



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

26 February 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84781 (GU50297)

**Submitter** Rose Ferraby  
Faculty of Classics  
University of Cambridge  
Sidgewick Avenue  
Cambridge  
CB3 9DA

**Site Reference** Aldborough (North Yorks) 2017

**Context Reference** 15 (sample 1of2)

**Material** Seeds : emer/spelt grain

**δ<sup>13</sup>C relative to VPDB** -22.3 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1666 ± 26

**N.B.** The above <sup>14</sup>C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

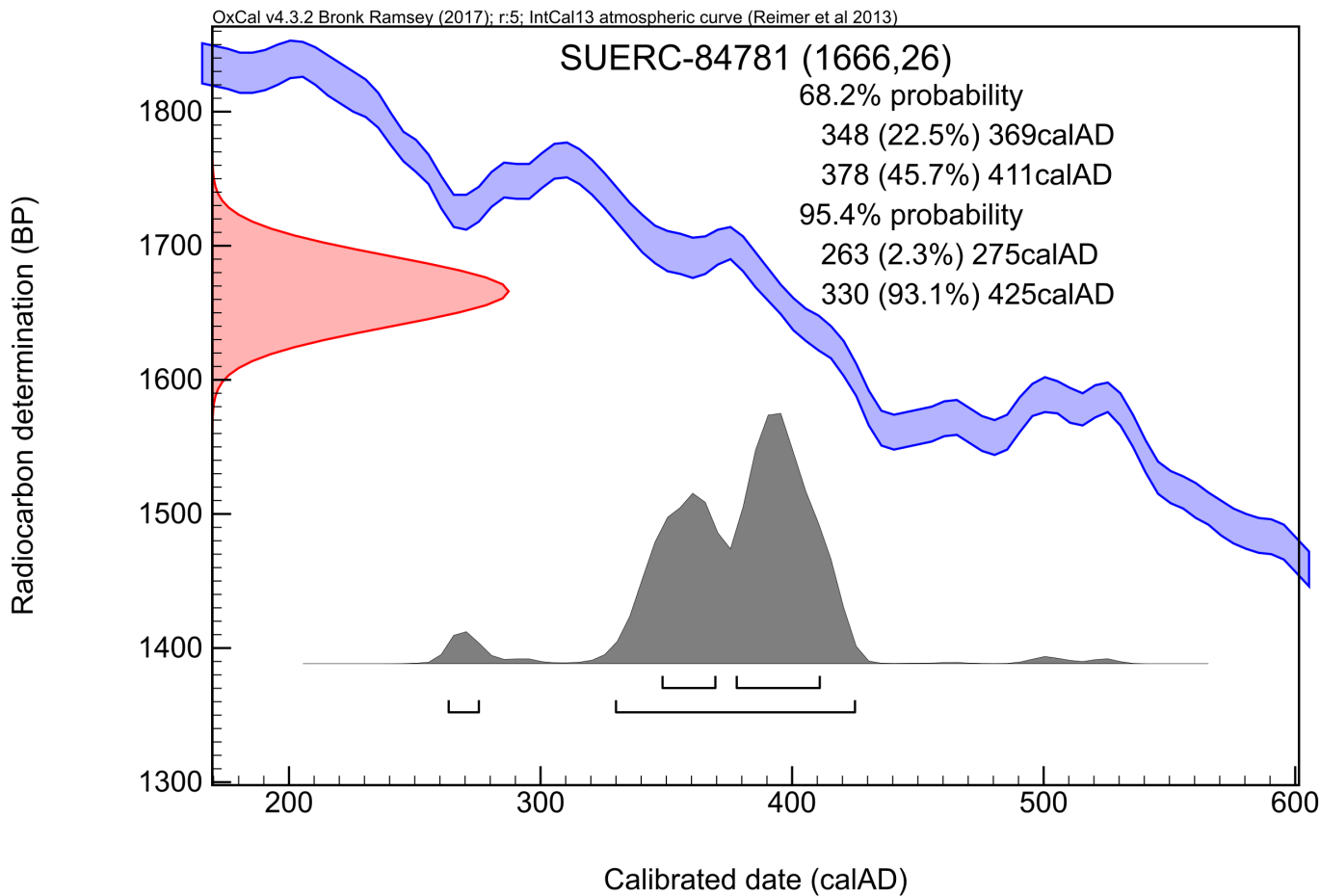
Checked and signed off by : P. Nayson



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*

26 February 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84782 (GU50298)

**Submitter** Rose Ferraby  
Faculty of Classics  
University of Cambridge  
Sidgewick Avenue  
Cambridge  
CB3 9DA

**Site Reference** Aldborough (North Yorks) 2017

**Context Reference** 15 (sample 2of2)

**Material** seeds : emer/spelt grain

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -22.1 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 1649  $\pm$  26

