
EXCAVATIONS AT THE PILLAR OF ELISEG, LLANGOLLEN, 2010–2012

PROJECT ELISEG

Final report prepared for CADW February 2015

Nancy Edwards, Gary Robinson and Howard Williams

With the assistance of Carol Ryan Young



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
METHODOLOGY	7
EXCAVATION OVERVIEW	8
CONTEXT NARRATIVE	9
SPECIALIST REPORTS	15
Petrology Report: The Nature and Source of Stone - Jana Horák	15
Report on the Cremated Bones – Geneviève Tellier	19
Report on the Animal Bones – Sian James	24
Charcoal Analysis from the Pillar of Eliseg – Pat Denne	26
Pillar of Eliseg Bronze Age Finds	27
Pottery – Julie Edwards	29
PROJECT ELISEG'S PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY	33
DISCUSSION – TOWARDS A CULTURAL BIOGRAPHY OF THE PILLAR OF ELISEG	42
REFERENCES	69
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	81
FIGURES	82
APPENDICES	104
Context Register	104
Drawing Register	106
Finds Register	108
Photographic Register	124
Sample Register	156

INTRODUCTION

The Pillar of Eliseg, originally an early medieval round-shafted cross with a lengthy Latin inscription, stands on top of a burial cairn (PRN 101159, 101161) in a prominent location in the valley of the Nant Eglwyseg 400m north west of Valle Crucis Abbey near Llangollen, Denbighshire, in north-east Wales Figure 1. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Guardianship site. Project Eliseg was set up in 2009 to explore the archaeological context of the Pillar and the cairn thereby enabling the reconstruction of a more detailed ‘biography’ of the monument. It also aimed to test the hypothesis that the original cross might have been the focus of an early medieval assembly and/or royal inauguration site associated with the early medieval rulers of Powys (Edwards 2009, 168–169). A further important element of the project was to assist Cadw in the long-term conservation of the site and its better interpretation for the general public.

Prior to the excavation Sarah Semple (Durham University) and Alex Turner (Newcastle University) carried out resistivity and magnetometry surveys on part of the ridge to the north of the monument and a ground-penetrating radar survey of the burial mound itself (Turner 2008). Three successive seasons of excavations were carried out 2010–2012, seven weeks in all. The first season, 19 July – 1 August 2010, initiated investigation of the burial cairn and identified the approximate location of the documented eighteenth-century antiquarian intervention, as well as testing for possible features on the ridge which were suggested by the geophysics. The second season, 3 – 17 September 2011, concentrated on the cairn and its immediate environs and focused on the excavation of the antiquarian intervention and the recording of surviving earlier stratigraphy and other archaeological features which might shed light on the earlier history of the mound. The final season, 26 August – 15 September 2012, aimed to resolve the stratigraphical sequence of monument construction, excavate and record three stone-lined burial cists located during 2011 and establish a chronological sequence for the use of the cairn through the identification of suitable samples from sealed stratified contexts for radiocarbon dating.

Project Eliseg is a collaborative venture between Bangor University and the University of Chester. The excavation was conducted with the assistance of students from both institutions and also as a community project in partnership with Llangollen Museum.

Location

The Pillar of Eliseg is sited at 120m OD in a strategic and highly visible location (SJ 20274452) on the west side of the narrow valley of the Nant Eglwyseg, a tributary of the River Dee which marks a major east-west route into Wales. It also lies on an important north-south land route approximately 3km south-east of Bwlch yr Oernant (the Horseshoe Pass) which crosses Maesyrychen Mountain at a height of 417m thereby linking the Vale of Llangollen with the Vale of Clwyd and the coastal plain to the north. The east side of the Nant Eglwyseg valley rises sharply to 378m OD. The western side of the valley is less precipitous with a rocky outcrop rising to 230m to the south-west. The Pillar stands on top of the burial cairn which is located on the southern end of a glacial ridge which runs approximately north–south along the western side of the valley floor (Figure 2). This location makes the monument appear more prominent in the landscape. The land to the south drops away sharply but to the north the ridge provides a natural amphitheatre. The land on which the Pillar of Eliseg lies is currently farmland used in rotation for pasture, the cultivation of barley and of root vegetables.

The land is regularly ploughed and harrowed for the purpose of improvement and for the reseeded of crops. The complex geology of the area is discussed by Dr Jana Horák (National Museum Wales) (see below).

Background to the Excavation

The Pillar of Eliseg and the cairn on which it stands have a complex and chequered history. The original cross is first mentioned in the historical record with the foundation of the Cistercian abbey of Valle Crucis ('the Vale of the Cross') c. 1201 (Pryce 2005, 700–702, 716–718, nos 500, 514). The monument first came to the notice of antiquarians during the second half of the seventeenth century by which time the fragmentary pillar was lying on the ground and the cross-head was missing. The most important record of the Latin inscription on the shaft, which is no longer legible, was made in 1696 by the Welsh antiquarian Edward Lhuyd (BL Harleian MS 3780; BU MS Penrhos V; Edwards 2009; 2013, 322–336). During the 1770s the local landowner, Trevor Lloyd, dug into the mound and it was later claimed that he had found a skeleton in a stone cist (Pennant 1778–1783, 400; Simpson 1827, 134–135). In 1779 Lloyd had a second Latin inscription added to the Pillar which records how he had re-erected the monument in its original base on top of the mound.

The significance of the original complex Latin inscription on the cross-shaft has recently been reassessed (Edwards 2009). This indicates that the monument was set up by Concenn (Mod. Welsh Cyngen), the last early medieval ruler of Powys who died in Rome in AD 854/855. This dates the monument to between c. 808 and 854 (Edwards 2013, 334–335). The inscription commemorates Concenn's great-grandfather Eliseg, who would have been a contemporary of the Mercian King Offa (d. 796), and seems to recall his successes against the English. It has been argued that the inscription which was carved at the behest of Concenn served as an important piece of public propaganda which sets out ownership of the kingdom of Powys at a time when the kingdom was threatened by the English (Edwards 2009, 168–170).

The 1827 account of the antiquarian diggings into the mound in 1770s prior to the re-erection of the Pillar claimed that human bones had been found 'in a stone box or coffin' in the mound and that a large piece of silver had been found in the coffin (Simpson 1827, 134–135). However this was written approximately fifty years after the event and some of the details are of dubious veracity. As a result there have been several theories regarding the original date of the mound. In the mid-nineteenth century it was believed that it was a barrow covering the grave of Eliseg (Williams 1851, 302) and it was later suggested that it was a Bronze Age barrow reused for the later eighth century for the burial of the king (Davies 1929, 366).

Aims and Research Questions

Research to date has raised several interesting questions about the function of the Pillar of Eliseg, the dating and construction of the mound on which it stands and the broader archaeological context and history of the monument. Project Eliseg was established with the objective of trying to answer these questions with the aid of both limited excavation and further research. It was noted, firstly, that investigation of the mound and its wider archaeological context had the potential to reveal invaluable new information about both the mound itself and the little known prehistory of the area. Secondly, the investigations presented a unique opportunity to explore the context of a surviving piece of early medieval stone sculpture found at or very close to its original location and, in particular, to test the hypothesis that the original cross had acted as a focus of an early medieval

assembly and/or inauguration site associated with the early medieval rulers of Powys. Furthermore, the evidence as it stood suggested that the site might be a classic case of the manipulation of the past over time. Therefore the sequence and date of both the mound and activity around the mound would be key questions for understanding the statements made by the original cross and its inscription in relation to the past. Finally, given its known medieval and post-medieval 'afterlife', the project aimed to address key questions concerning the biography of the monument, its role in the monastic landscape, and (in particular) how it might have been re-invented in the late eighteenth century through antiquarian investigation and its possible re-erection as part of a romantic landscape and to set these events in a wider context.

The first aim of the excavation was to establish the constructional and chronological sequence of the burial mound, including subsequent alterations. The second was to identify the context and relationship of the monument to other archaeological features, including the ground-truthing of the geophysical surveys by Semple and Turner (Turner 2008). Excavation of the mound was to go hand-in-hand with its conservation, particularly the removal of tree-roots on the west side of the mound and the repair of sheep scrapes round the base of the kerb, particularly on the eastern side, which had been made worse in recent hard winters as only the Pillar, rather than the entire mound, was fenced.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to the excavations a detailed survey was made and 1:50 plans and profiles of the whole monument produced. In 2012 a topographic survey was also carried out over a set grid with reading increments of 0.05m. Data was logged during the 2012 survey using an EDM (Topcon GPT 1003) and transformed into CVS files for importation into ArchView. Imported data was manipulated within ArchView to produce both contour and DEM output .

All trenches were de-turfed and excavated by hand. The deposits were recorded both in plan and in section. A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological contexts. All contexts were recorded separately on Bangor University standard recording sheets. Where possible and appropriate, single context planning was adopted (Spence 1993). Single and multiple context plans, sections and elevations were drawn on perma-trace. All drawings followed standard drawing conventions (Harker 2001). All plans were given a vertical and horizontal plan matrix. The photographic record comprised some black-and-white conventional negatives (2010 only) and otherwise digital images stored as both raw-data files and as TIFF files. Finds locations were recorded in three dimensions and by context using an EDM. All archaeological deposits removed were checked with a metal-detector and were dry sieved at 5mm mesh to recover any remaining small finds. The recovery of samples for specialist analysis followed English Heritage guidelines (2002). Accordingly, any sealed archaeological contexts that were excavated were sampled for flotation: 40–60 litre samples were taken where available. Samples were wet sieved and subjected to flotation using a Richards sample flotation and separation unit. Samples were then sorted by hand before appropriate residues were sent for specialist analysis. On completion of the excavation each season a geo-textile membrane was placed over the lower sides and base of the excavated area prior to backfilling in order that the position of the trench could be easily identified in the future. The trench was then backfilled and the surfaces re-profiled and re-turfed.

The documents and finds that resulted from the excavations – photographs, drawings, written documents and artefacts – have now been archived as a permanent record of the fieldwork. All artefacts and human remains have been deposited in Llangollen Museum. Digital data (photographs, geospatial data, CAD drawings etc.) have been prepared and archived in accordance with industry standards of good practice (Eiteljorg *et al.* 2003; Gillings and Wise 1998; Richards and Robinson 2000). The deposition of the archive has been prepared in accordance with current best practice (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007; Richards and Robinson 2000).

EXCAVATION OVERVIEW

Excavations 2010

The rationale for the size and placement of the trenches in 2010 was to ground test the geophysical anomalies and to establish any spatial relationship between the mound and these features and to ground truth possible archaeological features revealed by the geophysics on the ridge to the north. Three trenches were opened on the monument (Figure 3). Trench A (20m × 5m) was located on the west side stretching from the Pillar to well beyond the base of mound. This position was chosen because the somewhat slumped visual appearance of the mound on this side, which was backed up by the ground-penetrating radar survey (Turner 2008), suggested that this was the possible location of the antiquarian intrusion and the geophysics indicated that there might also be a substantial ditch surrounding the mound. A smaller area on the west side of the mound (4m × 4m) was later opened adjacent and to the north of Trench A in order to investigate an area of tree-root damage (Trench D). Trench B (15m × 5m) was opened on the north side of the mound with the aim of examining the underlying surface of the mound in a potentially less disturbed area and clarifying the relationship between the mound and any surrounding ditch. In addition, Trench C (10m × 10m) was opened on the ridge approximately 40m north-north-west of the mound. The aim of this trench was to investigate the existence of possible archaeological features in the field suggested by the geophysics. This trench demonstrated that the geology consisted of loose, brown, glacial gravel and that the topsoil was extremely thin. No archaeological features were identified in the trench and it is likely that the anomalies revealed by the geophysics are geological and/or agricultural rather than archaeological. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

Excavations 2011

Excavations in 2011 were restricted to Trench A (Figure 3). The rationale for reopening Trench A was to enable the presumed antiquarian intervention to be fully excavated and recorded and the full extent and nature of the stratigraphy of the cairn, together with any related features, to be exposed and recorded. It was also intended that the full extent of the kerb in Trench A should be exposed and recorded as well as bottoming the trench at the furthest point from the cairn to make sure that there was no surrounding ditch or any other features. Apart from the excavation of the presumed antiquarian intervention, the primary aim of the excavation was to expose, define, clean, record and sample any further identified archaeological features or deposits. The excavations in 2011 confirmed and recorded the nature and extent of the antiquarian intervention, leaving a 1m east-west baulk down the centre of the trench, and identified a number of archaeological features within the body of the cairn. A small, *in situ* but disturbed, burial cist (1) was identified at the bottom of the antiquarian

disturbance and a larger cist (2) was identified in section to the north of the excavation area. These features were recorded but not excavated.

Excavations 2012

In 2012 the area north of the baulk in Trench A, together with Trench D, were reopened as one area (Figure 3). The rationale for these further excavations was to record the constructional sequence of the cairn in detail and to excavate fully the two cists identified during 2011. During excavations in 2012 a further cist (3) was identified immediately behind the monument kerb in Trench D to the north of Trench A. This cist was fully excavated. A full topographic survey was also carried out of the mound and its surrounding landscape.

CONTEXT NARRATIVE

The Primary Cairn

The earliest phase consisted of a low oval stone cairn of approximately 20 × 15m in diameter. Samples from a possible old land surface beneath the primary cairn [51][53] [54] [57] were taken for further analysis. A single kubiena tin was taken from an exposed section and sent to Dr Clare Ellis (Argyll Archaeology) to assess its potential for micromorphological study. The results of this preliminary analysis revealed that these deposits did not represent a palaeosoil, but natural deposits. The deposits identified were formed by silt being transported through the cairn by water and re-deposited upon a natural mineral soil that underlay the cairn (Ellis, pers. comm.). Within the excavation area the cairn was thus constructed directly upon the natural glacial boulder clay. Whilst it is possible that this underlying deposit may have been re-deposited in order to form a man-made platform onto which the cairn was constructed, the most likely scenario is that the mound was constructed directly on top of the land surface of the valley floor on the slight rise formed by a natural, linear glacial mound situated on the scarp of an ancient river terrace (see Horák below). Charcoal recovered from the surface of [51] was identified by Dr Pat Denne (Environmental Services Innovation Property (UK) Ltd, Bangor) (see below) and a sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating (UB-27871) in order to provide a terminus post quem for the construction of the monument.

The edge of the primary cairn was well defined by a substantial kerb [3] [5] made up of two different types of stone, large slate slabs and contrasting rounded igneous boulders (Figure 4) (see Horák below). The kerb stones were placed within a foundation trench [55] that cut into the natural sub-soil [51]. Within the excavation areas of Trenches A, B and D only one kerbstone was missing. The exceptional preservation of the kerbstones is in part due to recent and historic agricultural practices whereby stones cleared from the field through ploughing were piled against the monument, thus protecting it from further damage.

The body of this primary cairn was formed by large, closely set, matrix supported, river boulders [48] creating what appeared to be a relatively level platform (Figure 5). An attempt to create a level platform was evidenced in the presence of flat slabs set upon the river boulders. Around the kerb these slabs were set as through-stones [13] to provide extra structural support. The primary cairn was extremely well constructed thus preserving the kerb in its original upstanding position.

Geophysical survey of the area around the mound had suggested the presence of a ring-ditch (Turner 2008). Excavations during 2010 could not confirm the presence of such a feature in either Trench A or Trench B. However, a dipping down of the subsoil at the eastern end of Trench A suggested that the area of excavation might not have been extended far enough. Trench A was therefore extended during 2011 to test if such a ring-ditch could be identified. Excavation indicated that there was no surrounding ditch associated with the cairn and that the dipping in the subsoil was natural, thereby confirming the conclusions drawn in 2010. During this excavation it was noted that medieval ridge and furrow marks were clearly visible in section and at some depth.

Cist 1

Within the body of this cairn, a small rectangular cist was identified [22]. This measured 0.3m × 0.25m and comprised four blue grey slabs of mudstone set on end to form a small rectangular stone box (Figure 6 and 7). The base of the cist was formed by a single slab. Whilst the Scheduled Monument Consent agreement with CADW did not allow us to remove the cist, it is assumed that it had been constructed immediately upon the natural subsoil. No distinction could be made between the body of the primary cairn and the cist and it may be assumed that this feature represents the earliest burial feature identified.

The cist had clearly been disturbed by the previous antiquarian excavations which lay directly above. The capstone from the cist was missing and its fill consisted of the same loose mixed deposit as the backfill of the antiquarian intervention [11]. The fill of the cist [21] was devoid of finds but small quantities of burnt bone were recovered from the base of the cist and from between its base and side slabs, thus confirming its original use as a burial structure. Samples from this deposit [21] were selected for radiocarbon dating (UB-27870 and UB-28199). In the area surrounding the cist, upon the surface of the primary cairn, small discrete deposits of burnt bone and charcoal [42] were identified, suggesting that the contents of the cist may have been cleared out and re-deposited during the previous antiquarian intervention. This material occurred at the base of the antiquarian excavation area [11] suggesting the limit of this earlier intervention. Burnt bone from [21] and [42] were submitted for osteological analysis (see G.Tellier, University of Bradford, below)

Cist 3

To the north of the 2012 excavation area and immediately behind the kerb in Trench D, a second cist was identified (Cist 3) [27A–D]. This cist was 0.38 × 0.33m in size and constructed of four grey mudstone slabs set on end to form a box (Figure 7). The base of the cist [39] was formed by a single slab and the top was sealed by a capstone [33]. On lifting the capstone it was apparent that the contents of the cist were intact and that burnt bone was present within its fill [31] [36]. When the cist was emptied it was apparent that the inner faces of the side-slabs had a natural rippled effect which was visually attractive (Figure 9).

Packing material identified around the cist [47] suggests that the cist was constructed within a cut [59] within the primary cairn (Figure 6 and 8). This would imply that after the construction of the cairn a hollow was created by the removal of stone in order to insert a secondary structure. Once the cist had been inserted, the construction hollow was then carefully re-packed with stone. This cist may be interpreted as a satellite burial structure within the phase one cairn.

The cist was excavated in quadrants and in 50mm spits, each bagged separately to aid further analysis (Brickley and McKinley 2004; McKinley and Roberts 1993). The deposit was subjected to 'total earth recovery' (McKinley 1998; 2000) in order that all potential pyre material could be identified in post-excavation analysis. Almost 9kg of burnt bone was recovered from this single context. The weight of a single Bronze Age cremation deposit in the UK varies considerably, but falls within a range of 57–2200g (McKinley 1997: 139). It is therefore clear that the cremated bone from Cist 3 must comprise multiple individuals. Post-excavation analysis of this deposit was carried out by Geneviève Tellier (see below). Very little burnt stone or charcoal was identified in the post-excavation analysis suggesting that burnt bone selected from a pyre site had been well sorted before interment. A small quantity of fragments of burnt animal bone, cattle, pig and sheep/goat, probably representing joints of meat burnt on the pyre was identified and sent for analysis by Dr Siân James (independent researcher) (see below). Samples of charcoal were also identified and were examined by Pat Denne (see below).

During excavation it was noted that concentrations of burnt bone occurred within discrete zones within the cist, perhaps suggesting that cremation deposits may have been placed within organic containers of some kind (Figure 10). One notable distinction within the cist deposit [31] was marked by a large horizontally-placed stone slab [35]. This had been laid upon a primary deposit within the cist and marked a clear distinction between the primary and secondary fills of the cist [31] and [36] (Figure 11). Samples were taken from both [31] and [36] and were submitted for radiocarbon dating (UB-27868 and UB-27869). Few artefacts were identified within the cist: they consisted of a plano-convex flint knife, an almost complete burnt bone pin and a small fragment from a second burnt bone pin (see below).

To the west of Cist 3 a gap was identified within the kerb of the primary cairn, where one of the kerbstones has been removed (Figure 6). Its removal appears to have taken place in order to gain access to the cist in antiquity. No attempt appears to have been made to reinstate this kerbstone since the gap was loosely filled with mudstone slabs [60]. At first it was assumed that this action had taken place in order to insert the cist into the primary cairn. This scenario is, however, unlikely as the cut into which the cist has been constructed [59] is much larger than access gained by the removal of the kerb would have allowed. It is much more likely that the kerbstone was removed in order to reopen the cist for the deposition of further cremated bone deposits (see Tellier below). If this is the case, it would suggest that the position of the cist was marked in some way or that a memory of its location was maintained.

The cist was overlain by the large horizontally laid slabs [49] that also overlay the primary cairn elsewhere, except where these had been dislodged by antiquarian disturbance. On stratigraphic grounds it is difficult to relate Cist 3 to Cist 1. Whilst it would appear that Cist 1 is contemporary with the construction of the primary cairn, Cist 3 was clearly constructed in a hollow within the cairn. However, whilst uncertainty remains over the relationship between these cists, both clearly occupy early phases within the constructional sequence of the cairn. The results of the radiocarbon dates may be able to resolve this.

The Secondary Cairn

The second distinctive phase of cairn construction is represented by a heightening of the phase 1 kerbed platform cairn. The main body of the phase 2 cairn consisted of angular and sub-angular clast-supported slabs of mudstone [17]; this phase stands in marked contrast to the river boulders of phase 1. This distinction between these two constructional phases was clearly defined in the south-facing section of Trench A/D but had been destroyed in the north-facing section as a result of antiquarian disturbance. This phase 2 cairn had been constructed directly on top of the primary cairn, but is smaller in diameter and set off centre within in the south-west quadrant of the earlier monument . The diameter of this phase 2 cairn was 12m. This cairn was exposed within Trenches A and D but was not present within Trench B on the northern side of the monument.

Cist 2

A large cist (Cist 2) was exposed in the northern section of Trench A in 2011 and at that time was tentatively identified as an early medieval long-cist grave (Edwards *et al.* 2013). On excavation, however, this was found to be erroneous and it should clearly be reinterpreted as a large Early Bronze Age stone cist (Figure 12). It was constructed of four large blue-grey slabs of mudstone set on end to form a rectangular stone box [20A–D] with external measurements of 1.06m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.43m in depth. The base of the cist was formed of a single slab [44] and it was sealed by a large capstone [34]. As with Cist 3, the inside faces of Cist 2 were dramatically rippled and seem to have been chosen for their natural beauty (Figure 13).

Stratigraphically, this cist is late within the constructional sequence of the monument since it was built within a cut within the phase 2 cairn [30]. In section this cut was clearly visible (Figure 14). The base and side slabs of the cist [20A–D][44] were set within this construction hollow [30] and stones carefully packed in around it [29]. The capstone had been carefully placed *in situ* and levelled [37] before a series of levelling and sealing layers were added above [28][32].

This cist was also excavated in quadrants and in 50mm spits, each bagged separately to aid further analysis (Brickley and McKinley 2004; McKinley and Roberts 1993). The deposit was subjected to ‘total earth recovery’ (McKinley 1998, 2000) in order that all potential pyre material could be identified in the post-excavation analysis. Excavation demonstrated, however, that most of the fill of the cist [19][40] had suffered from extensive modern tree-root disturbance which had caused substantial mixing of the deposit. Nevertheless, a second relatively undisturbed deposit was identified at the base of the cist [43].

No artefacts or evidence of burnt bone were identified during excavation and it was thus thought possible that the cist might have contained an inhumation burial, which had not been preserved within the archaeological record owing to the acidic conditions. However, careful post-excavation processing of the contents of the cist revealed very small quantities of burnt bone (4g in total) and charcoal from contexts [40] and [43] and a small unburnt flint flake (see below) was also recovered from [40]. Whilst the presence of burnt human bone demonstrates the use of this cist as a burial structure, the tiny amount strongly suggests a token burial rather than a cremation deposit (see G.Tellier below). A sample of burnt bone from [19] has been submitted for radiocarbon dating (UB-28199).

The surface of the phase 2 cairn was covered with large, flat, angular slabs of mudstone [38] [49]. These were fairly consistent in size and, with the exception of the area of antiquarian disturbance, covered the full extent of Trenches A and D. These slabs formed a discrete sealing layer across the secondary cairn and must have been visually impressive when constructed. This layer was also found over Cist 2 [20]. As Cist 2 was clearly inserted into the phase 2 cairn it might suggest that the layer of flat slabs was the last constructional phase of the monument. Alternatively, this layer [49] could be earlier than Cist 2 and part of the constructional phase of the secondary cairn. In this scenario some of the slabs [49] would have been removed in order to insert Cist 2 and later reinstated. The excavation evidence cannot demonstrate either scenario with confidence.

The Antiquarian Intervention

The area of antiquarian disturbance was initially distinguishable from the main body of the cairn material in Trench A by a shallow scoop within the cairn containing small fragmented stones [11]. Upon excavation the disturbed area was found to be very irregular and its edges were difficult to identify; its dimensions were approximately 2m × 3.8m and it was 0.5m in depth. However, the presence of this intervention was clearly defined in the north-facing section. This context clearly cut into the main body of the phase 2 cairn [17] and would appear to represent an episode of digging and partial backfilling. The fill of this feature contained post-medieval ceramics and the presence of this material is consistent with the identification of the feature as the antiquarian intervention made in the mound during the 1770s at the instigation of Trevor Lloyd, the landowner, prior to the re-erection of the Pillar in 1779. Pennant (1778–1783, 400) noted that ‘the tumulus was opened, and the reliques of certain bones found there, placed as usual in those days, between some flat stones’ and it was later claimed that they had found an inhumation ‘guarded round with large flat blue stones, and covered at top with the same; the whole forming a sort of stone box or coffin’ (Simpson 1827, 134–135). It is therefore possible that a further Bronze Age burial cist in addition to Cist 1 may have been uncovered. The small assemblage of pottery recovered from the antiquarian intervention [11] was submitted to Julie Edwards for specialist analysis (see below)

Excavation confirmed that the antiquarian intervention was restricted to the southern part of the excavation area (Trench A) leaving the northern part of the area (Trench D) relatively undisturbed (Figure 12 and 15). The nature of the antiquarian intervention was demonstrated by the marked contrast between the south-facing and north-facing sections of Trench A. The south-facing section, which contained Cist 2, was relatively undisturbed and a clear sequence of cairn construction could be identified. In contrast, the north-facing section comprised a jumble of stones and voids with no discernible structure (Figure 16). This area of disturbance appeared to continue beyond the top of the north-facing section and below the re-erected cross-shaft and base on top of the dry-stone plinth. This would suggest the antiquarian intervention was originally dug in to the top of the cairn and then extended to the western slope. This area of disturbance therefore confirms the original interpretation of the hollow visible on the west face of the monument prior to the excavation which was also identified in the ground-penetration radar survey (Turner 2008).

Antiquarian Remodelling of the Cairn

The most recent episode of cairn construction comprised a capping of greyish/blue rounded river cobbles [16]. This context was only found within Trench A and was only 0.15–0.2m in depth (see

Horák below). This capping of the cairn stood in marked contrast to the underlying cairn material made up of angular blocks of silt and mudstone [17]. This capping of river cobbles [16], whilst damaged in places due to root disturbance, extended into and partially sealed the area of antiquarian intervention. Excavation demonstrated that this context represented the final infilling of the antiquarian excavation and is most likely to be associated with the remodelling of the cairn at the time when the Pillar was re-erected in 1779.

On the top of the cairn, and surrounding the dry-stone plinth on which the Pillar now stands, a raised lip of re-deposited sub-soil was identified [26]. This deposit was placed directly on top of the cairn and overlay it and represents a late phase of activity, either contemporary with or later than the re-erection of the Pillar. It may be suggested that this deposit represents a deliberate attempt by Trevor Lloyd to manipulate the appearance of the monument. The placement of this deposit hides the coursed dry-stone plinth, onto which the cross-shaft and base had been placed and enables them to be viewed from his summer-house which was located 400m to the south east at Valle Crucis Abbey.

