CATALOGUE OF SITES

1) Ain Abu Nukhayla

Location: southern Jordan (Wadi um)

Relative chronology: MPPNB/LPPNB – Chalcolithic – Bronze age

Absolute chronology: 8625+85/-80 - 8365 +120/-115 BP

Excavations: 1999-2001

Size of excavated area: 1200 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 1200 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 11 (12 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional

Settlement type: long-term, seasonal encampment

Environmental zone: SU-DE

Altitude (m asl): 1000

AAP (December/mm): 8

Temperature (°C): 32,3 (max_June); 4,1 (min_December)

Geomorphology: sandstone inslberg region: alluvial fan, aeolian sand

Flora: benthic species *(Amphora sp., Denticula subtilis, Denticula cf. elegans, Encyonem minutum, and Navicula halophila)*, nutlets of *Arnebia cf. Decumbens*, seed coat of *Acacia/Prosopis* type, a fragment of *Gypsophila* sp. (Caryophyllaceae), *Capparaceae*, *Juniperus* sp., *Quercus* sp., *Anacardiaceae* family

Fauna: ovicaprid (*Capra aegaegrus, C. hircus, C. ibex, Ovis orientalis)*, gazelle, foxes (*Vulpes* sp.), hares (*Lepus capensis*)

Watercourse: Wadi Rum

Reference:

Henry D. O. et al 2003: The Early Neolithic Site of Ayn Abū Nukhayla, Southern Jordan. Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, 330, 1–30.

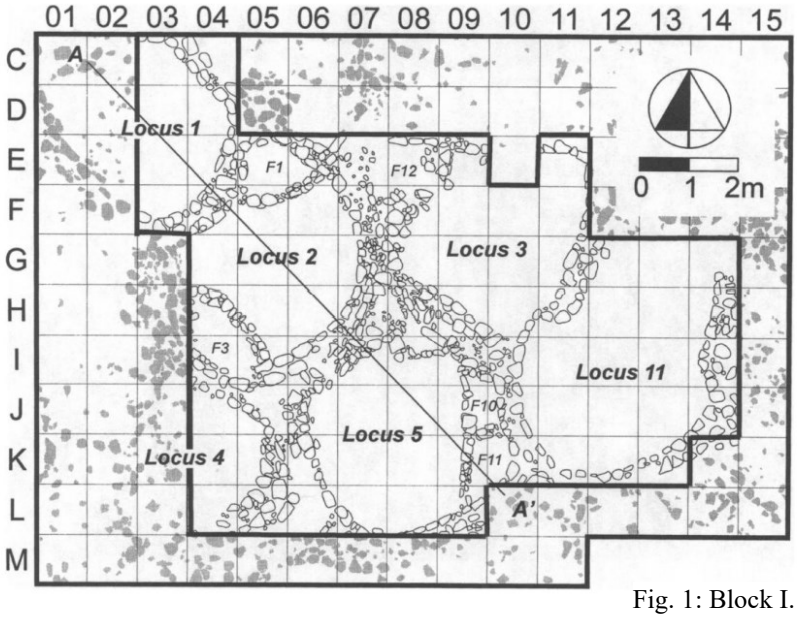

Fig. 1: Block I. (Henry et al 2003, Fig. 5)

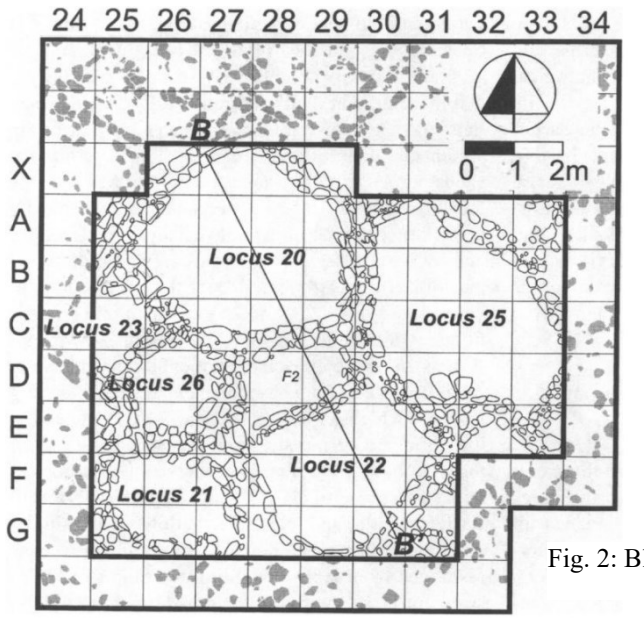

Fig. 2: Block II. (Henry et al 2003, Fig. 6)

2) Abu Gosh

Location: central Israel

Relative chronology: PPNB – PN

Absolute chronology: 8895 ± 60 BP

Excavations: 1920 (discovery), 1950, 1967, 1995

Size of excavated area: 1500 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 15000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 2

Type of the ground plan: rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 700

AAP (December/mm):

Temperature (°C): 28,9 (max_June); 6,9 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Dolomites and limestones, terra rossa and rendzina soils

Flora: -

Fauna: Goats; bezoar goat (*Capra aegagrus*) and ibex (*Capra ibex nubiana*), gazelle, cattle, pigs

Watercourse: A small drainage basin on the eastern side, local shallow water-table, small tributary of Nahal Kesalon

Reference:

Khalaily H. – Marder O. 2003: The Neolithic Site of Abu Ghosh: The 1995 Excavations. Jerusalem.

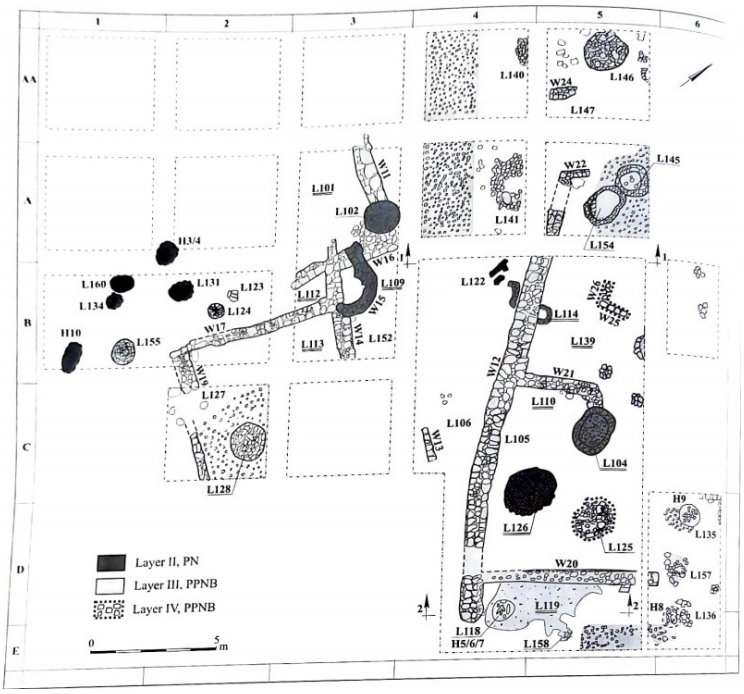

Fig. 3: Abu Gosh, general plan (Khalaily – Marder 2003, Fig. 3.1)

3) Ainab 1

Location: south-eastern Jordan

Relative chronology: EPPNB

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 2014

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 1

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 950

AAP (December/mm): 4

Temperature (°C): 34 (max_June); 1 (min_December)

Geomorphology: sandstone bedrock formation from Lower Cretaceous/Santonian periods

Flora: -

Fauna: -

Watercourse: -

Reference:

Štefanisko D. 2016: Chipped industry of 'Ainab 1A, Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site at Jabal 'Ainab (South-East Jordan). Magister Diploma thesis, Masaryk University, Brno.

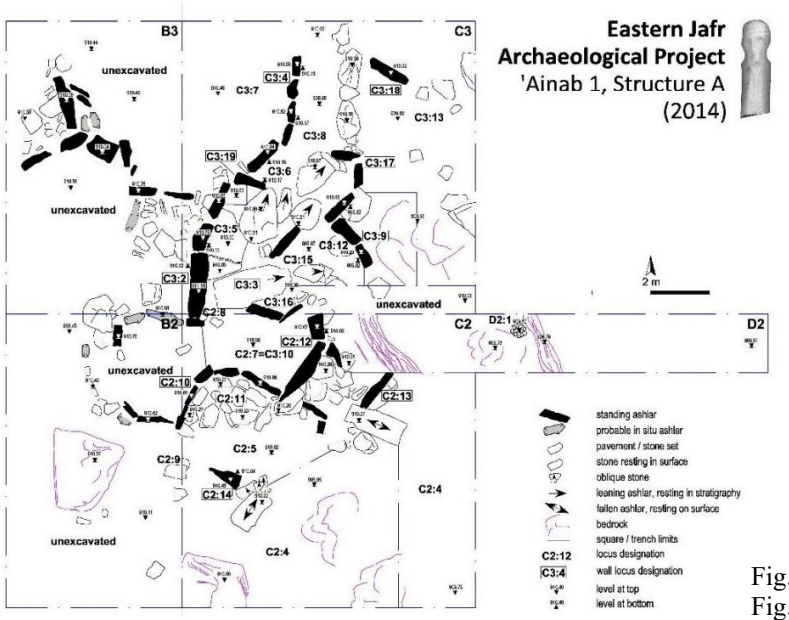

Fig. 4: Ainab 1, plan of structure A (Štefanisko 2016, Fig. 9)

4) Abu Salem

Location: southern Israel (central Negev Highlands)

Relative chronology: late Harifian – PPNB

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 1969, 1971–72, 1974, 1981–82

Size of excavated area: 44,5 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 100-150 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 4

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 960

AAP (December/mm): 32

Temperature (°C): 27,9 (max_June); 4,5 (min_December)

Geomorphology: loess plateaus, middle Eocene bedrock

Flora: *Pistacia atlantica*, *Chenopods*

Fauna: wild sheep, onager, aurochs, + gazelle, ibex, hare, caracal, hyena, and leopard (?) present today

Watercourse: Wadis Nahal Horesha (NE) and Nahal Lotz (S)

<u>Reference:</u>

Gopher A. – Goring-Morris A. N. 1998: Abu Salem: A Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Camp in the Central Negev Highlands, Israel. Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research 312, 1–20.

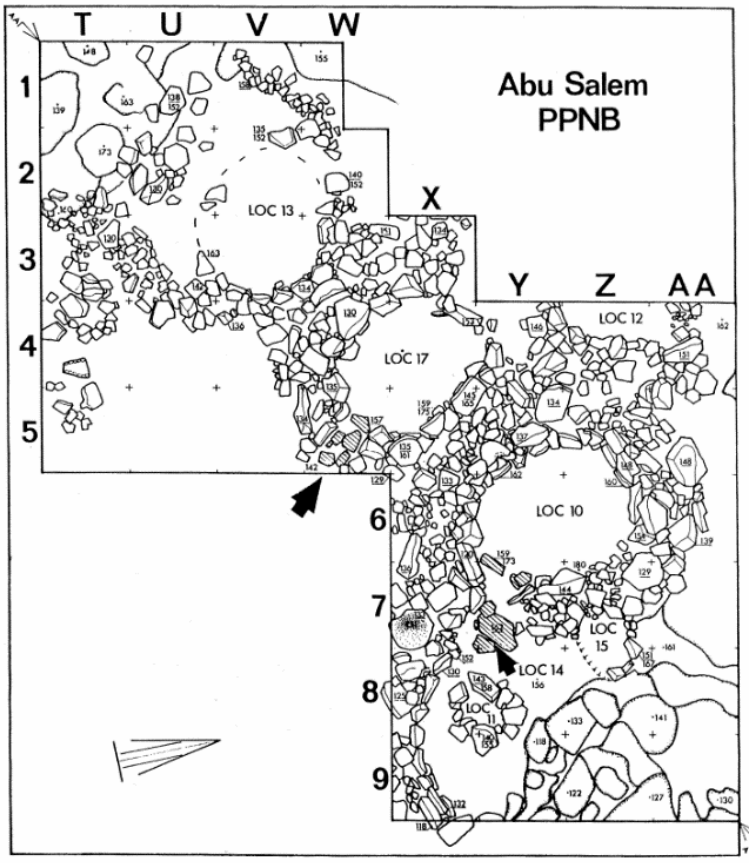

Fig. 5: Abu Salem, site plan (Gopher – Goring-Morris 1998, Fig. 5)

5) Beidha

Location: southern Jordan

Relative chronology: Natufian - PPNB – Nabatean

Absolute chronology: 9128 ± 103 - 8546 ± 100 BP

Excavations: 1958-1867, 1983

Size of excavated area: 1800 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 3600 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 37 (61 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 1020

AAP (December/mm): 37

Temperature (°C): 29 (max_June); 3,4 (min_December)

Geomorphology: alluvial fill terrace abuting the sandstone cliffs

Flora: oak (*Quercus calliprinos*), juniper (*Juniperis phoenicea), Crataegus azarolus, Pistacia palaestina*, *P. atlantica*, *Rhamnus palaestina*, and *Daphne linearifolia*

Fauna: Capra aegagrus / Capra ibex

Watercourse: Seyl Aqlat: small seasonal watercourse, cutting the site on the west / seasonaly drained by Wadi el Ghurab

Reference:

Byrd F. B. 2005: Early Village life at Beidha, Jordan: Neolithic spatial organization and vernacular architecture. The excavations of Mrs. Diana Kirkbride-Halbaek. Oxford.

Comer C. D. 2003: Environmental History at an Early Prehistoric Village: An Application of Cultural Site Analysis at Beidha, in Southern Jordan. Journal of GIS in Archaeology, Volume I, 105–115.

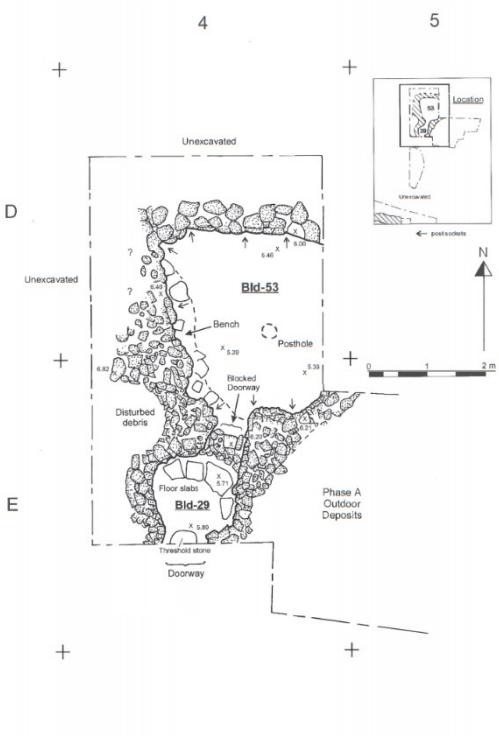

Fig. 6: Beidha, buildings 29/53, phase A (Byrd 2005, Fig. 208)

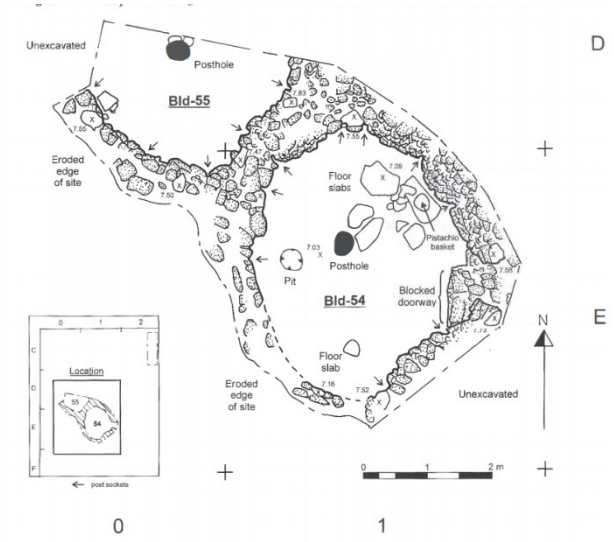

Fig. 7: Beidha, buildings 54/55, phase A (Byrd 2005, Fig. 212)

