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12 May 2016

Rif.CEDAD: 2015_0096

Results of Radiocarbon Dating

Dear sir, please find enclosed the results of the radiocarbon dating of the samples you submitted to CEDAD (AMS and radiocarbon dating facility, University of Lecce, Italy) and listed in Table 1.

<i>Sample ID</i>	<i>CEDAD Code</i>	<i>Provenance</i>
1510-16-002-001	LTL16358A	
1510-16-002-002	LTL16359A	
1510-16-002-017	LTL16360A	
1510-16-002-020	LTL16361A	
1510-16-002-023	LTL16362A	
1510-16-002-025	LTL16363A	
1510-16-002-026	LTL16364A	
1510-16-002-031	LTL16365A	
1510-16-002-032	LTL16366A	

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF THE DATED SAMPLES.

Macro contaminants were removed from the samples by mechanical handpicking under optical microscope. The selected portion of the samples was treated in order to chemically remove any possible source of contamination.

The purified sample material was then converted to carbon dioxide by combustion in sealed quartz tubes. The obtained carbon dioxide was converted at 550°C into graphite



by using ultrahigh purity Hydrogen as reducing medium and 2 mg iron powder as catalyst. The sample yielded enough graphite to allow an accurate determination of the radiocarbon age by the accelerator mass spectrometer.

The radiocarbon concentrations have been determined in the accelerator mass spectrometer by comparing the ^{12}C , ^{13}C currents and the ^{14}C counts obtained from the samples with those obtained from standard materials supplied by IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and NIST (National Institute of Standard and Technology).

The "conventional radiocarbon age" was calculated with a $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction based on the $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio measured directly with the accelerator. For the estimation of the measurement uncertainty (standard deviation) both the radioisotope counting statistics and the scattering of the data have been taken into account. The larger of the two is given as final error in Table 2.

Sample	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) ^(**)	Note
LTL16358A	1965 ± 45	-29.4 ± 0.3	A 64 N
LTL16359A	1921 ± 45	-24.7 ± 0.2	A 2
LTL16360A	1894 ± 45	-26.8 ± 0.2	A 64
LTL16361A	1863 ± 45	-23.6 ± 0.8	A 233
LTL16362A	1866 ± 45	-27.3 ± 0.4	A 260 N
LTL16363A	1787 ± 45	-29.1 ± 0.2	A 268
LTL16364A	1735 ± 45	-32.6 ± 0.5	A 288
LTL16365A	1731 ± 45	-32.0 ± 0.7	A 292
LTL16366A	1216 ± 45	-26.6 ± 0.2	A 901

TABLE 2. MEASURED VALUES.

(**) The listed values of the carbon stable isotopes fractionation term ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) are measured by AMS. These values can differ from the natural fractionation and from those measured by IRMS.

The conventional radiocarbon ages of the samples were converted into calendar years by using the software OxCal Ver. 3.5 based on the last atmospheric dataset [Reimer PJ, et al.

2013 *Radiocarbon* 55 No. 4-1869-1887]. The results of the calibration are reported in the following figures.

