

8. RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS

Eight samples of human bone were sent to the CHRONO Centre, Belfast for AMS C14 dating. The samples were taken from the best-preserved human skeletons, including individuals Sk166, Sk365, Sk389, Sk435, Sk409, Sk462, Sk482 and Sk512. Samples were taken from a range of

anatomical elements, including femora, carpal phalanges, petrous portions of the mandibular ramus and the metatarsals (UB-No. 32710–32716). None of the eight samples passed the initial nitrogen testing; the poor preservation of the human skeletal remains had a negative impact on the concentration of collagen in the bone, and scientific dating via AMS C14 was not possible.