

Haute-Normandie, Eure (27)
Val-de-Reuil

«Le Chemin aux Errants - Zone C»

Volume VI : inventaires - addendum au T. 2 :

Datation C14 des sépultures

sous la direction de

Yves-Marie Adrian



Haute-Normandie, Eure (27)
Val-de-Reuil

«Le Chemin aux Errants» - Zone C -

Volume VI : addendum au T. 2 -

Datation C14 des sépultures

Code INSEE
27 022

Nr site
N.C.

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AF/M/2008/01 du
24/09/2009

Codes Inrap
DB 17027002

sous la direction de

Yves-Marie Adrian

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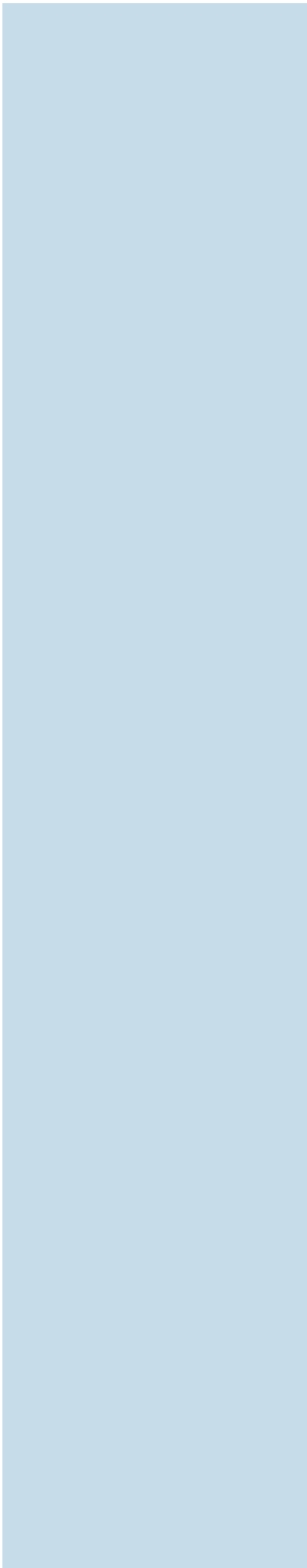
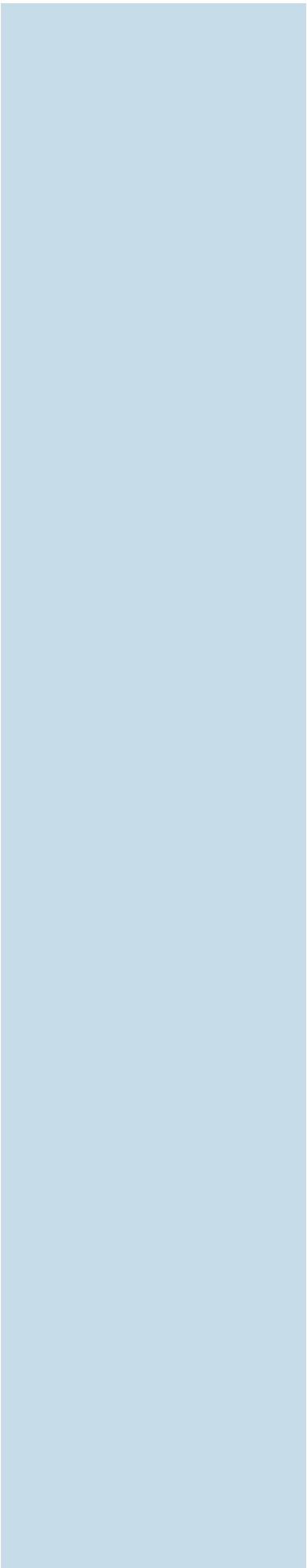
Décembre 2015

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13. Datation C14 des sépultures



14. **Datation C14 des sépultures**

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.4;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372181** **Sp. 1415**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1120±30 BP**

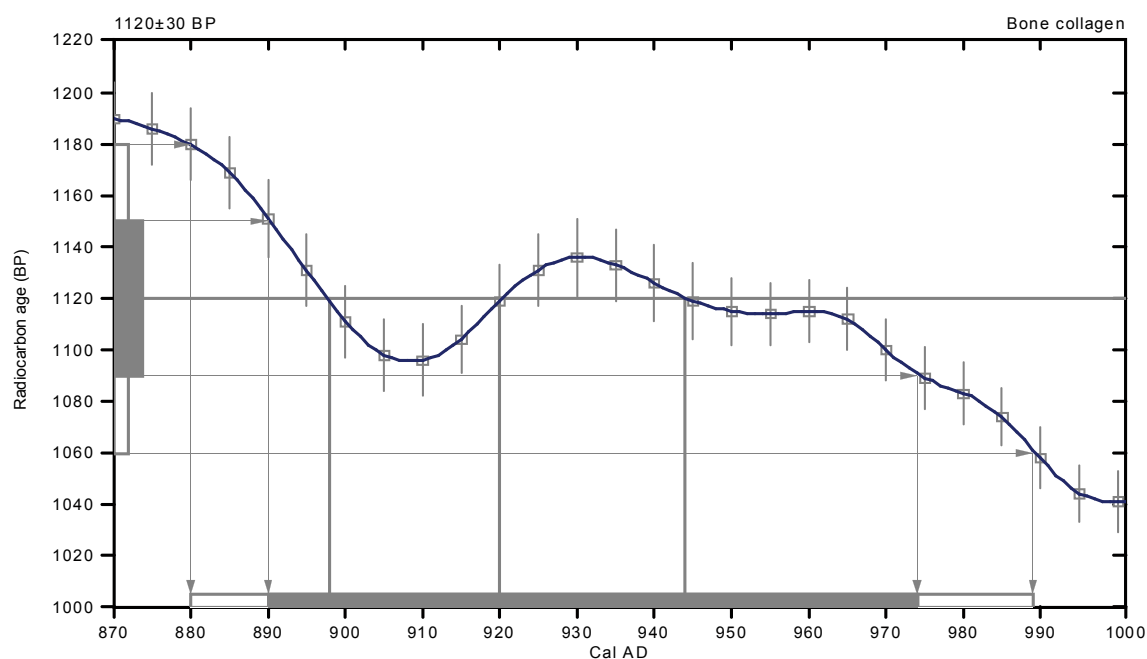
2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 880 to 990 (Cal BP 1070 to 960)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 900 (Cal BP 1050) and
Cal AD 920 (Cal BP 1030) and
Cal AD 940 (Cal BP 1010)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 890 to 970 (Cal BP 1060 to 980)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et.al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger, et.al., 1975, Tellus 27:168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.5;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372182 Sp. 1454**

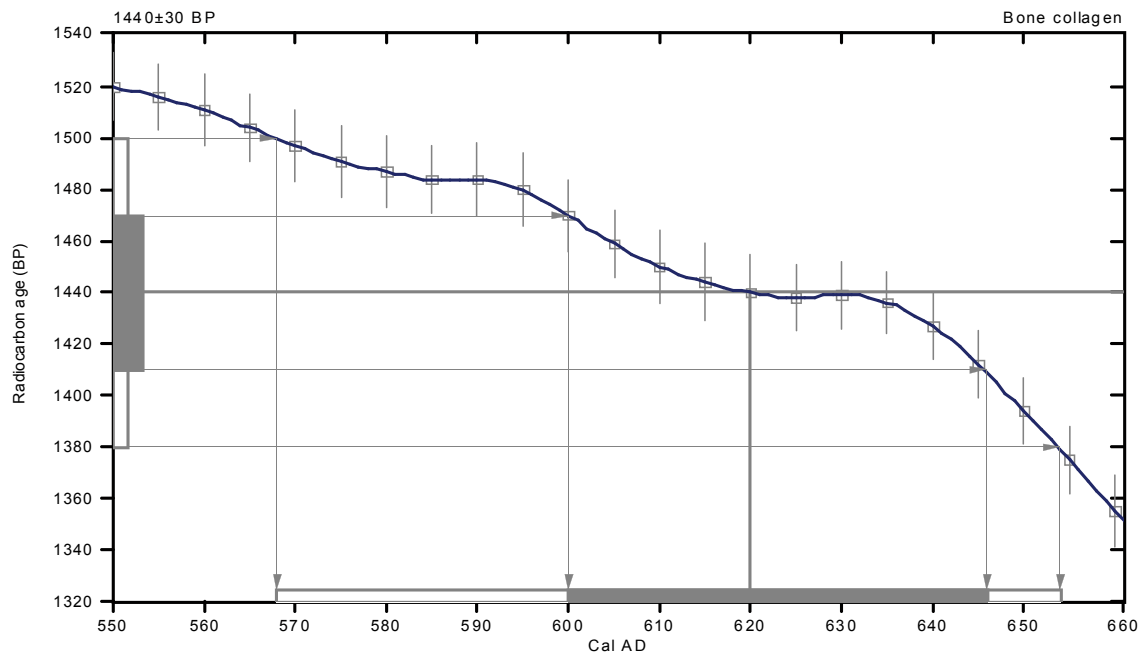
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1440±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 570 to 650 (Cal BP 1380 to 1300)**
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 620 (Cal BP 1330)**

1 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 600 to 650 (Cal BP 1350 to 1300)**
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.5:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372183 **Sp. 1652**

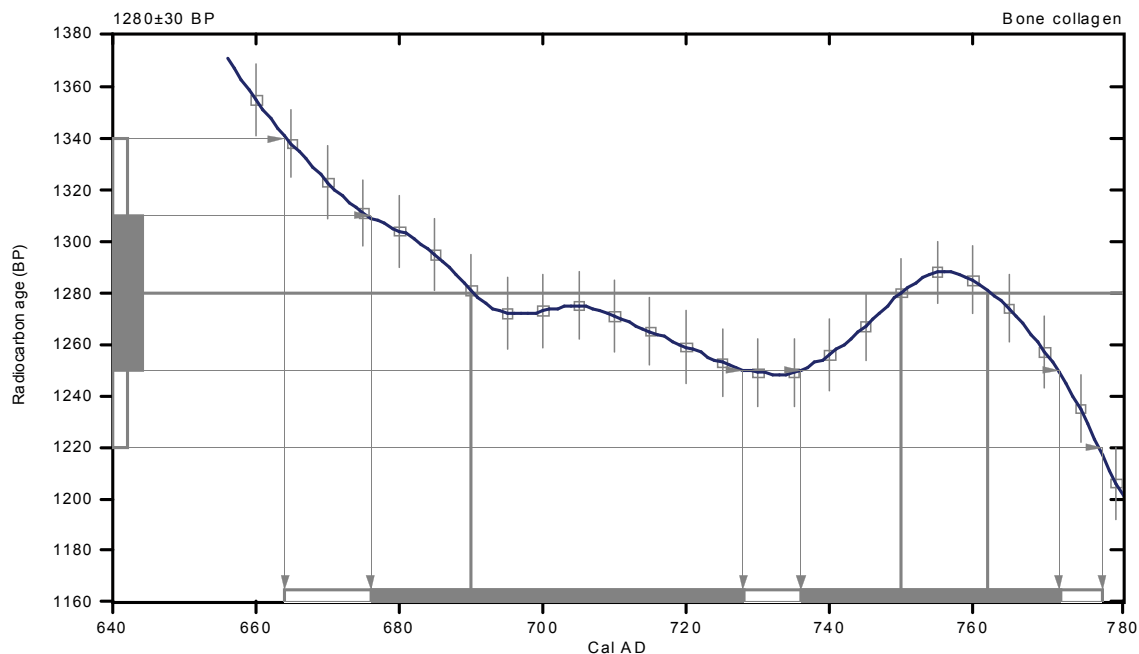
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1280±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 660 to 780 (Cal BP 1290 to 1170)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 690 (Cal BP 1260) and
Cal AD 750 (Cal BP 1200) and
Cal AD 760 (Cal BP 1190)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 680 to 730 (Cal BP 1270 to 1220) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 740 to 770 (Cal BP 1210 to 1180)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372184 **Sp. 1653**

