	1	ST
shuttle	1	TP

Table C.4 Probable Activity by Room Type

Room ID	Room Type	1st	2nd	3rd
AA1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
AA2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
AA3	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
AA4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
AB1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
AB2	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
AB3	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
AB4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
AB5	Type IVb	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
AB6	Type IVb	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
AB7	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
AB8	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
AB9	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
AB10	Type IVb	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
BMA1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
BMA2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
BMA3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BMA4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BMA5	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BMA6	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BMA7	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BMA8	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BMB1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
BMB2	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
BMB3	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BMB4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BSA1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
BSA2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
BSA3	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
BSA4	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
BSA5	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BSA6	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BSA7	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
BSA8	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
BSA9	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
BSA10	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
BSA11	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
GA1	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
GA1a	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
GA2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
GA3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
GA4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
GA5	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
GA6	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC

Table C.4 Probable Activity by Room Type (continued)

Room ID	Room Type	1st	2nd	3rd
GB1	Type VI	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
GB2	Type II	FP	FC	TP
GB2a	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
GB3	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
GB4	Type VI	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
GB5	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
GB6	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
GB7	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
GB8	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HA1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
HA2	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
HA3	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HA4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HA5	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HA6	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HB1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
HB2	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
HB3	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
HB4	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HB5	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HB6	Type VII	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
HB7	Type IVb	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
HB8	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HB9	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HB10	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HB11	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HB12	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HB13	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HB14	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
HC1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
HC2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HC3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HC4	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HC5	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
HC6	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HC7	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HC8	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
HD1	Type Ia	FC	FP	TP
HD2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
HD3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HD4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HD5	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
HD6	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
HE1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
HE2	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
HE3	Type IIIc	FC	FP	TP/AC
LA1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
LA2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
LA3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
LA4	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC

Table C.4 Probable Activity by Room Type (continued)

Room ID	Room Type	1st	2nd	3rd
LB1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
LB2	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
LB3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
LB4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
LC1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
LC2	Type IIIc	FC	FP	TP/AC
LC3	Type IIIc	FC	FP	TP/AC
LD2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
LD3	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
LD4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
LD5	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
LD6	Type IIIc	FC	FP	TP/AC
LD7	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
LE2	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
LE3	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
LE4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
QaA1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
QaA2	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
QaA3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
QaA4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QaA5	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
QiB1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
QiB2	Type IVb	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA
QiB3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
QiB4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QiB5	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QiC1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
QiC2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
QiC3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QiC4	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
QiD1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
QiD2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
QiD3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QiE1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
QiE2	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
QiF1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
QiF2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
QiF3	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
QiF4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
TA1	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
TA2	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
TA3	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
TA4	Type II	FP	FC	TP
TA5	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC
TB1	Type II	FP	FC	TP
TB2	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
TB3	Type IVa	FC	FP	ST/AC
TB4	Type Vb	ST	FC	FP
TB5	Type IIIb	ST	FP	FC
TC1	Type Ib	FP	FC	TP
TC2	Type Va	FC	FP	ST
TC3	Type IIIa	FC	TP	AC

Table C.5 Chronological Table

Early Bronze I	3300-3050 B.C.
Early Bronze II-III	3050-2300 B.C.
Early Bronze IV/Middle Bronze I	2300-2000 B.C.
Middle Bronze IIA	2000-1800/1750 B.C.
Middle Bronze IIB-C	1800/1750-1550 B.C.
Late Bronze I	1550-1400 B.C.
Late Bronze IIA-B	1400-1200 B.C.
Iron IA	1200-1150 B.C.
Iron IB	1150-1000 B.C.
Iron IIA	1000-925 B.C.
Iron IIB	925-720 B.C.
Iron IIC	720-586 B.C.

Appendix D: Artefact Database

All data for this study were compiled in Microsoft Office Access 2003 using Access 2000 file format which is available on the attached CDROM. Information for the houses in this study was entered into categories in the 6 tables set out in Figure D.1. Selection of any topic gives access to the relevant information for this study.