Other potential evidence for landscape alterations, carried out to enhance the aesthetics of the monument, is suggested by the sharp break of slope apparent along the modern east–west fence-line south of the monument. No geomorphological reason can be given for the presence of this break of slope which follows and cuts into the southern profile of the cairn. During 2012 the more detailed topographic survey of the cairn and its landscape context clearly illustrated the nature of this potential landscaping (Figure 17) since substantial quantities of the ground surface appear to have been removed. This gives the impression that Pillar and base are surmounted upon a substantially larger and more impressive mound when approached or viewed from the south east. We would argue that both remodelling events were carried out by Trevor Lloyd at the time of the re-erection of the cross-shaft and base on the dry-stone plinth on top of the cairn as part of a larger scheme to create a romantic landscape.

SPECIALIST REPORTS

Petrology Report: The Nature and Source of Stone – Jana Horák (National Museum Wales)

Introduction

The excavation site lies north of the Dee valley near Llangollen, on the west side of the Eglwyseg river valley. The excavation site was examined during the 2011 season by Dr Jana Horák and Ms Heather Jackson, and the range in lithologies examined and documented. Preliminary conclusions were that the stone sources used were derived from the local area, and this was reported informally and has been documented via the Project Eliseg website. These conclusions remain unchanged and this report provides the background to this analysis.

Geological setting

The bedrock geology of the area surrounding the site forms the northern limb of the Llangollen syncline. The strata are generally steeply dipping (up to 70°) to the south or are vertical in orientation. The excavation site itself is underlain by grey, silty mudstone and fine-grained sandstone of the Elwy Formation of Ludlow age (c. 427–423 Ma). This unit can be observed in the quarry 200m to the south-west of the Pillar of Eliseg. This quarry is known to have existed prior to 1870 but there is no further indication of its working history. Less than 2km north of the excavation site the Elwy Formation is succeeded by the underlying Nantglyn Flags Formation. The latter is described by Wedd *et al.* (1927) as comprising in parts dark-blue slates or bastard slates. The nature of this unit is emphasized by the upper part being termed the 'Slab Horizon'. Further to the north this formation gives way to the Ty-draw Slate Formation, homogenous pale green slates (Groom and Lake 1908), mudstones and siltstones of the Fron Frys Formation (Lake and Groom 1893) and Dolhir Formation; micaceous siltstones and mudstones with subsidiary sandstone of Upper Ordovician ('Ashgill') age. Outcrop of the Silurian and Ordovician strata is then lost below the overlying Carboniferous succession.

The outcrop of the Carboniferous succession extends from north of the excavation area, as described above, to the east side of the Eglwyseg valley, just 1.3km east of the excavation site. This forms the higher ground and comprises four main units (Leete Limestone, Loggerheads Limestone, Cefn Mawr Limestone and Minera formations). All these are dominated by limestone of different colour and texture. The basal unit (Fron Fawr Formation) includes red, purple, and silty mudstones, siltstones and sandstones with lenticular conglomerates and basal breccias. The silty mudstones locally display nodular calcrete profiles (Wedd *et al.* 1927).

The bedrock geology is variably covered by superficial deposits. These are in general restricted to the valleys. The Eglwyseg valley is floored by Devensian till, although from just north of the excavation site southwards to the confluence with the River Dee this has been reworked as fluvio-glacial deposits. These deposits in turn are cut by later river alluvium. On a regional scale landforms and the lithic content of the glacial deposits indicate that the Devensian ice was derived from a broadly westerly direction (Campbell and Bowen 1989). The implications of this are that this movement

provides a vehicle to transport lithologies, other than those observed in the local bedrock, from southern Snowdonia.

Description of Stones within the Excavation

The lithologies uncovered during the excavation were examined in the context of (i) the kerb, (ii) the infill layer, and (iii) the antiquarian intrusion.

The Kerb

The kerb [3 and 10] is defined by prominent stone blocks present as rounded boulders or boulder-sized slabs on the Udden-Wentworth scale (Wentworth, 1922), and these are of significantly larger dimension than those found within the cairn infill or the antiquarian intrusion [11]. The blocks on the east side of the excavation are all of the same lithology and have the form of rounded boulders. All are very fine-grained, pale grey-weathering, quartz-rich acid tuff. The central stone of these three contains cavities presumed to result from the weathering of clasts, although this cannot be demonstrated from the presence of remnants of clast. In thin-section this lithology [Eliseg 11] is confirmed as a fine-grained, recrystallized, acid crystals tuff.

On the south side of the excavation seven blocks were exposed at the time of examination, all but one (block 3) are composed of the same general lithology, blue-grey sandstone varying from very fine-grained to medium grained and showing variable development of a composite fabric. This fabric is formed from superimposition of sedimentary bedding and structure cleavage, where developed, and defines the angular nature of the blocks. Block 3, showing only a weathered surface, is a rounded boulder of acid volcanic rock, similar to those on the northern side of the excavation. Specific details of each of these blocks are provided in Table 1. In thin-section block 1 of the kerb (very fine-grained sandstone) shows a homogenous grain size (60–70 μ m). The less weathered inner part of the sample (blue-grey in hand specimen) shows a composition dominated by quartz grains overprinted by carbonate. The more weathered outer zone (pale brown) shows leaching of the carbonate. The colour change is attributed to oxidation of the minor iron content of the rock. A weak fabric defined by oriented white mica cuts the sandstone.

The Make-up of the Cairn

This comprises a yellow matrix fill [14] containing dominantly, but not exclusively, angular lumps of mudstone of medium to very fine-grained sandstone [17], observed as larger blocks in the kerb. Cobbles with a distinctive pitted texture were also observed and tentatively identified as acid volcanic tuff [16]. In this section this lithology [NMW 7120] is identified further as an acid lithic tuff containing abundant shardic fragments and clasts of pumice. The texture shows evidence of recrystallization. The pitted texture described in hand specimen is interpreted as resulting from the erosion of these pumice fragments. Rare blocks of white vein quartz are also present.

The Antiquarian Intrusion

This layer has a high content of rounded cobbles (typically 20 cm or greater in diameter) but also contains angular cobble-sized blocks, and thin platy pieces of rocks [16]. The rounded cobbles predominate. The lithologies present are mixed, those documented include a dominance of grey, flaggy fine-grained sandstone, coarser micaceous sandstone, and less commonly cobbles of white vein quartz (up to 15 x 10 cm). Some of the cobbles are the same acid volcanic tuff with a pitted texture as noted from the cairn make-up.

Source of Lithics

The Kerb

The blocks that comprise the kerb [3] [10] are clearly divisible into two groups with contrasting sources. Those examined are dominantly of sandstone from the immediate area. This is grey to blue-grey in colour and varying from very-fine to medium-grained and characteristically homogenous. The composite nature of the fabric within the sandstones indicates that these samples were derived from the steep limb of a fold where bedding fabric and cleavage (where developed) are sub-parallel. This fits with the steep to vertical nature of the bedding and cleavage within the Silurian sequence exposed in the vicinity of the excavation.

The four non-sandstone blocks are all rounded boulders derived from the northern side and block 3 to the south. The former have been positively identified as acid volcanic rocks (recrystallized crystal tuff). Such rocks are not represented in the bedrock geology of either the immediate area, or the region. The nearest bedrock from where acid volcanic rocks might be derived lies a minimum of c. 35 km to the west (Aran Volcanic Group) or 55km to the north-west (Llewelyn Volcanic Group or Snowdon Volcanic Group). The textures observed in the thin-section are consistent with a derivation from either of these sources. The rounded nature of these blocks indicates that they have undergone transportation by ice or river. Examination of the cobbles and boulders within the river bed close to the excavation confirms that their immediate source was from the river alluvium as examples of volcanic rock matching that in the kerb were located here. The need for a derivation from the north-west or west indicates that the ultimate source of the boulders was from the glacial till via reworking as fluvioglacial deposits.

The Make-up of the Cairn

The rock fragments within the make-up of the cairn [17] are dominated by locally derived mudstone and fine-grained sandstone clasts, the sandstones are similar to those used for the kerb stones although of smaller dimensions. The source of the rounded cobbles of pitted acid volcanic [16] can be attributed to the local alluvial deposits. As with the acid volcanic in the kerb, the texture of this tuff is consistent with a derivation from the Ordovician strata west. These cobbles are therefore also derived from the glacial till. The source of the vein quartz, although not located within the alluvium, would be consistent with derivation from Ordovician strata as acid volcanic sequences which are commonly associated with silica mobility and quartz veining.

Comment should also be made on the large blue-grey slate slabs mentioned in the excavation reports that form the backfill to the kerb. These were not observed during examination of the site but this lithology corresponds well to the dark blue slates and 'bastard slates' of the Nantglyn Flags Formation exposed to the north of the excavation site.

The Antiquarian Intrusion

The rounded cobbles within the antiquarian intrusion [17] are derived in the first instance from the river alluvium. Within this are both flaggy blocks and well-rounded cobbles and boulders. Where such cobbles and boulders are of sandstone the variation in rounding reflects the erosional history. The more angular are derived from local bedrocks more recently and the more rounded have been involved with the glacial and alluvial transport and rounding. The source of the pitted acid volcanic and vein quartz in this layer has been mentioned above.

Table 1. Details of blocks in kerb

Block No	Size	Lithology	Grain-size (after Wentworth, 1922)	Colour (weathered/unweathered)	Structure	Other
1	Boulder	Sandstone	Very fine-grained	Bluish-grey (c. GLEY2 4/10G)	Planar fabric (spaced cleavage) on mm scale	Minor mica, homogeneous texture and colour
2	Boulder	Sandstone	Medium-grained	Bluish-grey (c. GLEY2 4/10G)	Planar fabric (mm scale) representing composite bedding and cleavage	Minor mica, homogeneous texture and colour More planar fabric than block 1.
3	Boulder	Acid volcanic rock	-	Pale grey	quartz –rich composition with little visible texture	Quartz-rich. Rounded form. Weathered surface suggest a fabric is present
4	Boulder	Sandstone	Fine grained	Bluish-grey (c. GLEY2 4/10G)	Planar fabric (mm scale) representing composite bedding and cleavage	
5	Boulder	Sandstone	Very fine-grained	Dark-grey	Parting Planar fabric (mm scale) representing composite bedding and cleavage	Very similar to blocks 2 and 4 but finer grained
6	Boulder	Sandstone	Fine-grained	Dark-grey	Planar fabric (mm scale) representing composite bedding and cleavage	Very similar to blocks 2 and 4 but finer grained
7	Boulder	Sandstone	Medium-grained	Bluish-grey (c. GLEY2 4/10G)/Very dark bluish-grey(c. GLEY 2 3/10B)	Planar fabric (mm scale) representing composite bedding and cleavage	Block split in 2 parts. Homogenous colour and very-well sorted texture

Report on the cremated bones – Geneviève Tellier, University of Bradford

Cremated human bones from three contexts from the Pillar of Eliseg cairn were submitted for osteological analysis (Table 1): from a small primary short-cist built on the old ground surface within the primary platform cairn (Cist 1, sample 42), from a short-cist inserted into the primary platform cairn (Cist 3, context 31), and from a third larger cist in the enlarged burial cairn constructed on top of the primary platform cairn (Cist 2, context 43). This report provides a summary of the results from

the osteological analysis of the cremated bone deposits. The individual bone record sheets can be found in the appendix.

The primary short-cist (1) had been disturbed in antiquity. Some 20.4g of cremated bones (sample 42) were found scattered on the western side of the cist; this probably represents material dumped outside the cist when it was dug into in the 1770s. Some 8956.4g of cremated bones came from the Cist 3 (context 31), 8829.1g of which was found inside the cist fill (samples 12–36), and 127.3g (sample 49) in a scatter outside the cist (as this cist was undisturbed, this scatter most probably represents material dropped when the burial deposits were placed in the cist). A small number of cremated bones (3.0g) (samples 45-46) were also recovered from the Cist 2 (context 43) built into the enlarged cairn.

Table 1 - Description of the context of the cremated bone deposits from the Pillar of Eliseg round barrow.

Context	Context No.	Sample No.	Weight of cremated bones (in grams)
Primary cist 1	?	42	20.4
Cist 3 (in platform cairn)	31	12	50.6
		13	19.1
		14	46.1
		15	14.4
		16	104.4
		17	17.3
		18	343.9
		19	62.5
		20	35.9
		21	53.7
		23	40.4
		24	100.2
		25	33.7
		26	158.4
		27	28.4
		28	140.5
		29	212.3
		Cist 2 (in enlarged mound)	43
31	454.4		
32	499.2		
33	1467.3		
34	2366.6		
35	591.5		
36	1886.3		
49	127.3		
45	2.6		
46	0.4		

Methods

The osteological analysis followed the recommended guidelines outlined by McKinley (2004). The cremated bone deposits were sieved in 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Bone weights were recorded in grams to one decimal place. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was established based on

the presence of duplicated sided skeletal elements, or based on the presence of individuals with obvious differences in age-at-death estimations. Age-at-death was estimated based on the rates of dental development and eruption (AlQahtani *et al.* 2010) and stages of epiphyseal fusion for sub-adults (Schaefer *et al.* 2009), and based on methods which assess the degree of age-related modifications on a number of cranial and post-cranial skeletal elements for adults (Cox 2000; O'Connell 2004). Sex determinations for adults were based on the examination of sexually dimorphic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Mays and Cox 2000); the impact of heat-related changes to normal bone morphology (Thompson 2005) was taken into account in sex determinations. In deposits where pathological lesions were identified, a description of the nature and location of each lesion was made; diagnoses of pathological conditions were based on the nature and distribution of these lesions (Ortner 2003; Waldron 2009).

Condition

The condition of the cremated bones varied between deposits. The best preserved bones with clear surface morphology came from the bottom of primary Cist 3 (context 31, samples 33–36). The cremated bones from outside primary Cist 1 (sample 42), from the top and middle of Cist 3 (context 31, samples 12–21, 23–32) and the secondary Cist 2 (context 43) presented moderate to extensive changes to bone surface morphology, which include the 'chalky' appearance of bone surfaces and rounded edges of bone fragments.

A number of post-depositional taphonomical processes are responsible for the loss of bone surface morphology, which include acidic soils and water-damage. Differences in bone preservation levels are most probably a reflection of differences in burial environments. The best preserved bones (samples 33–36) came from the bottom of Cist 2 (context 31) which represented a relatively soil-free deposit. On the other hand, cremated bones from the upper and middle parts of Cist 3 and from Cist 2 (context 43), which contained a greater amount of soil, and from disturbed contexts (Cist 1) were more exposed to erosion from acid soils and water.

Demography

The disturbed material outside the Cist 1 (sample 42) contained a minimum number of one individual, an adult of indeterminate sex.

Cist 3 (context 31) contained a minimum number of six individuals. This includes two young children (1–6 years); although no duplicated skeletal elements were identified, the sub-adult bones in sample 15 and samples 28–36 most likely come from two different individuals based on their location within the cist; one adolescent (12–17 years); one young adult (18–25 years); one middle/older adult (>25 years) and one older adult (>40 years). The middle/older adult (identified in samples 13, 19 and 20) is a possible male, and the older adult (identified in samples 33, 34 and 36) a probable female. The remainder of individuals in Cist 3 are unsexed.

Cist 2 (context 43) contained a minimum number of one individual, of indeterminate age and sex.

Pathologies

Several pathological lesions were identified on the cremated bones in Cist 3. A porotic hypertrophic lesion was identified on a left zygomatic bone in sample 34; this lesion may reflect haemorrhage on this part of the cranium, perhaps as a result of scurvy (vitamin C deficiency) (Ortner 2003, 385–386; Geber and Murphy 2012). Schmorl's nodes (small depressions on the surface of vertebral bodies)

were identified on one thoracic vertebra in sample 32. This type of lesion is caused by the herniation of the intervertebral disc (Waldron 2009, 45). Osteophytes (new bone growth found at the margin of a joint) were identified on one atlas vertebra (sample 19), and on several manual and pedal phalanges (samples 33, 34, 36 and 49). Osteophyte formation occurs mainly as a reactive response to the degeneration of a joint (Rogers 2000). Evidence for degenerative disc disease was found on two thoracic vertebrae in samples 34 and 36 in the form of porous and pitted vertebral surfaces (intervertebral osteochondrosis) and osteophyte formation on the margin of the vertebral bodies (spinal osteophytosis) (Rogers 2000). Evidence for osteoarthritis – presence of porosity on joint surfaces and marginal osteophytes which had led to severe changes in normal bone morphology – was identified in sample 36: on one apophyseal joint of a thoracic vertebra (spinal osteoarthritis), and on one patella (most likely to represent osteoarthritis of the knee). Osteoarthritis is a pathological condition associated with joint degeneration in which a number of factors such as age, sex, weight and activity levels may affect the severity of the lesions (Ortner 2003, 547; Waldron 2009, 27–).

Pyre technology

The cremated bones were mostly white in colour which suggests that complete oxidization of the bones had taken place, with minimum temperatures reached by the pyre of 700–800°C (Walker *et al.* 2008). A few cremated bone fragments (inner diploe of cranial vault fragments and some fragments of long bones) displayed light grey colours (an indication of incomplete oxidization); this reflects the fact that some of the thicker bones take a longer time to reach full oxidization. The heat-induced bone modifications identified in the samples examined (curved transverse fractures, delamination, patina and warpage) indicates that the bodies were fleshed when cremated (Herrmann and Bennett 1999). All parts of the skeletons were identified in these deposits (skull, axial, upper limbs and lower limbs); this indicates the cremation of complete bodies).

Fragmentation levels varied between deposits. The cremated bones from Cist 3 (context 31) were the least fragmented, with 32.7–72.1% of bones larger than 10mm. The deposits from outside primary Cist 1 and secondary Cist 2 (context 43) were the most fragmented, with 0–26.6% of bone recovered from the 10mm sieve. These differences in fragmentation levels most likely reflect differences in burial environments – whilst the bones from Cist 3 were relatively protected, the bones from the disturbed primary Cist 1 (sample 42) and secondary Cist 2 were more exposed to taphonomical processes, such as soil erosion and water-damage, and were therefore more likely to become fragmented. The cremated bones from the Cist 1 were also probably unintentionally fragmented when the cist was ‘excavated’ in the 1770s. Although it is possible that some of the fragmentation may have been caused by the deliberate manipulation of the bones prior to deposition (for example, through the curation of the remains), it is impossible to support this based on the osteological evidence; the fragmentation of the bones most likely occurred naturally within the burial environment.

Inclusions

Three artefacts were found amongst the cremated bones in Cist 3: a flint knife (in sample 31) and five bone pin fragments, four from one pin (in samples 31 and 36) and another small fragment from a second pin. As all artefacts were burnt, most probably they were cremated with the body on the pyre. The presence of green/blue stains on the surfaces of a few bone fragments in sample 33 suggests the presence of a copper/copper-alloy object(s) within the burial deposit (Mayne Correia

1997), although no such object was recovered during the excavation. Cremated animal bone fragments were also found amongst the cremated bones in samples 16, 18, 26, 28, 33 and 34 (see Siân James below). It is possible that animals were cremated with the body as pyre-goods, although the small quantity of cremated animal bones identified (between 1.4 and 13.2g) suggests that these may also represent accidental inclusions when the cremated human bones were recovered from the pyre.

Discussion

The Pillar of Eliseg cairn represents a typical example of a burial monument from the Early Bronze Age (2100–1700 BC). Burial mounds from this period most commonly represented multi-phased structures in which the mounds were often enlarged and further burials deposited (Garwood 2007). Perhaps the earliest burial feature at the Pillar of Eliseg is the primary Cist 1 (sample 42) which had been built into the ground surface. The cremated bone burial of at least one adult had been deposited in this cist. It is not possible to assess whether further burials had been placed in this cist due to heavy disturbance and removal of material in this part of the monument in the 1770s.

The primary cist was at some point covered by a platform cairn into which Cist 3 (context 31) was inserted. The cremated bone buried in Cist 3 is one of the most unusual Early Bronze Age deposits recorded in Wales. Although cremated bone burials with multiple individuals are not uncommon for this period, the majority of deposits contain between two to three individuals (Tellier in prep). The deposit from Cist 3 contained the highest number of individuals ever recorded in Wales (MNI = 6). The only similar deposit is the pit burial (cremation 1) from Tandderwen, Denbighshire, which contained a minimum number of five individuals, two children, two adult males and one adult female (Wilkinson in Brassil *et al.* 1991). Cist 3 also contained the largest deposit in terms of cremated bone weight (8956.4g). The majority of undisturbed Early Bronze Age cremated bone burials weigh between 120g and 2800g, with an average of 1007g (Tellier in prep). The only comparable deposit is burial 4 from the Trelystan I round barrow in Montgomeryshire which weighed 5904g, but contained only a minimum of two individuals, an adult male and an adult female (Wilkinson in Britnell 1982).

The unusual size of the deposit in Cist 3 is most likely to be due to the re-use of the cist for the insertion of secondary burials. The contextual evidence suggests that a primary cremated bone burial had been placed at the base of the cist, represented by the relatively soil-free deposit in samples 33–36. This primary burial contained at least four individuals: one young child (1–6 years old), one adolescent (13–17 years old), one young adult (18–25 years old) and an older adult (>40 years old) probable female. The pathological lesions identified suggest that one of the adults probably suffered from a vitamin-C deficiency (scurvy), the young adult from the herniation of a thoracic intervertebral disc, and the older adult, probably a female, from degenerative disc disease and osteoarthritis of the spine and a knee. The primary burial in Cist 3 was accompanied by a flint knife and a bone pin and bone pin fragment (probably items of clothing), and possibly by a bronze object, as suggested by the green stains on a cranial vault fragment in sample 33. Secondary burials were subsequently inserted into Cist 3, although the specific number or sequence in secondary burials could not be identified as the cremated bones were found to be scattered throughout the fill of the cist. These secondary insertions contained the remains of at least two individuals, one young child (1–6 years old) and one middle/older adult (>25 years old) possible male. Slight degenerative changes were recorded on the atlas vertebra of the adult.

The platform cairn was subsequently covered by an enlarged burial cairn into which a third cist, Cist 2 (context 43), was constructed. Although Cist 2 was large enough to contain an inhumation burial, no unburnt bones were recovered, perhaps due to high soil acidity. Small amounts of cremated human bones were found in the upper spits (0–50mm), which may represent secondary burial(s) inserted into the cist (sample 45–46). These cremated bones represent the remains of one individual of indeterminate age and sex.

The analysis of heat-induced fractures and levels of skeletal representation suggests that the individuals represented in the burials from the Pillar of Eliseg cairn were cremated as complete and fleshed bodies. This is typical of Early Bronze Age cremation rites in Wales (Tellier, in prep). The white colours recorded on the majority of cremated bone suggest that pyres had reached a sufficient temperature (700–800°C) for the complete combustion of soft tissues.

Report on the Animal Bones – Sian James, Independent Researcher

Twenty-four fragments of bone from the Pillar of Eliseg cairn were submitted for zooarchaeological analysis. All remains were from Cist 3, context 31. This report provides a summary of the results from the animal bone deposits.

Cist 3 contained some 8956.4g of cremated human bones, almost all of which were identified as human, however, around 1.4-13.2g of the bone was believed to be animal. In fact 34g of the bone was animal in samples 16, 18, 26, 28, 33, 34. These remains showed evidence of burning, such as discolouration and cracking, so it is probable that they represent either accidental inclusion on the pyre or food deposits burnt with the human remains.

Methods

The bones were recovered during excavation and by sieving in 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. The bones were highly fragmentary making identification difficult. Specimens were identified by comparing to reference collections and through consulting various texts (Gilbert 1990; Hillson 1992). The bones were so fragmentary that sometime only pig-sized or sheep/goat-sized was estimated rather than it being possible to make a positive determination. Sheep/goat species were treated together because of the difficulty of distinguishing between the certain parts of the skeleton present (Bossneck 1969). It was not possible to identify the sex of the animals from the bones present. Age-at-death estimates based on the stages of epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) was possible on one un-fused bone only. No pathology was visible on the animal remains. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was established based on the presence of individuals with obvious size differences since sidedness of elements was largely unidentifiable.

Condition

Cracking from being subject to heat was present on most bones. Generally the animal bones were very fragmentary, with over seventy-nine percent of the bones being less than a quarter of their original size. Some bones showed evidence of root etching from environmental taphonomic conditions. No gnawing was evident on the bones suggesting that they had not been left out for scavenging animals prior to deposition.

Elements / Species present

One bone was identified as a fragment of a human lower molar so is not discussed further in this section. Of the twenty-three animal bones remaining, ten were not identifiable to element due to their small size and lack of indicative features. The other thirteen bones represented long bones and vertebrae from the main domesticates (cattle N=1, pig and pig-sized N=5, sheep/goat and sheep/goat-sized N=6). It was only possible to identify the right side of two pig bones (a tibia and a calcaneum) which were proportional in size (belonging from a juvenile) so probably from the same animal. The calcaneum was un-fused so from a pig less than 2.5 years. From the size of the remains it is likely that only one of each species type is represented in the assemblage (cattle MNI = 1, pig MNI = 1 and sheep/goat MNI = 1). No wild animals, birds or marine animals were present in the assemblage.

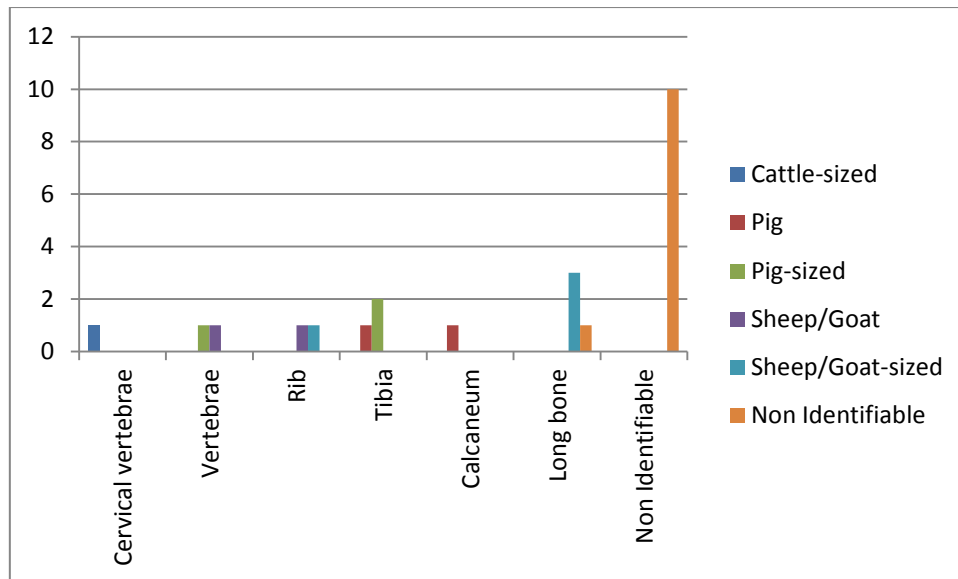


Figure 1. Number of Identified Specimens Present (NISP) for all elements and species (N=23).

Discussion

Cist 3 from the Pillar of Eliseg cairn contains the highest number of individuals recorded in Wales (MNI = 6) and over nine times the average weight of cremated bone from this period. In contrast the amount of animal bone from the cist is very low (N = 23) with only three different species represented. The remains are from long bones or vertebrae suggesting that these are food portions rather than whole animals burnt on the pyre. The curved transverse fractures present on the animal bones shows that they had meat on them prior to burning. This is further supported by the fact there are no gnawing marks on the bones so they were not left out long prior to deposition.

