

Arable weed seeds as indicators of regional cereal provenance: a case study from Iron Age and Roman central-southern Britain

Article

Supplemental Material

Lodwick, L. A. (2018) Arable weed seeds as indicators of regional cereal provenance: a case study from Iron Age and Roman central-southern Britain. *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany*, 27 (6). pp. 801-815. ISSN 0939-6314 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00334-018-0674-y> Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/76820/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00334-018-0674-y>

Publisher: Springer

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

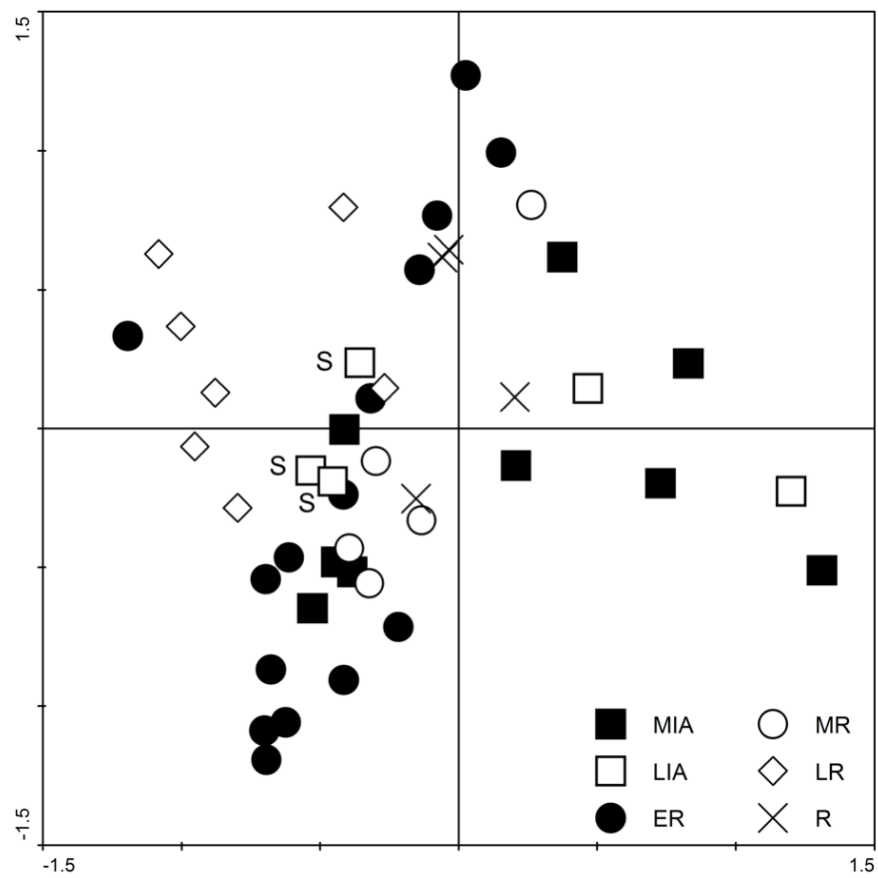
www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

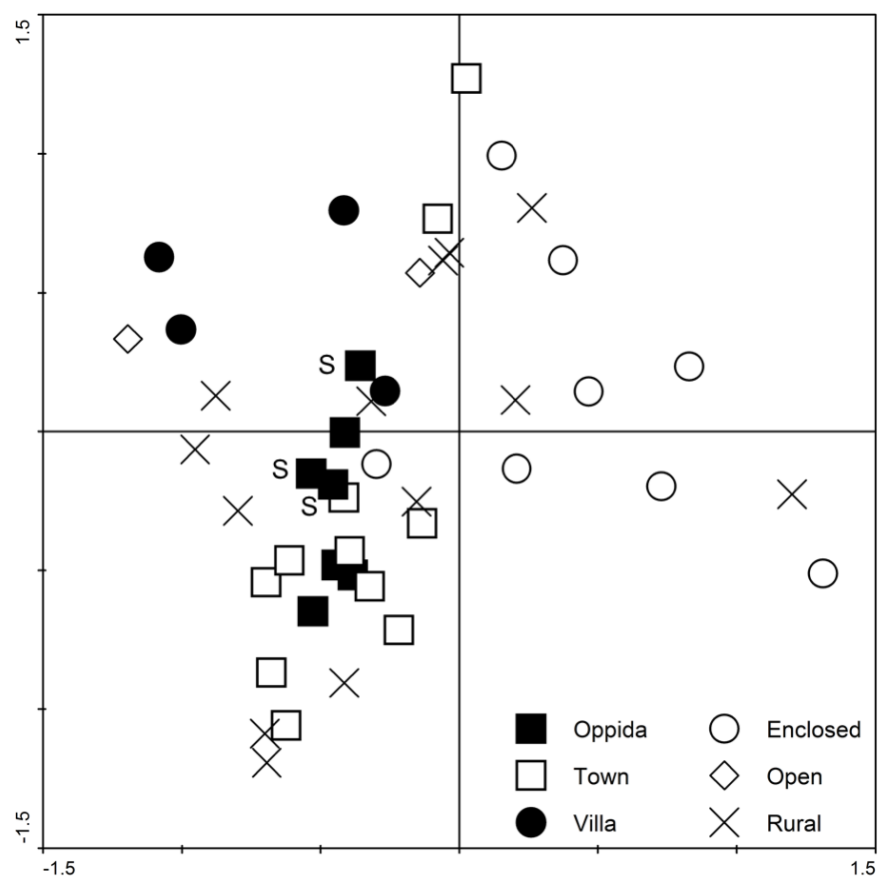
Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online

Supplementary material



Correspondence analysis plot of arable weeds from samples classified as spelt fine-sieve by-products, samples classified by period. 1st (horizontal) and 2nd (vertical) axis. 45 samples, 50 taxa. SIX refers to samples from Silchester Insula IX.



Correspondence analysis plot of arable weeds from samples classified as spelt fine-sieve by-products, samples classified by site type. 1st (horizontal) and 2nd (vertical) axis. 45 samples, 50 taxa. SIX refers to samples from Silchester Insula IX. Enclosed and open refer to rural settlement form.