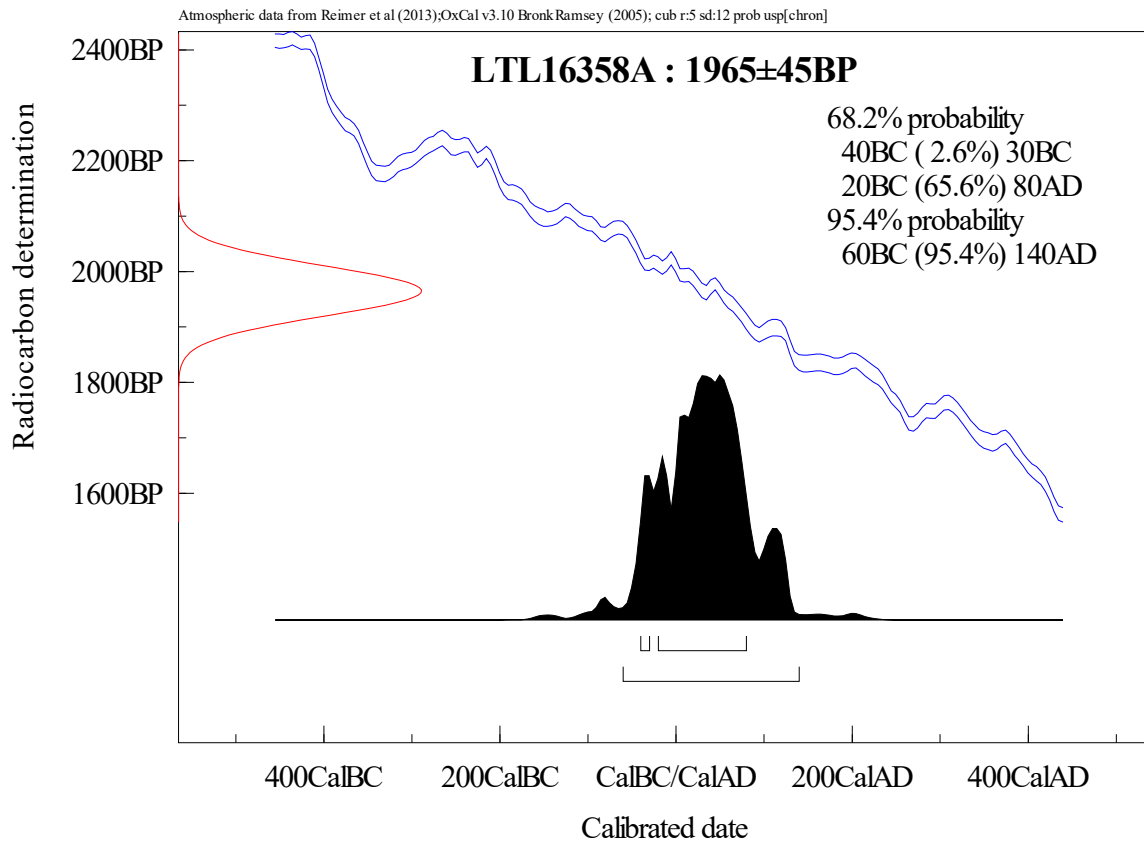


Figure 1. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16358A.