The animal bone present in Cist 3 from the Pillar of Eliseg cairn represents typical species present in the Early Bronze Age (2100-1700BC) in this area. Other contemporary and later sites, such as the Great Orme Mines (James 2011), show that domesticates such as cattle, pig and sheep/goat made up a large proportion of the diet of early to middle Bronze Age peoples in north Wales and therefore it is appropriate that they were deposited as food offerings upon death of an individual or individuals.

Animal bone has been recognized from only one of the three cists from the excavations, which might be due to recovery bias (which is doubtful since all sites were sieved). More likely this suggests a different method of collecting the remains from the pyre by the prehistoric people, or a different mortuary practice involving burnt food portions for the individuals in Cist 3 as compared to the individuals buried in Cists 1 and 2. The small sample size and fragmented nature of the remains meant that no further meaningful conclusions could be made from the faunal remains.

Charcoal Analysis from The Pillar of Eliseg – Pat Denne (EPSL lab., Intec, Parc Menai, Bangor)

- 1) EG12 Context [51]; Sample 47 (Old ground surface under cairn).
 - a) Oak (*Quercus* sp). Measuring 13 x 10 x 5mm (growth rings approx. 3mm wide).
 - b) Oak (*Quercus* sp). Measuring 10 x 6 x 4mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).
 - c) Oak (*Quercus* sp). Measuring 8 x 6 x 4mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).
 - d) Oak (*Quercus* sp). Measuring 7 x 4 x 4mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).

- 2) EG12 Context [31]; Sample 14 (Cist 3); NW quadrant 50–100mm.
 - a) Holly (*Ilex* sp). Measured 8 x 4 x 3mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).

- 3) EG12 Context [31]; Sample 23 (Cist 3); SE Quadrant. 50–100mm.
 - a) Hazel (*Corylus* sp). Measured 8 x 7 x 4mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).

- 4) EG12 Context [31]; Sample 33 (Cist 3); NW Quadrant 200–250mm.
 - a) Oak (*Quercus* sp). Measuring 12 x 4 x 2mm (growth rings approx. 2mm wide).
 - b) Hazel (*Corylus* sp). Measuring 6 x 5 x 3mm (in fragile condition).

Pillar of Eliseg Bronze Age Finds – Gary Robinson

Description

Plano-convex knife (Figure 19)

Find 130; Cist 3; Context 31; Sample 35, NE quadrant (200–250mm)

A complete plano-convex flint knife, typically dating to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2350–1500BC). The knife has a slightly elongated leaf-shaped outline and is D-shaped in cross-section. The dorsal surface has scaled retouch covering the surface but a plain untouched ventral surface. Retouch is present along both edges on the dorsal surface. The retouch can be classified as: Long / Sub parallel / Low angle. The knife has been worked from a large thick flake. The striking platform and bulb of percussion are clearly visible on the ventral surface. The flint is milky white in colour and shows evidence of heat induced cracks on all surfaces suggesting that it was burnt prior to deposition. The knife measures: 46mm long, 18mm wide and 5mm in thickness.

Flint Blade

Find 46; Cist 2; Context 43; SE Quadrant (0–50mm)

Small struck blade made from unburnt flint. No evidence of retouch. The fresh nature of the flint demonstrates that this blade was not placed on a cremation pyre. The blade measures 20.3mm long, 7.4mm wide and 5.3mm in thickness.

Flint Scraper (Figure 19)

Find 35; Context 26

Milky white, burnt flint scraper most likely dating to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2350–1600BC). The scraper has been produced from a large thick flake with broad flakes removed from its dorsal surface by hard hammer and a concave ventral surface. Short abrupt retouch is found on the dorsal surface forming a short section along the distal end of the scraper. The scraper measures: 38mm long, 23mm wide and 9mm in thickness.

Bone Pin (Figure 19)

Find 129 and 132; Cist 3; Context 31; Sample 36, SE quadrant (200–250mm)

An almost complete burnt bone pin with eyelet, most likely of Early Bronze Age date (c. 2350–1600BC). The original purpose of the pin would have been as a fastening for clothing or textile. It has a sub-oval sectioned shaft that tapers smoothly towards its tip. The profile of the pin is gently curving. A straight-sided, sub-circular hole has been drilled through the head of the pin to form an eyelet. The pin has been burnt and shows evidence of heat fracturing across its entire surface and is broken along these fractures into four sections. In section the pin measures 7mm at its head; 5 mm in medial section and 2mm at its point. The reconstructed length of the pin is 115mm.

Bone Pin Fragment

Find 36; Cist 3; Context 31, SE Quadrant (200–250mm)

A small medial fragment of a burnt bone pin, most likely of Early Bronze Age date (c. 2350–1600BC). It is sub-oval in section and shows evidence of heat fracturing across its entire surface. This pin fragment is identical to the first bone pin identified within Cist 3 (find 129) but is clearly from a second artefact. No further sections of this pin were identified and it can be assumed that the artefact fragmented on the cremation pyre. The fragment measures 11.5mm in length and 4.74mm in diameter.

Discussion

The flint knife (130), flint scraper (35) the bone pin (finds 129, 132) and the bone pin fragment (36) described above all show evidence of burning. The flint knife and the bone pins were found within the basal fill of Cist 3 [31] and associated with a substantial deposit of burnt human bone. As these artefacts have been exposed to extensive heat prior to their deposition, it can be assumed that they accompanied the deceased onto the funeral pyre and were then selected from the cremation debris for inclusion within the burial deposit. The burnt flint scraper came from re-deposited subsoil [26] on the summit of the cairn, one of the last phases of the monuments construction, associated with the antiquarian remodelling of the mound. This artefact is clearly not in its original context and is likely to have been re-deposited on top of the cairn along with subsoil removed during the antiquarian excavation. In contrast to the artefacts described above, a small blade of fresh unburnt flint was found within Cist 2 [43]. This artefact accompanied a token cremated bone deposit but had not accompanied the deceased onto the funeral pyre.

Pottery – Julie Edwards

A small assemblage of 34 sherds (281g) was retrieved from the excavations in 2011 and 2012 which investigated the mound upon which Eliseg's Pillar stands. The pottery was found in Trench A and the majority of sherds are from context [11], three sherds were found in [1], a single sherd in [14] and two fragments in [16].

Methodology

The pottery has been identified and recorded in accordance with the minimum standards of the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 2001). All the pottery has been quantified by sherd count and weight according to ware type and where possible form, within context groups; any particular features of form, decoration or peculiarities of ware have also been noted. The terms used to identify the wares are those common ware names used in the Cheshire West and Chester Historic Environment Team (CWAC) ceramic reference collection, supplemented by post-medieval terms recommended by the Potteries Museum during an English Heritage sponsored training course in 1999. Forms have been defined as far as possible using terms recommended by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 1998).

Details of the pottery are recorded in an Excel spreadsheet this report describes and discusses the assemblage.

Condition

The assemblage is composed of fragments and there are no complete or partially complete vessels, the remains of the bases of two jars survive.

The majority of the sherds are small and abraded and many are thin slivers formed when sherds have split transversely, either on breakage of the vessel or post deposition due to abrasion or frost action. Such sherds are difficult to identify as most have no surfaces or surface features; however some have small areas of slip and glaze surviving which enable a tentative identification to be made.

Range

All but one sherd are post-medieval in date and where ware type can be identified blackwares and slipwares of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century date predominate (20 sherds, 175g). However, the base of a Midlands Purple-type ware jar is comparable to jars found in assemblages of Civil War date in Chester and Cheshire. A single fragment from the base of what appears to be a small jug is late medieval in date.

Description

Context [11]

Blackwares

Eight pieces (74g) are from two blackware vessels, probably jars. One vessel is represented solely by body sherds (Find nos. 42, 45, 48, 49) that have a brownish glaze on the interior and an unglazed exterior that appears brownish red. One piece joins with three joining sherds (Find no. 20) from context [1].

Two sherds (Find nos 30 and 31), one from the base and one from the body, represent a second jar with a base radius of 70mm. The jar has a brownish glaze on the interior and exterior.

Blackwares have fabrics varying in colour from red to purplish brown and dark glazes that may be brownish black, black or almost lustrous and purple. They were produced at Buckley, Flintshire from the beginning of the seventeenth century and production continued into the twentieth century. This is the nearest production centre to Llangollen and likely to be the source for the pottery from the site; however, potteries in Staffordshire and south Lancashire produced similar wares and therefore should not be excluded from consideration.

Blackwares are one of the commonest types of post-medieval pottery in the north Wales and Cheshire region and provided seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century households with a range of table and storage vessels but jars are often the most prominent form and continued to be made after other ware types superseded them as tablewares in the eighteenth century (see discussion in Edwards 2008).

The sherds have no diagnostic features by which to date them closely but the clay fabric suggests a seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date.

Slipwares

Seven fragments (9g, Find nos 38 and 40) appear to be from a slipware dish but their condition makes a precise identification difficult. They have a pinkish buff fabric and some fragments display the remains of a thin red slip under a clear glaze giving a brownish glazed surface. Dishes covered with a thin red slip and with a yellow/orange slip- trailed wavy line around the rim are a common find attributed to seventeenth-century production at Buckley.

Two fragments (2g, Find nos 39 and 43) have a brown trailed slip appearing through the glaze as brown on a yellow background and appear to be from a late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century cup but the pieces are too small to identify precisely.

Unidentified wares

Eleven fragments (4g) are too small and/or abraded to identify to ware type; they appear to be made from Coal Measure clays and may represent abraded fragments of slipwares or yellow wares and unglazed vessels of post-medieval date.

Context [1]

Three joining fragments (50g, Find no. 20) are from one of the blackware vessels described in context [11].

Context [14]

Find no. 101 is from the centre of the base of a small wheel-thrown vessel; the unglazed upper surface suggests it is from a jug, perhaps one of the small baluster jugs common in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (see Rutter 1977); similar vessels were found at Valle Crucis.

The fragment has a fine sandy red fabric with sparse iron-rich inclusions; small spots of clear glaze (appearing orange) are present on the underside of the base. The fabric is not distinctive enough to suggest a provenance.

Context [16]

Two joining fragments (135g) form part of the base of a Midlands Purple-type jar with a base radius of 90mm. The vessel has an internal brown glaze and an unglazed purplish brown exterior. It is comparable to several vessels found in Chester and at Beeston Castle thought to have been in use during the English Civil War (Noake 1993, 195, fig. 133.63 and 65, fig. 134.72, 75 and 76; Edwards 2009).

The term Midland Purple-type ware is used to describe grey to brownish-purple wares with almost vitrified fabrics and when present a relatively thin lustrous glaze. They are broadly similar to wares from the Midlands made in the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Some wares found in Cheshire and north Wales may come from the Midlands but varieties in fabric and form suggest that there may have also been a production of purple wares in the North West. Storage jars and bung-hole cisterns are common forms in this ware which in Chester appear in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century contexts.

Discussion

The assemblage represents the remains of a small group of domestic pottery which largely appears to have been in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The wares represented are common types for this period in north Wales and Cheshire. The condition of some of the sherds prevents accurate identification and the fragmentary and abraded condition of the assemblage as a whole suggests that it is not in its place of primary deposition and the soils in which it was found have been subject to re-working.

The assemblage largely consists of small abraded fragments but fragments from at least two vessels survive as comparatively large pieces which display few or no signs of abrasion, glossy glazes and crisp looking broken edges. These are the Midland Purple-type ware jar base <100> [16] and blackware base no. 31 from [11]. Joining blackware body sherds are probably from a third vessel – nos 20 and 45. It is possible that these might all have come from a disturbed pit assemblage which could account for their better condition. However, it is equally possible that the whole assemblage is a result of manuring the land around the mound and that the larger pieces have survived because they are from more robust vessels or parts of vessels – base fragments of storage jars often survive as larger pieces in the ground. Alternatively, perhaps, the size discrepancy is due to different episodes of manuring or some sherds being damaged by ploughing and others escaping.

On balance the pottery assemblage does not seem to be consistent with use during the antiquarian intervention as one might expect more fragments to have been found from pots smashed on the mound. It is difficult to date the blackwares any more closely than the seventeenth or eighteenth century because not enough indication of vessel form survives. Midland Purple type ware may have continued into the eighteenth century but this vessel, <100>, would have been 70–100 years old and probably older by the time of the antiquarian activity. It is possible that it comes from debris left behind from Civil War activity in the vicinity of the Pillar. It is also possible that the blackwares and some of the other post-medieval wares could have been in use during the Civil War.

To conclude, the small size and fragmentary condition of the assemblage prevents any clear interpretation of the origin and function of the pottery. It could be present as a result of manuring of soils that were then used to backfill the antiquarian excavation. Alternatively, it could be debris from occupation close to the site or activity on the site.

Table 2 - Details of Pottery Sherds

Trench	Context	Find No.	Ware	Form	Date range	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comments eg condition, decoration etc
A	1	20	Blackware	Jar	17th/18th	3	50	joining sherds, glazed interior, unglazed exterior, joins no. 45
A	11	30	Blackware	Jar	17th/18th	1	9	Same vessel as no. 31
A	11	31	Blackware	Jar		1	38	same vessel as no.30
A	11	32	Unidentified			9	2	small abraded and shattered fragments no glaze visible
A	11	38	Slipware?	Dish?	17th	6	8	abraded and shattered fragments, pale buff fabric with thin red/brown slip covering under glaze
A	11	39	Slipware		lt 17th/early 18th	1	1	abraded, brown on yellow, abraded joins no.43
A	11	40	Slipware?	Dish?		1	1	abraded fragment with small area of glaze surviving joins no. 38
A	11	41	Unidentified			1	1	abraded fragment - pink Coal Measure fabric
	11	42	Blackware		17th/18th	1	1	same as no.20
A	11	43	Slipware			1	1	abraded fragment joins no.39
	11	44	Unidentified			1	1	very abraded fragment, pink Coal Measure fabric, slipware or yellow ware?
A	11	45	Blackware	Jar		1	24	glazed interior, unglazed exterior, same as no.20
A	11	48	Blackware			1	1	abraded fragment same as no.20
A	11	49	Blackware			3	1	abraded fragments same vessel as no.20
A	14	101	Unidentified	Small jug	14th/15th?	1	7	base fragment of a small narrow jug
A	16	100	Midland Purple-type ware	Jar	16th/17th	2	135	joining sherds from base of a jar, glazed interior, unglazed exterior

Project Eliseg's Public Archaeology

Introduction

Project Eliseg was developed from the outset in collaboration with Llangollen Museum and supported by Cadw to conduct research on a scheduled and publicly accessible guardianship ancient monument. As such, heritage considerations regarding the monument's conservation, management and interpretation, as well as public engagement activities, were integrated into the project design and fieldwork throughout. Together, they aimed to establish the rehabilitation of both an academic and popular awareness and understanding of the monument, not only locally but also nationally and internationally. This involved a vision to promote not only the early medieval significance of the Pillar, but also the history of the entire monument as a landmark with a multi-phased biography.

The strategy for outreach evolved through the three seasons of excavation (2010–2012), responding to recognized successes and failings of previous seasons, and a range of practical and financial opportunities and constraints. This overview takes a thematic approach to our activities, encapsulating the three field seasons as well as the subsequent years since outreach activities have persisted during the post-excavation phase of the project. Overall the project has substantially increased knowledge and understanding of the monument amongst a wide range of audiences at a local, Wales, UK-wide and international level.

Engaging with Project Eliseg: Site-based outreach

The three field seasons provided a theatre for a range of different formal and informal activities involving the community, local volunteers and different kinds of visitor. Despite historic difficulties in accessing the monument due to the lack of dedicated parking, signposts, safe and even footpaths and somewhat restricted access to the field and to the mound itself for visitors able to get as far as the field-entrance, the project received a range of visitors. We anticipate these visitors came because they had learnt about the excavation through word-of-mouth, our wide range of media engagement and the visibility of our fieldwork to locals and tourists who passed by. Even though there is still no on-site information, there is some evidence to suggest that footfall has increased at the Pillar of Eliseg since the excavations were conducted. This is based on anecdotal information from Cadw on-site staff at Valle Crucis Abbey during the summer season, but the extent of this increase remains difficult to measure.

Community support and participation

The project was embedded in the community and locality through the auspices of Llangollen Museum from the very start. As well as the landowner's permission to conduct the excavation, a range of local people offered facilities, equipment and support for the duration of the three seasons of fieldwork. In this regard, the project was successful in embedding itself within the locality, particularly with those with an interest in the history and archaeology of the area and it became a focus of their active support (see Acknowledgements).

Volunteers and student volunteers

Training undergraduate students from Bangor University, The University of Chester and elsewhere in archaeological fieldwork techniques was linked to the study of the complex history of the monument and its wider setting. There were twelve student volunteers in 2010 (both undergraduates and postgraduates), and eight each in 2011 and 2012, quite a number of whom lived in the locality, or elsewhere in north Wales, Cheshire or Shropshire. Engagement with the public also involved the opportunity for local volunteers (around five each year) to participate alongside the students, thus affording a focused and varied archaeological training experience. One local volunteer went on to enrol on and successfully complete an undergraduate degree in Heritage, History and Archaeology at Bangor University.

Open Days

An Open Day attracting a wide range of visitors was held annually. During the first field season in July 2010 a special open day was organized in partnership with Llangollen Museum, Denbighshire County Council and Cadw as part of both the *Festival of British Archaeology* and the *Llangollen International Festival Fringe* programmes. This was facilitated by a grant made available from the Knowledge Transfer funds of the University of Chester. Around 300 individuals attended the event which was centred on Valle Crucis Abbey which Cadw generously agreed would open free of charge for that day. Guided tours of the excavation were organized as well as displays by the early medieval Welsh re-enactment group Cwmwd Iâl (Figure 20 and 21). There was also a bespoke video installation by archaeological artist Aaron Watson with music by John Was (see below) which was put on in the summer house at Valle Crucis Abbey in liaison with Llangollen Museum's David Crane.

In 2011 and 2012 open days were lower profile half-day events given our later field seasons and a more restricted budget. That in 2011 was held as part of the annual Llangollen programme for the UK-wide annual *Open Doors* scheme. There were around 125 visitors in both 2011 and 2012. The latter open day was held at the very end of the three seasons, at which point we were able to communicate to visitors some of the results of our fieldwork and show them a range of finds from the cairn and its cists.

Casual visitors

There was also an open-door policy throughout each day of each field season. This strategy was rewarded by a steady flow of visitors on a daily basis who were escorted around the excavations by a member of the field team at any time between 9am and 5pm. We estimate upwards of 150 such visitors in each field season, based on the recording of the numbers of visitors in the site visitor book. A significant number came from the locality. However, many were tourists who came from across England and Wales and overseas visitors from Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Canada, the USA and South Africa. While this appears relatively successful, it is important to note that we estimate that this number might have been significantly higher had there been dedicated parking, road-signs, a safe and clear footpath and disabled access to the monument.

Special visits

As is commonplace for archaeological sites, each season also saw a trickle of academic archaeologists and heritage professionals to the site. This is worthy of note since many experts in early medieval archaeology and other periods from the region freely admitted they had never visited the monument before. We also welcomed more than twenty-five members of the Chester Archaeological Society who visited in 2011.

School Groups

There were a series of challenges in getting local schools to visit the site. The first field season was close to the end of the summer term for local schools. Prior to the 2011 season local primary and secondary schools were approached but many conceded that they had no budget to cover field visits unless the project itself paid for their transport. Despite these challenges, in 2012 we did have two school groups visit, in all around seventy children. Likewise, a local cub group was shown round the excavation one evening in 2011.

Museum Engagement

As identified above, mutual support and action with Llangollen Museum guided the entire project from its inception. The results of the fieldwork have informed heritage interpretation: a temporary exhibition of finds from the excavations went on display in the museum in July 2011 and was viewed by around 70,000 visitors up to April 2014 (pers. comm. Suzanne Evans, Chairperson of Llangollen Museum). A new exhibition showing a reconstructed Bronze Age burial cist based on the evidence of the excavation together with the major finds, the 1970s cast of the Pillar of Eliseg and a new

information board incorporating the excavation results was put on display as part of the new *Sharing the Treasures* exhibition at Llangollen Museum in June 2014 (Figure 22). The exhibition was opened by the local AM, Ken Skates, who is now the Welsh Government Deputy Minister for Culture, Sport and Tourism: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/06/26/sharing-the-treasures-at-llangollen-museum/>

National and Local Media

There was engagement with a range of print and broadcasting media in both Welsh and English during the excavation and both the directors and some volunteers were involved in speaking to the national and local press, radio and television news. The excavation was closely followed by the BBC on the north-east Wales website (e.g. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-north-east-wales-15007707>). Interviews were conducted in Welsh for Radio Cymru and S4C (news) and in English for both Radio Wales and Wales Today. Interviews were also given to the local press, for example, the *Wrexham Leader*, *The Flintshire Leader* and *The Daily Post*.

Online

Digital media were also key elements of Project Eliseg's public engagement strategy. These comprised several interleaving elements.

Project Website

A custom-designed bilingual Wordpress website for Project Eliseg (<http://www.projecteliseg.org/>) was created in June 2010 with help and support from students involved in the University of Chester's Harlequin Project (<http://www.chester.ac.uk/departments/csis/har>). The website provides a range of information about the project and its discoveries including 'news', 'about', 'background', 'media', 'people' and 'links' sections with bilingual elements. The site has averaged c. 650 hits per day, a total of 47,789 hits up to July 2013.

Social media – Facebook and Twitter

During the 2010 season day-to-day discoveries during the excavation were disseminated via a written blog with both Welsh and English posts on Llangollen Museum's Facebook page. A dedicated Facebook and Twitter account was established for the project at the beginning of the second (2011) season, providing platforms to disseminate daily YouTube videos and other updates from the project. This was much more effective than the previous written blog. An interview in Welsh was included and received positive feedback. From June 2013 there have also been stories on Professor Williams' blog *Archaeodeath* (see below). Further postings have taken place via the Llangollen Museum's Facebook page (501 likes: 8 April 2014).

YouTube and Past Horizons

For the 2011 and 2012 field seasons a YouTube channel was established to host the video-blogs that were created by a University of Chester undergraduate, Joseph Tong, initially as part of his final year dissertation project. This sought to provide a diary of developments during both field seasons. ProjectElisegMedia: <http://www.youtube.com/user/ProjectElisegMedia>. On 1 September 2013 the 2011 field season has a total of 3195 views and the 2012 field season had a total of 1714 views. There is also an edited film of the 2011 season of excavations made by Joseph Tong which is available on Past Horizons Archaeology TV: <http://www.pasthorizons.tv/project-eliseg-season-two-pillar-of-eliseg-archaeological-excavation>.

Aardvarkaeology

The excavation also appeared on the blog of the Swedish archaeologist Dr Martin Rundkvist who has one of the most widely read science blogs in the world featuring archaeology. Dr Rundkvist was a

volunteer on the excavation in the first, 2010, field season, providing a modest international dimension. <http://scienceblogs.com/aardvarchaeology/2010/07/21/wednesday-in-the-trenches/>

Archaeodeath

Professor Williams' *Archaeodeath* blog has accrued 236 followers since it began in June 2013. Each new entry is distributed via his Twitter account to almost 800 followers. The blog has featured regular postings since summer 2013 regarding talks and post-excavation updates about Project Eliseg with links to the project's website and is archived under the category 'Project Eliseg': <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/category/project-eliseg/>.

- Discussion of the digital presence of the archaeological dead online, including a discussion of the presence and absence of the dead revealed via digital media during and after the field seasons of Project Eliseg: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/12/22/digital-communities-of-the-dead-mortuary-archaeology-online/>
- Review of the 2014 Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust day conference in which Professor Williams presented on the project: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/10/25/project-eliseg-and-the-cpat-oswestry-day-school/>
- Entry discussing the opening of the 'Sharing the Treasures' exhibition at Llangollen Museum: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/06/26/sharing-the-treasures-at-llangollen-museum/>
- Discussion of Professor Williams' keynote lecture at the interdisciplinary 'Subterranean in the Medieval World' conference held at the University of York. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/05/19/going-underground-subterranean-at-york/>
- Discussion of vlogging during Project Eliseg. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/04/09/vlogging-and-the-project-eliseg-website-upgrade/>
- Discussion of blogging and a recent publication on the topic, including Project Eliseg <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/03/29/blogging-archaeology-where-are-we-going-with-blogging/>
- Outline of preliminary ideas about the landscape context of the Pillar presented at the EMWARG conference at Lampeter, March 2014. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/03/24/the-pillar-of-elisegs-topography-of-memory/>
- Update about post-fieldwork discussions of the project at conferences and talks: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/02/19/eliseg-on-tour/>
- Visiting the Pillar of Eliseg with students: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/02/11/the-pillar-of-eliseg/>
- Review of a talk given to the Holt Local History Society about Project Eliseg: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2014/01/26/holt-local-history-society/>
- Outline of the John Levitt memorial lecture at Keele University: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/11/23/john-levitt-memorial-lecture-keele-university/>
- Report on the talk to the Corwen Archaeology Group about Project Eliseg. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/10/21/corwen-in-the-shadow-of-glyndwr/>
- Report on the talk presented at Llangollen Museum about Project Eliseg. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/09/11/llangollen-museum-and-the-replica-pillar/>

- Report on my presentation at the 2013 EAA conference at Pilsen, Czech Republic, on Project Eliseg. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/09/06/ea-outstanding-biographies/>
- Review of the three field seasons. <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/08/24/eliseg-prison-break/>
- Visiting the Pillar of Eliseg with American archaeologist and blogger Katy Emery-Meyers: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/07/14/in-the-welsh-landscape-with-katy-the-bone-blog-legend/>
- Report on the Runes Network conference which included a public lecture by Professor Williams on Project Eliseg and other themes: <https://howardwilliamsblog.wordpress.com/2013/06/19/runes-reloaded/>

Art

With the aid of the Knowledge Transfer grant the project was also able to employ an artist in residence, Dr Aaron Watson, during the 2010 field season. He created a fascinating computer visualisation which combined activities on the excavation with an attempt to reconstruct the original appearance and impact of the Pillar of Eliseg standing on top of the mound and in its surrounding landscape. A DVD of the excavation was prepared on behalf of Llangollen Museum.

By 2011, the artist in residence in 2010, Aaron Watson, had completed his reconstruction of the cross with its inscription (Figure 23). He gave permission for the images to be used on the Project Eliseg website and for his film incorporating the reconstruction of the Pillar has now been uploaded onto Youtube and can be viewed as well: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hu8FL_84CSg

Interim Publications

During the course of the project and subsequently, the project team have produced annual unpublished reports for Cadw, published annual interim reports in *Archaeology in Wales* (Edwards et al 2010–2011; 2013; 2014) and written a series of articles about the fieldwork in popular archaeology magazines: *Current Archaeology* (Nov. 2010 and Jan. 2012), *Minerva* 22(1) and *Past Horizons* (Nov. 2011) (Edwards et al. 2012; Williams 2010; 2011a–c) and bilingually in *Heritage in Wales / Etifeddiaeth y Cymru* (no. 50, Winter 2011) (Anon. 2011). In addition, Williams has also published an interim statement about the wider context of the Pillar of Eliseg as a technology of remembrance in the 2010 Sachsensymposion conference proceedings, pitched at a wide international audience of early medieval archaeologists (Williams 2011d). A forthcoming journal article reflecting on the effectiveness of the daily video blogs relating to the 2011 and 2012 field seasons is current under review with the journal *Internet Archaeology* (Tong et al. in press).

We have also been offered the opportunity to publish a final review of our work in the popular archaeology magazine, *British Archaeology*, and this will appear once post-excavation is complete allowing the final results of the project to reach a wide popular audience.