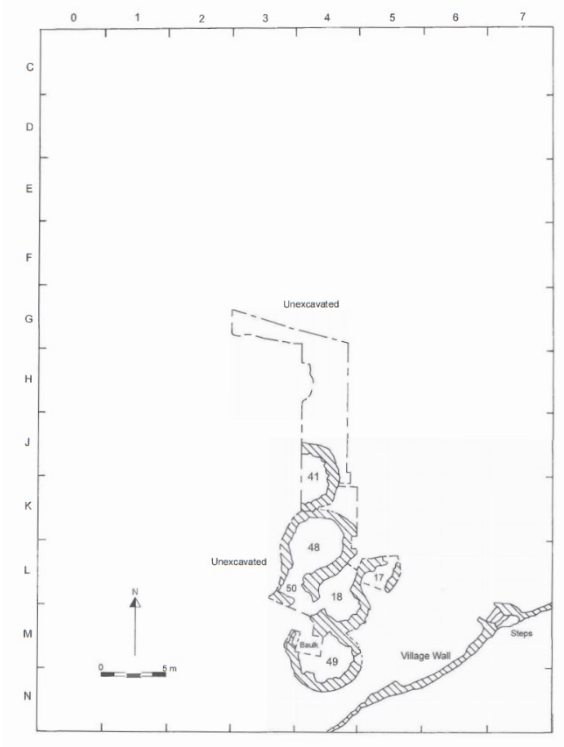

Fig. 8: Beidha, plan of subphase A1 buildings (Byrd 2005, Fig. 45)

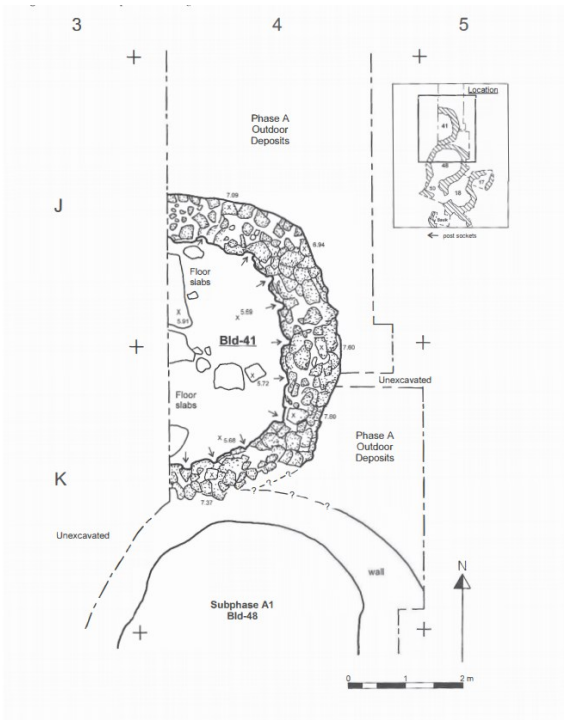

Fig. 9: Beidha, building 41, subphase A1 (Byrd 2005, Fig. 135)

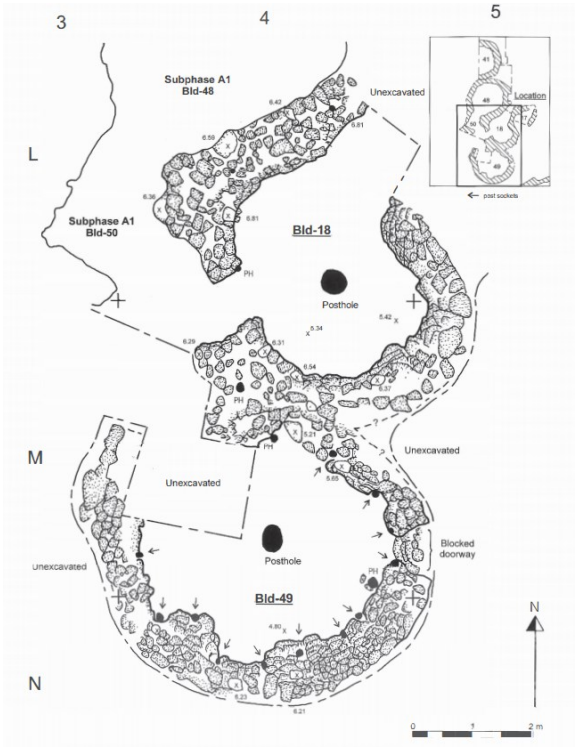

Fig. 10: Beidha, buildings 18/49, subphase A1 (Byrd 2005, Fig. 147)

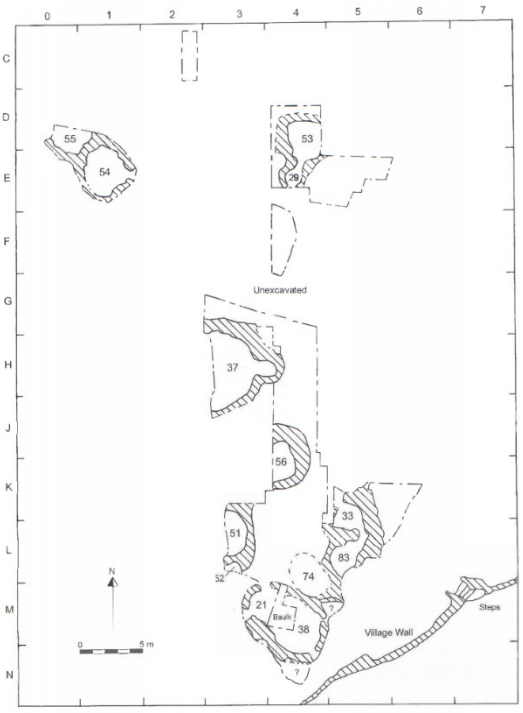

Fig. 11: Beidha, plan of suphase A2 buildings (Byrd 2005, Fig. 45

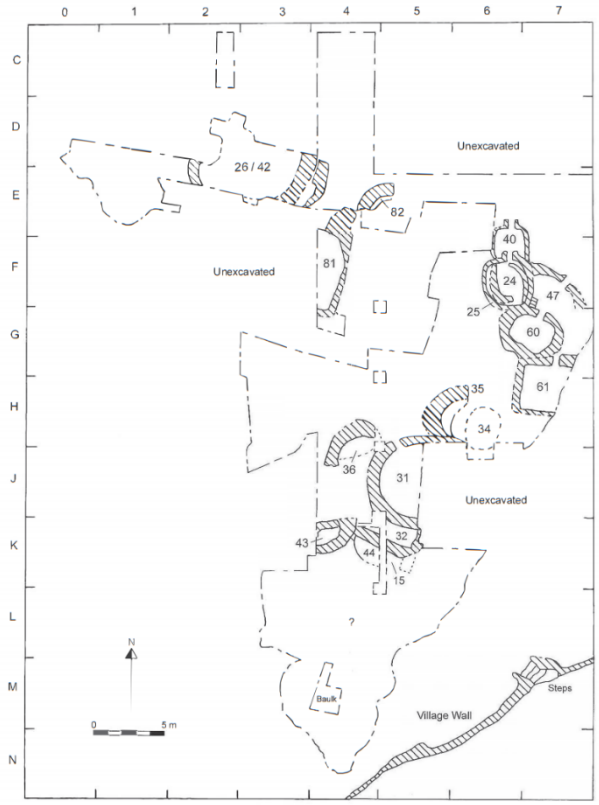

Fig. 12: Beidha, plan of B phase (Byrd 2005, Fig. 48)

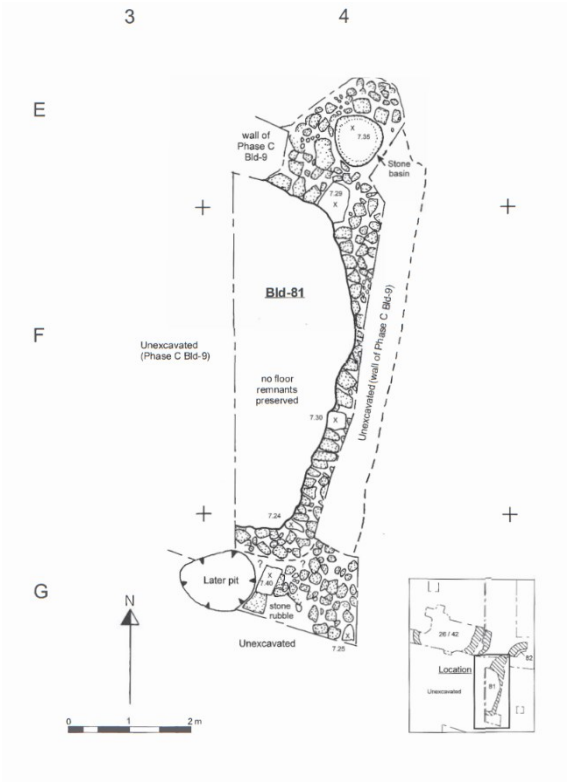

Fig. 13: Beidha, building 81, north-central B phase (Byrd 2005, 279)

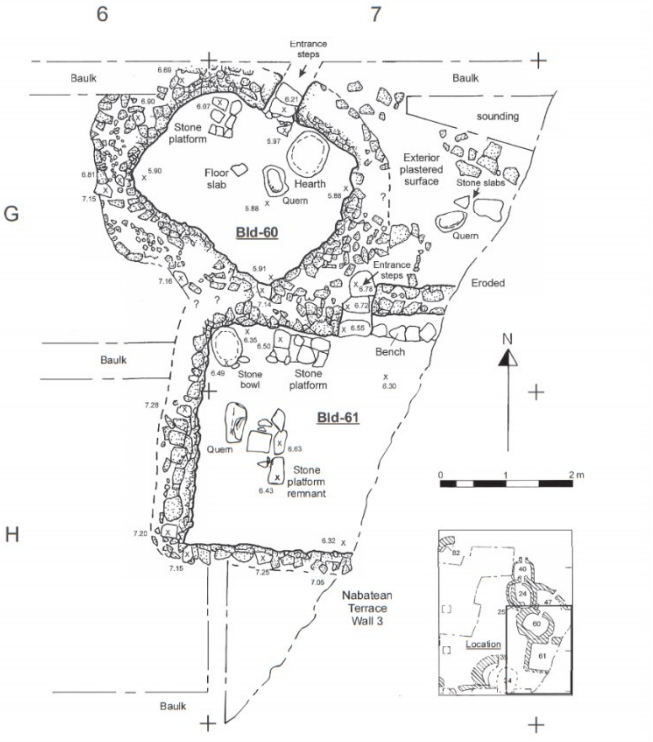

Fig. 14: Beidha, building 60/61, northeast B phase (Byrd 2005, Fig. 268)

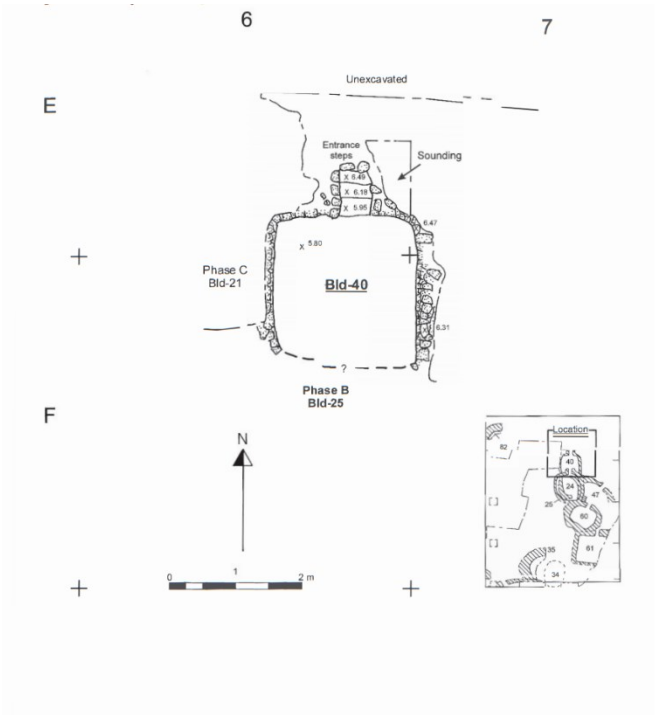

Fig. 15: Beidha, building 40, northeast B phase (Byrd 2005, Fig. 245)

6) Dja´de el-Mughara

Location: northern Syria

Relative chronology: PPNA – EPPNB – pre-Halaf

Absolute chronology: 9610 ± 170 – 8990 ± 100 BP

Excavations: 1991, 2006

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of structures in total: -

Type of the ground plan: circular, rectangular

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 346

AAP (December/mm): 53

Temperature (°C): 34,6 (max_June); 2,5 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Middle quaternary terrace; gravel and pebbles matemorphic rocks, Euphrates alluvial plain

Flora: Tamarix sp., Salix sp., Populus euphratica (poplar), pistachio tree, almond (Amygdalus sp.), maple (Acer sp.) ("presteppic" forest). Deciduous oak (Quercus f.c.). Dja´de in contact with steppe of Jezireh. Lentils, wild grapes, wild cereals: barley (Hordeum spontaneum) and engrain (Triticum boeticum / urartu), weeds (commensal "weeds" of cereals)

Fauna: Wild cat, swamp cat, Mesopotamian fallow deer, badger, wild boar, marbled polecat, aurochs (wooded valley), gazelle, hemione, mouflon, partridge, raptors

Watercourse: on the Euphrates river bank

Reference:

Coqueniot E. 2000: Dja'de (Syrie), un village à la veille de la domestication (seconde moitié du 9e millénaire av. J.-C.). In: GUilaine J. (ed.), Les premiers paysans du monde, naissance des agricultures (séminaire du College de France), Paris, 63–79.

Coqueniot E: 2016: Dja'de el-Mughara (Aleppo). In: Kanjou Y. – Tsuneki A. (eds.) A history of Syria in one hundred sites, 51–53.

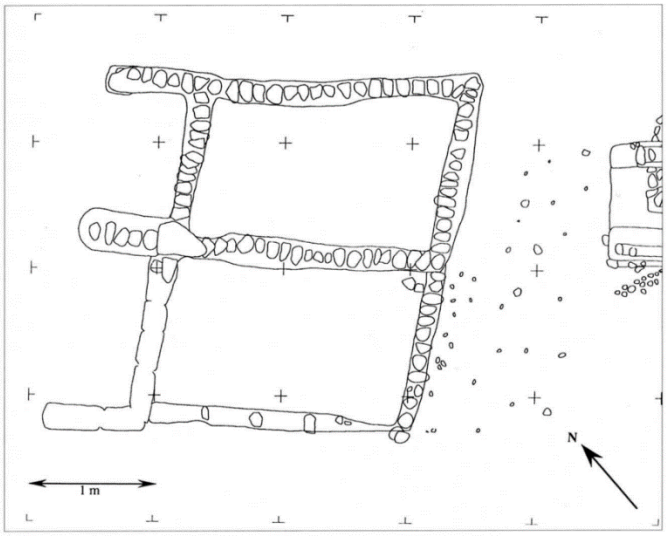

Fig. 16: Dja´de el-Mughara, „Maison des morts“ (Coqueugniot 2000, Fig. 1)

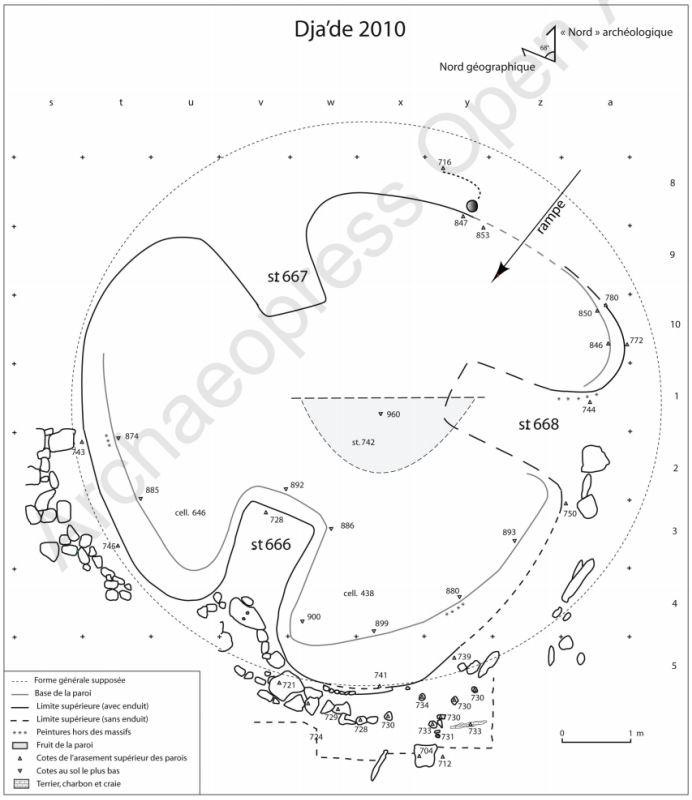

Fig. 17: Dja´de el-Mughara, The communal building (Coqueugniot 2016, Fig. 1)

7) Ein Qadis I

Location: southern Israel (Negev Highlands)

Relative chronology: EPP (Ramonian) - PPNB - Byzantine

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 1982

Size of excavated area: 25 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 1

Type of the ground plan: transitional

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: IR-TUR/SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 520

AAP (December/mm): 114

Temperature (°C): 29,8 (max_June); 8,9 (min_December)

Geomorphology: -

Flora: -

Fauna: -

Watercourse: -

Reference:

Gopher A. – Goring-Morris A. N. – Rosen S. A 1995: ´Ein Qadis I: a pre-pottery Neolithic B occupation in eastern Sinai. Atiqot XXVII, 1533.