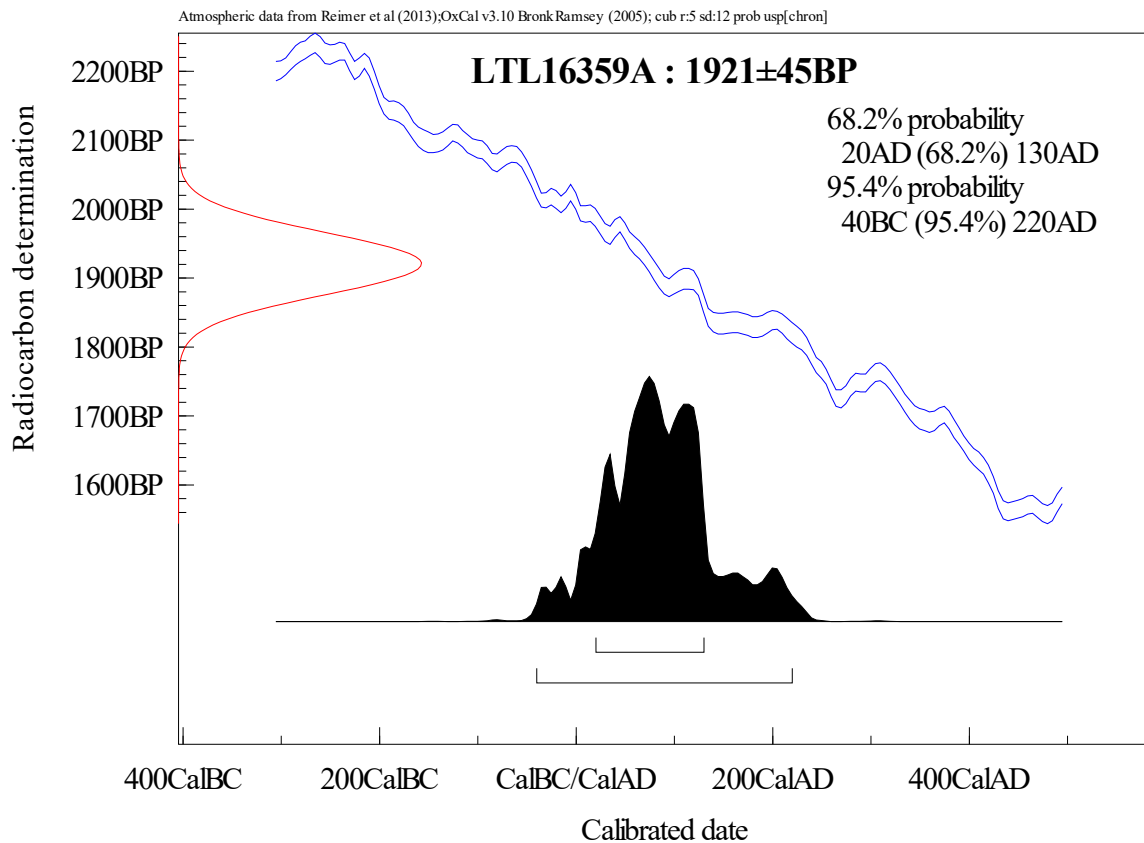


Figure 2. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16359A.

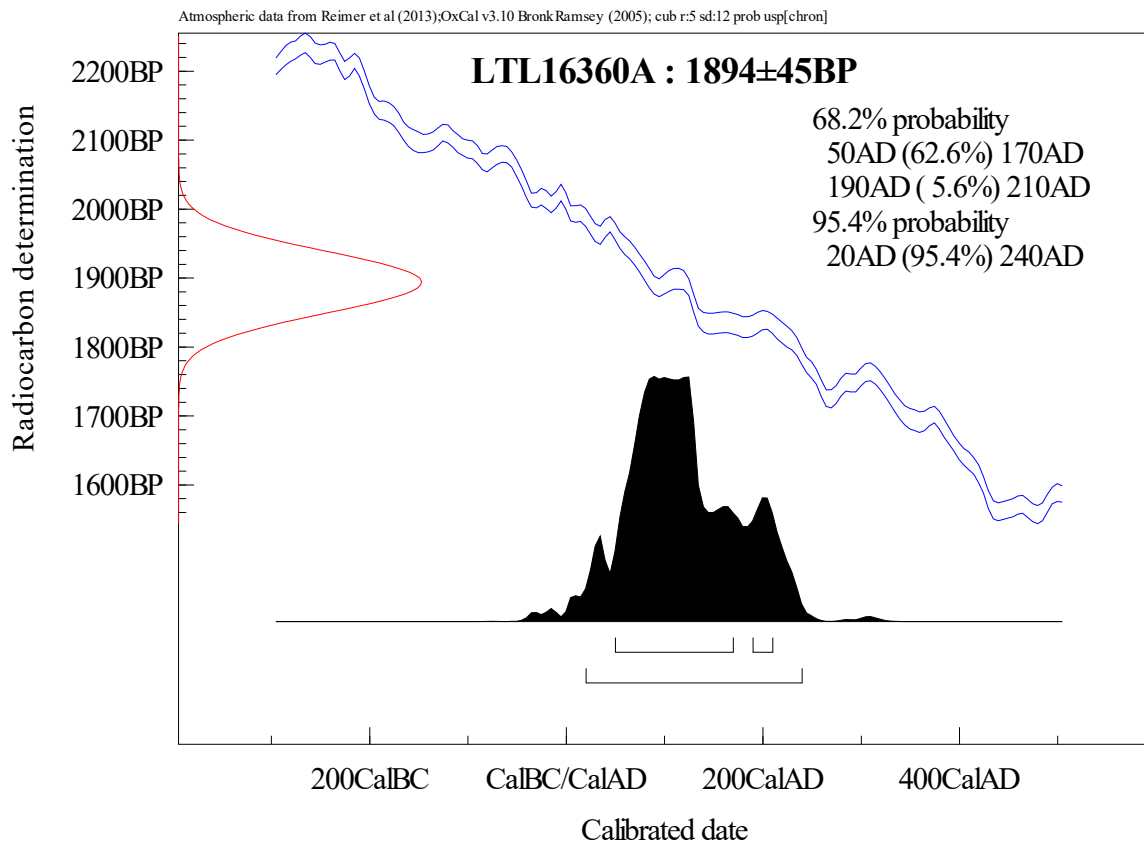


Figure 3. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16360A.