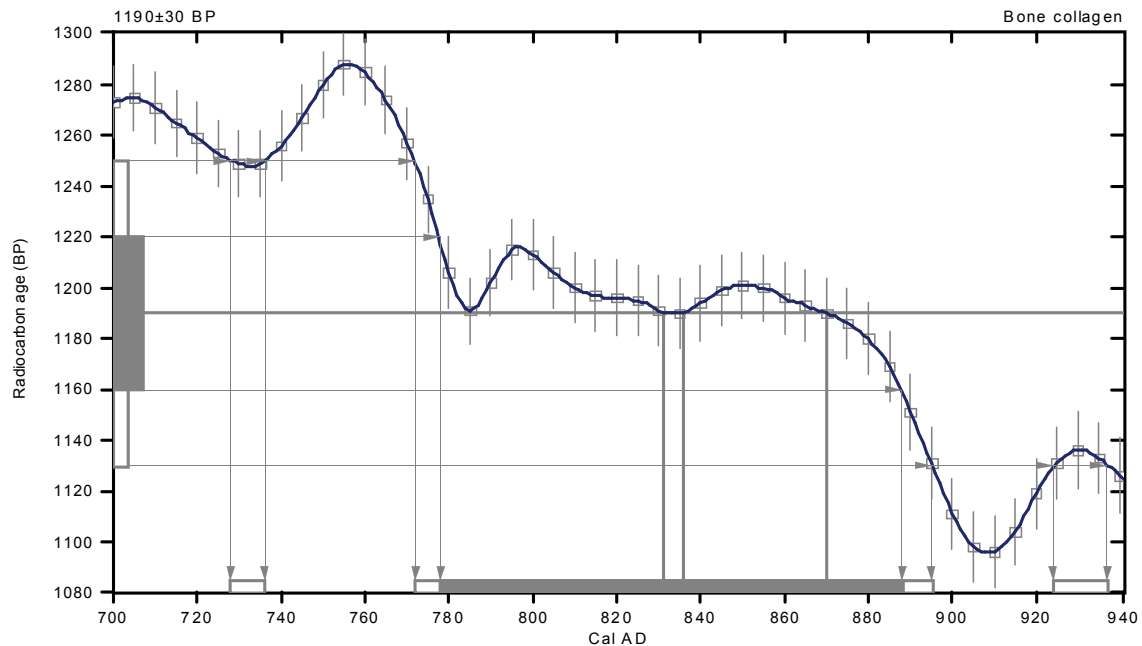
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1190±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 730 to 740 (Cal BP 1220 to 1210) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 770 to 900 (Cal BP 1180 to 1060) and
Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 830 (Cal BP 1120) and
Cal AD 840 (Cal BP 1110) and
Cal AD 870 (Cal BP 1080)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 780 to 890 (Cal BP 1170 to 1060)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.6:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372185 **Sp. 1655**

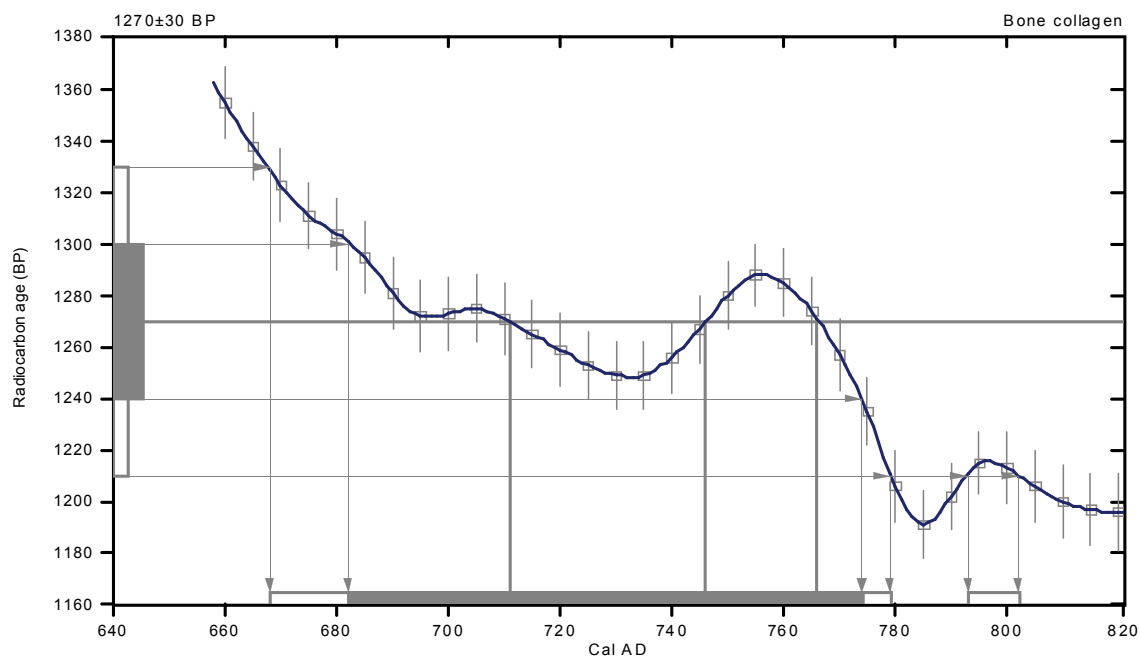
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1270±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 670 to 780 (Cal BP 1280 to 1170) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 790 to 800 (Cal BP 1160 to 1150)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 710 (Cal BP 1240) and
Cal AD 750 (Cal BP 1200) and
Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 680 to 770 (Cal BP 1270 to 1180)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.8;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372186 **Sp. 1800**

Conventional radiocarbon age: 1190±30 BP

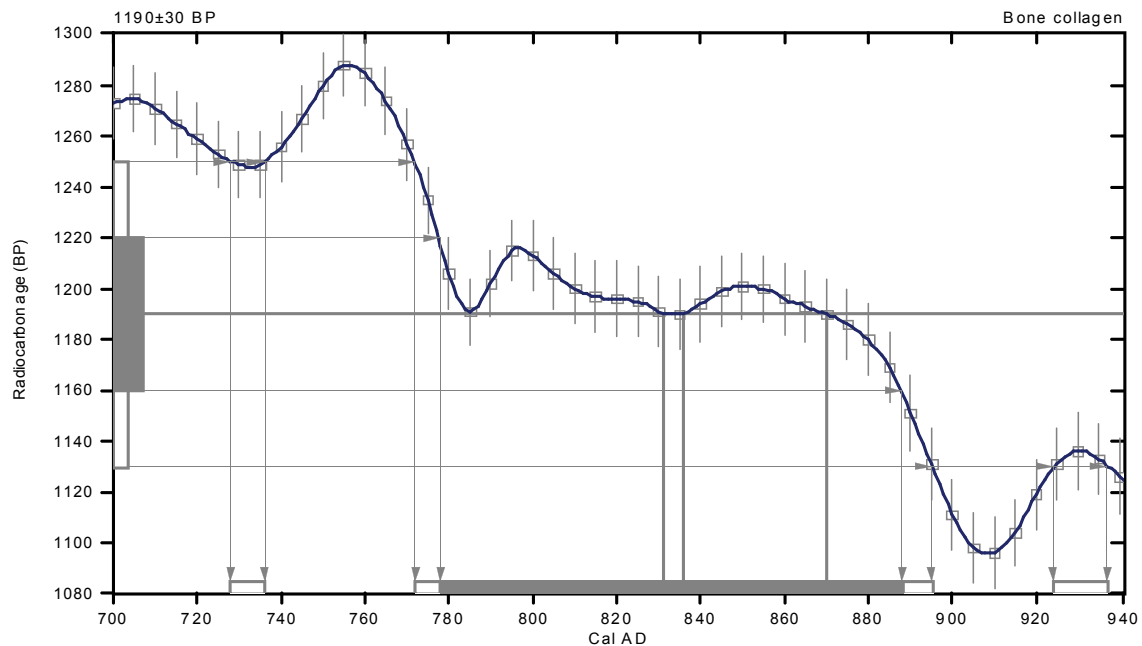
2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 730 to 740 (Cal BP 1220 to 1210) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 770 to 900 (Cal BP 1180 to 1060) and
Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 830 (Cal BP 1120) and
Cal AD 840 (Cal BP 1110) and
Cal AD 870 (Cal BP 1080)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 780 to 890 (Cal BP 1170 to 1060)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-20.5;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372187 **Sp. 1803**

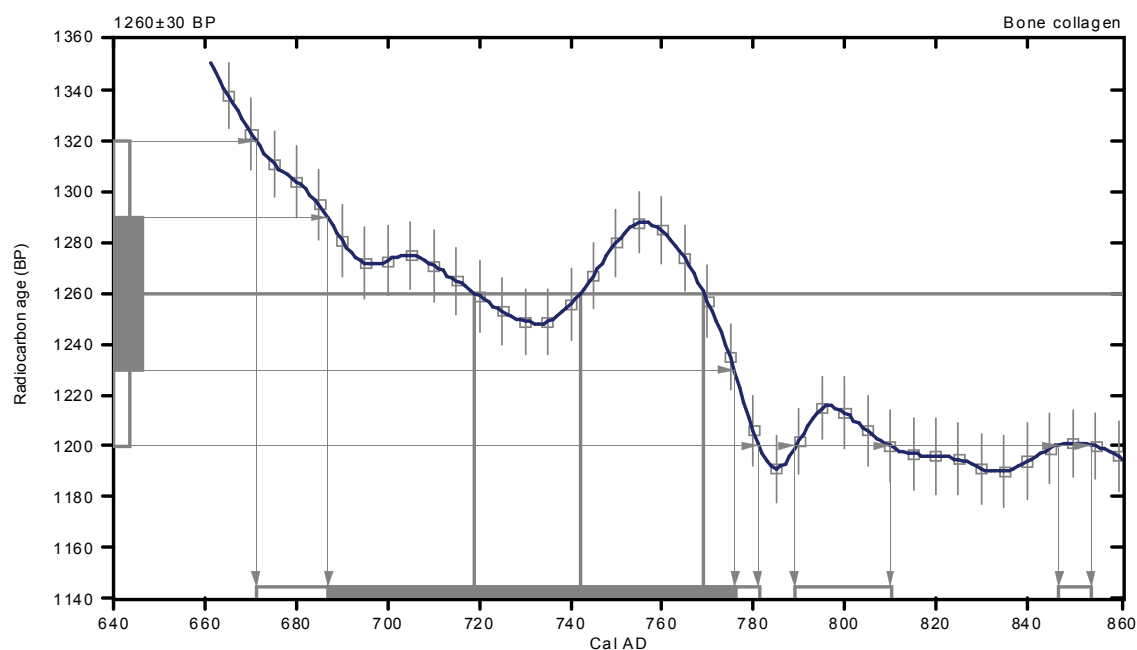
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1260±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 670 to 780 (Cal BP 1280 to 1170) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 790 to 810 (Cal BP 1160 to 1140) and
Cal AD 850 to 850 (Cal BP 1100 to 1100)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 720 (Cal BP 1230) and
Cal AD 740 (Cal BP 1210) and
Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 780 (Cal BP 1260 to 1170)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-21.2;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372188 **Sp. 1817**

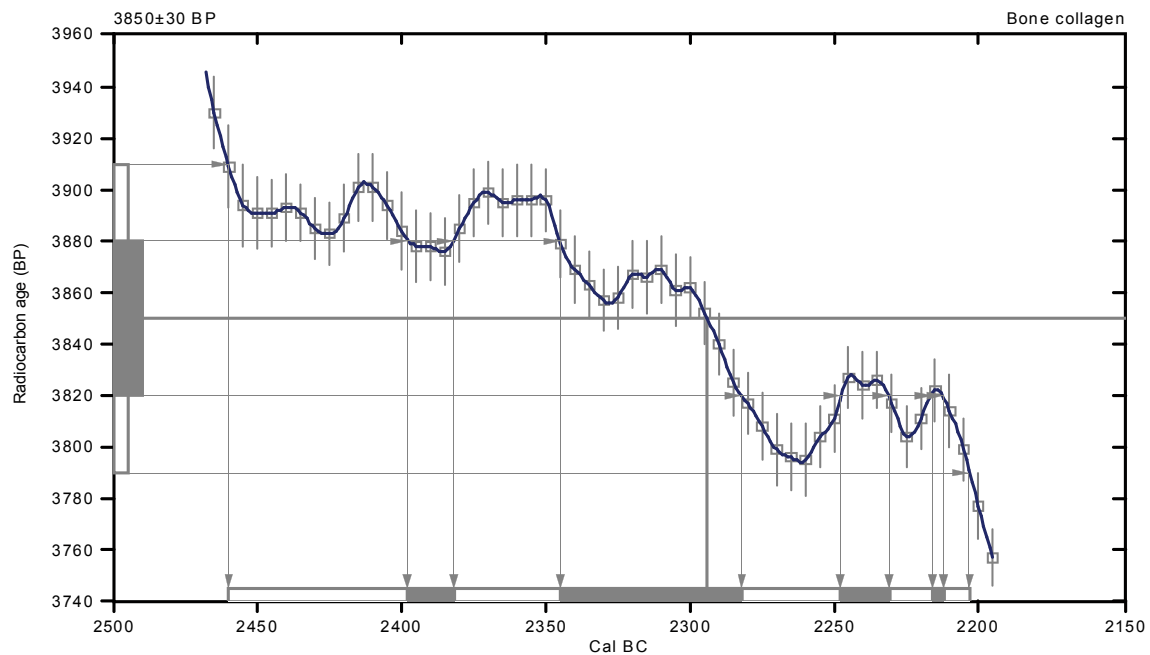
Conventional radiocarbon age: 3850±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 2460 to 2200 (Cal BP 4410 to 4150)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal BC 2290 (Cal BP 4240)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 2400 to 2380 (Cal BP 4350 to 4330) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 2340 to 2280 (Cal BP 4300 to 4230) and
Cal BC 2250 to 2230 (Cal BP 4200 to 4180) and
Cal BC 2220 to 2210 (Cal BP 4170 to 4160)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27:168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.7;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372189 Sp. 2099**

