ALPHA SPECTROMETRY
BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique that uses the emission of alpha particles of specific energies to identify the presence and concentration of certain radioactive isotopes in a sample

ALTERED BY ANIMALS
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Modified or damaged by an animal.

AMINO ACID RACEMISATION
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The measurement of chemical alterations in the amino acids in protein molecules from bones, shells and teeth. Date range can be between 1,000 and several million years.

ANCIENT BIOMOLECULAR ANALYSIS
BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : Characterisation of organic molecules extracted from fossil or sub-fossil materials, including lipids, DNA etc.

ANOXIC
UF : *Waterlogged*
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material preserved by the exclusion of oxygen usually due to saturation with water which inhibits decay by micro-organisms.

ANTLER
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Outgrowths of bone borne by most members of the deer family (Cervidae). They are shed and re-grow each year.

ARCHAEOMAGNETISM
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : Measures the remanent magnetisation direction of magnetic minerals. Useful for dating fired structures, in-situ since their last firing, and for sediments settling from non turbulent water bodies. In the UK, calibration data extends back to 1000BC.

ASPECT
NT : **HUMAN ASPECTS**
NT : **NATURAL ASPECTS**

AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS
BT : **SOIL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
SN : The analysis of the amount of phosphorus (P) (liable fraction) available to plants.

BEACH DEPOSIT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : A deposit formed by wave and tidal action on an estuarine or marine beach.

BIOGENIC CARBONATE
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Any carbonate material produced by biological activity, for instance operculae of snails.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHY
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique in which the date is deduced from the presence of fauna and/or flora considered to be characteristic of a given peirod of time or that gives and indication of a probable date.

BLOCK LIFTING
BT : **METHOD OF RECOVERY**
SN : The removal of fragile or complex remains from an investigation as a block of earth for excavation under laboratory conditions. Typical examples are grave goods and cremation burials.

BONE
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Any of the pieces of hard tissue consisting largely of calcium phosphate that make up the skeleton of a vertebrate animal.

BRICK
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Material used for construction, commonly fired in its manufacture.

Bulk Sampling
USE : **COARSE SIEVING**

BURNT
UF : *Burnt Deposit*
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
NT : **CALCINED**
NT : **CHARRED**
NT : **SILICIFIED**
SN : Use for material that has been burnt.

Burnt Deposit
USE : **BURNT**

BURNT FLINT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : A form of silica, similar to quartz. Commonly black or white in colour and used for tool manufacture. Flints heated in antiquity may be dated using thermoluminescence.

C14 Dating
USE : **RADIOCARBON DATING**

CALCINED
UF : *Cremated*
BT : **BURNT**
SN : Material burnt at high temperature (above 700 degrees Celsius) leaving only the mineral component.

Carbon 14 Dating
USE : **RADIOCARBON DATING**

Carbon Dating
USE : **RADIOCARBON DATING**

Carbonised
USE : **CHARRED**

CARVED
BT : **WORKED**

CHARCOAL
BT : **WOOD**
NT : **MICRO-CHARCOAL**
NT : **ROUNDWOOD**

NT : **TWIG**
RT : **CHARRED**
SN : Wood that has been burnt and largely reduced to carbon as a result of burning in a reducing atmosphere below 500 degress C (Celsius).

CHARRED
UF : *Carbonised*
BT : **BURNT**
RT : **CHARCOAL**
SN : Material that has been burnt and at least in part reduced to carbon as a result of burning in a reducing atmosphere below 500 degrees Celsius.

CHEMICALLY ALTERED
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material that has been altered as a result of chemical action.

CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES
BT : **INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES**
NT : **ALPHA SPECTROMETRY**
NT : **ANCIENT BIOMOLECULAR ANALYSIS**
NT : **GAMMA SPECTROMETRY**
NT : **MULTI-ELEMENT ANALYSIS**
NT : **PEAT HUMIFICATION**
NT : **PH DETERMINATION**
NT : **SOIL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
NT : **SPOT TEST**
NT : **STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS**
SN : Examination of a material using chemical means.