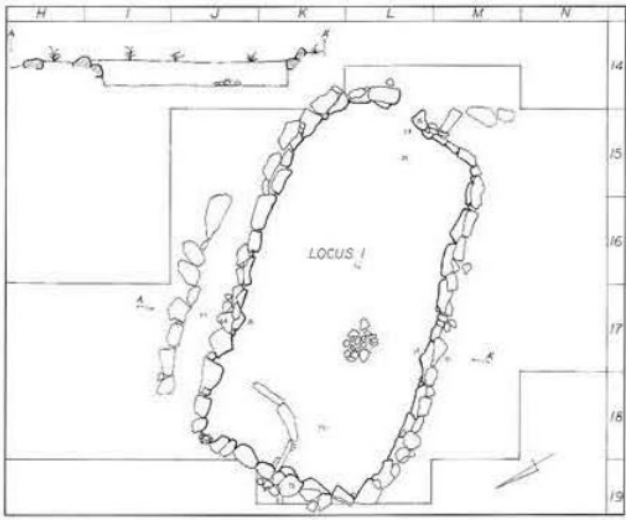

Fig. 18: Ein Qadis I, Locus I (Gopher – Goring-Morris – Rosen 1995, Plan 2)

8) Horvat Galil

Location: northern Israel (Upper Galilee)

Relative chronology: E/MPPNB – PN – EBA – IA -Hellenistic – Byzantine

Absolute chronology: 9340 ± 70 - 8950 ± 100 BP

Excavations: 1985, 1986, 1989

Size of excavated area: 70 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 20-30 000 m^2 (estimated)

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phase: 2

Number of evaluated structures: 1 (1 in total)

Type of the ground plan: transitional

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 430

AAP (December/mm): 152

Temperature (°C): 28,5 (max_June); 11 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Cenomanian-Turonian limestone formations: mostly terra rosa soil

Flora: Meditarranean forest, quercus-pistacia, charred horsebean (Vicia faba), wheat and barley + Pistacia palaestina, other unidentified Pistacia species, Quercus calliprinos, Olea europea and Platanus orientalis.

Fauna: mountain gazelle, fallow deer, wild boar, carnivors, haree, birds, rodents, fish

Watercourse: Steady water References ´Ain Matzor, ´Ain Bartut (SW), ´Ain Tamir (SE): 1-2 km from the site

Reference:

Gopher A. 1997: Horvat Galil – an early PPNB site in the Upper Galilee, Israel. Tel Aviv. Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University 24:2, 183-222.

Gopher A. 1989: Horvat Galil and Nahal Betzet I: Two Neolithic sites in the Upper Galilee. Israel Prehistoric Society 1989, 82-92.

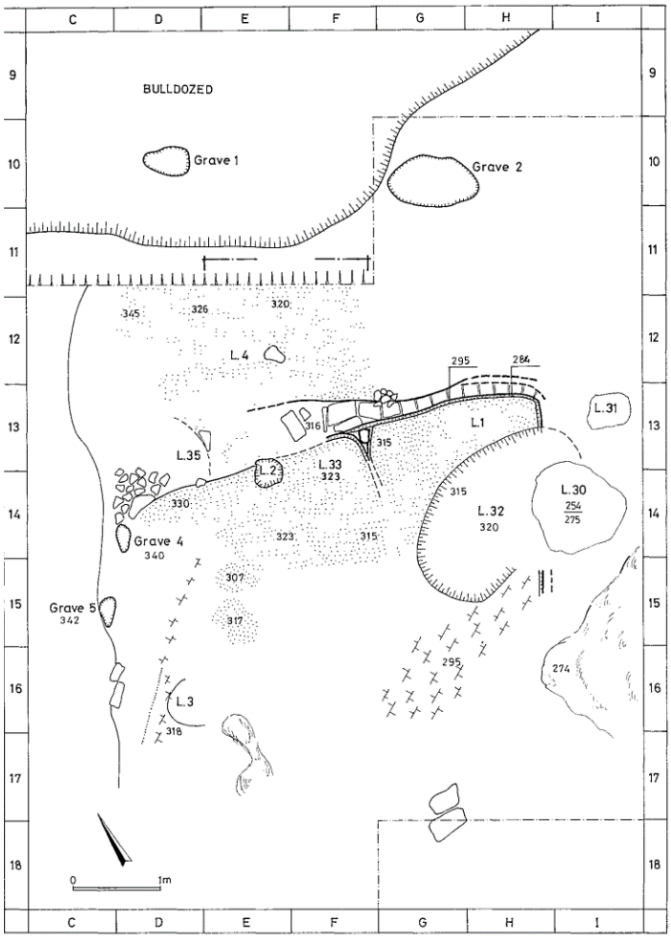

Fig. 19: Horvat Galil, plan of Area A (Gopher 1997, Fig. 6)

9) Jerf el-Ahmar

Location: northern Syria

Relative chronology: PPNA-EPPNB

Absolute chronology: 9965 ± 55 – 9395 ± 55 BP

Excavations: 1995–1999

Size of excavated area: 1200 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 1200 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 4

Number of evaluated structures: 31 (88 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 570

AAP (December/mm): 45

Temperature (°C): 34,5 (max_June); 2,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: alluvial valley: chalk / steppe: limestone and colluvium

Flora: “corridor forest”: alder, elm, vine, tamarisk, willow, ash/steppe: almond tree, wild barely

Fauna: gazelle (Gazella subguturosa), wild cattle (Bos primigenius), equids (Equus hemionus, E. africanus), birds, Mesopotamian deer, aurochs, wild boar, swamp cats, beaver, donkey, fox, hedgehog, hare

Watercourse: left bank of the Euphrates, ca 1 km from the site

Reference:

Stordeur D. - Abbès F. 2002: Du PPNA au PPNB mise en lumière d'une phase de transition à Jerf el Ahmar (Syrie). In: Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française 99:3, 563-595.

Stordeur D. 2015: Le village de Jerf el Ahmar (Syrie, 9500-8700 av. J.-C.): L’architecture, miroir d’une société néolithique complexe. Paris: CNRS éditions.

Fig. 20: Jerf el-Ahmar, EA 11/12/13/14, Niveaux 0/E (Stordeur 2019, Fig. 41.1)

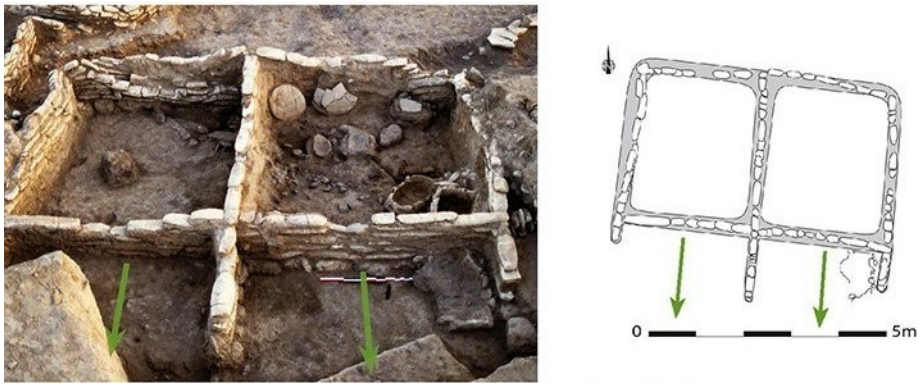

Fig. 21: Jerf el-Ahmar, EA10, Niveaux II/W (Stordeur 2019, Fig. 55.1,2

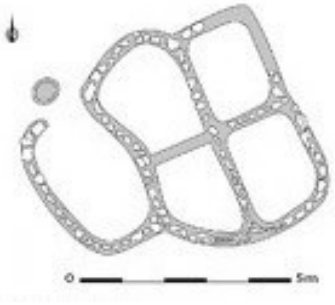

Fig. 22: Jerf el-Ahmar, EA59, Niveaux -II/IE
(Stordeur 2019, Fig. 45.4)

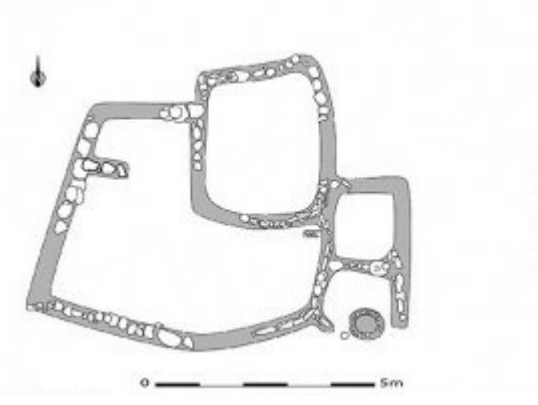

Fig. 23: Jerf el-Ahmar, EA 20, Niveaux 0/E
(Stordeur 2019, Fig. 46.3)

10) Jericho (Tell es-Sultan)

Location: Israel (Palestinian Autonomous Authority)

Relative chronology: Natufian – PPN – PN – BA – IA

Absolute chronology: 9850 ± 240 – 8200 ± 200 BP

Excavations: 1907–1908, 1930–1936, 1952–1958

Size of excavated area: 25 000 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 25 000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 2

Number of structures in total: -

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: SU-DE

Altitude (m asl): 825

AAP (December/mm): 39

Temperature (°C): 35,9 (max_June); 10,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Alluvial soils

Flora: -

Fauna: Gazelle, Ovicaprid (*Capra aegagrus*),

Watercourse: Ain es-Sultan in close vicinity

Reference:

Kenyon K. M. 1957: Digging up Jericho. London.

Kenyon K. M. 1981: Excavations at Jericho: Volume Three. The architecture and stratigraphy of the tell. London.

Clutton-Brock J. 1971: The Primary Food Animals of the Jericho Tell From the Proto-Neolithic to the Byzantine Period. Levant, 3:1, 41-55.

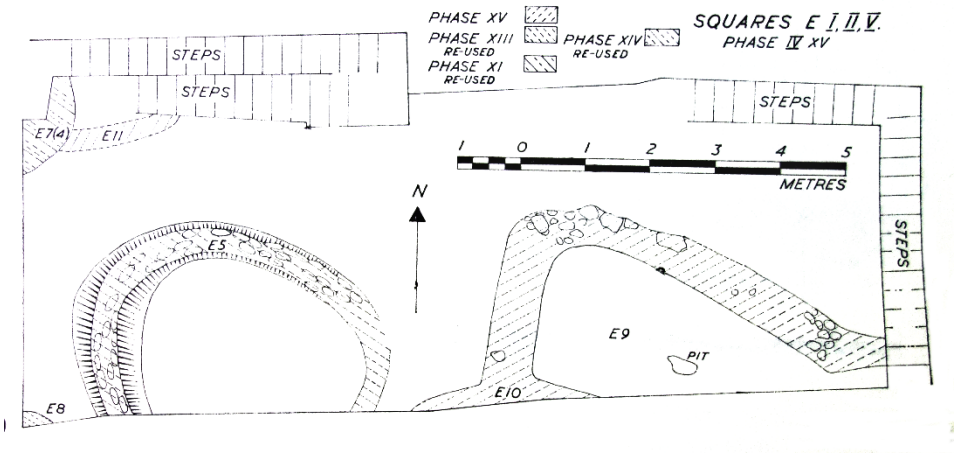

Fig.23: Jericho, Sq. EI, II, V. IV.xv (Kenyon 1981, Pl.300.b)

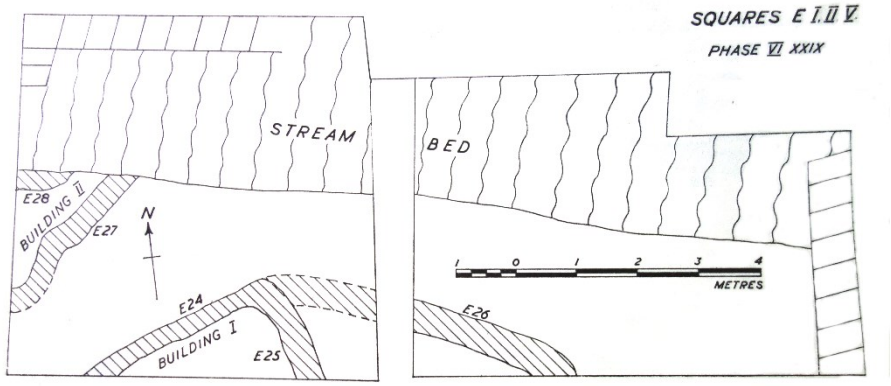

Fig. 24: Jericho, Sg. EI, II, V.VI.xxix (Kenyon 1981, Pl.302.b)

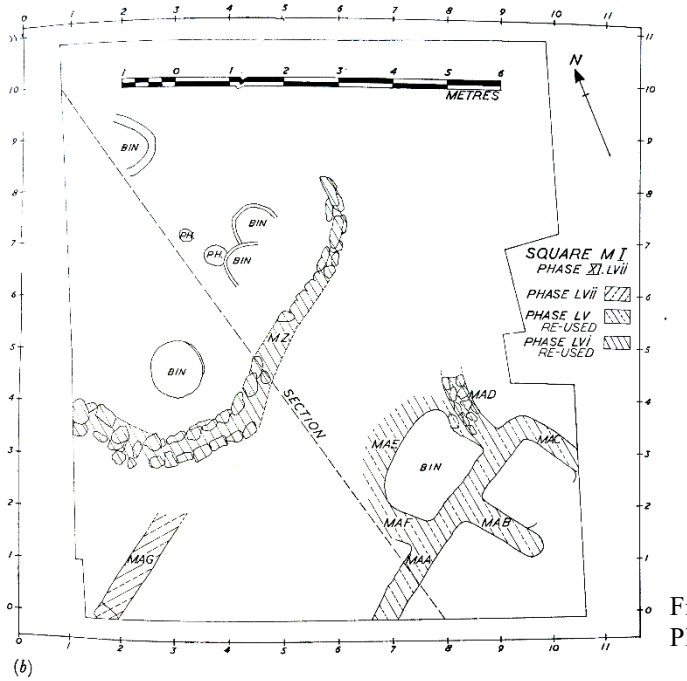

Fig. 25: Jericho, Sq. MI. XI.lv, lvi, lvii. (Kenyon 1981, Pl. 281b)

11) Motza

Location: central Israel

Relative chronology: E/M/LPPNB – FPPNB (PPNC) – LPN -–EBA Ia -MBA II – IA – Ottoman period

Absolute chronology: 9310 ± 30 – 8890 ± 45 BP

Excavations: 1960s, 1993, 2005, 2002–2003, 2012–2013, 2015/2017 (test excavations)

Size of excavated area: 150 m^2 (2002–2003)

Size of Neolithic settlement: 90 000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 5

Number of evaluated structures: 5

Type of the ground plan: circular, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 700

AAP (December/mm): 103

Temperature (°C): 29,5 (max_June); 7,3 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Hard dolomite/limestone: limestone shelves and marl layers, terra rosa soils

Flora: Mediterranean woodland zone

Fauna: mounatin gazelle (Gazella gazella), aurochs (Bos primigenius), wild boar (Sus scrofa), goat (Capra sp.), fox (Vulpes vulpes), wild cat (Felis silvestris), hare (Lepus capensis), rodents and isnectivores + tortois (Testudo graeca) and bird bones

Watercourse: Wadi Nahal Soreq, abundad springs along the valleys (Motza, Soreq). Permanent water References: Nahal Arza

<u>Reference:</u>

Khalaily H. et al 2007: Excavations at Motza in the Judean hills and the early pre-pottery Neolithic B in the southern Levant. In: Paléorient 33:2, 5–37.