Key Interim Outputs

- Anon., 2011. 'Dig uncovers new evidence near ancient cross', *Etifeddiaeth y Cymru / Heritage in Wales*, Winter 2011, 50, 4.
- Edwards, N., Robinson, G., Williams, H. and Evans, D. M. 2010–2011. 'The Pillar of Eliseg, Llantysilio, incomplete cross and cairn', *Archaeology in Wales* 50, 57–59.
- Edwards, N., Evans, D. M., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2012. 'Eliseg: Powys' pillar of society', *Current Archaeology* 262: 8–9.
- Edwards, N., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2013. 'Llantysilio, The Pillar of Eliseg', *Archaeology in Wales*, 52, 199–201.

- Edwards, N., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2014. 'Llantysilio, The Pillar of Eliseg', *Archaeology in Wales*, 53, 186–189.
- Tong, J., Evans, S., Williams, H., Edwards, N. and Robinson, G. (in press 2015) 'Vlog to death: Project Eliseg's video-blog', *Internet Archaeology*.
- Williams, H. 2010. 'Desperately seeking Eliseg', *Current Archaeology*, 248, 8.
- Williams, H. 2011a. 'Project Eliseg – Digging for early medieval myths and memories', *Past Horizons*. <http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/11/2011/project-eliseg-digging-for-early-medieval-myths-and-memories>
- Williams, H. 2011b. 'Project Eliseg returns', *Current Archaeology*.
- Williams, H. 2011c. 'Myth and memory in the Welsh landscape', *Minerva* 22(1): 34–35.
- Williams, H. 2011d. 'Remembering elites: early medieval stone crosses as commemorative technologies', in L. Boye, P. Ethelberg, L. Heidemann Lutz, S. Kleingärtner, P. Kruse, L. Matthes and A. B. Sørensen (eds) *Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig. Sonderband "Det 61. Internationale Sachsensymposium 2010" Haderslev, Denmark*. Neumünster: Wachholtz, 13–32.

Talking Project Eliseg

Public Talks

During and after the three field seasons, the project directors have delivered a wide range of talks at a range of venues to local societies, museum groups and local and regional popular archaeology events.

- Edwards, N., 'The Early Medieval Sculpture of Denbighshire and the Pillar of Eliseg', Cymdeithas Hanes Edeirnion, April 2014.
- Edwards, N., 'The Early Medieval Sculpture of Denbighshire' Denbighshire Historical Society, October 2013.
- Edwards, N., 'The Pillar of Eliseg', Talwrn Archaeology Group, Anglesey, November 2012.
- Edwards, N., 'Excavations at the Pillar of Eliseg' Friends of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, December 2011.
- Edwards, N., 'The Pillar of Eliseg' CBA Wales, February 2011.
- Edwards, N. 'The Pillar of Eliseg', Llangollen Museum, November 2010.
- Williams, H., 'The Pillar of Eliseg and Other Stories', *Exploring the Borderlands: Current Archaeology in the Marches*. Clwyd-Powys Archaeology Trust Day School, 25 October 2014.
- Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg' Flintshire U3A, Mold, 22 Sept., 2014.
- Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg 2010–2012: Investigating the Origins of Powys.' Holt Local History Society, 23 Jan. 2014.
- Williams, H., 'Stone Sentinels in the Early Medieval Landscape', John Levitt Memorial Lecture, Keele University, 23 Nov. 2013.
- Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg', Corwen Archaeology Group, 17 October 2013

Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg', Llangollen Museum AGM, 11 Sept. 2013.

Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg 2010-12'. Chester Archaeological Society Lecture, May 2013.

Williams, H., Public lecture: 'Captive and Captivating Audiences' at St John's Priory, Chester. Part of the Runes, Monuments and Memorial Carvings International Research Network Workshop, University of Chester, 8–9 April 2013.

Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg 2010–2012': Investigating Eliseg's Pillar'. Clwyd Archaeology Dayschool organized by Fiona Gale, Denbigh, 24 February 2013.

Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg and Project Geordie' – CPAT AGM, Welshpool, 19 October 2012.

Williams, H., 'Project Eliseg and Project Geordie' – Wrexham Heritage Society, Borrass Park School, 3 October 2012.

Williams, H., 'Crosses and Mounds: Power and Belief in the Early Medieval Landscape', Cheshire Archaeology Day, 14 April 2012 (with Jo Kirton).

Williams, H., 'Myth and Memory at the Pillar of Eliseg', Flintshire Heritage Series, 18 October 2011.

Research Seminars and Conference Presentations

The project directors have presented interim results from Project Eliseg as parts of academic conference presentations and university research seminars *either* focusing on the interpretation of this site *or* utilizing the fieldwork as part of the discussion of a broader research theme. In one instance there is replication with the list above: a venue where a keynote academic lecture was open to both conference delegates and the general public.

Edwards, N., 'Writing a Cultural Biography of the Pillar of Eliseg', University of Wales, Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies, Aberystwyth, research seminar, October 2013.

Edwards, N., 'Assembly Sites in Early Medieval Wales: the Pillar of Eliseg, *Power and Authority in Early Medieval Europe* conference, Institute of Archaeology, UCL, November 2011.

Edwards, N., 'Excavations at the Pillar of Eliseg', Early Medieval Wales Archaeology Research Group, November 2011.

Edwards, N., 'Assembly and Royal inauguration sites in early medieval Wales: the Pillar of Eliseg', European Archaeological Association conference, Den Haag, the Netherlands, September 2010.

Williams, H., 2014. 'Digital communities of the dead: mortuary archaeology online', *Theoretical Archaeology Group Annual Conference*, Manchester University, 15–17 December 2014.

Williams, H., 2014. 'The Pillar of Eliseg and the Early Christianity of North-East Wales', Society for Church Archaeology Annual Conference, Chester Cathedral, 6–7 September 2014.

Williams, H., 2014. Keynote Lecture: 'The Archaeology of Weland the Smith', *Subterranean in the Medieval World* conference, Centre for Medieval Studies, University of York. 17–18 May 2014.

Williams, H., 2014. 'The Landscape Context of Eliseg's Pillar', Easter Conference of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, Llangollen, 13 April 2014.

Williams, H., 2014. 'The Pillar of Eliseg's Topography of Memory'. *Early Medieval Wales Archaeology Research Group (EMWARG) Conference*, University of Wales Trinity St David, Lampeter Campus, 22 – 23 March 2014.

Williams, H., 2013. 'The Outstanding Biography of Eliseg'. *European Association of Archaeologists Annual Conference*, Pilsen, 5– 8 Sept 2013.

Williams, H., 2013. Keynote: 'Captivating and Captive Audiences', *International Runes Network Conference*, Chester, May 2013.

Williams, H., 2010. 'The Past in the Past at the Pillar of Eliseg'. *Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference*, University of Bristol, December 2010.

Williams, H., 2010. 'Project Eliseg: Digging Early Medieval Stone Sculpture', *Durham Medieval Archaeologists Research Seminar*, University of Durham, 6 December 2010.

Williams, H., 2010. 'Remembering elites', *Internationales Sachsensymposium*, Haderslev, Denmark. September 2010.

Discussion

For a short fieldwork project at a nationally important monument in a rural locale, the specific challenge was to promote our work via a diversity of means. This took place on site through specific open days and an open-door policy, as well as through engaging the local community in the archaeological fieldwork itself in a variety of ways and through liaison with Llangollen Museum. Radio and television were utilized, together with talks to international, national, regional and local audiences and the production of a range of interim reports, articles and art. We have also taken opportunities to communicate in Welsh as well as English wherever possible. A key and distinctive effort was made to develop and extend the profile of the project through a website and social media online including video-blogs on YouTube, as well as the use of Facebook, Twitter and Professor Williams's Wordpress blog during, between and after the field seasons.

The anticipation is that our results will extend further the appreciation of the Pillar of Eliseg far beyond the duration of the project itself. The structure of our outreach has directly informed the use of the replica of the Pillar in Llangollen Museum as a focus of new displays containing artefacts and interpretations from our excavations. Furthermore, our online project elements have the potential of being archived, perpetuated and, indeed, extended, creating a medium to long-term educational resource.

These dimensions of public archaeology provide firm foundations for potential future developments including the enhancement of the core website, cross-referencing between the online elements on social media, as well as extensions of the Project onto other social media platforms. Further initiatives are also possible; these include the as-yet untapped potential of foregrounding Wikipedia and enhancing synergies with the Archwilio online database. There is also the potential of new recording technologies for the Pillar to further research questions as well as enhance appreciation and engagement with the monument online, as for example, through photogrammetry and laser-scanning of the Pillar of Eliseg.

The character of our outreach strategy has been an opportunity and a challenge given the distinctive multi-period biography of the monument. It was also versatile in allowing online media to explore complex archaeological theory concerning monumentality, materiality and social memory, a range of archaeological methods and techniques and a variety of archaeological data. In all regards, the site-

based, museum-based, academic and online dimensions of the outreach can be regarded as a success individually and collectively.

Finally, the project reveals the specific challenges and opportunities of interpreting and narrating mortuary archaeologies dealing with unnamed, fragmented and cremated human remains, as well as cenotaphic traces of both the nameless and named dead. This is because, rather than intact skeletons, the project revealed Bronze Age cists with cremated bone, one of which had been disturbed in the 1770s and a ninth-century stone cross-shaft bearing names but with no clear link to the funerary data uncovered. In stark contrast to the fascination exhibited by the British public for the named/nicknamed cadavers of elite figures, from Lindow Man and the Prittlewell Prince (whose names are created by archaeologists and the media) to Richard III, the Pillar of Eliseg offers us an opportunity to question and query the near-fetishistic hunger for the evidential, tangible corpse over more ephemeral and mutable traces of past lives and past disposal methods. Therefore, from a mortuary archaeology perspective, while different in form and character, the investigation of the multi-phase monument known as the Pillar Eliseg holds parallels with the ruinous shell of Valle Crucis Abbey itself and its collection of later medieval grave-slabs. This is because the Pillar is host to many different categories of the archaeological dead, all of which share being only partially perceptible to the public. These include the unnamed cremated remains and empty cists of Bronze Age date, the names of a late Roman usurper and sub-Roman legendary figures inscribed on the Pillar, the eighth- and ninth-century rulers of Powys likewise denoted, augmented by the auto-commemoration of the eighteenth-century landowner. The archaeological investigation and heritage interpretation of the Pillar of Eliseg therefore prompts us to think of innovative ways to tell their stories by conveying what is present and what is absent for visitors to the site in equal measure. Through our online media, museum displays and on-site heritage interpretation, Project Eliseg provides the foundations upon which such accounts can be built.

DISCUSSION – TOWARDS A CULTURAL BIOGRAPHY OF THE PILLAR OF ELISEG

Introduction

Over the last twenty-five years academic research has expanded rapidly to explore memory and the manipulation of monuments over time to fulfil new roles (Bradley 1993; Holtorf 1998) as well as the complex cultural and social lives of objects (Appadurai 1986; Gosden and Marshall 1999). This has also led to cultural biographies of major monuments (e.g. Hingley 2012) and studies of their continuing significance (e.g. Hamilakis 1999). Of particular relevance here is research on the manipulation and reuse of prehistoric burial monuments in the early middle ages, a widespread phenomenon in Britain and Ireland (e.g. Williams 1997; Semple 2013), and the reconstruction of post-Reformation histories of early medieval pieces of stone sculpture, such as the Ruthwell and Bradbourne Anglo-Saxon crosses (Cassidy 1992; Moreland 1999) and the Pictish Hilton of Cadboll cross-slab and sculpture around Forteviot, Perthshire (James et al. 2008; Hall 2011).

Likewise, Project Eliseg, of which the archaeological excavations were an essential part, has aimed to address key questions concerning the complex history and ‘afterlife’ of the ninth-century AD Pillar of Eliseg and the Early Bronze Age funerary cairn on which it stands and this has resulted in the preliminary reconstruction of a ‘cultural’ biography of the monument from its origins to the present day. In particular our aims were: to reveal new information about the sequence and dating of the cairn and the little known prehistory of the area; to test the hypothesis that the Pillar of Eliseg was the focus of an early medieval assembly site associated with the rulers of Powys (Edwards 2009, 168–169) and to understand its subsequent reinvention in the eighteenth century. Therefore we have also sought to unravel and analyse the fascinating ‘afterlife’ of the monument including its role in the later medieval monastic landscape of Valle Crucis, to which it gave its name; its partial destruction as a result of events following the Reformation; the re-awakening of antiquarian interest in the monument from the mid-seventeenth century onwards; the partial ‘excavation’ of the cairn by the local landowner, Trevor Lloyd, prior to the re-erection of the Pillar in 1779 as a feature in a managed picturesque landscape; its role as a popular tourist attraction during the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries; its use in the controversy concerning the introduction and acceptance of the ‘Three Age System’ amongst antiquarians in Wales; and its history once it came into the care of the State. The specific aims of the excavation were to establish the constructional and chronological sequence of the cairn, including subsequent alterations, and to identify the context and relationship of the cairn to other potential archaeological features, including testing the results of the various geophysical surveys (Turner 2008).

The Bronze Age

The earliest identifiable phase of activity in the monument biography was the construction of the Early Bronze Age burial cairn, which was to become the focus for all the later phases in the development and re-invention of the monument. Furthermore, our excavations revealed that the ‘life’ of the Early Bronze Age cairn was more complex than might first appear since its construction consisted of two phases and a number of burial episodes. It was possible to identify a primary platform cairn and two associated burial cists, one of which was reopened for at least one further interment of a cremation deposit. This was followed by the construction of a secondary smaller raised cairn in which our excavation identified one larger cist with a token cremation deposit.

The Pillar of Eliseg cairn is located in the valley bottom of the Nant Eglwyseg at approximately 120m OD. The landscape setting of the cairn is unusual as almost all of the surviving cairns in the region are found within the surrounding uplands (Figure 24). Only one comparative monument in a similar location could be identified, a possible barrow, Boncyn Gefeiliau, at Rhewl (PRN 101041) in the Dee valley, which was noted in the late seventeenth century in Edward Lhuyd's *Parochialia*, but has not been located since (Morris 1909–11, i, 122–123; Davies 1929, 367). The valley bottom setting of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn is clearly of significance as it provides a powerful visual marker to anyone passing through the valley. Whilst the cairn now appears to be in isolation, a further possible Bronze Age ring-work has been identified 150m to the north (Maes-y-llyn ring ditch PRN-101864, SJ 20254467). This large ring-ditch was first identified in an aerial photograph taken in July 1984 by Chris Musson (CPAT) (Figure 25). However, it was much more clearly visible as a crop-mark in growing barley in July 2014 when it was photographed by Graeme Guilbert (Figure 26). The relationship between this monument and the Pillar of Eliseg cairn is difficult to determine without excavation but it is likely to represent an Early Bronze Age burial or ceremonial monument.

Within the wider landscape very few sites can be firmly dated to the Neolithic. A possible hengi-form monument known as Cefn-y-Gader on the Ruabon uplands (PRN-101158) has recently been reinterpreted as an Early Bronze Age ring-cairn (Lynch 2003; Silvester and Hankinson 1995). Two further sites defined as Neolithic are both find-spots: a flint knife was found in the vicinity of Trevor Rocks and part of a stone axe on the Eglwyseg cliffs (Wearing 2003, 10). In contrast the Bronze Age (2200–1750BC) is well represented throughout the study area.

The start of the Early Bronze Age period is associated with a marked increase in the number of funerary monuments constructed throughout Wales. Burial mounds (round barrows and cairns) became the dominant type of funerary monument in this period, with twenty-three excavated sites in Wales which have returned radiocarbon dates between c. 2200 and 1750BC for their construction. As already noted, surviving Early Bronze Age monuments within the landscape around the Pillar of Eliseg cairn are concentrated in the uplands. To the east, Eglwyseg and Ruabon Mountain rise in a series of carboniferous limestone escarpments to 501m OD. Monuments here include simple cairns, occasionally with kerbs, stone ring-banks, standing stones and a stone circle (Davies 1929; Jones 1999; Lynch 1972; 2003; Silvester and Hankinson 1995). These monuments form a distinctive cluster of sites whose locations appear, at least in part, to have been influenced by the geology of the limestone escarpments on which the monuments were built and which provide panoramic views of the valley below (Jones 2003). The range and concentration of sites on Eglwyseg Mountain suggests a ritual complex comparable with those identified at Penmaenmawr (Smith 2002) and Moel Goedog in Gwynedd (Bowen and Gresham 1967; Lynch 1984) and Brenig in Denbighshire (Lynch 1993).

The predominance of funerary monuments within this scarped terrain overlooking the adjacent lowlands may suggest that they were the burial grounds of a population occupying the lower valley slopes and fertile river flood plains. The apparent absence of corresponding settlement remains may either reflect poor site visibility in such terrains, or that intensive agricultural practices have removed the evidence (Wearing 2003). Away from the limestone crags, there is a markedly reduced density of prehistoric sites; in part this may be because the moors become more gentle and are not visible from the lower slopes, and would therefore not have been such favourable locations for funerary monuments.

Many of these upland cairns have been disturbed in the past, either due to antiquarian investigations or stone robbing. Examples include Creigiau Eglwyseg cairn A [PRN-101162], Aber Sychnant Cairn [PRN-101137; 39910], Cefn-y-Gader cairn A [PRN-10113] and Craig-y-Forwyn Cairn [PRN-101136]. The character of these interventions has similarities to that identified at the Pillar of Eliseg cairn, since they have hollows dug into the highest and central part of the monument. In a number of instances these hollows have exposed burial cists within the cairns. Very few of these cairns are recorded as excavated and, of the few noted, all took place during the nineteenth century. An excavation in 1879, at Creigiau Eglwyseg cairn A (PRN-101162) discovered an urn and cremation deposit within a stone-lined pit, whilst an excavation in 1890 at Aber Sychnant Cairn discovered ash, bones, a horse's tooth and a flint arrowhead (Davies 1929, 120). To the west of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn there are small clusters of Early Bronze Age monuments in the Maesrychen Mountains such as that on the summit of Moel y Gamelin (PRN-101370) and that at Gribin Oernant (PRN-101738). Cairns in this region are notably less concentrated than those in the uplands to the east.

Kerbed platform cairns are a relatively rare form of Early Bronze Age burial monument. Only twenty-three have been identified in Wales, all found within the uplands (above 230m). They are characterized by the construction of a level platform of stones defined and encircled by a kerb. Burials are typically placed within pits made within the underlying ground surface or within burial structures such as cists constructed on the ground surface. The construction of the cairn sealing these burials is usually the final act of the burial process. Only three platform cairns have been excavated in Wales: Brenig (51), Denbighshire (Lynch 1993), Aber Camddwr (2), Ceredigion (Hogg 1977) and Pond Cairn, Glamorgan (Fox 1937).

All of the burials identified in the Pillar of Eliseg cairn were cremated bone deposits. These are the most common type of Early Bronze Age burial deposit with 393 cremated bone deposits having been excavated in Wales, the majority of which were found in burial mounds. Sixty-eight of these deposits are associated with good quality radiocarbon dates, the majority of which span the period 2200–1700 BC (Tellier, in prep.). The Early Bronze Age cremation rites identified associated with the Pillar of Eliseg cairn involved the cremation of complete and fleshed bodies with associated **artefacts**. The majority of cremated bone displayed white colours, which suggest that most bodies had been well cremated, with minimum pyre temperatures between 700-800° (Wahl 2008, table 9.1).

Looking at the Early Bronze Age burial data from the whole of Wales, a number of patterns emerge. It suggests that a greater proportion of cremated bone burials were deposited before the mound was constructed, and that these deposits tended to be located centrally within the mounds. On the other hand, secondary burials, inserted into the mounds after their construction, tend to be located in non-central positions (Tellier, in prep.). The burial structures identified within the phase 1 cairn at the Pillar of Eliseg are all located around the edges of the cairn. This suggests the presence of further burials elsewhere within the monument, including, perhaps, a central primary burial beyond the 2012 excavation area.

The Pillar of Eliseg cairn is a multi-phased monument, the mound was enlarged and further burials deposited, probably over a relatively short time-span. Early Bronze Age burial mounds have

previously been interpreted as the cemeteries of a family or a small clan (Peterson 1972; Garwood 1991). This theory seems to fit the Eliseg evidence.

The earliest burial feature associated with the Pillar of Eliseg platform cairn is the primary small stone cist (Cist 1) which was constructed upon the ground surface. The cremated bone burial of at least one adult had been deposited in this cist (but had been disturbed by the antiquarian intrusion in the 1770s). A second larger cist (Cist 3) was inserted within a hollow within the platform cairn. The cremated bone buried in cist is one of the most unusual Early Bronze Age deposits recorded in Wales (see Tellier above). The exceptional size of the deposit in is most certainly due to the re-use of the cist for the insertion of secondary burials. The primary cremated bone deposit at the base of the cist contained at least four individuals: one young child (1–6 years old), one adolescent (13–17 years old), one young adult (18–25 years old) and an older adult (>40 years old), probably a female. These primary burials were accompanied by a flint knife which had also been burnt on the pyre. The accompanying burnt bone pin and fragment of a burnt bone pin were most likely fasteners for clothing suggesting that individuals were clothed when cremated or that the bodies were wrapped in some way when they were placed on the pyre. The possible presence of a bronze object is also suggested by the green stains on a cranial vault fragment (see Tellier above). The secondary cremated bone deposit contained the remains of at least two individuals, one young child (1–6 years old) and one middle/older adult (>25 years old), possibly a male.

A key feature of Early Bronze Age burial practices is the inclusion of multiple individuals within the same burial deposits, a feature clearly demonstrated in Cist 3 at the Pillar of Eliseg cairn. Although this type of practice was a common feature in Early Neolithic chambered tombs, burial deposits from the Middle Neolithic to the Chalcolithic periods in Wales contained single individuals, with the notable exception of Late Neolithic deposits in Anglesey (Tellier, in prep.). The cremated bone deposits from Cist 3 display a greater proportion of sub-adults compared with adults. This suggests that sub-adults were predominantly deposited with another person, perhaps a family member. A similar pattern was also identified in Early Bronze Age cremated bone burials from north-east England (Walsh 2013, 182). Across Wales both sub-adults and adult females are better represented in cremated bone deposits than in inhumations (Tellier, in prep.). This would suggest that, unlike inhumation burials in which adult males were more frequently represented, no selection of individuals based on age or sex occurred in cremated bone deposits.

A very small amount of charcoal from Cist 3 at the Pillar of Eliseg cairn has been identified as oak, hazel and holly (see Denne above) and it is presumed that these represent fuel used within the funeral pyre. It is striking that so little charcoal or burnt stone was identified when the weight of the cremated bone deposit was so large. This is unusual and suggests that the remains of the pyre sites had been carefully picked over to select cremated bone and accompanying artefacts.

The platform cairn at the Pillar of Eliseg was subsequently covered by a smaller burial cairn into which a third cist (cist 2) had been constructed. Multi-phased burial monuments are a common form of Early Bronze Age monument (Garwood 2007). Earlier monuments are modified, expanded or built upon with further burials inserted into their mounds. At Bedd Branwen, Anglesey, an earthen round barrow was constructed on top of the earlier ring-cairn (Lynch 1971), whilst at Pentre Farm Glamorgan, an earth platform was first covered by a penannular stone ring before being sealed by a

stone cairn (Ward 1978). It is however difficult to find parallels for the constructional phases identified at the Pillar of Eliseg cairn. The final phase 2 form of the monument has more in common with an earthen barrow than a stone cairn.

The phase 2 cist within the secondary cairn was much larger than the earlier phase cists and fits well with the description of the stone coffin excavated in the 1770s (see below). Cist 2, identified in 2012, had not been disturbed and had clearly not been disturbed in the antiquarian excavations. However, large slabs of blue-grey mudstone identified within the antiquarian backfill may have come from another, now destroyed cist of this type. Very small amounts of cremated human bone and a small unburnt flint flake were found in this cist. These cremated bones represent the remains of one individual of indeterminate age and sex and may be classed as a token deposit. In Wales around 9.2% of Early Bronze Age cremated bone deposits are represented by token deposits (Tellier, in prep.). Brück (2006) has suggested that the circulation of token deposits of cremated bones from adult females in the Early Bronze Age period could have been used to re-enforce inter-group relationships. Although not enough demographic data is available from the Welsh material to corroborate this since none of the token cremated bone deposits of adults can be sexed, the idea that token cremated bone deposits were moved around is certainly a possibility. Burial 3 at Trelystan I, Powys, had been disturbed shortly after the burial had been deposited (Britnell 1982, 153), possibly in order to collect cremated bones. The analysis of soil attached to the cremated bones from Moel Goedog I showed that the remains had been interred elsewhere before their final deposition (Lynch 1984, 21) and this was also detected at Pentre Farm, Glamorgan (Ward 1978). Cist 2 at the Pillar of Eliseg cairn contained a small flint blade of fresh flint. The fact that this blade was unburnt demonstrates that this artefact had not accompanied the deceased onto the funeral pyre, in contrast to the burnt bone pin and pin fragment and burnt flint knife from Cist 3. The small cremated bone weight and the inclusion of grave goods not associated with the cremation process, from Cist 2, is suggestive of a token burial deposit.

Therefore the excavation of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn revealed that the monument represented a multi-phased structure. The first phase consisted of a platform cairn which was found to contain two cists within the excavated area. The second phase of construction involved the building of a round cairn on top of the primary platform cairn. Within this second constructional phase a third cist was identified (Cist 2). Multi-phased burial mounds are typical of the Early Bronze Age period, and date to a period around 2100–1800 BC (Garwood 2007). Other examples of multi-phased burial mounds in Wales include Carneddau (1) in Powys (Gibson 1993) and Bedd Branwen on Anglesey (Lynch 1971).

The content of Cist 3, found inserted into the primary platform cairn, proved to represent one of the most unusual Early Bronze Age burial deposits so far excavated in Wales. It contained the largest deposit of cremated bone burial, both in terms of weight and minimum number of individuals represented, ever recorded within the corpus of excavated Welsh burial mounds. Cremated bone within the cist occurred in distinct clusters suggesting that individual deposits may have been placed into the cist within organic containers such as bags. Another highly unusual feature of this is the fact that the cist had probably been re-opened on at least one occasion for the deposition of further cremation burials. To date the practice of re-opening a burial context for the deposition of

secondary burials has never been clearly demonstrated during the excavation of a burial mound in Wales.

The excavation of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn has therefore provided invaluable data on the nature of Early Bronze Age funerary practices in Wales. The unique nature of the excavated evidence will contribute to wider discussions on the Early Bronze Age period in Britain.

The Iron Age and Roman Period

There is no evidence of Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the monument. However, the univallate hill-fort phase of Castell Dinas Brân (NPRN 93290; PRN 101172; Jones 1998, 234–235), which is spectacularly located on a steep-sided hill some 2.5km to the south-east thereby dominating the landscape of the Vale of Llangollen (though it is not visible from the Pillar of Eliseg), is presumed to be Iron Age, as are other defended enclosures in the neighbourhood, Pen-y-Gaer, Vivod and Wern Isaf (PRN 101194, 19767, 101807). No Roman sites have been recorded, though a sherd of Roman orange ware pottery was found during a trial excavation on the site of a mill at Pandy north of Valle Crucis Abbey in 2008 (pers. comm., David Petts).

