
Appendix 1. List of Units according to Grid Square

Explanation of Phases

Disturbance Phase – Deposits dating to the period of disturbance at the cemetery defined by the presence of disturbed burial material.

Cemetery Phase – Deposits dating to the active utilisation of the area as a cemetery

It is possibly that there is a temporal overlap in these two phases. In terms of more recent accumulated deposits no distinct sub-phasing was evident, with the only secure phase being a period post-dating the disturbance and cemetery phases, that is, the cessation of human activity at the site.

Grid Square G52

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11548	Surface deposit of fine-to-coarse sand. There was a minor amount of gravel and a few loose larger stones contained within the deposit. This unit covers approximately two-thirds of the grid square and extends from the eastern edge of the square to the wadi edge, at which point the surface slopes downwards at approximately a 50-60 degree angle towards the wadi floor.	–	11548	Contiguous with H52 - 11547	Post-Dates Disturbance Phase	1	1666 1667
11555	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel. The horizontal clarity between this deposit and overlying (11548) was poor. There was a small amount of scattered bone contained within the unit; all recovered bone was severely weathered and presumably had been exposed on the surface prior to accumulation of covering wind blown sand. Decision made to make an arbitrary change of unit number at a depth of c. 5cm to maintain a contiguous depth across adjacent grid squares. Unit (11565) is essentially the same deposit as (11555).	11548	11565	Contiguous with H52 - 11554	Post-Dates Disturbance Phase	2B	1696 1697
11565	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand, with a minor amount of gravel tending to be more concentrated in the western half of the square. There was slightly more gravel than in (11555). As with (11555) a small amount of scattered bone was present; all recovered bone was severely weathered and presumably had been exposed on the surface prior to accumulation of wind blown sand. Excavation revealed a partially disturbed burial (Individual No. 24, (11574)) and a cluster of juvenile bones (11577) as well as a sand and gravel deposit (11579).	11555	11574 11577 11579	Contiguous with H52 - 11564	Post-dates Disturbance Phase	3	1727 1728
11574	Burial Individual No. 24	11565	11579	N/A	Cemetery	9	2177–

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>The ongoing clearance of unit (11565) exposed a smear of organic material, the remnants of a fibre/reed mat. Further clearance exposed a partially disturbed burial with much of the skeletal material remaining articulated. The body was lying with legs slightly rotated and knees bent to the right side. The pelvis, sacrum, head and some arm bones were absent; presumably purposefully disturbed by robbers. Much of the thoracic vertebra and rib cage remained articulated. The body was completely skeletonized with the lower limbs being partially covered by remnants of linen. It was not possible to determine if the textile had originally been wrapped around individual limbs or about the body as a whole as it was preserved in small pieces only. Some pieces appear to be strips of linen rather than a garment but at the time of excavation it was not possible to determine with any certainty the nature of the textile. Some of the textile remnants adhered to the bone; others were loose in the surrounding fill. The body was partially covered by and lying upon poorly preserved reed matting. Though it was not possible to lift the mat intact, all recoverable fragments were retained for botanical species identification. There was no evidence of a distinct burial cut, the sand surrounding and underlying the body essentially being one contiguous relatively loosely compacted deposit; the only distinction was a very slight increase in the gravel content of the underlying sand layer (unit 11579).</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Post-excavation analysis found that 80% of a 15-20yr old (no skull) was recovered; indeterminate sex.</p>				Phase		2179 & 2180– 2191
11577	<p>Bone Cluster</p> <p>Cluster of Juvenile bones – majority being long bones and some vertebral elements – revealed by the excavation of unit (11565). The bones were essentially surrounded by this unit, there being no discernable distinction between the sand directly surrounding the loose bones, the overlying and underlying sand. None of the bones were articulated but their close proximity to each other, comparable degree of weathering and bone size, i.e. age are suggestive of the bones belonging to one individual. As this could not be confirmed at the time of excavation the cluster was not assigned an Individual No. pending osteological identification.</p>	11565	11565	N/A	Disturbance phase	9	2173– 2177

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
<i>Physical anthropology</i>							
Post-excavation analysis identified a cluster individual; 52% of a 5–10yr old individual, indeterminate sex.							
11579	Loose-to-slightly friable deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand. There was a small amount of gravel within the deposit. There was no clear distinction between this deposit and overlying unit (11565); though unit (11579) was slightly more compacted and appears to have a little less gravel. The decision to change units was also based on the fact that this depth of excavation represents the base upon which the burial of Individual No. 24 was lying. During an overnight break in excavation a sandstorm deposited a moderate amount of sand in the excavation area. It was not possible to determine the transition between this sand and unexcavated unit (11579). Excavated as one unit, however, there was a small potential for contamination of the unit by wind-blown botanicals. Scattered loose within the deposit was a small amount of bone the majority of which was weathered though there was some less weathered, brown bone. There were also some small fragments of textile and reed matting. The excavation of this unit exposed two bone clusters; in the central area of the grid square (11614) and in the south-east corner (11594) A slightly more compacted deposit was uncovered in the remainder of the square (11615)	11565	11614 11615	H52- 11580	Mixed transitional deposit. Between the Post- Disturbance phase and the Disturbance Phase	5	2201 2202
11594	Bone Cluster In the south-east corner of the grid square the excavation of unit (11579) exposed a cluster of foot bones: tarsal, metatarsal and phalanges partially articulated. Ongoing clearance revealed that this bone cluster extended into the adjacent grid square G51. A decision to extend the excavation into this area was made clearing a continuation of the overlying unit (11579) for a distance of c.75 cm to the south, exposing the limit of the bone cluster. The entire bone cluster – both the portion recovered from G52 and that extending in to G51 – was designated as a Unit (11594). The lower limbs, right and left tibia and fibula, were lying in alignment with each other. The state of weathering and close proximity suggests that the foot bones are part of the same individual. The proximal end of the tibias and fibulas were bleached/weathered to a white colour; the remainder of the bone length retained some moisture and was light brown in colour. On excavation the	11579	11615	N/A	Disturbance Phase	16	2608– 2614 2631– 2640

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	leg bones were found to be partially covered in poorly preserved textile and to have stick matting beneath them. It is possible that the position of the legs marks the approximate original burial position and orientation of an individual <i>Physical anthropology</i> Post excavation analysis 18–22 year old male, 15% recovered						
11614	Bone cluster Cluster of bone in the central area of the grid square revealed by the excavation of unit (11579). The bone was in a very poor state of preservation being extremely brittle. There were reed or plant fibre fragments associated with the cluster of disarticulated bone. It includes a pelvis and possible vertebrae. There were also a few small fragments of textile and sticks probably from matting. Though the matting was under the bones and was initially thought to indicate that the pelvis was resting close to its original burial location, further clearance of lower fill levels (11615) and (11638) indicated that botanical material associated with the cluster continued to a greater depth with additional disarticulated bone and reed being revealed. Directly below this disturbed material was a partially articulated original burial. This burial was given the unit number (11674) to distinguish articulated from disarticulated bone. It was not possible to determine during excavation if the disarticulated bone (11614) was part of Individual No. 33 (unit 11674). Osteological examination of the bones in cluster (11614) may determine if they are related to Individual no. 33. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Bones from an adult, indeterminate sex and age; can't be definitively associated with Individual No. 33 at present.	11579 11615 11638	11674	11674 Probably relates to burial of Individual No. 33	Disturbance Phase	16	2654– 2658
11615	Friable deposit of medium-to-coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel that covered the majority of the grid square. Partially overlies a bone cluster (11614) and cluster of stones [11640] in the central area of the square. The deposit appeared to continue beyond the southern limit of the trench making it apparent that this area of grid square G51 had not been excavated to an equivalent depth during the 2006 season. Decision made to excavate a strip of this area G51 as a distinct unit (11625); this unit was contiguous with and	11579	11638 11643 11640	11625 (G51)	Post Disturbance Phase	16	2654– 2656

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	equivalent to (11615). The excavation of unit (11615) exposed an increasingly compacted sandy deposit in much of G52 (11638) and a cluster of bone and decomposing wood in the south-west corner (11643).						
11638	Moderately friable deposit of medium-to-coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel scattered over the grid square. Though the deposit required a moderate degree of effort to break with a trowel it turned quickly to loose sand with foot traffic, typical of a natural sandy <i>gebel</i> surface. The deposit partially overlaid a continuation of bone cluster (11614), burial (11674) and surrounded rock cluster [11640]. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of the bone cluster the remainder of the deposit was relatively free of cultural material. The nature of the sand and the lack of cultural material suggest that this was an original surface into which burial (11674) has been cut. There has been a degree of disturbance associated with robbing but much of the unit probably represents an original deposit. There was no distinct burial cut through this deposit but given the nature of the deposit it may be impossible to identify such a cut even if present. The excavation of this fill exposed a more compacted sandy and gravel deposit (11681).	11615	11614 11640 11674 11681	11647 (G51)	Post Cemetery Phase	25	2758– 2759
11640	Cluster of stones directly overlying the wrapped feet and ankles of an <i>in situ</i> burial (11674). There were four large stones. Resting on top was a piece of white limestone relatively flat on two sides and roughly hemispherical in shape. It was severely eroded and no definitive working marks can be discerned. It did not appear to be in its original position, as it rocked unsteadily on the other stones it may have toppled into that position. Underlying this stone were three abutting stones (grey limestone) with only minor erosion and no definitive chisel or working marks. No bonding material was present but these stones fit snugly against each other and unlike the overlying white stone were relatively stable. Beneath the southernmost stone there was <i>c.</i> 5cm of fine-grained sand with no cultural material, a lens between the stone and the underlying burial. This suggests that the stone may have originally been set adjacent to this position and has fallen there after some sand has accumulated over the burial or the sand may be a deliberate fill covering the burial on which the stone was set. The stones are clearly associated with the burial and must have served to either mark and/or	11579 11615 11638	11674		Cemetery Phase	16 34	2658– 2659 2762 3040– 3046

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	protect the burial. Fill units (11579), (11615) and (11638) all at least partially overly the portions of this stone cluster.						
11643	<p>Bone Cluster</p> <p>The excavation of units (11615) and (11638) exposed a cluster of disarticulated weathered bone associated with poorly preserved timber fragments most likely from a wood coffin. There were also small fragments of fibre rope, linen and reed. The wood was very powdery and crumbled on excavation. Some of the wood fragments have traces of gypsum plaster adhering to them The matrix surrounding the bone and wood was coarse-grained sand with moderate gravel and a few small pebbles. Bones included at least two distinctly different individuals as there were infant or neonatal bones as well as tarsal bones of a large adult. Some of the wood fragments have traces of greyish-pink gypsum plaster adhering to them. The cluster was resting on a compact sandy surface with significant increased gravel <u>11682</u>; the transition point between the two deposits was clear</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Post-excavation analysis identified at least two distinct individuals in the cluster. (11643) A represents an adult possibly male 10% of the skeleton, and individual (11643) B was a neonate of which 3% was recovered.</p>	11615 11638	11682		Disturbance Phase	34	2760– 2761 3047– 3067
11674	<p>Burial Individual No. 33</p> <p>Burial of an adult individual aligned approximately to magnetic north-south; feet at the northern end. The burial had been disturbed with the pelvic region and head having been removed. The rib cage, thoracic spine, legs and feet remained in their articulated position. All bones were completely skeletonized, but well preserved – not markedly desiccated. The <i>in situ</i> bones were covered by reed/stick matting that was woven together with twisted fibre rope. The matting was well preserved, wrapping under, around and over the lower legs. It was less well preserved over the remainder of the body, but fragmentary traces suggest it originally was wrapped around the entire length of the individual. Much of this reed and associated fibre rope was extremely desiccated and had lost its structural</p>	11638 11640	11681 11683		Cemetery Phase	34 38	3039– 3046 3238– 3239 3243– 3244 3392– 3407