CLAST LITHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The identification and grouping of stone types in stratigraphy.

COARSE SIEVING
UF : *Bulk Sampling*
BT : **METHOD OF RECOVERY**
SN : The method of retrieving animal remains, artefacts and other remains by dry or wet-sieving whole earth samples, typically over 100 litres, sieved through a 2mm or larger mesh.

Colored
USE : **COLOURED**

COLOURED
UF : *Colored*
BT : **WORKED**
SN : Material with evidence of the application of a pigment or dye.

COPPER ALLOY
BT : **NON-FERROUS METAL**
SN : Use for a combination (alloy) of two or more different metals where copper (Cu) is the principal component.

COPROLITE
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Waste material from the digestive tract of animals. The term coprolite comes from the Greek 'kopros' meaning dung and 'lithos' meaning stone, and is used for faecal matter that has been preserved by mineral replacement or dessication.

Cremated
USE : **CALCINED**

DATING TECHNIQUES
BT : **INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES**
NT : **AMINO ACID RACEMISATION**
NT : **ARCHAEOMAGNETISM**
NT : **BIOSTRATIGRAPHY**
NT : **DENDROCHRONOLOGY**
NT : **ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE**
NT : **FISSION TRACK ANALYSIS**
NT : **FLUORINE, URANIUM AND NITROGEN TESTS**
NT : **LEAD ISOTOPE DATING**
NT : **LUMINESCENCE DATING**
NT : **MITOCHONDRIAL DNA**
NT : **OBSIDIAN HYDRATION**
NT : **OXYGEN ISOTOPE ANALYSIS**
NT : **POTASSIUM ARGON DATING**
NT : **RADIOCARBON DATING**
NT : **TEPHROCHRONOLOGY**
NT : **URANIUM SERIES DATING**
SN : Techniques applied to a material in order to date it or material associated with it. Use more specific terms.

DECORATED
UF : *Decoration*
BT : **WORKED**
SN : Use where decoration is present.

Decoration
USE : **DECORATED**

DENDROCHRONOLOGY
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
RT : **TREE-RING ANALYSIS**
SN : The measuring of annual tree-ring growth shown by most tree species in temperated regions. Regional chronoliges are required to date any particular piece of wood, the longest of which, for Germany, works for the present to approximately 14,000 yrs ago.

DESICCATED
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material preserved due to very low humidity which inhibits decay by micro-organisms.

Disease
USE : **PATHOLOGY**

Diseased
USE : **PATHOLOGY**

EGG SHELL
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for the remains of an egg whether from a bird, reptile or amphibian.

ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The measurement of trapped electrons by exposure to high-frequency electromagnetic radiation. A useful technique for dating tooth enamel, shells, coral and calcite form 5,000-1,000,000 years old.

ESTUARINE DEPOSIT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : An alluvial deposit laid down in an estuary.

FEATHER
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for feathers, an epidermal growth found in birds consisting of a quill, shaft and two vanes of barbs.

FELDSPAR

BT : **GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT**
SN : A group of aluminosilicate minerals with varying compositions. The most common mineral in igneous rocks, and common in other rocks and sediments.

FERROUS METAL
BT : **METAL**
SN : Any metal prinicipally composed of the chemical element Iron (Fe).

FIBRE
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for any thread-like material.

FISSION TRACK ANALYSIS
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique for the dating of damage tracks in volcanic materials caused by the fissioning of decaying radioactive uranium (U) isotopes. Useful in samples more than 50,000 years old.

FLOT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : The material which floats during the floatation of samples as a means of recovering charred plant remains from an archaeological context.

FLOTATION
BT : **METHOD OF RECOVERY**
SN : Method used for the recovering of material by floating large whole earth samples, usually between 40-60 litres per context (or 100% if context contains less than this).

FLUORINE, URANIUM AND NITROGEN TESTS
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A relative dating technique for assessing bones from the same deposit. Often used to check for contemporaneity of bones selected for radiocarbon dating or to check for hoaxes such as the Piltdown Man.