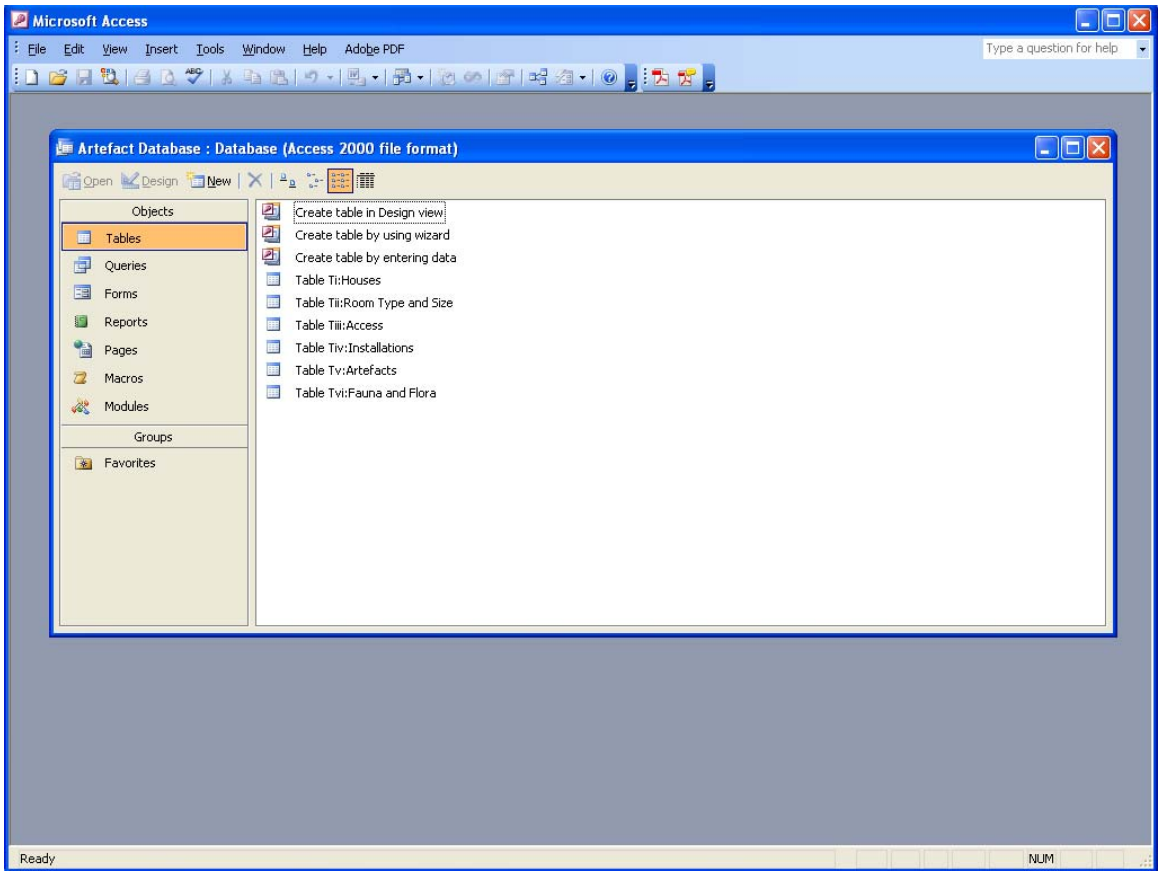

Figure D.1. Main Screen of Database

Figure D.2 illustrates the contents of the main table Ti:Houses, which identifies all the houses in this study according to the period, the number of rooms in each house, the area, the size of the house, the site area of the house, the site size, a brief description and finally a reference source. This table has drill-down features that allow the user to see sub-tables at a glance. The example demonstrates that there are four rooms in Ashdod-A, and room AA2 has four artefacts in total. The sub-window identifies the room type, the area, the size, accessibility and its location within the house. Another sub-table includes information about the house, the locus, the artefact found, the level at which the artefact was found if available, a brief description, the function it is associated with and a reference. Blank squares indicate that there

is no information available. Table Tii:Room Type and Size, and Table Tiii:Access, also have drill-down capability. All Tables are identified by T and Roman numerals.