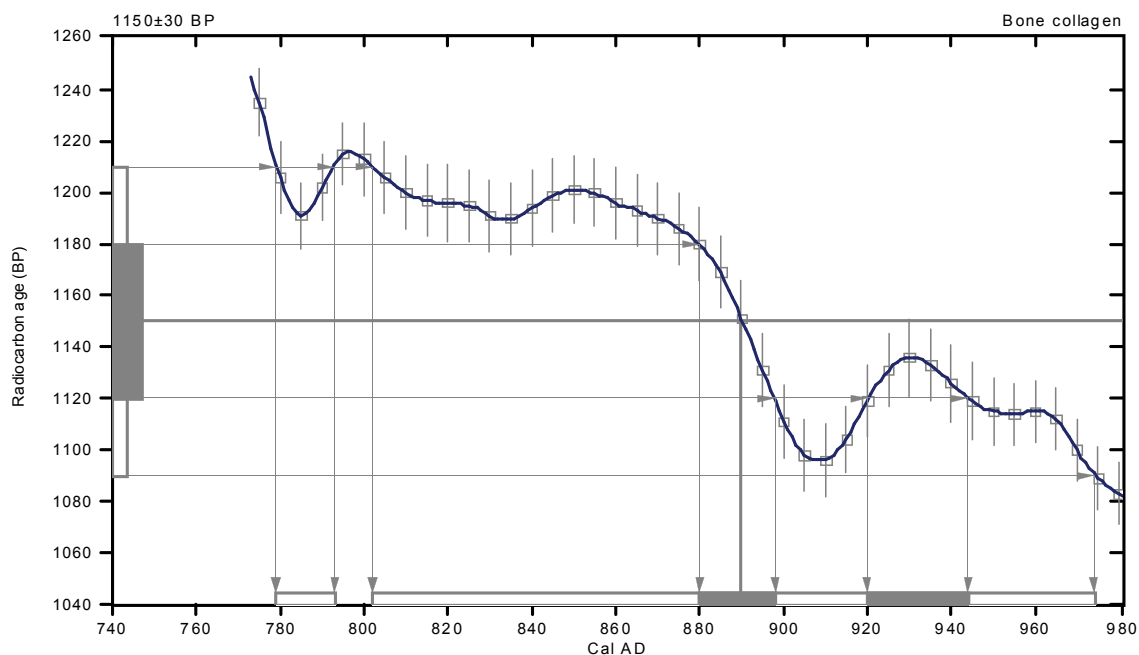
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1150±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 780 to 790 (Cal BP 1170 to 1160) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 800 to 970 (Cal BP 1150 to 980)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 890 (Cal BP 1060)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 880 to 900 (Cal BP 1070 to 1050) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-19.7:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372190 Sp. 2100 (1ère datation)**

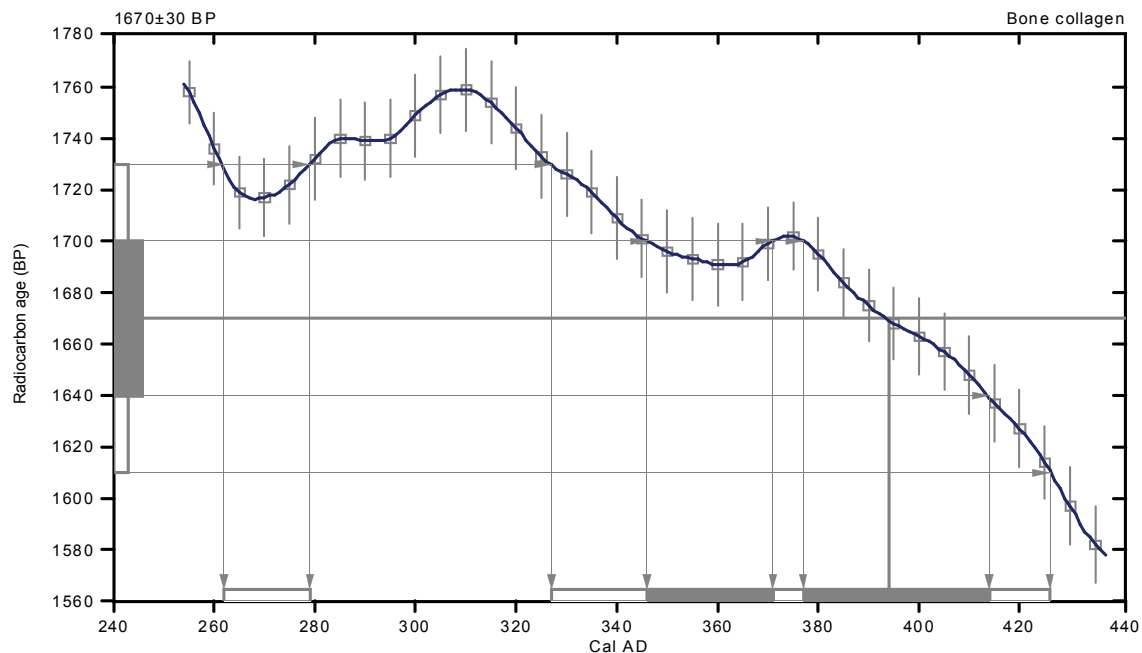
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1670±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 260 to 280 (Cal BP 1690 to 1670) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 330 to 430 (Cal BP 1620 to 1520)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 390 (Cal BP 1560)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 350 to 370 (Cal BP 1600 to 1580) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 380 to 410 (Cal BP 1570 to 1540)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et.al, 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et.al, 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger, et.al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.5:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372191 Sp. 2281**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1120±30 BP**

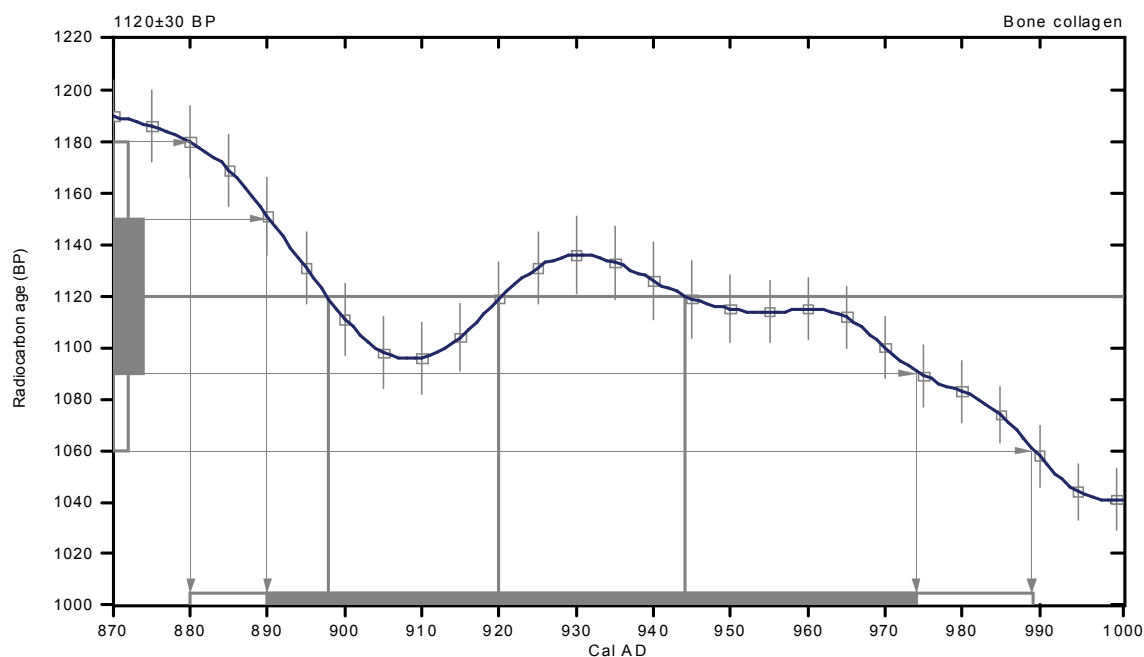
2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 880 to 990 (Cal BP 1070 to 960)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 900 (Cal BP 1050) and
Cal AD 920 (Cal BP 1030) and
Cal AD 940 (Cal BP 1010)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 890 to 970 (Cal BP 1060 to 980)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-19.8:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372192 Sp. 2397

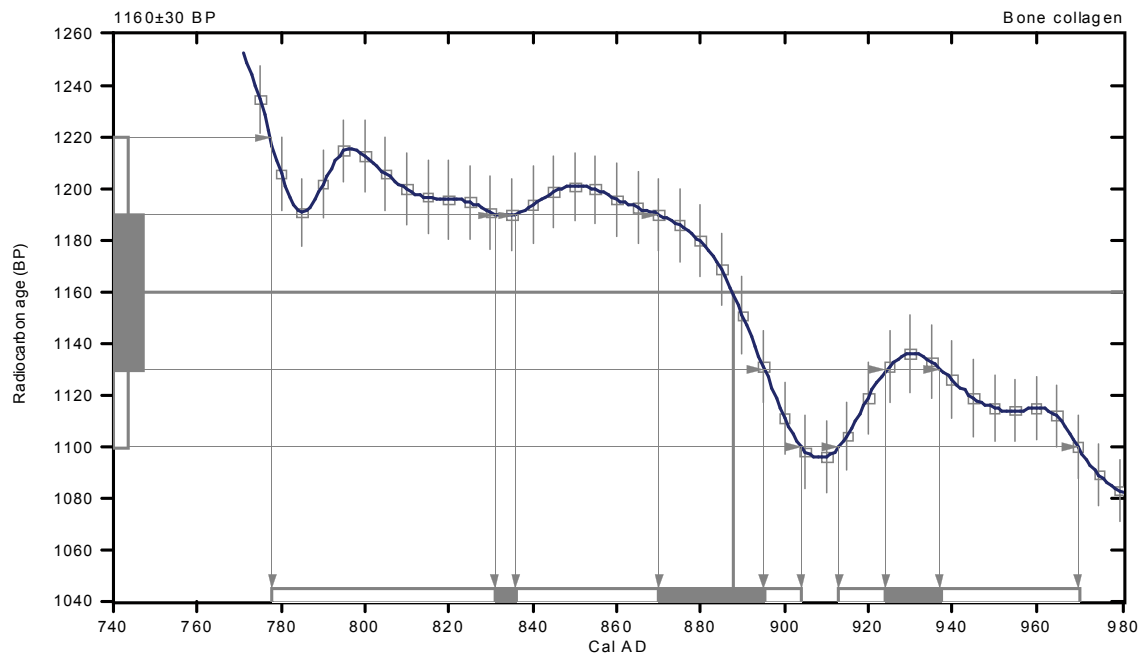
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1160±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 780 to 900 (Cal BP 1170 to 1050) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 910 to 970 (Cal BP 1040 to 980)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 890 (Cal BP 1060)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 830 to 840 (Cal BP 1120 to 1110) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 870 to 900 (Cal BP 1080 to 1060) and
Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.7;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372193 Sp. 3065**

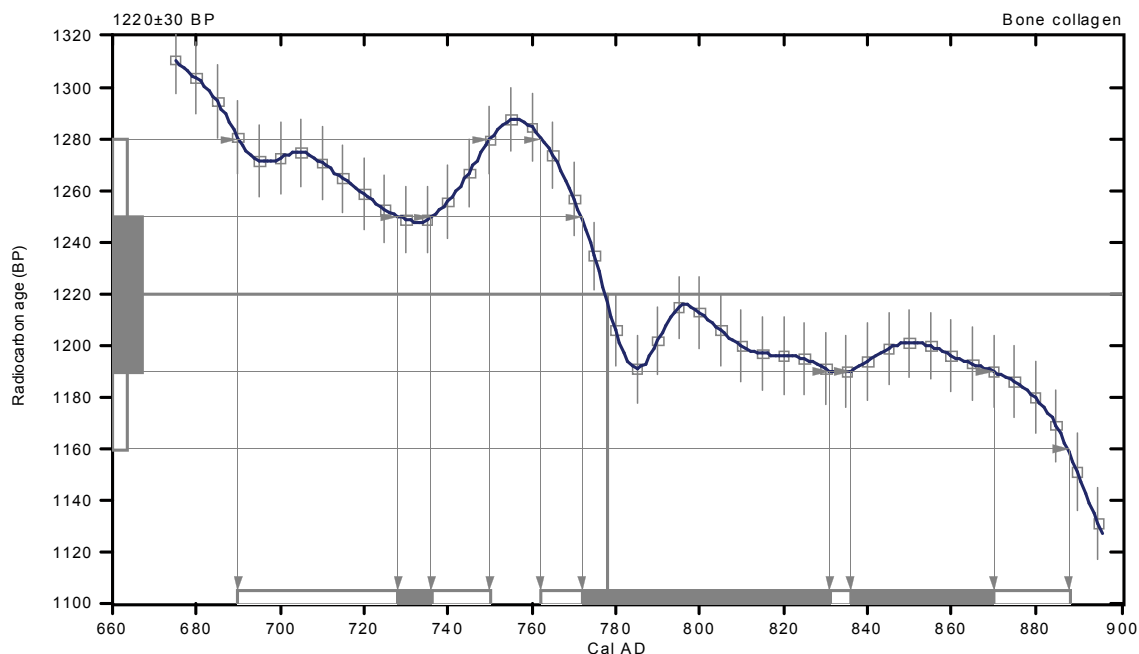
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1220±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 760 to 890 (Cal BP 1190 to 1060)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 730 to 740 (Cal BP 1220 to 1210) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 830 (Cal BP 1180 to 1120) and
Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.4;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372194 **Sp. 3077**

