



TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF THE DATED SAMPLES.

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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>Provenience</i>
VG TANUM 2319 A5 P123	LTL19764A	
VG TANUM 2319 A6 P69	LTL19765A	
VG TANUM 2319 A16 P70	LTL19766A	
VG TANUM 2319 A2 P72	LTL19767A	
VG TANUM 2319 A7 P73	LTL19768A	
VG TANUM 2319 A23 P76	LTL19769A	
VG TANUM 2319 A30 P95	LTL19770A	
VG TANUM 2319 A31 P109	LTL19771A	

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.



TABLE 2. MEASURED VALUES.

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
LTL19764A	2230 ± 45	-22.5 ± 0.3	
LTL19765A	2064 ± 45	-23.6 ± 0.3	
LTL19766A	2016 ± 45	-30 ± 0.2	
LTL19767A	3273 ± 45	-24.5 ± 0.3	
LTL19768A	2666 ± 45	-23.5 ± 0.2	
LTL19769A	1662 ± 45	-28.3 ± 0.2	
LTL19770A	1940 ± 45	-27.3 ± 0.2	
LTL19771A	2237 ± 45	-24.8 ± 0.9	

(**) 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.



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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.

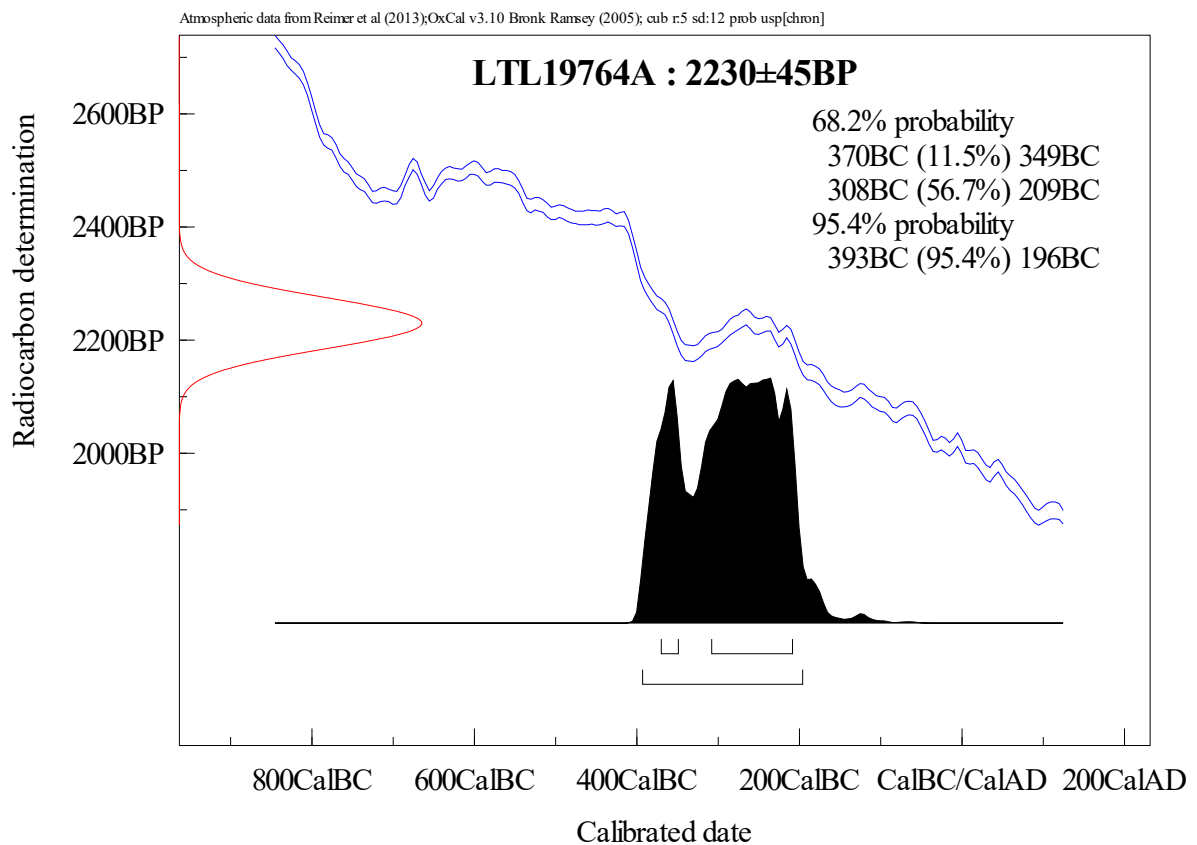


Figure 1. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19764A.

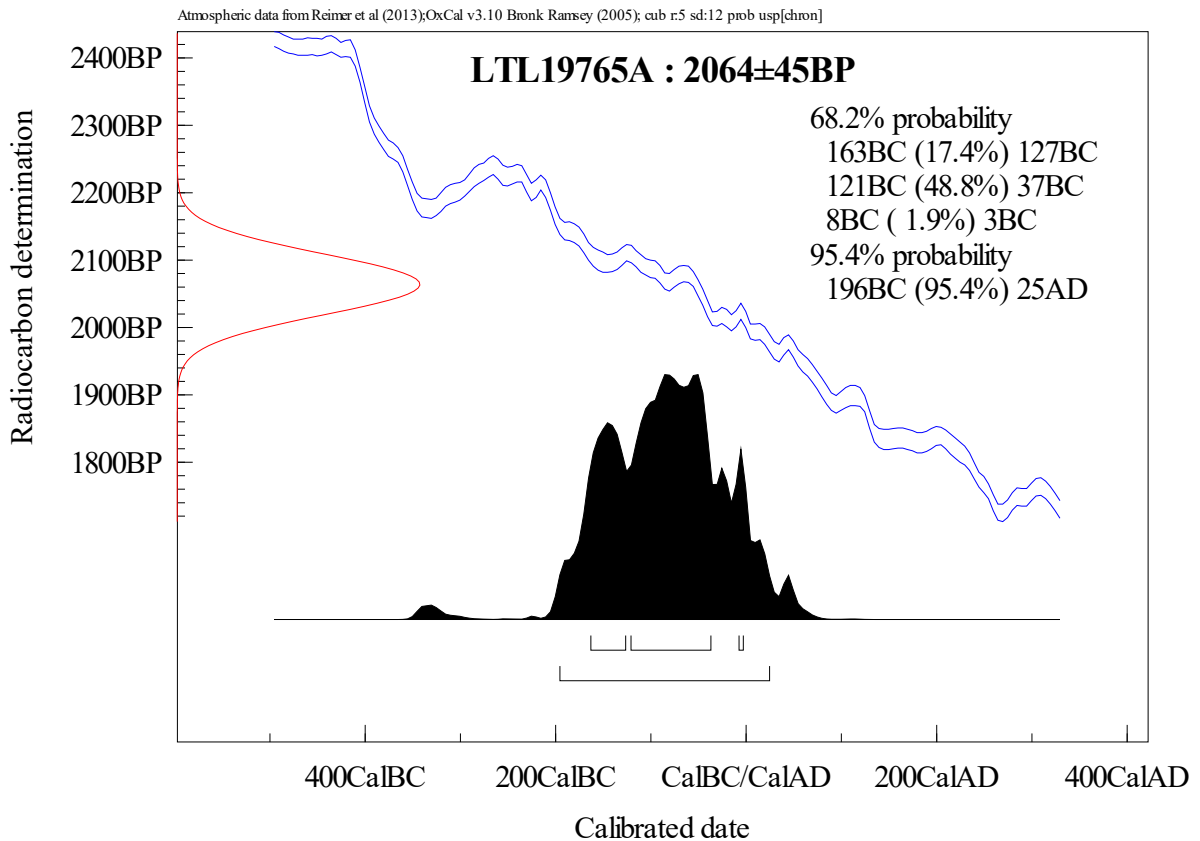


Figure 2. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19765A.

