

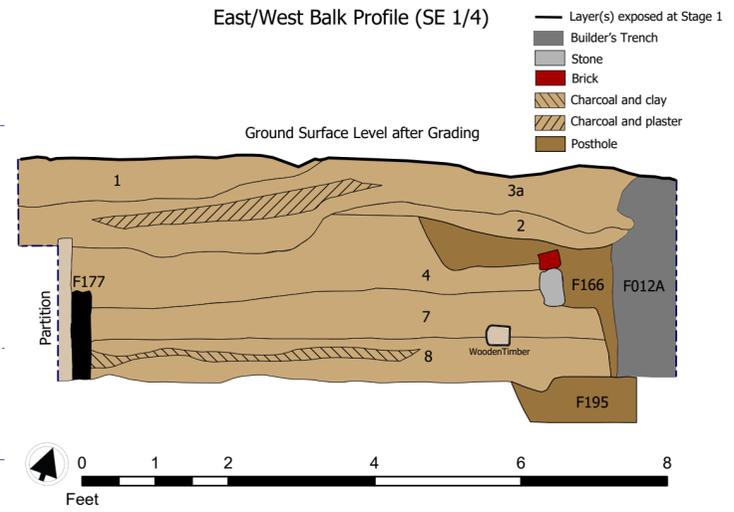
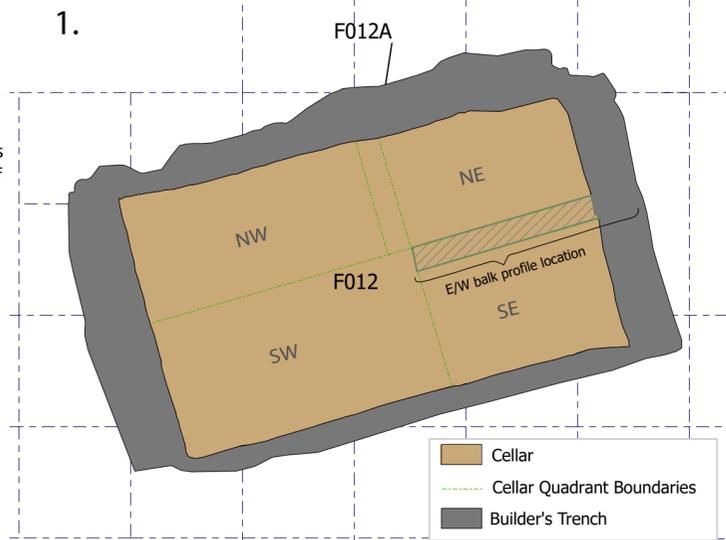
Flowerdew Hundred
PG92
Feature Group 1: Cellar complex
Excavation Sequence

The following series of drawings is DAACS' attempt to reconstruct the cellar complex (FG01) in plan at successive stages of the excavation. We provide a plan and profile for each stage of excavation, with the profile highlighting the stratigraphic level at which the associated plan view is drawn.

FG01 is comprised of F012 (the cellar), F012A (builder's trench) and all individual features within those feature boundaries. Note that the profile drawing includes a section of the builder's trench (adjacent to the balk) that was never excavated.