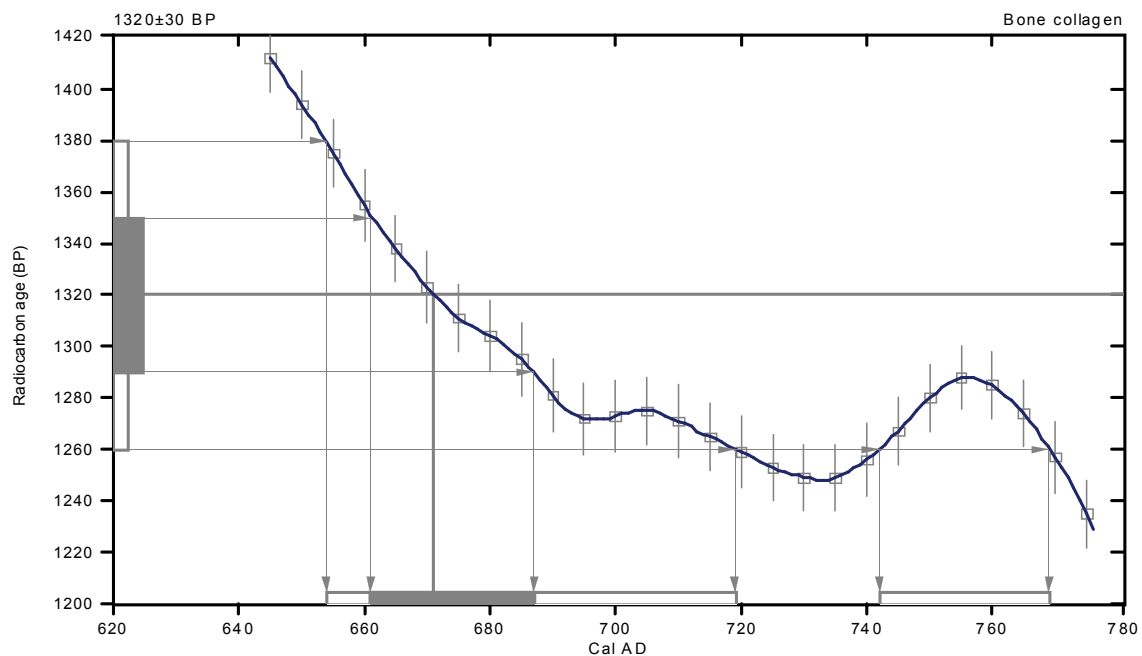
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1320±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 650 to 720 (Cal BP 1300 to 1230) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 740 to 770 (Cal BP 1210 to 1180)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 670 (Cal BP 1280)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 660 to 690 (Cal BP 1290 to 1260)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-20.6; lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372195 **Sp. 3220**

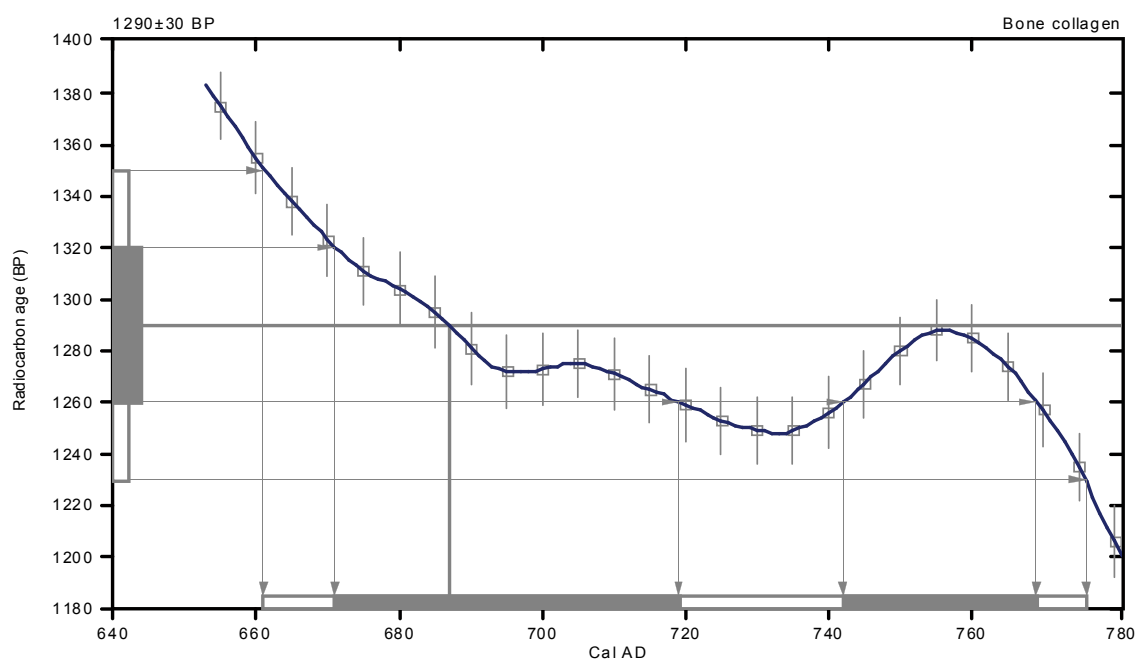
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1290±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 660 to 780 (Cal BP 1290 to 1170)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 690 (Cal BP 1260)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 670 to 720 (Cal BP 1280 to 1230) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 740 to 770 (Cal BP 1210 to 1180)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.6:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372196 **Sp. 3242**

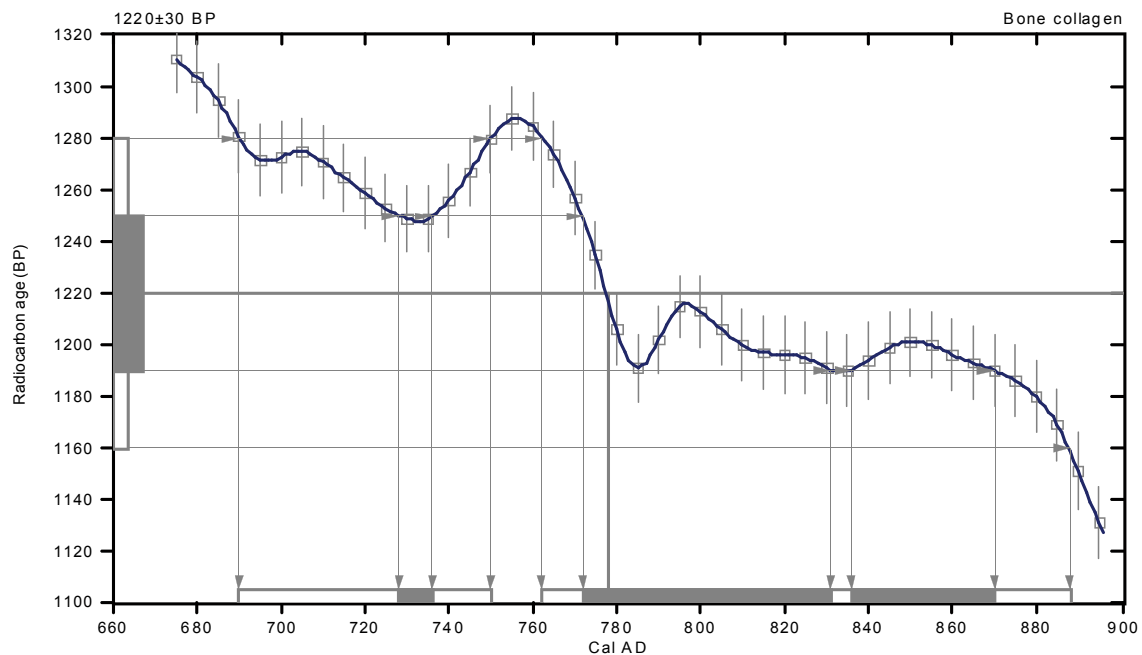
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1220±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 760 to 890 (Cal BP 1190 to 1060)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 730 to 740 (Cal BP 1220 to 1210) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 830 (Cal BP 1180 to 1120) and
Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.3:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372197 Sp. 3321

Conventional radiocarbon age: 1260±30 BP

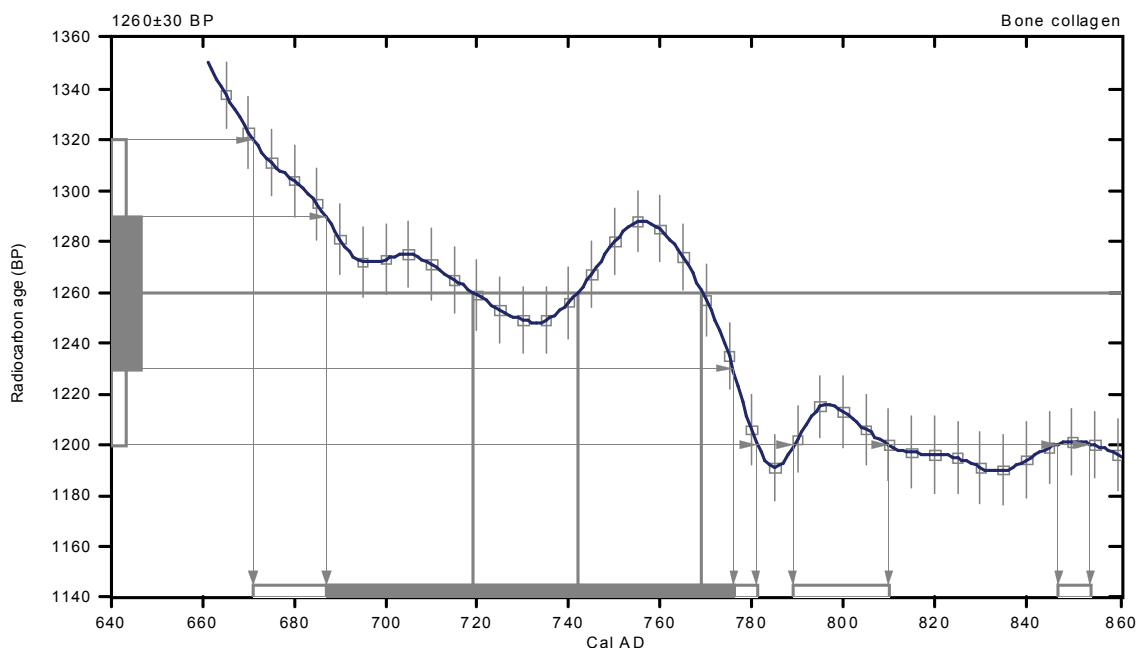
**2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 670 to 780 (Cal BP 1280 to 1170) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 790 to 810 (Cal BP 1160 to 1140) and
Cal AD 850 to 850 (Cal BP 1100 to 1100)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 720 (Cal BP 1230) and
Cal AD 740 (Cal BP 1210) and
Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

**1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 780 (Cal BP 1260 to 1170)
(68% probability)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-19.8;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372198 **Sp. 3673**

