

# TAESPData Tables Field Entry

Sorted alphabetically by table name / field name / Code

## InkAudit (Link Audit)

### AuditBy (Audit By)

PID of record auditor.

ABK	A. Bernard Knapp	Prehistoric. University of Glasgow.
ABL	Abel Lufafa	Geomorphological Intern. Oregon State University, USA.
AEV	Annie Evans	Cook. NSW - Australia.
AGR	Angus Graham	Team Leader. University College London.
AJG	Amanda J. Gow	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
AKR	Alyson Robertson	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
AMG	Adina M. Gleeson	Geomorphology Intern. New Zealand.
ASM	Angela S. Michael	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
ATB	Alexis T. Boutin	Team Leader. Univ. of Pennsylvania, USA.
ATW	Drew T. Wilburn	Fieldwalker. Fulbright Student from University of Michigan.
BLB	Brian L. Blankespoor	Geomorphology Intern. Oregon State University, USA.
CAS	Charlotte A. Schriwer	Architecture. St Andrews University, Scotland.
CAT	Chris A. Timmer	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
CJA	Cara J. McAllister	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
CJM	Carole J. McCartney	Lithics. Lemba, Cyprus.
CLT	Caroline L. Torres	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
CMP	Chris M. Parks	Photography. Indiana, USA.
CRR	Colin R. Robins	Geomorphological Intern. Oregon State University, USA.
CSA	Caroline Sauvage	Fieldwalker. Universite Lumiere Lyon II, France.
CWA	Charlotte Wilsbech Andersen	Fieldwalker. University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
DNC	Diana Constantinides	CAARI Librarian/Fieldwalker. Cyprus America Archaeology Research Institute.
EAS	Efthymios A. Shaftacolas	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
EDV	Emilia D. Vassiliou	Fieldwalker.
ELP	Eleni Papapetrou	Manager. Phlason - Cyprus.
ERC	Erinna Christou	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
ERP	Ernst Pernicka	Archaeometallurgist.
ESG	Erin S. Gibson	Team Leader. University of Glasgow.
ESP	E. Sophie Pullar	Fieldwalker, Hist Arch. University of Sydney.
GAP	Georgia Apostolou	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
GAT	Gary Tompsett	Topographical Survey. GUARD, University of Glasgow.
GMH	Gail M. Higginbottom	Data Auditor. University of Glasgow.
GRK	Genaro R. Keehn	Geomorphology Intern.
HFJ	Heather F. James	Team Leader. GUARD, Univ. of Glasgow.
HPS	Helen P. Saunders	Aerial photographs.
HSC	Hugh S. Corley	Technical Assistant. University of Glasgow.
IFP	Iphiyenia Pontiki	Fieldwalker.
IJE	Ian J. Evans	Architecture. Architectural historian, NSW.
IPI	Ioanna P. Ioannou	Fieldwalker. Glasgow University Mphil.
JAC	Joanita A.C. Vroom	Pottery (Med-Mod). University of East Anglia, England.
JFH	Jean F. Humbert	Illustrator. Phlason, Cyprus.
JJP	Jen J. Piro	Fieldwalker.
JLH	Jessica L. Harrington	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
JMC	Julie Candy	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
JOS	Joe Somerville	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
JPR	Jackaline P. Robertson	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
JSN	Jay S. Noller	Geomorphology. Oregon State University, USA.
JWP	Jon W. Poulsen	Fieldwalker.
KWJ	Kristina Winther Jacobsen	Pottery (HI-Rm). University of Copenhagen.
LAM	Lyndsay A. McGill	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
LEW	Lisa E. wells	
LFS	Louise F. Steel	Bronze Age Pottery specialist. University of Lampeter, UK.
LHS	Luke H. Sollars	Database; fieldwalking. University of Glasgow.
LIK	Lina Kassianidou	Archaeometallurgy. University of Cyprus.
MAK	Marianna Ktori	Fieldwalker.
MAM	Muriel A. McDonald	University of Glasgow.

MAP	Marina Protopapa	Fieldwalker. University of Cyprus.
MDK	Maria Dikomitou	Fieldwalker.
MDM	Mark D. Monaghan	Fieldwalker. Glasgow.
MEA	Melios Agathangelou	Fieldwalker.
MHJ	Marios Hadjianastassi	Ottoman records, oral history. University of Birmingham.
MIH	Mike Hausteim	Archaeometallurgist.
MIM	Michail Malamos	Fieldwalker.
MJG	Michael J. Given	Management; historic. University of Glasgow.
MLL	Marcos Llobera	University of Southampton.
MLS	Mitzy L. Schramke	Geomorphology Intern. West Virginia University, USA.
MMM	Megan M. Manago	Geomorphology Intern.
MRC	Matthew R. Conroy	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
MTH	Mara T. Horowitz	Bronze Age Pottery. Columbia University, USA.
MYG	Myrto Georgakopoulou	Fieldwalker, Archaeometallurgy. Institute of Archaeology, UCL.
NFU	Neil F. Unwin	Geobotany. Canberra, Australia.
PCA	Patricia C. Anderson	Agriculture, lithics, phytoliths. CEPAM, CNRS, France.
PCB	Paula C. Barry	Geomorphology Intern. Galway, Ireland.
PLP	Paul L. Pelosi	Fieldwalker, GIS. University of Glasgow.
PvD	Peter van Dommelen	Pottery Advisor.
RAB	Rosey S.A. Blackwell	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
RJM	Rebekah J. Merriman	Fieldwalker.
ROB	Rob Schon	
RSB	Robin S. Bhattal	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
RSG	Smadar S Gabrieli	Medieval Pottery Specialist. University of Sydney.
SCS	Sheila C. Slevin	Geomorphological Intern. Oregon State University, USA.
SED	Stephen E. Digney	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow.
SEZ	Sevina Zesimou	Architecture. Architect, Limassol, Cyprus.
SMJ	Sarah M. Janes	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
SNG	Savvas N. Georgiou	
SSI	Stelios Stylianou	Sociology. Intercollege, Nicosia.
TAESP	Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project	
TASP	Troodos Archaeological Survey Project	
TJI	Tracy J. Ireland	Historical Archaeology. University of Sydney.
TNF	Tasha N. Ferguson	Fieldwalker. University of Glasgow, Scotland.
TTS	Thomas Tselios	University of Crete, Greece.
TWI	Trine Wismann	
VAM	Vathoulla Moustoukki	CAARI backbone/Fieldwalker. Cyprus American Archaeology Research Institute.
YHD	Yiannos Hadjidemetriou	Phlasou.
ZEN	Mr. Zenonas	Breadman and occasional photographer.

## **InkGUFRTgFeat (Link Geomorphology Unit Form Retaining Feature)**

### **RtgFeat (Retaining Feature)**

Type of retaining feature.

Earth-retention features abound in the Cypriot landscape, and many of these are difficult to recognize as cultural in origin.

Through geomorphic inspection of the lower terraces along streams and rivers we have found that many are cultural in origin and held in place or were held in place, by walls of various constructions. Hence, their documentation is critical to the geomorphological analysis of the landscape. The categories listed here include all of the recognized (to date) types of structures.

Cc	Check dam, cement/brick
Cds	Check dam, dry stack
Ce	Check dam, earthen
Cea	Check dam, earthen, armoured
Cm	Check dam, mortared stone
Csc	Check dam, dry stack and chink
Fm	Feature miscellaneous, modern
Fpm	Feature miscellaneous, pre-modern
Gs	Geological structure
Wta	Wall, terrace, earthen, armoured
Wtb	Wall, terrace, bulldozer cut
Wtc	Wall, terrace, cement/brick
Wte	Wall, terrace, earthen

Wtm	Wall, terrace, mortared stone
Wtr	Wall, terrace, dry stack
Wts	Wall, terrace, stack and chink

### **InkOth (Link Other)**

#### **OthMat (Other Material)**

Identity of other material.

Aga	Agate
Bon	Bone
Bri	Brick
Bro	Bronze
Car	Cartridge
Cem	Cement
Cha	Charcoal
Che	Chert
Chk	Chalk
Cla	Clay
Coi	Coin
Ear	Earth
Fai	Faience
Gla	Glass
Gos	Gossan
Gyp	Gypsum
Jas	Jasper
Lea	Leather
Lim	Limestone
Mat	Matrix
Met	Metal
Mor	Mortar
Och	Ochre
Oth	Other
Pic	Picrolite
Pla	Plastic
Pls	Plaster
Plt	Plant
Qua	Quartz
Sec	Carbon rich sediment
Sed	Sediment
Sto	Stone
Ter	Terracotta
Tev	Terra verde
Wod	Wood

### **InkSIAPeriod (Link Special Interest Area Period)**

#### **PerCode (Period Code)**

Period of evidence identified in SIA. Codes as for tblPottFind ChoTPer.