STAGE 1
Feature Group 01: Before Feature Group Excavation

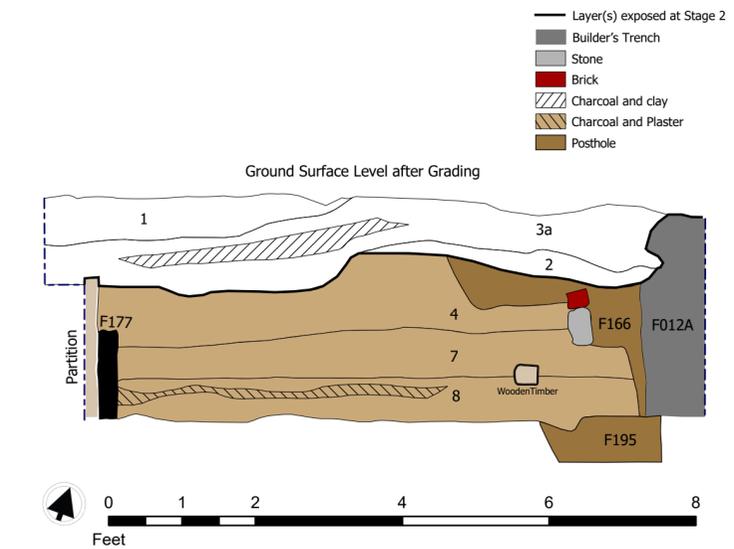
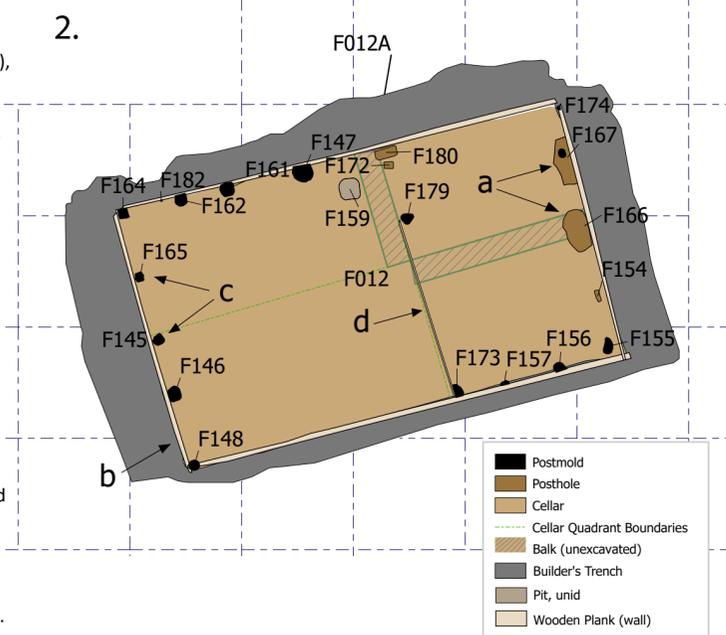
After removal of the plowzone, the filled cellar hole (F012) and a builder's trench surrounding it (F012A) were visible. Excavators divided the cellar into four quadrants (NE, SE, SW and NW) and dug each quadrant separately, assigning each lithostratigraphic unit or layer to separate contexts. They left two balks on the west and south faces of the NE quadrant.



STAGE 2
Plan of Feature Group 01 at the top of Layer 4, the upper floor or occupation surface of the cellar

Excavation of the first three layers of the cellar fill (Layers 1, 2, 3a), deposited after the cellar was abandoned, revealed an upper occupation surface at the top of Layer 4. Several features had been dug through this dirt floor. Others, including the post molds for the cellar's original lining and partition, protruded through the top of it.