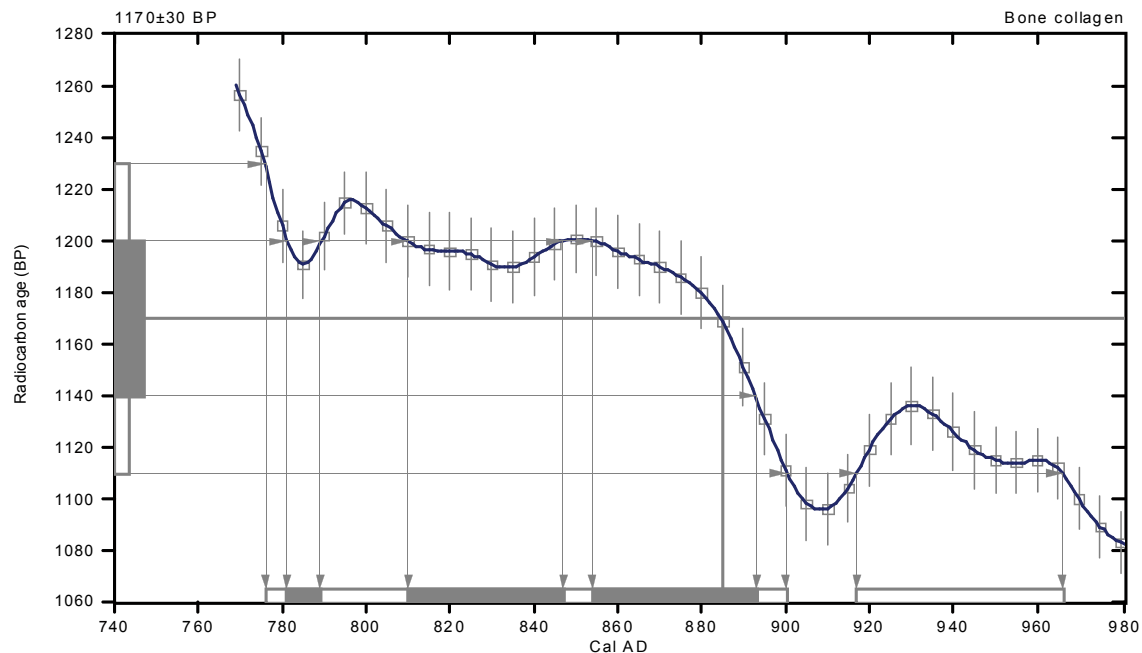
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1170±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 780 to 900 (Cal BP 1170 to 1050) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 920 to 970 (Cal BP 1030 to 980)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 880 (Cal BP 1060)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 780 to 790 (Cal BP 1170 to 1160) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 810 to 850 (Cal BP 1140 to 1100) and
Cal AD 850 to 890 (Cal BP 1100 to 1060)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-21;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372199 Sp. 3925**

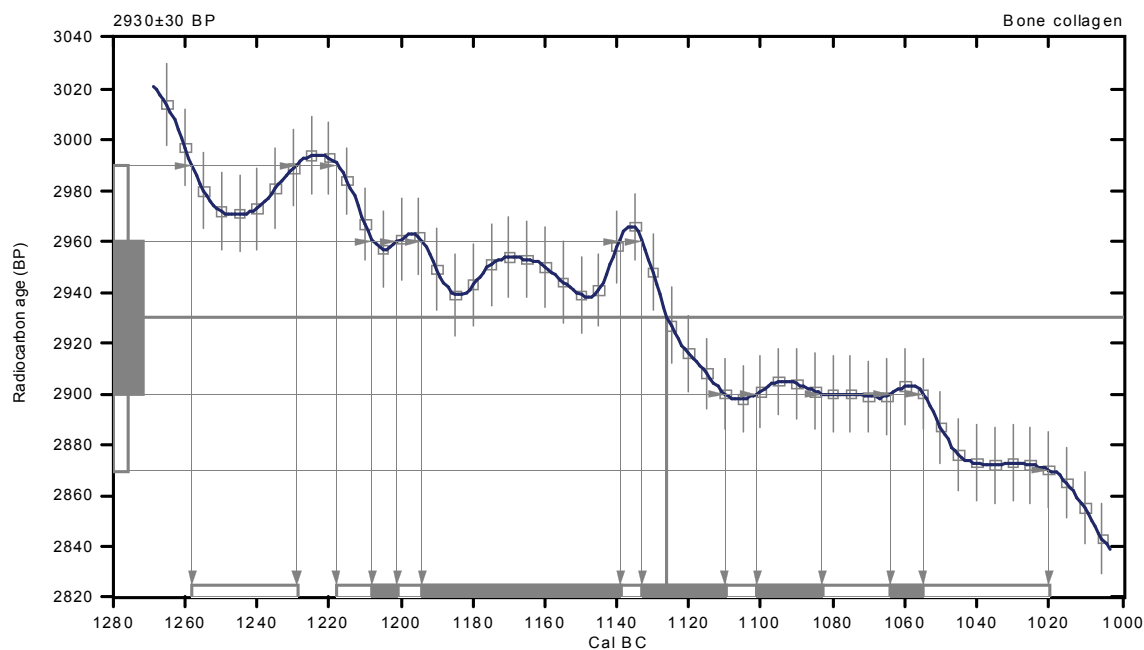
Conventional radiocarbon age: **2930±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal BC 1260 to 1230 (Cal BP 3210 to 3180) and
(95% probability) Cal BC 1220 to 1020 (Cal BP 3170 to 2970)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal BC 1130 (Cal BP 3080)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal BC 1210 to 1200 (Cal BP 3160 to 3150) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 1190 to 1140 (Cal BP 3140 to 3090) and
Cal BC 1130 to 1110 (Cal BP 3080 to 3060) and
Cal BC 1100 to 1080 (Cal BP 3050 to 3030) and
Cal BC 1060 to 1060 (Cal BP 3010 to 3000)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1151-1164, Reimer, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4): 1111-1150, Stuiver, et.al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1): 1-244, Oeschger, et.al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2): 317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.1:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372200 Sp. 4070**

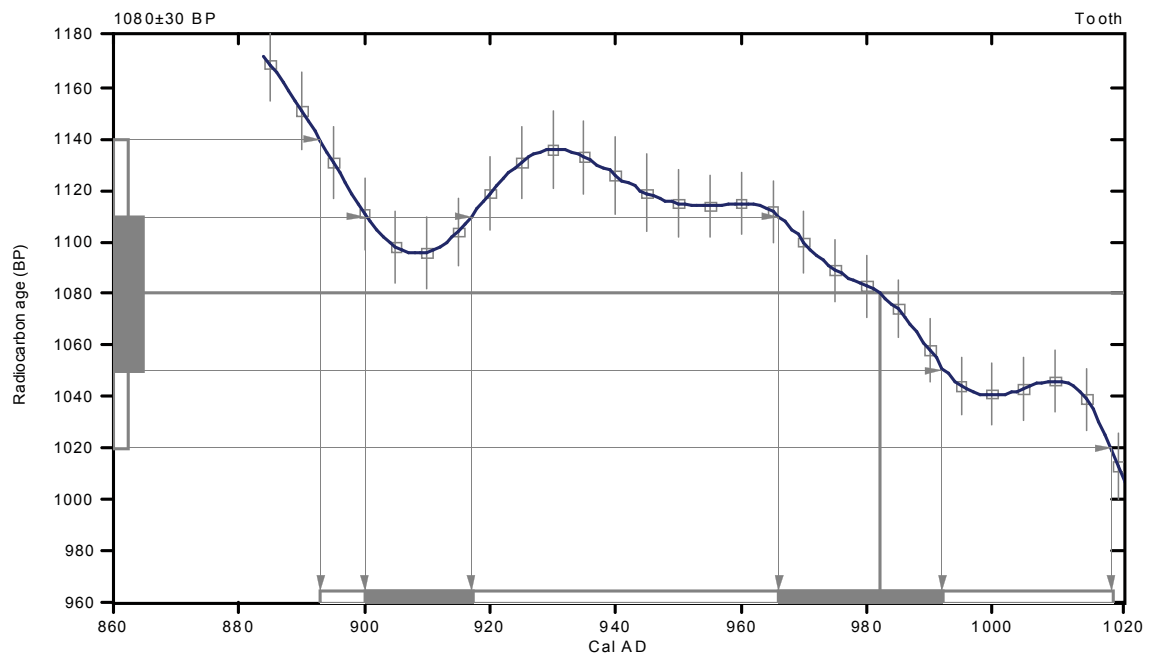
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1080±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 890 to 1020 (Cal BP 1060 to 930)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 980 (Cal BP 970)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 900 to 920 (Cal BP 1050 to 1030) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 970 to 990 (Cal BP 980 to 960)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.8;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372201 **Sp. 4084**

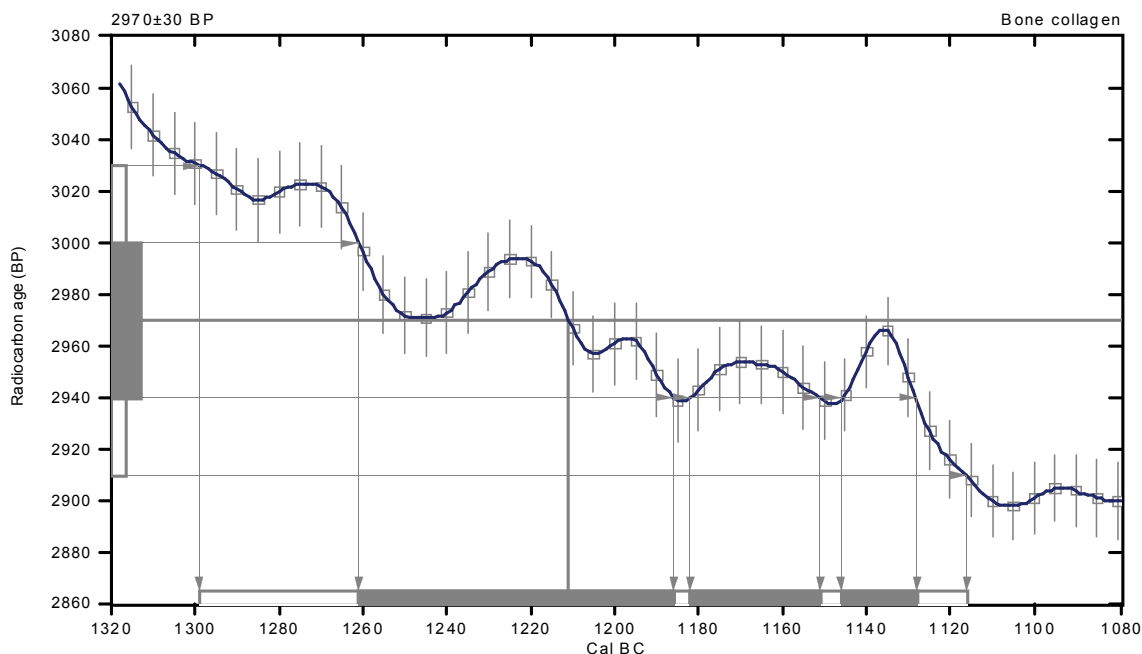
Conventional radiocarbon age: 2970±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 1300 to 1120 (Cal BP 3250 to 3070)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal BC 1210 (Cal BP 3160)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 1260 to 1190 (Cal BP 3210 to 3140) and
(68% probability) Cal BC 1180 to 1150 (Cal BP 3130 to 3100) and
Cal BC 1150 to 1130 (Cal BP 3100 to 3080)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.4:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372202 **Sp. 4090**

Conventional radiocarbon age: 1100±30 BP

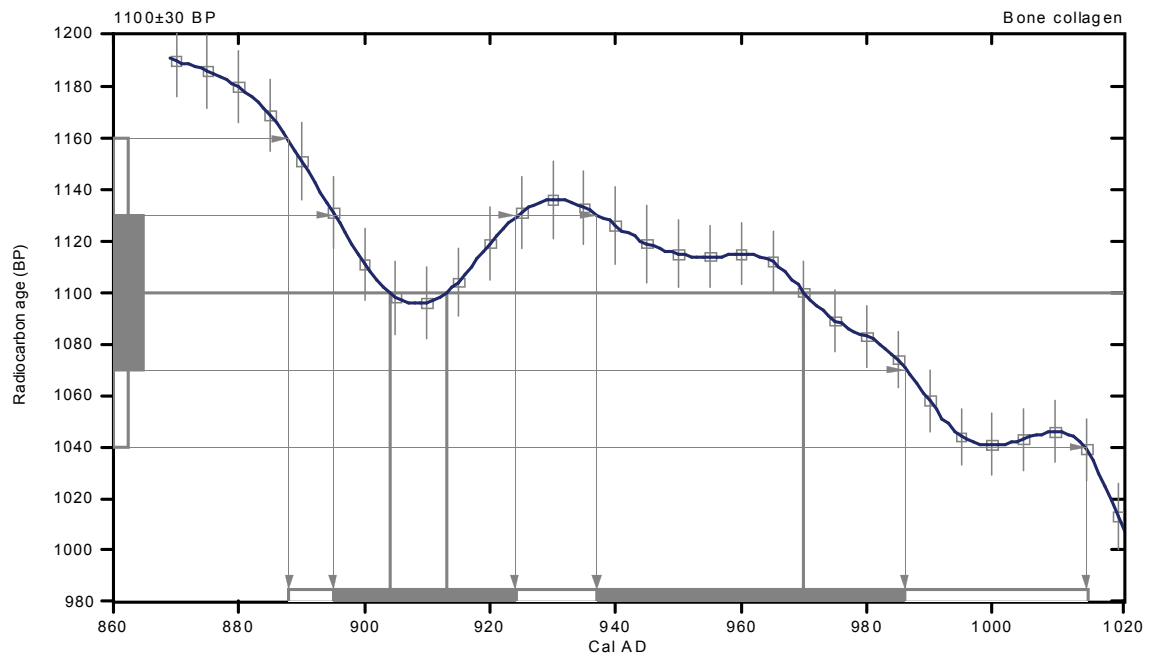
2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 890 to 1020 (Cal BP 1060 to 940)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 900 (Cal BP 1050) and
Cal AD 910 (Cal BP 1040) and
Cal AD 970 (Cal BP 980)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 900 to 920 (Cal BP 1060 to 1030) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 940 to 990 (Cal BP 1010 to 960)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.5;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372203 Sp. 4109**