### **InkTeam (Link Team)**

#### **PID (Personal Identifier)**

Unique identifier for team member. (Foreign key) Codes as for InkAudit AuditBy.

### **tblAMetFind (Table Archaeometallurgy Finds)**

#### **CatCode (Category)**

Initial grouping of find by category.

CH	Charcoal
FC	Furnace conglomerate
FM	Furnace material
MA	Matrix
ME	Metal
OF	Ores and/or fluxes

A bulk sample of the layer scooped into a plastic bag.

SL	Slag
ST	Stone tools
TU	Tuyère

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**TypeCode (Type)**

Secondary level designation of find.

CAK	Complete tap slag cake	Slags
CLS	Slagged clay lining	Furnace material
CLU	Unslagged clay lining	Furnace material
COM	Copper metal	Metal
COP	Copper alloy	Metal
CPY	Chalcopyrite	Ores and fluxes
CST	Complete slagged tuyère	Tuyère
CTH	Chalcanthite	Ores and fluxes
CUT	Complete unslagged tuyère	Tuyère
FTS	Slagged tuyère fragment	Tuyère
FTU	Unslagged tuyère fragment	Tuyère
FUR	Furnace slag	Slags
GOS	Gossan	Ores and fluxes
GRI	Grinder	Stone tools
HAS	Hammerstone	Stone tools
IRM	Iron	Metal
IRO	Iron oxides	Ores and fluxes
IRS	Iron sulphates	Ores and fluxes
LMS	Limestone	Matrix
MAR	Marl	Matrix
MOR	Mortar	Stone tools
OTH	Other furnace material	Furnace material
PES	Pestle	Stone tools
PHO	Phorades type slag	Slags
PIL	Pillow lava	Matrix
PYR	Pyrites	Ores and fluxes
ROC	Red ochre	Ores and fluxes
SEC	Carbon rich sediment	Matrix
SED	Sediment	Matrix
SLA	Amorphous slag	Slags
STS	Slagged stone	Furnace material
TAP	Tap slag	Slags
UMB	Umber	Ores and fluxes
YOC	Yellow ochre	Ores and fluxes

**tblAMetInv (Table Archaeometallurgy Inventory)**

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**Part (Part)**

Part of furnace, tuyère, or slag cake from which inventory item comes.

Ba	Base
Bo	Bottom
R	Rim

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**tblBUF (Table Building Unit Form)**

**BuildType (Building Type)**

Type of building described in unit.

BR	Bridge
CE	Cemetery

CH	Coffee House	
CP	Other community or public building	
CX	Church	
DE	Deimma	
DO	Domestic outbuilding	
DY	Dairy	
FH	Field house	
FI	Fountain (Isolated)	
FV	Fountain (Village)	
FW	Field wall (Stone)	
GF	Goat/sheep/cattle fold	
GS	Grain Store (Voufes)	
HM	Hammam or bath house	
IH	Isolated house	
KH	Khan	
LK	Lime kilns	
MO	Monastery	
MQ	Mosque	
MS	Mining structure	
OA	Other animal enclosure	
OD	Other domestic building	
OF	Other fence	
OI	Other industrial building	
OS	Other agricultural structure	
OT	Other	
OV	Other village building or structure	
PO	Post office	
SC	School	
SH	Seasonal house	Occupied at specified times of the year for sowing or harvesting.
SR	Shop/commercial (Roadside)	
ST	Store	
SV	Shop/commercial (Village)	
SX	Shrine	
TF	Threshing floor	
TW	Terrace wall	
VH	Village house	
VS	Vineyard shelter	
WC	Water channel	
WL	Well	
WM	Water mill	
WP	Water pump house	
WR	Weir	
WS	Workshop	
WT	Water cistern	
WW	Wheel well	

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for InkAudit AuditBy.

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for InkAudit AuditBy.

**Stab (Stability)**

Assessment of stability of unit.

I	Excellent
II	Good
III	Poor
IV	Deteriorated
V	Ruined

**tblGUF (Table Geomorphological Unit Form)**

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for InkAudit AuditBy.

**Eros (Erosion)**

Assessment of the erosion of the ground surface in unit.

Erosion is the process by which surface materials (artefacts, organic matter, soil, sediment, rock) are dislodged, transported and removed through the agency of water moving across a surface. Water flows as sheets or concentrated in, with increasing size and discharge, rills, gullies, streams, and rivers). This category focuses on the process of surface deflation (erosion) or inflation (deposition), and is distinguished by categories of natural or cultural origin. Erosion by impact of rain drops (rain splash) is included here.

Cons	Constructed	Anthropogenically constructed/deposited surface, e.g., emplacement of fill or construction materials.
Dep	Deposit	Area is receiving deposition of sediment.
Incise	Incised	Surface is characterized by actively incising gullies and channels. Gullies are >50 cm and <10 m deep. Area will likely include sheet erosion features as well, but are subordinate to the larger erosive features.
Mix	Mixed	Area has marked variability in erosion characteristics, e.g., non and incise are in equal proportions.
Non	None	Surface has no evidence of erosion (other than rain splash) or deposition.
Push	Pushed	Anthropogenically eroded by blade, scraping or other method of pushing or extracting earth materials away from area.
Sheet	Sheet and rills	Surface has evidence of sheet and/or rill erosion. Rills are less than 50 cm deep. Rain splash erosion is severe. Area will likely include incised erosion features as well, but are subordinate to the smaller erosive features.
Till	Tilled	Tilled earth: evident plough furrows or other forms of cultivation.

**LandUse (Land Use)**

Modern land use evident in unit.

General associations of vegetation, crops and/or structures are noted as they are for the current survey year. Definite identification of land use may require consideration of what crops were grown and harvested during the past year. For example a freshly ploughed field may show signs of cereal grain crops, so 'Gr' is noted rather than 'Cu,' which is reserved for uncertain or unmatched conditions.

Ba	Batha	Sparse vegetation.
Bi	Built, industrial	
Cu	Cultivation	Cultivation other than those already in list.
Fa	Fallow field	
Fo	Forest	
Ga	Garigue	Low scrub or heath.
Gp	Grass/pasture	
Gr	Grains	Barley, wheat.
Ma	Maquis	Tall scrub or heath.
Oc	Orchard/grove with cultivation	
Og	Orchard/grove	
Ro	Rock/sediment/soil	Barren.
Vi	Vineyard	

**Morph (Morphostratigraphy)**

Morphostratigraphy in unit.

Morphostratigraphic units are the basic geomorphological mapping unit comprised of a landform with or without underlying earth materials. This is a map unit which is recognizable in imagery and in the field, has an extent appropriate to the scale of the investigation, and has internal variability which is described, encoded and related in another manner (stratigraphic description, soil description, and their analyses).

Alluvium is a sediment deposited by flowing water either in a channel or on a broad plain. Alluvial refers to the process of transporting and depositing alluvium (syn. Fluvial).

Colluvium is a sediment deposited by gravity and/or sheets of surface water (other than channelised flow – see alluvium). Typically on hillslopes.

ac	Alluvium with colluvium	
af	Alluvial fan	A broad constructional surface of alluvium with a fan-like shape, having an apex fed by a single stream/river.
ag	Alluvium, chiefly gravel	An accumulation of rock fragments coarser than sand (>2mm diameter). Material generally consists of granules (2-4 mm diameter), pebbles (4-64mm diameter), cobbles (64-256 mm), and boulders (>256 mm).
ai	Alluvium, chiefly silt	Sedimentary particles 1/256 to 1/16 mm in diameter. Individual particles are difficult or impossible to see with the naked eye. Silt will feel gritty when wetted and rubbed against teeth or between