Khalaily H. – Vardi J. 2020: The New Excavations at Motza: An Architectural Perspective on a Neolithic ‘Megasite’ in the Judean Hills. In: Khalaily H. – Re´em A. – Vardi J. – Milevski I. (eds.), The Mega Project at Motza (Moẓa): The Neolithic and Later Occupations up to the 20th Century. New Studies in the Archaeology of Jerusalem and Its Region, 69–100.

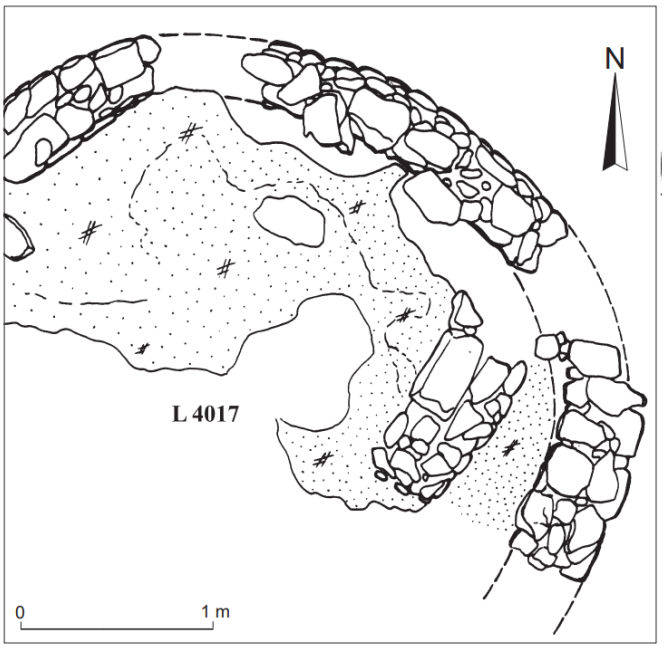

Fig. 26: Motza, structure L 4017 (Khalaily et al 2007, Fig. 4)

Fig. 27: Motza, rctangular house (Khalaily et al 2007, Fig. 5)

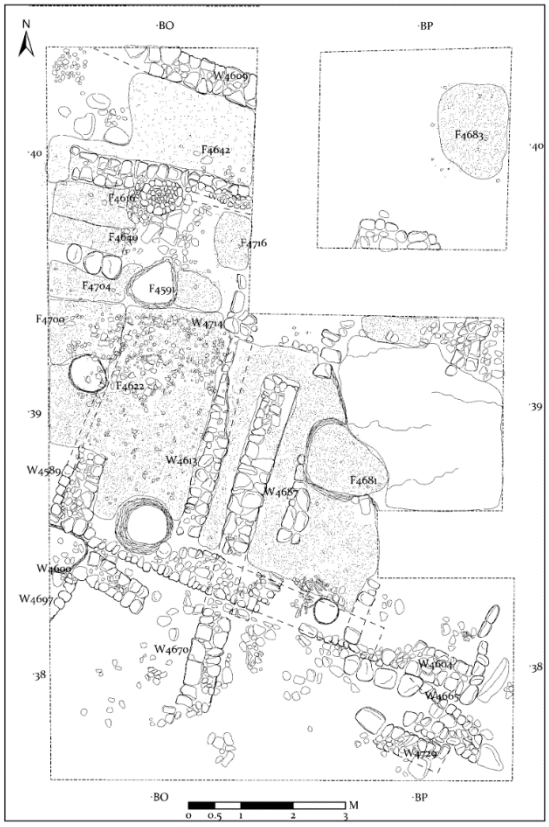

Fig. 28: Motza, MPPNB structure B10 (Khalaily – Vardi 2020, Fig. 9)

12) Mujahiya

Location: northern Israel (Golan Heights)

Relative chronology: EPPNB

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 1970s, 1985

Size of excavated area: 60 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 2

Number of evaluated structures: 3

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 80

AAP (December/mm): 99

Temperature (°C): 32,7 (max_June); 8 (min_December

Geomorphology: Basaltic rock/limestone exposures

Flora: Bushes and grass typical of the Mediterranean bata, almonds, pistacia atlantica

Fauna: Gazelle (62%), bovids (24%), goats 10%), pigs (5%)

Watercourse: 500 m NW of the Mujahiya springs (´En Mei Geha)

Reference:

Gopher A. 1990: Mujahiya, an early pre-pottery Neolithic site in the Golan Heights. Tel Aviv. Journal of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University 17, 115–143.

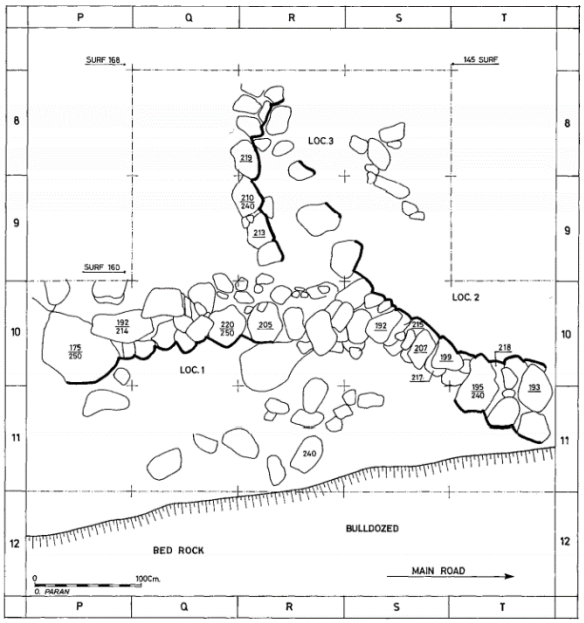

Fig. 29: Mujahiya, plan of Area A (Gopher 1990, Fig. 5)

13) Munhata

Location: northern Israel

Relative chronology: PPNB – PN – MBA IIB

Absolute chronology: 9160 ± 500 BP

Excavations: 1954 (prospection), 1962-63, 1963, 1964

Size of excavated area: 1250

Size of Neolithic settlement:

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 4

Number of evaluated structures: 4

Type of the ground plan: circular, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 215

AAP (December/mm): 77

Temperature (°C): 35,1 (max_June); 9,6 (min_December)

Geomorphology: - m^2

Flora: -

Fauna: -

Watercourse: Jordan river

Reference:

Perrot Jean. 1964: Les deux premières campagnes de fouilles à Munhatta (1962–1963). Premiers résultats. Syria. Tome 41 fascicule 3–4, 323–345.

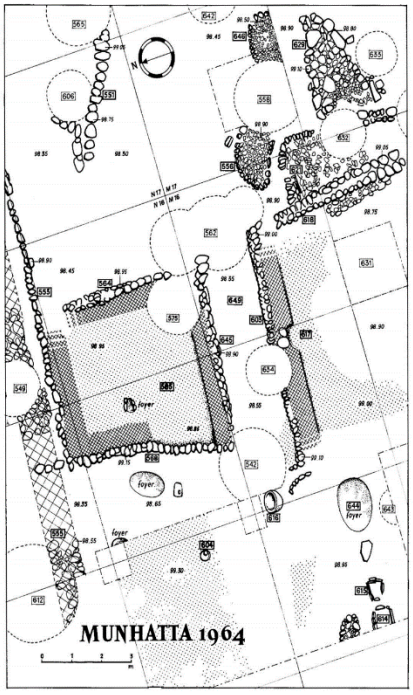

Fig. 30: Munhata, plan od L-O 14-17 sectors (Perrot 1964, Fig. 1)

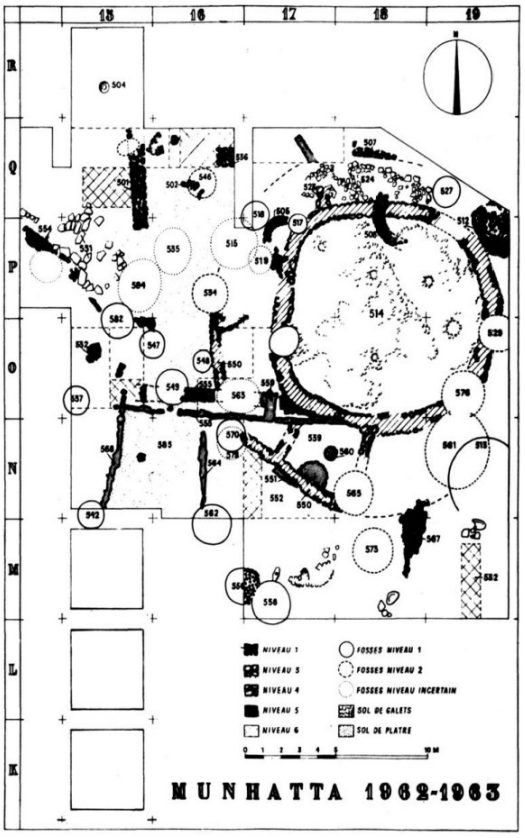

Fig. 31: Munhata, plan of the 1962-1963 season (Perrot 1964, Fig. 2)

14) Nahal Betzet I

Location: northern Israel

Relative chronology: PPNB – PN – Byzantine

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 1985-1987

Size of excavated area: 70 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 2000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 2

Number of evaluated structures: 2

Type of the ground plan: circular, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 210

AAP (December/mm): 162

Temperature (°C): 28,1 (max_June); 10,1 (min_December)

Geomorphology: -

Flora: Mediterranian vegetation

Fauna: gazelle (50%), wild boar (37%), deer (6%)

Watercourse: -

Reference:

Gopher A. 1989: Horvat Galil and Nahal Betzet I: Two Neolithic sites in the Upper Galilee. Israel Prehistoric Society 1989, 82-92.

15) Nahal Efe

Location: southern Israel (north-eastern Negev Highlands)

Relative chronology: MPPNB – chalcolithic/EBA

Absolute chronology: 8789 ± 40 BP

Excavations: 1990, 2015

Size of excavated area: 2000 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 1000 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 1

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone:

Altitude (m asl): 320

AAP (December/mm): 28

Temperature (°C): 33,7 (max_June); 8,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: limestone

Flora: *Retama Raetam*

Fauna: -

Watercourse: left bank of Nahal Efe stream

Reference:

Borrell F. et al 2015: Nahal Efe A Middle Pre-Pottery Neolithic B Site in the North-eastern Negev Preliminary Results of the 2015 Pilot Season. Neo-lithics 2/15, 33–41.

Fig. 32: Nahal Efe (Borrell et al 2015, fig. 7)

16) Nahal Hava

Location: southern Israel (central Negev Highland)

Relative chronology: PPNB

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 2010

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 2 (5 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: IR-TUR/SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 750

AAP (December/mm): 36

Temperature (°C): 27,5 (max_June); 4,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: -

Flora: -

Fauna: -

Watercourse: left bank of a small tributary Wadi Nahal Hava

Reference:

Birkenfeld M. – Goring-Morris A. N. 2013: Nahal hava: a PPNB campsite and Epipalaeolithic occupation in the central negev highlands, Israel. In: Borrell F. – Ibáñez J. J. - Molist M. (eds.) Stone Tools in Transition: From Hunter-Gatherers to Farming Societies in the Near East, 73–85.

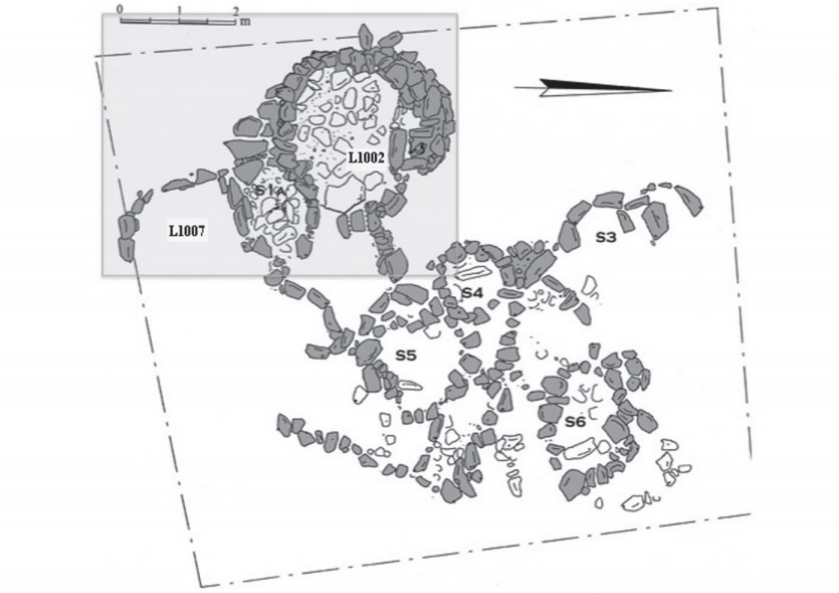

Fig. 33: Nahal Hava, plan of HAV I, investigated area shaded (Birkenfeld 2013, Fig. 3)

17) Nahal Issaron

Location: southern Israel (southern Negev)

Relative chronology: M/LPPNB – PN – BA II

Absolute chronology: 9195 ± 70 – 7950 ± 110 BP

Excavations: 1980-1981

Size of excavated area: 230 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: > 500 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: -

Number of evaluated structures: 8

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional

Settlement type: seasonal

Environmental zone: SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 544

AAP (December/mm): 9

Temperature (°C): 33,2 (max_June); 6,7 (min_December)

Geomorphology: alluvial fan

Flora: *Anabasidion-Articulatae* alliance and the *Acacietum tortilis* association

Fauna: *Capra* sp., *Gazella* sp., wild ass, rare wild hare

Watercourse: Wells of Be´er Milhan, Be´er Meteq (Rift valley): 10 km southward and the spring ´En Yotvatah southeast

Reference:

Goring-Morris – Gopher A. 1983: Naḥal Issaron: A Neolithic Settlement in the Southern Negev: Preliminary Report of the Excavations in 1980. Israel Exploration Journal , 33: 3/4, 149-162.

Carmi I. et al. 1994: Dating the prehistoric site Nahal Issaron in the southern Negev, Israel. Radiocarbon 36:3, 391–398.

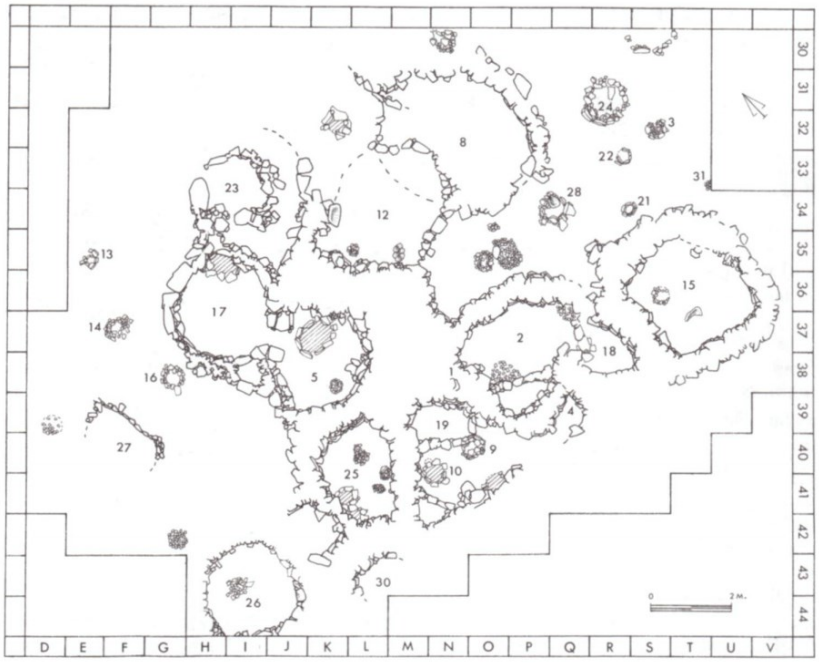

Fig. 34: Nahal Issaron, plan of layer C (Goring-Morris – Gopher 1983, Fig. 3)

18) Nahal Reuel

Location: southern Israel (southern Negev)

Relative chronology: MPPNB

Absolute chronology: 8670 ± 60 – 8550 ± 90 BP

Excavations: 1980– 1981

Size of excavated area: 76 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 400 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 3

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: SA-SY

Altitude (m asl): 434

AAP (December/mm): 9

Temperature (°C): 35 (max_June); 7,8 (min_December)

Geomorphology: limestone ridge

Flora: Tamarix sp., Haloxylon persicum, Retama raetam

Fauna: -

Watercourse: at the northern bank of Nahal Reuel

Reference:

Ronen A. et al 2001: Nahal Reuel, a MPPNB site in the Negev, Israel. Qaurtar 51, 115–156.