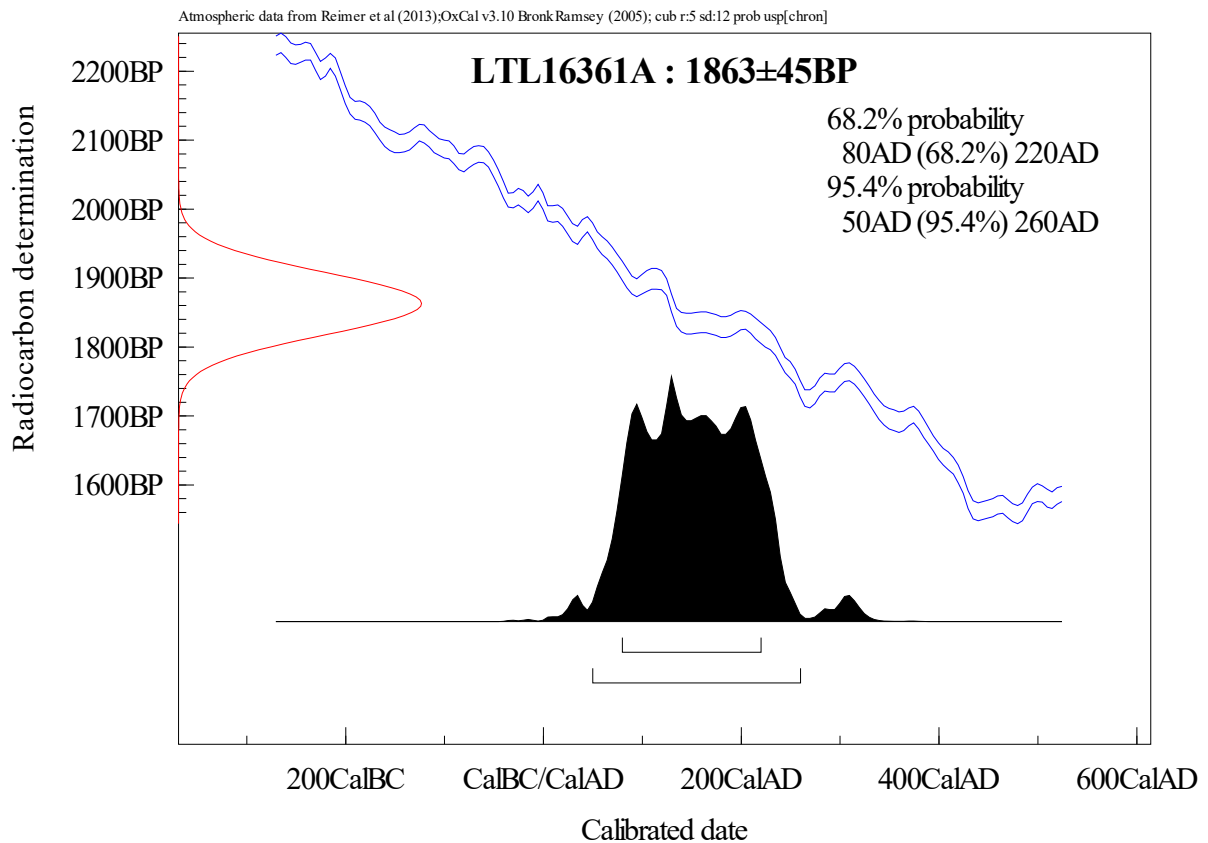


Figure 4. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16361A.