		finger nails but will feel soft when rubbed between finger and thumb.
al	Alluvial floodplain deposits	A relatively planar surface adjacent to a river that floods during high water stages.
ap	Pediment alluvium	A broad constructional surface with alluvial deposit only as thick as parent river channel is deep. Underlain by strath (abrasion or cut) surface on underlying material (typically bedrock).
as	Alluvium, chiefly sand	Sedimentary particles 1/16 to 2 mm in diameter. Individual sand grains are generally visible to the naked eye and are rough and abrasive when rubbed between the fingers.
at	Alluvial terrace	An abandoned floodplain. A relatively flat surface, or tread, (with gentle slopes parallel to the flood plain slope) located outside of the area of high water flooding, but where the river once flowed during high-water events. Floodplains become terraces when rivers incise and leave a floodplain elevationally above the high-water levels. Terraces can be of erosional or depositional origin. Also used for former seashores in the term marine terrace.
ca	Transitional alluvial/colluvial units	
cc	Active colluvial cones	
cf	Fine gravely colluvium	
cg	Gravely colluvium	
cl	Landslide	A mass movement feature on a hill slope consisting of a mass of earth that has "failed" or moved down slope under the influence of gravity.
cm	Mudflow/debris flow	A hyper-concentrated flow of water and sediment.
cr	Terrace risers	Slope, typically steep, separating treads (colluvial and alluvial surfaces).
ct	Triangular colluvial facets	Triangular-shaped surfaces of >5 deg. Slope surrounded by steep (>20 deg. risers) surfaces. Typically depositionally isolated from parent hill slope.
fc	Paleo-channel	An abandoned river/stream channel.
ff	Floodplain	
fg	1st to 2nd order gully	A small, generally steep sided valley that has cut into sediment or soil cover in a landscape. Gullies are usually greater than 0.5m deep and may be more than 10m across. Gullies may be straight, but generally have greater sinuosity than do rills. 1st and 2nd order refer to their respective position on the landscape. 1st order are at the beginning of a drainage network, with higher orders farther downstream.
fr	River channel	River bed or channel - confined area in which water flows at medium to high stages in a river. Generally box- to half-circle-shaped in cross section with irregular topography both along the base and walls of the channel. Can also be thought of as the area below the floodplain where water is concentrated.
ft	Thalweg	The flow line of maximum velocity in a river/stream channel.
hf	Fill/trapped sediments	Deposits of natural and/or cultural processes behind embankments of natural or cultural construction.
hh	Highway or road fill	Earth material used in the construction of a road or highway.
hl	Landfill and "moved" material	Earth moved in the course of human activities, including heaps, field piles, etc.
hm	Mine tailings	Spoils and crushed ore rock in mining area.
hq	Quarries	Excavations related to the extraction of Earth materials.
ht	Anthropogenic terraces	Constructed treads on hill slopes.
hw	Anthropogenic walls	Dry stack, concrete and other constructions of vertical or near-vertical walls/embankments which act to collect, store or otherwise entrap soil/sediment on a hill slope.

### **MorphAge (Morphostratigraphy Age)**

Age of morphostratigraphy in unit.

H	Holocene
M	Modern
P	Pleistocene
Q	Quaternary

### **RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for InkAudit AuditBy.

**SoilCarb (Soil Carbonate Code)**

Code describing soil carbonate in unit.

Soils in Cyprus accumulate calcium carbonate with time, from none (Ka) to completely engulfed (K46). Except for the mountainous core of the Troodos, Cypriot soils are generally considered calcareous. The accumulation of carbonate results in a progression of recognisable morphologies in profile. Older soils have massive accumulations that cement the soil together into what some refer to as caliche, a defunct term. The categories set here are based on the six categories commonly used by soil scientists in the arid regions of the world. A separate comparator chart is used to determine these categories.

K1	A light dusting of CaCO <sub>3</sub>
K2	Continuous clast coatings (gravel) or few to common nodules (non)
K3	Continuity of fabric high in CaCO <sub>3</sub>
K46	Partly or entirely cemented
Ka	Absent
Ku	Undifferentiated

**SoilCov (Soil Cover)**

Type of soil cover in unit.

Microphytic crust develops on the surface of soil under various conditions. The ground-covering, low-lying biota are inextricably attached to the soil, forming a mm to cm thick crust that detaches with ease from the underlying soil. The crust is coherent enough that it does not fully crumble away after extraction from the surface.

Sab	Absent	Bare, tilled, etc. ground.
Shg	Herbs, gramineae and other plants	
Sli	Lichens	
Sln	Leaf and needles	
Smi	Mix	Combination of Sl, Sm and/or Sh
Smo	Moss	
Sot	Other	

**SoilText (Soil Texture)**

Soil texture in unit.

Soil texture is determined on the basis of feel and visual inspection. The fine earth fraction, or texture, is an estimate of the relative amounts of sand, silt and clay (all <2 mm mean diameter) in the surface soil horizon. Chart provided to determine this.

C	Clay
CL	Clay loam
CL	Clay loam
L	Loam
LS	Loamy sand
S	Sand
SC	Sandy clay
SCL	Sandy clay loam
Si	Silt
SiC	Silty clay
SiCL	Silty clay loam
SiL	Silty loam
SL	Sandy loam

**SoilTextCoarse (Soil Texture Coarse Term)**

Description of coarse modifiers in unit soil.

The largest particles are noted as a modifier of the texture if the volume percentage of coarse fragments is  $\geq 15\%$ . If the percentage is  $\geq 90\%$  then use only the coarse fragment name.

bo	Bouldery	>600 mm.
co	Cobbly	76-600 mm. Includes stones.
gr	Gravelly	2-76 mm.

**Subst (Substratum)**

Description of substratum in unit.

Substratum is designate for the earth material underlying the geomorphological unit, in general, and the morphostratigraphic unit, in particular. Bedrock formation name is used in this field unless bedrock is (1) not visible at the surface and (2) more than 1 meter below the surface (as seen in gullies, excavations, etc.). In these cases use the appropriate alluvial or colluvial morphostratigraphic code/term (see above) in this field on the GU form.

Bedrock is the hard, consolidated rock underlying the sediment cover. Typically rings if struck by a hammer (see below). Two general types of bedrock are recognized in central Cyprus: the Troodos Ophiolite and overlying sedimentary rocks of the

Bo	Ophiolite rocks	
Bob	Basal group	Complex rock types, visibly crystalline. Formed beneath the Sheeted Dike Complex, and thus present in the central Troodos.
Bod	Sheeted dike	A sequence of planar layers of igneous rock that were intruded into older (Lower Pillow Lava) rocks. Generally dikes are intrusions emplaced at high angles or vertically, while the term sill is reserved



		for horizontal intrusions.
Bop	Pillow basalt	A basaltic rock that was extruded below the sea floor. As the basalt erupts it forms long tubes, which cooled and hardened on the outside allowing hot lava to continue flowing on the inside. These tubes flow out over each other to form the primary sea floor basalts at mid-ocean ridges. When the pillow lavas are brought above ocean level and exposed via erosion they typically are observed to be round pillow-shaped units in cross section, thus the term pillow lavas. The Pillow Lavas on Cyprus are subdivided into the Upper and Lower Pillow Lavas, the former hosting the copper and gold ore bodies at the top of the Ophiolite below the sedimentary rocks.
Bu	Sedimentary rock	
Buc	Chert	A siliceous sedimentary rock, formed on the seafloor, that rings when hammer struck; does not fizz. Has been extensively utilized for lithic tool manufacture.
Bug	Conglomerate	A consolidated sedimentary rock made up of gravel in a finer grained matrix.
Buk	Unknown	
Bul	Limestone	A sedimentary rock comprised dominantly of calcium carbonate; should fizz when tested with hydrochloric acid. In comparison with a chalk or marl, limestone is hard and should ring when struck with a hammer.
Bum	Marl	A soft, earthy, fine textured limestone that may include up to 50% non-calcareous clay. Should fizz when tested with hydrochloric acid.
Bus	Sandstone	Sedimentary rock composed of particles 1/16 to 2 mm in diameter. Individual sand grains are generally visible to the naked eye and are rough and abrasive when rubbed between the fingers; sand is cemented into rock.

#### SubstAge (Substratum Age)

Age of substratum in unit. Codes as for tblGUF MorphAge.

#### SurfStab (Surface Stability)

Assessment of stability of ground surface in unit.

Stability of the landscape is particularly important for the assessment of the surface archaeological record, is characterized in terms of the degree of preservation of the surface soil horizons that presumably were there at the time of the deposition of the artefacts. This schema does not allow for the case where the A horizon is eroded prior to the deposition of artefacts. The reference time frame is the year 2000, unless otherwise noted.

Erode	A Horizon gone and sub-A horizon exposed	Soil A horizon is fully eroded away and sub-soil horizons or layers (e.g. bedrock) are exposed at surface.
Stable	A Horizon intact	Soil has an organic-rich crust (root mat; microphytic crust of moss, lichen and herbaceous plants) and/or an A horizon of greater than 1 cm thickness. The A horizon is defined by the presence of roots and other plant matter within a horizon, which is at least faintly darker in Munsell colour value (>1), is still intact, although it may be reduced in thickness.
Strip	All surface soil and sediment stripped away	All soil horizons and sediment are removed to expose a bedrock surface over more than 90% of the area.
Unstab	A Horizon removed from >30% area	Soil A horizon is significantly reduced in thickness and eroded areas account for more than 30% of the surface area.