Fossilised
USE : **MINERAL REPLACED**

FUNGAL DAMAGE
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material that has been damaged by fungal growth or secretions.

GAMMA SPECTROMETRY
BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique that uses the emission of gamma rays of specific energies to identify the presence and concentration of certain radioactive isotopes in a sample

GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
NT : **FELDSPAR**
NT : **POLYMINERAL**
NT : **QUARTZ**
NT : **ZIRCON**
SN : A material composed of mineral grains derived from the breakdown of rocks by environmental processes.

GOLD
BT : **NON-FERROUS METAL**
SN : A precious metal characterised by its yellow colour and resistance to tarnishing.

HAIR
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for hair, fur etc: filaments growing out of the outermost layer of mammalian skin.

HAND RETRIEVAL
BT : **METHOD OF RECOVERY**
SN : The retrieval of material from deposits by hand, normally large objects visible with the naked eye, eg. Mammal remains and marine molluscs.

Heavy Residue
USE : **RESIDUE**

HUMAN ASPECTS
BT : **ASPECT**
NT : **MANUFACTURING DEBRIS**
NT : **WORKED**
SN : Aspects of a material which result from the modification or use of the material by humans.

HYDROLYSIS
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : The chemical breakdown of a material by water.

IMPRESSION
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : The negative trace left by an object type or material (eg. animal, plant or textile) on another object type or material, often on ceramics or metal corrosion products.

INFRA-RED STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE
UF : *Irsl*
UF : *Irsl Dating*
BT : **LUMINESCENCE DATING**
SN : The light emitted from sedimentary minerals or mineral inclusions in bricks when stimulated in the laboratory by infrared light. Used to date samples up to 250,000 years old; especially appropriate for geological sediments containing feldspars

INORGANIC PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS
BT : **SOIL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
SN : The analysis of inorganic phosphorus (P).

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES
NT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
NT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
NT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**

Irsl
USE : **INFRA-RED STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**

Irsl Dating
USE : **INFRA-RED STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**

IVORY
BT : **TOOTH**
SN : Use for a tusk or tooth of a mammal large enough to be carved or used to make objects such as those of mammoths, elephants, walruses and whales.

LEAD ISOTOPE DATING
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique which uses the measurement of decay in radioactive lead (Pb) isotopes to determine a date. Useful for sediments and lead-based paints between 1 and 400 years old.

LEATHER
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
RT : **SKIN**

SN : Animal skin that has been tanned or tawed.

LOSS ON IGNITION DETERMINATION

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The weight loss from low-temperature burning of material. It correlates well with organic matter (material derived from living things) content.

LUMINESCENCE DATING

BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
NT : **INFRA-RED STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**
NT : **OPTICALLY STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**
NT : **THERMOLUMINESCENCE**
SN : A range of techniques that use the build up of charge stored within a crystalline material to estimate its age

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The degree to which a material will become magnetised when placed in a magnetic field.

MANUFACTURING DEBRIS

BT : **HUMAN ASPECTS**
SN : Use where the material presents debris or waste from manufacturing.

MATERIAL TYPE

NT : **ANTLER**
NT : **BEACH DEPOSIT**
NT : **BIOGENIC CARBONATE**
NT : **BONE**
NT : **BRICK**
NT : **BURNT FLINT**
NT : **COPROLITE**
NT : **EGG SHELL**
NT : **ESTUARINE DEPOSIT**
NT : **FEATHER**
NT : **FIBRE**
NT : **FLOT**
NT : **GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT**
NT : **HAIR**
NT : **LEATHER**
NT : **METAL**
NT : **PEAT DEPOSIT**
NT : **PHYTOLITH**
NT : **POLLEN**
NT : **POTTERY**
NT : **RESIDUE**
NT : **SHELL**
NT : **SKIN**
NT : **TOOTH**
NT : **TUFACEOUS DEPOSIT**
NT : **WOOD**

METAL

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
NT : **FERROUS METAL**
NT : **NON-FERROUS METAL**
SN : Class of elements and alloys that are characteristically lustrous, ductile, fusible and malleable. These are extracted from ore minerals originally existing in nature and processed before becoming a recognisable metal.