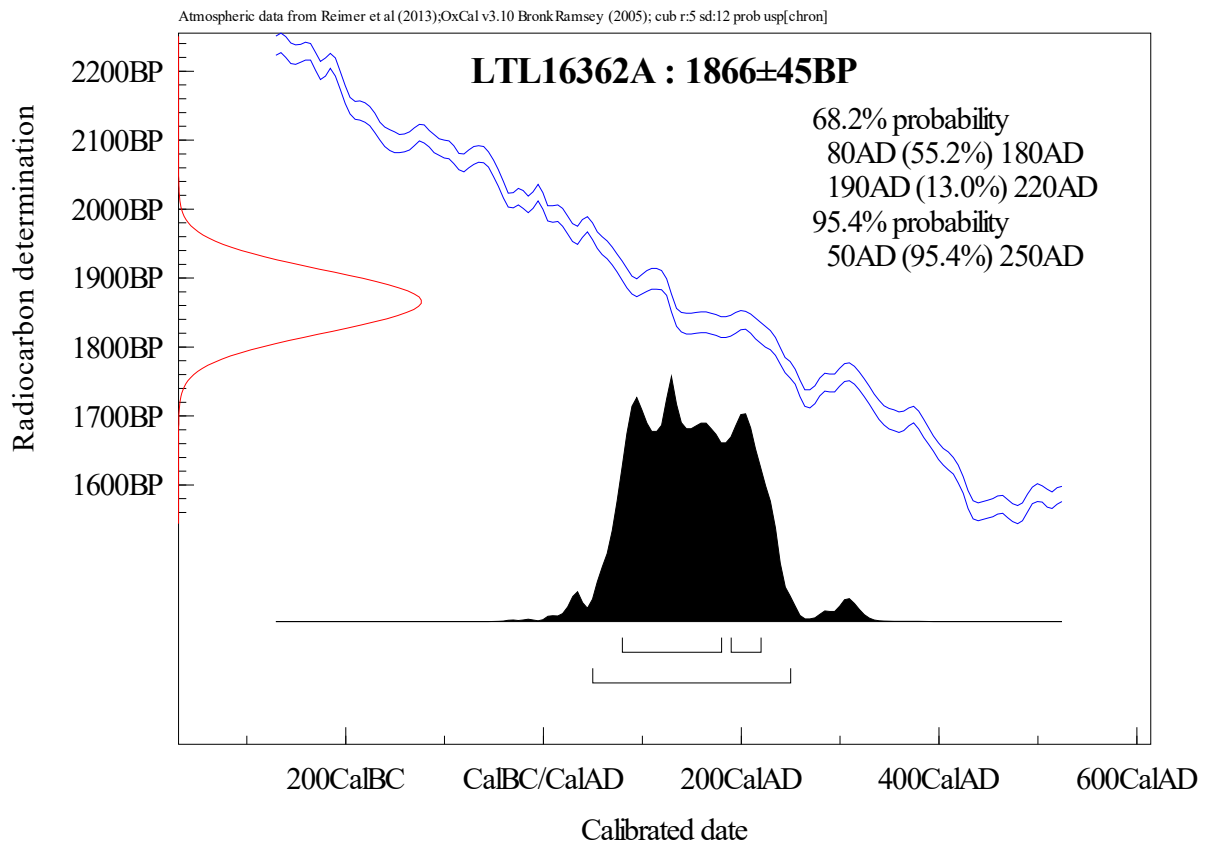


Figure 5. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16362A.