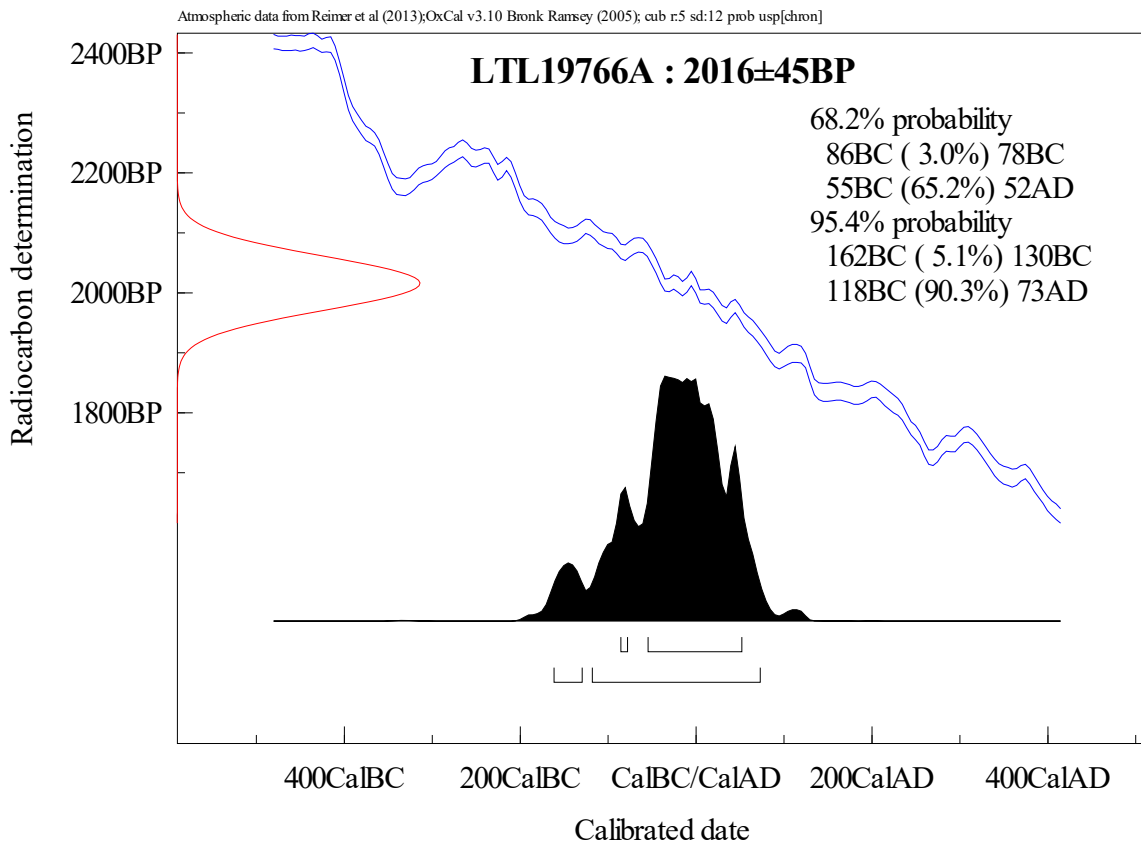


Figure 3. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19766A.