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>integrity and, as a result, could not be removed intact. Samples of the materials were recovered for analysis. Directly overlying and partially adhering to the bones were traces of textile. Much of the textile was in a poor state of preservation but the best preserved fragments covering the rib cage appear to be strips of woven cloth rather than a garment. The right humerus and both legs had traces of cloth closely adhering to the bone that appeared to be wrapped around the individual limbs separating them from the torso and from each other. It was possible that additional layers of wrapping have been disturbed by the robbing process. A small amount of loose sand surrounded the body which was set within a shallow pit cut into a sandy surface <11683>. The stone cluster [11640] directly overlay the feet and ankle region of the burial. Disarticulated bone (11614) that was recovered directly overlying the burial was most likely associated with this individual</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Post excavation analysis ongoing, but at present identified the individual as a c. 20yr old male, 75% of which was recovered.</p>						
11681	Lightly compacted sandy deposit/surface which exhibited a discernable increase in fine-grained gravel in comparison to overlying (11638). The transition between <u>11681</u> and (11638) was relatively sharp. <u>11681</u> appeared to be an original sandy surface into which the shallow burial cut <11683> has been cut. Either a naturally occurring sandy <i>gebel</i> or compacted accumulated surface of sand. The deposit was not excavated due to time constraints	11638	Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	41	3245 3408– 3411
11682	Gravel-rich sandy deposit/surface exposed by the excavation of (11643) from the south-west corner of the grid square. This deposit can be seen in section to continue further to the north and south and most likely represents an original Amarna period surface/layer	11643	Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	41	Nil
11683	Burial Cut Shallow ovoid shaped pit cut into the sandy surface identified as unit <u>11681</u> . This pit contained an <i>in situ</i> but partially disturbed burial, Individual No. 33 (11674). The pit had inward sloping sides and a rounded base. The edges of the pit were slightly irregular and exhibited a brownish discolouration from decomposing	11674	Cuts 11681		Cemetery Phase	41	3408– 3411

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	organic matter. There was a slight increase in the amount of gravel discernable in the base of the cut in comparison to the sides, and this may relate to a lower, more gravel-rich deposit. A shallow scoop cuts into the western edge of the pit in the vicinity of the pelvic region of the burial. This scoop may relate to robbing activity.						
Grid Square H52							
Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11547	Surface deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate-to-high gravel content and a few loose pebbles. The amount of gravel in the deposit decreased in a north-west direction. This unit covered the entire grid square. The upper horizon sloped slightly downwards from the east to the west. There were a small number of bone fragments and human teeth, all weathered, scattered throughout the deposit. There was a small depression, water runnel, in the north-east corner	-	11554	11546 (I52) 11548 (G52)	Post Disturbance Phase	1	1663– 1664
11554	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-grained sand with a minor amount of scattered gravel. There was a small amount of fragmentary bone within the deposit. Unit (11554) covers the majority of the grid square with the exception of the south-west corner, where a dark greyish-brown lens was evident (11556). The transition point between these two deposits was blurred but the edge of (11554) seemed to overlap (11556). There were several large stones resting on or slightly imbedded in the deposit	11547	11556 11564	11555 (G52) 11553 (I52)	Post Disturbance Phase	2	1692– 1693
11556	Thin lens of slightly silty sand. Sand was fine-grained with brownish silt mixed throughout. There was also a moderate amount of gravel in the deposit. It was partially overlapped by unit (11554) but the distinction between the two deposits was blurred. It may represent erosion or outwash of silt brick, given the proximity to the brick tomb excavated in 2006 and the absence of silt in the remainder of the grid square.	11547 11554	11564		Post Disturbance Phase	2B	1692– 1693
11564	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-grained-to-medium-coarse-grained sand. Minor scattered gravel was contained in the fill. There was scattered fragmentary bone the majority of which was significantly weathered though some retained a brownish colour and was not completely desiccated. The deposit covered the	11554 11556	11572		Transition Deposit Disturbance and	3	1720– 1726

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>entire grid square. There were also a few fragments of reed or stick and small fragments of painted gypsum plaster. There were scattered stones up to 30cm in size floating within this deposit. Ongoing excavation revealed a partially articulated skeleton (11572 – Individual No. 23). In the south-east corner of the site there was a slight increase in the concentration of gravel compared to the remainder of the grid square, but there was no clear transition point so that the entire area was excavated as unit (11564). Two partially intact skulls were recovered from this unit floating within the fill and not clearly associated with any other bone: Skull no. 42 and Skull no 44.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Skull 42 identified as possibly an adult male, 80% of skull present. Skull 44 identified as 35–50yr old possibly female, only 20% of the skull.</p>				Cemetery Phase		
11572	<p>Burial/Bone cluster Individual No. 23</p> <p>This burial first became apparent as a smear of decomposing organic mater; ongoing clearance of covering fill exposed a partially articulated skeleton. Lower limbs and pelvic region including lumbar vertebrae were preserved. The body was in the prone position feet lying flat and extended. There were a small number of scatted bones in the immediate vicinity, not articulated but most likely related, which were collected and identified as unit (11572); includes a radius, ulna and vertebral segment. With the exception of one small patch of skin or tissue adhered to one tibia the body was completely skeletonized. It had been wrapped in textile (linen bandage/strip type). But the state of preservation of the textile was such that it was not possible to determine if it had originally been wrapped around individual limbs or around the lower body as a whole. Lying over and partially under the right hip area was a sheet of bark (probably Tamarisk). It was extremely brittle and crumbled on excavation but a sample was retained for species identification. There was decomposing plant material under the prone body but it was too poorly preserved to recover and identify and may be more bark or another type of matting</p> <p>Directly surrounding and covering the body was slightly compacted sand with a very minor amount of charcoal and minor-to-moderate gravel. There were also a few small pebbles. There was no clear transition point between this fill and the</p>	11564	11580		Transition deposit Disturbance and Cemetery Phase	8	2125– 2126 2130– 2145 2153– 2160 2166– 2172

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>wider surrounding deposit (11564). There was no visible pit for the burial but the nature of the surrounding sand may have precluded the identification of any pitting in the relatively loosely compacted sand. The slight increase in compaction and gravel content of the fill immediately surrounding the body may be the fill of an original burial cut.</p> <p>There are several stones forming a rough perimeter around the body. Though not a distinct structure their concentration around the body does support the idea that these stones marked the original grave. Apart from the fact that the body was lying prone there was no other evidence to suggest that the body was not in its original burial location. It has clearly been disturbed during the robbing period at the cemetery but it is likely that the body was originally interred in the prone position.</p> <p>Note: Located at an equivalent depth of excavation but approximately 1m to the south-west was a disarticulated skull floating within the fill of (11564) (Skull no. 44). Though possibly related to Individual No. 23 the absence of cervical vertebrae may make it difficult to determine if the skull belongs to this individual. There was also a second skull, no. 42, slightly further to the south.</p> <p>Botanical Analysis:- Bark sample from this burial identified by Dr Alan Clapham as possibly Tamarisk, who also noted that probable plaster with woven textile impressions adhered to one side of the bark.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Post-excavation analysis found that 50% of a 20–35yr old male was represented, minor osteoarthritis.</p>						
11580	<p>Loose-to-slightly-friable deposit of sand with a minor-to-moderate amount of gravel. Some slightly more compacted patches of the deposit appeared to be water-hardened. There was a minor amount of scattered bone; some weathered other fragments less so.</p> <p>This deposit was at the level upon which the burial of Individual No. 23 (11272) was resting and was contiguous with unit (11579) in G52. The excavation of this deposit revealed an increasingly compacted sand level (11624) with slightly mounded bone clusters (11616) and (11599).</p>	11564 11572	11624 11599 11616	11579 (G52)	Cemetery Phase	5	2208- 2211
11599	Bone Cluster	11580	11671		Transition	14	2764

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>The excavation of unit (11580) and (11642) revealed a cluster of disarticulated bone and associated organic material (reed/stick) matting fragments, fibre rope and human hair. The bones were surrounded by a friable sand deposit with minor gravel, essentially equivalent to the surrounding deposit (11624). The cluster included long bones and various fragmentary bones in a variable state of weathering. A small section of intact reed/stem matting was lifted with on-site conservation advice.</p> <p>Ongoing clearance of the deposit revealed that it directly overlies an <i>in situ</i> burial. Clearance of loose material over the body excavated as unit (11599) but the burial itself and definitively associated burial material was given a distinct unit number (11671). This decision was made as the close proximity of other disturbed burials meant it was not possible to definitely assign the disarticulated bone to the <i>in situ</i> burial on site. The sample of matting lifted from this unit is part of the inner layer of matting from the burial of Individual No. 35</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Post-excavation analysis identified 15% of an adult individual of indeterminate sex.</p>	11624	11680		deposit Disturbance and Cemetery Phase	& 24	2769 2772 2776- 2777 2779
11612	Wind-blown sand and significant baulk collapse accumulated over excavated surface during a sandstorm on 23/03/07. Cleared as a separate unit to avoid misidentification of any recovered material from unexcavated levels. The sand was sieved as the exact transition point with unexcavated fill was unclear. No cultural material was found.	N/A	11624		N/A	See unit sheet	Nil
11616	<p>Bone Cluster</p> <p>Cluster of disarticulated bones and organic material revealed by the removal of unit (11580). Sand surrounding the bones was fine-to-coarse-grained with minor-to-moderate gravel essentially equivalent to unit (11624) which surrounds the cluster in the wider area of the grid square. The cluster was right at the junction of H52 and H51, and a decision was made to clear a c. 50 x 50cm area in H51 to ensure that no bones were located in this area. The bones include ribs, vertebrae, a mandible, scapula and fragmentary long bones. Most of the bones are significantly weathered. The cluster may extend further to the east into I52; however, as time constraints prevented the excavation of that grid square to an</p>	11580 11624	11644		Transition deposit Disturbance and Cemetery Phase	24	2642 2781 2783

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>equivalent depth this could not be established.</p> <p>Though the bones may belong to an individual none of the bones were articulated; several of the ribs lay parallel to each other but this may be accidental and not confirm an association. Identification of the number of potential individuals may be apparent once osteological analysis is undertaken.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Post-excavation analysis identified a 1520yr old individual indeterminate sex, 15% of skeletal material recovered</p>						
11624	<p>Deposit of semi-compacted to slightly friable fine-to-medium-grained sand with variable gravel content from minor to moderate. There were several ridges/mounds with more concentrated gravel but no clear transition point, so all excavated as one unit. The concentrations of gravel found to be thin lenses that were only c. 1–2cm in thickness. The gravel may have eroded out of the sand or be the result of digging out graves during the robbing phase.</p> <p>This deposit surrounded and partially overlaid several bones clusters, (11616) in the south-east corner, slightly to the north-west (11599), and in the northern half of the grid square (11645).</p>	11580	11644 11616 11599 11645		Transition deposit Disturbance and Cemetery Phase	14	2641– 2644
11644	<p>Slightly friable sand with minor gravel covered the majority of grid square and partially overlay bone clusters (11599) and (11645). Essentially a continuation of unit (11624) as there was no clear transition between the two deposits. Decision to change units based on the need to clarify the relationship of the fill with the bone clusters, as this level marks the base of bone cluster (11616) while clusters (11599) and (11645) continued to a greater depth.</p> <p>The sand was fine-to-moderately-coarse-grained and relatively free of cultural material with the exception of the areas immediately adjacent to the bone clusters. As such, this material most likely relates to the clusters, the transition point being slightly blurred. Unit (11644) is most likely wind-blown sand that has accumulated over the disturbed burial material.</p>	11624	11780 11599 11645 11781		Post Disturbance Phase	24	2764 2769– 2770
11645	<p>Bone Cluster/ Burial Individual No. 29</p> <p>Cluster of disarticulated bone and associated partially articulated burial; designated as Individual No. 29. The bones were surrounded by slightly friable coarse-grained sand with minor gravel.</p>	11624 11644	11707	N/A	Transition deposit Disturbance and	24 33	3015– 3037 3144– 3152

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>Ongoing clearance revealed the articulated legs and pelvis of an adult burial. Lying adjacent to the right thigh was a poorly preserved skull (Skull no. 53). The arms were not preserved but most of the hands (phalanges) were <i>in situ</i> and resting in the pelvic region. Partially overlying the skull and articulated limbs were relatively large fragments of painted gypsum plaster. The plaster was relatively sandy and unable to be lifted in intact sections. On-site conservation may have assisted in the lifting of materials but no personnel were available. Lifted with backing boards and an attempt to maintain related fragments together for future analysis was made; though lack of suitable equipment was an issue. There were also fragments of moulded plaster including possible ears from an anthropoid figure. Some of the plaster was overlying poorly preserved fragments of wood/timber presumably from the burial's coffin. This wood was generally in an advanced state of decomposition, almost completely carbonised so that it crumbles to powder. Photographed and drawn <i>in situ</i> and the more robust fragments were retained for analysis.</p> <p>During excavation all articulated bone was kept separate from the disarticulated bone so that during post-excavation analysis it would be clear what bone definitively belonged to the designated individual.</p> <p>The body was resting in a poorly defined depression pit, difficult to accurately determine the exact limits of this pit as the fill was very similar to the surrounding sand. At the southern end it was definitely visible at commencement of the unit's clearance. However, there was no clear pit discernable at the northern end. The sand immediately surrounding the body and plaster elements were removed from this northern end as well, so that an excavation pit was created. This should not be confused with an actual burial pit. It is possible that additional clearance of the surrounding fill may make the original limits of the pit clearer. Time constraints prevented complete excavation of this area so that although all bones seem to have been recovered there may be additional plaster fragments remaining at the base level of the burial. There was every indication that although the burial was disturbed the articulated bones are in their original burial location and alignment.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p>				Cemetery Phase		

