

Table 1: AMS Radiocarbon dates (Calibration curves are retained with the site archive)

Lab.no.	Sample/context	material	¹³ C/ ¹² C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated Age at 2 sigma
SUERC-36761	11/37-38cm/139	Humified organic sediment	-29‰	2900±30 BP	1211-1001 cal BC (95.4%)
SUERC-40153	11/49-50cm/139	Humified Organic sediment	-28.6‰	3715±30 BP	2201-2028 cal BC (95.4%)
SUERC-40154	15/182	<i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Prunus</i> fruit stones	-26.3‰	970±35 BP	1013-1159 cal AD (94.7%)
SUERC - 41862	14/181	Wood	-26.5‰	919±21 BP	1034-1165 cal AD (95.4%)

Table 2: Details of local pollen zonation-Feature 145.

Local Pollen Assemblage Zone	Pollen characteristics
<p><i>l.p.a.z. 2</i></p> <p>24 cm to 40 cm</p> <p>C14: 2900±30 BP 37-8 cm</p>	<p>There is major reduction in <i>Tilia</i> pollen from the preceding zone 1 and a sharp expansion of herb diversity and pollen numbers. <i>Corylus avellana</i> type increases to a maximum (50%) at 32cm after which there is some decline. <i>Alnus</i> remains but with smaller numbers (to 9%) with continued but sporadic occurrences of trees noted in l.p.a.z. 1. Herbs are dominated by Lactucoideae (to 38%), Poaceae (to 30%) and Cyperaceae (peak to 46%). There is a moderately diverse range of herb taxa mostly of pastoral affinity but with a single record of cereal pollen in the upper level. Ferns (Pteridophytes) remain dominated by <i>Dryopteris</i> type which peaks to 60%. Subsequent decline is replaced by <i>Pteridium</i> peaking to 28%.</p>
<p><i>l.p.a.z. 1</i></p> <p>42 cm to 60 cm</p> <p>C14: 3715±30 BP at 49-50 cm</p>	<p><i>Tilia</i> is dominant attaining very high values of both well preserved and more degraded (to 48% and 37% respectively). <i>Alnus</i> increases in numbers to the top of the zone (to 38%). Shrubs are dominated by <i>Corylus avellana</i> type (30-35%). Other trees and shrubs include small numbers of <i>Betula</i>, <i>Pinus</i>, <i>Ulmus</i> and <i>Quercus</i>. Shrubs include <i>Salix</i> and <i>Hedera</i>. There are few herbs compared with the l.p.a.z. 2 above. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and <i>P. media/major</i> type are incoming at the top of the zone. Fern spores comprise largely monolete forms of <i>Dryopteris</i> type (increasing to 30%) at the top of the zone with occasional <i>Pteridium</i> and <i>Polypodium</i>. At c. 42-44cm (the top of this zone) pollen preservation and pollen numbers are significantly poorer than above and below this horizon.</p>

Table 3: Pollen count data for spot samples.

Feature/context	138 <009>	139 <010>	182 <15>	303 <28>
Sample				
Trees & Shrubs				
<i>Betula</i>			1	12
<i>Pinus</i>	4	11	10	20
<i>Ulmus</i>	4	17	27	38
<i>Quercus</i>	24	21	38	51
<i>Tilia</i>	28	26	5	13
<i>Tilia</i> (degraded)	20	29	6	8
<i>Fraxinus</i>		1	1	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	58	6	5	2
<i>Corylus avellana</i> type	124	85	186	350
<i>Hedera helix</i>	1		1	1
<i>Calluna</i>		1		

<i>Herbs</i>				
Brassicaceae	1			
<i>Filipendula</i>	1			
<i>Myosotis</i>				1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1			
<i>Anthemis</i> type				1
<i>Taraxacum</i> type	3		1	
Poaceae	14	3	5	5
Unidentified	7		4	
<i>Marsh</i>				
Cyperaceae	10	2	10	5
<i>Typha latifolia</i>				2
<i>Spores</i>				
<i>Dryopteris</i> type	63	34	15	51
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	7		1	1
<i>Polypodium</i>	1	1		2
<i>Sphagnum</i>	1			
<i>Misc.</i>				
<i>Pediastrum</i>			1	
Pre-Quaternary		1	12	
<i>Pollen count</i>	300	203	300	500