The Early Medieval Period

The Pillar of Eliseg, originally a free-standing cross, was erected by Concenn (modern Welsh Cyngen), the last early medieval ruler of Powys (d. 854/5). It has been suggested that it was carved from Gwespyr Sandstone which outcrops a few kilometres away (Edwards 2013, 323–5). It now consists of the upper part of an incomplete cylindrical cross-shaft with a horizontal roll moulding which separates it from the quadrangular-sectioned top which is delineated on each face by a curved swag (visible height of shaft: 2.42m; diameter: 580mm max.). This has been reset in the original square base (height: 420mm; width: 1.5m; depth: 1.48m). The shaft was once carved with a long Latin inscription in thirty-one lines. However, the carved stone face is now severely weathered and only the lines where the inscription once was and a few fragmentary letters are now detectable in strong oblique light on the current eastern side. As a result we are dependent upon the two surviving transcriptions made by Edward Lhuyd in 1696 (BL Harleian MS 3780, fo. 94; BU MS, Penrhos V, 872; Edwards 2009, fig. 11; 2007, fig. 13; 2013, 331, ill. D3.6) and a partial transcription made by Robert Vaughan in 1548 (NLW MS 5262A, fo. 68v) (Edwards 2009, fig. 10; 2013, 330, ill. D3.5). These provide valuable evidence, though by the mid-seventeenth century parts of the inscription were already illegible (see below).

The text as recorded by Edward Lhuyd in BL Harleian MS 3780 fo. 95 is given below. Variations in the transcription in BU MS, Penrhos V, 872 are given in the footnotes.

A 1 (+ CONCENN FILIUS CATTELL¹CATTELL
2 FILIUS BROHCMAIL BROHCMAL FILIUS

¹ CATTELL

3 ELISEG ELISEG FILIUS GUOILLAUC²

B 4 + CONCENN ITAQUE PRONEPOS ELISEG

5 EDIFICAUIT HUNC LAPIDEM PROAUO

C 6 SUO ELISEG + IPSE EST ELISEG QUI NECR

7 XIT HEREDITATEM POUOS--IPC-- MORT

8 CA^VTEM PER UIM - - E POTESTATEANGLO

9 ----- IN GLADIO SUO PARTA IN IGNE

D 10 ----- .MQUE RECITUERIT MANESCR-P

11 ----- .M DET BENEDICTIONEM SUPE

E 12 ----- . ELISEG + IPSE EST CONCENN

13 -----TU.-.C--E³MEIUNGC-MANU

14 ----- EAD REGNUM SUUM POUOS⁴

15 ----- .E...IUBAUI-S-ET QUOD

16 -----S.AIS-UCAUES..E⁵

17 ----- ..R-EIN--MONTEM

F/G 18 -----

19 ----- -...-..- MONARCHIAM

20 ----- AIL MAXIMUS BRITTANNIAE

21 ----- NN PASCEN - - MAU.ANNAN

22 ----- BRITUA-T-M FILIUS GUARTHI

23 ----- QUE BENED – GERMANUS QUE

24 ----- .PEPERIT EISE-IRA FILIA MAXIMI

25 --- GIS QUI OCCIDIT REGEM ROMANO

² GUOILAUC

³ C

⁴ POUOSS

⁵ ..ED

- H 26 RUM + CONMARCH PINXIT HOC
 27 CHIROGRAFU REGE SUO POSCENTE
 I 28 CONCENN + BENEDICTIO DNI⁶ IN CON
 29 CENN ET S. I⁷ TOTA FAMILIA EIUS
 30 ET IN TOTA RAGIONE⁸ POUOIS
 31 USQUE IN -----)

An edited text is provided below but not all the text as transmitted is intelligible. Parts that cannot be read are indicated as ellipses, and question marks in round brackets have been added at uncertain points. Reconstructions are shown in square brackets. Expansions are shown in round brackets.

A + *Concenn filius Cattell Cattell / filius Brohcmal Brohcmal filius / Eliseg Eliseg filius Guoillauc*
 /

B + *Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg / edificauit hunc lapidem proauo / suo Eliseg*

C + *Ipse est Eliseg qui nec/xit(?) hereditatem Pouos ... mort / c autem(?) per uim ...e potestate*
Anglo/[rum]...in gladio suo parta in igne /

D [+ *Quicu]mque recit(a)uerit manescr[i]p/[tum] ... m det benedictionem supe/[r animam]*
Eliseg

E + *Ipse est Concenn /..... ... manu / e ad regnum suum Pouos / et quod /*
..... / montem /

F/G /..... ... monarchiam / ail Maximus Brittanniae / ... nn Pascen[t] ... Mau[n]
Annan / ... Britu a[u]t[e]m filius Guarthi/[girn] que(m) bened[ixit] Germanus que(m) / ... peperit ei
Se[v]ira filia Maximi / [re]gis qui occidit regem Romano/rum

H + *Conmarch pinxit hoc / chirografu(m) rege suo poscente / Concenn*

I + *Benedictio d(omi)ni in Con/cenn et s(imilite)r(?) i(n) tota familia eius / et in(?) tota*
ragione(m?) Pouois / usque in ...

⁶ DNI

⁷ SRI

⁸ NE

Translation:

A + Concenn son of Cattell, Cattell son of Brohcmal, Brohcmal son of Eliseg, Eliseg son of Guoillauc.

B + Concenn therefore, great-grandson of Eliseg, erected this stone for his great-grandfather Eliseg.

C + It was Eliseg who united the inheritance of Powys ... however through force ... from the power of the English ... land with his sword by fire(?).

D [+] Whosoever shall read out loud this hand-inscribed ... let him give a blessing [on the soul of] Eliseg

E + It is Concenn ... with his hand ... his own kingdom of Powys ... and which ... the mountain.

F/G ... monarchy ... Maximus of Britain ... Pascent ... Maun Annan ... Britu moreover [was] the son of Guarthigirn whom Germanus blessed [and whom] Sevira bore to him, the daughter of Maximus the king, who killed the king of the Romans.

H + Conmarch represented pictorially this writing at the demand of his king, Concenn.

I + The blessing of the Lord upon Concenn and likewise(?) on all of his household and upon all the province of Powys until... .' (Edwards 2009, 171–173; 2013, 325–326)

Each section of the inscription (A–I) would have been marked by an initial cross. The meaning and significance of the inscription has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Edwards 2001, 36–38; 2009; 2013, 327–335). In brief, it indicates that the cross was set up by Concenn in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, who was a contemporary of King Offa of Mercia (d. 796). It suggests that Eliseg united the inheritance of Powys by a victory or the re-conquest of territory which had been overrun by the English. A prayer is then requested for the soul of Eliseg. The fourth section is fragmentary but seems to compare the deeds of Concenn with those of his great-grandfather. The inscription then recalls the Roman usurper, Magnus Maximus (d. 388) and the fifth-century King Vortigern as well as St Germanus, who may be either St Germanus of Auxerre who visited Britain in the second quarter of the fifth century, or the local saint, Garmon, whose life is included in the early ninth-century *Historia Brittonum*. The final sections tell us that Conmarch was responsible for the inscription and asks for a blessing on Concenn and the kingdom of Powys.

It may be argued that the Pillar of Eliseg was a very ambitious monument which would have taken considerable resources to quarry, transport and shape and is clearly a product of the patronage of

Concern the last ruler of Powys. Its carefully composed inscription, which includes legal terminology, notably *chirographum* (which can mean a deed or charter) and was intended to be recited out loud (*recitaverit*). It may be interpreted as both a victory monument denoting political ownership of land regained from the English and as a piece of propaganda set up at a time when the kingdom of Powys was under threat (Edwards 2001, 37–38; 2009).

The content of the inscription in combination with the erection of the cross-shaft on top of the Bronze Age cairn, as well as their prominent siting in the landscape in the narrow, steep-sided valley of the Nant Eglwyseg, at the end of a long gravel ridge, thereby providing a natural amphitheatre, are striking. Indeed, it is possible that the inscription was intended to be proclaimed from the top of the mound to an assembled audience. Also of relevance is the fact that the monument is located on the important land-route leading northwards to the pass of Bwlch yr Oernant (Horseshoe Pass) which leads to the Vale of Clwyd beyond and is also close to the valley of the River Dee which provides a means of access from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia to the east. As a result it has been suggested that the Pillar of Eliseg was set up on the Bronze Age cairn to mark a site of assembly and possibly a place of inauguration of the rulers of Powys at a time when the rulers of Powys were attempting, ultimately unsuccessfully, to consolidate and extend their power (Edwards 2009, 168–169; see also Semple and Sanmark 2013, 518).

One of the aims of this project was to test this theory. However, no evidence of early medieval activity was found either associated with the Bronze Age cairn or in Trench C to the north, the location of which had been designed to see if possible features suggested by the geophysics existed. Nor were any artefacts of early medieval date identified during the excavation, though two early medieval finds of metalwork from the neighbourhood were reported to the excavators, the first in 2011, and the second in 2012. The first was a metal-detector find of an incomplete cast copper-alloy zoomorphic strap-end (Thomas Class F) of tenth- or eleventh-century date which is most commonly found in Hiberno-Scandinavian Dublin. It has been suggested that it could have functioned as a book clasp (PAS record: LVPL-CDD0D0; Gilmore and Reevill 2013). The second was a small parcel of five copper-alloy Northumbrian stycas dating to the mid-ninth century which were discovered in a re-deposited context on the bank of the Dee; these are most likely to be indicative of trading activities in the vicinity (C. S. S. Lyons, pers. comm.; Lodwick and Besly 2013, 178; Pirie 2006, 228–229). A Type G1 penannular brooch of fifth- or sixth-century date was also known from Trevor Rocks (Redknap 2007, 71, no. 7, pl.).

Even though there is no direct evidence of early medieval activity on the site apart from the Pillar of Eliseg itself, its location, its association with the Bronze Age cairn and the wording of the inscription all suggest that this was a site of assembly and possibly an inauguration site for the early medieval rulers of Powys (Edwards 2009, 168–169). It was noted that the topsoil in Trench C was very thin and ridge and fallow was also identified in Trench A at some depth beyond the cairn suggesting that the field has been ploughed over a very long period of time, a practice which continues to the present day. Furthermore, the soil is highly acidic which greatly reduces the likelihood of the survival of artefacts, particularly metalwork, or animal bone. Activities associated with early medieval assembly sites are known to have been periodic and often ephemeral so are unlikely to have left much trace in the archaeological record. Evidence for structures on such sites elsewhere in north-west Europe is rare and in some instances tents may have been used and where there are acidic soils any evidence

of activities, such as communal feasting, seems unlikely to have survived (Semple and Sanmark 2013, 519–528). Nevertheless, the association of the cross with the earlier Bronze Age cairn is a strong indicator, since the manipulation of prehistoric monuments, particularly burial mounds to act as foci for early medieval and some later assembly landscapes is now widely recognized (Semple and Sanmark 2013, 532–534; Fitzpatrick 2004, 41–97). Indeed, the significance of such burial mounds and their associations with mythical heroes are made clear in Wales by the verses of *Englynion y Beddau* ('Stanzas of the Graves'), which, it has been suggested, have their origins in the ninth or tenth centuries (Jones 1967; Petts 2007, 163–166).

Furthermore, it has recently been argued that assembly places, such as Yeavering, Northumberland, are typically located close to key areas of resource and are often sited on the boundary between good agricultural land and rougher grazing with proximity to wild resources for hunting and fishing as well as easy access to overland and other route-ways (Semple and Sanmark 2013, 528–532; Elizabeth Fitzpatrick pers. comm.). The location of the Pillar of Eliseg would certainly fit such criteria since it is sited in an agriculturally productive valley bottom but very close to the steep wooded valley sides and rugged uplands which rise to over 500m. The locations of the later Valle Crucis Abbey fishing rights granted to the monastery on the nearby Dee are also indicative of the value of riverine resources (Williams 1990, 64–66, maps 19, 22; Evans 2008, 10–11, fig.) and we have already noted that the Pillar of Eliseg is sited on a strategic north–south land-route.

In Wales there has been comparatively little research on early medieval sites of assembly (Charles-Edwards 2004) and remarkably little is known about their locations compared with the rapidly emerging evidence from many other parts of early medieval Britain and Ireland (e.g. Pantos and Semple 2004; O'Grady 2008; 2012; Baker and Brookes 2013a; 2015; Gleeson forthcoming). Nevertheless, the multi-disciplinary approach to identification using the combined evidence of both early medieval and later written sources, place-names where they are available, and archaeological evidence is now beginning to be successfully used in Wales with the identification of a probable assembly site in Bayvil in Cemais, Pembrokeshire (Comeau 2014). In the future it would certainly be worth carrying out more in-depth multidisciplinary research of this kind on the locality of the Pillar of Eliseg. For a further comparison with the Pillar of Eliseg in particular, it is also pertinent to note that there was once a cross, almost certainly of early medieval date, known as 'Atiscros' or 'Croes Ati', near Flint, which was in the early medieval borderland territory of Tegeingl, west of the Dee estuary. It is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) since the hundred of Atiscros is named after the monument (Morgan 1978, 269b). It may be argued that, as the cross gave its name to the hundred, it marked the site of assembly for that district (Edwards 2013, 470).

Later Medieval

The Cistercian Abbey of Valle Crucis is located approximately 400m south-south-east of the Pillar of Eliseg. It was founded c. 1201 by Madog ap Gruffudd, prince of northern Powys. The act recording this indicates that Madog gave the township called Llanegwestl with all its bounds for the construction of the monastery as well as various other estates he held by hereditary right (Pryce 2005, 698–700, no. 499). The freemen of Llanegwestl were moved and granted lands near Wrexham (Pryce 2005, 700–2, 716–718, nos 500, 514).

The exact location of Llanegwestl is unknown though it continued to be used as an alternative Welsh name for the monastery (e.g. Pryce 2005, 735–736, no. 532). The *llan* element might point to the former existence of a chapel or some other Christian enclosure on which the monastery was founded. A number of other Cistercian houses in Wales seem to have been located at or near the sites of early medieval ecclesiastical foundations, notably Margam, but also Llanllŷr, and very possibly Neath and Strata Florida, all of which have early medieval sculpture from their immediate vicinities (Robinson 2006, 49; Redknap and Lewis 2007, 576–577, 579; Edwards 2007, 131, 166). In making his grant Madog ap Gruffudd was donating royal lands, which included the Pillar of Eliseg and its environs, to endow the monastery. It would therefore be very tempting to link the royal possession of Llanegwestl township directly with the Pillar of Eliseg which had been set up by Concenn, the last early medieval ruler of Powys (d. 854 x 855). However, evidence to corroborate this is lacking and we know nothing about the role the monument may have played during the intervening 350 years. After the death of Concenn Powys was controlled by Gwynedd and some border areas came under English domination. However, by the early twelfth century a new dynasty had emerged, the origins of which can be traced back to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (d. 1075) (Stephenson 2008a). In the early thirteenth century under Madog ap Gruffudd there is a clear renewed association between the ruling family of northern Powys with this locality through the foundation of Valle Crucis and the incorporation of the Pillar of Eliseg into a new monastic landscape is surely intentional since the inscription on it proclaimed the hereditary rights and victories of the earlier rulers and it is interesting to note that Madog ap Maredudd (d. 1160), the grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, named his youngest son Elise (Stephenson 2008b, 18). Furthermore, the Latin name of the monastery, Valle Crucis ('the Valley of the Cross') takes its name from the monument. The cross would have remained a prominent landmark for those approaching the monastery from the pass to the north and could have functioned as a prayer station. It has also been suggested that the abbey gate-house was on the site of the present Abbey Farm (Robinson 2006, 290). It should be noted that Madog ap Gruffudd (d. 1236) was buried in the abbey church and that there was a continuing association with the ruling family of northern Powys, some of whom were likewise buried there (Evans 2008, 9, fig.; Robinson 2006, 288–9, fig.; Gresham 1968, 66–67, 137–140, nos 4, 122).

The link with the princes of northern Powys is further underlined by their construction of the thirteenth-century stone castle of Dinas Brân within the earlier hillfort enclosure overlooking the Dee thereby dominating the wider landscape (King 1974, 113–131; Jones 1998). Indeed, it is worth raising the possibility that the hillfort might have been a focus of early medieval activity as well associated with the rulers of Powys earlier than and/or contemporary with the erection of the Pillar of Eliseg. Some other early medieval hillforts were definitely reused as native castle sites, including Dinas Emrys (Gwynedd), Degannwy (Conwy) and Hen Gastell (West Glamorgan) (Savory 1960; Alcock 1967; Edwards and Lane 1988, 50–57, Wilkinson 1995). This trait has also been identified in Scotland (Alcock and Alcock 1987; 1992) and, although such sites were undoubtedly chosen for later medieval castles because they were in strategic and very visible locations, it is also very likely that a memory of their earlier and sometimes mythical significance persisted and that this symbolic importance was a crucial factor in their reuse.

During the abbacy of Dafydd ab Ieuan (c. 1480–1500) Valle Crucis became an important centre of learning and poetic patronage (Robinson 2006, 289). The Pillar of Eliseg features in the writings of two important poets who had close links with the monastery at this time, thereby demonstrating the

continuing importance of the cross as a cherished landmark. Gutun Owain (*fl.* c. 1460–c. 1498), who came from Dudleston, Shropshire, nearby, was an able poet as well as a chronicler and transcriber of manuscripts (Roberts 1959). He mentions the cross several times in his poetry (Bachelery 1950, viii. 8, xxi. 24, xxii. 25, xxiv. 5, xxxviii. 22) as well as in the chronicle, *Brenhinedd y Saesson* ('Kings of the English') in the *Black Book of Basingwerk*, where he refers to the location and foundation of Valle Crucis *sub anno* 1200 as *yNol yrHen Groes yn lal* ('in the Meadow of the Ancient Cross in lâl') (Jones 1971, 196–197; see also Jones 1952, 192–193, n. for p. 81, ll 1–2). Another accomplished poet, Guto'r Glyn (*fl.* 1435–90), who most likely came from the neighbourhood, either Dyffryn Ceiriog or Glyddyfrdwy, spent his last years at Valle Crucis (Salisbury and Lewis, Guto Glyn.net; Evans et al. 2013) and mentions Pant-y-groes ('The Valley of the Cross') in his poems (Guto Glyn.net, nos 110, ll 6 and note, 38, 112, l. 58).

The only later medieval evidence found during the Pillar of Eliseg excavations from a stratified context was a single sherd of a small wheel-thrown vessel, most likely part of the base of a baluster jug of fourteenth- or fifteenth-century date. The fabric is similar to pottery found at Valle Crucis Abbey. It was found in [14], part of the antiquarian intervention, and is therefore residual.

Destruction and Antiquarian Rediscovery

As a result of the Dissolution of the monasteries, Valle Crucis Abbey was closed during the autumn of 1536 or early in 1537. Over the next 120 years or so the buildings and adjoining land passed through a series of owners until the estate was purchased during the 1660s by John Trevor of Llys Trevor. His descendant Mary Trevor, who inherited the property in 1693 and carried out various repairs to the abbey buildings, married Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon in Mochnant, High Sheriff of Mochnant in 1749. The abbey and adjacent land, including the Pillar of Eliseg, passed via her daughter Mary (who had married Edward Lloyd of Pentrehobyn), to Trevor Lloyd (their son?), a bachelor who lived at Trevor Hall (Price 1952, 184–92; Robinson 2006, 291). In the 1770s, it was he who was responsible for partially 'excavating' the Bronze Age cairn, re-erecting the Pillar of Eliseg on its summit, and re-inventing his estate with the ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey as part of the picturesque landscape of the Vale of Llangollen which so caught the imagination of visitors in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The fate of the Pillar of Eliseg after the Dissolution is not recorded. In 1682 the natural philosopher and antiquary, John Aubrey (1626–1697) (Poole 2010) noted in his unpublished *Monumenta Britannica* that he had been told about the monument by a Mr Meredith Lloyd who said it had 'fallen down ... at least forty years before' (Fowles 1980–1982, I, 550–551). His correspondent and friend, Edward Lhuys, says in a letter (14 September 1696) to the Revd Dr John Mill, Principal of Edmund Hall in Oxford, that 'in the late civil warres (or sooner) 'twas thrown down and broke in several pieces, whence the inscription is so imperfect' (Gunther 1945, 307, no. 153; EMLO).

Therefore it is unclear whether it fell or was toppled and when this might have occurred, though the cross-head and the bottom of the shaft do seem to have been lost or destroyed at this time. Nevertheless, two adjoining sherds of a Midlands Purple-type jar broadly datable to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and thought to have been in use during the Civil War, were found in the antiquarian capping of the cairn [16]; they are therefore residual and cannot be securely tied to any destruction event. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that these rather larger adjoining sherds,

along with similarly larger sherds of blackware from the fill of the antiquarian disturbance [11], could have come from a disturbed pit assemblage, possibly of the Civil War period, but might equally be the result of manuring the land around the mound which was later incorporated in the fill of the antiquarian intervention or occupation debris from close-by or activity on the site (see pottery report). In this context it is worth noting that destruction of crosses was certainly taking place in Cheshire during the seventeenth century. For example, fragments of a cross-head and shaft were unearthed during an excavation at Tarvin, east of Chester, and were found in a seventeenth-century ditch. It has also been noted that monuments in Tarvin are known to have been the victims of iconoclastic activity because of a failed conviction in the Court of Star Chamber in 1614 (Bailey 2010, 128–129). The Pillar of Eliseg cross may well have met a similar fate.

A growing interest in antiquarian studies may be traced from the publication of William Camden's *Britannia* in 1586 and this continued throughout the seventeenth century. This may be seen as a consequence of the depredations resulting from the Reformation and Dissolution of the monasteries but was spurred on by the destruction of the Civil War in the 1640s and the consequent Puritan threat to remaining medieval church fittings and wayside crosses. These events resulted in an urgent need to try and record what was left before it was too late. For example, John Weaver, inspired by Camden's chapter on epitaphs in *Remains* (1605), published his study of *Ancient Funeral Monuments* in 1631 and Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1658–61) was also highly influential (Parry 1995). It is against this background that antiquarian interest in the Pillar of Eliseg also began in the 1640s.

The first known record of the inscription was made in 1648 by the Welsh antiquary and book collector, Robert Vaughan (1591/2–1667) of Hengwrt, near Dolgellau (Morgan 1980; Evans 2011). He was also responsible for making transcriptions of other early medieval inscribed stones and was interested in royal genealogies (Edwards 2009, 146; 2013, 19). The transcription survives in Vaughan's own Commonplace Book (NLW MS 5262A, fol. 68v; Edwards 2009, fig. 10; 2013, ill. D3.5), and although the lettering cannot conclusively be identified as Vaughan's, this would seem to be very likely. Additions have been made to the transcription at a later date in pencil in a different hand by someone comparing it with that of Lhuyd. The transcription consists only of the first sixteen lines of the inscription, the last of which is very fragmentary. This demonstrates that when Vaughan saw the inscription it was already incomplete and it is possible that the second half was obscured in some way. At any rate it seems very unlikely that the monument was still standing since, had it been so, it would have been easier to see the lower half of the shaft compared with the upper. Vaughan's record as far as it goes is very similar to that of Lhuyd, though in places, particularly towards the end, Lhuyd was able to read more. The most important difference between Vaughan's and Lhuyd's transcripts is that the former does not show spaces between the words. Word separation is not characteristic of other early medieval inscriptions in Wales in this period so in this respect Vaughan's record is likely to be the more accurate (Edwards 2009, 156–157). It is also known that Vaughan had sent a copy to Archbishop Ussher (1581–1656), since Lhuyd was aware that Ussher had sent it to Dr Gerald Langbaine of Queen's College Oxford (1608/9–1658) for comment and hoped in his letter to Mill (14 September 1696) that it might still be found (Gunther 1945, 307, no. 153; EMLO). For our understanding of the condition and setting of the Pillar of Eliseg as well as its inscription in the late seventeenth century, we are dependent upon the correspondence of the great Welsh antiquary and polymath, Edward Lhuyd (1659/60?–1709), curator of the Ashmolean Museum in

Oxford (Emery 1971; Edwards and Roberts 2010). He had been brought up at Llanforda Hall, west of Oswestry and only a few miles south of Llangollen. Lhuyd, to begin with on his own and later with his assistants, recorded first-hand considerable numbers of archaeological sites and monuments in Wales and other Celtic-speaking areas for the first time. These ranged from prehistoric burial mounds to early medieval inscribed stones and later medieval grave-slabs. Although, apart from his additions to Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695), little of his archaeological research was ever published, it is clear that his understanding of the monuments he recorded was considerable and that his copies of early medieval inscriptions were remarkably accurate (McGuinness 1996; Edwards 2007b; 2010). As only vestiges of the inscription on the Pillar of Eliseg now survive his transcription has had a huge impact because both antiquarians and modern scholars have been dependent upon his record ever since.

Lhuyd visited the site and made his transcription in the summer of 1696. It was his practice to make copies of his transcriptions and to send them to others who were knowledgeable for comment. Two of these have survived, one in the letter to Mill (BL Harley MS 3780, fol. 95; Edwards 2009, fig. 11) and another as a single sheet (BU, MS Penrhos v, 872; Edwards 2007b, fig. 13) which had been sent to Bishop Humphrey Humphreys of Bangor (1648–1712), whose opinion on antiquarian matters Lhuyd much respected (Wright 1959). In his letter to Mill (14 September 1696) Lhuyd introduces the monument as 'a stately pillar of very hard stone' and gives a brief and accurate description of both the shaft and the 'pedestal' in which it had stood. He also states that 'It was erected on a small mount, which seems to have been cast up for that purpose', though despite his familiarity with prehistoric burial monuments, he failed to recognize its significance (Gunther 1945, 306–307, no. 153; EMLO). He was also of the opinion that the pillar 'twas never intended as a crosse', a statement which was subsequently to be very influential. Nevertheless, it is clear that he did correctly make the connection between Concenn and the early medieval rulers of Powys. In his *Archaeologia Britannica* he dated the cross to c. 850 and used it as linguistic evidence that certain Celtic sound changes had taken place by that time (Lhuyd 1707, 229) and in a letter (20 December 1702) to the Revd Henry Rowlands (1655–1723) he stated that '... Eliseg, was great grandfather to Kyngen ap Kadelh, Prince of Powys, who dy'd about the year 840' (Gunther 1945, no. 239, 474; see also no. 240, 477; EMLO). This is also important because subsequent antiquarian interest in the Pillar of Eliseg actively sought to build upon the connection with Eliseg and the rulers of Powys though, as we shall see, there was some confusion about the period in which they had lived.

Romantic Re-invention

The next surviving accounts of the Pillar of Eliseg are not until over seventy years later and by this time we are dealing with a rather different antiquarian outlook. The work of earlier antiquarians, notably William Camden and in Wales Edward Lhuyd, remained very influential but attitudes to the past were changing. From the 1720s onwards it is possible to trace the development of an increasing antiquarian interest in the ancient Britons, especially the druids. This was pioneered by the Welshman Henry Rowlands, who published *Mona Antiqua Restaurata* in 1723, but was much developed and elaborated by William Stukeley (1687–1765) during the mid-eighteenth century (Sweet 2004, 127–130). In the second half of the century, the fashion for Celticism was promoted by Thomas Gray's 1757 poem, 'The Bard', set in the mountains of north Wales (Andrews 1989, 127–128; Thomas Gray archive). A few years later in 1764 Evan Evans (Ieuan Fardd, 1731–1788), a

cultural patriot, also published his influential *Some Specimens of the Poetry of the Ancient Welsh Bards* which provided authentic examples of early Welsh poetry with English translations, which brought the material to a much wider audience (Prescott 2008, 57–83). Evans was disparaging about the works of the Scotsman James Macpherson (1736–1796) who claimed that he had discovered the ancient poems of Ossian, which were published in 1765 (Sweet 2004, 136–137; Thomson 2006) and were much loved by the gentry including, for example, the ‘Ladies of Llangollen’, Eleanor Butler and Sarah Ponsonby (Mavor 1971, 103), as well as being influential on the Continent (Tully 2009, 127). Nevertheless Celticism and druidism reached a crescendo in Wales with the inventive writings of Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams, 1747–1826) which remained influential in Wales into the twentieth century (Jenkins 2005; Löffler 2007). Equally, Horace Walpole’s *The Castle of Otranto*, the first Gothic romance, was published in 1764 and almost instantly became a runaway success (Gamer 2001, xiii–xviii, xxxii), though the earliest Gothic novel to be set in Wales, *The Abbey of St Asaph* by Isabella Kelly, did not appear until 1795 (Aaron 2013, 15–20). Viewed through this lens, the 1770s in Wales may be seen as a key decade when new ideas concerning antiquarianism, romanticism and the Gothic were taking hold and the picturesque qualities of the mountainous scenery of the Vale of Llangollen were clearly beginning to attract outside interest. The transformation of the Pillar of Eliseg should be set in the context of these wider developments which were set in motion by the land-owner, Trevor Lloyd, and were then brought to the attention of the increasing number of visitors through the publication of Thomas Pennant’s *A Tour in Wales* (1778–83).