#### tblLithFind (Table Lithics Finds)

##### CatCode (Category)

Initial grouping of batch by category.

Two letter codes for ground stone, broad chipped stone reduction category, or lithic discard.

Bl	Blank	Complete flake, blade, bladelet or chip.
Co	Core	Chipped stone core or core trimming element.
De	Debris	Chunk, blank fragment or other miscellaneous debris. No class entered
GS	Ground stone	Ground stone – as opposed to chipped stone to which all other categories apply.
Ma	Material	Unworked, raw material specimen retained as diagnostic material.
Ot	Other	Other categories.
Th	Thrown	Lithic discarded. No further record made.
To	Tool	Retouched tool or utilized implement.

**ClassCode (Class)**

A second level designation providing sub-groups for ground stone, cores and tools.

Blanks and debris are not assigned a class level description.

This field is left blank if 'Hammer Stone' entered under Type.

Ground Stone is grouped by a division of function.

Cores are grouped by type of blank removal, CTE forms a final sub-group.

Tools (chipped stone) are grouped by established tool classes.

Pièces esquillées not given class, only type code.

Bac	Backed	Tool exhibiting a retouched back.
Bla	Blade	Core exhibiting only, or dominated by, negative blade scars.
Blt	Bladelet	Core exhibiting only, or dominated by, negative bladelet scars.
Bur	Burin	Tool exhibiting one or more burin facet/s.
Chp	Chip	Core exhibiting only, or dominated by, negative chip scars.
CTE	Core trimming	Core element.
Cut	Cutting	Ground tools such as axes and flaked tools associated with cutting.
Den	Denticulate	Tool defined by a denticulated or multi-notched tool edge.
Fla	Flake	Core exhibiting only, or dominated by, negative flake scars.
Glo	Glossed	Tool defined by the presence of gloss.
Gri	Grinding	Ground tool exhibiting surfaces for grinding, pounding or otherwise crushing substances.
Man	Manufacture	Ground - primary or resharpening flake of ground stone.
Mul	Multi-tool / Multi-blank core	Tool or blank exhibiting elements from two or more of any of the single classes, not resulting from re-use. No Type entered, tool classes / blanks listed in 'multi-classes' field.
Not	Notched	Tool defined by the presence of 1-3 notches.
Oth	Other	Tools or pieces not covered by other classes.
Per	Perforator	Tool defined by a distinct retouched or utilized tip or corner exhibiting macro-wear indicating rotation.
Ret	Retouched	Tool defined by marginal retouch.
RMa	Raw material	Unworked stone retained as diagnostic material.
Scr	Scraper	Tool defined by abrupt 'scraper' retouch and a convex delineation.
Tru	Truncation	Tool where retouch truncates a distal or proximal end.
Uti	Utilized	Tool exhibiting patterned macro edge or surface wear.
Ves	Vessel	Ground vessel or vessel fragment.
Wei	Weight	Ground - perforated stones and other potential weights.

**EntBy (Entered By)**

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**MatCode (Material Code)**

Raw material of lithics in batch.

Bas	Basalt	A volcanic rock typically black or gray in colour with a very fine grain.
Cha	Chalcedony	Either a coarse 'quartz' looking rock with white, orange, blue or purple tints or a very fine clear to translucent tinted stone.
Chr	Chromite	
CnL	Chert	Any non-Lefkara or non-Mamonina chert.
Dia	Diabase	A volcanic rock typically exhibiting grey to dark green colour and fine grain.
Gab	Gabbro	A volcanic rock like micro-gabbro, but exhibiting a large grain size.
Gyp	Gypsum	
Har	Harzburgite	
Jas	Jasper	A coarse silica stone typically in red, green or dark yellow colours.
Lap	Lapithos chert	A limestone chert like Lefkara chert, but assigned to the Lapithos formation of Kyrenia. A more moderate quality typically exhibiting negative radiolarian cavities instead of limestone inclusions.
LBa	Lefkara-basal	An opaque Lefkara chert typically in pale red, brown, yellow, olive colours.
LTD	Lefkara-dense translucent	A variant of Lefkara-translucent that of moderate quality that is semi-opaque, typically banded and exhibits a rougher surface texture.
LTr	Lefkara-translucent	A medium to good quality translucent limestone chert of the Lefkara formation typically exhibiting numerous limestone inclusions.
Mam	Mamonina	A hard but very poor quality pale red and white banded chert

		assigned to the Mamonia formation, typically used for hammerstones.
Mar	White marble	
MGa	Micro-gabbro	A volcanic rock like diabase, but exhibiting a medium grain size.
Mon	'Moni'	A Lefkara chert variant of good to high quality marked by a distinctive and frequently mottled black, gray, bluish-gray to gray-brown colour range.
Obs	Obsidian	A volcanic glass not occurring naturally in Cyprus.
Pic	Picrolite	A soft sedimentary rock with a distinctive pale bluish-green colour.
SUm	Silicified umber	Umbur with a high silica content creating a hard stone that permits conchoidal fracturing.
Tra	Translucent	A very high quality translucent Lefkara formation chert, typically found in red, red-brown, to olive and gray colours.
Umb	Umbur	Red, brown, yellow umber.
Vas	Vasicular basalt	A dense volcanic rock exhibiting negative air bubble casts.

### RecBy (Recorded By)

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### TypeChip (Type Chipped Stone)

Tertiary level designation defining artefact groups within chipped stone class.

Three letter codes, except for Blanks.

Most Types can only be applied to one particular Class.

Cores are defined by scar patterns and platform character.

CTE defined by relationship to core shaping or maintenance.

Blanks are defined by size and mount of dorsal cortex. Blades are twice as long as they are wide. Bladelets  $\leq 40$ mm long and 12mm wide. Chips  $\leq 15$ mm max. Spalls are made by the burin-blow technique.

Debris are defined as any blank fragment or chunk (angular debris)

Tool type is defined according to a list of established types within each class division.

Abr	Abrasion utilized	Utilized implement exhibiting abrasion or edge rounding on any edge or surface not attributed to natural processed.
Alt	Alternating	1. Core with generally single platform edge with alternating removal scars. 2. Backed piece with alternating retouch. / Denticulated edge produced by alternating retouch. 3. Marginal retouched tool exhibiting alternating retouch.
Amp	Amorphous	Core with multiple platform/face.
B-1	Fully cortical blade	Blank type.
B-2	Partly cortical blade	Blank type.
B-3	Non-cortical blade	Blank type.
Bac	Backed	Glossed tool with a retouched back.
BaT	Backed and truncated	1. Backed piece with both a backing and truncation. 2. Backed and truncated glossed segment.
Bif	Bifacial	Retouched biface.
Bil	Bilateral	Marginal retouched tool exhibiting bilateral retouch.
Bit	Bitruncated piece	Truncations exhibited on both distal and basal ends.
BL-1	Fully cortical bladelet	Blank type.
BL-2	Partly cortical bladelet	Blank type.
BL-3	Non-cortical bladelet	Blank type.
BOB	Burin-on-break	Burin faceted on a break.
Bor	Borer	Perforator with a relatively thick tip.
Cav	Concave	1. Backed piece exhibiting a concave delineation. 2. Burin faceted from a concave retouched truncation. 3. A distal or basal truncation with a concave delineation. 4. Marginal retouched tool exhibiting a concave delineation.
Ch-1	Fully cortical chip	Blank type.
Ch-2	Partly cortical chip	Blank type.
Ch-3	Non-cortical chip	Blank type.
Cha	Change-of-orientation	Core with 2 or more platforms juxtaposed at 90-degrees.
Chu	Chunk	
COF	Core-on-flake	Core with flaked flake with scars not exhibiting wear.
Crs	Crested flake/blade	Flake or blade exhibiting a dorsal crest used to establish straight ridges on core face.
Dho	Dhoukani 'tooth'	Unretouched or marginally retouched tool exhibiting the size, morphology and wear diagnostic of Cypriot threshing sledge teeth.
Dih	Dihedral	Burin faceted on an acute angled intersection.

