

Attributes	Tell Brak	Kilise Tepe	Inter-site comparison
<b>Plant</b>			
Abundance: greatest	Fire-installations (60-80%, only 2-10% charred), unenclosed unroofed areas (67%)	Destruction levels in rooms (85%)	Differences are due to i) greater number of destruction levels at KT ii) use of unenclosed areas at TB as refuse dumps iii) fewer number of FI's sampled at KT
least	Packing and floor deposits made from natural sediments; occupation on some floors	Packing and floor deposits of natural sediments; occupation on some floors	Very similar
Size in thin section: largest	Kitchens (ch: 15mm), packing (ps: 23 mm), unroofed (Si 8mm)	?storage rooms, pit fills and midden-like deposits (8-37mm)	Variable
smallest	Ritual area (ch and si) (<2mm)	Deposits on floors	Fragmented by trampling and sweeping on floors
Diversity: greatest	Unenclosed areas with refuse deposits, kitchen, street	Dung-rich or heterogeneous deposits: room or pit fill, refuse deposits	Commonly occurs in refuse deposits or fill deposits derived from heterogeneous sources
least	Storage areas	?storage areas/bedding/roof collapse; pit linings, fill deposits <5% plant remains	
<b>Bone</b>			
Abundance: greatest	Unenclosed areas (5%)	Occupation deposit Unit 4535 (10%)	
least	Rooms, ritual, and some streets	Floor plasters and some occupation deposits	
Size in thin section: largest	Room- domestic (37mm), unenclosed refuse deposits (26 mm)	Occupation deposit (>18mm), pit fills	
smallest	Rooms, ritual, and some streets	Floor and fill deposits	Smallest and least abundant occur in heavily trampled areas on floors in rooms and passage ways or in streets, or in floor make-up

Table 24. Summary comparison of the size in thin section and diversity of plant remains at Tell Brak and Kilise Tepe, by individual depositional unit.

<b>Context type</b>	<b>Tell Brak</b>	<b>Kilise Tepe</b>
Unroofed areas	Packing, few or no prepared surfaces. 1) ashy rake-out, burnt aggregates and discard of sweepings, 2) dung in some areas	
Food preparation and cooking areas	Packing or poorly prepared floors, lenses of burnt plant remains, bone and aggregates mixed with sweepings. Heavily trampled areas. Bone fragments are often cracked and splintered. Pseudomorphic voids and grindstone fragments.	Poorly prepared floors, layers of burnt plant remains, bone and aggregates mixed with sweepings.
Storage	Poorly prepared floor plasters. 1) dense layer of grasses surrounding pots with cereal grain.	Thick layers of 1) grasses for storage/bedding/roofing also present in pit linings, 2) charred seeds or fruits including einkorn or figs
Clean areas for sitting, sleeping, ?food consumption	Moderately well prepared plaster floors, with occasional lenses compacted below mats. Thin accumulations of hearth rake-out.	Calcareous plaster floors. Traces or impressions of mats and floor coverings. Thin accumulations of hearth rake-out.
Ritual	Multiple layers of very well prepared silt loam and sparse calcareous plasters. Occasional microscopic lenses of sediment and concentrated charred soot-like remains.	Multiple layers of very well prepared silt loam and calcareous plaster floors. Occasional microscopic lenses of sediment and charred soot-like remains.

Table 25. Brief list of key micromorphological characterisations of depositional sequences within buildings