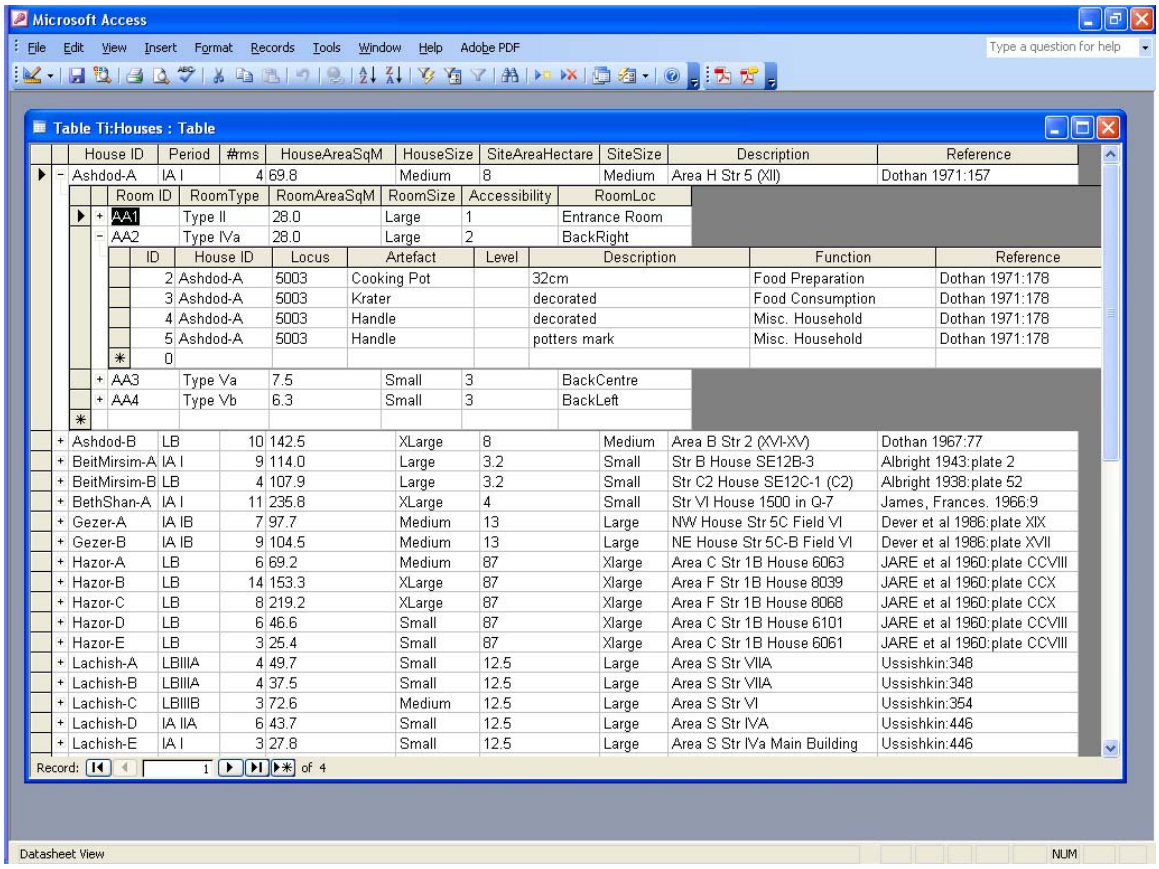

Table D.2. Drill-down Menu for Table Ti:Houses

The Queries tab, Figure D.3, takes the user to a selection of queries that were used for this study. Tables include information about each room in the houses, including room type, artefact, function, installation, floor surface, and room size. All queries tables are identified as Q and Roman numerals.

