

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
<i>Plaster floors</i>										
1836	12	Siliceous and pseudomorphic	Charred flecks	Poorly preserved charred remains. Well preserved uncharred plant remains		Calcareous silty clay loam	massive			Multiple layers of fine plaster floors with siliceous remains and pseudomorphic voids from decayed stabilisers. Charred flecks of plant remains probably disrupted during preparation and pugging of plaster mix.
1836	10		Charred diverse plant remains which include coniferous wood and triangular stem fragments	Well preserved, but shrunk in size by up to 1/3 due to charring		Calcareous silty clay loam	massive	Post-depositional burning		Multiple layers of fine plaster floors, burnt in-situ and rubified to a depth of 25mm. Diverse plant stabilisers charred in-situ and well preserved.
1850	8	Siliceous epidermis	Charred epidermis and flecks	Siliceous moderate, charred poor.			massive			Laid plaster floor

Table 17. Summary micromorphological characteristics of floor plasters, Deposit type 5a, at Kilise Tepe.

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
<i>Dung rich deposits</i>										
2818 (lower)	10 30 dung		Charred epidermis, parenchyma and woody stem. Charred dung.	Moderate, some are partially digested and derived from dung		Lenses of sediment.	Strong parallel orientation and distribution from periodic accumulation. Not very compacted.		5b1	Herbivore dung from penning, burnt in-situ. This layer represents latest use of courtyard. Underlying deposits are heavily trampled and comprise dense spherulites from dung.
2825	82	Siliceous epidermal fragments.	Calcitic ashes in top 40mm. Charred remains in lower 8mm, including wood, seeds and epidermal fragments. Largely dung derived. Spherulites constitute 60% of deposit.	Well preserved ashes with pellet forms still discernable. Poorly preserved charred remains.			Strong parallel orientation and distribution	20% bioturbation	5b1	Fragmented dung in herbivore pen area, burnt in-situ. Herbivore dung rich in spherulites, burnt to ashes in upper 40mm, and charred remains in lowest 8mm.
5526	2 60 dung	Dung with siliceous remains, fibres, pseudomorphic voids, desiccated remains and spherulites	Charred coniferous wood and epidermal fragments	Moderate-well		Lenses of trampled sediments	Strong parallel orientation. Some compaction. Periodic deposition.	Pinkish organic staining. Calcareous spherules in different stages of clacification. Some microfaunal eggs in clusters	5b1	Dung rich organic stained deposits, which accumulated periodically, perhaps from animal penning. The large size and preservation of the siliceous remains within the dung, suggest the animals may have included large ungulates.
<i>Occupation deposit with fine uncharred plant remains</i>										
2391	12	Siliceous remains and fine vegetal voids	Wood, including coniferous wood with bark; spiky stem	moderate	1% poorly preserved in water laid aggregate	diverse anthropogenic and natural aggregates	parallel orientation		5b2/5a2.2	Trampled courtyard? Periodic accumulation of deposits, including some water-laid deposits
2370	17	Siliceous and pseudomorphic voids	Charred flecks, including occluded carbon on Gramineae	moderate	1% unburnt, poorly preserved	Calcareous spherules	Strong parallel orientation and distribution. Compacted. ?Periodic accumulation.	Organic staining	5b2	Compacted calcareous sediments mixed with finely fragmented pseudomorphic voids of plants which have since decayed, organic staining and flecks of charred remains. Finely fragmented uncharred plant remains may be from ?winnowing.

Table 18. Summary micromorphological characteristics of occupation deposits, Deposit type 5b, at Kilise Tepe.