Dir	Direct	Denticulated edge with direct retouch.
Dis	Discooidal	Bifacial with alternating platform edge around entire circumference.
Dri	Drill	Perforator with a fine tip.
Dub	Double	1. Scraper exhibiting retouch on both distal and proximal ends or both lateral edges. 2. Tool with two notches.
End	End	Scraper exhibiting retouch on the distal or proximal end.
Err	Error correction	Any flake, blade, bladelet, chip or spall showing correction of core face.
ESd	End/Side	Scraper with continuous retouch on both an end and lateral edge.
F-1	Fully cortical flake	Blank type.
F-2	Partly cortical flake	Blank type.
F-3	Non-cortical flake	Blank type.
Frg	Fragment	Blank fragment or core fragment lacking intact platforms and not identifiable to type.
Gen	General utilized	Utilized implement exhibiting continuous or patterned edge damage not attributed to recent damage.
Ham	Hammerstone	
Mis	Miscellaneous fragments	Universal type
Mix	Mixed	Burin exhibiting feature of 2 or more burin types.
Nat	Alternate	Marginal retouched tool exhibiting alternate retouch.
Nuc	Nucliform	Multiple faceted burin such that it resembles a core.
Obl	Oblique	Transverse truncation set at an oblique angle to the flaking angle of the tool blank.
Opp	Opposed platform	Core with 2 opposed platforms on same or alternate faces.
Ovr	Overshot	Any flake, blade, bladelet, chip or spall with a truncated a core platform on its distal end.
Pic	Pick	Heavy core-like piece with deliberately fashioned pointed end.
Pnt	Point	No class designation, these rare pieces are described individually.
PRj	Platform rejuvenation	Any flake, blade, bladelet, chip or spall exhibiting the removal of a core platform.
Psq	Pièce esquillée	Any piece exhibiting opposing battered edges on a blank segment with regular rectilinear delineation. No class designation.
Ptd	Pointed	Marginal retouched tool exhibiting a retouched pointed end.
Rec	Rectilinear	1. Marginal retouched tool exhibiting a rectilinear delineation. 2. Backed piece with a rectilinear delineation.
ReS	Tool resharpening	Universal type
Ret	Notched and retouched piece	Notched tool also exhibiting another zone of retouch (either notch or retouch could have been a backing in function terms).
Rou	Round	Scraper exhibiting retouch around all or nearly all of the tool circumference.
Sid	Side	Scraper exhibiting retouch one lateral edge.
Sim	Simple	Burin faceted from an unaltered edge.
Sin	Single platform	1. Core with scars on 1 or more faces struck from one platform. 2. Tool with a single notch, including 'clactonian' notches.
Sp-1	Fully cortical spall	Blank type.
Sp-2	Partly cortical spall	Blank type.
Sp-3	Non-cortical spall	Blank type.
Spl	Splintered piece	Core with opposing battered platforms generated by the bipolar-on-anvil technique.
SpP	Split pebble	Pebble split by single conchoidal blow.
Stp	Steep	Scraper exhibiting very steep retouch, typically on one or both
Str	Straight truncation	Burin faceted from a rectilinear retouched truncation.
Tan	Tanged blade	Blade or blade fragment exhibiting a uni- or bilateral retouched tang.
Tes	Tested	Material block exhibiting only 1 or 2 negative scars.
Tra	Transverse	Exhibiting a rectilinear retouched truncation cutting either the distal or basal end.
Tri	Triple notch	Notched piece with three notches.
Tru	Truncated	Glossed tool with one or two retouched truncations.
URt	Unretouched	Glossed tool without secondary retouch.
Vex	Convex	1. Backed piece exhibiting a convex delineation. 2. Marginal retouched tool exhibiting a convex delineation.
Weg	Wedge utilized	Utilized implement exhibiting coarse alternating edge damage on one

or typically two opposing edges.

## **tblLithInv (Table Lithics Inventory)**

### **ButtType (Butt Type)**

Established types used to define the character of the butt or basal end that receives the blow to remove the blank from the core.

Comp	Compression	A crushed butt representing the use of a compression rather than percussive or pressure technique.
Dih	Dihedral	A butt with two facets that form an apex where they join, and on which the butt was struck.
Fac	Facetted	A butt exhibiting 2 or more negative scar facets or scar remnants.
PL	Plain	A butt formed from a single scar or scar remnant.
PtPl	Plain pointed	A very diminutive plain butt.
Tex	Cortex	An unshaped butt struck on the exterior surface of the core.

### **ChipBlankType (Chipped Blank Type)**

Type of blank module.

Each of these notations use the 1,2,3 cortex sub-divisions: Fully Cortical, Partly Cortical, Non-cortical.

B	Blade	
BL	Bladelet	
Ch	Chip	
F	Flake	
M	Medial blank fragment	
NO	Non-orientable blank fragment	
Oth	Other	Additional notations, most commonly, Prem or irregular types e.g. 'flat pebble'.
P	Proximal blank fragment	
Sp	Spall	
T	Distal blank fragment	

### **CortType (Cortex Type)**

Description of cortex, distinguishing between different types of source materials.

Chalk	Fresh primary source cortex.
None	No cortex present.
Pebble	Non-chalk exterior surfaces still primary source but may not be 'in situ' where rolled down from outcrop vein.
Wadi/water rolled	Secondary source materials collected from rivers, exhibit a well rounded smoothed exterior surface with numerous incipient cone fractures.

### **DorScar (Dorsal Scars)**

Dorsal scar configuration, used to help indicate the type of core reduction method used.

Bidirectional	A bidirectional scar configuration.
Cortex	A cortical dorsal surface.
Crossed	A configuration showing scars crossed at 90 degrees.
Kombiwa	The remnant of a positive or ventral scar, indicating that the piece was struck from a larger flake or other blank.
Radial	A radial scar configuration.
Unidirectional	Any unidirectional configuration.

### **EntBy (Entered By)**

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### **GrdBlankType (Ground Blank Type)**

Ground stone blank type.

Boulder	Large nodule.
Cobble	Medium nodule.
Flake	Blank produced by conchoidal fracture.
Pebble	Small nodule.

### **LongSect (Longitudinal Section)**

Description of the longitudinal section view of a ground stone inventory item.

Bicon	Biconical perforation
Cave	Concave
Cir	Circular
Cyln	Cylindrical perforation

Fl	Flat
Irr	Irregular
Ov	Ovular
Plano	Plano-convex
Tri	Triangular
Vex	Convex

**PlanShp (Plan Shape)**

Description of the plan view of a ground stone inventory item.

Irr	Irregular
Oth	Other
Ov	Ovular
Rod	Rod-shaped
Sp	Spherical
Sq	Squared

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

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**RetDel (Ret Delineation)**

A numeric scale used to describe the retouch outline of the inventory item. Multiple retouch segments are separated by commas and are listed in the same order as the retouch locations.

1	Rectilinear
2	Convex
3	Concave
4	Shouldered
5	Sinuuous
6	Irregular
7	Nosed

**RetLoc (Ret Location)**

A numeric scale 1-10 recording the location of retouch scars. Multiple retouched segments are separated by commas. Continuous segments noted with a dash.

1	Left basal edge
10	Total right lateral
2	Left medial edge
3	Left distal edge
4	Right basal edge
5	Right medial edge
6	Right distal edge
7	Basal end
8	Distal end
9	Total left lateral

**RetType (Ret Type)**

A numeric scale used to describe the morphology of the retouch scars. Multiple retouched segments are separated by commas and follow the same order as retouch location.

1	Normal
2	Stepped/scaled
3	Parallel
4	Sub-parallel
5	Couze
6	Irregular

**TermType (Termination Type)**

Characterizes the termination or point at which a fracture left the parent core and is used to indicate successful fracture associated with level of skill. Recorded only when distal end is intact.

Fea	Feather	A finely tapered, sharp termination.
Hin	Hinge	A convex rounded termination where the fracture bends outwards through side of the core.
Stp	Step	An abrupt failure of fracture resulting in essentially a break.

**TranSect (Transverse Section)**

Description of the transverse section view of a ground stone inventory item.

Bicon	Biconical perforation
Cave	Concave
Cir	Circular

Cyln	Cylindrical perforation
Fl	Flat
Irr	Irregular
Ov	Ovular
Plano	Plano-convex
Tri	Triangular
Vex	Convex

**UseSurfChar (Use-surface character)**

Description of the location of the working surface/s and a note concerning overall quality.

Bi	Bifacial	Working on both upper and lower surfaces.
Bpol	Bipolar	Use on two opposite ends.
Mult	Multifacial	Working on more than two surfaces.
Uni	Unifacial	Working on one face only.
Upol	Unipolar	Use on one end.

**tblPOSIRec (Table Place Of Special Interest Recording Form)**

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**TeamLead (Team Leader)**

PID of team leader at time of recording. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**tblPottFind (Table Pottery Finds)**

**ChroTPer (Chronotype Period)**

Period of find - forms second part of chronotype.