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	Post-excavation analysis identified the individual as a 35–39yr old female, 35% of skeletal material recovered.						
11666	Bone Cluster Small cluster of bones at transition point between H52 and G52. Very weathered bone partially exposed by the excavation of (11644). The unit was initially identified and excavation begun when a sandstorm interrupted excavation. On recommencement of excavation a significant amount of loose sand had been eroded away from this area of the grid square. A more extensive bone cluster was revealed by this process and was given a new locus number (11670) as it differed in its form and limits to the original (11666).	11644	11670	11670	Disturbance Phase	39	3135
11670	Cluster of bone and decomposing organics including a weathered skull. The skull was collected to prevent further deterioration but the remainder of the deposit was not excavated due to time constraints. The size and shape of this slightly mounded area was suggestive of a disturbed burial. Skull No. 59 20–35yr old male.	11644 11666	Unexcavated		Disturbance Phase	39	3135
11671	Burial Individual No. 35 The excavation of unit (11599) (Bone Cluster) exposed an articulated torso, arms and head of a juvenile or small adult burial with associated textile and botanical funeral wrappings. At the time of excavation it was felt likely that the disturbed bone of unit (11599) related to this burial, but given the close proximity of other burials or bone clusters (11645) and (11670), a decision was made to give the articulated bone and clearly associated material a distinct unit number. The articulated portion of the burial was lying in the prone position (face down). All vertebral segments of the neck, torso and lumbar spine were articulated and in alignment. The ribs were also in alignment with both scapulas and arms articulated. The hands were partially disturbed but some of the phalanges and the position of the radius and ulna suggest that originally the hands had been resting on the pelvic area. The pelvis and both legs were absent; however, there was a slight depression and organic discoloration of the sand extending to the west as well as a few fragments of tamarisk matting marking the original location of the pelvis and lower limbs. It is most likely that this burial was in its original alignment position, the lower limbs having been removed by robbers. There was	11599 11644		11680 11706	Cemetery Phase	39	3135– 3143 3249– 3252 3419– 3435

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>no indication that the body had been turned over during the robbing process; that was it was most likely buried in the prone position.</p> <p>The body was wrapped in a wickerwork type matting of tamarisk stems tied together with fibre rope. There was also thicker two-ply twisted fibre rope wrapped around the matting as a whole. Beneath this there was an inner matting layer overlying the head and shoulder region of the body; the plant species has as yet not been identified but consists of what appear to be flattened soft stems tied together with fibre rope. The rope crumbles on exposure so that only samples could be recovered. This inner matting was equivalent to the lifted fragment recovered from (11599). There were a few small traces of textile overlying the cheek region of the skull presumably indicating that the head was originally covered by textiles, the exact nature of which could not be determined at the time of excavation. The hair was well preserved, approximately shoulder length black/brown with distinct soft curls, these curls do not appear deliberately styled and may be the natural curl within the hair. The skull was designated as no.60. On lifting the skull the mandible was found to be articulated to the skull, the jaw open.</p> <p>Though desiccated and prone to collapse on exposure the intact state of the matting surrounding the body also supports the identification of the body as an <i>in situ</i> burial. It was aligned approximately site east-west with the head to the east. The excavation of the body exposed a slightly compacted sandy surface with moderate gravel content <u>11680</u>. This deposit covers much of the grid square and was presumably an Amarna Period sand surface. There was no distinct pit evident at the eastern end of the burial but, given the similarity in the nature of the overlying deposit (11644) with the underlying <u>11680</u> it was possible that any original pit was not visible.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Post-excavation analysis identified an adult individual of indeterminate sex.</p>						

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11680	Unexcavated deposit of slightly friable sand with minor-to-moderate gravel covers much of the grid square and marks the level on which the burial (11671) was resting. There was no clear distinction between <u>11680</u> and the overlying fill (11644), the difference being only in a slight increase in compaction and the amount of gravel. Time constraints prevented the excavation of this unit. The pit <11707> in which the burial (11645) was placed cut through this deposit. It most likely represents an original sand deposit dating to the Amarna Period.	11644 11671	Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	39	3135
11706	Burial mound/pit The excavation of Individual No. 35 exposed a slight depression in a mounded area of sand and gravel marking the location of the lower half of the body (western end). Overlying unit (11680)	11671		11680	Cemetery Phase	44	3433– 3435
11707	Burial pit/cut The clearance of unit (11644) and upper levels of the unit (11645) exposed a poorly defined ovoid pit cut into the sandy surface designated as unit <11680>. The limits of the pit were only clearly definable at the southern end. The pit was orientated approximately site north-south and was not able to be completely excavated due to time constraints. It is possible that more definable limits of the pit would be revealed by the clearance of the surrounding fill (11680). The pit contained a disturbed burial (11645).	11644 11645		Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	39
Grid Square I52							
Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11546	Surface deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand covering the entire grid square partially cut into by a large water runnel extending from the south-east to the north-west. There was a moderate amount of gravel within the sand; a decrease in the gravel concentration was evident towards the west. The deposit was slightly friable to loosely compacted. There are several large limestone boulders floating within the deposit. A small amount of scattered weathered bone was recovered from the unit.	-	11553	11547 H52 11545 J52	Post Disturbance Phase	1	11662– 11663
11553	Loosely compacted fine-grained sand revealed by the removal of surface deposit (11546). The transition point between these two deposits was slightly	11546	11563		Post Disturbance	2B	11688– 11691

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	blurred. There was a minor amount of coarser-grained sand and variable gravel content (minor-to-moderate). The gravel was more concentrated on the southern margin of the grid square. A small amount of weathered and fragmentary bone was recovered from this unit.				Phase		
11563	Loose-to-slightly friable deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate amount of gravel. Distinguished from the overlying unit (11563) by increased compaction and by decreasing gravel content. The depth of this deposit was c. 5cm, and it peeled directly off a more compacted gravel-rich deposit with several shallow pits in the eastern portion of the trench (11671) and a more loosely compacted fill in the western portion of the square (11681).	11553	11671 11681		Post Disturbance Phase	3	11718 11719
11571	Compact-to-semi-compacted gravel and sand exposed by the removal of (11563). This deposit was initially thought to be a strip transecting the central area of the trench in a north-south direction and partially overlain by a more loosely compacted deposit (11581) along its eastern and western edges. Once excavation of the unit was commenced it became apparent that there was no clear distinction between this deposit and unit (11581) so that a decision was made to cease excavation of unit (11571) and designate the entire area of the grid square as unit (11581).	11563	11581		Post Disturbance Phase	5	2040– 2041
11581	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-grained sand. Relatively thin at the eastern half of the trench with an approximate depth of 5cm only but increasing in depth in a westerly direction. In the north-west corner the deposit was found to continue to a greater depth where it filled a depression or possible deliberate cut in the underlying more compacted surface (11589). Depression/cut was designated as unit <11593>. The upper surface of the deposit undulated slightly, and had several large limestone boulders resting on top. These stones were planned <i>in situ</i> prior to being lifted.	11563	11589		Post Disturbance Phase	5	2040– 2041
11589	Semi-compacted deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a moderate-to-large amount of gravel. There were some patches of sand with less gravel but generally the gravel makes up to 40% of the deposit. There was a slight though discernable decrease in the gravel content moving in a westerly direction. The upper surface of this deposit exhibited a degree of	11581	11619		Uncertain; maybe transitional deposit at Disturbance	18	2223– 2225 2228– 2229

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	slight pitting or undulations which are most likely due to a natural weathering process by wind or water during a period when this sand level was exposed. The exceptions are the large pit in the north-west corner which appears to be manmade. There was also a small roughly circular depression <11621> that cuts down into this deposit in the northern portion of the grid square which may be a deliberate pit. Adjacent to this pit part of a weathered skull was visible protruding from the surface of the unit. Clearance of unit (11589) revealed that this skull continued to a greater depth and only part of it was surrounded by (11589)				Phase		
11593	The excavation of unit (11581) from the north-west corner of the grid square revealed an apparent cut <11593> through the underlying deposit (11589). The cut/pit was roughly circular in horizontal profile. The exact edges of the pit were slightly difficult to define given the similarity of the fill to the underlying surface into which the pit had been cut. The fill of the pit was excavated as a continuation of unit (11581) as no discernable difference in the nature of the sand matrix was determined and as the pit did not contain any cultural material. The grid square was not completely excavated due to time constraints so that the nature of the pit remains uncertain. Given that it seems to cut down through a post-Amarna Period surface (11589) it is most likely a later pit, possibly an attempt by robbers to locate a burial.	11581	Cuts 11589		Disturbance Phase	10 30	2225- 2227
11619	Semi-compacted moderately gravel-rich sand that was restricted to the eastern 2/3rds of the grid square. The sand was medium-to-coarse grained, and as well as the gravel there was a small number of scattered pebbles within the deposit. There was also a small amount of weathered bone and ceramic sherds scattered through the unit. This deposit was revealed by the excavation of unit (11581). It had a distinct upper horizon so that it was most likely on an original surface that was a natural sand level. The upper surface was slightly pitted and the western edge of the deposit ran in an irregular line across the grid square in a north-south direction. At this edge the surface sloped away in an irregular line. It may be a natural weathered edge of a surface or, given the slightly pitted appearance, may have been caused by purposeful digging activity.	11589	11636		Uncertain probably Disturbance Phase	18	2675- 2688

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	The base level of the circular pit <11621> was within unit (11619), this pit cutting into but not through unit (11619). The excavation of unit (11619) revealed a less compacted sand layer (11636)						
11621	Small roughly circular pit exposed by the excavation of unit (11581). The pit cuts down through unit (11589) and terminates within unit (11619). All edges sloped inwards to a rounded base. The fill of the pit was equivalent to, and excavated as a continuation of unit (11681). No cultural material was contained within the pit fill. Most likely a purposeful cut/pit possibly associated with robbing activity.	11581	Cuts 11589 11619		Disturbance Phase	18	2223– 2225 2228– 2229
11636	This deposit directly underlay unit (11619) and, like that deposit, was restricted to the eastern 2/3rds of the grid square. Also like unit (11619) the western edge of the deposit was irregular and may have been cut into. Moderately friable deposit of coarse-grained sand with moderate gravel content, the degree of compaction varying slightly across the square. Ongoing excavation revealed that a skull that was evident in the north-east quadrant at the commencement was floating within unit (11636) in isolation from other bones. The skull (Skull 50) was relatively intact with a small amount of hair preserved on the right temporal area, the hair was short and does not appear obviously styled. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Skull no 50. was from a 20–25yr old, indeterminate sex, 75% of the skull preserved. Also 90% of a mandible from a 50+yr old individual of indeterminate sex.	11619	11662		Disturbance Phase	22	2724 – 2725

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11646	Bone Cluster The excavation of unit (11636) exposed a cluster of disarticulated bone in the eastern half of the grid square, additional areas of which were revealed by the excavation of unit (11662). Bones include long bones and vertebrae, all markedly weathered. There was a moderate amount of decomposing plant material in the vicinity of the bones, probably from matting associated with a burial/s. It became apparent that the cluster continues to a greater depth and may relate to a lower disturbed burial. As time constraints prevented the complete excavation of the cluster a decision was made to collect only those bones that were exposed at surface level at the completion of the excavation of the overlying fill (11662), so that a portion of the unit remains unexcavated.	11636 11662			Disturbance Phase	30 40	2959– 2960
11662	This deposit was initially identified in the western end of the grid square by the excavation of unit (11589). Following the excavation of unit (11636) this deposit was found to extend beneath that layer to cover the entire grid square. It consisted of a loose-to-slightly friable deposit of medium-to-fine grained sand with a moderate-to-high gravel content. This deposit partially surrounds a bone cluster (11646). Several large un-worked limestone boulders were floating within this deposit and were removed. The deposit was cut through by the pit in the north-west corner designated as unit (11593). Small amount of scattered fragmentary bone was contained within the unit. Approximately 20cm depth of this deposit was removed across the grid square before any discernable alteration in the fill was noted. At this point a fill level was reached with an increased gravel content and degree of compaction (11684).	11636	11684 11685		Uncertain. Probably Post Cemetery Phase	30	2951– 2956
11684	This deposit covers the majority of the grid square with the exception of a cluster of stones in the north-west quadrant (11685). Time constraints prevented the excavation of this unit, but it was apparent from clearance in adjacent grid squares H52 and J52 that the base of the potential archaeological deposits in square I52 had not been reached.	11662			Uncertain. Probably Post Cemetery Phase	40	3285– 3291