On 20 May 1773, a letter from Pennant’s friend, the antiquary and naturalist Daines Barrington (1727/8–1800) (Miller 2008; Evans 1991), was read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in London (SAL, Minutes 13, 72–73). It brought to the attention of the Antiquaries a record of the inscription on the Pillar of Eliseg which he had acquired from the Bishop of St Asaph [Jonathan Shipley 1713–1788], but which seems to have been ultimately derived from Lhuyd, and indicates that it might be compared with another copy in the British Museum. Much more interesting, however, is an accompanying tinted pen-and-ink ‘Drawing of the Stone, both as it lies at present, & as it may have been supposed formerly to have been placed’ (Edwards 2009, fig. 5; 2013, ill. D3.7). The artist is unknown, though Pennant’s own artist, Moses Griffith, is a possibility, since Pennant sometimes passed information on to Barrington for communication to the Antiquaries (pers. comm. R. P. Evans). The lower half of the picture shows the fallen monument with the cross-base lying at an angle on top of what appears to be a mound, presumably the cairn, while the broken top of the shaft lies in grass further down and to the left. The upper half shows, not as one might have expected, the broken pillar or even a cross standing in the base, but rather the pillar is tentatively reconstructed as an obelisk with a pointed top with the lines of the inscription shown (incorrectly) as running the entire length of the shaft. Upon reflection, however, this is not as odd as it might first appear since in this period antiquarians, influenced by Roman antiquities (see below), were referring to other early medieval cross-shafts and cross-slabs as obelisks (Foster and James 2008, 228–229; pers. comm., Jane Hawkes). In this context it is notable that Pennant, after visiting the Anglo-Saxon cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, in 1772, which was then lying in pieces in the churchyard, described it as ‘an obelisk once of great height’ (quoted in Meyvaert 1992, 98; Cassidy 1992, 5–6, 7). It was also around this time that the land-owner, Trevor Lloyd, conducted an ‘excavation’ of the cairn. We know next to nothing about him and so it is difficult to work out what might have inspired him to do this other than curiosity. He might have been aware of Lhuyd’s accounts of the burial monuments of ancient Britons in Gibson’s edition of Camden’s *Britannia* (1695). These included a

description of the excavation of the cairn known as Crug y Deryn, Carmarthenshire, in which a stone cist and human bone were found. Lhuyd interpreted it as the 'Barrow of some British Prince', probably dating to before the Roman conquest (Camden 1695, cols 627–8). During the eighteenth century interest had grown in the excavation of ancient burial mounds, both prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon. In the 1720s William Stukeley had excavated a double bell-barrow near Stonehenge, carefully recording what he had found, and went on to dig other barrows in the vicinity and near Avebury (Marsdon 1974, 4–5). Equally, the Revd Bryan Faussett (1720–1776) was responsible for excavating large numbers of Anglo-Saxon burial mounds in Kent during the 1760s and early 1770s, though he believed them to be Romano-British (Hawkes 1990, 1–12).

The only contemporary account of the excavation of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn is a brief reference to it by Thomas Pennant (1726–1798), the famous naturalist and travel writer who lived not far away at Downing in Flintshire (Evans 1991; Withers 2007). His publications also demonstrate a particular interest in history and antiquities. In his *Tour in North Wales 1773*, which was not published until March 1778, he describes the Pillar of Eliseg and mentions the excavation. His method was not simply to give an account of a single journey but also to include information which he had researched and accumulated from his collaborators, notably the Revd John Lloyd of Caerwys, a Welsh speaker who accompanied him on his Welsh tours, other friends and correspondents. Influenced by Lhuyd, he also advertised for information with questionnaires in the Chester newspapers and circulated gentlemen and clerics. Similarly, on his journeys, he chose to stay with the local gentry or the clergy rather than at inns (Evans 1991). We do not know whether he knew Trevor Lloyd, though he does mention his house, Trevor Hall, and its connection with the Lloyds (Pennant 1778–1783, 294–295).

Pennant describes the Pillar of Eliseg in some detail and makes it clear in his references that he was heavily dependent upon Lhuyd's unpublished description, though he also adds certain embellishments of his own. He describes how

'The pillar had been a sepulchral cross; and folly and superstition paid it the usual honors. It was a memorial to the dead; an improvement on the rude columns of *Druidical* times, and cut into form, and surrounded with inscription. It is among the first lettered stones that succeeded the *Meini-hirion*, *Meini-Gwŷr*, and *Llechau*' (Pennant 1778–1783, 399).

He also states, referencing the Old Testament and Henry Rowlands, that 'It stood on a great *tumulus*; perhaps always environed with wood, according to the custom of the most ancient times, when standing pillars were placed under *every green tree*' (Pennant 1778–1783, 399–400). He then gives the dimensions and the genealogy at the beginning of the inscription before referring to the excavation and he also appears to have been the first to state (incorrectly) that Brochmail, who is mentioned in the genealogy, is identifiable as the Brochmail mentioned by Bede who was killed in the battle of Chester in 607 [*recte c.* 615]. He also indicates that by this time the inscription was illegible (Pennant 1778–1783, 400–401). The 1784 edition of the *Tour* is illustrated by an engraving based on an illustration by Moses Griffith (1747–1819), Pennant's accomplished artist, who travelled with him on his tours (Figure 27). This shows the column in a vertical position with the additional 1779 inscription but with dotted lines showing its relationship to the accompanying base (Pennant 1778–1783, pl. XXVI). It is captioned 'Pillar of Eliseg', the title by which it is still known today.

Concerning Trevor Lloyd's excavation, Pennant simply states, 'Within these few years the *tumulus* was opened, and the reliques of certain bones found there, placed as usual in those days, between some flat stones' (Pennant 1778–1783, 401). The only other, rather fuller description was written around half a century later by W. T. Simpson in his popular guidebook published in 1827. What he says is stated to have been based on the oral evidence of two old men:

who assisted in opening the tumulus before the pillar was re-erected ... On digging below the flat pedestal in which the base of the Pillar had been inserted, they came to a layer of pebble stones; and after having removed them, to a large flat slab, on which it seems the body had been laid, as they now found the remains of it, guarded round with large flat blue stones, and covered at top with the same; the whole forming a sort of stone box or coffin. The bones were entire, and of very large dimensions. The skull and teeth, which were very white and perfect, were particularly sound. My informants said they believed the skull was sent to Trevor Hall, but it was returned, and again deposited, with the rest of the bones, in its former sepulchre. By this it should seem that Eliseg was not an old man when he was buried here, and it is wonderful that greater decomposition had not taken place in twelve hundred years.

One of the persons who assisted at the exhumation is now a very old man, and was huntsman to Mr. Lloyd when the tumulus was opened. He says there was a large piece of silver coin found in the coffin, which was kept; but that the skull was gilded to preserve it, and was then again deposited with its kindred bones. I asked if the bones were sound; and he answered (I give his own words), "O, no, sir; they broke like gingerbread." (Simpson 1827, 134–135).

One of the major aims of the present project was to identify the area of the antiquarian intrusion into the cairn and to understand its nature and extent as well as what was found and to compare this with the early accounts. The ground-penetrating radar survey (Turner 2008) and visual inspection suggested that the antiquarian intervention was focused on the western side of the mound. This was confirmed by the excavation in this area (Trench A). The extent of the antiquarian disturbance was initially difficult to identify but it was characterized by a shallow scoop with small stones [11] which was clearly distinguishable from the surrounding undisturbed cairn material with the antiquarian infill below [14] [15]. The excavations were extensive in this area because they also disturbed Cist 1, which was on the old ground surface and had been covered by the primary cairn. The disturbance also seems to have extended under the re-erected Pillar suggesting that the excavators may have dug into the top of the mound and then extended their explorations westwards. The antiquarian disturbance which was excavated is clearly that associated with Trevor Lloyd and may be broadly dated by sherds of domestic blackware and slipware dated to between the mid seventeenth- and early eighteenth centuries which were incorporated into the fill. The majority of these are consistent with manuring activities and are likely to have been incorporated as part of the antiquarian fill of the excavation.

Therefore, on the basis of what was discovered during the present excavations, Pennant's brief description appears accurate but only the first two sentences of Simpson's account would seem to reflect what was actually found. The rest may have been intended, either by Simpson's informants and/or by Simpson himself, to 'spice up' the account for the benefit of the tourist. To begin with it seems unlikely that uncremated bone would have survived in the acid soil conditions. Secondly, the

discovery of an entire skeleton ‘of very large dimensions’ is comparable with several other eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century accounts of giant skeletons reportedly found in antiquarian explorations of burial mounds. The gilding of the skull and ‘large piece of silver coin found in the coffin’ are likewise embellishments; in the latter instance, silver is not normally found in a Bronze Age burial and, in any case, it would be most unlikely to have survived. Nevertheless Simpson’s account is significant because it demonstrates that by the 1820s at the latest the mound was being promoted as the burial place of Eliseg and the ‘discovery’ of the skeleton was used as evidence for this. Following Lhuys, he was doubtful whether it had ever ‘had the form of a Cross’ (Simpson 1827, 131).

Indeed, one of the most interesting aspects of Trevor Lloyd’s approach to the monument is that he did not see the ‘excavation’ of the mound as an end in itself. Instead he went on to transform its context and appearance by having the remaining part of the column re-erected in the base and added an inscription on the north-east face of the column to record the event (Figure 28). By then the face of the shaft below the inscription was badly damaged. There are now four surviving fragments of the face attached to it with now fragmentary iron bars at the time of its re-erection since the repairs are shown in some of the subsequent drawings (see below). A fifth fragment is now lost and graffiti in the form of the initials WL have been lightly incised on the flat surface beneath (Edwards 2013, 325). The base of the pillar was then set on a dry-stone plinth on top of the reconstructed cairn.

The new Latin inscription was carved on the shaft on the opposite (west) side from the original and reads:

Quod hujus veteris Monumenti

Superest

Diu ex oculis remotum

Et neglectum

Tandem restituit

T. LLOYD

de

TREVOR HALL

A. D.

M D C C L X X I X

‘That which remains of this old monument, long removed from eyes and neglected, T. Lloyd of Trevor Hall finally restored AD 1779’. This additional inscription should not be perceived as an act of vandalism but as a record of Lloyd’s transformation of the monument which had been preserved by

him for subsequent generations to view. Such records of the safeguarding of early medieval sculpture are found elsewhere, notably on the Market Cross, Kells, Co. Meath, where a panel of carving at the base of the shaft was destroyed so that an inscription could be added recording the erection of the monument in 1688 (Harbison 1992, i, 107). Others were turned into grave-stones. For example, it is also possible that the Hilton of Cadboll Pictish stone, Sutherland, was intentionally preserved in 1676 by re-using it as a grave-slab, though the cross-carved face appears to have been destroyed in the process (Foster and Jones 2008, 216–223).

The re-erection of the Pillar of Eliseg not only preserved what was left but also gave it the appearance of a broken classical column of the type which might be encountered on the Grand Tour in Italy. Up to around 1760 classical nostalgia and the viewing and recording of classical remains were major occupations for young men on the Grand Tour in places such as Rome, where some British visitors measured and even chose to count the huge number of columns and obelisks, or Pompeii, the remains of which had been discovered in 1748 (Sweet 2012, 5–6, 107–129, 165). However, in the latter part of the century the Swiss Alps were growing in popularity because of the pursuit of picturesque landscapes. Such travels also encouraged those who went to better understand their own native identity as well as their relationship to those on the continent (Sweet 2012, 7–10).

Unfortunately, we do not know whether Trevor Lloyd ever experienced the Grand Tour for himself, but even if he did not, he would very likely have seen books and prints describing the classical ruins of Italy (Sweet 2012, 1) and quite possibly paintings by influential artists, such as Claude Lorraine, and Richard Wilson, who was born in Denbighshire and whose paintings of his native country during the 1760s and 1770s were bathed in Italianate light. In 1770–1 Wilson painted his famous picture of *Dinas Brân from Llangollen* while visiting his kinsman Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (1749–89) on the nearby estate of Wynnstay (Andrews 1989, 114–117, fig. 29; Lord 2000, 120–123, pls 174, 183, 185). The latter had himself travelled extensively in Italy during 1768–9 collecting paintings and sculpture (Thomas 2014; Lord 2000, pl. 176). When Wynn died a new Doric column with an urn on top was erected as a landscape feature on the estate to commemorate him (Hubbard 1986, 316; Cadw 1995, 289). Equally, in 1760 the later medieval Market Cross in Denbigh had been adapted to make a seven foot high column with a ball set on the top and standing in a stepped base (Suggett 2012, 57). Therefore it is not surprising that Trevor Lloyd re-invented the Pillar of Eliseg to take on the appearance of a broken Roman column which would have been a worthy memorial to a native Welsh ruler. In the late nineteenth century it was even thought to be a Roman column which had been brought from Chester or Wroxeter for reuse in the early medieval period to mark Eliseg's grave (Bloxam 1883, 375).

Some wealthy land-owners set about re-designing their gardens according to Italianate taste and to display antiquities (Sweet 2012, 1) and in Wales there is some evidence of the incorporation of native remains as, for example, the barrow in the gardens at Wynnstay, which were transformed by Capability Brown and others 1768–89, and the megalithic tomb on the lawn at Plas Newydd on Anglesey (Cadw 1995, 286, 288; Haslam et al. 2009, 156). Equally, there are a few examples of early medieval monuments being moved into gardens at this time, notably the Welsh-inscribed stone from Tywyn, Merioneth, which in 1771 a Dr Taylor had removed to his 'grotto' (Edwards 2013, 423)

and a Latin-inscribed stone from Maenclochog which by 1776 was standing on the lawn outside the house of a Captain Lewes at Gellidywyll, Cenarth, Carmarthenshire (Edwards 2007, 377).

In the case of Trevor Lloyd, however, there is evidence to suggest that he reconstructed the Pillar of Eliseg so as to enhance its appearance and make it clearly visible as far away as Valle Crucis Abbey. In 1773 he had erected a summer-house at the eastern end of the abbey: a date-stone with his initials T L records its construction, though in the past this has incorrectly been attributed to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (Cadw 1995, 265). It may have been used by visitors both for shelter and for picnics (Andrews 1989, 119). From a window inside as well as outside the building, despite modern encumbrances, it is still possible to follow the vista north-westwards and to see the Pillar standing on its mound in the distance (Figure 29).⁹ This would not have been possible had not the column and its base been raised somewhat by mounting them on a substantial dry-stone plinth. Furthermore, our excavations suggested that earth had been added around the top of the mound so as to form a lip in order to shield the plinth from view for those approaching the monument. Examination of the topographical survey and lidar image (Figures 17 and 30) also suggested that a considerable amount of earth had been removed along the line of the east–west field boundary to the south so as to make the mound appear more impressive when approached from the south-east.

In so doing Trevor Lloyd was manipulating the broader landscape of his estate to increase its picturesque impact. The romantic wildness of the narrow valley of the Nant Eglwyseg with its swiftly flowing stream, its rocky western side and steeply rising wooded eastern bank, and views towards the mountains in the north had all the natural ingredients of a sublime landscape. This was enhanced by gothic remains in the form of the Pillar of Eliseg with its burial mound and the crumbling ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey with the distant view of Castell Dinas Brân on the precipitous summit beyond.

North Wales, including the Vale of Llangollen, was promoted as a destination for the picturesque tourist from the 1770s onwards and was aided to some extent by the paintings of Richard Wilson which depicted the sublime landscape in the previous decade (Andrews 1989, 111–112). The outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars and the rise of Napoleon meant that between 1790 and 1815 it was much more difficult, and between 1807 and 1814 almost impossible, to travel to the Continent (Sweet 2012, 10–11). This resulted in a switch of attention to travelling in Britain and picturesque tours to north Wales became increasingly popular, especially amongst the gentry. Wealthy men, such as Sir Watkin Williams Wyn and Thomas Pennant, were accompanied by their own artists to sketch and record the picturesque views and quite often the antiquities as well. Other less well-to-do tourists consulted guidebooks, notably that of Pennant, and kept their own journals and sketchbooks; sometimes they even wrote verse to capture their responses to what they saw (Andrews 1989, 67–82). In the Vale of Llangollen visitors admired the awesome mountain scenery and the waterfalls on the Dee but their notebooks also indicate that the antiquities they went to see were Castell Dinas Brân, Valle Crucis Abbey and the Pillar of Eliseg.

⁹ We are grateful to Dai Morgan Evans for first drawing our attention to the manipulation of the landscape during the first season of excavation.

In accounts of tours which took place during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Pillar of Eliseg is mentioned much less often than Valle Crucis Abbey which was a much more impressive monument.¹⁰ Descriptions are usually derived largely from Pennant with occasional additions. For example, a journal by Corbet Hue (1769–1837), a Fellow of Jesus College Oxford, records a visit in 1810. To begin with he noted that the Pillar of Eliseg was ‘commemorative, according to some accounts, of a great battle fought in those parts’ but he also included a folkloric interpretation from ‘an old woman whom I chanced to then, of the burial of a prodigious giant who was killed in Ireland and brought to be interred’ (NLW MS 23218B, pp. 102–103). There were also some Continental visitors. In Germany, for example, the influence of the romanticism of Celtic culture is detectable during this period and in 1802–1803 Cristian August Gottlieb Goede toured Britain and Ireland and published his highly influential account in 1804–1805. His romantic experience of north Wales included visits to Castell Dinas Brân, Valle Crucis Abbey and the Pillar of Eliseg where he encountered an ‘English scholar with a love of Welsh culture whose desire it is to see the collation and rehabilitation of Welsh literature as a means of understanding this ancient people’ and with whom he engaged in an aesthetic debate (Tully 2009, 132–134).

During this period the Pillar of Eliseg was also captured by a considerable number of artists, both professional and amateur. The most important of these was J. M. W. Turner (1775–1851). As a young man he made an early tour to the Midland counties, Chester and Llangollen in 1794 (Wilton 2006, 23). Amongst his sketchbooks in the Turner Bequest in the Tate is a folded sheet. On the right is a deft pencil drawing of Valle Crucis Abbey (Brown 2015, D00335, Turner Bequest XXI H 2) which he developed into an ambitious pencil and watercolour painting (Brown 2015, D00703, Turner Bequest XXVIII R; Evans 2008, 16–17, pl.). On the left is the Pillar of Eliseg sketched in pencil from quite a low vantage point showing the face with its recent repairs and the 1779 inscription (which he transcribed underneath), with trees and a suggestion of the abbey beyond (Brown 2015, D00334, Turner Bequest XXI H 1). Another interesting and lively drawing (1797), in pen, ink and wash, is by Thomas Rowlandson (1756–1827), now best known as a caricaturist, showing the Pillar on top of a large mound. At the bottom to the right is a guide, pointing with his stick, and addressing a small group of visitors consisting of a man, a woman and a child (NLW PD9363; Evans 2008, 56, pl.). It is possible that the dry-stone plinth was partially obscured at this time since Rowlandson does not show it, though, since Turner’s sketch does appear to give an indication of its existence, it may well have been left out as it detracted from the overall artistic impression. However, in 1824 the antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare (1758–1838) shows the Pillar in a pen and sepia wash drawing, looking almost as if it is made of marble, and clearly standing on its dry-stone plinth (NLW DV35, no. 12).

Amateur sketches served as an *aide memoire*: for example an anonymous sketch of 1795 shows a composite image with the Pillar of Eliseg on the top of the mound on the left in the foreground and a tree in the foreground on the right, then Valle Crucis Abbey in trees in the middle ground with hills, in the background, and Castell Dinas Brân towards the left of the composition (NLW, DV109 (PB6777), p. 8). The production of prints of the Pillar of Eliseg meant that images of it reached a wide audience. That by Moses Griffith in Pennant’s *Tour* has already been mentioned and it was also

¹⁰ I am very grateful indeed to Michael Freeman who has provided me with references and notes derived from his own extensive research on Welsh tours of this period.

illustrated in Gough's 1789 edition of Camden's *Britannia*, for which Pennant supplied information and Lhuyd's rendering of the inscription was also included (Gough 1789, ii, 582, pls XXXI(1), XXII). Others include David Parke's engraving, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1809 (Anon. 1809, 297, pl.).

The picturesque scenery and antiquities of the Vale of Llangollen also inspired a poem 'Dee's Druid Water' by Jeremiah Holmes Wiffen (1792–1836), a poet and translator who had taught himself Welsh (Gordon 2004), and was set to music by John Parry (Bardd Alaw, 1776–1851) (Griffiths 1959). It was reprinted in *The Cambro-Briton* in 1822.¹¹ The first verse, which refers to the Pillar of Eliseg, reads:

I cross'd in its beauty thy Dee's Druid water,
The waves, as I pass'd, rippled lowly and lone;
For the brave on their borders and perished in slaughter,
The noble were vanis'd, the gifted were gone!
I pass'd by thy pillar, firm rooted to waken
Long mem'ry of chiefs, that in battle had sunk;
But the earthquake of ruin its basis had shaken,
The voice of the thunder had shatter'd its trunk!

Though it seems of little literary merit today, the poem does to some extent capture how the Pillar was popularly perceived through linking it with a lost but heroic Welsh past which had been brought to the fore by earlier writers, notably Thomas Gray and Evan Evans.

The Pillar of Eliseg and Prehistoric Chronology

During the mid-nineteenth century the Pillar of Eliseg briefly played a very different role when it figured in a major debate amongst Welsh antiquarians which was part of the wider controversy surrounding the adoption of the 'Three-Age System' to define the main periods of prehistory and between those who embraced the romantic writings of Iolo Morganwg and those who rejected them as forgeries and were espousing a more scientific approach to archaeology (Rowley-Conwy 2007; Edwards and Gould 2013; Löffler 2007). The 1840s witnessed a major upsurge in antiquarian activity in Britain and Ireland (Rowley-Conwy 2007, 99–108). In Wales the first volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* was published in 1846 and this was followed in 1847 by the establishment of the Cambrian Archaeological Association (Moore 1998, 3–14). The joint founders were the Revd Harry Longueville Jones (1806–70) and the Revd John Williams (ab Ithel, 1811–1862). They jointly edited the journal until 1853 by which time their very different approaches to the interpretation of archaeological remains was causing friction (Löffler 2007, 6; Edwards and Gould 2013, 146–149). This resulted in Williams leaving the Cambrian Archaeological Association and setting up the rival Cambrian Institute and editing its publication, *The Cambrian Journal*. He had been born in Denbighshire and in the early 1850s was involved in excavating hill-forts in the area. He also

¹¹ I am grateful to Max Zeronian-Daly for bringing this poem to my attention.

organized the famous eisteddfod in Llangollen in 1858 (Jenkins 1959; Kenward 1871; Jones 1958). It is therefore not surprising that he showed a particular interest in the antiquities of the area.

Williams fell out with Jones and some other Cambrians because he was a staunch supporter and promoter of the theories of Iolo Morganwg who had forged various 'ancient' writings and invented a fictitious bardic chronology which did not allow for any lengthy period of prehistory (Thomas 1978; Löffler 2007, 4, 55). In a series of articles in the early volumes of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Williams developed an argument which would support his views and the Pillar of Eliseg was central to this. In the first volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* he wrote an article on Valle Crucis Abbey which also included a brief discussion of the Pillar of Eliseg. He began by giving the popular interpretation of the inscription at that time, presumably partially derived from Pennant and Bede, [Valle Crucis] obtained its name from a sepulchral cross, commonly known as the Pillar of Eliseg, which stands on a tumulus in the middle of the glen. If the popular interpretation of the inscription which it bears be correct, which represents it as having been erected by Cyngen ab Cadell Deyrnllug, in memory of his great-grandfather, Eliseg, this monument must be as old as the seventh century; for we are informed, in history, that Brochwel Ysguthrog, the supposed son of Eliseg, and grandfather of Cyngen, was engaged in the battle of Bangor Iscoed, A . D. 603 (Williams 1846, 17). Nevertheless in an accompanying footnote he also took cognisance of Edward Lhuyd's interpretation 'But there is another pedigree of the same line, much more in accordance with the inscription; which, however, brings the date of the pillar to the middle of the ninth century' (Williams 1846, 17, n. 1). He also gave Lhuyd's reading of the inscription at the end of the article (Williams 1846, 32).

In 1851, however, Williams devoted an entire article to the Pillar of Eliseg, reprinting Lhuyd's transcription, and then launching on a lengthy discussion of its significance and arguing for the later date (Williams 1851). He then quoted Simpson's 1827 account of the 'excavation' of the cairn before concluding his article by stating:

We have, in the monument in question, a remarkable proof of the late period to which the custom of burying in tumuli was carried out by the Britons. That the practice was a frequent occurrence in the sixth century, though not to the exclusion of churchyard interment, we have abundant evidences in "Englynion y Beddau", and other works of earlier bards; but the writer cannot call to mind a single instance, besides this, of a tumulus having been raised over the dead as late as 773 (Williams 1851, 303).

It is pertinent to note that to support his argument he not only used *Englynion y Beddau* ('Stanzas of the Graves'), the verses of which refer to the burial mounds of heroic figures (see above), but in addition he refers to 'other works of earlier bards' which must include the forgeries of Iolo Morganwg. Finally, the following year, using this mixture of genuine early poetry and Iolo Morganwg's druidic inventions and fictitious bardic chronology, he discussed the development of 'British interments' from long barrows to tombs marked by pillars, culminating in the Pillar of Eliseg (Williams 1852, 85, 91).

The Pillar of Eliseg c. 1850–1950

During the second half of the nineteenth century the Pillar of Eliseg seems gradually to fade into obscurity and no academic advances were made in understanding the monument and its inscription until Rhys's systematic study of the latter in 1908. However, the opening of Telford's aqueduct and canal at Froncysyllte in 1808 followed by his construction of the London – Holyhead road and, finally,

the arrival of the railway in Llangollen in 1861 gradually made the Vale of Llangollen much more accessible to a range of tourists (Sherratt 2000, 53, 55–58) and the Pillar of Eliseg remained on the list of sites to be visited. For example, Tennyson's daughter, Emily, who was visiting Llangollen with her parents in 1856, remarks that 'On one day they visited Eliseg's pillar on a knoll gay with wild roses standing in a cornfield...' (Lang and Shannon 1987, 156). *The Llangollen Advertiser* (2 July 1897) ran an advert for 'CAPT. JONES'S ORIGINAL PLEASURE BOATS. DELIGHTFUL BOAT TRIPS TO THE CHAINBRIDGE, LLANTYSILIO CHURCH, HORSE-SHOE FALLS, ELISEG'S PILLAR, AND VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY, Along a Route of unsurpassed natural grandeur, embracing an endless variety of the most lovely woodland, mountain, and river scenery' (see also Sherratt 2000, 54–55).