AC	Cypro-Archaic to Classical	750-312 BC (Iron Age)
AR	Cypro-Archaic	750-475 BC (Iron Age)
BA	Bronze Age	2600-1050 BC (Prehistoric)
BYZ	Byzantine	AD 650-1191 (Byzantine)
CHAL	Chalcolithic	3900-2600 BC (Prehistoric)
CL	Cypro-Classical	475-312 BC (Iron Age)
CLH	Classical to Hellenistic	475-31 BC (Hellenistic-Roman)
ER	Early Roman	31 BC-AD 200 (Hellenistic-Roman)
GA	Cypro-Geometric to Archaic	1050-475 BC (Iron Age)
GAC	Cypro-Geometric to Classical	1050-312 BC (Iron Age)
HA	Historical Antiquity (Archaic to Late Roman)	750 BC-AD 650
HEL	Hellenistic	312-31 BC (Hellenistic-Roman)
HER	Hellenistic to Early Roman	312 BC-AD 200 (Hellenistic-Roman)
HIS	Historical (Archaic to Modern)	750 BC- Present
HR	Hellenistic to Roman	312 BC-AD 650 (Hellenistic-Roman)
LChPh	Late Chalcolithic/Philia	2600-2400 BC (Prehistoric)
LH	Late Hellenistic	150-31 BC (Hellenistic-Roman)
LHER	Late Hellenistic to Early Roman	200 BC-AD 200 (Hellenistic-Roman)
LR	Late Roman	AD 400-650 (Hellenistic-Roman)
MED	Medieval	AD 1191-1571 (Medieval-Modern)
MEDB	Byzantine to Medieval	AD 12th-13th c. (Medieval-Modern)
MEDF	Medieval-Frankish	AD 14th-15th c. (Medieval-Modern)
MEDOTT	Medieval to Ottoman	AD 1191-1878 (Medieval-Modern)
MEDI	Medieval utility period I	Late 12th-late 14th/early 15th c. AD (Medieval-Modern)
MEDI	Medieval utility period II	AD 15th-mid 16th c. (Medieval-Modern)
MEDI	Medieval utility period III	15th c. - end 20th c. (Medieval-Modern)
MEDVOTT	Medieval-Venetian to Early Ottoman	AD 16th-17th c. (Medieval-Modern)
MM	Medieval to Modern	AD 1191- Present (Medieval-Modern)
MOD	Modern	AD 1878- Present (Medieval-Modern)
MR	Mid Roman	3rd-4th c. AD (Hellenistic-Roman)
OTT	Ottoman	AD 1571-1878 (Medieval-Modern)
OTTMODI	Ottoman to Modern I	AD 1571-begin 20th c. (Medieval-Modern)
OTTMODII	Ottoman to Modern II	AD 18th-mid 20th c. (Medieval-Modern)
PeB	Prehistoric Bronze Age	2600-1650 BC (Prehistoric)

PH	Prehistoric	before 750 BC (Prehistoric)
PoB	Protohistoric Bronze Age	1650-1050 BC (Prehistoric)
PoBAR	Late Bronze Age to Archaic	1600-475 BC (Prehistoric)
RM	Roman to Modern	31 BC- Present
ROM	Early-Late Roman	31 BC-AD 650 (Hellenistic-Roman)
UN	Unknown	Unknown

### ChroTType (Chronotype Type)

Type of find - forms first part of chronotype.

Am	Transport amphora
Am01	Transport amphora type 1
Am02	Transport amphora type 2
Am03	Transport amphora type 3
Am04	Transport amphora type 4
Am05	Transport amphora type 5
Am06	Transport amphora type 6
Am07	Transport amphora type 7
Am08	Transport amphora type 8
Am09	Transport amphora type 9
Am10	Transport amphora type 10
Am11	Transport amphora type 11
Am12	Transport amphora type 12
Am13	Transport amphora type 13
AmSk01	Skouriotissa amphora type 1
AmSk02	Skouriotissa amphora type 2
AmSk03	Skouriotissa amphora type 3
ARS	African red slip ware
ARS105	African red slip ware form 105
ARS45	African red slip ware form 45
ARS50	African red slip ware form 50
ARS50A/B	African red slip ware form 50A/B
ARS99b/c	African red slip ware, form 99 B/C
Bc	Bichrome ware
BcB	Bichrome ware, burnished
BcBO	Bichrome ware, burnished, open
BcC	Bochrome ware, closed vessel
BG	Black gloss ware
BG01	Black gloss ware form 1
BGW	Brown glazed ware
BGW01	Brown glazed ware,
BGW02	Brown glazed ware,
BGWCC	Brown glazed ware with cocks comb decoration
BOR	Black on red
BORBc	Black on red bichrome closed vessel
BORC	Black on red ware, closed
BORO	Black on red ware, open
BPO	Black polished ware, open
BR	Base ring ware
BRI	Base ring I ware
BRII	Base ring II ware
BRIIC	Base ring II ware, closed
BRIIO	Base ring II ware, open
Brk	Brick
BRW	Base ring ware
BRX	Base ring-like ware
BS	Black slip ware
BS01	Black slipped ware type 1
BS02	Black slipped ware type 2
BSC	Black slip ware, closed
BSO	Black slip ware, open
BuH	Burnished ware, heavy utility ware
BuHK	Burnished heavy utility ware, khaki
BUJaK	Burnished utility jar, khaki



BuL	Burnished ware, light utility ware
BuLK	Burnished ware, light utility ware, khaki
BuLR01	Burnished ware, light utility ware, rim type 1
BuP	Burnished ware, pithos
BUPSJa	Burnished utility pinched spouted stamnos
CAm	Cypriote amphora with horizontal handles
CAmS	Small Cypriot amphora with horizontal handles
CC	Colour coated ware
CG02	Cypriote monochrome glazed
CG06	Cypriote monochrome glazed
CGS	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS01	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS02	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS03	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS04	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS05	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS06	Cypriote sgraffito
CGS07	Cypriote sgraffito
Chi	Chian transport amphora
CMP01	Cypriote monochrome painted ware
CRS	Cypriote red slip ware
CRS01	Cypriote red slip ware, form 1
CRS01b	Cypriote red slip ware form 1b
CRS02	Cypriote red slip ware, form 2
CRS02X	Cypriote red slip ware, form 2X
CRS05	Cypriote red slip ware form 5
CRS08	Cypriote red slip ware, form 8
CRS09	Cypriote red slip ware, form 9
CRS09A	Cypriote red slip ware form 9A
CRS09b	Cypriote red slip ware form 9b
CRS09c	Cypriote red slip ware form 9c
CRS09X	Cypriote red slip ware form 9X
CRS10	Cypriote red slip ware, form 10
CRS10A	Cypriote red slip ware, form 10A
CRS11	Cypriote red slip ware, form 11
CRSAW	Cypriot red slip Anemurium well form
CRSK01	Cypriote red slip ware, Kourion form 1
CS	Cypriote sigillata
CS01	Cypriote sigillata form 1
CS04B	Cypriote sigillata, form 4B
CS06	Cypriote sigillata form 6
CS10	Cypriote sigillata, form 10
CS11	Cypriote sigillata, form 11
CS12	Cypriote sigillata, form 12
CS18A	Cypriote sigillata form 18A
CS20	Cypriote sigillata form 20
CS22A	Cypriote sigillata form 22A
CS23B	Cypriote sigillata, form 23B
CS28	Cypriote sigillata form 28
CS29	Cypriote sigillata form 29
CS31A	Cypriote sigillata form 31A
CS40	Cypriote sigillata form 40
CS58	Cypriote sigillata form 58
CSP02	Cypriote slip painted
CW	Cooking ware
CWB01	Cooking ware base type 1
CWC	Cooking ware, casserole