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11685	<p>Cluster of stones and surrounding gravel-rich sand in the north-west quadrant of the grid square. The upper surface of this stone cluster was first exposed by the excavation of unit (11589). Lower levels were exposed by the excavation of unit (11662). There are two, possibly three layers of stones, which are set in a small wall-like construction; there was no mortar and no evidence of working on any of the stones. The base of the lower level of stones was embedded into the gravel-rich ground. The nature of this cluster is uncertain. It was possibly associated with an original burial. Time constraints prevented further clearance of fill surrounding the base of the stones. Such clearance in the future may help clarify the function of or formation processes behind the stones.</p> <p>(Note: - following recording of the cluster during the backfilling process the upper layer of the stones collapsed, all stones remain within the grid square below the plastic sheeting and will need to be cleared next season.</p>	11589 11662			Possibly original construction associated with Cemetery Phase	40	3285– 3291

Unexcavated

Grid Square J52

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11545	Surface deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate-to-large amount of gravel and some larger pebbles. The deposit had been eroded away in the north-east corner by a probable water runnel. The same action had occurred in the south-west corner to a lesser degree. In both areas the water runnel did not cut completely through the surface deposit. Transition point between the surface layer and underlying unit (11552) was blurred.	-	11552	K52 - 11544 I52 - 11546	Post Disturbance Phase	1	1659– 1660
11552	Deposit covers most of the grid square. It consists of mostly fine-grained sand but there was a small amount of medium-to-coarse-grained sand and a minor amount of gravel. Slight depression in the upper surface most likely due to a water runnel. This deposit was a relatively thin layer; a decision was made to change unit numbers at a point that was clearly below the level of the water runnel and that corresponds to changes in unit number in adjacent grid squares. A small amount of scattered weathered bone was contained in the deposit.	11545	11562	I 52 - 11553 K52 - 11551	Post Disturbance Phase	2B	11684– 11687
11562	Loose-to-slightly-friable deposit of fine-grained sand with a scattered minor-to-	11552	11570		Post	3	1716–

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	moderate amount of gravel. The gravel tended to be concentrated in small patches but there was no definite transition point as such; it was all excavated as one unit. A small amount of weathered bone was contained in the unit.		11573		Disturbance Phase		1717
11570	Friable-to-semi-compacted deposit of fine-grained sand and minor gravel. The deposit was a relatively thin lens, c. 2–3cm, of most likely water-hardened sand that peeled directly off a less compacted deposit that covered the entire grid square (11573).	11562	11573		Post Disturbance Phase	5	2161– 2165
11573	Fine-to-coarse-grained sand covering the entire grid square and exposed by the excavation of unit (11562) and (11570). It contained a moderate amount of gravel and had a variable level of compaction but generally was slightly friable. There was a small amount of scattered weathered bone within the deposit. There was a partial skull floating loose in the fill of this deposit (Skull no. 46). <i>Physical anthropology</i> Skull 46 is from a 10–15yr old individual of indeterminate sex.	11562 11570	11578 11585		Transitional deposit between Post Disturbance Phase and Disturbance Phase	5	2161– 2165
11578	Semi-compacted medium-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate amount of gravel with a tendency for the gravel to concentrate in poorly defined patches. The degree of compaction was variable. Though initially identified as a distinct unit from overlying unit (11573), due to an increasing coarseness of sand on excavation it was found to essentially be contiguous with and equivalent to (11573).	11558 11573	11587 11597	11573	Transitional deposit between Post Disturbance Phase and Disturbance Phase	6	2192 2193
11585	Bone Cluster Small cluster of bones surrounded by and so essentially contained within unit (11578). All bones were significantly weathered and surrounded by slightly compacted sand with minor-to-moderate gravel. Bones included a mandible, pelvis and rib fragments. No other cultural material was found in association with this bone cluster. The upper horizon of the cluster was revealed by the excavation of unit (11573); the base level of the cluster was within unit (11578). <i>Physical anthropology</i> Mandible is from a 25–35yr old possible male.	11573	11578		Disturbance Phase	6	2198– 2200

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11587	<p>Bone Cluster</p> <p>Large cluster of bones in the north-east quadrant of the grid square exposed by the removal of unit (11578). The bones were surrounded by slightly friable sand with a minor-to-moderate amount of gravel. There were bands of brownish discoloration within the surrounding sand, most likely decomposing organics such as matting or possibly textiles. On excavation these organic smears crumbled away and could not be more specifically identified. A large number of mainly disarticulated and weathered bones were contained in the cluster; the bones fall into two categories: small groups within the cluster that are clearly articulated and associated with each, and: bones that are disarticulated and cannot be clearly assigned to a particular bone group. During excavation all bones that could clearly be related to each other were bagged and labelled in groups. The bones included a well preserved adult skull (no. 45) with an articulated mandible lying face down in the sand. Immediately to the east of this was a series of ribs lying in a group and most likely related to each other. There are small fragments of dark-to-mid-brown decomposing textile adhering to the ribs. There were also a radius and ulna independent of each other but relatively close together and articulated to some hand bones, the carpals and phalanges. Disarticulated bone included skull fragments, vertebrae, a mandible and long-bone fragments. Another skull (no. 51) was located immediately to the north but below the level of the base of this cluster. The decision was made not to include it within the designation of unit (11587) as it was partially covered by a lower fill unit (11597) on which the bone cluster (11587) was resting.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>At least one 13yr old individual included in the cluster, indeterminate sex.</p> <p>Analysis ongoing.</p>	11578	11597		Disturbance Phase	11	2348– 2356
11596	<p>Non-archaeological deposit. Wind-blown sand accumulated over the excavated area unit (11597) during a sandstorm on 21/03/07. Cleared as a distinct unit number to avoid contamination of secure contexts. As mixing of unexcavated deposits with this loose sand was a possibility the unit was sieved. No cultural material was recovered during the sieving process.</p>	N/A	11597		N/A	Nil	Nil
11597	<p>This deposit was initially revealed by the excavation of unit (11578). It was</p>	11578	11627		Post	15	2649–

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	relatively fine-grained sand and had slightly more gravel than the overlying unit and was more compacted. It was also the level upon which the base of bone cluster (11587) was resting. It extended across the entire grid square but dipped down into a slight hollow in the north-east corner. Ongoing excavation revealed a few poorly defined patches of coarse gravel and small pebbles that were excavated as part of this unit. Extending from the south-east border of the square; however, a more distinct gravel lens became apparent (11627). Though a similar deposit to (11597) continued to a greater depth in the remainder of the grid square (11628) a decision was made to designate this fill and the gravel ridge as two distinct new units.		11628		Cemetery Phase		2653
11598	Bone Cluster Cluster of disarticulated bone and organic material revealed by the excavation of unit (11578). Included in the cluster were several long-bone fragments as well as small fragments of botanicals, probably plant-stem matting. The fill surrounding the cluster was essentially equivalent to, and a continuation of the surrounding (11578) consisting of semi-compacted sand with a moderate amount of gravel. The cluster was relatively close to the larger cluster (11587) and at a similar depth of excavation. The base level of the cluster was resting on unit (11597). <i>Physical anthropology</i> Analysis Ongoing	11578	11597		Disturbance Phase	15	2625– 2628
11627	Lens of gravel and pebbles, some as large as 5cm across, directly overlying unit (11628) and extending into the adjacent grid square K52. It was a relatively thin deposit, being only 2–5cm thick at this western end of the lens. May relate to digging out of burials found in the adjacent grid square.	11597	11598		Disturbance Phase	19	2708– 2709
11628	Slightly friable deposit of fine-grained sand with a minor-to-moderate gravel content. Essentially an equivalent matrix to the overlying unit (11597). There was a small amount of scattered weathered bone and some stick/reed fragments within the deposit. It was also found to continue below the gravel lens identified as unit (11627) and to cover the entire grid square.	11597 11627	11631		Disturbance Phase	19	2705– 2706
11631	Slightly friable deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand with minor-to-moderate	11628	11663	K52 - 11635	Disturbance	26	2904–

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>gravel. The distinction between this level and the overlying deposit (11628) was in the coarseness of the sand only; the transition point between the two units was indistinct. There was a small amount of scattered bone and fragmentary botanical material. It partially overlaid and essentially surrounded an isolated skull (no. 51). There was the neck and shoulder of a restricted ceramic vessel resting on top and slightly under the skull. Given the skull's isolation from other bone or evidence of an original burial it is likely to have been moved from its original burial position so that the placement of the pot was most likely incidental rather than an original burial feature. The skull was lying on its side, the upper temporal area being markedly weathered. The remainder of the skull was in a better state of preservation. The excavation of unit (11631) exposed a cluster of bones in the southern half of the trench. Though relatively small in surface area this cluster includes three partial skulls and several long bones and was given a separate unit number (11663).</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Skull no. 51 has been identified as belonging to a 20–25 yr old possibly female individual.</p>				Phase		2908
11663	<p>Bone Cluster</p> <p>Cluster of bones, including three partial skulls, a femur, pelvic bones, partial mandible and ribs. None of the bones were articulated. The upper horizon of the cluster was first visible following the removal of unit (11628), the lower levels of the cluster area covered by unit (11631). The sand fill surrounding the bones was essentially a continuation of unit (11631) but with a slightly higher gravel content. The base level of the cluster was resting on a continuation of unit (11631). The skulls are designated as: no. 54 (the westernmost relatively well preserved skull); no. 55 (the centrally located skull, a small poorly preserved specimen identified as potentially belonging to a juvenile at the time of excavation, retaining a fragment of hair); no. 56 (a partial skull located at the eastern end of the cluster).</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Skull no. 54 is a male 50+ yrs old Skull no. 55 is a 13–15yr old possible female</p>	11628 11631	11631		Disturbance Phase	26 36B	3082– 3088

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	Skull no. 56 is a 20–35yr old of indeterminate sex.						
11673	Small gravel-and-sand mound with a central depression lined with fragments of stick/reed most likely tamarisk-stem matting. This depression may mark the location of an original infant burial, given the size and shape of the feature. There was no bone evident at surface level. The loose fragments of matting on top were removed, but time constraints prevented excavation of the sand and gravel mound in which they were lying.	11631	Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	45	3113– 3116
11678	A probable pit or cut in the north-west quadrant of the grid square that was revealed by the clearance of unit (11631). The fill of the cut was notably looser than the surrounding surface (11686). The fill could not be excavated during the excavation period so that it was not possible to determine its exact nature but it has a high probability of containing original if disturbed skeletal and associated cultural material; given its similarity to disturbed burial pits excavated in grid squares K52 and L52. A weathered disarticulated skull was partially protruding from the fill. A decision to excavate a small amount of the fill surrounding this skull to allow its extraction was undertaken given its weathered state and likelihood of decreasing bone integrity if left <i>in situ</i> until a subsequent excavation season. Skull was designated as no. 71	11631		Unexcavated	Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113
11686	The excavation of unit (11631) exposed a sandy surface into which a number of pits had been cut. The surface was not excavated, but visual examination of the upper horizon suggested that it consisted of natural sand with moderate gravel content. There were potentially eight cuts/pits in this surface, at least some of which were roughly ovoid in shape and have a high potential to relate to original Amarna period burials. There was not time for these pits to be excavated during the 2007 excavation season. They were covered with cloth and a layer of sand during the backfilling process. The surface was contiguous with the gravel surface exposed in adjacent square K52 into which a number of Amarna period burial pits were cut.	11631			Unexcavated	Cemetery Phase	45

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11699	Potential burial pit Unexcavated oblong shape, probably a pit cut into a sand and gravel surface (11686). The pit was unexcavated but has the size and shape suggestive of an original burial pit and was filled with loose sand. There was a scoop interrupting the northern edge of this pit, which resembles robber cuts revealed in association with some excavated disturbed burials.	11631			Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113
11700	Potential burial pit Unexcavated oblong shape, probably a pit that was cut into a sand and gravel surface (11686) and filled with loose sand. The pit was unexcavated but was the size and shape suggestive of an original burial pit.	11631			Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113
11701	Potential burial pit Unexcavated probable pit cut into a sand-and-gravel surface <u>11686</u> . The pit was unexcavated but one end was rounded like a grave pit, the other end was poorly defined but it was potentially an original burial pit. The fill of this pitted area was loose sand.	11631			Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113
11702	Potential burial pit Unexcavated pit or depression cut into a sand and gravel surface <u>11686</u> . The fill of this depression was loose sand. The deposit was unexcavated but being cut into the original cemetery surface this area is possibly an original burial pit.	11631			Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	46	3111– 3113
11703	Potential burial pit Unexcavated probable pit cut into a sand and gravel surface <u>11686</u> . The pit was unexcavated but one end was rounded like a grave pit, the other end was poorly defined but it is potentially an original burial pit. The fill of this pitted area was loose sand.	11631			Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11704	Fill of loose sand with a moderate amount of gravel. There are several large stones embedded in this deposit which continues into grid square K52. The deposit was unexcavated. There is a possibility that it covers another burial pit but the area requires further investigation.	11631	Unexcavated		Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45	3111– 3113
11705	Potential burial pit Unexcavated probable pit cut into a sand and gravel surface <u>11686</u> . The pit was unexcavated but one end was rounded like a grave pit, the other end was not visible extending beyond the excavation area into grid square J53. The pit was poorly defined but it is potentially an original burial pit. The fill of this pitted area was loose sand.	11631		Unexcavated		Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	45