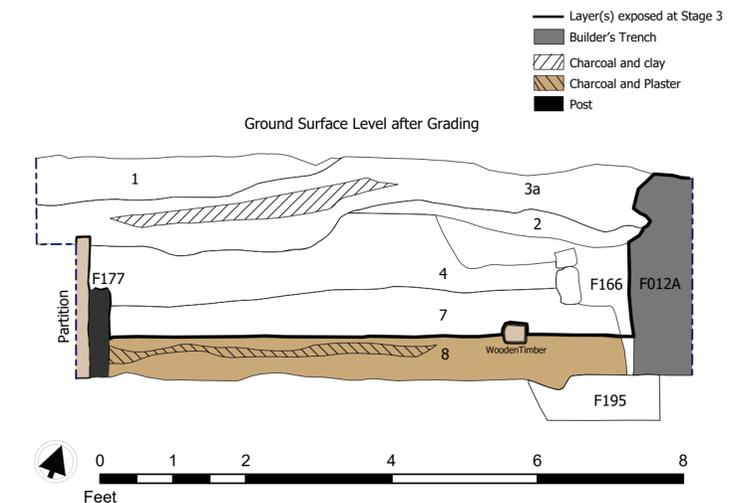
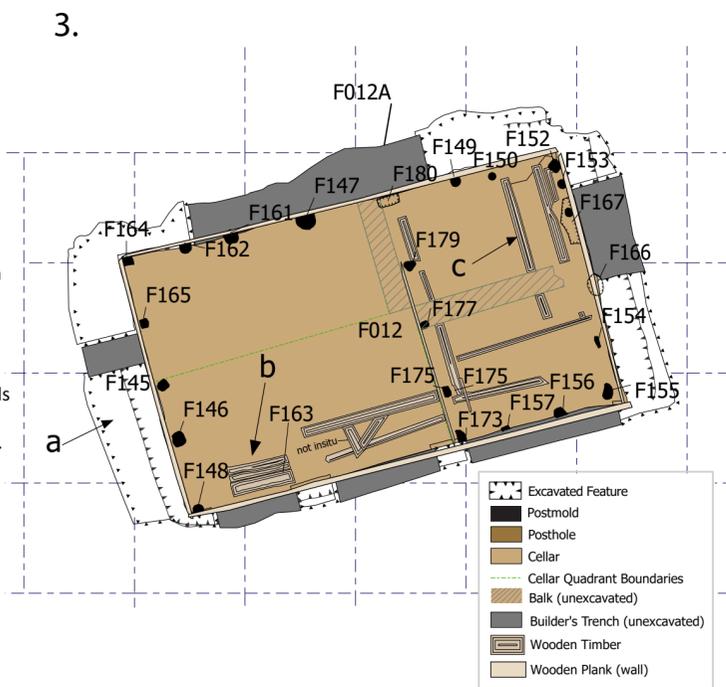
- a. A few post holes on the east wall had been dug into this floor to repair original posts that supported the structure over the cellar and the wooden planks that comprised the original cellar walls.
- b. Excavators noted evidence of wooden planks (extrapolated as complete planks here) laid horizontally behind the original structural posts (c) to serve as the cellar's walls. The builder's trench was filled after these planks were in place.
- c. Original (unrepaired) posts that supported the structure over the cellar and its original cellar walls protruded through Layer 4 around the cellar perimeter. The associated postholes were only revealed at Stage 4.
- d. A wood partition that divided the cellar into east and west rooms is visible at this layer as well as the posts that supported it.



STAGE 3
Plan of FG01 at the top of Layer 8, the original clay floor or occupation surface of the cellar, and after excavation of builder's trench fill

Removal of Layer 4 revealed a zone of horizontally laminated sediments (Layer 7). Thin planar laminations of B-horizon and A-horizon sourced sediments pointed to many cycles of flooding. Repeated flooding may have been the impetus for the deposition of Layer 4, to raise the level of the cellar floor. The laminated sediments cover the original cellar floor, composed of human-transported clay (Layer 8).

- a. Excavation of the builder's trench (F012A) on the southern ends of the eastern and western sides of the cellar revealed that it contained a shelf (approximately 1 foot wide) carved into subsoil. This may have been used as a step by the builders to facilitate access to the cellar hole as it was being dug.
- b. The remains of wood stairs that originally gave access to the cellar were located in the SW quadrant. They descended to the clay floor.
- c. Traces of wooden timbers were found on top of the clay floor and aligned with the orientation of the cellar. They may have been the remains of wooden joists that sat on the clay and supported a later, higher wooden floor to mitigate damage from repeated flooding episodes. Laminated sediments accumulated under it as flooding continued.



STAGE 4
Plan of FG01 after removal of the original clay floor

As excavators removed the clay floor (Layer 8), they found within it non-contiguous lenses of plaster (not shown) on the east side of the wooden partition. The plaster lenses were probably spills from plastering the walls or ceiling of the room over the east half of the cellar.

- a. Removal of the clay floor revealed the original holes that contained the posts that supported the wooden walls of the cellar and the structure over it. Those original posts intruded the subsoil surface at the bottom of the cellar hole.
- b. Two posts likely supported a railing for the stairs revealed in Stage 3.