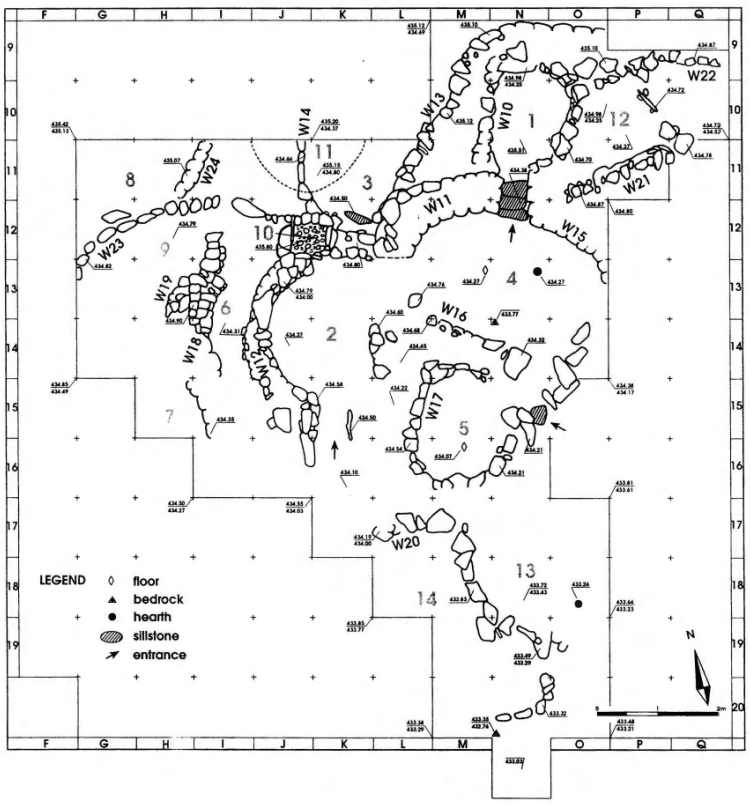

Fig. 35: Nahal Reuel, general plan (Ronen et al 2001, Fig. 4)

19) Nahal Yarmuth 38

Location: central Israel

Relative chronology: MPPNB

Absolute chronology: -

Excavations: 2017– 2018

Size of excavated area: 700 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 1000-2000 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases:

Number of evaluated structures: 5 (5 in total)

Type of the ground plan: rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 330

AAP (December/mm): 105

Temperature (°C): 29,9 (max_June); 8,8 (min_December)

Geomorphology: -

Flora: -

Fauna: wild goat (Capra aegagrus), mountain gazelle (Gazella gazella), auroch (Bos primigenius), d wild boar (Sus scrofa), fallow deer (Dama mesopotamica), red fox (Vulpes vulpes)

Watercourse: -

<u>Reference:</u>

Gopher A. et al 2019: Nahal Yarmuth 38: a new and unique Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site in central Israel. Antiquity 93 (371), 1–8.

Fig. 36: Nahal Yarmuth 38, aerial photo (Gopher et al 2019, Fig. 2)

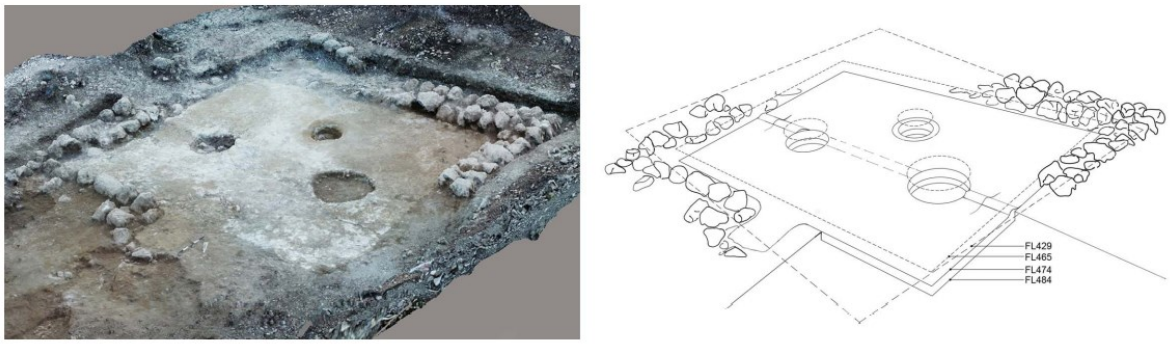

Fig. 37: Nahal Yarmuth 38, structure V, southeast (Gopher et al 2019, Fig. 3)

20) Nemrik 9

Location: northern Iraq

Relative chronology: PPNA – PPNB

Absolute chronology: 9970 ± 170 – 8570 ± 150 BP

Excavations: 1985-1989

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: 25 000 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 10 (19 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 345

AAP (December/mm): 101

Temperature (°C): 37 (max_June); 2,5 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Pleistocene terrace

Flora: Steppe parkland: ash, walnut, tamarisk, pistachio / mixed oak forest / legumes grains from the site (vetch, lentil. pea)

Fauna: antelopes, gazelles, jackal, horse (steppe parkland) / red deer, roe deer, wild boar, aurochs (oak forest) / birds, crayfish (claws), sheep, goat, pig, cow, snails (on site faunal material)

Watercourse: flanked by two wadis (not present-day), Tigris 2 km away

Reference:

Kozlowski S. K. 1989: Nemrik 9, a PPN Neolithic site in Northern Iraq. Paléorient, 1989, 15:1, 25–31.

Kozlowski S. K. – Kempisty A. 1990: Architecture of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Settlement in Nemrik, Iraq. World Archaeology 21:3, 348– 362.

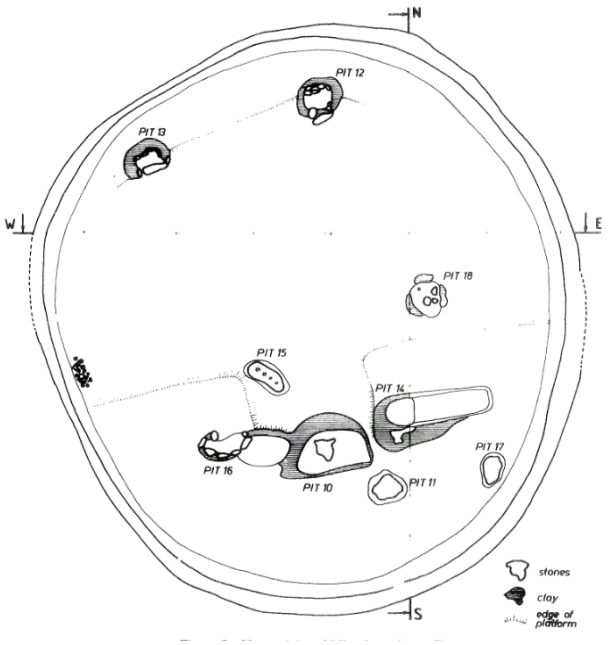

Fig. 38: Nemrik 9, house 1A, middle phase (Kozlowski – Kempisty 1990, Fig. 3)

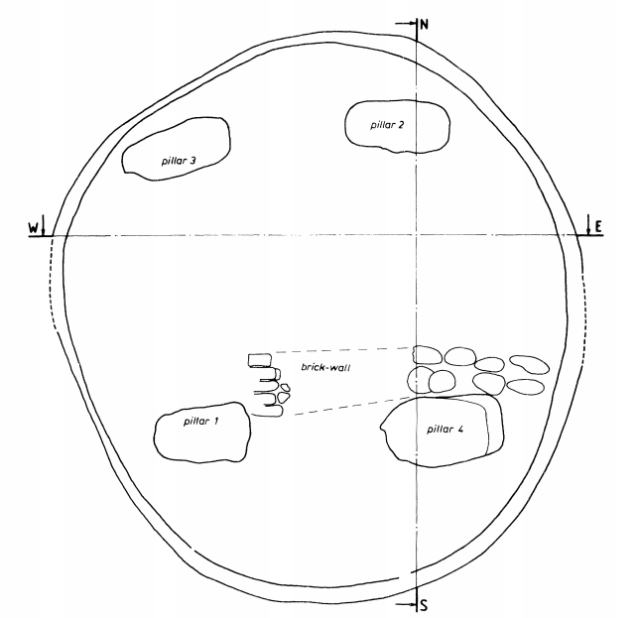

Fig. 39: Nemrik 9, house 1, latest phase (Kozlowski – Kempisty 1990, Fig. 5)

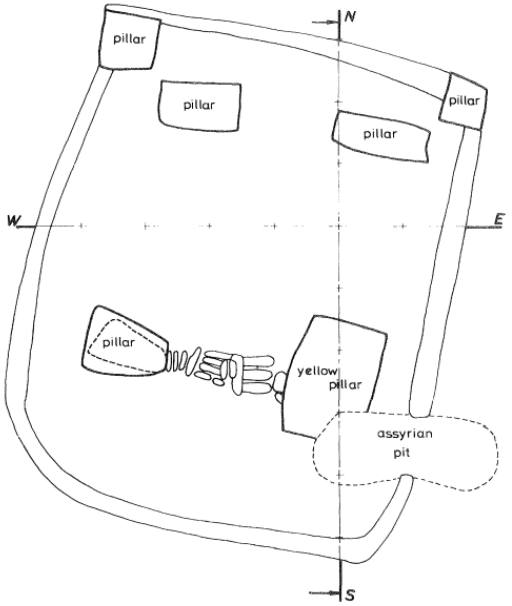

Fig. 40: Nemrik 9, house 2, latest phase (Kozlowski – Kempisty 1990, Fig. 6)

21) Qermez Dere

Location: northern Iraq

Relative chronology: PPNA (Khiamian) – PPNB

Absolute chronology: 9710 ± 85 – 9580 ± 95 BP

Excavations: 1987-1989-1990

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: 6000 m^2

Number of the Neolithic settlement phases: 2

Number of evaluated structures: 7 (7 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 326

AAP (December/mm): 60

Temperature (°C): 36,5 (max_June); 3,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: limestone/marl

Flora: Wild grain: einkorn (Triticum boeoticum ssp. thaoudar), barley (Hordeum spontaneum), bitter vetch (Vicia ervilia), lentils. Tamarisk (Tamarix), pistachio (Pistacia), Chenopodiaceae, Leguminosae

Fauna: birds, hare, fox, equid, gazelle, caprine, cattle, polecat, badger, cat

Watercourse: on the eastern site of a wadi

Reference:

Watkins T. – Baird D. – Betts A. 1989: Qermez Dere and the early aceramic Neolithic of northern Iraq. Paléorient 15:1, 19–24.

Watkins T. et al. 1995: Qermez Dere, Tel Afar, North Iraq: Thirm Interim Report. In: Watkins T. (ed.) Qermez Dere, Tel Afar: Interim report No 3. Edinburgh.

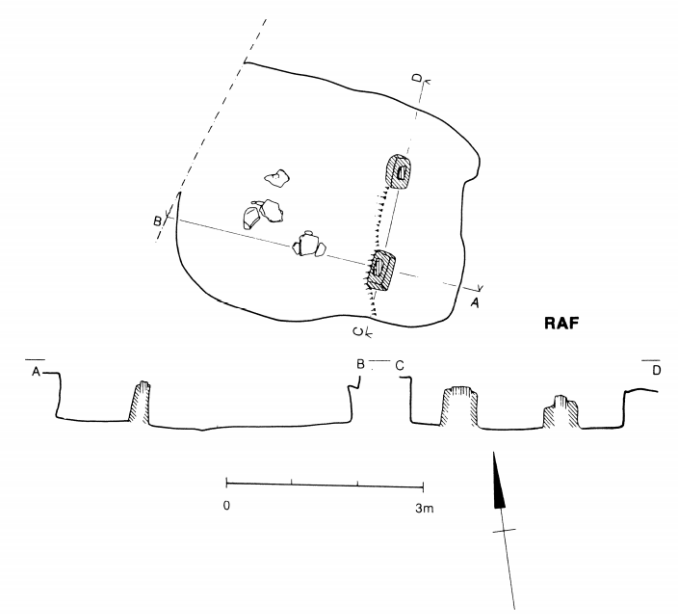

Fig. 41: Qermez Dere, house RAF (Watkins 1995, Fig. 2.3)

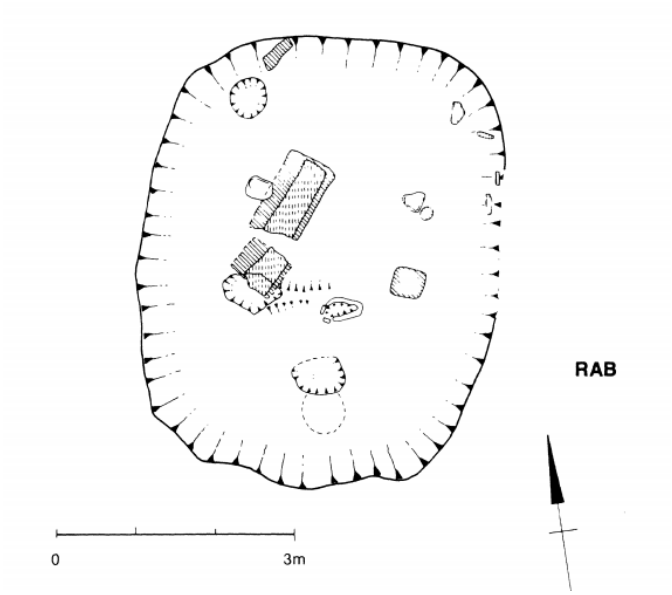

Fig. 42: Qermez Dere, house RAB (Watkins 1995, Fig. 2.6)

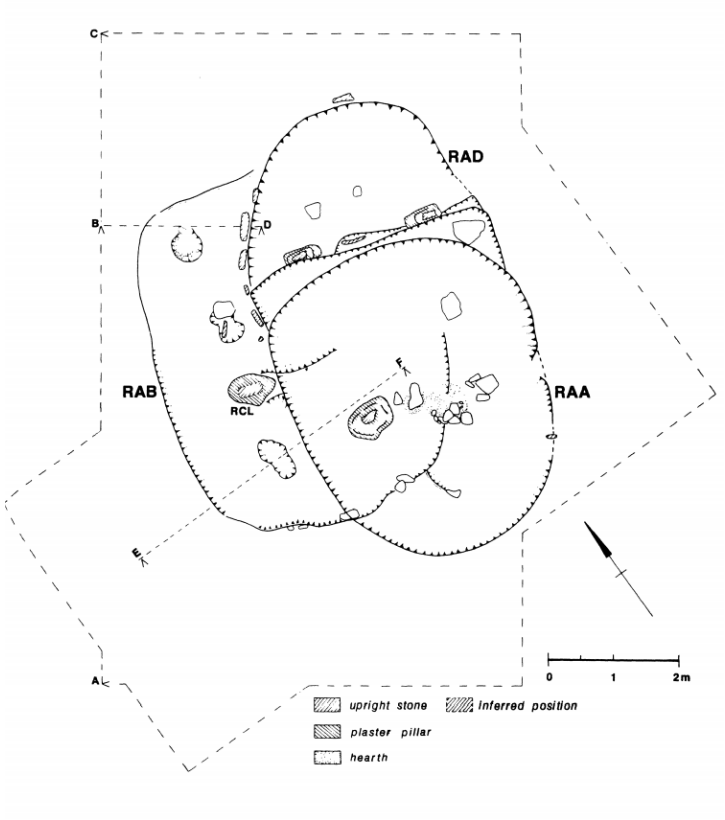

Fig. 43: Qermez Dere, houses RAA/RAB/RAD, general plan (Watkins 1995, Fig. 2.5)

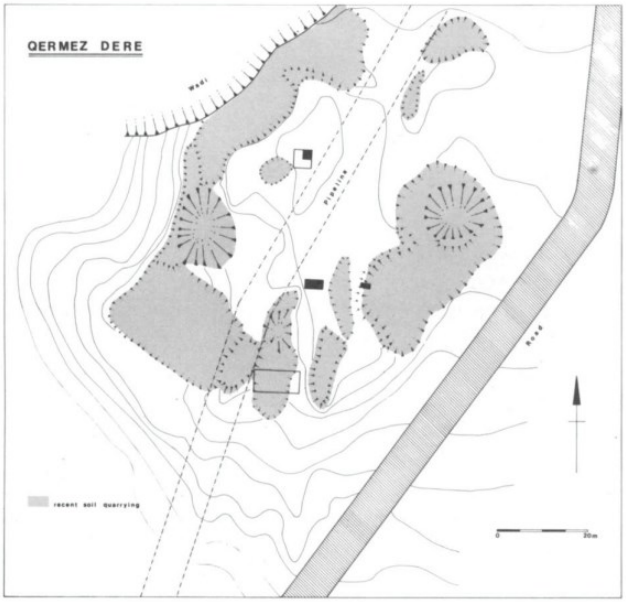

Fig. 44: Qermez Dere, plan of the site (Watkins 1995, Fig. 3)

22) Shkarat Msaied

Location: southern Jordan

Relative chronology: EPPNB - MPPNB - PN - Nabatean/Roman period

Absolute chronology: 9590 ± 90 – 8880 ± 80 BP

Excavations: 1999–2001, 2002–2005, 2010, 2014–2016

Size of excavated area: 600 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 6

Number of evaluated structures: 16

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 1000

AAP (December/mm): 41

Temperature (°C): 28,3 (max_June); 3,1 (min_December

Geomorphology: sandstone, limestone

Flora: stone oak, juniper, pistachio (present veg), wild plants: *Aegilops* sp., *Malva* sp., legumes: *Medicago* sp., *Astragalus* sp. + *Cyperaceae* family. Grains of emmer wheat, wild pistachio (*P. atlantica*).

