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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- List of figures -- List of tables -- Abbreviations and notes -- Acknowledgements -- Parameter 1: Principal means of preservation [70%] -- Parameter 2: Presence analysis quorum [1] -- Parameter 3: Dominant crop type [80%] -- Parameter 4: Quorum for dominance calculation [30] -- Parameter 5: Quorum for crop processing analysis, by composition ratios [30] -- Parameter 6: Quorum for crop processing discriminant analysis [10] -- Parameter 7: Quorum for calculating average density [30] -- Parameter 8: Quorum units for presence analysis [10] -- Parameter 9: Quorum for relative proportions of grain [30] -- Parameter 10: Quorum for correspondence analysis [10] -- Parameter 11: Minimum presence for correspondence analysis [3] -- Parameter 12: Significant change for weed presence analysis [10%] -- Appendix 2: Key Metadata -- Metadata 1: Standardised feature types -- Metadata 2: Standardised plant parts -- Metadata 3: Amalgamated plant taxa -- Metadata 4: Weed seed type classifications -- Metadata 5: Flowering habit classifications -- Appendix 4: Inventory of Samples -- Appendix 5: Inventory of Plant Taxa -- Crops: cereals -- Crops: legumes -- Crops: others -- Possible weeds (Class C) -- Non-arable taxa (Class D) -- Indeterminate (Class E)

-- Bibliography.

Sommario/riassunto

Farming practices underwent momentous transformations in the Mid Saxon period, between the 7th and 9th centuries AD. This study applies a standardised set of repeatable quantitative analyses to the charred remains of Anglo-Saxon crops and weeds, to shed light on crucial developments in crop husbandry between the 7th and 9th centuries.