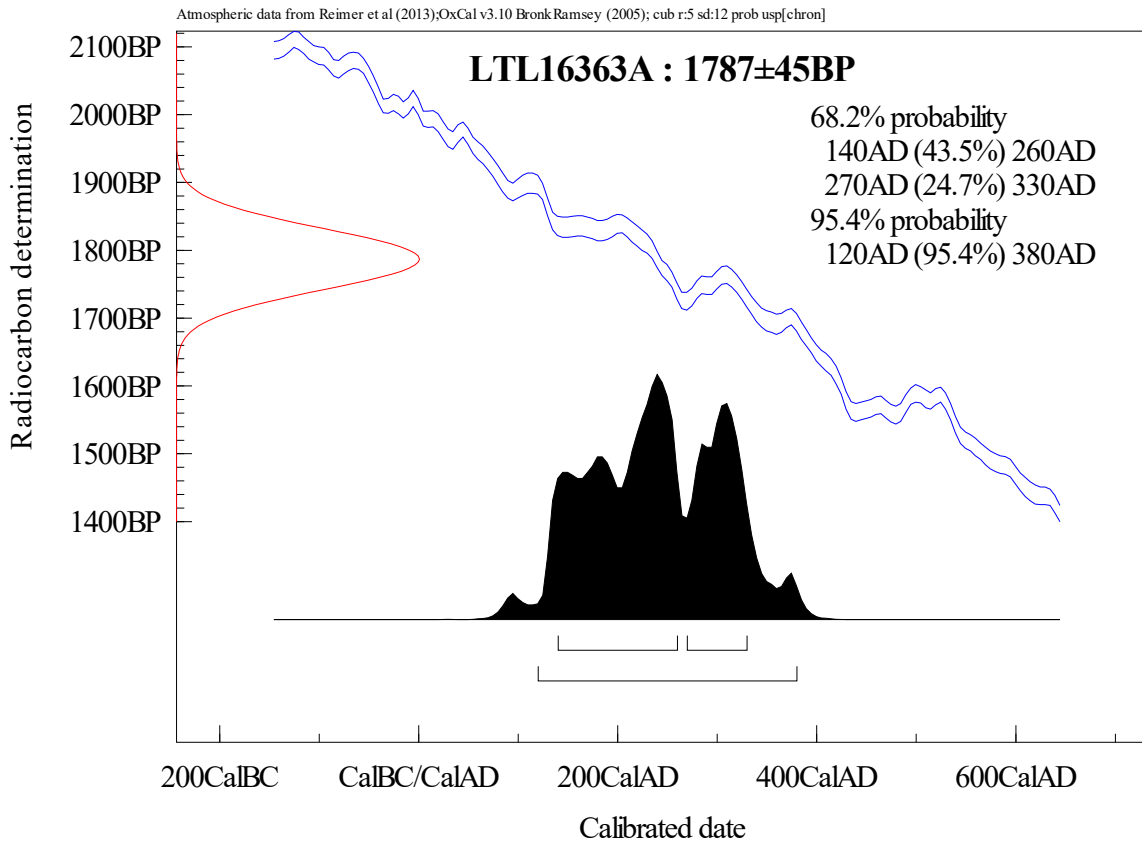


Figure 6. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16363A.