METHOD OF RECOVERY

NT : **BLOCK LIFTING**
NT : **COARSE SIEVING**
NT : **FLOTATION**
NT : **HAND RETRIEVAL**
NT : **SPECIALIST SAMPLING**

MICRO-CHARCOAL

BT : **CHARCOAL**
SN : Microscopic charcoal fragments that are concentrated and counted as part of standard pollen preparation techniques.

Microfossils

USE : **PHYTOLITH**

MICROMORPHOLOGY

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The microscopic analysis of thin sections of resin impregnated stratigraphy.

MICROSCOPY

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
NT : **POLARISED LIGHT MICROSCOPY**
NT : **SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY**
SN : The use of magnifying equipment to examine materials not visible to the naked eye.

Mineralised

USE : **MINERAL REPLACED**

MINERALOGY

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The study of minerals.

MINERAL PRESERVED

BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Preservation of material by toxic effect of corrosion products in the immediate vicinity, or within, the material.

MINERAL REPLACED

UF : *Fossilised*
UF : *Mineralised*
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Replacement of organic material by minerals, including calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.

MITOCHONDRIAL DNA

BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A dating technique for the founding of individual populations based on the assumption of steady rates of mutation in mitochondrial DNA. Sometimes used to produce dates for stratigraphic layers containing fossil specimens of populations.

MODIFICATION STATE

NT : **ALTERED BY ANIMALS**
NT : **ANOXIC**
NT : **BURNT**
NT : **CHEMICALLY ALTERED**
NT : **DESICCATED**
NT : **FUNGAL DAMAGE**
NT : **HYDROLYSIS**
NT : **IMPRESSION**
NT : **MINERAL PRESERVED**
NT : **MINERAL REPLACED**
NT : **PLANT DAMAGE**
NT : **WATERWORN**

MOISTURE CONTENT

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : A measure of the proportion of water within a sample.

MULTI-ELEMENT ANALYSIS

BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
NT : **X-RAY DIFFRACTION**
NT : **X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY**

SN : Techniques investigating more than one element at a time.

NATURAL ASPECTS
BT : **ASPECT**
NT : **NON-METRIC TRAITS**
NT : **PATHOLOGY**
SN : Aspects associated with the genetic make up and/or factors that affected the organism from which the material is derived during its life

NON-FERROUS METAL
BT : **METAL**
NT : **COPPER ALLOY**
NT : **GOLD**
NT : **SILVER**
SN : Any metal that does not contain the chemical element Iron (Fe) as a principal component.

NON-METRIC TRAITS
BT : **NATURAL ASPECTS**
SN : Use for congenital (present at birth) abnormalities (absent/extra or morphologically unusual features) present in an individual or population.

OBSIDIAN HYDRATION
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : A technique used to date obsidian (volcanic glass) of all ages and is thus not commonly used in the UK.

OPTICALLY STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE
UF : *Osl*
UF : *Osl Dating*
BT : **LUMINESCENCE DATING**
SN : The light emitted from sedimentary minerals or mineral inclusions in bricks when stimulated in the laboratory by light of a different wavelength. Used to date samples up to 250,000 years old; especially appropriate for geological sediments.

Osl
USE : **OPTICALLY STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**

Osl Dating
USE : **OPTICALLY STIMULATED LUMINESCENCE**

OXYGEN ISOTOPE ANALYSIS
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The use of oxygen (O) isotope ratios in ice or ocean sediment cores to date global environmental change.

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS
BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The analysis of the distribution and proportion of sand, silt and clay in a deposit.

PATHOLOGY
UF : *Disease*
UF : *Diseased*
BT : **NATURAL ASPECTS**
SN : Use for bone remodelling, new growth, loss or destruction caused by age, activity, disease or trauma during life.

PEAT DEPOSIT
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : A naturally occurring deposit formed by the decomposition and partial carbonisation of vegetable matter in waterlogged conditions.