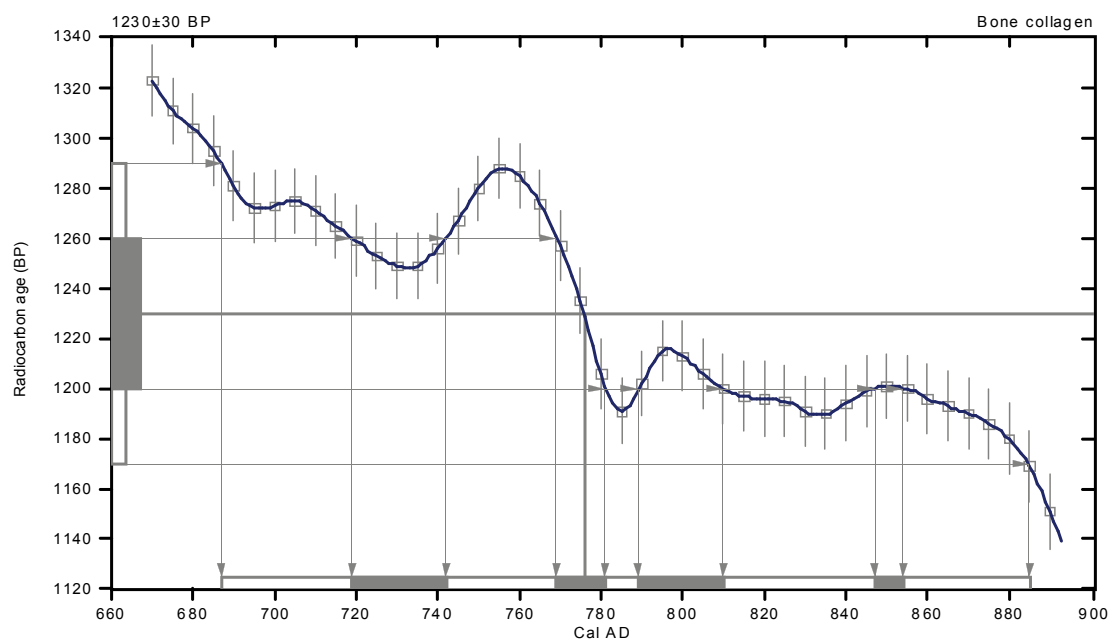
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1230±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 880 (Cal BP 1260 to 1060)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 720 to 740 (Cal BP 1230 to 1210) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 780 (Cal BP 1180 to 1170) and
Cal AD 790 to 810 (Cal BP 1160 to 1140) and
Cal AD 850 to 850 (Cal BP 1100 to 1100)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372204 Sp. 4177**

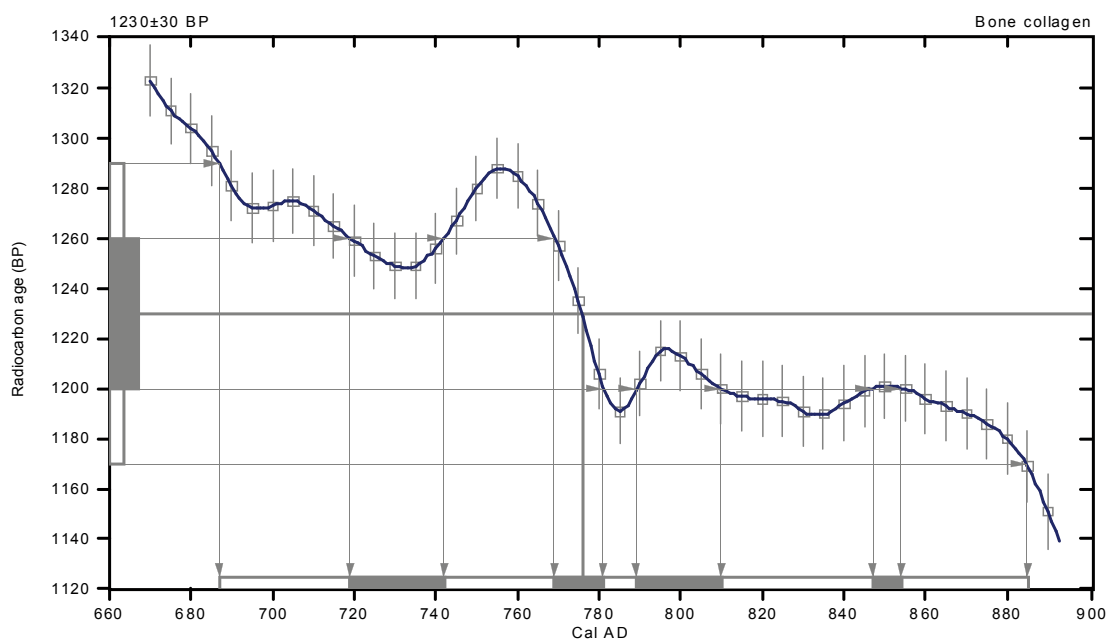
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1230±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 880 (Cal BP 1260 to 1060)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 720 to 740 (Cal BP 1230 to 1210) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 780 (Cal BP 1180 to 1170) and
Cal AD 790 to 810 (Cal BP 1160 to 1140) and
Cal AD 850 to 850 (Cal BP 1100 to 1100)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-20.7; lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372205 Sp. 4200**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1250±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 680 to 830 (Cal BP 1270 to 1120) and**
(95% probability) Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)

Intercept data

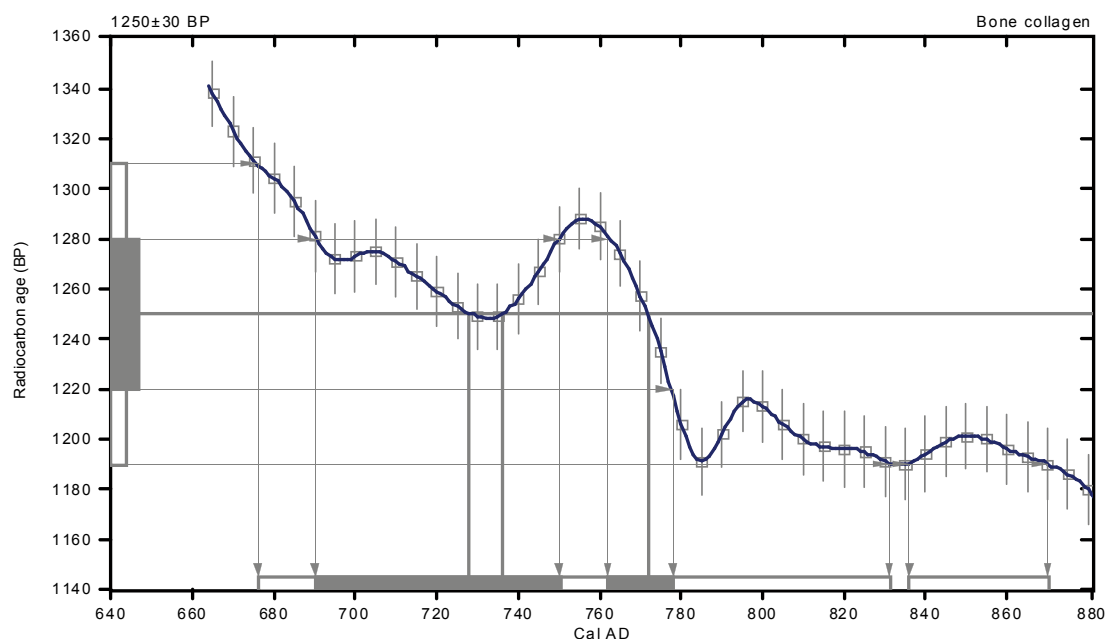
Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 730 (Cal BP 1220) and

Cal AD 740 (Cal BP 1210) and

Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
 (68% probability) Cal AD 760 to 780 (Cal BP 1190 to 1170)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et.al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et.al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et.al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-19.3:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372206 Sp. 4312.2

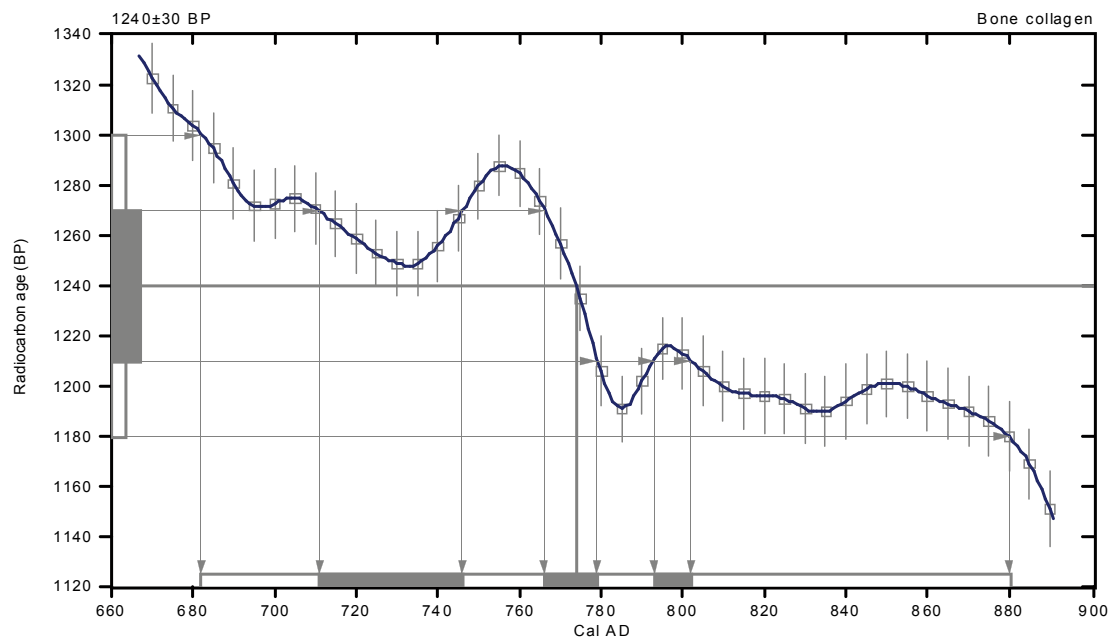
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1240±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 680 to 880 (Cal BP 1270 to 1070)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 710 to 750 (Cal BP 1240 to 1200) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 780 (Cal BP 1180 to 1170) and
Cal AD 790 to 800 (Cal BP 1160 to 1150)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-19.9; lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372207 Sp. 4312.4**

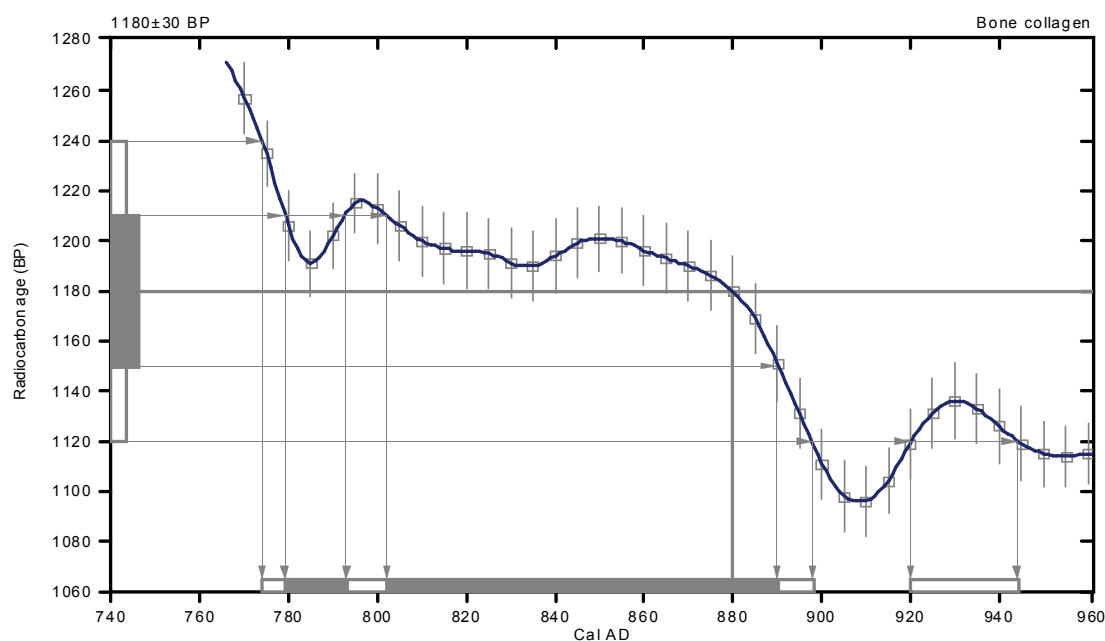
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1180±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 770 to 900 (Cal BP 1180 to 1050) and**
(95% probability) Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
 with calibration curve: **Cal AD 880 (Cal BP 1070)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 780 to 790 (Cal BP 1170 to 1160) and**
(68% probability) Cal AD 800 to 890 (Cal BP 1150 to 1060)