Nevertheless there seems to have been some concern about the state of repair of the Pillar of Eliseg. An anonymous letter to the same newspaper on 11 November 1887 complained:

I am sorry to say it is nearly tumbling down – there seems to be not even the least care taken of it. Surely, such an old relic is worth preserving. Who is it that will be good enough to see to the matter betimes? Being so near the Abbey and on the same land, had it not better be placed under the care of the keeper of the Abbey? On visiting the place a few days ago, I found the stone foundation of the large pedestal crumbling down – indeed, it is but as a heap of small loose stones! This part wants rebuilding in mortar, and the base of the Pillar itself requires repairing with cement, as I found a fragment lying on the ground a few yards off. May I also suggest that the old mound on which the erection stands be kept clear of all rubbish, inasmuch as I noticed the time I was there that a large heap of refuse disfigured the neighbourhood of the ancient monument.

By the early twentieth century several large trees had grown on the mound and in c. 1905 a photograph shows a military training camp set up in the field (Llangollen Museum collection). The Pillar of Eliseg was finally registered as an ancient monument under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendments Act (1913) on 20 January 1934 (Price 1952, 196).

Conclusion

In attempting to write a biography of the Pillar of Eliseg and the Early Bronze Age burial cairn on which stands, it is possible to identify four intense phases of activity involving the initial construction of the monument and then its manipulation and/or re-invention to serve a new role in the landscape of the Nant Eglwyseg valley. These periods of intense activity seem to have been interspersed with periods, often centuries, when it was virtually forgotten and, as a result, might be threatened with destruction, either through neglect or because of changes in religion and ideology which resulted in active hostility.

The first of phase of intense activity the construction of an Early Bronze Age kerbed platform cairn with encisted cremation burials, two of which were excavated during the present project and one of which had been disturbed during the antiquarian incursion in the 1770s. The flattish appearance of the initial Bronze Age burial monument was then heightened to form a rounded cairn and during the excavation a further larger cist was excavated which contained only very small quantities of burnt bone.

There then seems to have been a long period with no apparent activity during the Iron Age and Roman period. However, the unusual survival of the burial cairn in a valley bottom, where it might easily have been destroyed by subsequent ploughing, was ensured by the erection of an inscribed stone cross on its summit during the first half of the ninth century AD. The probable Bronze Age ring-ditch at the northern end of the field, which was briefly visible as a dramatic crop-mark in a field of barley in July 2014 (Figure 25), has been almost completely ploughed out. The identification of the ring-ditch suggests that the valley, in its strategic geographical location with a range of different types of land, may once have been the location of significant Early Bronze Age activity.

When Concenn, the last early medieval ruler of Powys who died in Rome in 854/855, had the carved stone cross erected on the earlier cairn, it was probably still recognized as a burial mound associated with heroic mythical and possibly ancestral figures as is suggested in the verses of *Englynion y Beddau* (Jones 1967). The tall cross, with its lengthy Latin inscription praising Concenn's great-grandfather Eliseg, who had 'united the inheritance of Powys ... from the power of the English' (*necxit(?) hereditatem Pouos ... potestate Ango[rum]*) and possibly tracing his ancestry back to the Roman usurper Magnus Maximus, transformed the appearance of the earlier burial mound and each added meaning to the other. Indeed, it has been argued above that a combination of the cross with its inscription, the earlier cairn and the landscape in which they are situated suggests the reinvention of the monument as a site of early medieval assembly and possibly royal inauguration of the rulers of Powys.

The cross on the mound was clearly still a cherished monument when Prince Madog ap Gruffudd of northern Powys donated the land to the Cistercians c. 1201 for the foundation of Valle Crucis Abbey, which is named after the cross. In this phase the neighbouring landscape was transformed by the construction of the monastic church and the inner and outer courts and the cross was preserved and its functions adjusted by bringing it into the monastic estate where it remained a significant landmark up to the Dissolution in 1536/7. The Reformation and the Dissolution would have dramatically changed attitudes to the cross by making it a clear and visible target for destruction, though it was later thought that it had been preserved up until the time of the Civil War a century later.

From the end of the 1640s onwards the now fallen and incomplete cross-shaft with its base still perched on top of the mound first became an object of antiquarian curiosity when the fragmentary inscription was recorded first by Robert Vaughan in 1648 and then by Edward Lhuyd in 1696. The latter took an important step towards its later reinvention in his published and unpublished references to the monument since he describes it as 'a stately pillar' and 'never intended for a crosse' (Gunther 1945, 306–307, no. 153; EMLO), though he did recognize its link with Concenn and the early medieval rulers of Powys (Gunther 1945, no. 239, 474; EMLO). He was also of the opinion that the 'mount' was contemporary with the pillar (Gunther 1945, 306–307, no. 153; EMLO).

The final reinvention of the monument came in the 1770s in the hands of Trevor Lloyd, the land-owner, who first 'excavated' part of the Bronze Age burial mound and discovered at least one stone cist with human bones which were subsequently perceived as those of Eliseg. He then transformed the monument by filling in the large hole which had been dug in the cairn and re-erecting the incomplete pillar, now known as the Pillar of Eliseg (Pennant 1778–83, pl. xxvi), with his own

additional Latin inscription, in the base on the top. It has been argued that he wanted it to look like a broken classical column, a worthy burial monument for an ancient prince of Powys. The monument now became one small part of the broader picturesque landscape of the Vale of Llangollen. It has been suggested that this landscape was improved by placing the pillar on a dry-stone plinth partially obscured by building up the lip of the cairn so it to provide a vista from Valle Crucis Abbey and the field-boundary was dug away to make the mound appear more impressive. The popularity of the picturesque landscape meant that it became an object of tourism first promoted by Pennant's guidebook (1778–1783, 399–401) and later by the rather imaginative account of Simpson (1827, 134–135). The part played by the Pillar of Eliseg in the antiquarian controversy of the late 1840s and early 1850s when it was used by John Williams (ab Ithel) in his promotion of Iolo Morganwg's bardic chronology may be seen as the last episode in this romantic era. Therefore the Pillar of Eliseg and the Early Bronze Age cairn on which it stands provide an important and interesting example of the manipulation and reinvention of monuments over time to fulfil new ends.

REFERENCES

Primary Manuscript Sources

Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales (NLW), DV35, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, 1824. 'A Collection of Views in North Wales Drawn from Nature'.

Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales (NLW), DV109 (PB6777).

Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales (NLW) MS 23218B.

Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales (NLW) MS 5262A.

Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales (NLW) PD9363.

Bangor, Bangor University (BU) MS Penrhos V.

London, British Library (BL) Harleian MS 3780.

London, Society of Antiquaries of London (SAL), Minutes 13, 72–73.

Secondary and Published Sources

_____, 1809. 'Pillar of Eliseg in the Vale of Crucis', *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1809, 297.

_____, 2011. 'Dig uncovers new evidence near ancient cross', *Etifeddiaeth y Cymru / Heritage in Wales*, Winter 2011, 50, 4.

Aaron, J. 2013. *Welsh Gothic*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.

Alcock, L. 1967. 'Excavations at Degannwy Castle, Caernarfonshire, 1961–6', *Archaeological Journal*, 124, 190–201.

Alcock, L. and Alcock, E. A. 1987. 'Reconnaissance excavations on early historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974–84: 2, Excavations at Dunollie Castle, Oban, Argyll, 1978', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 117, 119–147.

Alcock, L. and Alcock, E. A. 1992. 'Reconnaissance excavations on early historic fortifications and other royal sites in Scotland, 1974–84: 5: A, Forteviot; B., Urquart Castle; C. Dunottar', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 122, 215–287.

AlQahtani, S. J., Hector, M. P. and Liversidge, H. M. 2010. 'The London atlas of human tooth development and eruption', *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 142, 481–490.

Andrews, M. 1989. *The Search for the Picturesque*, Aldershot, Scolar Press.

Appadurai, A. (ed.) 1986. *The Social Life of Things: commodities in cultural perspective*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Archaeological Archives Forum. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Reading, Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Bachelery, E. (ed.) 1950. *L'Œuvre Poétique de Gutun Owain*, Paris, Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études.

Bailey, R. N. 2010. *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture Vol. IX, Lancashire and Cheshire*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Baker, J., and Brookes, S. 2013a, 'Monumentalising the political landscape: a special class of Anglo-Saxon assembly-sites', *Antiquaries Journal* 93, 147–162.

Baker, J. and Brookes, S. 2015, 'Coming together in the open air: developing a field archaeology of outdoor assembly in early medieval England', *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 40(1), 3–21.

Bloxam, M. H. 1883. 'On the Pillar of Eliseg, near Valle Crucis, Co Denbigh', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 39, 371–375.

Bossneck, J. 1969. 'Osteological differences between sheep and goat', in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds), *Science in Archaeology*, Bristol, Thames and Hudson, 331–358.

Bowen, E. G. and Gresham, C. A. 1967. *History of Merioneth, Vol. 1, From the Earliest Times to the Age of the Native Princes*, Dolgellau, Merioneth Historical and Record Society.

Bradley, R. 1993. *Altering the Earth: the origins of monuments in Britain and continental Europe*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Brassil, K. S., Britnell, W. J. and Owen, W. G. 1991. 'Prehistoric and early medieval cemeteries at Tandderwen, near Denbigh, Clwyd', *Archaeological Journal*, 148, 46–97.

Britnell, W. J., 1982. 'The excavation of two round barrows at Trelystan, Powys' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 48, 133–201.

Brown, D. B. (ed.) 2015. *J.M.W. Turner: Sketchbooks, Drawings and Watercolours*, January 2015, <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/research-publications/jmw-turner> [accessed 26 January 2015].

Brück, J. 2006. 'Death, exchange and reproduction in the British Bronze Age', *European Journal of Archaeology*, 9(1), 73–101.

Buikstra, J. E. and Ubelaker, D. H. 1994. *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Fayetteville, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

Butler, L. A. S. and Evans, D. H. 1977. 'Valle Crucis', in P. J. Davey (ed.), *Medieval Pottery from Excavations in the North West*, Liverpool, University of Liverpool, 62–67.

Cadw, 1995. *Clwyd. Register of Landscaoes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1: Parks and Gardens*, Cardiff, Cadw and Icomos UK.

Campbell, S. and Bowen, D. Q., 1989. *Quaternary of Wales*, Geological Conservation Review Series No. 2, Natural Conservancy Council.

Cassidy, B. 1992. 'The later life of the Ruthwell cross: from the seventeenth century to the present', in B. Cassidy (ed.), *The Ruthwell Cross*, Princeton, Department of Art and Archaeology, 3–34.

Charles-Edwards, T. M. 2004. 'Gorsedd, dadl, and llys: assemblies and courts in medieval Wales', in Pantos and Semple, 95–105.

Comeau, R. 2014. 'Bayvil in Cemais: and early medieval assembly site in south-west Wales?' *Medieval Archaeology*, 58, 270–284.

Cox, M. 2000. 'Ageing adults from the skeleton', in M. Cox and S. Mays (eds), *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, London, Greenwich Medical Media, 61–81.

Davies, E. 1929. *The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Denbighshire*, Cardiff, William Lewis.

Edwards, J. E. C., 2009. *A Report on the Post-Roman Pottery and Tin-Glazed Ware Floor Tiles from 10 Commonhall Street, Chester*, unpublished report for LP-Archaeology.

Edwards, J. E. C., 2008. 'Post-Roman pottery', in D. Garner, *Excavations at Chester, 25 Bridge Street, 2001: two thousand years of urban life in microcosm*, Chester, Chester City Council, 187–242.

Edwards, N. 2001. 'Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales: context and function', *Medieval Archaeology*, 45, 15–39.

Edwards, N. 2007a. *A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales, Vol. II, South-West Wales*, Cardiff, University Press.

Edwards, N. 2007b 'Edward Lhuyd and the origins of early medieval Celtic archaeology', *Antiquaries Journal*, 87, 165–96.

Edwards, N. 2009. 'Rethinking the Pillar of Eliseg', *Antiquaries Journal*, 89, 143–177.

Edwards, N. 2010. 'Edward Lhuyd: an archaeologist's view', *Welsh History Review*, 25(1), 20–50.

Edwards, N. 2013. *A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture of Wales, Vol. III, North Wales*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.

Edwards, N., and Gould, J. 2013. 'From antiquarians to archaeologists in nineteenth-century Wales: the question of prehistory', in N. Evans and H. Pryce (eds), *Writing a Small Nation's Past: Wales in Comparative Perspective, 1850–1950*, Farnham, Ashgate, 143–63.

Edwards, N. and Lane, A. (eds) 1988. *Early Medieval Settlements in Wales AD 400-1100*, Bangor, Research Centre Wales, University College of North Wales, and Cardiff, Department of Archaeology, University College Cardiff.

Edwards, N., Evans, D. M., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2010–2011. 'The Pillar of Eliseg, Llantysilio, incomplete inscribed cross and cairn', *Archaeology in Wales*, 50, 57–59.

Edwards, N., Evans, D. M., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2011. *Evaluation Excavation at the Pillar of Eliseg, Llangollen, 2010*, unpublished preliminary report for Cadw.

Edwards, N., Evans, D. M., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2012. 'Eliseg: Powys' pillar of society', *Current Archaeology* 262, 8–9.

Edwards, N. and Roberts, B. F. 2010. *Edward Lhuyd 1660–1709*, Aberystwyth, University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies.

Edwards, N., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2013. 'Llantysilio, The Pillar of Eliseg', *Archaeology in Wales*, 52, 199–201.

Edwards, N., Robinson, G. and Williams, H. 2014. 'Llantysilio, The Pillar of Eliseg', *Archaeology in Wales*, 53, 186–189.

Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2003. *CAD: a guide to good practice*, Oxford, Oxbow.

Emery, F. V. 1971. *Edward Lhuyd F.R.S. 1660–1709*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.

EMLO, Early Modern Letters Online, <http://emlo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/>

English Heritage, 2002. *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, London, English Heritage.

Evans, D. F., Lewis, B. J. and Parry-Owen, A. (eds) 2013. '*Gwlach Cywyddau Gwŷr*' *Essays on Guto'r Glyn and Fifteenth-Century Wales*, Aberystwyth, Canolfan Uwchefrydiau Cymreig a Cheltaidd.

Evans, D. H. 2008. *Valle Crucis Abbey*, Cardiff, Cadw.

Evans, M. D. 2011. 'Vaughan, Robert Powell (1591/2–1667)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2011 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/28141>, accessed 13 Jan 2015].

Evans, R. P. 1991. 'Thomas Pennant (1726–1798) "The father of Cambrian tourists"', in Pennant, T. *A Tour of Wales*, facsimile, 2 vols, Bridge Books, Wrexham, Vol. 1, no pagination.

Fitzpatrick, E. 2004. *Royal Inauguration in Gaelic Ireland c.1100–1600*, Woodbridge, Boydell.

Foster, S. M. and Jones, S. 2008. 'Recovering the biography of the Hilton of Cadboll cross-slab', in

James, H. F., Henderson, I., Foster, S. M. and Jones, S. 2008. *A Fragmented Masterpiece: recovering the biography of the Hilton of Cadboll Pictish cross-slab*, Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 205–84.

Fowles, J. (ed.) 1980–2. *Monumenta Britannica, John Aubrey (1626–97)*, 3 pts, facsimile (annotated by R. Legg), 2 vols, Sherborne, Dorset Publishing.

Fox, C. 1937. 'Two Bronze Age cairns in south Wales: Simonsdon and Pond Cairns, Coity Higher Parish, Bridgend', *Archaeologia* 87, 129–180.

Gamer, M. 2001. 'Introduction', in H. Walpole, *The Castle of Otranto*, ed. by M. Gamer, London, Penguin.

Garwood, P., 2007. 'Before the hills in order stood: chronology, time and history in the interpretation of Early Bronze Age round barrows', in J. Last (ed.), *Beyond the Grave: new perspectives on barrows*, Oxford, Oxbow Books, 30–52.

- Geber, J. and Murphy, E. 2012. 'Scurvy in the Great Irish Famine: evidence of vitamin C deficiency from a mid-19th century skeletal population', *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 148, 512–524.
- Gibson, A. 1993, 'The excavation of two cairns and associated features at Carneddau, Carno, Powys 1989–90', *Archaeological Journal*, 150, 1–45.
- Gilbert, B. 1990. *Mammalian Osteology*, Columbia, Missouri Archaeology Society.
- Gillings, M. and Wise, A. (eds) 1998. *GIS Guide to Good Practice*, Oxford, Oxbow.
- Gilmore, T. and Reevill, P. 2013. 'Denbighshire, Llangollen', *Archaeology in Wales*, 52, 182.
- Gleeson, P. forthcoming, 'Converting kingship in early Ireland: redefining practices, ideologies and identities', in N. Edwards, M. Ní Mhaonaigh and R. Flechner (eds), *Converting the Isles: Transforming Landscapes*, Turnhout, Brepols.
- Goede, C. A. G. 1804–1805. *England, Wales, Irland und Schottland. Erinerungen an Natur und Kunst au seiner Reise in den Jahren 1802 und 1803*, 5 vols, Dresden, Arnold.
- Gordon, A. 2004. 'Wiffen, Jeremiah Holmes (1792–1836)', rev. Charles Plouviez, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/29362>, accessed 26 Jan 2015].
- Gosden, C. and Marshall, Y. 1999. 'The cultural biography of objects', *World Archaeology*, 31(2), 169–178.
- Gough, R. (ed.) (1789). *William Camden. Britannia; or, A Chorographical Description of the Flourishing Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands adjacent; from the earliest Antiquity. Translated from the edition published by the author in MDCCVII. Enlarged by the latest discoveries*, London, T. Payne and Son and G. G. J. and J. Robinson.
- Gresham, C. A. 1968. *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Griffith, R. A. 1959. 'Parry, John', in J. E. Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins, (eds), *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940*, London, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 736.
- Groom, T. and Lake, P. 1908. 'The Bala and Llandoverly rocks of Glyn Ceiriog (North Wales)', *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 64(4), 546–595.
- Gunther, R. T. 1945. *Early Science in Oxford, Vol. XIV, Life and Letters of Edward Lhwyd*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Hall, M. A. 2011. 'Tales from beyond the Pict: sculpture and its uses in and around Forteviot, Perthshire from the ninth century onwards', in S. T. Driscoll, J. geddes and M. A. Hall (eds), *Pictish Progress. New Studies on Northern Britain in the Early Middle Ages*, Leiden and Boston, Brill, 135–168.
- Hamilakis, Y. 1999. 'Stories from exile: fragments from the cultural biography of the Parthenon (or "Elgin") marbles', *World Archaeology*, 31(2), 303–320.
- Harbison, P. 1992. *The High Crosses of Ireland*, 3 vols, Bonn, Dr Rudolf Habelt.

- Harker, J. M. 2001. *A Manual of Archaeological Field Drawing*, London, RESCUE.
- Haslam, R., Orbach, J. and Voelcker, A. 2009. *The Buildings of Wales. Gwynedd*, New Haven (USA) and London, Yale University Press.
- Hawkes, S. C. 1990. 'Bryan Faussett and the Fausset Collection: an assessment', in E. Southworth (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries, a Reappraisal*, Stroud, Alan Sutton, 1–24.
- Herrmann, N. and Bennett, J. 1999. 'The differentiation of traumatic and heat-related fractures in burned bone', *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 44, 461–464.
- Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal Bones and Teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification*, London, Institute of Archaeology UCL.
- Hingley, R. 2012. *Hadrian's Wall: a life*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Hogg, A.H.A. 1977. 'Two cairns at Aber Camddwr, near Ponterwyd, Cardiganshire', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 126, 24–37.
- Holtorf, C. J. 1998. 'The life-histories of megaliths in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany)', *World Archaeology*, 30(1), 23–38.
- Hubbard, E. 1986. *The Buildings of Wales, Clwyd*, Harmondsworth and Cardiff, Penguin.
- James, H. F., Henderson, I., Foster, S. M. and Jones, S. 2008. *A Fragmented Masterpiece: recovering the biography of the Hilton of Cadboll Pictish cross-slab*, Edinburgh, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- James, S. 2011. *The Economic, Social and Environmental Implications of Faunal Remains from the Bronze Age Copper Mines at Great Orme, North Wales*, Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Liverpool.
- Jenkins, G. H. (ed.) 2005. *A Rattleskull Genius. The Many Faces of Iolo Morgannwg*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Jenkins, R. T. 1959. 'Williams, John (ab Ithel, 1811–62)', in J. E. Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins, (eds), *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940*, London, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1052–1053.
- Jones, G. J. 1958. 'Bywyd a Gwaith John Williams Ab Ithel', University of Wales, unpublished MA thesis.
- Jones, N. W. 1999. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Denbighshire and East Conwy*, Welshpool, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (unpublished report prepared for CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments. CPAT Report No. 314).
- Jones, N. W. 2000. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Flintshire and Wrexham: project report*. Welshpool, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (unpublished report prepared for CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments. CPAT Report No. 351).

- Jones, N. W. 2003. *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites: Denbighshire and East Conwy: Revised Project Report*, Welshpool, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (unpublished report prepared for CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments. CPAT Report No. 314.1).
- Jones, T. 1967. 'The Black Book of Carmarthen "Stanzas of the Graves"', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 53, 97–107.
- Jones, W. B. 1998. 'Medieval earthworks at Dinas Brân, Llangollen', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 147, 234–239.
- Kenward, J. 1871. *Ab Ithel: an Account of the Life and Writings of the Rev. John Williams Ab Ithel*, Tenby, R. Mason.
- King, D. J. C. 1974. 'Two castles in northern Powys: Dinas Brân and Caergwrle', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 123, 113–139.
- Lake, P. and Groom, T. 1893. 'The Llandovery and associated rocks of the neighbourhood of Corwen', *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 149, 426–440.
- Lang, C. Y. and Shannon Jr, E. F. (eds) 1987. *The Letters of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Vol. II, 1851–1870*, Boston, Belknap Press, Harvard University Press.
- Lhuyd, E. 1707. *Archaeologia Britannica, giving some account additional to what has been hitherto publish'd, of the languages, histories and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, Vol. 1, Glossography*, Oxford.
- Llangollen Advertiser, 2 July 1897,
<http://welshnewspapers.llgc.org.uk/en/page/view/3173891/ART1/Pillar%20%20Eliseg> [viewed 30 January 2015]
- Lodwick, M. and Besly, E. 2013. 'Portable antiquities', *Archaeology in Wales*, 52, 175–9.
- Löffler, M. 2007. *The Literary and Historical Legacy of Iolo Morganwg 1826–1926*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Lord, P. 2000. *The Visual Culture of Wales, Imagining the Nation*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Lynch, F. 1971. 'Report on the re-excavation of two Bronze Age cairns in Anglesey: Bedd Branwen and Treiorwerth', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 120, 11–83.
- Lynch, F., 1972. 'Eglwyseg plantation', *Archaeology in Wales*, 12, 12.
- Lynch, F. 1984. 'Moel Goedog circle I: a complex ring cairn near Harlech', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 133, 8–50.
- Lynch, F. 1993. *Excavations in the Brenig Valley: A Mesolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in North Wales*, Bangor, Cambrian Archaeological Association Monograph 5.
- Lynch, F. 2003. 'Prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in Flintshire and Wrexham', *Flintshire Historical Society Journal*, 36, 19–31.

- Marsden, B. M. 1974. *The Early Barrow Diggers*, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications.
- Mavor, E. 1971. *The Ladies of Llangollen*, Harmondsworth, Penguin.
- Mayne Correia, P. 1997. 'Fire modification of bone: a review of the literature', in W. Haglund and M. Sorg (eds), *Forensic Taphonomy: the postmortem fate of human remains*, Boca Raton, CRC Press, 275–294.
- McGuinness, D. 1996. 'Edward Lhuyd's contribution to the study of Irish megalithic tombs', *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 126, 62–85.
- McKinley, J. I. 2004. 'Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone', in M. Brickley and J. I. McKinley (eds), *Guidelines to the Standards of Recording Human Remains*, Institute of Field Archaeologists Paper No. 7, 9–13.
- Meyvaert, P. 1992. 'A new perspective on the Ruthwell cross: Ecclesia and Vita Monastica', in B. Cassidy (ed.), *The Ruthwell Cross*, Princeton, Department of Art and Archaeology, 95–166.
- Miller, D. P. 'Barrington, Daines (1727/8–1800)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2008 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/1529>, accessed 22 Jan 2015].
- Moore, D. 1998. 'Cambrian meetings 1847–1997: a society's contribution in a changing archaeological scene', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 147, 3–55.
- Moreland, J. 1999. 'The world(s) of the cross', *World Archaeology*, 31(2), 194–213.
- Morgan, P. (ed.) 1978. *Domesday Book, Vol. 26, Cheshire*, Chichester, Phillimore.
- Morgan, R. 1980. 'Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt (1592–1667)', *Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society*, 8(4), 397–408.
- Morris, R. H. (ed.) 1909–11. *Parochialia; being a summary of answers to "Parochial Queries" issued by Edward Lhwyd*, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* supps, 3 vols, London, Cambrian Archaeological Association.
- MPRG, 1998. 'A guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms', *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1*.
- MPRG, 2001. 'Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics', *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional paper 2*.
- Noake, P. 1993. 'The post-medieval pottery', in P. Ellis (ed.), *Beeston Castle, Cheshire, Excavations by Laurence Keen and Peter Hough, 1968–85*, London, English Heritage, 191–210.
- O'Connell, L. 2004. 'Guidance on recording age at death in adults', in M. Brickley and J. I. McKinley (eds), *Guidelines to the Standards of Recording Human Remains*, Institute of Field Archaeologists Paper No. 7, 18–20.
- O'Grady, O. 2008. The setting and practice of open-air judicial assemblies in medieval Scotland: a multidisciplinary study. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Glasgow.