PEAT HUMIFICATION
BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : A method of determining peat degradation; quantified as the percentage light transmission value of the extracted humic acids, measured at a specific wavelength.

PH DETERMINATION
BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a material.

PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES
BT : **INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES**
NT : **CLAST LITHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**
NT : **LOSS ON IGNITION DETERMINATION**
NT : **MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY**
NT : **MICROMORPHOLOGY**
NT : **MICROSCOPY**
NT : **MINERALOGY**
NT : **MOISTURE CONTENT**
NT : **PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS**
NT : **STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION**
NT : **TREE-RING ANALYSIS**
NT : **X-RADIOGRAPHY**
SN : The examination of material by physical means, including detailed observation.

PHYTOLITH
UF : *Microfossils*
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Microscopic mineral body (usually silica) found in many plants.

PLANT DAMAGE
BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material that has been penetrated or disrupted by the roots or rhizomes of plants.

POLARISED LIGHT MICROSCOPY
BT : **MICROSCOPY**
SN : Light microscopy in which vibration directions of the light are constrained into single planes.

POLLEN
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for pollen and diaspores. Pollen consists of pollen grains which are the male gametes of flowering plants. Diaspores are the dispersive units of mosses, ferns, fern allies and some plants. To describe the actual object use PLANT REMAINS.

POLYMINERAL
BT : **GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT**
SN : A general term to describe a sediment or sample that contains a variety of different minerals.

POTASSIUM ARGON DATING
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The measurement of the ratio of a radioactive potassium (K) isotope and the argon (Ar) gas produced as a by-product of its decay. Useful for dating volcanic material older than 1,000 years.

POTTERY
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Object produced commonly by firing clay, but can include coarser material to temper it.

QUARTZ
BT : **GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT**

SN : A mineral composed of SiO2. Commonly clear or milky in appearance. A common constituent of rocks and sediments.

RADIOCARBON DATING

UF : *C14 Dating*
UF : *Carbon 14 Dating*
UF : *Carbon Dating*
BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The measurement of the ratio of the radioactive Carbon 14 (C-14) isotope and non-radioactive carbon isotopes. Useful for dating organic materials such as wood and bone between 500 and 45,000 years old.

RESIDUE

UF : *Heavy Residue*
BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : The material that does not float during the floatation of samples as a means of recovering charred plant remains from an archaeological context. Also, the material remaining following wet or dry sieving of course sieved samples.

ROUNDWOOD

BT : **CHARCOAL**
BT : **WOOD**
SN : Material comprising entrie or partial transverse sections of stems. Bark may be present or not. Can include complete sections of tree trunk but generally comprises smaller (<20cm diameter) material.

S.E.M.

USE : **SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY**

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

UF : *S.E.M.*
UF : *Sem*
BT : **MICROSCOPY**
SN : A process using an electron microscope in which the surface of the specimen is scanned by a beam of electrons which are reflected to form an image. Very high magnification is possible.

Sem

USE : **SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY**

SHELL

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : Use for any shell of an animal, principally, molluscs, crabs etc.

SILICIFIED

BT : **BURNT**
SN : Use for material that has been burnt at high temperature in a good air supply such that only the silica component remains.

SILVER

BT : **NON-FERROUS METAL**
SN : A precious metal of lustrous, white colour with great malleability and ductility.

SKIN

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
RT : **LEATHER**
SN : Use for the remains of epidermis or outermost layer. Relates to both animals and plants. If describing the actual object use PLANT REMAINS, ANIMAL REMAINS or HUMAN REMAINS.

SOIL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS

BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
NT : **AVAILABLE PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
NT : **INORGANIC PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
NT : **TOTAL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
SN : The analysis of the amount of phosphorus (P) present in a soil.

SPECIALIST SAMPLING

BT : **METHOD OF RECOVERY**
SN : The recovery of material from samples collected during field investigations, usually taken by specialists with a particular area of expertise. Normally processed in the laboratory. Also use for the processing of samples subsequent to investigation.

SPOT TEST

BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The application of a chemical test to a material, usually as a rapid approximation.

STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS

BT : **CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : Comparison of different proportions of natural occurring isotopes of lead (Pb), strontium (Sr), oxygen (O), carbon (C) and nitrogen (N).

STRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The careful observation and written description of the physical characteristics of stratigraphy. It will normally include information on texture, colour and the nature of the different components.

TEPHROCHRONOLOGY

BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The use of ash and tephra deposits characteristic of single known-date volcanic eruptions to date stratigraphic sequences.

THERMOLUMINESCENCE

UF : *Tl Dating*
UF : *Tl*
BT : **LUMINESCENCE DATING**
SN : The measurement of the light emitted from sedimentary minerals, mineral inclusions in bricks, burnt flint or unburnt calcite when they are heated. The signal relates to their prior exposure to radioactivity. Used to date samples up to 500,000 years old.

Tl

USE : **THERMOLUMINESCENCE**

Tl Dating

USE : **THERMOLUMINESCENCE**

TOOL MARKED

UF : *Tool Marks*
BT : **WORKED**
SN : Use where evidence of tool marks is present

Tool Marks

USE : **TOOL MARKED**

TOOTH

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
NT : **IVORY**
SN : Use for teeth, hard structures found in the jaws of vertebrates used principally for chewing and eating.

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS

BT : **SOIL PHOSPHORUS ANALYSIS**
SN : The analysis of organic plus inorganic phosphorus (P).

TREE-RING ANALYSIS

UF : *Tree-Ring Studies*
BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
RT : **DENDROCHRONOLOGY**
SN : The use of annual incremental growth in temperate trees to investigate environmental, especially local, parameters and the history of individual trees.

Tree-Ring Studies

USE : **TREE-RING ANALYSIS**

TUFACEOUS DEPOSIT

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
SN : A naturally occuring deposit of calcareous tufa ('shell marl') sometimes found in alluvial deposits.

TWIG

BT : **WOOD**
BT : **CHARCOAL**
SN : Small (<2cm diameter) roundwood often complete with buds or leaf scars.

URANIUM SERIES DATING

BT : **DATING TECHNIQUES**
SN : The measurement of the decay of radioactive uranium (U) isotopes. Particularly useful for dating calcite and sometimes bone, tooth and shell up to 70,000 years old.

Waterlogged

USE : **ANOXIC**

WATERWORN

BT : **MODIFICATION STATE**
SN : Material, especially rock, worn smooth by the passage of water.

WOOD

BT : **MATERIAL TYPE**
NT : **CHARCOAL**
NT : **ROUNDWOOD**
NT : **TWIG**
SN : Hard, compact, unprocessed, fibrous cellulose substance. The roots, trunks and branches of trees and shrubs consist of this tissue.

WORKED

BT : **HUMAN ASPECTS**
NT : **CARVED**
NT : **COLOURED**
NT : **DECORATED**
NT : **TOOL MARKED**
SN : Use for any material that shows evidence of modification by humans.

X-RADIOGRAPHY

BT : **PHYSICAL TECHNIQUES**
SN : The production of an image on a photographic plate as a result of X-rays (very short wavelength electromagnetic radiation) being passed through an object.

X-RAY DIFFRACTION

UF : *Xrd*
BT : **MULTI-ELEMENT ANALYSIS**
SN : A surface technique that uses the diffraction of X-rays to examine the mineral composition of a sample. Useful for identifying corrosion products, pigments etc. but of little use with organic compounds which consist largely of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY

UF : *Xrf*
BT : **MULTI-ELEMENT ANALYSIS**
SN : A surface technique of spectroscopic analysis which relies on the interaction of primary X-rays with the sample to generate a range of secondary X-rays. These have energies characteristic of the elements present in the sample.

Xrd

USE : **X-RAY DIFFRACTION**

Xrf

USE : **X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY**

ZIRCON

BT : **GEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT**
SN : A mineral of the composition Zr[SiO4]. Commonly brown or yellow in colour. May contain high levels of uranium and thorium. Can be used for dating using luminescence or fission track methods.