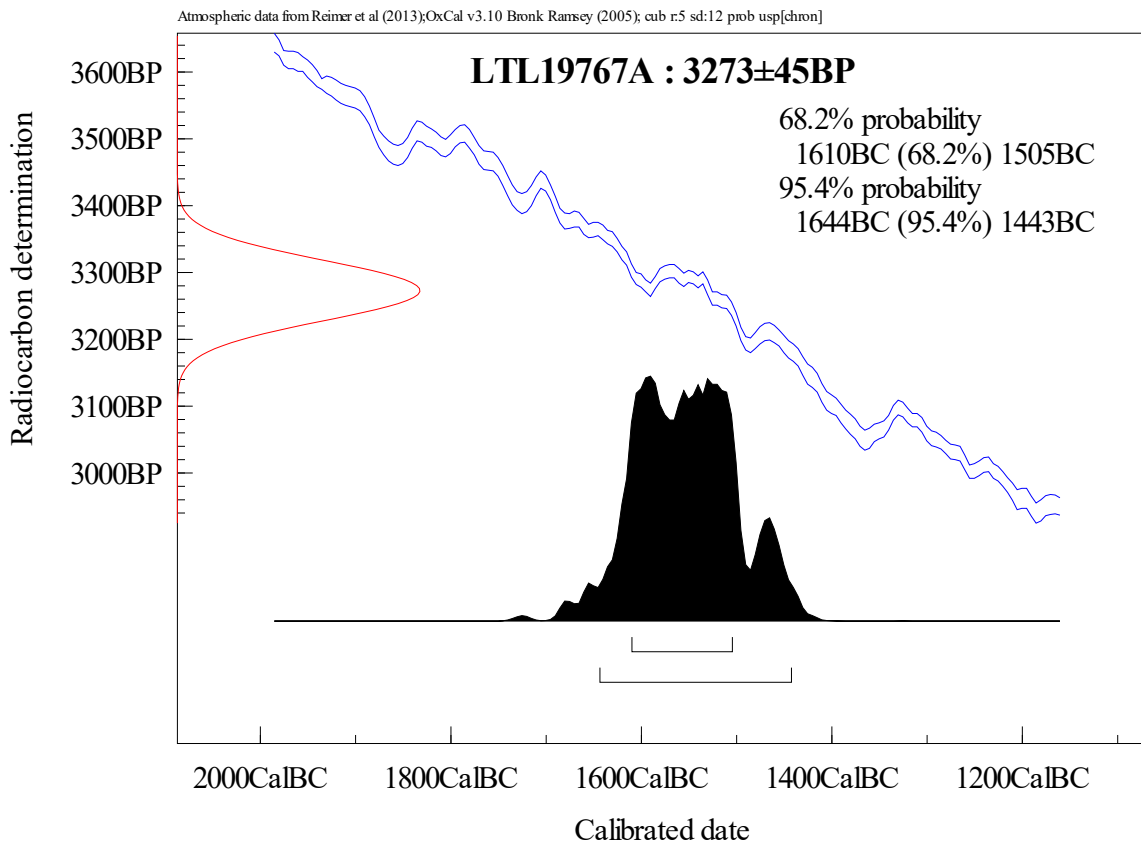


Figure 4. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19767A.