Grid Square K52

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11544	Surface deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand with a large amount of gravel. There were a small number of scattered ceramic sherds on the upper horizon of the deposit. Two large stones resting on the upper horizon (limestone) had no evidence of working and were discarded. A distinct water runnel cut down into but not through the deposit; though the runnel was evident in the underlying deposit there was a layer of unit (11544) within the depression. Presumably this deposit has accumulated over the grid square following the formation of the water runnel.	-	11551	L52 - 11543 J52 - 11545	Post Disturbance Phase	1	1657– 1658
11551	Loosely compacted fine-grained sand exposed by the excavation of the surface deposit. There was a minor amount of slightly coarse-grained sand and minor gravel within the matrix of fine sand. A depression/water runnel ran through the deposit from the south-east to the north-west, the base of this depression was within unit (11551). An intact but weathered mandible and a small number of additional bone fragments were recovered from the unit. There were a few thin	11544	11561	J52 – 11552 L52 - 11550	Transitional Deposit between Post Disturbance and Disturbance	2	1682– 1683

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>2–3mm thick patches of water-hardened sand within the looser sand. There were several large stones in the north-east corner partially surrounded by but continuing below the base level of this deposit. Unit changed at a level corresponding to the change in adjacent square L52. There was no distinct variation in the matrix of the lower deposit (11561) just a slight increase in gravel content.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Post-excavation identification of a cluster individual, 40% of a skeleton, no skull from a 3.5–4 yr old, indeterminate sex. Also a mandible from an adult.</p>				Phase		
11561	<p>Loose-to-slightly friable deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel. There were some distinct concentrations of gravel, poorly defined patches floating within the unit as a whole. A minor amount of scattered fragmentary bone scattered throughout the deposit. All bone was significantly weathered from environmental exposure. A few very small patches of slightly silty sand were visible but were too small to define as a distinct unit as one trowel scrape removed them. There were several large stones in the north-east corner, their base being within this unit, Though possibly the stones have been piled here, they were resting on this sand level, and so were removed after they had been drawn and photographed. There were additional larger stones that became apparent but continued to a greater depth and remained <i>in situ</i> at the completion of unit (11561).</p> <p>During excavation of the deposit a fragment of matting from an unidentified botanical species tied together with fine two-ply fibre rope was exposed. The mat was extremely desiccated and the binding rope disintegrated on exposure so that the structural integrity of the mat was lost. Likewise much of the stick or reed crumbled on exposure. Drawn and photographed immediately and samples of the botanical material was recovered. The matting was found to be broken off on three of the four sides so clearly had originally been a larger piece. The exposed fragment measured 20 x 17cm and was surrounded by/contained within unit (11561).</p>	11551	11568 11569		Disturbance Phase	3	1702– 1706
11568	<p>Semi-compacted deposit of fine-grained sand with a moderate gravel content. The gravel appeared slightly more concentrated in the central area of the grid</p>	11561 11569	11575 11576		Post Disturbance	4A	1900 1901

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	square. Ongoing excavation revealed that in the north-east and south-west corners of the square there was a decreased amount of gravel and the sandy matrix of the deposit was slightly less compacted. There seemed to be several shallow depressions or hollows in the underlying deposit, the fill of which was excavated as (11568). Within these depressions the sand was slightly less compacted but the matrix was the same as the remainder of the unit. A cluster of bones became apparent in the south-west quadrant of the grid square during the removal of unit (11568) and was designated as unit (11569). There was a small amount of both fragmentary bone and stick/reed matting fragments in the unit as a whole. Several large unworked limestone boulders were visible protruding from this deposit. Some continue below the base of the deposit and remain <i>in situ</i> ; those that were completely surrounded by unit (11568) were removed once they had been recorded.				Phase		
11569	<p>Bone cluster</p> <p>Small cluster of bones surrounded on its upper horizon by unit (11561) and on the lower portion by unit (11568). The matrix surrounding the bone was sand with minor gravel, and was moderately friable. Essentially equivalent to the surrounding unit (11568). An area of approximately 10cm radius around the bone was excavated and sieved as unit (11569) to ensure all bones associated with the cluster were recovered. The recovered bone was all significantly weathered but bones identifiable on excavation include fragmented skull, ribs and long bones. The skull was designated as skull no. 43 and was lying face upwards, though the facial bones were fragmented. There were also two small limestone boulders within the cluster of bone, neither appeared worked or purposefully placed. Following photography and illustration it was discarded on site.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Skull no. 43 is 90% of a 30–50 year old, possibly female skull.</p>	11561	11568		Disturbance Phase	4A & B	1900– 1910
11575	Deposit of relatively compacted sand, possibly a crust created by rain. The sand contained a large amount of gravel comprising up to 60% of the deposit, and some small pebbles up to 3cm in size. At the initial time of identification this deposit was felt to be restricted to the western half of the trench and to overlie a	11568	11576		Post Cemetery Phase	6	2150– 2152

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	more loosely compacted but similar deposit (11576). Unit (11575) was excavated in two <i>c.</i> 5cm deep phases to try and determine the exact transition between these two deposits. The transition point could not be clearly determined, as with trowelling the compaction of the unit was easily altered to loose fill. Decision made after <i>c.</i> 10cm depth of the unit had been removed to change units designating the entire grid square to be unit (11576). At this point there appeared to be a slight decrease in the amount of gravel contained within the fill.						
11576	Loose-to-slightly-friable deposit revealed by the excavation of unit (11575). In both the north-east and the south-west quadrant of the grid square the upper surface of the deposit slopes downwards slightly from the central area. On excavation the matrix of the deposit was sand, fine-to-coarse grained, with a moderate gravel content and a minor amount of small pebbles less than 2cm in size. Both the amount of gravel and the degree of compaction varied over the grid square slightly, increasing gravel content tending to relate to an increased degree of compaction.	11568 11575	11592 11595		Post Cemetery Phase	7	2150– 2152
11592	Concentration of gravel with minor sand revealed by the excavation of unit (11576). Extended as an irregularly shaped slight mound from the northern edge of the grid square in a slightly south-east direction. It directly overlaid unit (11592) which was revealed in much of the remaining grid square by the excavation of unit (11576). There were some small patches of less gravel-rich sand within this deposit, but generally gravel made up to 80% of the fill.	11576	11595		Post Cemetery Phase	10	2490– 2496
11595	Slightly friable-to-loose deposit of fine-to-coarse-grained sand. Variable gravel content; minor in the majority of the deposit with up to a moderate amount in patchy concentrations more notable in the northern half of the grid square. The transition point between this deposit and the mounded gravel lens (11592) was slightly blurred. One of the few intact ceramic vessels recovered from the site, a shallow open bowl, was floating loose within this deposit in the central area of the grid square. The surface of the vessel was eroded. The excavation of this unit exposed two distinct deposits: running along the southern half of the square a semi-compacted gravelly mound (11626), and in the remainder of the grid square a loosely compacted sandy fill (11635). There was also a cluster of bones	11592 11576	11626 11635	Contiguous with 11578 (J52)	Post Cemetery Phase	10	2490– 2496

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	partially revealed by the excavation (11622).						
11622	<p>Bone cluster</p> <p>The excavation of units (11595) and (11626) exposed a cluster of bones and several stones in the southern half of the grid square. There was a matrix of slightly friable sand and gravel surrounding the bones essentially equivalent to the surrounding fill unit (11626). The bones were not articulated but floating in the sandy fill. There was a small amount of fragmentary ceramic also within the cluster. There was a small amount of botanical material, most likely reed or stick from burial material and fragmentary textile in a moderate amount. Ongoing excavation revealed some potentially articulated bone. A mid-point plan was made illustrating the position of these bones prior to excavation. Possibly associated rib bones were collected and bagged as a group but none of the other bone at this level could be definitively assigned to a single individual. The clearance of these bones and associated surrounding stone made it apparent that several large stones at the eastern end of the cluster marked an original burial pit. There appeared to be a cessation of disarticulated bone and a continuation of the sandy unit (11635) underlying this cluster. Excavation of a thin lens of sand (11635) underlying the cluster exposed an original burial pit associated with the stones and probably relating to at least some of the disturbed skeletal material within unit (11622).</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Analysis forthcoming.</p>	11595 11626	11635		Disturbance Phase	10 17	2735– 2747
11623	<p>Burial Individual No. 28</p> <p>This deposit was initially identified as a cluster of bones when an apparent disarticulated skull and long bone became apparent in the north-east corner of the grid square following the removal of unit (11595). These bones were covered by relatively loose sand with minor-to-moderate gravel and, on excavation, it became apparent that they were resting on top of a disturbed but <i>in situ</i> burial. This burial was unique for the site at this stage of the excavation in that it was in a contracted position rather than in an extended position as used by the remainder of the excavated burials. Individual No. 28 was buried within a roughly circular pit/space in a gravel mound and was contained within a fibre</p>	11595 11635			Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	31 36A	2979– 3001 3175– 3189 3194– 3217 3303– 3314

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>basket or matting. The skull, lower limbs and lumbar spine were disarticulated and clearly disturbed but remained within the burial space. However, the thoracic spine, left pelvis, coccyx, ribs and left arm with some hand bones remain articulated in their original burial position. An articulated foot was apparent in a position suggesting that the legs had originally been tucked up over the abdomen with the foot resting under the buttocks area. The spine and pelvis were in a position that indicates that the body was curled into a contracted position placing the spine in a slightly curved position. The left arm was bent at the elbow and shoulder extended slightly so that partially an articulated hand was resting in the vicinity of where the head would have been located, most likely in front of the face. The right arm was disturbed and lying disarticulated along the rear of the rib cage. There were scattered vertebrae, hand and feet bones throughout the deposit of sandy gravel surrounding the <i>in situ</i> bone.</p> <p>The body was surrounded by a small amount of fragmentary ceramic, several lumps of mud and a small amount of scattered charcoal. The largest of the lumps of mud was relatively chaff-rich with a moderate amount of sand, and measured 13 x 6 x 5.5cm. At least one face of this oblong mud lump seemed to be moulded but it was of an indeterminate function. Two other smaller lumps less than 5 x 5 cm in size were also of an indeterminate nature. All were sketched by object registrar prior to being discarded on site. There was a base of a ceramic amphora that has a blackened interior and may have been originally used as a lamp. These items and the body had originally been enclosed in fibre basketry. There are fragments of disturbed basketry suggesting that it enclosed the burial but has been broken during robbing of the burial. Only a relatively small amount of the basketry could be recovered intact as the remainder crumbled on excavation. A portion of the basketry remains <i>in situ</i> as it is not possible to successfully lift it without on-site conservation.</p> <p>There were also several fragments of mammalian (non-human) bone which were recovered from within the burial space. Formal analysis of the bone is yet to be undertaken but they have been tentatively identified. There are several bone fragments of a possibly young ovicaprid; metatarsal, tarsal and phalanx (one of which has a distinct butchery cut) and another fragment of a metatarsal from a</p>						

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>larger mammal possibly <i>bos taurus</i>. Animal bone is relatively rare from the site. It seems most likely the material found within the burial was originally buried within the pit as it was within the basketry surrounding the body. The space in which the burial was revealed was formed within a mound of gravel and it is possible that the gravel was simple piled over the body without a distinct pit being cut. The basketry surrounding the body was resting directly against this gravel mound and curves slightly inwards at the upper edge which tends to support this idea. It was, however, possible that a pit was cut, the basket and body placed within it, and then covered with the same gravel material so that it is not possible to distinguish the pit edge from the covering fill.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Post-excavation analysis indicated that the skeletal material was from a 35–50yr old possible male. Skull no. 52 is from this individual.</p>						
11626	Slightly friable mounded deposit running along the southern third of the grid square. Partially surrounded and overlying the bone cluster identified as unit (11622). It consisted of medium-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate gravel content. The gravel was more concentrated at the western end of the deposit and rested upon a continuation of unit (11635) exposed in the remainder of the grid square by the excavation of unit (11595). It may represent fill initially covering burials that has been dug out and redeposited upon a sandy surface.	11595	11635		Disturbance Phase	17	2662– 2665
11635	Loosely compacted deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a moderate amount of gravel. Covered the majority of the grid square sloping downwards to the north and west. It surrounded the lower level of bone cluster (11622). The complete excavation of this unit exposed an original cemetery surface and a series of disturbed burials. There was a scattered small amount of burial matting (sticks/stems and fibre rope) contained in this deposit.	11595	11660		Disturbance Phase	17	2662
11637	Lens of gravel-rich sand that extends into square J52 in the south-west corner of this grid square. The sand was fine-grained for the most part but had a high density of gravel and small pebbles up to 3cm in size. The pebbles were angular and there were also flakes/chips of limestone. This deposit extends from the approximate western end of a burial pit <11653> and may have been piled here	11595	11635		Disturbance Phase	23	2662