References:

Database used
 INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
 Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
 Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-19.8; lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372208 Sp. 4396**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1250±30 BP**

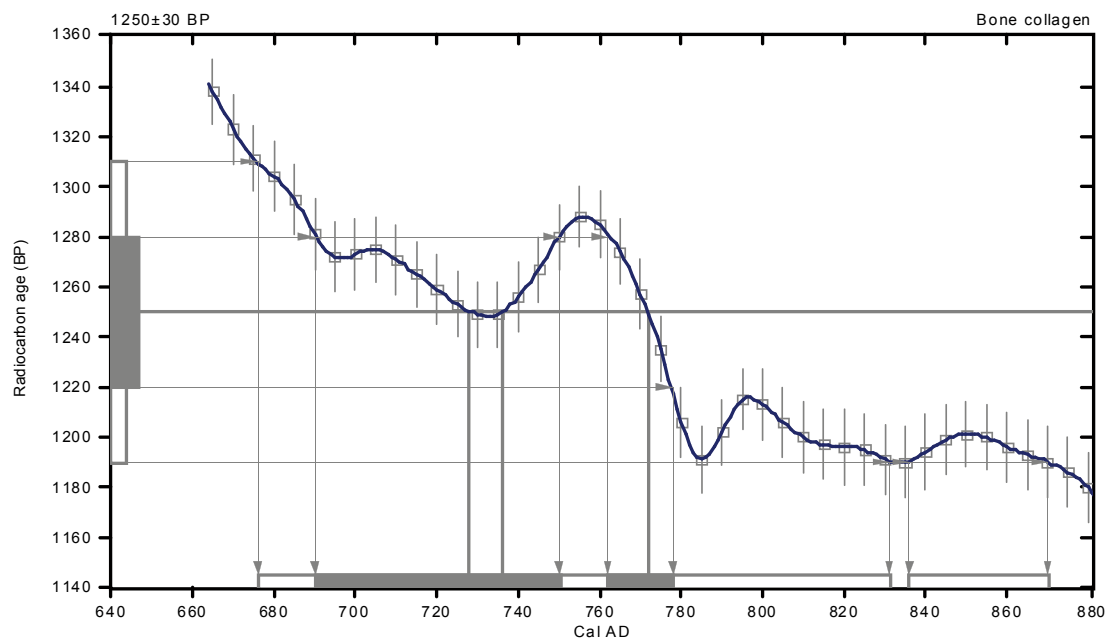
2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 680 to 830 (Cal BP 1270 to 1120) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 730 (Cal BP 1220) and
Cal AD 740 (Cal BP 1210) and
Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 760 to 780 (Cal BP 1190 to 1170)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.2;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-372209 **Sp. 4425**

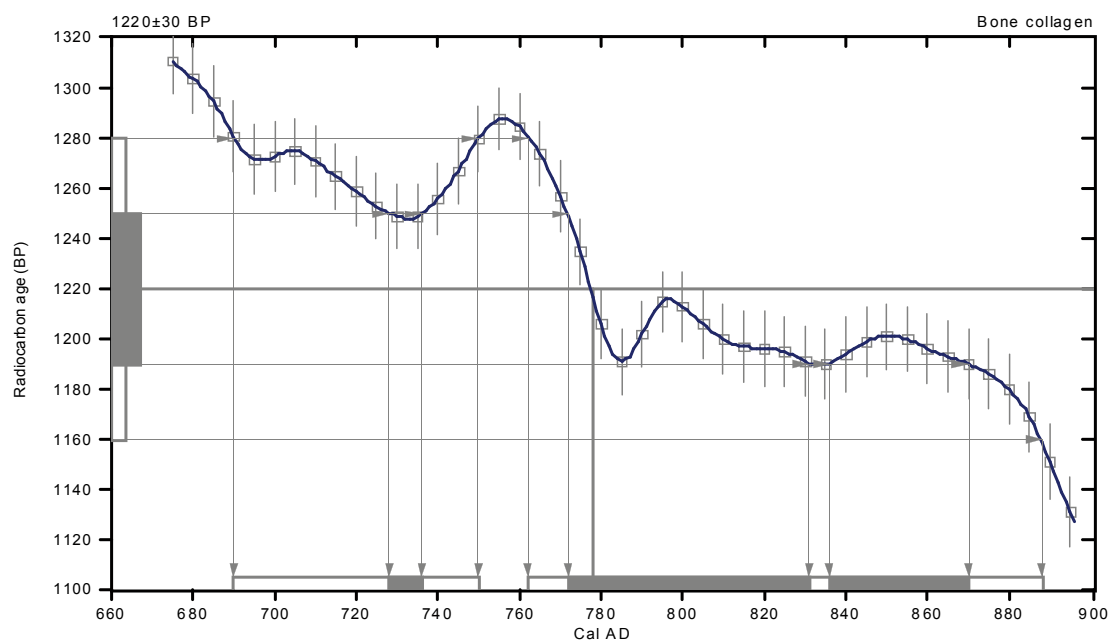
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1220±30 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 760 to 890 (Cal BP 1190 to 1060)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 730 to 740 (Cal BP 1220 to 1210) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 770 to 830 (Cal BP 1180 to 1120)
Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates
Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.7;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372210 Sp 4444.2**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1270±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 670 to 780 (Cal BP 1280 to 1170) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 790 to 800 (Cal BP 1160 to 1150)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

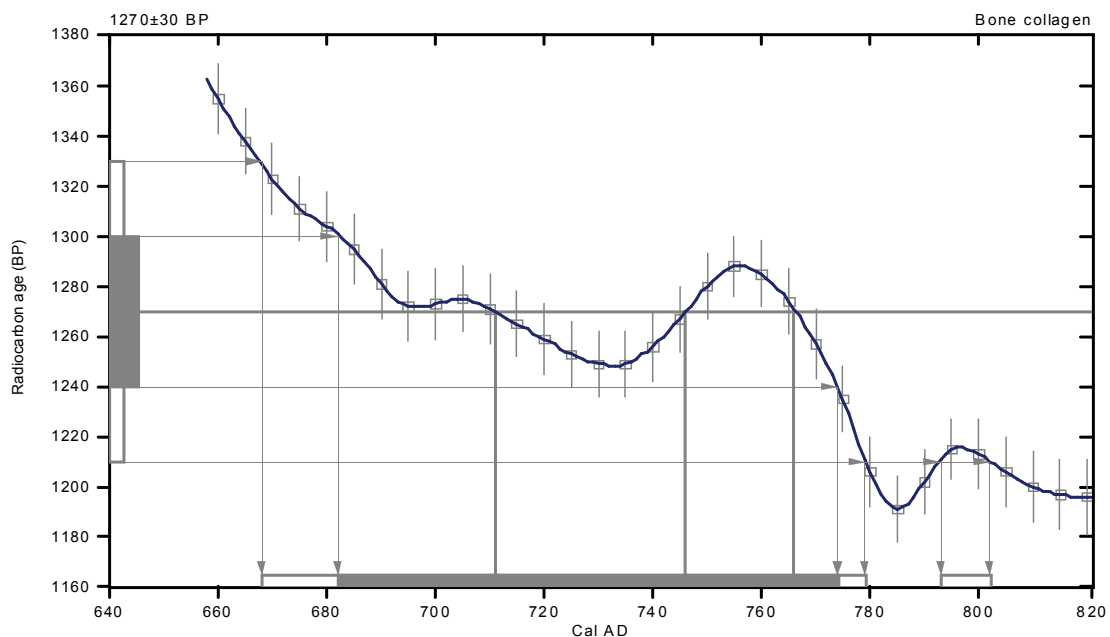
with calibration curve:

Cal AD 710 (Cal BP 1240) and

Cal AD 750 (Cal BP 1200) and

Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated result: **Cal AD 680 to 770 (Cal BP 1270 to 1180)
(68% probability)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.5;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372211 Sp. 4508**

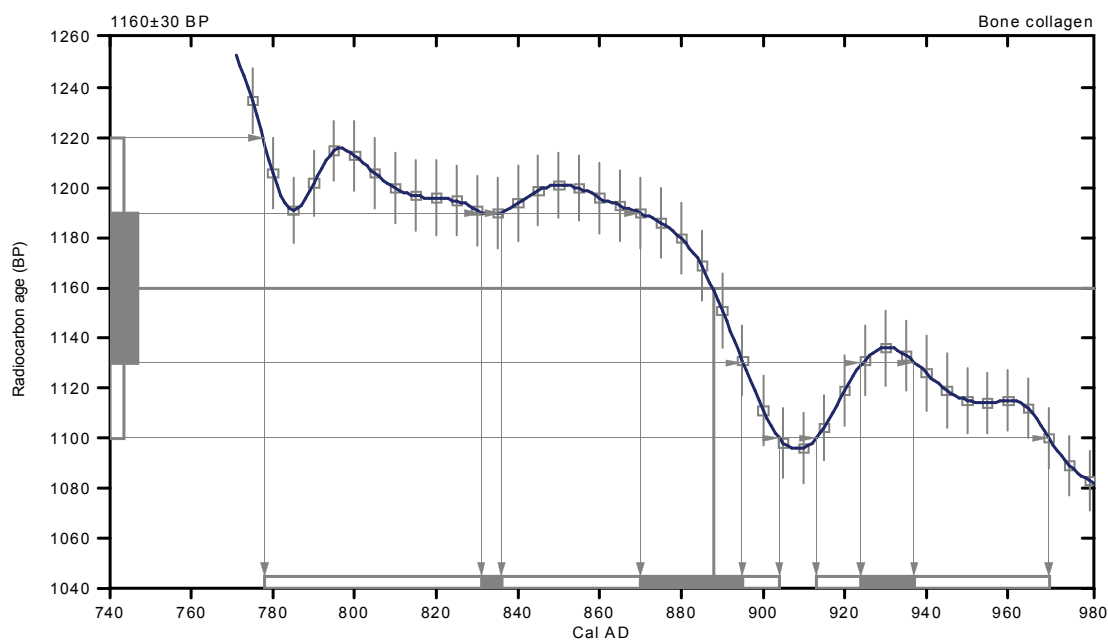
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1160±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 780 to 900 (Cal BP 1170 to 1050) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 910 to 970 (Cal BP 1040 to 980)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 890 (Cal BP 1060)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 830 to 840 (Cal BP 1120 to 1110) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 870 to 900 (Cal BP 1080 to 1060) and
Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):137-189, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27:168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-20.2;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372212 Sp. 4712**

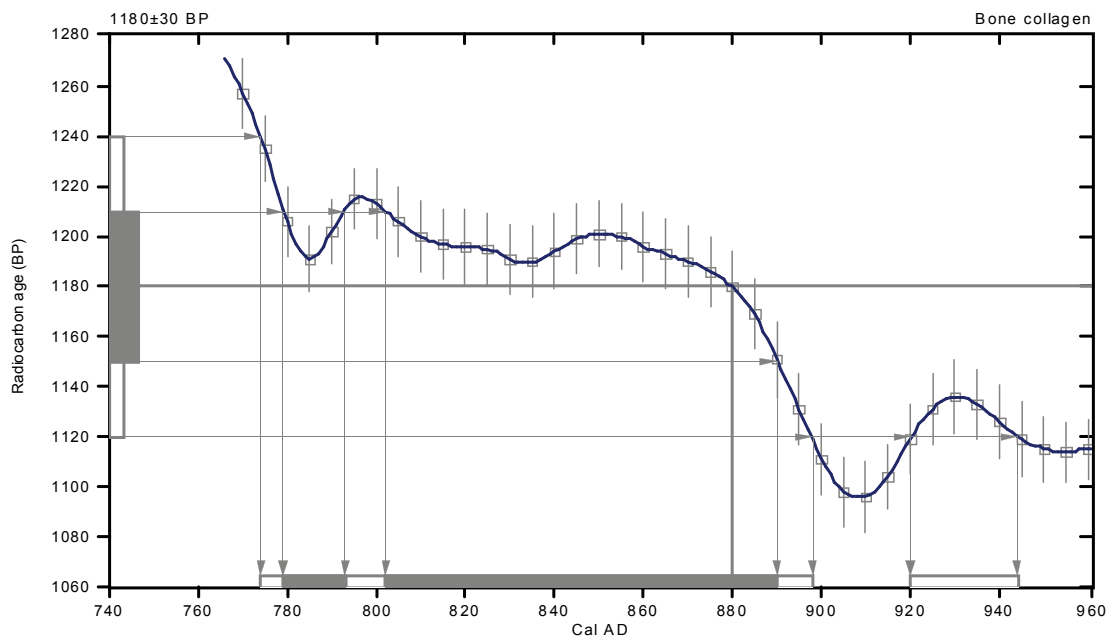
Conventional radiocarbon age: **1180±30 BP**