Fauna: Goat (*Capra* sp.), sheep (*Ovis* sp.), pig (*Sus* sp.), onager/wild ass (*Equus* sp.), gazelle (*Gazella* sp.), dog/wolf (*Canis* sp.), badger (*Meles meles*), fox (*Vulpes* sp.), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), hyrax (*Procavia capensis*), Cape hare (*Lepus capensis*), rodent (*Rodentia* sp.), turtle (*Testudo* sp.), bird, shark

Watercourse: no present day permanent spring in the vicinity

Reference:

Jensen C. H. et al 2005: Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Shakarat Al-Musay'id, 1999-2004. Annual of The Department of Antiquities of Jordan 49, 115-134.

Hermannen B. D. et al 2006: Shkarat Msaied: The 2005 Season of Excavations. ' A Short Preliminary Report. Neo-Lithics 1/06, 3–7.

Kinzel M. et al 2011: Insights into PPNB Architectural Transformation, Human Burials, and Initial Conservation Works: Summary on the 2010 Excavation Season at Shkārat Msaied. Neo-Lithics 1/11, 44–49.

Kinzel M. 2018: Neolithic Shkārat Msaied: latest results. In: AL-Salameen Z. M. – Tarawneh M. B (eds.), Refereed Proceedings of the First Conference on the Archaeology and Tourism of the Maan Governorate, 3rd- 4th October, 2017: 93–104.

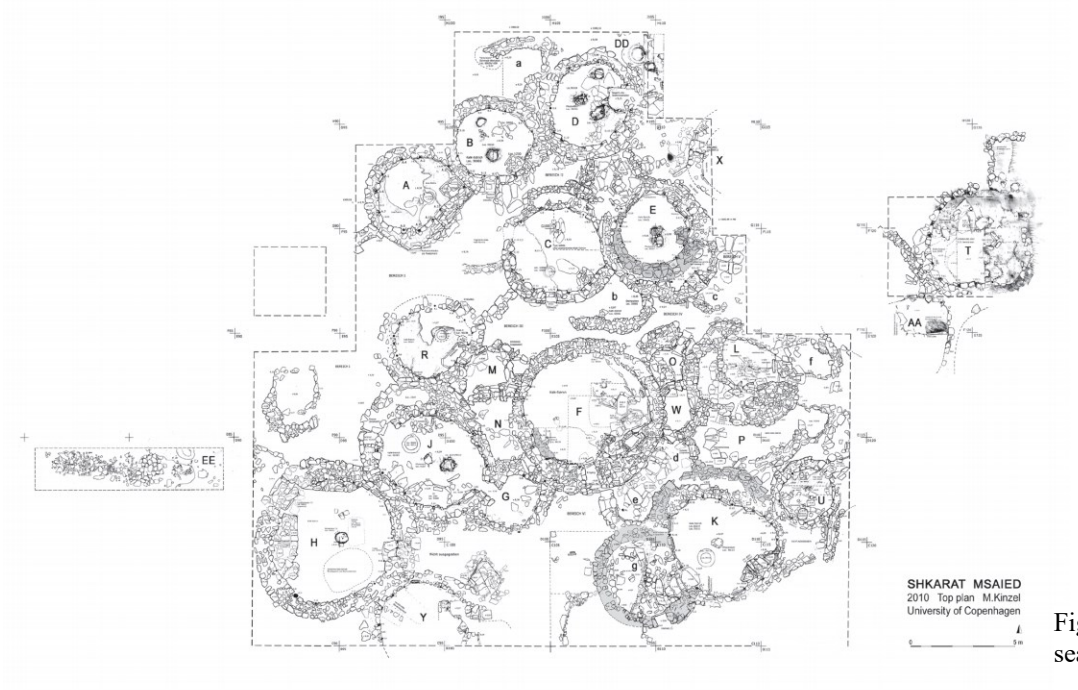

Fig. 45: Shkarat Msaied, top plan, 2010 season (Kinzel et al 2011, Fig. 1)

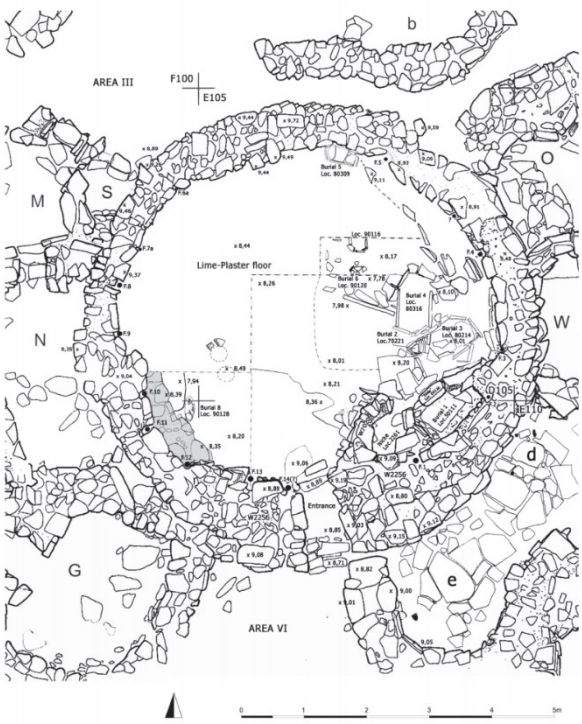

Fig. 46: Shkarat Msaied, unit F plan (Kinzel et al 2011, Fig. 5)

Fig. 47: Shkarat Msaied, building ´g´(Kinzel et al 2011, Fig. 4)

23) Tell Aswad

Location: southwest Syria

Relative chronology: EPPNB – MPPNB – LPPNB

Absolute chronology: 9805 ± 115 – 9020 ± 60 BP

Excavations: 1971-1972, 2001-2007

Size of excavated area: 1000 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 4

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 600

AAP (December/mm): 38

Temperature (°C): 33,1 (max_June); 1,8 (min_December)

Geomorphology: neogene basalt

Flora: steppe flora: Chenopods, Rhamnus, Crataegus shrubs, pistachios (*Pistacia atlantica*) / water markers: reed, “massete” (Typha), Scirpus, Tamarisk, ash, elm, poplar + *Charophyte oogonia*. / fig, wheat, cedar

Fauna: gazelles, equines, “outardes”, goats / small carnivores: fox, cat, badger, swamp cat

Watercourse: tell located on flat lake plain, formerly probably on the margins of former lake Ateibé

Reference:

Stordeur D. et al 2010: Le PPNB de Syrie du Sud à travers les découvertes récentes à Tell Aswad. Hauran V: La Syrie du sud du Néolithique á l´antiqueité Tardive 1, 41–68.

Fig. 48: Tell Aswad, house EA 43 (Stordeur et al 2010, Fig. 4.2)

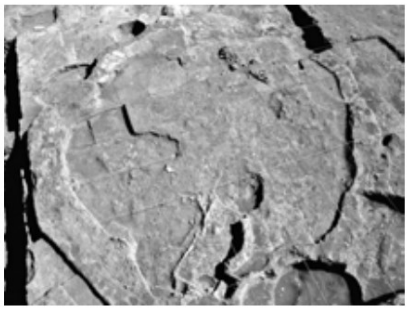

Fig. 49: Tell Aswad, large building EA 21 (Stordeur et al 2010, Fig. 5.2-3)

Fig. 50: Tell Aswad, house EA 14 (Stordeur et al 2010, Fig. 5.1)

24) Tell Mureybet

Location: northern Syria

Relative chronology: Natufian - Khiamian - PPNA (Mureybetian) - E/MPNNB

Absolute chronology: 9600 ± 150 – 9030 ± 150 BP

Excavations: 1964–65, 1971–74

Size of excavated area: 965 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 4

Number of evaluated structures: 13 (20 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 302

AAP (December/mm): 38

Temperature (°C): 34,8 (max_June); 2,4 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Limestone, flint

Flora: Wild cereals (barley, einkorn, rye), weeds (*Polygonum*, *Scirpus*), pistachio, *Quercus*

Fauna: Equids, gazelle, aurochs, fallow deer, wild sheep, boars, birds/fishes

Watercourse: west bank of the Euphrates, currently flooded by lake Assad

Reference:

Évin J. – Stordeur D. 2008: Chronostratigraphie de Mureybet apport des datations radiocarbone . In: Le site néolithique de Tell Mureybet (Syrie du Nord): en hommage à Jacques Cauvin. Ibáñez J. J. (eds.). Bar International Series 1843 (1), 21–32.

Stordeur D. – Ibáñez J. J. 2008: Stratigraphie et reparation des architectures se Mureybet. In: Le site néolithique de Tell Mureybet (Syrie du Nord): en hommage à Jacques Cauvin. Ibáñez J. J. (eds.). Bar International Series 1843 (1), 33–94.

Ibáñez J. J. 2008: ´Conclusion´. in: Le site néolithique de Tell Mureybet (Syrie du Nord): en hommage à Jacques Cauvin. Ibáñez J. J. (eds.). Bar International Series 1843 (1), 661–677.

van Loon M. 1968: The Oriental Institute Excavations at Mureybiṭ, Syria: Preliminary Report on the 1965 Campaign: Part I: Architecture and General Finds. Journal of Near Eastern Studies, 27:4, 265–282.

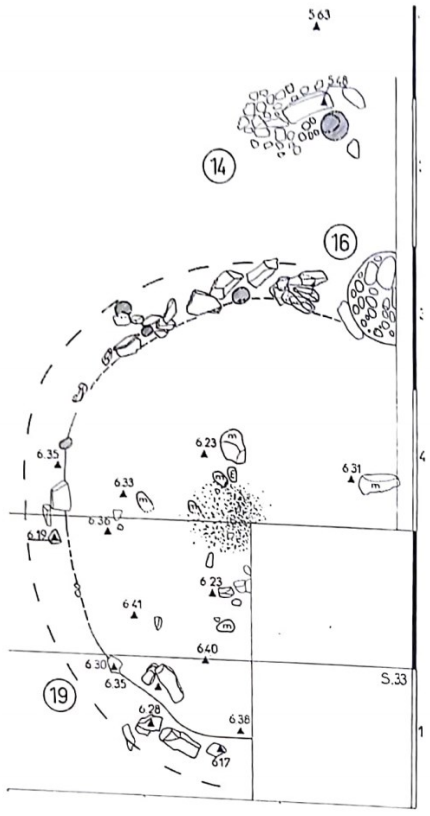

Fig. 51: Tell Mureybet, plan of 16b niveau (Stordeur – Ibáñez 2008, Fig. 36)

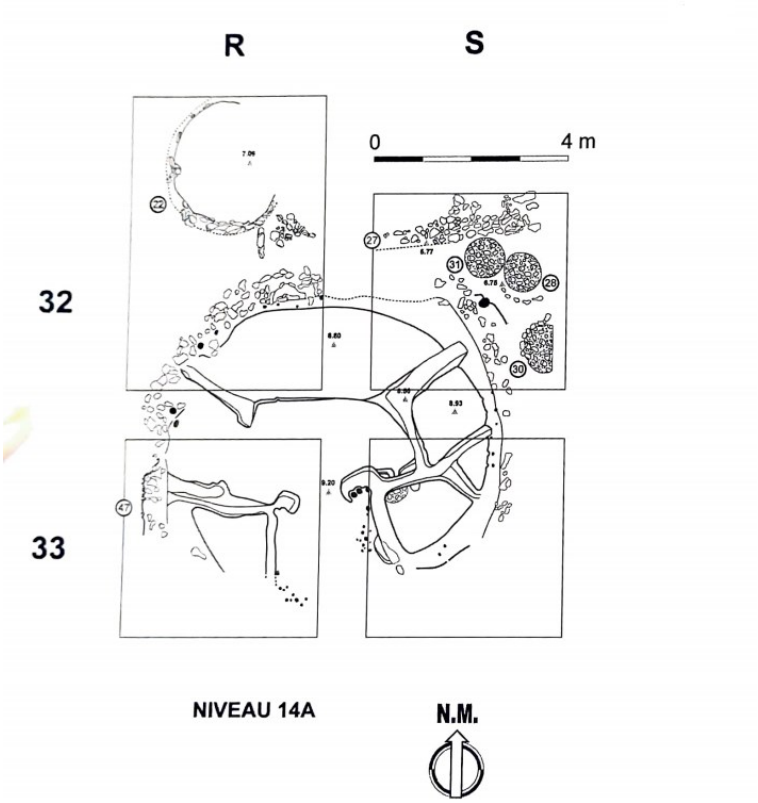

Fig. 52: Tell Mureybet, plan of 14a niveau ((Stordeur – Ibáñez 2008, Fig. 25)

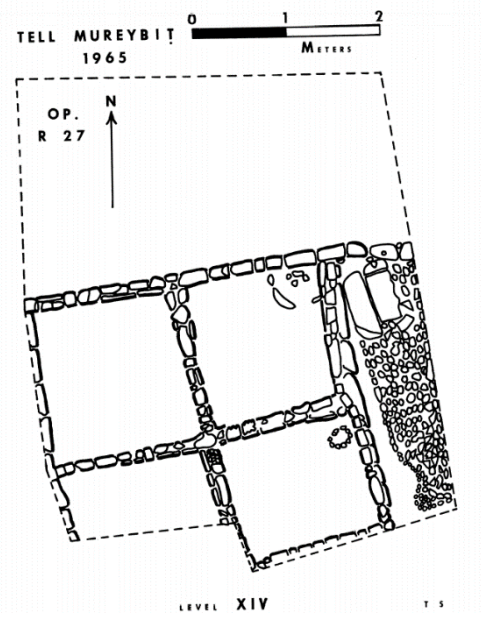

Fig. 53: Tell Mureybet, plan of Structure 16 (van Loon 1968, Fig. 6)

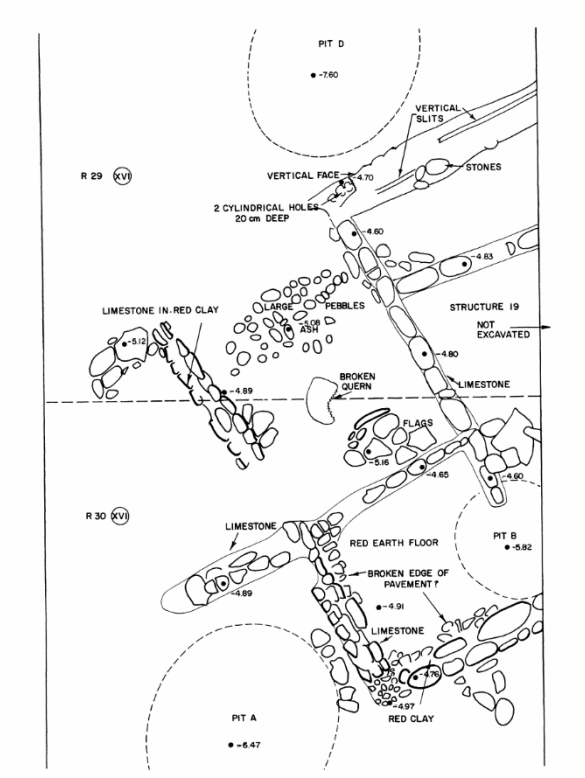

Fig. 54: Tell Mureybet, plan of structure 19 (van Loon 1968, Fig. 7)

25) Tell Qaramel

Location: northwestern Syria

Relative chronology: protoN – E/M/L PPNA – E/M BA – IA

Absolute chronology: 9880 ± 80 – 9420 ± 100 BP

Excavations: 1999-2011

Size of excavated area: 800 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 35 000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 22 (98 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional, rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 443

AAP (December/mm): 66

Temperature (°C): 32,5 (max_June); 2,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: "red soils", limestone

Flora: grains and spikelet bases of cereals: *Triticum boeticum*, *Triticum/Secale*, *Triticum diccocum*, *Hordeum spontaneum*. Pulses: Lens, Pisum/Vicia/ Lathyrus, Vicia. Fruits: Pistacia, Pistacia, Amygdalus

Fauna: Mammals: goats/sheep, gazelle. Ruminants: fallow deer, red deer, antelopes. Equidae: onagers (*Equus hemionus onager*), African donkey (?) (*Equus asinus*). Carnivora: polecat (*Mustela putoris*),

Watercourse: in the basin of the river Qoueiq

Reference:

Mazurowski R. F. – Yartah T. 2002: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2001. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 13, 295–307.