CWCR01	Cooking ware, casserole, rim type 1
CWCR01a	Cooking ware casserole rim type 1a
CWCR02a	Cooking ware casserole rim type 2a
CWCR02b	Cooking ware casserole rim type 2b
CWCR02c	Cooking ware casserole rim type 2c
CWCR03	Cooking ware, casserole, rim type 3
CWCR04	Cooking ware, casserole, rim type 4
CWCR05	Cooking ware, casserole, rim type 5
CWCR06	Cooking ware, casserole, rim type 6
CWFPWh	Cooking ware, frying pan, wishbone handle
CWFPWh01	Cooking ware, frying pan with wishbone handle type 1
CWFPWh02	Cooking ware, frying pan with wishbone handle type 2
CWJ01	Cooking ware jug type 1
CWJ02	Cooking ware jug type 2
CWJ03	Cooking ware jug type 3
CWJ04	Cooking ware jug type 4
CWL01	Cooking ware lid type 1
CWL02	Cooking ware lid type 2
CWL03	Cooking ware lid type 3
CWL04	Cooking ware lid type 4
CWP	Cooking ware, pot.
CWPDh	Cooking ware Dhiorios pot
CWPR	Cooking ware, pot
CWPR01	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 1
CWPR02	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 2
CWPR03	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 3
CWPR04	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 4
CWPR04a	Cooking ware pot rim type 4a
CWPR04b	Cooking ware rim type 4b
CWPR04c	Cooking ware rim type 4c
CWPR05	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 5
CWPR06	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 6
CWPR07	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 7
CWPR08	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 8
CWPR08a	Cooking ware pot rim type 8a
CWPR09	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 9
CWPR10	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 10
CWPR11	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 11
CWPR12	Cooking ware, pot, rim type 12
CWPR13	Cooking ware pot, rim type 13
CWPR14	Cooking ware pot, rim type 14
CWPR15	Cooking pot rim type 15
CWPR16	Cooking pot rim type 16
CWPR16a	Cooking ware pot rim type 16a
CWPR17	Cooking pot rim type 17
CYW	Contemporary yogurt ware
Dana	Dana, wine/oil collector
EGAm	East Greek transport amphora
ERSAI	Egyptian red slip ware form I
ERSAP	Egyptian red slip ware A form P
ESA	Eastern sigillata A
ESA04A	Eastern sigillata A, form 4A
ESA15B	Eastern sigillata form 15B
ESA16	Eastern sigillata form 16
ESA18	Eastern sigillata form 18
ESA20	Eastern sigillata form 20
ESA22A	Eastern sigillata A, form 22A
ESA35	Eastern sigillata form 35-37
ESA48	Eastern sigillata ware A form 48
ESB	Eastern sigillata B

ESB09	Eastern sigillata B, form 9
ESB80	Eastern sigillata B, form 80
FP	Fish plate
G	Glazed ware
G01	Monochrome glazed ware
G02	Monochrome glazed, pale green
G03	Monochrome glazed, yellow
G04	Monochrome glazed,
G05	Monochrome glazed,
G06	Monochrome glazed,
G07	Monochrome glazed,
G08	Monochrome glazed,
Gaz	Gazan transport amphora
GS	Sgraffito
GS01	Sgraffito
GS02	Sgraffito
GS03	Sgraffito
GS05	Sgraffito
GS06	Sgraffito
GS07	Sgraffito
GS08	Sgraffito
HU	Heavy utility ware
HU01	Heavy utility rim type 1
HU04	Heavy utility type 4
HUB01	Heavy utility Base type 1
HUB02	Heavy utility base type 2
HUB03	Heavy utility base type 3
HUC	Heavy utility with combed decoration
HUH01	Heavy utility handle type 1
HUL01	Heavy utility lid type 1
HUR01	Heavy utility ware, rim type 1
HUR01A	Heavy utility ware rim type 1A
HUR01B	Heavy utility ware rim type 1B
HUR02	Heavy utility ware, rim type 2
HUR03	Heavy utility ware, rim type 3
HUR04	Heavy utility ware, rim type 4
HUR05	Heavy utility ware, rim type 5
HUR06	Heavy utility ware, rim type 6
HUR07	Heavy utility ware, rim type 7
HUR08	Heavy utility ware, rim type 8
HUR09	Heavy utility ware, rim type 9
HUR10	Heavy utility ware, rim type 10
HUR10a	Heavy utility ware rim type 10a
HUR10b	Heavy utility ware rim type 10a
HUR11	Heavy utility ware, rim type 11
HUR12	Heavy utility ware, rim type 12
HUR13	Heavy utility rim type 13
HUR14	Heavy utility rim type 14
HUR15	Heavy utility rim type 15
HUR16	Heavy utility rim type 16
HUR17	Heavy utility rim type 17
HUR18	Heavy utility, rim type 18
HUR19	Heavy utility, rim type 19
HUR20	Heavy utility rim type 20
HUR21	Heavy utility ware, rim type 21
HUR22	Heavy utility ware, rim type 22
HUR23	Heavy utility ware, rim type 23
HUR24	Heavy utility ware rim type 24
HUR25	Heavy utility ware rim type 25
HUR26	Heavy utility ware rim type 26
HUR28	Heavy utility ware rim type 28
HUR29	Heavy utility ware rim type 29
HUR30	Heavy utility rim type 30

HUR31	Heavy utility rim type 31
HUR32	Heavy utility rim type 32
HUR33	Heavy utility rim type 33
HUR34	Heavy utility rim type 34
HUR35	Heavy utility rim form 35
HUSW	Heavy utility sandwich ware
ID	Incised decoration
ID01	Incised decoration type 1
ID02	Incised decoration type 2
ID02A	Incised decoration type 2A
ID03	Incised decoration type 3
ID04	Incised decoration type 4
ID04A	Incised decoration type 4A
IDSS	Incised decoration on self slipped pottery
IDWF	Incised decoration, white fabric
Jug	Jug with ring base and very slim vertical handle with two vertical ribs in self slip fabric
Koan	Koan amphora
KoaP	Pseudo-Koan transport amphora
La	Lamp
La01	Lamp type 01, Vessberg form 10-12
La02	Non-slipped ER lamps
La03	Lamp type 3
La04	Lamp type 4
La05	Mould made unslipped lamp
Lag	Lagynos
Loom	Discus shaped loom weight
LR1	Late Roman 1 transport amphorae
LRC	Phocaeen red slip ware
LRC01a	Phocaeen red slip ware form 01a
LRC01B	Phocaeen red slip ware form 1B
LRC02a	Phocaeen red slip ware form 02a
LRC03	Phocaeen red slip ware form 03
LRC03D	Phocaeen red slip ware form D
LRC03f	Phocaeen red slip ware form 03f
LRC10	Phocaeen red slip ware form 10
LRC10a	Phocaeen red slip ware form 10a
LRC10b	Phocaeen red slip ware form 10b
LRCA1kn5	Phocaeen red slip ware form A1kn5
LU	Light utility ware
LUB01	Light utility ware, base type 1
LUB02	Light utility ware, base type 2
LUB03	Light utility ware, base type 3
LUB04	Light utility ware, base type 4
LUBW	Light utility ware bowl
LUR01	Light utility ware, rim type 1
LUR02	Light utility ware, rim type 2
LUR03	Light utility ware, rim type 3
LUR04	Light utility ware, rim type 4
LUR05	Light utility ware, rim type 5
LUR06	Light utility ware, rim type 6
LUR07	Light utility ware, rim type 7
LUR08	Light utility ware rim type 8
LUR09	Light utility ware rim type 9
LUR10	Light utility ware rim type 10
LUR11	Light utility ware rim type 11
LUR12	Light utility ware rim type 12
LUR13	Light utility ware rim type 13
LUR14	Light utility ware rim type 14
LUR15	Light utility ware rim type 15
LUR16	Light utility ware rim type 16

LUR17	Light utility ware rim type 17
LUR18	Light utility ware rim type 18
LUR19	Light utility ware rim type 19
LUS	Light utility ware, Slashed handle
LUSW	Light utility sandwich ware
Mav	Mavrovouni transport amphora
Mav01	Mavrovouni amphora, form 1
Mav02	Mavrovouni amphora, form 2
Mav03	Mavrovouni amphora, form 3
MG	Monochrome glazed
Mo	Monochrome ware
Mor	Mortarium
MP	Monochrome painted ware
MP01	Monochrome painted ware, green
MP02	Monochrome painted ware, yellow
MP03	Monochrome painted ware
MP04	Monochrome painted ware
MP05	Monochrome painted ware
MP06	Monochrome painted ware
MP07	Monochrome painted ware
Pal	Palestinian transport amphora
Per	Persian bowl
Pin	Transport amphorae with pinched handles
Pipe	Pipe
Pit	Pithos
Pit01	Pithos, rim type 1
Pit02	Pithos, rim type 2
Pit03	Pithos, rim type 3
Pit04	Pithos, rim type 4
Pit05	Pithos, rim type 5
Pit06	Pithos rim type 6
Pit07	Pithos rim type 7
Pit08	Pithos rim type 8
Pit09	Pithos rim type 9
Pit10	Pithos rim type 10
Pit11	Pithos rim type 11
Pit12	Pithos rim type 12
Pit12a	Pithos type 12a
Pit13	Pithos type 13
Pit14	Pithos type 14
Pit15	Pithos type 15
Pit16	Pithos type 16
Pit17	Pithos type 17
Pit18	Pithos type 18
Pit19	Pithos type 19
Pit20	Pithos type 20
Pit21	Pithos type 21
Pit22	Pithos type 22
Pit23	Pithos type 23
Pit24	Pithos rim type 24
Por	Porcelain
PP	Polychrome painted
PP01	Polychrome painted, Maiolica
PP02	Polychrome painted, Faenza
PP03	Polychrome painted, Berettina
PP05	Polychrome painted, Chitahia
PP06	Polychrome painted, Grottaglie
PP07	Polychrome painted ware, from Grottaglie in Italy
RB	Relief-decorated (Megarian) bowl
Rho	Rhodian amphora
RLU	Red-lustrous ware