2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 770 to 900 (Cal BP 1180 to 1050) and**
(95% probability) Cal AD 920 to 940 (Cal BP 1030 to 1010)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
 with calibration curve: **Cal AD 880 (Cal BP 1070)**

1 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 780 to 790 (Cal BP 1170 to 1160) and**
(68% probability) Cal AD 800 to 890 (Cal BP 1150 to 1060)



References:

Database used
 INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

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(Variables: C13/C12=-20.2;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372213 Sp. 4947**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1280±30 BP**

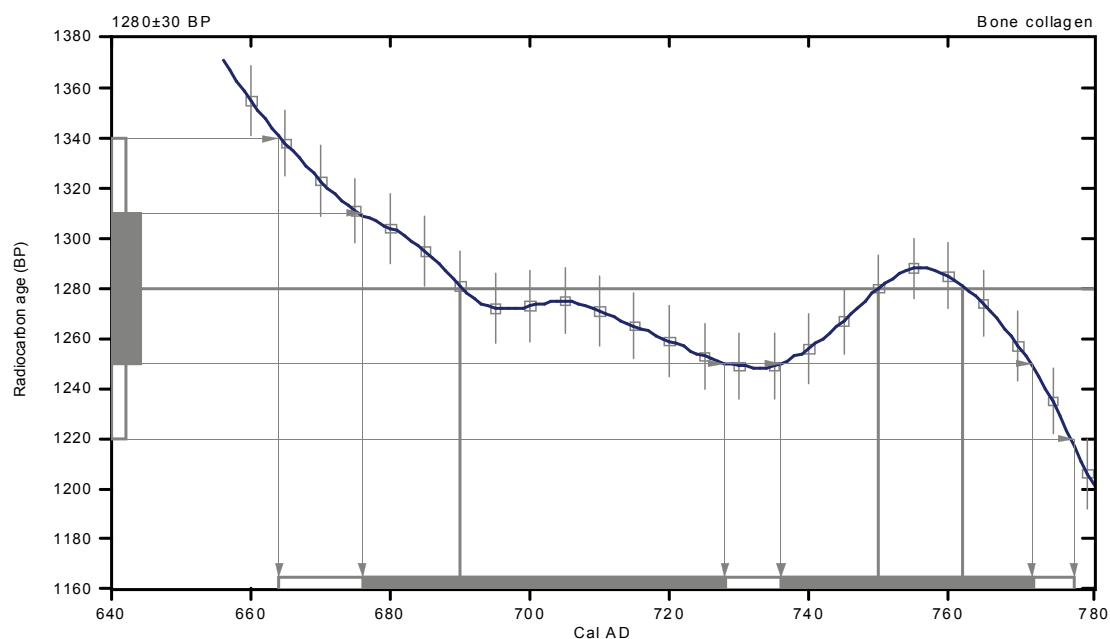
2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 660 to 780 (Cal BP 1290 to 1170)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 690 (Cal BP 1260) and
Cal AD 750 (Cal BP 1200) and
Cal AD 760 (Cal BP 1190)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 680 to 730 (Cal BP 1270 to 1220) and
(68% probability) **Cal AD 740 to 770 (Cal BP 1210 to 1180)**



References:

Database used

INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150, Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C 13/C 12=-20.9; lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-372214 Sp. 4975**

Conventional radiocarbon age: **1250±30 BP**

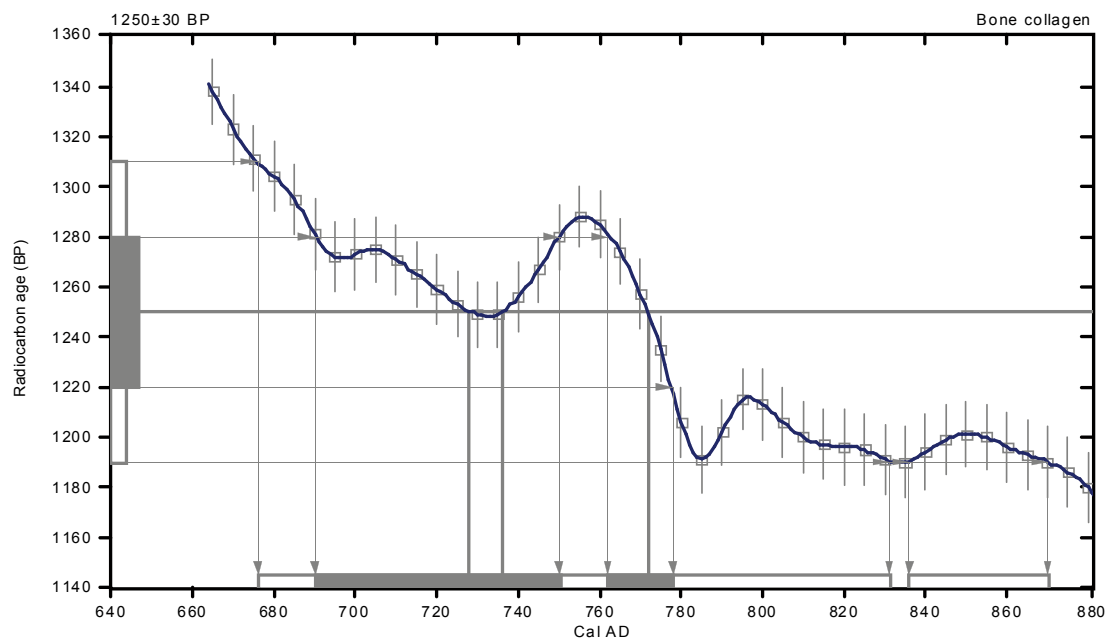
2 Sigma calibrated results: **Cal AD 680 to 830 (Cal BP 1270 to 1120) and
(95% probability) Cal AD 840 to 870 (Cal BP 1110 to 1080)**

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age

with calibration curve: Cal AD 730 (Cal BP 1220) and
Cal AD 740 (Cal BP 1210) and
Cal AD 770 (Cal BP 1180)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 690 to 750 (Cal BP 1260 to 1200) and
(68% probability) Cal AD 760 to 780 (Cal BP 1190 to 1170)



References:

Database used
INTCAL09

References to INTCAL09 database

Heaton, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1151-1164, Reimer, et al., 2009, Radiocarbon 51(4):1111-1150,
Stuiver, et al., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1):1-244, Oeschger, et al., 1975, Tellus 27: 168-192

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

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Haute-Normandie, Eure (27) Val-de-Reuil «Zone C - Les Errants»

L'opération archéologique de la « zone C » est la troisième fouille réalisée au sein de la carrière CEMEX de Val-de-Reuil. Ses résultats sont parfaitement complémentaires des deux autres, conduites par Dagmar Lukas (Inrap, zone A) et Clément Moreau (Archéodunum, zone B). Sur la zone C, les plus anciens vestiges remontent au Néolithique et se matérialisent par au moins une sépulture située au nord de l'emprise, ainsi que par du mobilier lithique épars et souvent résiduel dans les contextes postérieurs. Quelques inhumations et une incinération semblent ensuite assurer une sorte de continuité de fréquentation jusqu'à l'âge du Bronze, comme le montrent aussi quelques éléments mobiliers assez dispersés.

Il faut attendre le premier âge du Fer pour voir une occupation structurée se mettre en place au sein de l'emprise. Celle-ci se matérialise par des vestiges nombreux et variés correspondant à un habitat ouvert, mais sans doute accompagné d'une large enceinte palissadée curviligne dotée de plusieurs petites entrées. Cette phase d'occupation s'accompagne d'une abondante culture matérielle, principalement céramique, qui fournit un éclairage important sur la période du Hallstatt D dans la région.

Il ne semble y avoir aucune véritable occupation entre la période hallstattienne et la fin de l'indépendance gauloise qui voit la création d'un petit enclos accompagné de quelques fossés parcellaires plus ou moins datés. Au regard de l'indigence du mobilier comme des structures fossées, il est manifeste qu'il ne s'agit pas du siège d'une exploitation agricole mais d'un ensemble à vocation agro-pastoral qui est sans doute associé à l'habitat étudié un peu plus au sud, sur la « zone B ».

Cet enclos modeste sert quoi qu'il en soit de cadre à une première occupation antique relativement restreinte, au cours du I^{er} siècle de notre ère. Elle se caractérise surtout par la présence d'un petit bâtiment avec cave construite « en dur ». Les artefacts comme les écofacts relatifs à cette période sont relativement abondants et surtout de bonne qualité, montrant un statut d'ores et déjà assez aisé.

Au cours du II^e siècle de notre ère, un ensemble monumental assez complexe succède à cette première occupation. Il comprend un grand bâtiment d'habitation d'environ 1600 m² au sol orienté vers l'est, accompagné de plusieurs bâtiments aux fonctions plus ou moins établies, tous disposés à l'intérieur d'une vaste cour enclose de murs d'au moins 1,4 ha (la partie orientale manque). La forme particulièrement étroite du complexe bâti et enclos est notoire.

Outre une forme en « U » assez originale, le bâtiment résidentiel présente la particularité d'avoir un grand bassin en façade (plus de 38 m de long pour environ 5 m de large), barrant presque complètement l'accès principal à la résidence. Malgré son état de conservation très médiocre, du à d'importantes récupérations de matériaux, sans doute pendant plusieurs siècles, ce bâtiment a livré certaines informations sur son équipement intérieur (balnéaire, espaces de circulation, etc.), ainsi que son *decorum* (enduits peints, placages divers, lapidaire d'ornement).

A l'extérieur de l'enceinte, deux bâtiments agricoles à la fonction très différente (un grenier et un bâtiment de stabulation), participent à la structuration et à la composition de l'établissement. Ils sont disposés selon un axe nord/sud parfaitement cohérent avec celui régissant le cœur du domaine.

La culture matérielle associée à cette phase d'occupation est riche et variée, intégrant de nombreux artefacts et écofacts de qualité. Elle révèle en particulier une riche alimentation, proche de celle des milieux urbains aisés, dont le mobilier métallique témoigne également.

Cet ensemble commence à être démantelé dès les premières décennies du III^e siècle mais sert pourtant ensuite de siège à un habitat tardo antique (IV^e – milieu V^e s.) probablement lui aussi de statut supérieur, comme le montrent de nombreux vestiges mobiliers de qualité (objets métalliques, restes alimentaires, céramique et vitres).

Après quelques décennies de latence, une nouvelle occupation s'installe au cours de la première moitié du VI^e siècle. Elle présente un tout autre visage que la précédente car elle n'est composée que par des aménagements et architectures modestes de bois et matériaux périssables. Son organisation est régie par un chemin traversant l'habitat du nord au sud. Resté limité au cours du VI^e siècle, l'habitat se développe sensiblement au cours du VII^e puis du VIII^e siècle, réinvestissant complètement les espaces bâtis antiques, tous désaffectés, à l'exception notoire d'un des deux bâtiments agricoles, un grenier massif, qui semble toujours marquer le paysage et va ainsi fixer l'installation d'un cimetière communautaire au cœur de l'habitat, à partir du VIII^e s. Fouillé en intégralité, ce dernier comprend plus de 230 sépultures s'échelonnant entre la deuxième partie de la période mérovingienne et toute la période carolingienne. Cet ensemble funéraire est accompagné d'une quinzaine de sépultures dispersées, plus ou moins intégrées ou au contraire séparées des noyaux d'habitat contemporains.

La culture matérielle de cet habitat alto médiéval est plus modeste que celle relative à l'Antiquité, mais elle intègre toutefois des mobiliers variés et nombreux, souvent bien conservés, permettant des approches multiples (activités, consommation, échanges) qui contribuent à la connaissance de cette période tout en permettant, entre autres, de replacer le site dans un contexte local (fond de vallée) et régional élargi.

Après sa désaffectation complète vers la fin du Xe siècle, le site semble connaître quelques siècles(?) sans aucune manifestation humaine perceptible. Puis, un parcellaire médiéval en forme de lanières, daté par quelques artefacts des XIII^e voire XIV^e s., accompagne la (re)mise en culture de ce secteur durant cette période. Ce parcellaire possède la même orientation que le chemin alto médiéval, tout en lui étant superposé, et cette orientation annonce directement celle du chemin « aux Errants » traversant l'emprise juste avant la fouille, et qui était jusqu'au milieu du XX^e siècle l'un des seuls axes de circulation reliant les villages de Léry et de Tournedos.

Chronologie

Néolithique moyen
Néolithique final
Âge du bronze
Hallstatt
La Tène
République romaine
Haut-Empire
Bas-Empire
Haut Moyen-Âge
Bas Moyen-Âge

Sujets et thèmes

Bâtiment
Hydraulique
Habitat rural
Villa
Bâtiment agricole
Fosse
Sépulture
Artisanat
Parcellaire

Mobilier

Industrie lithique
Industrie osseuse
Céramique
Faune
Objet métallique
Outil
Habillement
Monnaie
Verre
Peinture
Sculpture
Tuile