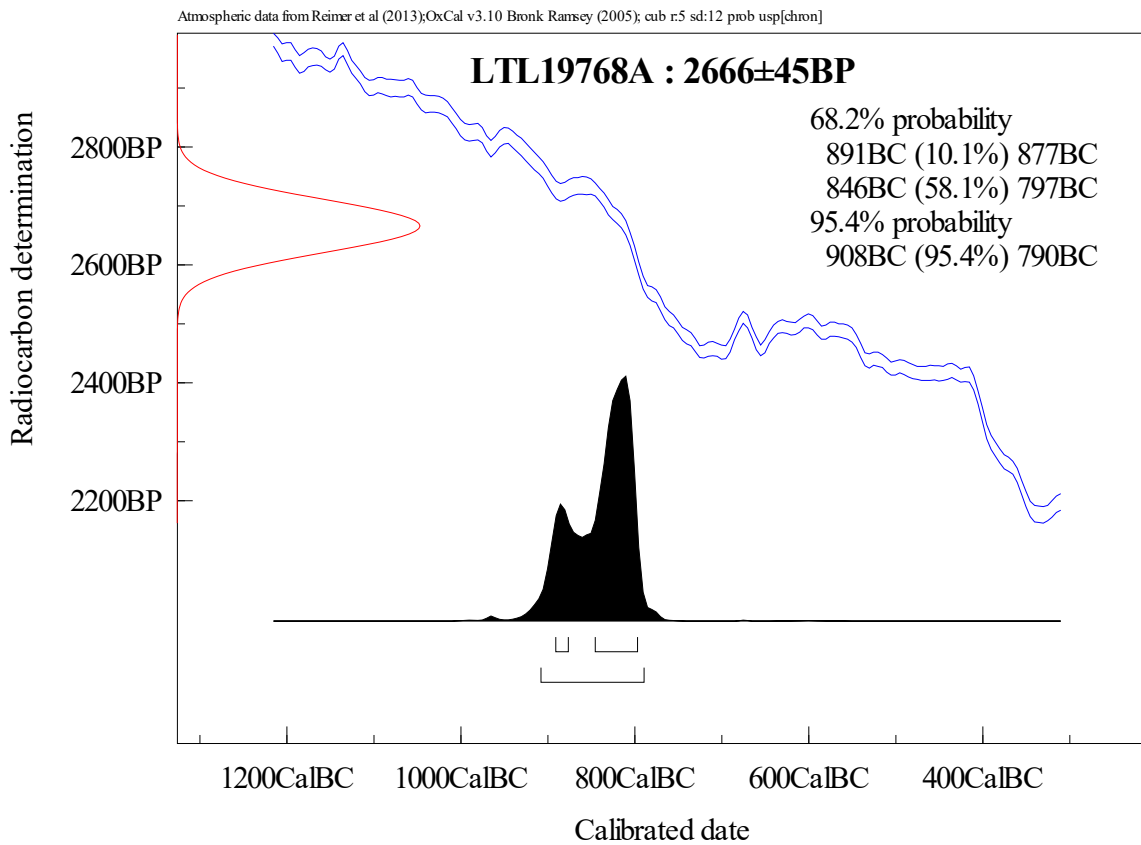


Figure 5. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19768A.