The CDROM is “read-only” because it is not possible to write the same sector twice. If the user wishes to conduct queries it is recommended to copy the Artefact Database to a local hard drive. This will enable the user to manipulate data but will leave the original copy on the CDROM intact.

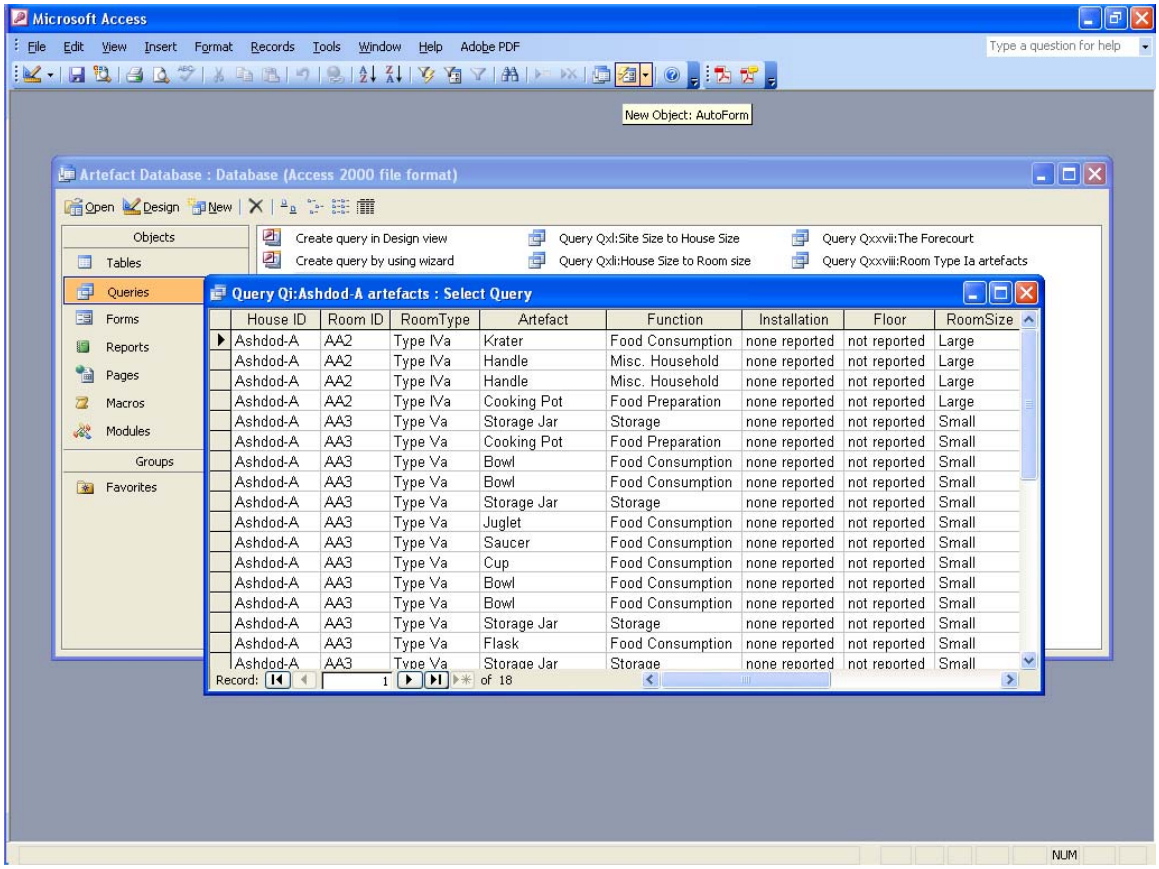

Table D.3. Main Window for Queries

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