| Oxford  |   | P16817                           |         |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Radiocarbon   |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accelerator Unit Research Laboratory for Archaeology  |   | OxA- none failed – low collagen  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3QJ, England Tel: ++44-(0) 1865-273939   |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| QAP 01/03 Issue 2 13/12/1999  |   | $\delta^{13}$ C= none            |         |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |   | Acknowledged                     |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| S   | AMPLE SUBMISSION FORM                   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Please provide as much information as possible for each sample submitted. It will greatly help us in publishing dates rapidly if we have the full information required for publication. |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| If you are submitting a series of samples, there is no need to write in repeat information for each one, but please do not overlook specific stratigraphic details (pages 2 & 3).       |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suggested name for sample series: EFCHE   | D North East Black Sea Project          |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Your reference no: EFD4C153   |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Name and location of site: Kepshinskaya, S  | ochi region, Krasnodar district         |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Country: Russia   |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latitute: 43º 36.750' N   | Longitude: 40° 02.913'E (Greenwich meri |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grid reference (specify grid):  |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of material: bone  |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Any specific identification (please indicate a  | s precisely as possible): roe deer      |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family: Genus: Capreolus  | s Species: cap                          | reolus                           |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| For bone, type (e.g. femur): metapodial   |   |                                  |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collector's name: R. A. Housley   | Date                                    | Date of excavation: 15 July 2004 |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sender's name: Dr R A Housley   | Sender's sigr                           | nature:                          |         |  |  |  |  |  |
| Address:<br>Department of Archaeology, University of G  | lasgow, Gregory Building, Lilybank      | Gardens, Glasgow (               | G12 8QQ |  |  |  |  |  |

Submission date: April 2005

Tel: 0141 330 6873

r.housley@archaeology.gla.ac.uk

email:

| Is the sample primarily:   |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |
|--|-------------|--|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| archaeological   |             | geological                                       |              |           | other        |                     |   |
| Was the sample (a)   | sealec      | l in a recognisable h                            | orizon       |           |              |                     |   |
|  | (b)         | sealed in a localised feature, e.g. grave or pit |              |           |              |                     |   |
|  | (c)         | other  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| Is this information known (a)  |             | beyond reasonabl                                 | e doubt      |           |              |                     |   |
|  | (b)         | with some possible                               | e doubt      |           |              |                     | 一 |
|  | (c)         | with major doubt                                 |              |           |              |                     |   |
| Certainty of Association   |             | (please tick one be                              | ox)          |           |              |                     |   |
| Full certainty: the sample can   | ne from th  | e artefact itself, e.g.                          | wagon whe    | el, bone  | pommel of    | dagger              |   |
| High probability: there is a d coffin dates finds in gra   |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| Probability: the functional rel<br>fragments argue in fav  |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| Reasonable possibility: as occupation layer, charge  |             |  | re small ar  | nd scatte | ered, e.g.   | 'dark earth' in an  |   |
| Sample age in relation to be   | urial / dis | card (please tick or                             | ne box)      |           |              |                     |   |
| Samples are generally older  | than their  | contexts:  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| The difference in date is so outermost tree rings.   | small as t  | to be negligible (les                            | s than 20 ye | ears); e. | g. twigs, gr | ain, leather, bone, |   |
| The time difference can amount to several decades (over 20, less than 100 years), e.g. charcoal from short-lived wood species, outermost rings from long-lived wood species, objects, which might have a long period of use. |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| The time difference may amount to centuries, e.g. charcoal from long-lived wood species possibly subject to re-use.  |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |
| The nature of the dated organic material is not precisely known, e.g. samples consisting of 'dark earth', 'ash', 'soil'.   |             |  |              |           |              |                     |   |

Note: the sections above drawn from: Waterbolk, H.T. (1971) Proc. Prehist. Soc. 37(2), 15-33

### Named stages

Local archaeological name, e.g. Maglemosian: None

General archaeological name, e.g. Mesolithic: Mousterian / Middle Palaeolithic

Local geological unit, e.g. Larmudiac Beds: NA

General geological name, e.g. Late Glacial: Late Pleistocene - mostly likely OIS 3

# Stratigraphic and environmental details: (if none, write 'none')

Please give details of sample locations (including detailed site drawings on a separate sheet), describing horizons and other features relevant to sample position and condition.

Please mention possible contamination, rootlets, intrusions, disturbances, humic acids, carbonates, calcareous or volcanic environment, nearness to water table, nearness to surface, etc.

Sample possibly comes from layer 3, but the precise position in this layer is unclear. *Capreolus capreolus* has only been reported as present in layer 1 of this site, which also includes pottery. The site has an extremely small typical Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic industry – 30 pieces including one Mousterian and 2 Levallois points – which all comes from a single horizon, layer 3. The lower part of layer 3 is associated with an exclusively coniferous pollen assemblage, whilst the upper part of layer 3 includes about 14% deciduous AP. The top of layer 3 has been truncated by an erosional event.

The area is Carboniferous limestone and so the deposits are highly calcareous.

Given the uncertainty of this sample, it is probably best not dated.

Optional checklist:

Sector:

layer, sub-layer: sample is reputed to come from layer 3 but this species has only been reported in layer 1 and so some doubt must be attached to this contextual attribution

feature: bone found during section cleaning

phase of site: reputedly Mousterian if the bone is from layer 3, otherwise could be late Glacial or Holocene

#### Sender's comment on submission:

(i.e. comment on what date is intended to demonstrate, designed to hold good regardless of specific results)

Relationship with the two OSL samples from layer 3 is unclear. This sample is best omitted from the dating programme.

## Sample collection and treatment

How was the sample collected? Found during cleaning of a vertical section (surface, trench, section, etc.)

How has it been stored? Polythene bag (nature of container, etc.)

Have preservatives, fungicides, etc., been used? No

If so, please give details of any chemical treatments, identifying chemicals used. Not applicable

Was sample wet or dry when collected? Damp

If wet, how was it dried? Air dried

Can the entire sample be used for dating? Yes

Has this or a related sample also been sent to another laboratory? OSL samples are with SUERC

If so, please give Laboratory and date numbers

SUERC samples EFD4L121 – EFD4L122, no lab or date numbers as the samples are currently undergoing OSL analysis

No other dating analyses known to date

#### Relevant publications

(In format: Author, initials, year, title, Journal (Publisher), volume, pages)

Liubin, V.P., 1989, The Palaeolithic of the Caucasus (in Russian), in *Paleolit Kavkaza I Severnoi Azii* (ed. P.I. Boriskovskii), 7-142, Leningrad: Nauka.