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
<i>Burnt plant remains and structural aggregates</i>										
4535	52	Pseudomorphic voids	Charred coniferous wood and calcitic ashes	moderate	10% large fragment well preserved, not burnt	aggregates	Moderate parallel orientation		5b3	Successive accumulation of refuse, including debris from ?food preparation and cooking
3474	40 2 dung		Charred coniferous wood, epidermises, seeds and dung. Calcitic ashes.	Moderate-well	2% burnt, poorly preserved and fractured. Embedded in structural aggregate	Structural aggregates. Curvilinear compacted sediments similar to aggregates in Jemdet Nasr EDI dump	Strong parallel orientation and linear distribution	Some bioturbation	5b3/5a1	Lenses of ash, charred plant remains and structural aggregates. Curvilinear compacted sediments may be from base of a mat. Homogeneity of rubification of all components suggests burnt in-situ.
1858	22	Pseudomorphic voids, some from shrunken charred remains	Charred epidermises, at least some of which are Gramineae. Calcitic ashes on top of charred remains.	Moderate-poor		Some sediments and calcareous rock fragments	Parallel orientation and distribution. Periodic accumulation.	Some bioturbation. Post-depositional burning.	5b4	Trampled sediments and plant epidermises, burnt in-situ during destruction.

Table 18 (cont'd 2). Summary micromorphological characteristics of occupation deposits, Deposit type 5b at Kilise Tepe.

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
<i>Burnt plant remains on floors</i>										
1258	80		Charred wood, shrubs, fibres ?textile, and seeds. Calcitic ashes.	Moderate to well preserved			Strong parallel orientation and distribution	Some bioturbation	5b5b/6b	Burnt ?textile/covering on floor and remains of occupation and structural debris
3459	85	Siliceous and desiccated epidermal fragments	Charred epidermal fragments and seeds including cereal grain. At least some of the epidermal fragments are Gramineae	well	1% burnt and unburnt, poorly preserved: fractured and ?dissolving at edges		Strong parallel orientation, random distribution	Some bioturbation (5-10%)	6b1	Thick layer of plant remains burnt in-situ. Includes Gramineae. 80% of plant remains are epidermises. from ?plant processing/storage/roofing. Outer plant remains are charred, inner layer desiccated.
5412	75	Desiccated epidermal, stem and leaf fragments and seeds	Charred epidermal, stem and leaf fragments and seeds	Remarkably well preserved				Post-depositional bioturbation. One seed has been partially eaten by microfauna prior to charring.	6b1	Thick layer of plant remains burnt in-situ, from ?plant processing/storage. Remarkably well preserved. Underlying layer (Micro Unit 6) has multiple layers of plant remains, organic staining and calcareous spherules probably of biogenic origin, also suggestive of domestic debris.
4511	40		Charred ?einkorn	Moderate-poor				Extensive bioturbation	6b2	Stored einkorn burnt and charred in-situ. Occurs on top of loose aggregates from earlier abandonment of room in a layer 85mm thick. Both einkorn and underlying deposits evenly burnt and rubified. Initial use of room represented by layers of plaster and dung.
1388	5		coniferous + dicotyledonous wood; epidermal frags., seeds	moderate-well		abundant heterogeneous unburnt and burnt aggregates	unoriented, massive	extensive bioturbation	6b2/4.4	Burnt figs and heterogeneous burnt and unburnt aggregates, in fill/collapse
1853	72		Calcitic ashes with well preserved cellular structures and fibres. Charred wood, Gramineae and fibres	Well: original structure of plants still preserved	1% burnt, poor due to tiny size 0.2mm	Structural aggregates and burnt aggregates	Moderate parallel orientation and random distribution, suggesting massive deposition	Some bioturbation	6b3/5b3	Remarkably well preserved ashes with structures of original plants still visible. Accumulated on top of trampled sediments. Underlying sediments not rubified.

Table 19. Summary micromorphological characteristics of deposits in-situ on floors, Deposit type 6, at Kilise Tepe.

