

1 **Supplementary Information Figure Legends**

2 ~~**Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples.~~

3 ~~**Table S2.** Results from the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for~~
4 ~~age calculation are highlighted in italics; the resulting ages for the dominant and second major~~
5 ~~age populations are also given for comparison.~~

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7 ~~**Figure S1.** Cumulative particle size curves for sediment samples from LL1 (orange), LL2 (blue),~~
8 ~~LL3 (green) and LL4 (purple). The second number gives sample depth. For location of cores~~
9 ~~see Figure 1.~~

10 ~~**Figure S2.** Results of the preheat plateau test on single aliquots of the Lake Little Llangothlin~~
11 ~~sample L-EVA1231 (field code LL4). There does not appear to be a dependence of equivalent~~
12 ~~dose with preheat temperature, although more inter-aliquot scatter was observed for the preheat~~
13 ~~temperature of 280°C. Therefore a higher preheat temperature (260°C) was chosen for~~
14 ~~subsequent SAR measurements. The cutheat temperature was 220°C.~~

15 ~~**Figure S3.** Dose recovery test results for L-EVA1228, illustrated as a radial plot. The black line~~
16 ~~corresponds to the administered dose and the shaded line to 2σ on either side of the central age.~~

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18 ~~**Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples.~~

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24 ~~calculation are highlighted in italics.~~

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26 **Supporting Information Legends (File S1)**

27 **Table S1.** Overdispersion values based on dose distributions from the LLL OSL samples.

| Sample code | Overdispersion (%) |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| L-EVA1228 (LL1) | 79.9 |
| L-EVA1229 (LL2) | 44.4 |
| L-EVA1230 (LL3) | 63.9 |
| L-EVA123 (LL4) | 61.4 |

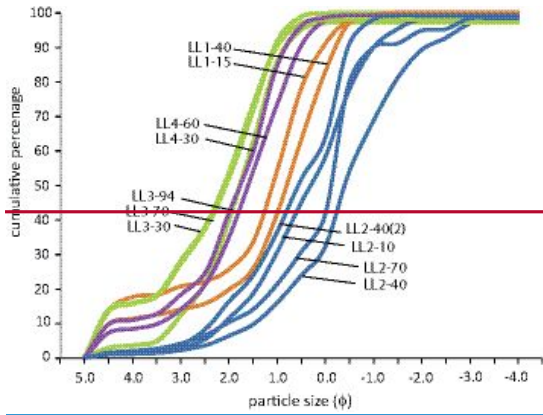
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30 **Table S2.** Results from the Finite Mixture Modelling. The dominant age populations used for
 31 age calculation are highlighted in italics; the resulting ages for the dominant and second major
 32 age populations are also given for comparison.

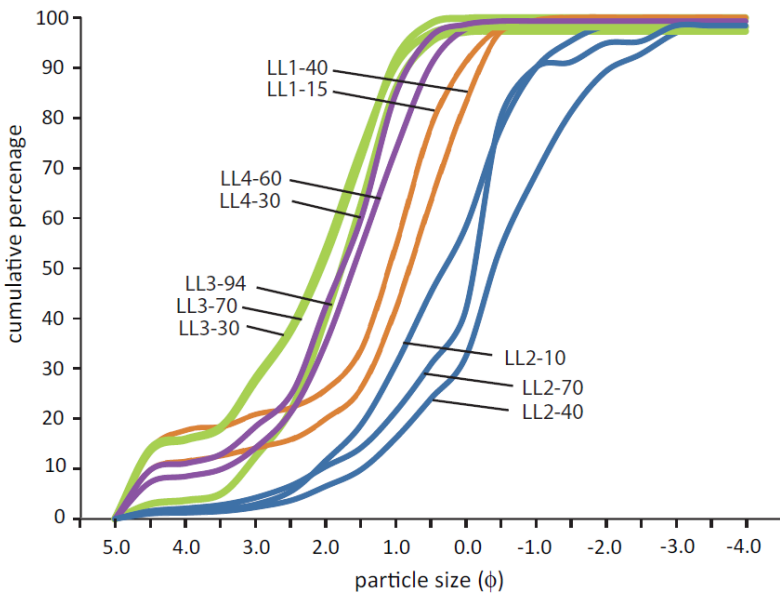
| Sample code | Number of components | De (Gy) | % population | Age (ka) | BIC |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| L-EVA1228 (LL1) | 4 | 1.4±0.1 2.8±0.3 <i>6.1±0.6</i> 13.4±1.6 | 22.4 28.7 <i>32.5</i> 16.5 | 1.2 ± 0.1 2.3 ± 0.3 <i>5.1 ± 0.5</i> 11.1 ± 1.6 | 155 |
| L-EVA1229 (LL2) | 2 | 5.7±0.3 <i>19.2±0.4</i> | 12.8 <i>87.2</i> | 5.6 ± 0.5 <i>18.9 ± 1.2</i> | 101 |
| L-EVA1230 (LL3) | 3 | 4.5±0.3 11.8±0.5 <i>26.9±0.9</i> | 12.2 39.0 <i>48.8</i> | 9.1 ± 0.7 <i>20.6 ± 1.4</i> | 234 |
| L-EVA1231 (LL4) | 2 | 7.8±0.5 <i>22.9±1.2</i> | 43.2 <i>56.8</i> | 8.0 ± 0.7 <i>23.4 ± 1.8</i> | 128 |

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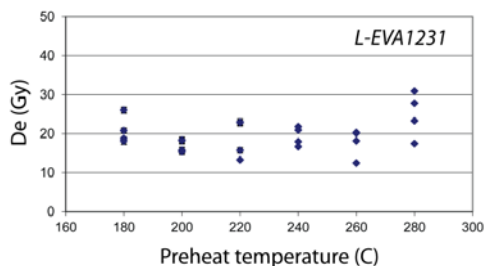
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37 **Figure S1.** Cumulative particle size curves for sediment samples from LL1 (orange), LL2 (blue),

38 LL3 (green) and LL4 (purple). The second number gives sample depth. For location of cores

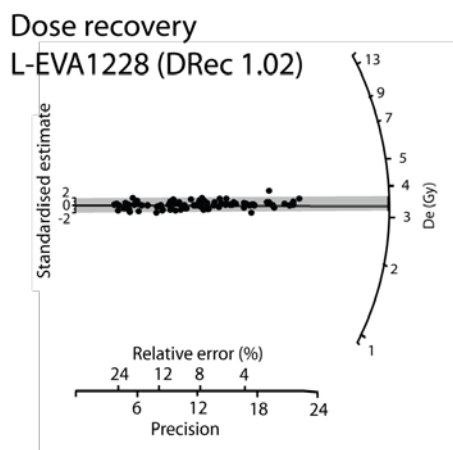
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Figure S21. Results of the preheat plateau test on single aliquots of the Lake Little Llangothlin sample L-EVA1231 (field code LL4). There does not appear to be a dependence of equivalent dose with preheat temperature, although more inter-aliquot scatter was observed for the preheat temperature of 280°C. Therefore a higher preheat temperature (260°C) was chosen for subsequent SAR measurements; the cutheat temperature was 220°C.



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Figure S32. Dose recovery test results for L-EVA1228, illustrated as a radial plot. The black line corresponds to the administered dose and the shaded line to 2σ on either side of the central age.

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57 Supplementary Information - References
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