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	as the pit was dug out, as a similar deposit remained <i>in situ</i> at the eastern end of the pit (11664).						
11639	Unexcavated burial Mounded deposit in the north-east quadrant of the grid square. This mound seems to be filling a pit cut into the original cemetery surface. There was a small amount of bone resting loose on the upper horizon of the deposit that was collected to prevent deterioration. However, inadequate time was available to excavate the unit. There was also a small amount of fragmentary textile and plant stems protruding from the deposit. The most likely interpretation is that this mound is the upper level of fill of a disturbed burial, the original burial pit and any undisturbed material being located at a lower level.	11635		–	Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	31	2964– 2969 2977– 2978
			Unexcavated				
11649	Unexcavated burial In the south-west corner of the grid square the excavation of (11635) exposed a pit filled with relatively loosely compacted sand. This fill (11649) consisted of medium-to-coarse-grained sand, and contained a small amount of fragmentary bone and some fibre rope. Clearance of c.10cm depth of this fill revealed a distinct pit continuing beyond the excavation area into the adjacent grid square K51. A decision was made to cease excavation in this square until such time as additional clearance of overlying fill in K51 could be undertaken.	11635		–	Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	31	2964 2971
			Unexcavated				
11650	Probable burial pit Pit cut into the original cemetery surface; most likely an original burial pit. Only the upper layer of fill (11649) from this pit was unexcavated. The pit continues beyond the southern edge of the grid square into K51. It remains only partially excavated.	11635 11649	Cuts 11660		Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	37	2964 2971 2999– 3000
11652	Disturbed upper layer of fill from an original burial pit (11653). Consists of loose sand with a minor amount of gravel and a small amount of scattered disarticulated bone. There were also a few fragments of stick/plant stems but only in a minor amount. It was loosely compacted and is an accumulated deposit post-dating the disturbance of the underlying burial. The loose compaction and fine-grained sand are suggestive of natural wind-blown accumulation.	11635	11665		Disturbance Phase	31	2964

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11653	<p>Burial pit</p> <p>Original burial pit containing the disturbed burials of two individuals 27a & 27b. (11665). The pit was well defined, being cut into an original cemetery surface of gravel rich sand <u>11660</u>. Edges of the pit are approximately vertical, extending down to a slightly rounded base. At the north-east end of the pit there were a number of large stones embedded into a gravel and pebble mound (11664) marking the head-end of the grave. The removal of these stones exposed a ledged area in the pit into which the stones and gravel had been set. This ledge was only about 10cm deep from surface level, unlike the reminder of the pit which varied from 45–50cm in depth. The fill of the pit consisted of two deposits, the upper loose fill (11652) and the lower disturbed burial (11665). The lower c.10cm of the burial-pit walls were stained grey/brown from decomposing organics. The upper edges had no indication of organic decomposition. At completion of excavation there remained some fragments of plant-stem matting in the base of the pit that could not be excavated due to time constraints.</p> <p>Dimensions 210cm x max 50–55cm; depth 45–50cm.</p>	11635 11652	Cuts 11660		Cemetery Phase	37	3068– 3080

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11654	<p>Burial Individual No. 34</p> <p>A disturbed burial lying within a relatively shallow grave cut. The grave was orientated approximately east-west, with the head at the western end. The head and the majority of the torso had been disturbed though most of these bones were lying within the grave cut in a disarticulated state. The pelvis and lower limbs remained in their original burial position; supine with feet extended. Excavation revealed an inner layer of poorly preserved textiles resting around the lower limbs which were then covered by sheets of a fibrous plant material reminiscent of date-palm fibres. This material was tied in place by fibre rope. Underlying the body and possibly also originally covering it was a type of openwork matting tied together with two-ply fibre ropes, common at the site and probably constructed of tamarisk plant stems. The head (Skull no.70), though disarticulated from the cervical spine, was resting at the end of the pit and most likely belongs to this individual; the hair was relatively well preserved on this skull.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Individual No. 34 identified as a 40–45yr old female.</p>	11635	11655		Cemetery Phase	31 37	3337– 3370
11655	<p>Burial pit</p> <p>Shallow burial pit which contained the disturbed burial of Individual No. 34 (11654). The pit has rounded edges and base and is relatively shallow with c.10cm depth. The head of the pit slopes more gradually than the other edges. On the southern edge of the pit there was a shallow, rough cut that interrupts the edge of the original pit. This cut may be due to robbing of the grave. The pit was cut into the compacted sand and gravel cemetery period surface <u>11660</u>. Dimensions: 195cm x maximum 58cm; depth c.10cm.</p>	11635 11654	Cuts 11660		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	44	3371- 3377
11656	<p>Potential burial pit</p> <p>An apparent pit cut into the original cemetery surface <u>11660</u> filled with loose sand. The pit was not excavated due to time constraints but is oblong in shape and is most likely another burial pit. Along the northern edge of the pit there is a scoop cut into the natural surface that may be due to robbing of the pit.</p>	11635	Unexcavated		Indeterminate probably Cemetery Phase	37	2968

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11657	Potential burial pit An apparent pit cut into the original cemetery surface <u>11660</u> . It continues beyond the excavation are into grid square K53. The pit was not excavated due to time constraints but seems to be filled with loose sand and has a high probability of being another burial pit.	11635	Unexcavated		Indeterminate probably Cemetery Phase	37	2968
11658	Burial mound Gravel mound located in the north-east corner of the grid square. The northern edge of the mound was not exposed as it continues beyond the excavation area. The mound was partially covered at the upper level by unit (11595) and at the lower level by unit (11635). The mound was constructed of 50–70% gravel and pebbles up to 5cm in size, contained within a matrix of fine- to coarse-grained sand. Within this mound was a disturbed but <i>in situ</i> contracted burial. The space in which the body was interred was roughly oval with a rounded base. The upper edges of this space slope inwards slightly, and at the base of the pit there was a distinct decrease in the amount of gravel. The space which contains the body does not seem to be a cut pit; rather the body has been placed on the gravel-rich surface and then covered with the gravel mound, the upper level of which has been removed when thieves disturbed the body. The mound may have been partially built up around the actual burial area prior to internment, then the upper level placed over and around the body after the body was put into the mound. The actual mound was not excavated, only the burial space containing Individual No.28 (see unit 11623).	11595 11635			Cemetery Phase	37	2979 3194 3277
11660	Original cemetery surface Compacted gravel-rich surface exposed by the removal of unit (11635). The surface was not excavated, but on visual examination consisted of coarse- to medium-coarse-grained sand with moderate-to-high gravel content. This surface, though relatively easy to disturb with foot traffic, was clearly distinct from the loose accumulated fill layers in the grid square and has a number of well defined burial pits cut into it. The surface slopes downwards from the north-east to the south-west, undulating slightly, and is clearly a surface dating to the active use of the cemetery.	11635		Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase	37

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11664	Mounded deposit of gravel, pebbles and sand with several large limestone boulders embedded into it. This deposit was located at one end of a distinct burial pit, unit <11653>. The stones did not appear to be worked but, in particular, the largest upright stone was markedly weathered which may have removed any signs of working. This largest stone was roughly rectangular and was set in an upright position. The pebbles and stones at the base of this stone may have originally covered the entire burial pit. The large stone presumably served to mark the grave.	11635	11653		Cemetery Phase	31	3068– 3080
11665	Burial Individuals 27a & b The clearance of the bone cluster (11622) discussed above and a thin layer of sandy fill (11635) exposed a distinct burial pit, Unit <11653>. The upper fill of this deposit was loose sand with minimal cultural material (11652). Underlying this layer was a more compacted deposit of sand and organics with both articulated and disarticulated bone. This level of the pit's fill was designated as (11665). The burial itself was markedly disturbed, with most of the skeletal material having been removed from the pit. There was a large amount of fragmentary plant stems and scattered fibre rope indicating that the burial was originally wrapped in matting, as well as fragments of textile. The only articulated bones were found resting on remnants of matting at the western end of the pit. The articulated feet and legs of one individual (Individual No.27a) were found, as well as the articulated feet of a second individual (Individual No.27b). The more intact individual seems to have been lying on its right side. The feet of the second individual were only partially articulated. Given the extensive disturbance of these two individuals, it is possible that the excavated position does not reflect the exact original burial position. As the entire length of the right leg of Individual No.27a was preserved it seems likely that this general orientation, with feet at the southern end of the pit, is original. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Analysis of the skeletal material has identified two adults: one a 35–50 yr old of indeterminate sex (Individual No. 27a), and the other a 25–35yr old female (Individual No. 27b).	11652	11553		Cemetery Phase	31 36C	3068– 3080 3100– 3109

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11667	Wind-blown sand and baulk collapse resulting from a sandstorm and break in excavation, and overlying the previously exposed Unit (11660). This sand was given a distinct unit number to distinguish any recovered material from undisturbed deposits.	N/A	11660	-	N/A	Nil	Nil
11698	Potential burial pit A probable pit in the south-east corner of the square that seems to be cut into the original cemetery surface <u>11660</u> . The possible pit extends beyond the excavation area into grid square K51, and also in to adjacent L52; however, the depth of excavation in that corner of L52 did not reach the level of this apparent pit. Though unexcavated, the pit seems to be filled with loose sand with minor gravel. Tentatively identified as a potential unexcavated burial.	11635		-	Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	37	2964– 2967

Unexcavated

Grid square L52

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11543	Surface deposit of accumulated sand. Covers the majority of the grid square with the exception of a strip of baulk collapse along the southern edge of the square. Fine- to coarse-grained sand with a moderate-to-large amount of gravel. The deposit was loosely compacted and had a small number of stones (limestone) resting on top, some up to 10cm in size. There was a water runnel cutting down into but not through this deposit, so that the base of the deposit was formed by a continuation of this fill unit. The underlying deposit unit (11550) had a discernably decreased gravel content.	-	11550	Contiguous with K52 11544 M52 11542	Post Disturbance Phase	1	1655– 1656
11550	Covers the entire grid square, and was a loosely compacted sandy fill. The majority of the sand was fine-grained, and there was a scattered minor-to-moderate amount of gravel mixed within the sand. Several faience beads including an 'iris' pendant, disc bead and multiple cylinder bead were recovered from this deposit. There was scattered weathered bone contained in this unit. A partial skull (Skull No. 40) was recovered from the north-east corner of this square. There was a distinct increase in the amount of bone in this deposit in comparison to the overlying surface deposit. The excavation of this deposit	11543	11561		Post Disturbance Phase	2A	1676– 1677

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	exposed a mound of decomposing organic material in the south-east quadrant. There was no distinct transition point in the remainder of the grid square, but there seemed to be several patches with more concentrated gravel so that a new unit was commenced.						
11558	Small mound of decomposing organic material, the exact nature of which could not be determined. It was brownish in colour and crumbled to powder on excavation. Not possible to determine if it was human or plant matter at the time of excavation. Excavation in other grid squares exposed organics of similar appearance that contained only partially decomposed timber fragments. There is a possibility that this mound was likewise decomposing wood/timber, such an identification being extremely tentative and based on visual comparison only. Sample of the material was collected for analysis. It is most likely disturbed organics from a burial in the vicinity.	11550	11560		Disturbance Phase	3	
11560	Loos-to-slightly friable deposit of fine-grained sand with some moderate-to-coarse grains and a minor-to-moderate amount of gravel. The gravel tended to be concentrated in poorly defined lenses, not distinct enough to be designated as separate units. There was scattered fragmentary bone in the fill, all of which was weathered from environmental exposure. The transition point between this unit and the underlying unit (11567) was blurred. But the lower deposit seemed to have been deliberately cut into.	11550 11558	11567		Disturbance Phase	3	1710– 1713
11567	This deposit was restricted to the eastern half of the grid square and was either eroded away or had been deliberately truncated at its western edge. Fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a moderate amount of gravel. The transition point between this layer and underlying unit (11584) was blurred. There was one large stone and several weathered bones floating within this unit. Its clearance revealed the upper level of a disturbed infant burial in the north-east corner.	11560	11584	11566 M52	Disturbance Phase	4A	2035– 2036
11582	A small cluster of weathered bone, including a partial skull (Skull No.48) surrounded by a fill of gravelly sand. This cluster was located at the western edge of the grid square. Clearance of the cluster and immediately surrounding sand exposed a continuation of unit (11684). The matrix of the deposit was similar to unit (11567).	11560	11584		Disturbance phase	4A	2032