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

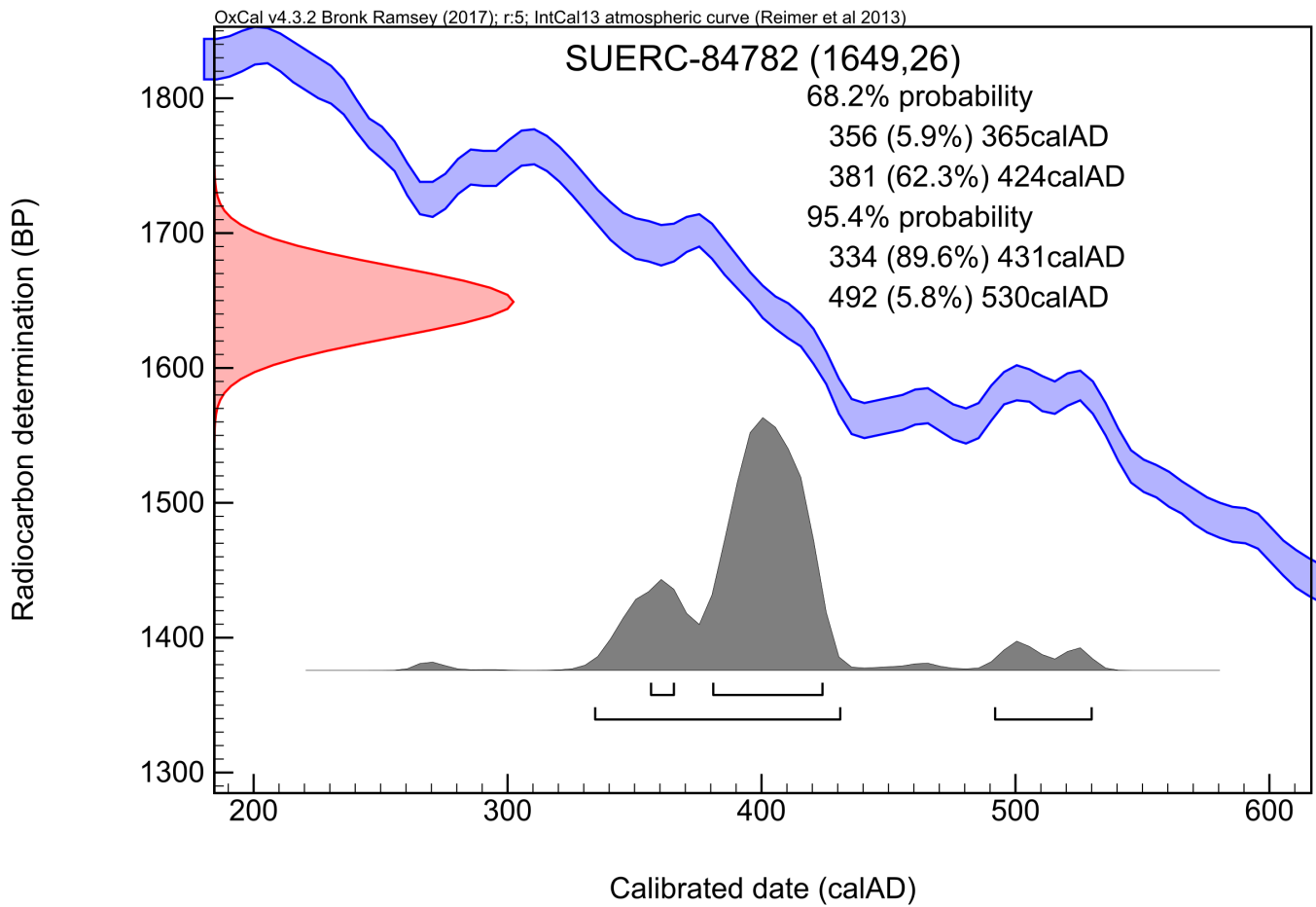
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

*E. Dunbar*

Checked and signed off by :

*P. Nayantub*



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87