Mazurowski R. F. 2003: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2002. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 14, 315–330.

Mazurowski R. F. 2004: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2003. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 15, 355–370.

Mazurowski R. F. 2005: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2004. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 16, 497–510.

Mazurowski R. F. 2008: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2006. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 18, 571–586.

Mazurowski R. F. et al 2009: Chronology of the early pre-pottery Neolithic settlement Tell Qaramel, northern Syria, in the light of the radiocarbon dating. Radiocarbons 51.2, 771–781.

Mazurowski R. F. 2010: Tell Qaramel. Excavations, 2007. Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean 19, 565–585.

Kanjou Y. 2015: Archaeological Excavations at Tell Qaramel 1999-2011 (Aleppo-North Syria). Archaeological Explorations in Syria 2000-2011. Massih J. A. – Nishiyama S. (eds.). 13–20.

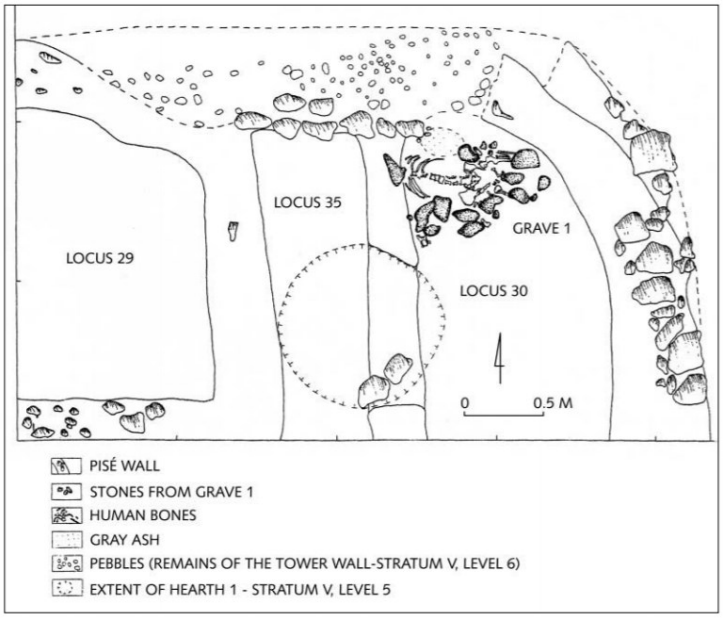

Fig. 55: Tell Qaramel, Sq. K-7 c. Stratum V, level 7 (Mazurowski 2005, Fig. 1)

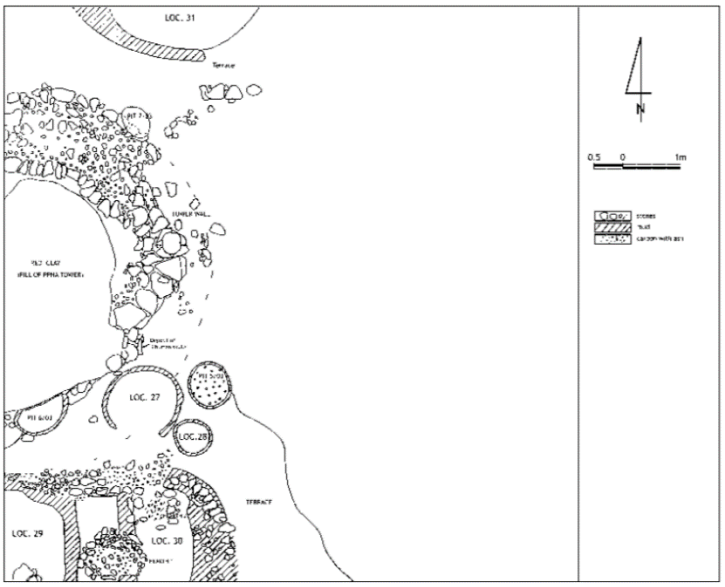

Fig. 56: Tell Qaramael, Sq. K-7. Plan of features in stratum V, level 6 (Mazurowski 2004, Fig. 4)

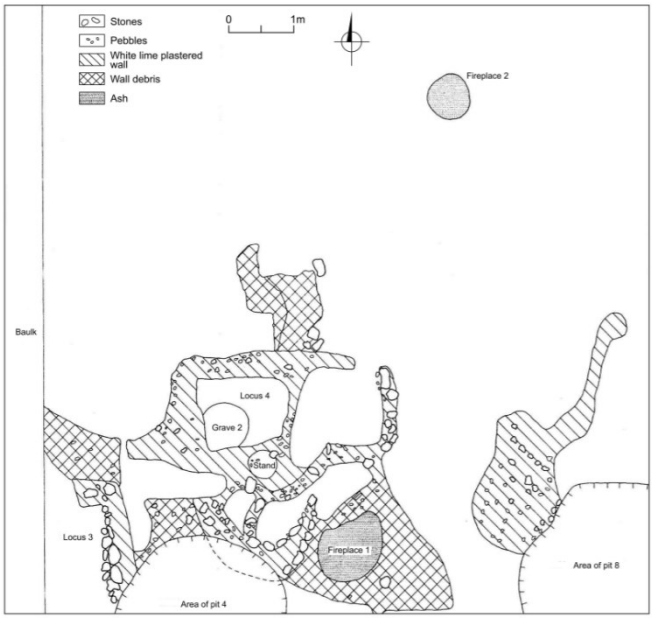

Fig. 57: Tell Qaramel, Sq. L-4b, d/M-4a, c. Stratum III, level 1 (Mazurowski 2010, Fig. 12)

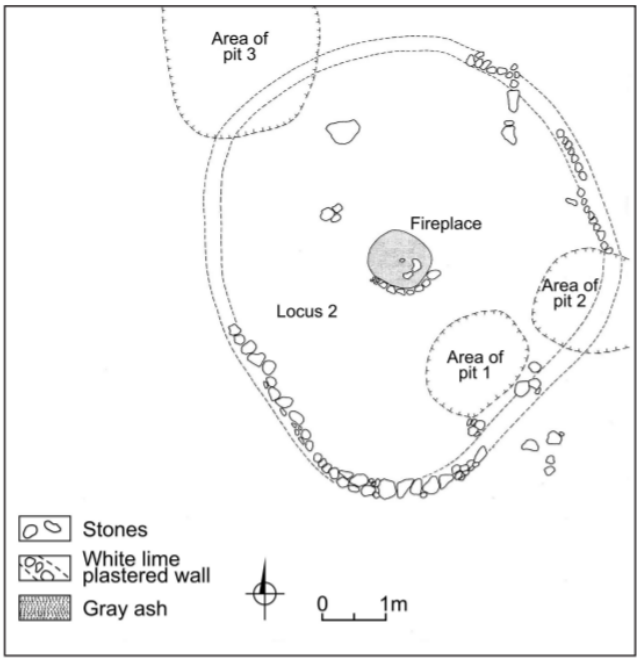

Fig. 58: Tell Qaramel, L-4 b,d / M-4 a,c. Stratum II, level 2 (Mazurowski 2010, Fig. 10)

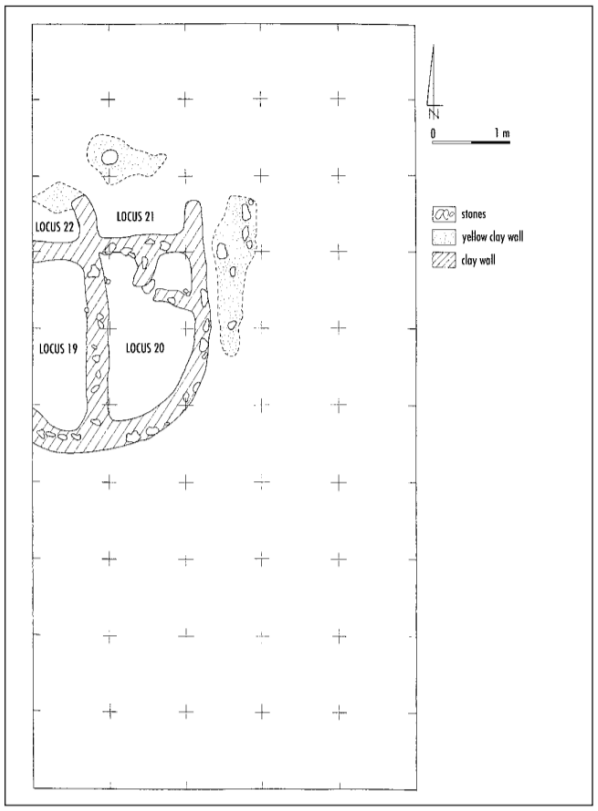

Fig. 59: Tell Qaramel, Sq. K-6 a,c. Top of layer XI (stratum IX) (Mazurowski – Yartah 2002, Fig. 3)

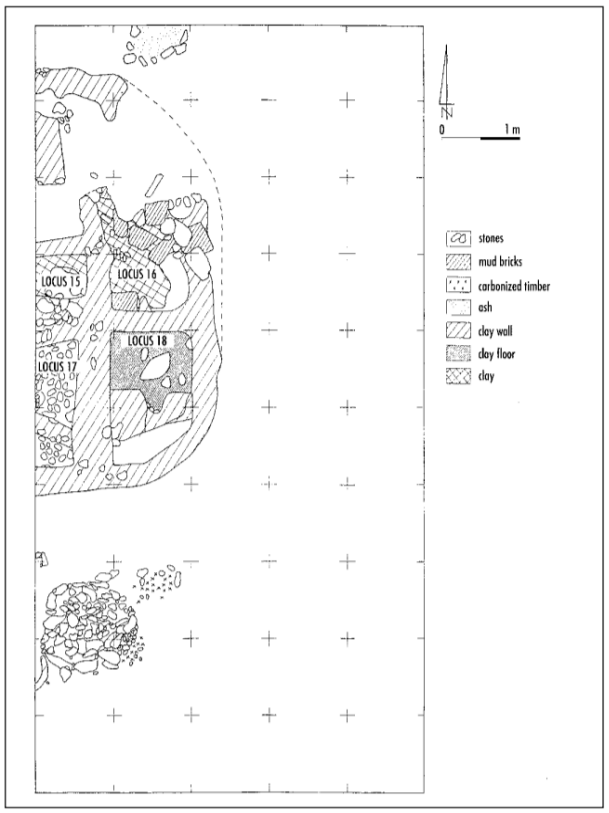

Fig. 60: Tell Qaramel, Square K-6 a,c. Bottom of layer X (stratum VIII) (Mazurowski – Yartah 2002, Fig. 5)

26) Tell Qarassa North

Location: southern Syria

Relative chronology: EPPNB – late Neolithic – late Chalcolithic

Absolute chronology: 9340 ± 40 – 8940 ± 50 BP

Excavations: 2007, 2009, 2010

Size of excavated area: 239 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: -

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 1

Type of the ground plan: transitional

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR

Altitude (m asl): 741

AAP (December/mm): 51

Temperature (°C): 30,9 (max_June); 3,1 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Leja basaltic plateau

Flora: *Pistacia* sp., *Salicaceae* cf. *Salix* sp., *Cyperaceae* family (i.e. sedges), *Pooideae* (C3 grasses)

Fauna: Goat (*Capra* sp.), gazelle (*G. subgutturosa* and *G. gazella*), pig (*Sus* sp.), cattle (*Bos* sp.), Mesopotamian fallow deer (*Dama mesopotamica*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), badger (*Meles meles*), fox (*Vulpes* sp.), wild cat (*Felis sylvestris*), hare (*Lepus* sp.), spur-thighed tortoise (*Testudo graeca*) + bird species.

Watercourse: Wadi Abu Dhahab

<u>Reference:</u>

Balbo A. L. et al 2012: Squaring the Circle. Social and Environmental Implications of Pre-Pottery Neolithic Building Technology at Tell Qarassa (South Syria). PLoS ONE 7(7), 1–14.

Santana J. et al 2015: Interpreting a ritual funerary area at the Early Neolithic site of Tell Qarassa North (South Syria, late 9th millennium BC). Journal of Anthropologival Archaeology 37, 112–127.

Ibáñez J. J. et al 2010: The early PPNB levels of Tell Qarassa North (Sweida, southern Syria). Antiquity 84:325, viewed 27/7/2021, <www.antiquity.ac.uk/projgall/ibanez325>.

Fig. 61: Tell Qarassa, EPPNB, 2009 season (Ibáñez et al 2010, Fig. 2)

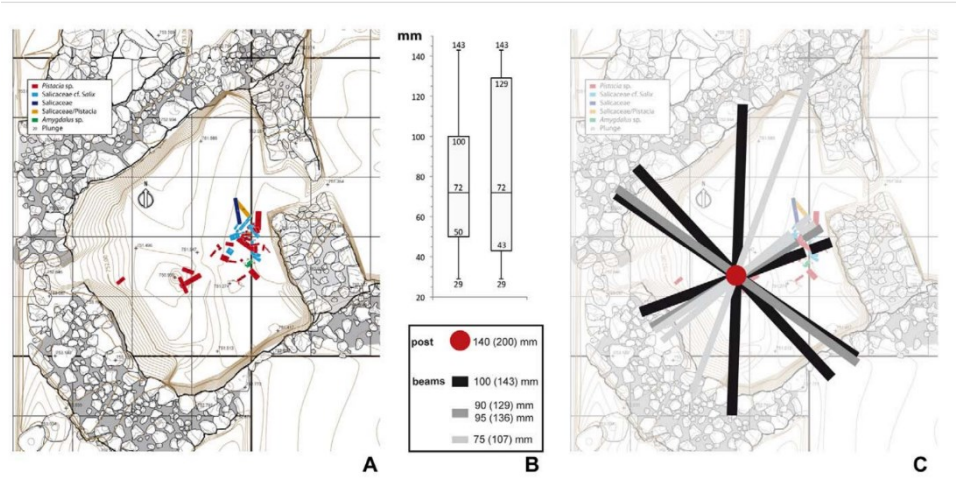

Fig. 62: Tell Qarassa, Proposed reconstruction of roof charge structure (Balbo et al 2012, Fig. 7)

27) Wadi el-Jilat 7

Location: northern/central Jordan

Relative chronology: EPPNB – MPPNB

Absolute chronology: 8810 ± 110 - 8390 ± 80 BP

Excavations: 1984, 1987–1988

Size of excavated area: 85 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 2200 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 3

Number of evaluated structures: 1

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR/SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 545

AAP (December/mm): 15

Temperature (°C): 33,6 (max_June); 2,6 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Alluvial terraces, Cretaceous and early Eocene limestones, chalks and marls

Flora: EPPNB: wild and domestic type barley (Hordeum spontaneum and H. saliuum) and wild gpe einkom (Triticum boeoticum), M/LPPNB: domestic type einkom (T. monococcum) and emmer (T. dicoccum). Chenopods,, Cyperaceae seeds

Fauna: Gazelle (*cf. Gazella subguxurosa*), equids (*cf Equus hemionus/asinus*), cattle (*Bos primigenius*) and birds (eagle), hare (*Lepus.capensis*), sheep, goat

Watercourse: southern bank of the Jilat gorge, 700 m. downstream from the dam

Reference:

Garrard A. et al. 1994: Prehistoric Environment and Settlement in the Azraq Basin: an Interim Report on the 1987 and 1988 Excavation Seasons, Levant, 26:1, 73–109.