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
4231 =424 7	5	Vegetal voids	Charred flecks	Poor. Vegetal voids: moderate	1% poorly preserved, partially dissolved	sparse	unoriented calcareous sediment	Pseudomorphic void of ?gypsum salts	4.1/5a2.3	Laid packing?
4278	25		Charred coniferous wood and epidermal frags.; ashes	Moderate-well		Burnt structural aggregates	Some lensing: dusty lens of burnt aggregates at base, highly burnt aggregates and wood on top	Some bioturbation	4.2a	Burnt occupation deposits and burnt structural aggregates
5412	22		dicotyledonous wood and highly burnt ashes and melted silica. Burnt stabilisers in structural aggregates	Moderate-well		burnt structural aggregates	unoriented	10% bioturbation	4.2a	Burnt occupation deposits and burnt structural aggregates
1858	12	Vegetal voids in dung	Charred coniferous and dicotyledonous wood; stem, epidermal fragments, seed; lens of ashes	Moderate-poor. Not very compressed.		2% charred dung with spherulites and heterogeneous, occasionally large aggregates	Lens of ash at base. Unoriented aggregates, massive deposition		4.2b	Burnt occupation deposits and heterogeneous burnt and unburnt fill/collapse with some large aggregates
3458	5		Charred coniferous wood. Flecks in midden-like deposits	Moderate-well. Poorly preserved	1% burnt and unburnt bone in midden-like deposits, poorly preserved	Dung pellets, structural aggregates, fine burnt aggregates and midden-like deposits with pot fragments	Lens at base. Remaining deposit unoriented, massive deposition	10% bioturbation	4.2b	Lens of dung pellets at base. Overlying fill includes midden-like and heterogeneous aggregates
2818	5		coniferous wood and twig with bark; reed	well		10% herbivore dung, structural aggregates	unoriented, massive deposition		4.3a	Fill/collapse with unburnt and burnt structural aggregates
1258	3	Vegetal voids in structural aggregates	charred flecks	charred: poor; voids: moderate			Unoriented, massive deposition		4.3b	Fill/collapse with burnt structural aggregates
4249	7		Charred ?Salicaceae and other woods, and epidermal fragments. Calcitic ashes.	Well preserved		Burnt structural aggregates	Massive unoriented deposits		4.3b	Burnt building collapse with well preserved charred wood from ?structural elements. Salicaceae is a common roofing material, and is also found in collapse deposits at AbS, in 5G65 House.
1836	4	Vegetal voids in aggregates	Charred flecks and woody fragments	Charred: poor. Vegetal voids: moderate	2% burnt, in aggregates and fragmented	Heterogeneous aggregates, pot frag.	Unoriented, massive deposition		4.4	Fill with heterogeneous aggregates
1852	9	Vegetal voids	Charred wood and epidermal fragments; ashes	Poor. Ashes: moderate	1% burnt and unburnt, abraded	Heterogeneous aggregates. Large pot fragment.	Unoriented, massive deposition		4.4	Fill with heterogeneous aggregates

Table 20. Summary micromorphological characteristics of fill deposits, Deposit type 4, at Kilise Tepe.

Flot. no.	Total % plants	Plant type: unburnt	Plant type: burnt	Plant preservation	Bone	Other inclusions	Deposition	Alteration	Deposit type	Deposit interpretation
5310	3	Siliceous. Vegetal voids in aggregates.	Diverse charred woods, cereal grain and flecks	moderate-well	2% fractured and slightly calcified	heterogeneous unburnt and burnt aggregates	Unoriented, massive deposition	bioturbation	4.4	Fill with heterogeneous aggregates
4246	1		Charred flecks and ashes	poor	2% unburnt, fractured	Heterogeneous aggregates	Unoriented microaggregated	Extensive bioturbation	4.5	Loose aggregates: probably due to extensive bioturbation
Above 2370	5		Charred wood, epidermis and flecks	poor	2% fractured and fragmented		Unoriented, uncompacted	Extensive bioturbation	4.5	Loose heterogeneous aggregates

Table 20 (cont'd 2). Summary micromorphological characteristics of fill deposits, Deposit type 4, at Kilise Tepe.