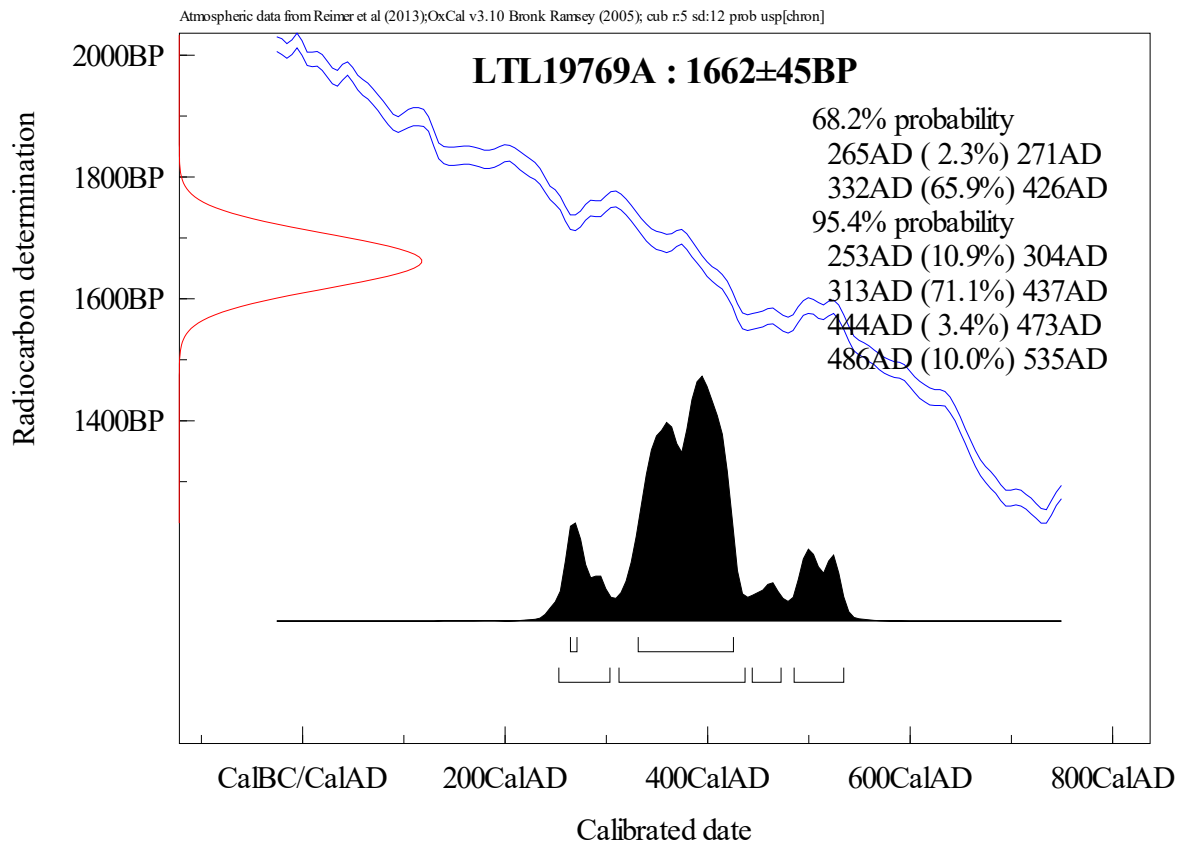


Figure 6. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19769A.

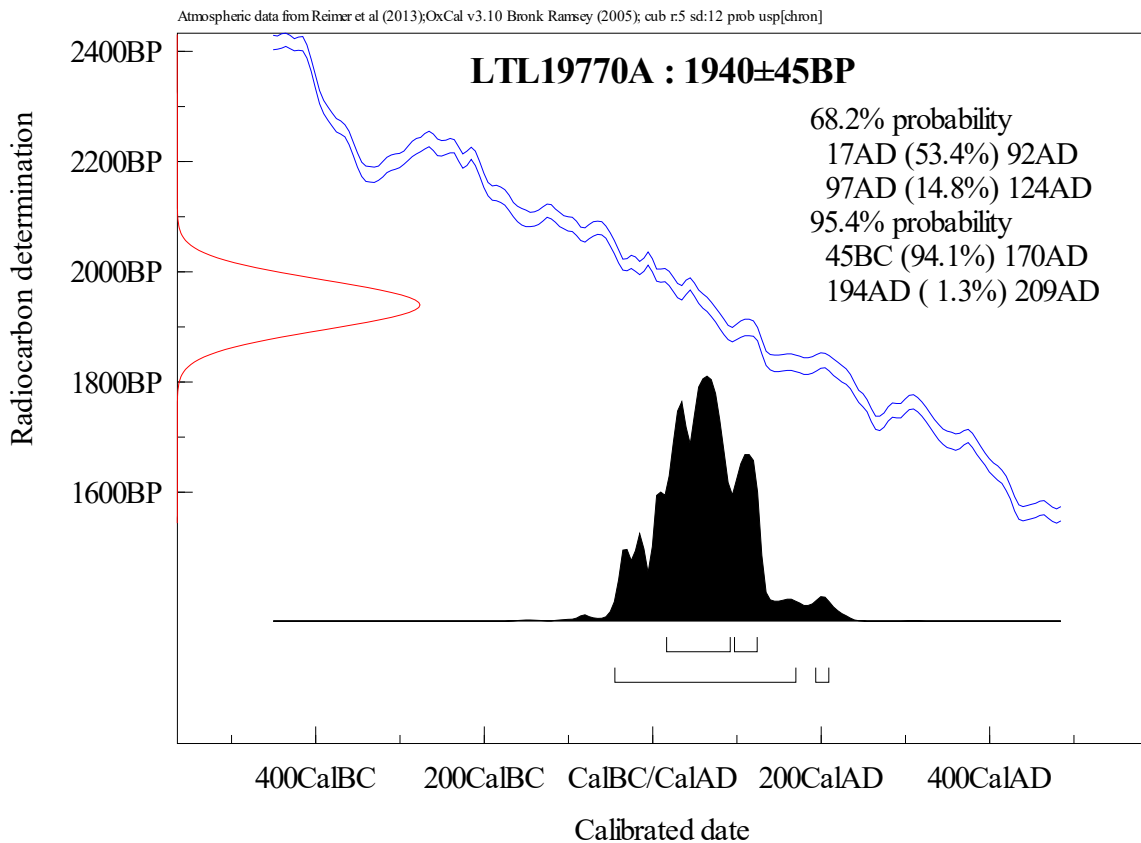


Figure 7. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19770A.