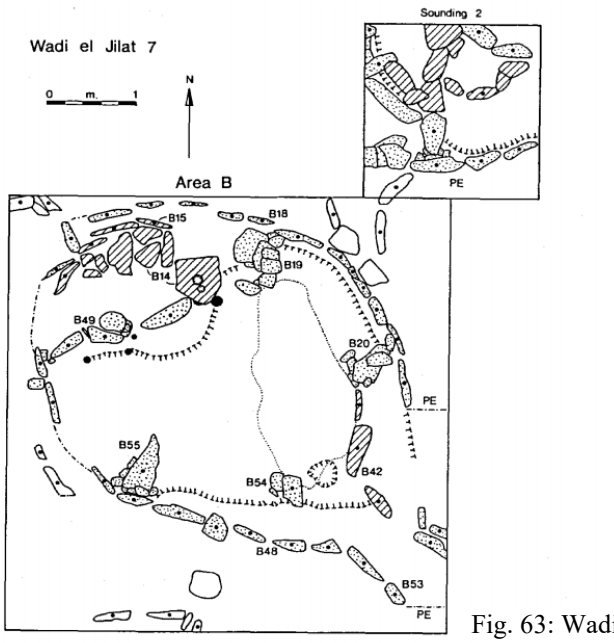

Fig. 63: Wadi el-Jilat 7, Area B plan (Garrard et al 1994, Fig. 2c)

28) Wadi el-Jilat 26

Location: northern/central Jordan

Relative chronology: MPPNB

Absolute chronology: 8740 ± 110 – 8690 ± 110 BP

Excavations: 1987–1988

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: 7850 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 3 (20 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: IR-TUR/SA-AR

Altitude (m asl): 545

AAP (December/mm): 15

Temperature (°C): 33,6 (max_June); 2,6 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Alluvial terraces, Cretaceous and early Eocene limestones, chalks and marls

Flora: EPPNB: wild and domestic type barley (Hordeum spontaneum and H. saliuum) and wild gpe einkom (Triticum boeoticum), M/LPPNB: domestic type einkom (T. monococcum) and emmer (T. dicoccum). Chenopods,, Cyperaceae seeds

Fauna: Gazelle (*cf. Gazella subguxurosa*), equids (*cf Equus hemionus/asinus*), cattle (*Bos primigenius*) and birds (eagle), hare (*Lepus.capensis*), sheep, goat

Watercourse: southern bank of the Jilat gorge, 700 m. downstream from the dam

Reference:

Garrard A. et al. 1994: Prehistoric Environment and Settlement in the Azraq Basin: an Interim Report on the 1987 and 1988 Excavation Seasons, Levant, 26:1, 73–109.

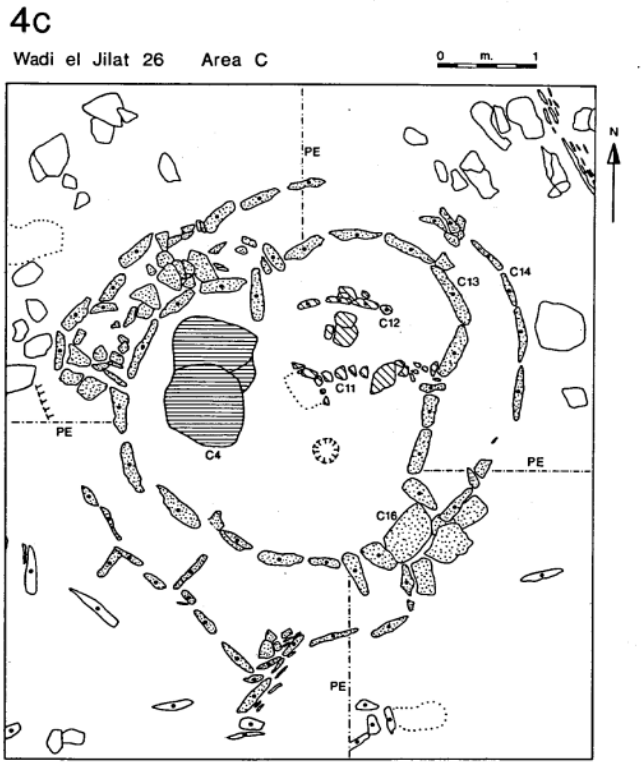

Fig. 64: Wadi el Jilat 26, Area C plan (Garrard et al 1994, Fig. 4c)

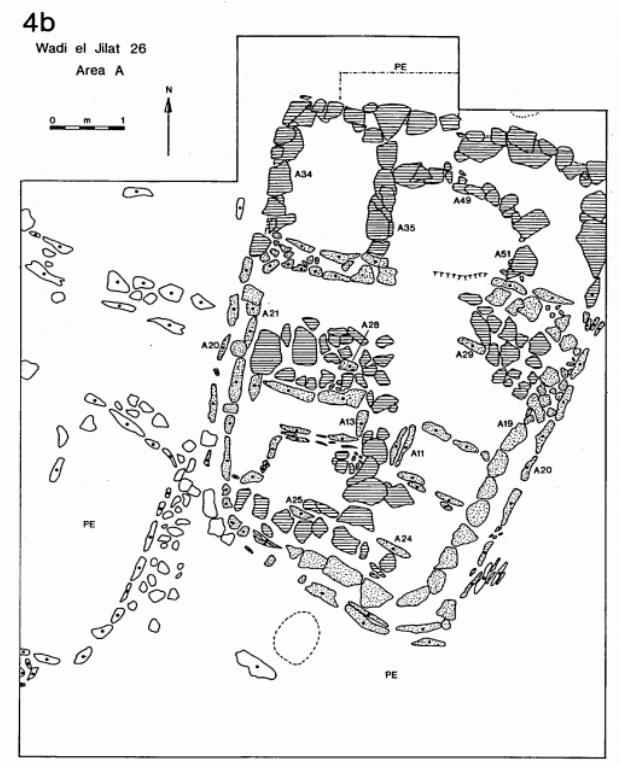

Fig. 65: Wadi el Jilat 26, Area A plan (Garrard et al 1994, Fig. 4b)

29) Yiftahel

Location: northern Israel

Relative chronology: MPPNB – LPPNB – PN – EBA IA/IV

Absolute chronology: 8890 ± 120 - 8570 ± 130 BP

Excavations: 1982–1983, 2007–2008, 2008

Size of excavated area: 2000 m^2

Size of Neolithic settlement: 15 000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 2

Number of evaluated structures: 6

Type of the ground plan: rectangular

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: MED

Altitude (m asl): 145

AAP (December/mm): 130

Temperature (°C): 29,4 (max_June); 9,2 (min_December)

Geomorphology: -

Flora: Seeds: lentils (Lens culinaris), beans (Vicia faba?), Galium triconutum, Triticum dicoccoides. Quercus ithaburensis/Styrax officinalis

Fauna: Gazelles (Gazella gazella), wild goat (Capra aegagrus), aurochs (Bos primigenius), wild boar (Sus scrofa), red deer (Cervus elaphus)

Watercourse: situated on the eastern bank of a small defile, Nahal Yiftahel

Reference:

Garfinkel Y. 1987: Yiftahel: a Neolithic village from the Seventh milenium B.C. in Lower Galilee, Israel. Journal of Field Archaeology 14:2, 199–212.

Khalaily H. et al 2008: Recent Excavations at the Neolithic Site of Yiftahel (Khalet Khalladyiah), Lower Galilee. Neo-Lithics 2/08, 3–11.

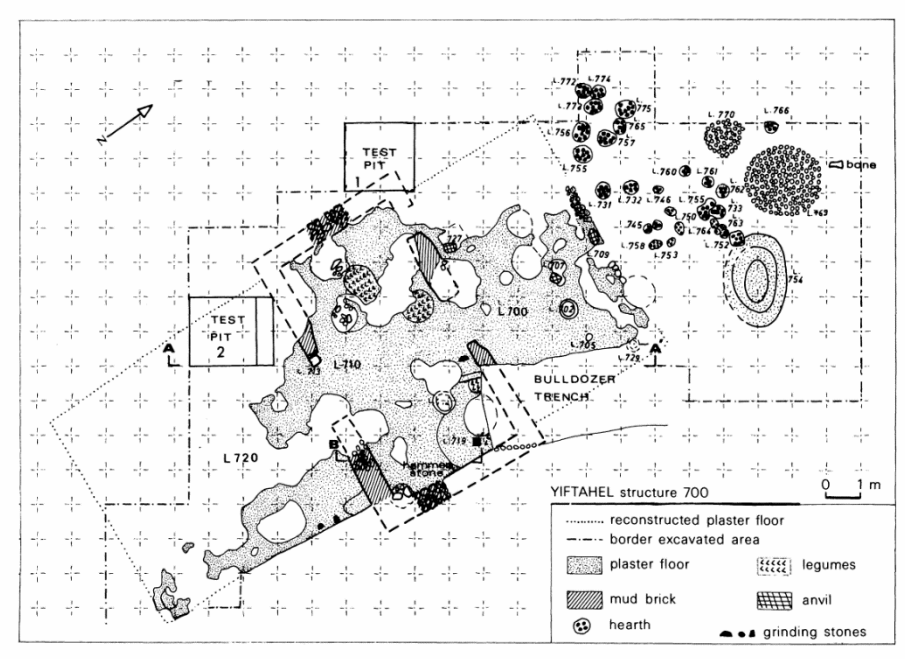

Fig. 66: Yiftahel, plan structure 700 (Garfinkel 1987, Fig. 6)

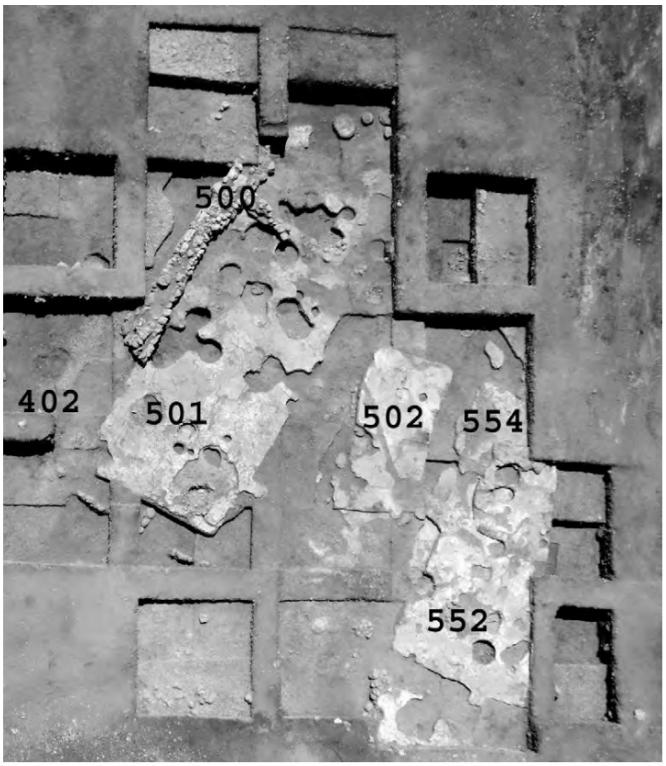

Fig. 67: Yiftahel, PPNB buildings, Area I, Strata 3c-looking southeast (Khalaily et al 2008, Fig. 3)

30) Zahrat adh-Dhra´2

Location: central Jordan

Relative chronology: PPNA/EPPNB

Absolute chronology: 9635 ± 59 – 9323 ± 59 BP

Excavations: 1999, 2001, 2002

Size of excavated area: -

Size of Neolithic settlement: 2000 m^2

Number of the pre-pottery Neolithic settlement phases: 1

Number of evaluated structures: 4 (17 in total)

Type of the ground plan: circular, transitional

Settlement type: permanent

Environmental zone: SU-DE

Altitude (m asl): -160 (below sea level)

AAP (December/mm): 41

Temperature (°C): 28,3 (max_June); 3,1 (min_December)

Geomorphology: Lacustrine formations (Dana Conglomerate f., Lisan Marl f.): stony alluvium, alluvial gravels

Flora: pistachio (Pistacia sp.), wild fig, barely (Hordeum sp.), wheat (Triticum sp.). Pulses: lentil (Lens sp.), a pea/ vetch type (Fabaceae Sect. Vicieae), grass pea type (cf. Lathyrus sp.). + Aizoon hispanicum, Ornithogalum-type, Plantago sp.

Fauna: Capra sp. and Bos primigenius, a carnivore, and the freshwater crab (Potamon sp.)

Watercourse: approach to palaeochannel of Wadi adh-Dhra

Reference:

Edwards P. C. et al. 2004: From the PPNA to the PPNB: new views from the Southern Levant after excavations at Zahrat adh-Dhra' 2 in Jordan. Paléorient 30: 2, 21–60.

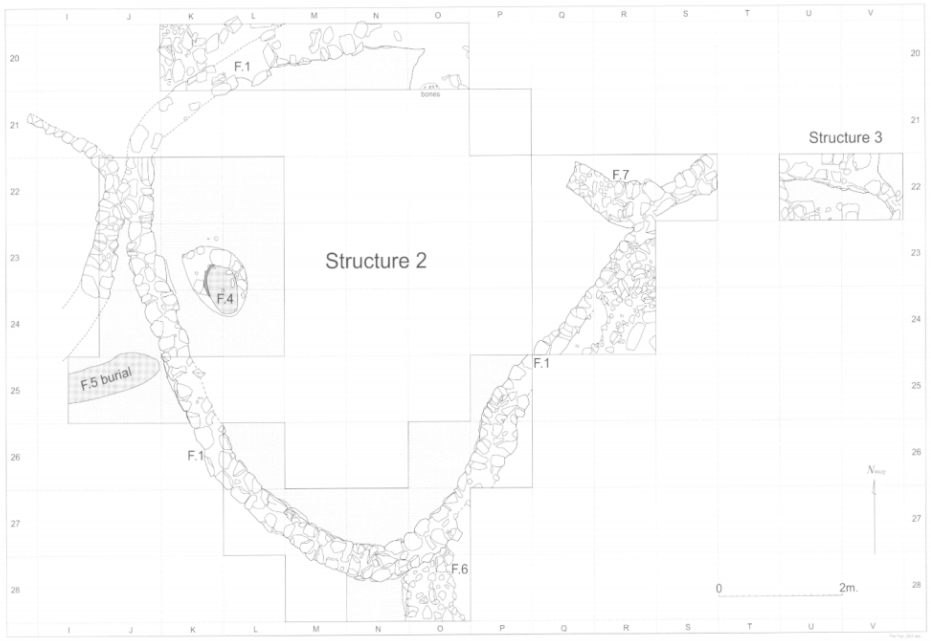

Fig. 68: Zahrat adh-Dra´2, Structures 2 and 3 in the southern part of the site (Edwards et al 2004, Fig.5)

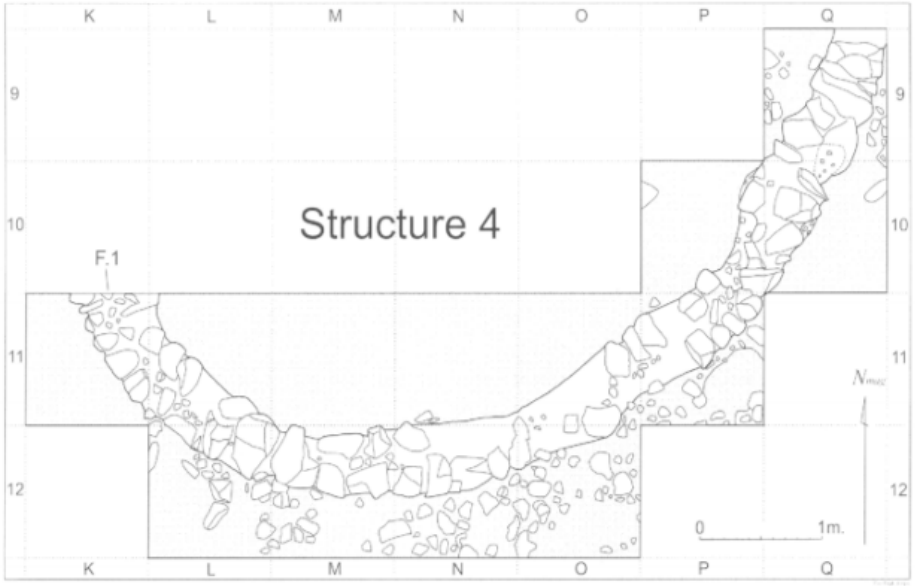

Fig. 69: Zahrat adh-Dra´2, Structure 4 in the northern part of the site (Edwards et al 2004, Fig.8)