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11583	Mound of sand with a large amount of gravel and pebbles up to 4cm in size surrounding a hollow in which the partially articulated skeleton of an infant was lying. The burial was designated as unit (11586). It seems be fill that has been dug out and discarded as a mound in the vicinity of the burial, probably during the robbing phase of activity at the cemetery. The transition point was blurred but it seems to overlie a continuation of unit (11584).	11567	11584 11586		Disturbance Phase	7	2212– 2214
11584	Loose-to-slightly friable deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with scatters of gravel. There tends to be an increased friability associated with increased gravel content. There were also a few sand patches within the deposit hardened by water. A fragmented skull (No.47) was excavated from this unit.	11567 11582 11583	11591		Post Cemetery Phase	7	2215 2221 2222
11586	Burial Individual No.25 In the north-east corner of the grid square a deposit of gravel-rich sand surrounded the partially articulated skeleton of an infant. The skeletal material was designated as Individual No.25. There was a portion of this deposit that continued into Grid Square M52 but all was excavated as one unit. The torso, pelvis and femurs of the individual were articulated but lying in a semi-upright position as though the body had been partially pulled out of the grave and then left lying on the edge of the pit. The body was partially covered by a length of textile and fragments of reed or stick matting were lying loose in the pit. A poorly preserved skull (Skull No. 58) and some additional disarticulated bone from the same individual were found at a lower level within the pit. The original burial pit dimensions and the body orientation are unclear as the edges of the current pit seem to have been formed by a robber's cut. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Individual No.25. This infant has been identified in post-excavation analysis as a 3–5 yr old of indeterminate sex.	11567 11583	11588		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	12B	2320– 2336
11588	Roughly oval depression/cut in the north-east corner of the square that contained a disturbed burial (Individual No. 25, unit (11586)). The exact limits of the pit were slightly difficult to define, and it seems that the original limits of the pit have been altered by a robber's cut so that though the body was probably interred here its original orientation was uncertain. The cut interrupts a relatively compacted deposit designated as unit (11591).	11568	Cuts 11591		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	12A	2343 2344

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11590	Mounded area of gravel and sand revealed by the excavation of unit (11584). There was one larger unworked stone (c.10 x 8 x 15cm) embedded within the mound at the south-east end, and a minor number of pebbles up to 3cm in size in the remainder of the deposit. The excavation of this mound revealed a large cluster of bone (unit 11617). Following the excavation of the bone cluster this mound was tentatively identified as a reburial of disturbed material. No cultural material was found within the mound itself. In the surrounding deposit there was an increased concentration of gravel in the immediate vicinity of the mound. The transition point between the mound and surrounding fill deposit (11591) was as such indistinct.	11584	11617		Uncertain Possibly a Reburial Phase	12A	2337– 2341
11591	Semi-compacted deposit of medium-to-coarse-grained sand with a moderate amount of gravel. A significant amount of wind-blown sand became mixed with this deposit during a high wind day so that there was some potential for contamination. The deposit itself exhibits some variability in compaction across the grid square and also in the degree of gravel. After a depth of c.5–10cm of this fill had been removed, several bone clusters became evident. The fill at this point seemed to be slightly less compacted so that a decision was made to change excavation units; the transition point between these two layers was indistinct.	11584	11629		Post Cemetery Phase	12A	2337– 2341
11617	Bone cluster Large bone cluster revealed by the excavation of unit (11594). This bone group varies from other clusters within the 2007 excavation area in both the nature of the skeletal material and in the associated archaeological finds. There were a total of nine skulls (No.61–69) contained in the cluster, and at least three partially articulated individuals. One particularly well preserved torso and upper legs of an 8–10 yr old (Individual No.30) was resting on a sheet of tightly woven matting. Two other less intact skeletons have been identified as a 10–12 yr old (Individual No. 31) and a 5–10 yr old (Individual No. 32). In contrast the skulls, with the exception of one 5 yr old, are all from adult individuals. The cluster was also distinct in that the bones appear to have been wrapped in basketry. This was particularly apparent at the western end of the cluster where basketry could be clearly seen to lie under and over the bones with twisted fibre rope holding it in place. Though less poorly preserved at the eastern end of the	11590			Uncertain Possibly a Reburial Phase	20 27 28	2696– 2701 2788– 2789 2829– 2894

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>cluster, there was a distinct brownish smear of decomposing organic matter with fragments of identifiable matting, basketry and fibre rope delineating the limits of the actual bone cluster and covering the majority of the skeletal material. The cluster was also found to be resting in a slight hollow. There was some skeletal material that was not clearly below the matting but this was in the minority. As well as human bone there was one large mammalian bone, possibly from a donkey, within the cluster. Located in the upper levels of the cluster this bone was not clearly covered by matting.</p> <p>At present the exact nature of the cluster remains uncertain but it was clearly a deliberate collection of disturbed burial material and may represent an attempted reburial.</p>						
11629	<p>Bone cluster</p> <p>The excavation of unit (11591) exposed a small gravel-rich mound in the south-west quadrant of the grid square. There were fragments of a ceramic vessel (incomplete but possibly a single vessel) and weathered pelvic bone within this mound.</p>	11591	11630		Disturbance Phase	20	2702
11630	<p>Sandy deposit covers the majority of the grid square with the exception of the space filled by bone cluster (11617). The sand contained a minor-to-moderate amount of gravel and was more compacted at the eastern end of the trench. The deposit sloped downwards from the east to the west. There was a small amount of fragmentary bone within this deposit. The excavation of this unit revealed a slightly more compacted deposit with increased gravel content. The transition point between the two units was slightly blurred. The deposit surrounded the edges of (11617) and most likely postdates it, though the exact transition point was indistinct so that the stratigraphic relationship between the two deposits was uncertain.</p>	11629 11591	11672		Post Cemetery Phase	20	2689 2690 2693 2695
11668	<p>Burial Individual No. 36</p> <p>The excavation of unit (11630) exposed the upper surface of a cluster of disarticulated bones including a skull (No. 57). Ongoing clearance of this unit revealed that these bones were resting on the edge and partially on top of a burial pit containing a partially articulated burial. It is most likely that the disarticulated bone originated in the burial pit, so that a single unit number was utilised for both</p>	11630	11688		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	27 37	3260– 3271

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	<p>articulated and disarticulated bone, though articulated bone was bagged separately.</p> <p>The articulated bones of the burial (Individual No. 36) were interred within a shallow ovoid pit orientated approximately west-east, feet at the eastern end. The greater part of the body had been disturbed, with only the lower legs and feet of the individual remaining <i>in situ</i>. The legs were in the prone position; feet extended, and had fragments of textile overlying them. Though the burial was markedly disturbed, there were remnants of plant stems and fibre rope comparable to more intact examples of tamarisk-stem matting associated with other burials. Better preserved lengths of this matting were found lining the base of the pit.</p> <p>There was also a moderate-to-large amount of grey-brown fine-grained matter within the sand filling the burial pit and surrounding the <i>in situ</i> bones. This material was possibly ash, though the bones and surrounding linen did not appear burnt, so that it may be decomposing organics</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Identified as a male 20–35yrs old.</p>						
11669	<p>Burial Individual No. 37</p> <p>In the north-east area of the square a disturbed infant burial was located. The skeleton was poorly preserved and only one scapula and humerus remained articulated; most of the bone was markedly weathered. The burial seems to have been wrapped in textile and then in a plant-stem mat, and was orientated south-west/north-west with the head originally at the south end. Skeletal material was resting on a small mound of gravel (11687) that overlies the original cemetery surface in contrast to the adult pit graves.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i> Post-excavation analysis indicated an age range of 2–3yrs; the sex could not be determined.</p>	11672	11687		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	27 37	3265– 3267 3272– 3274
11672	<p>Slightly friable sandy deposit of fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a minor-to-moderate amount of gravel. Relatively compacted on initial identification but softens quickly to loose sand with foot traffic. Overlaid a more compacted deposit (11687). The entire unit could not be removed due to time</p>	11630	11687		Post Disturbance Phase	27	2879– 2880 2882 2886

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.	
	constraints. The deposit slopes downwards to the south and west. It overlies several disturbed burials (Individuals No. 36, 37 & 39)						2888	
11675	<p>Burial Individual No. 39</p> <p>This burial extended across Grid Squares K52 and L52 and consisted of an adult individual with scattered disarticulated bone resting on top of a partial articulated skeleton. There was a clearly definable though shallow burial pit. The upper level of the burial was first revealed by the excavation of unit (11635) from Grid square K52, and presented itself as a sandy mound with the <i>in situ</i> foot bones protruding from the western end. The other end of this mound was within L52 and was revealed by the excavation of unit (11672).</p> <p>Disarticulated bone clustered at the eastern end of the pit, including a fragmentary skull, a number of ribs and long-bone fragments. Articulated elements of the burial included the legs, feet, thoracic vertebrae, some ribs and both upper arms. The burial was orientated approximately north-south with the feet at the southern end, and was lying in the supine position. Fragments of textile were found around the articulated bone, the exact nature of the cloth remaining uncertain. An openwork matting of plant stems and fibre rope was found lying around and partially over the remnants of the <i>in situ</i> bone. The base of this matting was relatively well preserved within the burial pit, but was not lifted as it was unlikely to remain intact without on-site conservation.</p> <p><i>Physical anthropology</i></p> <p>Identified as a male aged from 35–50yrs.</p>	11635 11672	11689		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	31 37	3275– 3276 3436– 3446	
11687	A semi-compacted sand and gravel surface into which a series of burial pits have been cut. The upper horizon of this deposit was distinct from the overlying fill of unit (11672) and must be an original cemetery-period surface. The deposit was relatively easily disturbed by foot traffic, crumbling to loose sand, but it was undoubtedly a surface. It was contiguous with the surface exposed in the adjacent square K52 11660. The limits of this surface were not completely defined due to time constraints, but it most likely covers the entire grid square and continues beyond the excavated area.	11672				Cemetery Phase	43 37	3260– 3263
11688	Burial pit Distinct shallow pit containing the disturbed burial of Individual No. 36 (11668).	11668	Cuts 11687			Cemetery Phase	42	3389– 3391

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	The pit was ovoid though slightly irregular and narrow. It was cut into a compacted gravel and sand surface <u>11687</u> . The sides of the pit slope gradually inwards on all sides to a rounded base. There was a cut interrupting the south edge of the pit which may be associated with robbing of the burial.						
11689	Burial pit Distinct burial pit cut into the compacted gravel surface units <u>11660/ 11687</u> carries over grid squares L52 & K52. Contained a disturbed burial, Individual No. 39 (11675). The edges of the pit slope downwards and inwards towards a slightly rounded base. The pit has remnants of reed/plant-stem matting, most likely tamarisk, tied together with fibre rope that was left in the pit at completion of excavation.	11675	Cuts 11660 11687		Cemetery Phase	42	3447– 3459
11694	Potential burial pit Excavation of Unit 11677 exposed a probable pit cut into the original cemetery surface <u>11687</u> . Unexcavated due to time constraints, but on visual examination seemed to be a pit filled with relatively loosely compacted sand and has a high probability of being a burial pit. At completion of the excavation period, the west edge of the pit was less discernable than the east.	11672	unexcavated		Uncertain probably Cemetery Phase	43	3260
11695	Mounded area of semi-compacted sand with a moderate amount of gravel. There was a roughly circular depression in the centre of the mound. The mound and depression underlay the large bone cluster (11617). It was difficult to determine if the mound was a natural accumulation of sand and gravel around the cluster or had been purposefully placed there, forming a hollow area in which the cluster had been placed. The mound was not excavated, but it seemed to rest upon the original cemetery surface exposed in this grid square <u>11687</u> .	11617	unexcavated		Uncertain probably Cemetery Phase	42	3334– 3336
11696	Burial mound Small gravel mound with a shallow central depression containing the disturbed burial of an infant (Individual No. 37; Unit (11699)). The mound was constructed of sand with a moderate amount of gravel and a few small pebbles. It was resting directly on top of the original cemetery surface, identified as unit <u>11687</u> . The outer edges of the mound and the disturbed burial were covered by unit (11672).	11672 11699	11687		Cemetery Phase	42	3265– 3267