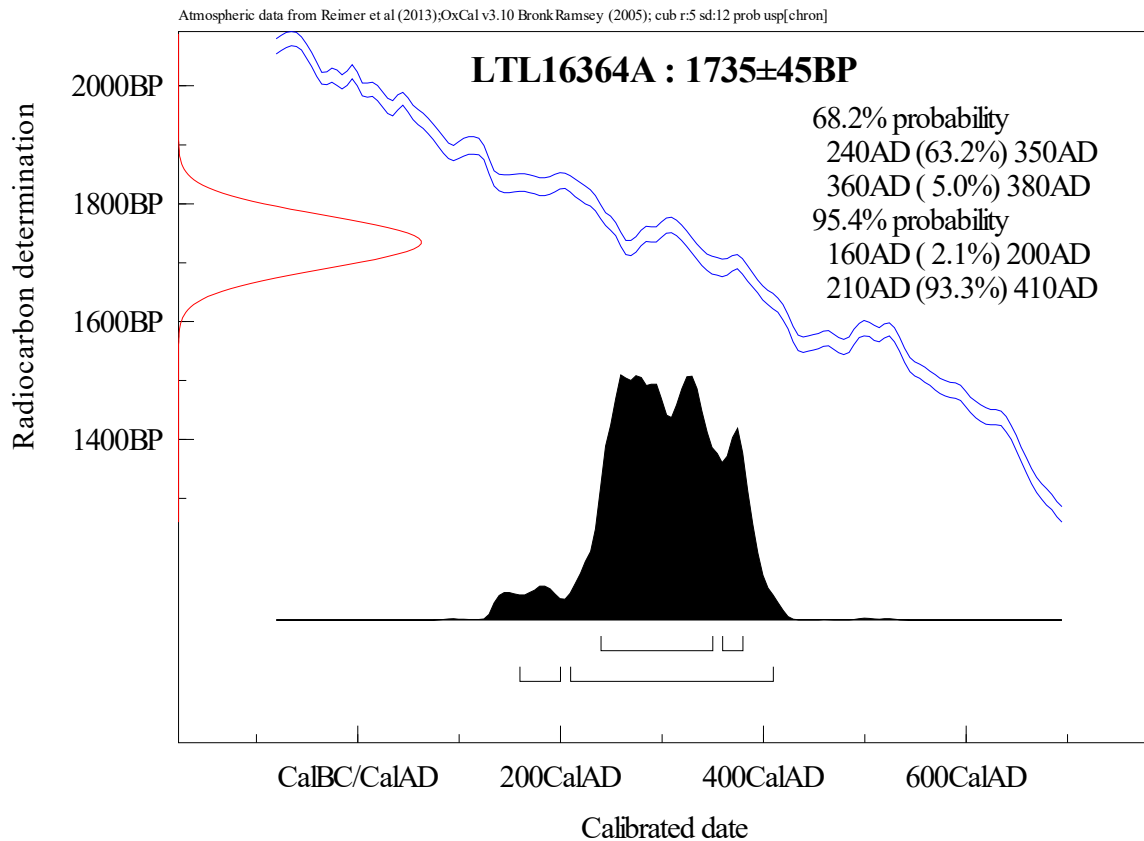


Figure 7. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16364A.

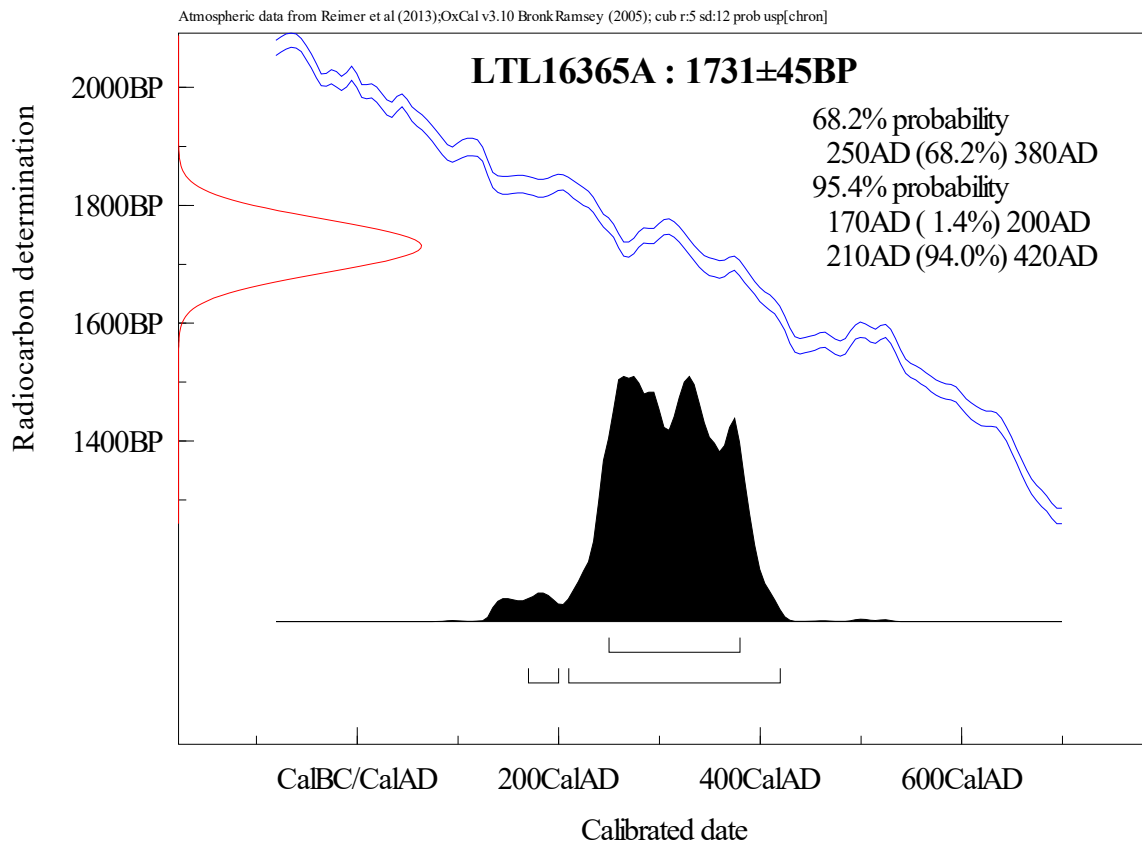


Figure 8. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16365A.