RLUC	Red-lustrous ware, closed
RM	Red monochrome ware
RMCL	Red monochrome ware, closed large
RMCS	Red monochrome ware, closed small
RMOL	Red monochrome ware, open large
RMOS	Red monochrome ware, open small
RMP	Red monochrome or polished
ROW	Red on white ware
ROWOL	Red on white ware, open large
RP	Red polished ware
RPC	Red polished ware, closed
RPIC	Red polished incised ware, closed
RPIO	Red polished incised ware, open
RPIOS	Red polished incised ware, open. Exterior diameter: >15 cm
RPO	Red polished ware, open, size unknown
RPOL	Red polished ware, open. Exterior diameter: <35 cm
RPOM	Red polished ware, open. Exterior diameter: 15-35 cm
RPOS	Red polished ware, open. Exterior diameter: >15 cm
RPS	Red polished ware, slashed handle
RPSH	Red polished ware, slashed handle
RPT	Red polished table ware
RPTC	Red polished table ware, closed
RPTO	Red polished table ware, open. Exterior diameter: >15 cm
RPTOM	Red polished table ware, open. Exterior diameter: 15-35 cm
RPTOS	Red polished ware, table ware, open small
RS	Red slip ware
RSO	Red slip open
Sh	Shaved vessel
Sig	Sigillata
Sig01	Sigillata rim type 1
SigW	Possible western sigillata
Sla	Slashed handles ware
SP	Slip painted
SP01	Slip painted, green
SP02	Slip painted, yellow
SP03	Slip painted, white
SRS	Sigillata or red slip ware
Ti	Tile, pan
Tia	Tianistra
Tia02	Tianistra with decorated rim
Tia03	Tianistra type 3
Tia04	Tianistra type 4
TiaB	Tianistra, burnished
TiAn	Tile, pan, angular corners
TiC	Tile, cover
TiCA	Tile, cover, angular
TiCh	Tile, choletrota
TiCS	Semicircular cover tile
TiF	Tile, pan, small flat
TiGr	Tile, Greece
TiLi	Tile, Limassol
TiMa	Tile, Marseilles
TiP	Pan tile
TiSk01	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 1
TiSk02	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 2

TiSk03	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 3
TiSk04	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 4
TiSk05	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 5
TiSk06	Tile, Skouriotissa, type 6
TiSkC01	Tile, Skouriotissa, cover type 1
TiSkC02	Tile, Skouriotissa, cover type 2
TiSkC03	Tile, Skouriotissa, cover type 3
TiSkC04	Tile, Skouriotissa, cover type 4
TiSkC05	Tile, Skouriotissa, cover type 5
Tri	Tripod
Tta	Ttavas
Tta02	Ttavvas type 2
TtaB	Ttavvas, burnished
TW	Table ware
U	Utility ware
UAA98	Utility rim type AA98
UBR01	Utility bowl rim type 1
UBR02	Utility bowl rim type 2
UBRB	Utility bowl
UFB01	Utility ferrous base type 1
UFB02	Utility ferrous base type 2
UFR01	Utility ferrous rim type 1
UFR02	Utility ferrous rim type 2
Ug	Unguentaria
Ug01	Unguentarium type 1
UH02	Utility handle type 02
UJ01	Utility jar type 1
UJ02	Utility jar type 2
Uja	Utility jar
UJa02	Utility jar type 2
UJa03	Utility jar type 3
UJa04	Utility jar type 4
UJa06	Utility jar type 6
UJa07	Utility jar type 7
Uju	Utility jug
UL01	Utility lid type 1
UL02	Utility lid type 2
UL03	Utility lid type 3
ULSJ01	Utility long spouted jug, handmade
Un	Unknown
Un01	Unknown form 1
UN02	Unknown type 2
Un04	Unknown type 4
UPL01	Utility
UPL03	Utility plate type 3
UPSJ01	Utility pinched spouted jar type 1
UPSJa	Utility pinched spouted stamnos with two handles
UPSJu	Utility pinched spouted jug
URB01	Utility ring base type 1
WaP	Water pipe
WP	White painted ware
WPBC	White painted burnished ware, closed
WPC	White painted ware, closed
WPO	White painted ware, open
WS	White slip ware
WSCL	White slip ware, closed large
WSCS	White slip ware, closed small
WSO	White slip ware, open
WSOS	White slip ware, open small

#### Clay (Clay)

Type of clay used in pottery.

-

Anomaly

Explanation in Comments field

C	Calcerous
F	Ferrous
K	Kaolin
M	Mixed
SS	Self slipped

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**Func (Function)**

Function of vessel type represented by sherds in batch.

AR	Architectural	Domestic and public architecture.
CW	Cooking ware	Domestic and public cooking.
HU	Heavy utility	Domestic storage, pithoi, light industry, heavy industry.
LU	Light utility	Domestic dining, kitchen, light industry, burials, offerings.
PO	Personal object	Adornment, personal interaction.
SY	Symbolic	Domestic and public ritual, burial art, offerings, informational messaging.
TR	Transport	Transport amphorae.
TW	Table ware	Domestic dining, public and ritual dining, burials, offerings.
UK	Unknown	Unknown.
UT	Utility	General utility.

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**tblPottInv (Table Pottery Inventory)**

**EntBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**RecBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**tblSIARec (Table Special Interest Area Recording Form)**

**EnteredBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**RecordedBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**tblSpecFind (Table Special Finds)**

**ClayCode (Clay)**

Type of clay used in finds. Codes as for tblPottFind Clay.

**EnteredBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**Material (Material)**

Material of finds in batch.

Fai	Faience
Gla	Glass
Met	Metal
Stn	Stone
Ter	Terracotta
Wod	Wood

**PerCode (Period Code)**

Period of find. Codes as for tblPottFind ChoTPer.

**RecordedBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

**SFFormCode (Special Finds Form Code)**

Description of form of finds in batch.

Ani	Animal	Statue/Figurine
Arr	Arrow	
Bea	Bead	
Buc	Buckle	



But	Button
Coi	Coin
Com	Comb
Com	Composite
Eat	Eating utensil
Fib	Fibula
Fig	Figural
Hum	Human
Jew	Jewellery
Knf	Knife
Mod	Model
Nee	Needle
Oth	Other
Pdt	Pendant
Pin	Pin
Slg	Sling-ball
Spr	Spear
Sty	Stylus
Swd	Sword
Wev	Weaving tool

### **SFTypeCode (Special Finds Type Code)**

Type of finds in batch.

Ado	Adornment	Bead, pin, fibula, button, buckle etc.
Coi	Coin	
Fig	Figurine	Anything smaller than 300 mm.
HSh	Horseshoe	
Imp	Implement	Eating utensil, styla, comb etc.
Lam	Lamp	
LWt	Loom weight	
Nai	Nail	
Scu	Sculpture	
Sta	Statue	Anything greater than 300 mm.
ToP	Tobacco pipe	
Ves	Vessel	
WaP	Water pipe	
WBr	Wall bracket	

### **tblSpecInv (Table Special Inventory)**

#### **EnteredBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

#### **RecordedBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

#### **ReReadBy (Re-ReadBy)**

PID of person re-reading find. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

### **tblSUF (Table Survey Unit Form)**

#### **Background (Background)**

An estimation of background confusion on ground in unit. An indication of how often a field worker bends to pick up a sherd only to find that it is a leaf, or a stone, or anything but pottery.

0	Never	
1	Occasionally	
2	Frequently	
3	All the time	So much that you give up bending down.

#### **EnteredBy (Entered By)**

PID of person entering record into computer database. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

#### **RecordedBy (Recorded By)**

PID of person recording data. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.

#### **TeamLeader (Team Leader)**

PID of team leader at time of recording. Codes as for lnkAudit AuditBy.