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11697	In the south-west corner of the grid square a loosely compacted deposit of medium-to-coarse-grained sand was revealed by the excavation of unit (11672). It was essentially equivalent to that overlying deposit but seems to continue to a greater depth in this corner and may be, in fact, filling a depression or hollow in the underlying surface. The depth of the deposit prompted a decision to change unit numbers, but due to completion of the excavation period the unit was not excavated.	11672	Unexcavated		Indeterminate	42	3260– 3263

Grid Square M52

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11542	Surface deposit consisting of slightly friable fine-grained sand with a large amount of scattered gravel and a few pebbles. There were also a small number of large stones up to 15cm in size resting within the upper surface. The deposit was interrupted by a large water runnel that cuts down and through this deposit to the underlying unit (11549). One faience disk bead and a few fragments of weathered bone were contained in the deposit.	-	11594		Post Disturbance Phase	1	1653 1654
11549	Deposit of loosely compacted sand. A portion of this deposit was visible at commencement of excavation due to the erosive force of a water runnel. It directly underlay unit (11542) in the remainder of the trench. The water runnel cuts down into this deposit but not through it. It comprises fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel and some pebble-sized stones. There were a number of skull fragments recovered from this fill; all were significantly weathered and not large enough to warrant identification with a skull number. Ongoing excavation revealed a mound of decomposing organic matter in the south-west corner. Once the base of the water runnel was reached a new unit was designated, to distinguish finds that had potentially washed into the area from those that had originated in the square.	11542	11557		Transition from Post Disturbance to Disturbance Phase	1 2A	1672 1675
11557	Mound of decomposing organic matter, essentially comparable to unit (11558) in L52. Consisted of sand and a powdery substance brownish in colour that	11549	11559		Disturbance Phase	3	1710– 1714

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
	crumbles to powder on excavation. Not possible to determine if it was human or plant matter at the time of excavation. Excavation in other grid squares exposed organics of similar appearance that contained only partially decomposed timber fragments. There is a possibility that this mound is likewise decomposing wood/timber. Identification was extremely tentative and based on visual comparison only.						
11559	Loosely compacted fine-grained sand covering the entire grid square with a minor amount of scattered gravel. The gravel was more concentrated towards the west edge of the grid square; the deposit sloped downwards to the west. There were a few small lenses of water-hardened sand within the deposit. The underlying deposit, unit (11566), has a marked increase in gravel content. This deposit overlies the natural limestone outcrop in the north-east corner of the grid square.	11549 11557	11566		Post Cemetery Phase	3	1710– 1713
11566	Gravel-rich deposit, semi-compacted, revealed by the excavation of unit (11559). The transition point between the two deposits was slightly blurred. The degree of compaction varied slightly through the deposit, and there was slightly less gravel in the west end of the deposit. A small amount of weathered bone was contained in this fill. This deposit also covered the top of a skull (No. 49) embedded in the underlying deposit.	11599	11611		Post Cemetery Phase	4A	1911 1912
11611	Semi-compacted gravel-rich sand differentiated from overlying (11566) by an increased compaction but essentially they are one contiguous deposit without a distinct transition point. There were also several large un-worked limestone boulders embedded in this fill without any evidence of working. A relatively intact disarticulated skull (No. 49) was surrounded at its base level by this fill. There were several slight mounded areas in the deposit which were not distinct enough to identify as separate units. This deposit was not present in the north-east corner of the grid square, where a pebble and sand deposit (11613) overlaid the natural limestone outcrop. The edge of (11613) slightly overlaps unit (11611).	11566 11613	11633		Post Cemetery Phase	13	2470– 2489
11613	Loosely compacted deposit of small pebbles or stones up to c. 3cm x 5cm in size. There was a minor amount of coarse-grained sand surrounding the stones. It directly overlaid the natural limestone outcrop in the north-east corner of the grid square as well as a gravel deposit covering a disturbed burial (Unit 11632).	11566	11611 11632		Post Disturbance Phase	13	2470– 2473

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11632	Deposit of gravel and small-to-moderate-sized stones, the majority of which were less than 2 x 2cm in size though there were a few that are up to 10cm long. The stones and gravel were white limestone for the most part. It extended beyond the square into a small 1 x 1m sondage opened into Grid square M53. It directly overlaid an <i>in situ</i> but disturbed burial, and extended beyond the area of the burial to cover a small portion of the surrounding natural limestone outcrop. (See Square M53 for details of units (11618) & (11620) excavated from the sondage.)	11613 11620	11634		Post Disturbance Phase	21	2712– 2715
11633	Slightly friable deposit of coarse-to-medium-grained sand with a moderate-to-high gravel content and scattered small pebbles extending from the east edge of the exposed limestone outcrop and <i>in situ</i> burial. There were a small number of scattered stones, 5–10cm in size, scattered in the sand. The removal of this fill exposed additional portions of the natural limestone surface. In the remainder of the grid square to the west and south a gravel-rich possible surface was revealed with several distinct depressions or cuts.	11611 11613	11641 11648		Post Disturbance Phase	21	2716– 2719
11634	Burial Individual No. 26 Disturbed but <i>in situ</i> burial consists of a shallow depression within a sand and gravel mound and the partially articulated skeleton of an adult individual. The unit includes a small amount of semi-compacted sand, skeletal material and associated material culture contained in this depression. The burial was poorly preserved, with the majority of the <i>in situ</i> bones being markedly weathered, and the upper level appears to have been sheared off either by erosion or possibly during the robbing process. Articulated portions of the skeleton included the thoracic and cervical spine, upper arms and most of the rib cage. The pelvis head and femurs were absent and the lower legs were only partially preserved. The body was lying upon tamarisk plant-stem openwork matting tied together with fibre rope. There were traces of this matting around the sides of the burial and overlying the bones, so that it is possible that originally the matting was wrapped around the body as a whole. There were traces of human hair adhering to the matting at the south end of the burial, indicating the original head location. The body can be seen to have originally been interred in the supine extended position. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Identified as an adult of indeterminate sex.	11632	11691		Transitional Disturbance Phase and Cemetery Phase	32	2720– 2723 2790– 2825 2944– 2950

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11641	Loose-to-slightly friable sand filling an apparent pit <11642>. The sand was medium-to-coarse-grained with a moderate amount of gravel and a few small pebbles (max <i>c.</i> 2 x2 cm). Scattered loosely in this fill were a small number of very fragmented bones; possibly a pelvic bone and a small amount of reed or stick.	11633	Contained by 11642		Uncertain probably Disturbance Phase	29	2922– 2927
11642	Pit cut through a compacted possibly original surface. The pit was roughly ovoid in shape and orientated approximately east-west. Edges of the cut were approximately vertical on the south and west but slope slightly inwards on the north and east edges. The base of the pit undulates slightly but was generally rounded. Scattered bone (small amount) was contained in the loose fill but no <i>in situ</i> material. The cut may be an original burial pit for an infant or small adult or it may be an intrusive cut.	11633 11641	Cuts 11648		Uncertain probably Disturbance Phase	29	2940 2942
11648	Loose, fine-grained sand that covered much of the grid square, in areas where the natural limestone was not protruding. This sand was essentially the transition point between the overlying loose fill unit (11633) and a more compacted surface <u>11690</u> into which several potential burials have been cut. During a break in excavation some wind-blown sand covered this layer prior to its complete excavation and was excavated as part of the same unit, as it was not possible to differentiate between accumulated wind-blown sand and the original deposit. There is a possibility, though low, that this deposit may be contaminated by wind-blown material.	11633	11690		Cemetery Phase	29	2917– 2924
11676	Potential burial Loosely compacted, slightly mounded deposit with weathered bone and organic material protruding from the upper horizon. Revealed by the excavation of unit (11648). It was most likely another disturbed burial, as the mound was roughly oblong in shape and corresponds both in shape and in size to disturbed adult burials excavated in other grid squares. Time constraints prevented excavation of this unit.	11648	Unexcavated		Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	43	3090– 3099
11677	Potential burial Pit cut into surface <u>11690</u> . This pit remained unexcavated but appeared to be filled with loose sand and had a small amount of stick/stem visible on the upper horizon. The pit was oblong in shape and is most likely an unexcavated burial.	11648	Unexcavated		Uncertain Probably Cemetery Phase	43	3090– 3099

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11690	Semi-compacted surface of sand with a moderate amount of gravel that was exposed by the removal of unit (11648). This deposit overlaps the edge of the natural limestone outcrop in the north-east area of the grid square. There are a number of potential burials set into this surface which are at this point unexcavated. This unit was not excavated, surface visual examination only.	11648	Unexcavated		Cemetery Phase		3090– 3099
11691	Natural limestone outcrop extending from the north-east corner of the grid square and sloping downwards to the west and south. The upper surface has a multitude of fissures and depressions but no distinct man-made alterations. The burial of Individual No.26, unit (11634), was set within a layer of gravel overlying this limestone.	11690	N/A		Natural Surface	43	3090– 3099
11692	Loosely compacted sandy deposit revealed by the excavation of unit (11648). The deposit runs along the southern edge of the grid square and seems to fill a depression or hollow in the more compacted surface <u>11690</u> . It remains unexcavated due to time constraints, though there did seem to be a few small weathered bone fragments in the deposit.	11648	Unexcavated		Indetermina te	43	3090– 3095
11693	Unexcavated loose sand filling a cut, probably sondage made into the grid square during the 2006 excavation season. May contain a mixture of wind-blown sand and baulk collapse. It is possible that the depth of the archaeological deposits was not reached in this area during the 2006 excavations, so that unexcavated material may remain in this cut.	N/A	Unexcavated		Post- Amarna Period	43	3090– 3099

Miscellaneous Grid Squares

Grid Square G51

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11625	During excavation of unit (11615) from square G52 it became apparent that this deposit extended into the adjacent area G51. It seemed likely that this depth of excavation was below that reached in 2006. A decision was made to excavate a strip of the deposit from the area as a distinct unit, (11625), to establish if unexcavated deposits were present in the 2006 excavation area. The fill was confirmed as unexcavated sand equivalent to unit (11615) in square G52. It was friable, fine-to-medium coarse-grained sand with a minor amount of gravel.	N/A	11647	Equivalent to 11615	Post Disturbance Phase	16	Nil

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11647	Following the excavation of unit (11638) from grid square G52, it became apparent that a cluster of bones and timber (11643) in the south-west corner extended into grid square G51. An area of 1 x 1.5m of an equivalent deposit to (11638) was excavated from grid square G51 to expose the southern limit of this bone cluster. This fill was designated as unit (11647).	11625	11643	Equivalent to 11638	Post Disturbance Phase	Nil	2760– 2761

Grid Square G53

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11600	A small cluster of bones had eroded out of the surface at the western margin of grid square G53. To ensure these bones did not deteriorate further they were collected as a surface collection and given a unit number to locate them within this grid square.	N/A	Unexcavated		Disturbance Phase	Nil	nil
11679	Individual No.38 Baulk collapse along the northern edge of grid square G52 exposed a cluster of bones within grid square G53. A small amount of surface sand, c.5cm in depth, was cleared in the vicinity of these protruding bones revealing the articulated lower legs and feet of an individual. Lying beneath the feet were a partially articulated torso and fragmentary disarticulated bone. All bone within this group appeared to be from one individual and so was designated as Individual No. 38. Underlying the lower level of bones was decomposing organic material, possibly matting though the preservation was too poor to determine accurately the type of matting represented. The jumbled nature of these bones precludes them from being identified as an <i>in situ</i> burial. <i>Physical anthropology</i> Post-excavation analysis has identified the individual as a 7–8 year old of indeterminate sex. Spina bifida noted.	N/A		Unexcavated		Disturbance Phase	41

Grid Square M53

Unit	Description	Under	Over	Equivalent/ Contiguous	Phase	Archive Plan No.	Archive Image No.
11618	During excavation in the adjacent grid square it became apparent that an <i>in situ</i> burial extended beyond the limits of that square into Grid Square M53. A 1 x 1m sondage was opened into M53 to expose the limits of the burial. Unit (11618) was a surface deposit within this sondage; equivalent to unit (11549) in the adjacent square M52.	-	11620		Post Disturbance Phase		1650
11620	Directly underlying unit (11618) within the 1 x 1m sondage and consisting of a gravel-rich slightly friable deposit, with a moderate amount of pebbles up to 3cm in size. The excavation of this deposit exposed a continuation of unit (11632) that was evident in the adjacent square M52 and covered an <i>in situ</i> but disturbed burial.	11618	11632		Post Disturbance Phase		2712 2714