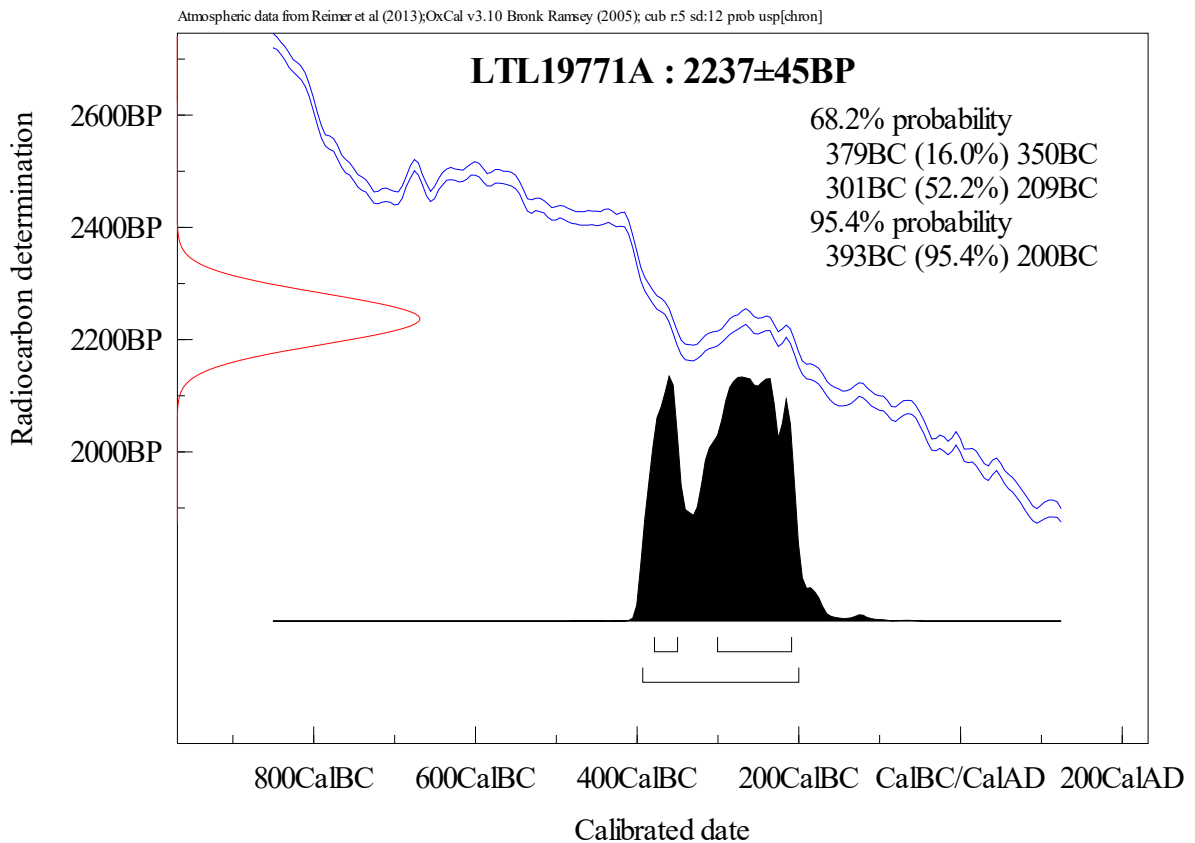


Figure 8. Calibration of the radiocarbon age of the sample LTL19771A.

Best Regards,

Prof. Dr. Lucio Calcagnile

Director, Centro di Datazione e Diagnostica dell'Università del Salento