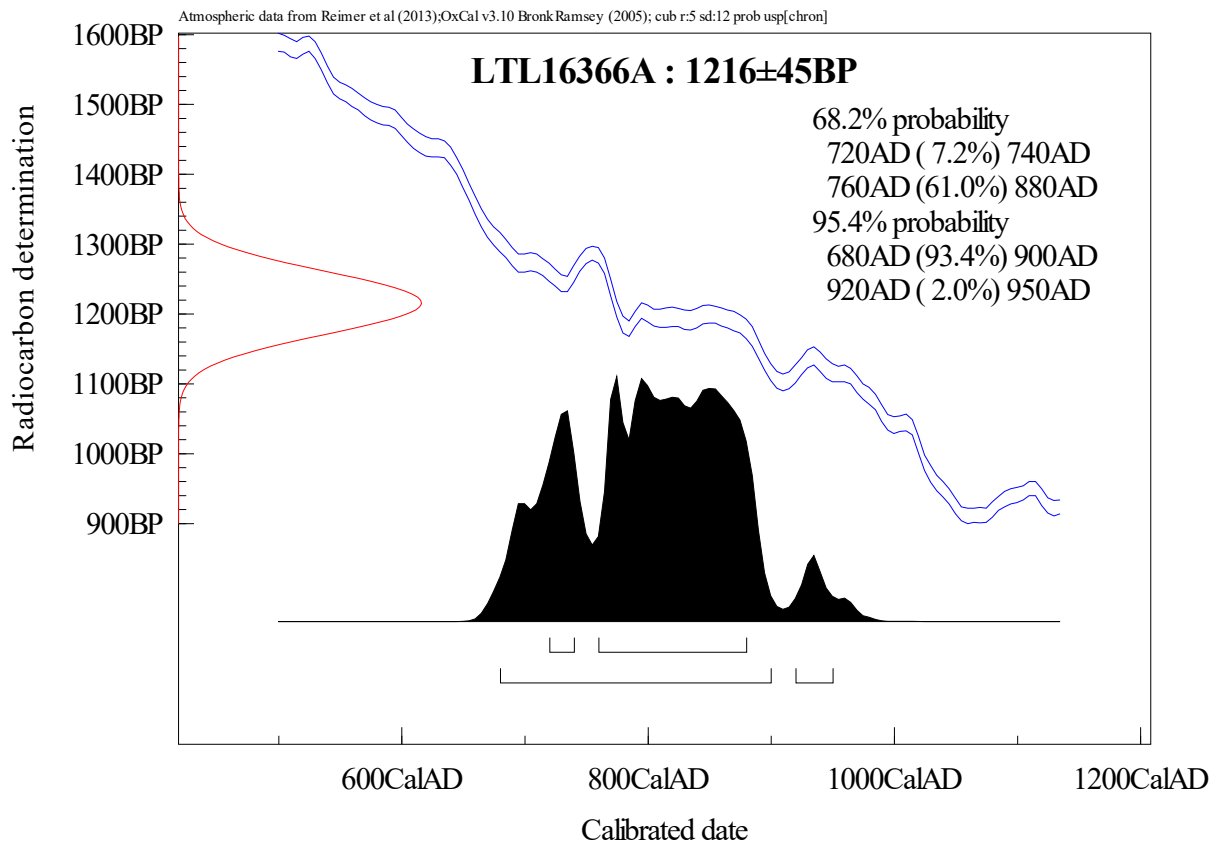


Figure 9. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL16366A.

Best Regards,

Prof. Dr. Lucio Calcagnile

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