- O'Grady, O. 2014. 'Judicial assembly sites in Scotland: archaeological and place-name evidence of the Scottish court hill', *Medieval Archaeology*, 58, 104–135.
- Ortner, D. 2003. *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*, London, Academic Press.
- Pantos, A. and Semple, S. (eds) 2004. *Assembly Places and Practices in Medieval Europe*, Dublin, Four Courts Press.
- Parry, G. 1995. *The Trophies of Time, English Antiquarians of the Seventeenth Century*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Pennant, T. 1778–83. *A Tour in Wales*, 3 pts, London. Facsimile ed. 1991, 2 vols, with intro. by R. P. Evans, Wrexham.
- Petersen, F. 1972. 'Traditions of multiple burial in Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Britain', *Archaeological Journal*, 129, 22–55.
- Petts, D. 2007. 'De Situ Brecheniauc and Englynion y Beddau: writing about burial in early medieval Wales', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 14, 163–172.
- Pirie, E. J. 2006. 'Contrasts and continuity within the coinage of Northumbria c. 670–876', in B. Cook and G. Williams (eds), *Coinage and History in the North Sea World c. 500–1250: essays in honour of Marion Archibald* (Leiden, Brill, *The Northern World* 19), 211–239.
- Poole, W. 2010. *John Aubrey and the Advancement of Learning*, Oxford, Bodleian Library.
- Price, G. V. 1952. *Valle Crucis Abbey*, Liverpool, Hugh Evans and Sons Ltd, the Brythyn Press.
- Prescott, S. 2008. *Eighteenth-Century Writing from Wales, Bards and Britons*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Pryce, H. (ed.) 2005. *The Acts of Welsh Rulers 1120–1283*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Redknapp, M. 2007. 'Crossing boundaries – stylistic diversity and external contacts in early medieval Wales and the March: reflections on metalwork and sculpture', *Cambrian Medieval Celtic Studies* (Proceedings of the 12th International Congress on Celtic Studies, 2003), 53–4, 23–86.
- Redknapp, M. and Lewis, J. M. 2007. *A Corpus of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture in Wales, Volume I, Breconshire, Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, and geographically contiguous areas of Herefordshire and Shropshire*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.
- Rhys, J. 1908. 'All around the Wrekin', *Y Cymmrodor*, 21, 1–62.
- Richards, J. and Robinson, D. 2000. *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: guide to good practice*, Oxford, Oxbow.
- Roberts, T. 1959. 'Gutun Owain', in J. E. Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins, (eds), *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940*, London, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 323.
<http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/index.html> [viewed 12 Janury 2015]

- Rogers, J. 2000. 'The paleopathology of joint disease', in M. Cox and S. Mays (eds), *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, London, Greenwich Medical Media, 163–182.
- Rutter, J. A. 1977. 'Old Market Hall pit group', in P. J. Davey (ed.), *Medieval Pottery from Excavations in the North West*, Liverpool, University of Liverpool, 18–20.
- Salisbury, E. and Lewis, B. J. 2013. 'Guto'r Glyn – a life', Guto'r Glyn.net
<http://www.gutorglyn.net/biog>
- Savory, H. N. 1960. 'Excavations at Dinas Emrys, Beddgelert (Caern.), 1954–6', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 109, 13–77.
- Schaefer, M., Black, S. and Scheuer, L. 2009. *Juvenile Osteology: a laboratory and field manual*, London, Academic Press.
- Semple, S. 2013. *Perceptions of the Prehistoric in Anglo-Saxon England: religion, ritual, and rulership in the landscape*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Semple, S. and Sanmark, A. 2013. 'Assembly in North West Europe: collective concerns for early societies?', *European Journal of Archaeology*, 16(3), 518–542.
- Sherratt, G. 2000. *An Illustrated History of Llangollen*, Llangollen, Ceiriog Press.
- Silver, I. 1969. 'The ageing of domestic animals', in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds), *Science in Archaeology*, Bristol, Thames and Hudson, 283–302.
- Silvester, R. J. and Hankinson, R. 1995. *Ruabon Mountain Uplands: Field Survey*, Welshpool, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, unpublished report 133.
- Simpson, W. 1827. *Some Account of Llangollen and its Vicinity*, London, G. B. Whittaker.
- Smith, G. 2002. *Survey of Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monuments in Wales: West Conwy and North Gwynedd*, Bangor, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, unpublished report 449.
- Stephenson, D. 2008a. 'The 'resurgence' of Powys in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries', in C. P. Lewis (ed.), *Anglo-Norman Studies*, 30, *Proceedings of the Battle Conference 2007*, Woodbridge, Boydell Press, 182–95.
- Stephenson, D. 2008b. 'Madog ap Meredudd, rex Powissensium', *Welsh History Review*, 21(1), 1–28.
- Suggett, R. 2012. 'The townscape, 1400–1600', in H. Fulton (ed.), *Urban Culture in Medieval Wales*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press, 51–94.
- Sweet, R. 2008. *Antiquaries. The Discovery of the Past in Eighteenth-Century Britain*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Sweet, R. 2012. *Cities and the Grand Tour. The British in Italy, c. 1690–1820*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Spence, C. 1993. 'Recording the archaeology of London: the development and implementation of the DUA recording system', in E. C. Harris, M. R. Brown and G. J. Brown (eds.), *Practices of Archaeological Stratigraphy*, London, Academic Press.

Tellier, G. (in prep.). *Funerary and Ritual Practices in Wales 3500–1200 BC*, unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Bradford.

Thomas, B. B. 1978 'The Cambrians and the nineteenth-century crisis in Welsh studies, 1847–1870', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 127, 1–15.

Thomas Gray Archive, December 2014, <http://www.thomasgray.org.uk/> [viewed 22 January 2015].

Thomas, P. D. G. 2014. 'Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, fourth baronet (1749–1789)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, Oct 2005; online edn, Sept 2014 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/88771>, accessed 19 Jan 2015].

Thomson, D. S. 2006. 'Macpherson, James (1736–1796)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/17728>, accessed 21 Jan 2015].

Tong, J., Evans, S., Williams, H., Edwards, N. and Robinson, G. (in press 2015). 'Vlog to death: Project Eliseg's video-blog', *Internet Archaeology*.

Tully, C. 2009. 'The Celtic misconnection: the German romantics and Wales', *Angernion*, 2, 127–141.

Turner, A. 2008. *Geophysical and Topographical Surveys, Pillar of Eliseg* (Unpublished report for the University of Chester).

Walsh, S. 2013. Identity as process: an archaeological and osteological study of Early Bronze Age burials in northern England. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Central Lancashire.

Ward, A. H. 1978. 'The excavation of a Bronze Age composite mound and other features on Pentre Farm, Pontardulais, West Glamorgan', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 127, 40–63.

Wearing, N. 2003. *Uplands Initiative Field Projects 2002–03: Ruabon Mountain Survey Area*, Lancaster, Oxford Archaeology North (unpublished report prepared for RCAHMW. OA North Job No: L9049).

Wedd, C. B., Smith, M. A. and Wills, L. J. 1927. *The Geology of the Country around Wrexham. Memoirs of the Geological Survey England and Wales, Explanation of Sheet 121, Part 1*.

Wedd, C. B., Smith, M. A. and Wills, L. J. 1928. *The Geology of the Country around Wrexham. Memoirs of the Geological Survey England and Wales, Explanation of Sheet 121, Part 2*.

Wentworth, C.K., 1922. 'A scale of grade and class terms for clastic sediments', *Journal of Geology*, 30, 377–392.

Wiffen, J. H. 1822. 'Dee's Druid Water', *The Cambro Briton*, 3, no. 26 (Feb. 1822), 251.

Wilkinson, P. T. 1995. 'Excavations at Hen Gastell, Briton Ferry, West Glamorgan 1991–92', *Medieval Archaeology*, 39, 1–50.

Williams, D. H. 1990. *Atlas of Cistercian lands in Wales*, Cardiff, University of Wales Press.

Williams, H. 1997. 'Ancient landscapes and the dead: the reuse of prehistoric and Roman monuments as early Anglo-Saxon burial sites', *Medieval Archaeology*, 41, 1–32.

- Williams, H. 2010. 'Desperately seeking Eliseg', *Current Archaeology*, 248, 8.
- Williams, H. 2011a. 'Project Eliseg – Digging for early medieval myths and memories', *Past Horizons*. <http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/11/2011/project-eliseg-digging-for-early-medieval-myths-and-memories>
- Williams, H. 2011b. 'Project Eliseg returns', *Current Archaeology*.
- Williams, H. 2011c. 'Myth and memory in the Welsh landscape', *Minerva* 22(1): 34–35.
- Williams, H. 2011d. 'Remembering elites: early medieval stone crosses as commemorative technologies', in L. Boye, P. Ethelberg, L. Heidemann Lutz, S. Kleingärtner, P. Kruse, L. Matthes and A. B. Sørensen (eds), *Arkæologi i Slesvig/Archäologie in Schleswig. Sonderband "Det 61. Internationale Sachsensymposium 2010" Haderslev, Denmark*. Neumünster: Wachholtz, 13–32.
- Williams, J. (ab Ithel) 1846. 'Valle Crucis abbey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1, 17–32.
- Williams, J. (ab Ithel) 1851. 'The Pillar of Eliseg', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, ser. 2, 2, 295–302.
- Williams, J. (ab Ithel) 1852. 'British interments', *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, ser. 2, 3, 81–92.
- Williams, J. L. and Williams, I. (eds) 1939. *Gwaith Guto'r Glyn*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
- Wilton, A. 2006. *Turner in his Time*, 2nd ed., London, Thames and Hudson.
- Withers, C. W. J. 2004. 'Pennant, Thomas (1726–1798)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford, Oxford University Press; online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.unicat.bangor.ac.uk/view/article/21860>, accessed 18 Jan 2015.]
- Wright, 'Humphreys, Humphrey', in J. E. Lloyd and R. T. Jenkins, (eds), *The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940*, London, Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 395–396. <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/index.html>

Acknowledgements

First and foremost we would like to thank the Davies family of Abbey Farm for permission to excavate, Paul and Rita Coleman for the use of their outbuildings, the staff of Llangollen Museum, especially Suzanne Evans, and the Abbey Grange Hotel. We would particularly like to thank Dai Morgan Evans for his help and cheerful companionship during the 2010 season of excavation. We are also grateful for the continuing support of Cadw and the advice of their inspectors, Will Davies, Kate Roberts and Siân Rees.

This excavation and post-excavation could not have taken place without the generous grants of several organizations. We would therefore like to thank Cadw, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Prehistoric Society, the Cambrian Archaeological Association, the University of Wales, the Aberystwyth and Bangor Universities' Institute of Medieval and Early Modern Studies and the University of Chester.

We are grateful to the following people who participated in the excavations: Sam Colclough and Joanne Kirton (supervisors), Peter Alexander, Robert Blackburn, Richard Beckett, Michael Castle, Thomas Colgrave, Jonathen Coley, Andria Condae, Philip Cox, Fabian Danielsson, Anna Davenport, Lewis Ernest, Suzanne Evans, Adam Flynn, Karen Gavin, Alison Gilroy, Dilwyn Griffith, Mike Hicks, Lauretta Holroyde, Cerys Hudson, Mike Jones, Phillipa Jones, Alex Kirkland, , Mike Lynes, Chris Matthews, Stuart McCunnell, Neil McGuinness, Dai Morgan Evans, Jessica Murray, Rachel Nicholson, Ruth Nugent, Dean Patern, Hannah Pighills, Rosemary Roberts, Stephen Roberts, Katy Robinson, Martin Rundqvist, Diane Sanchez, Lynsey Toase, Joseph Tong, Bev Topping and Phillip Windslow. In the post-excavation phase thanks are also due to all those who have produced the specialist reports. Post-excavation has been carried out with the assistance of Sam Birchall, Nebu George, John Gould, Neil McGuinness and Rosemary Roberts. We would also particularly like to thank Patricia Murrieta-Flores (University of Chester) for the maps, Frances Lynch for drawing the Bronze Age artefacts and Carol Ryan Young for producing all the plans and a draft of the report and its appendices.

In addition, we would also like to thank Astrid Caseldine, University of Wales Trinity St Davids and the staff of Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for their encouragement and advice.



Figure 1 - Location of the Pillar of Eliseg (produced by Patricia Murrieta-Flores)



Figure 2 - The landscape setting of the Pillar of Eliseg looking north (photo: Nancy Edwards)

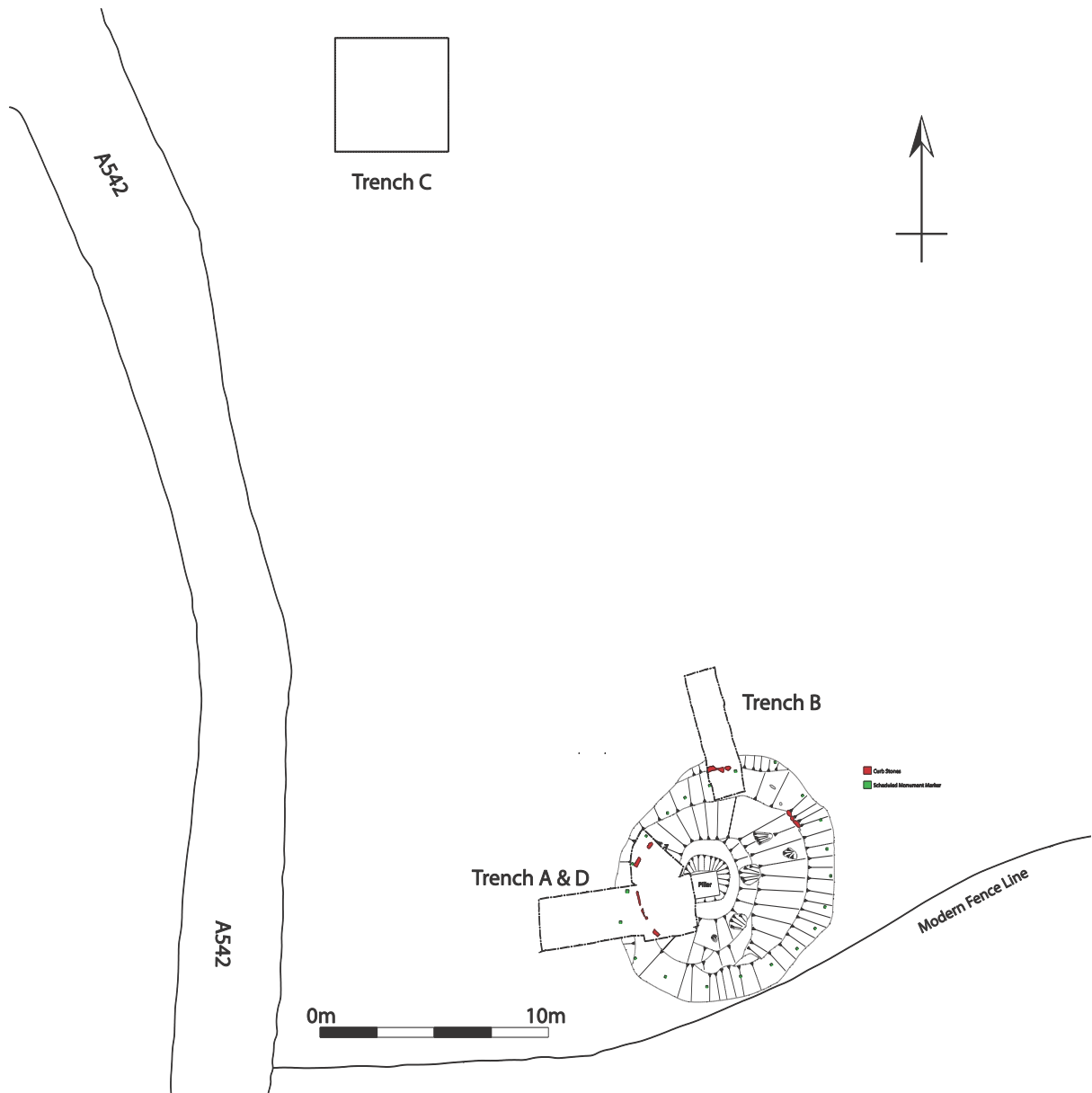


Figure 3 - Location of excavation trenches A, B, C and D



Figure 4 – Aerial view of Trench A. The edge of the primary cairn is defined by a substantial kerb [3] [5] made up of two different types of stone, large slate slabs and contrasting rounded igneous boulders



Figure 5 - Photograph of the Phase one platform cairn. The body of the primary cairn is formed by large, closely set, matrix supported, river boulders [48] creating a relatively level platform. Cist 3 can be seen to the left of the image and Cist 1 on the right in the mid distance.

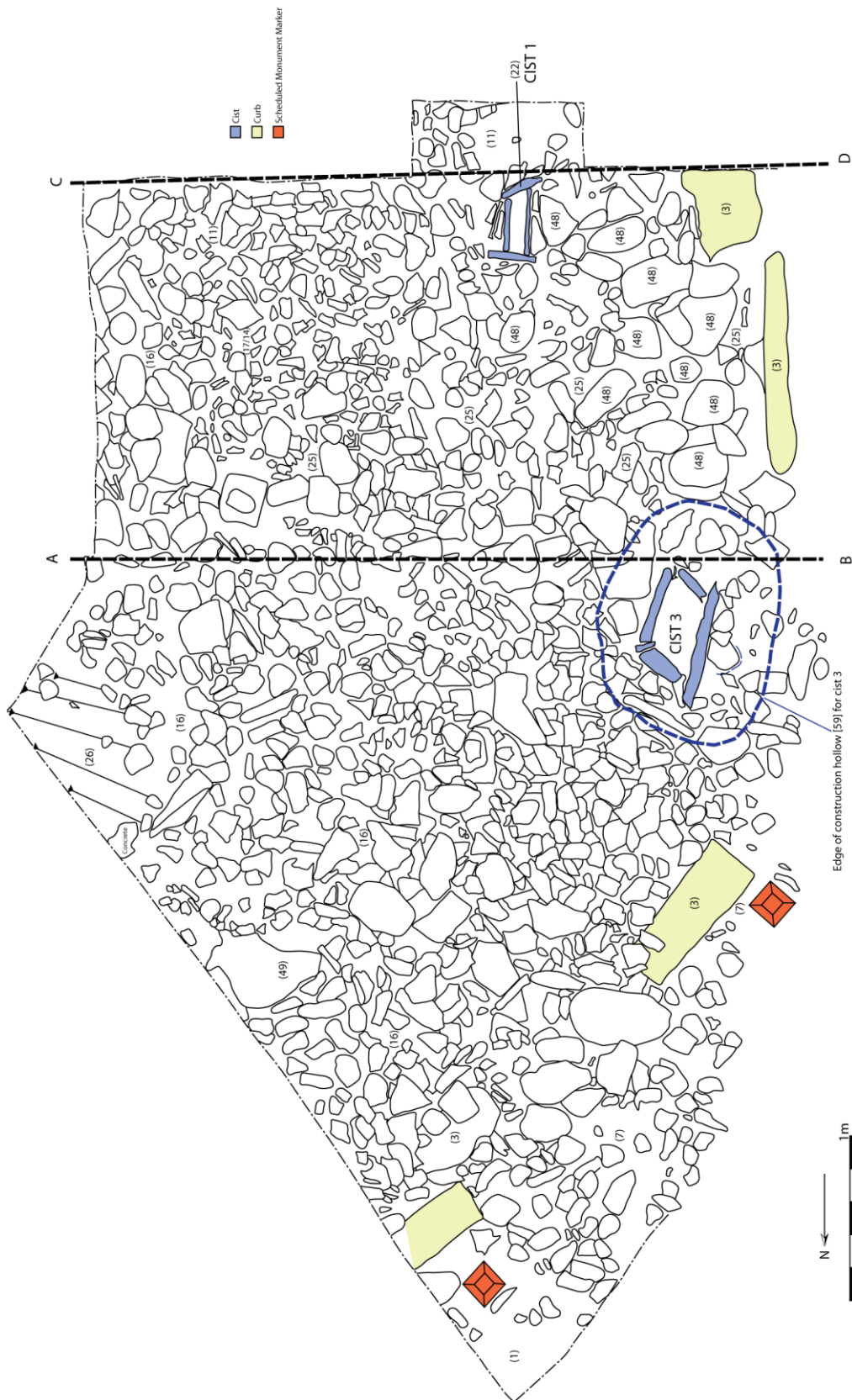


Figure 6 - Multi context plan of trenches A and D showing the location of Cists 1 and 3 in relation to the monument kerb [3]. The river boulders [48] that make up the Phase 1 platform cairn are visible to the south of Cist 1.



Figure 7 – Cist 1 located on the old ground surface in the Primary platform cairn. The contents had been scattered during the antiquarian intervention.



Figure 8 - To the north of the 2012 excavation area and immediately behind the kerb in Trench D, a second cist was identified (Cist 3) [27A–D]. Packing material identified around the cist [47] suggests that the cist was constructed within a cut [59] within the primary cairn (see also Figure 8).



Figure 9 – Cist 3 showing the how the interior faces of the mudstone side-slabs used in the construction of the cist had a natural rippled effect.



Figure 10 - Cist 3 showing the concentration of burnt bone. Deposits of burnt bone occurred in discrete zones within the cist, perhaps suggesting that cremation deposits had been placed in organic containers.



Figure 11 – Cist 3 with the a large horizontally-placed stone slab [35] separating the primary and secondary fills of the cist [31] and [36].

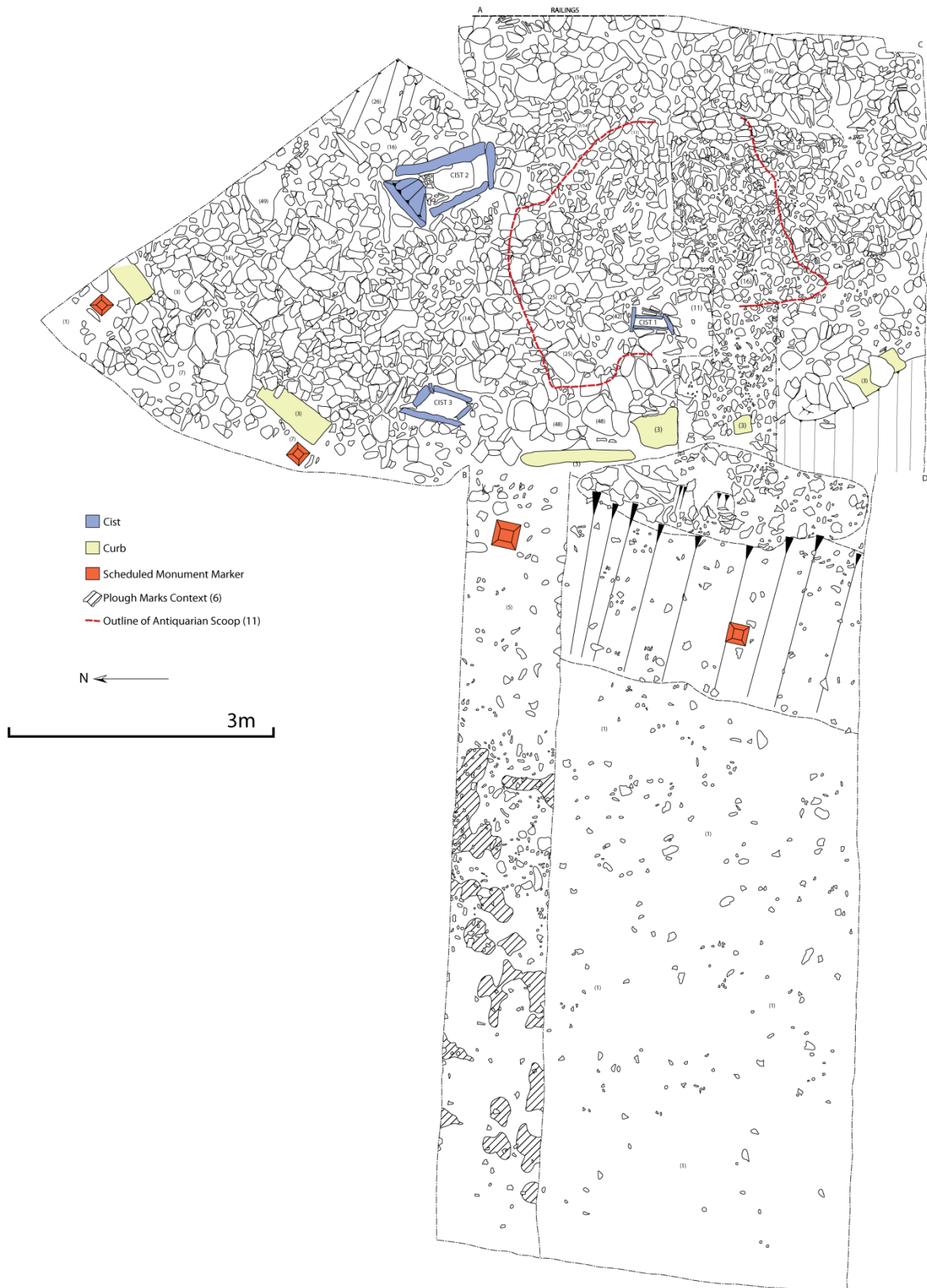


Figure 12 – Multi-context plan of Trenches A and D showing the relationship between Cists 1, 2 and 3. The area of antiquarian disturbance is shown by the dashed line.



Figure 13 - Cist 2 showing the mudstone slabs which were dramatically rippled on the inside.

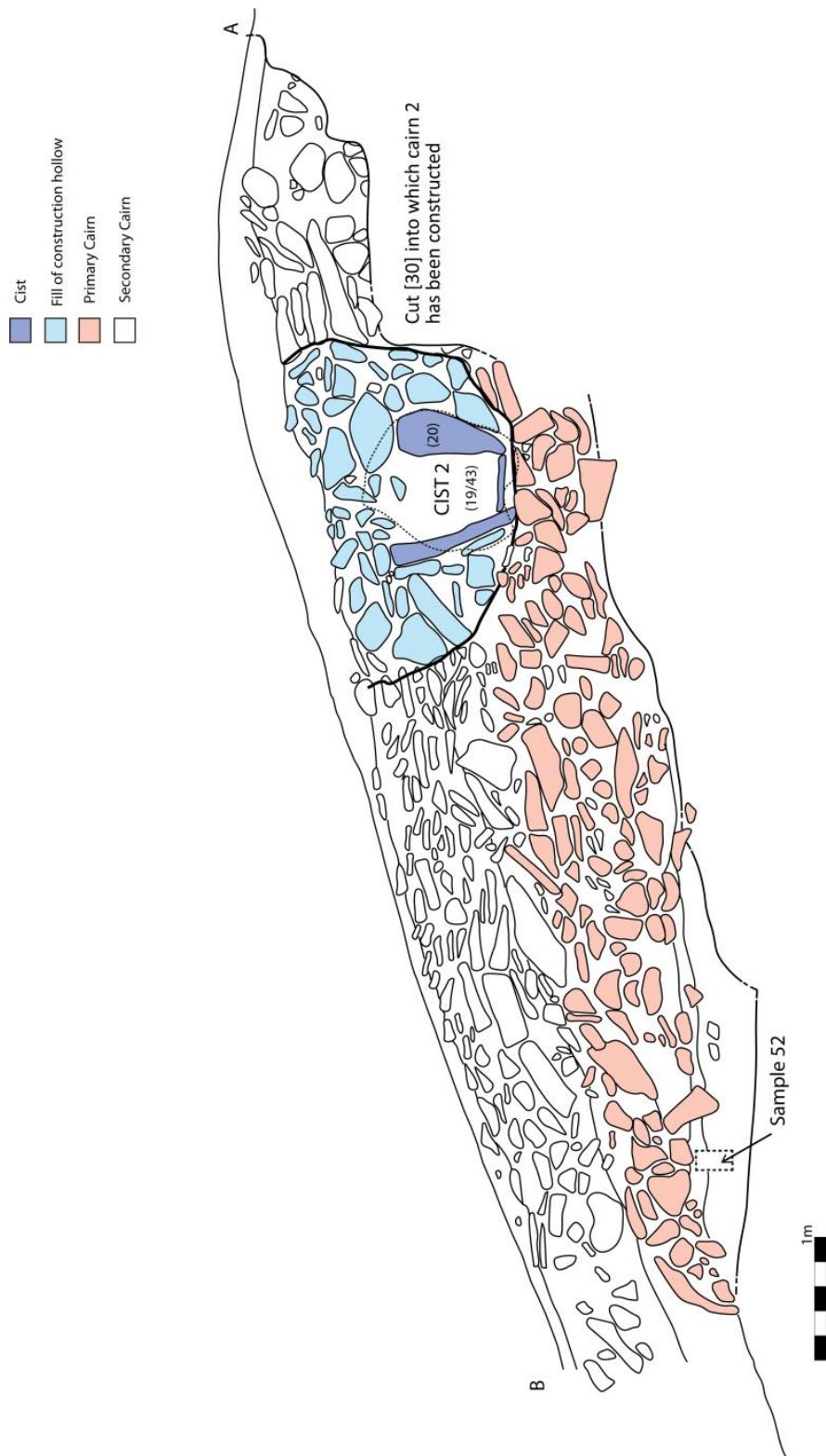


Figure 14 – Section A– B showing both phases of the cairn construction. Cist 2 can be seen towards the top of the section. This cist was cut through the Phase 2 cairn.



Figure 15 - Trench A showing the extent of identified antiquarian disturbance (highlighted)



Figure 16 - The south-facing section in Trench showing the antiquarian disturbance. It was characterized by jumbles of stones containing voids, which stood in marked contrast to undisturbed areas of the cairn.

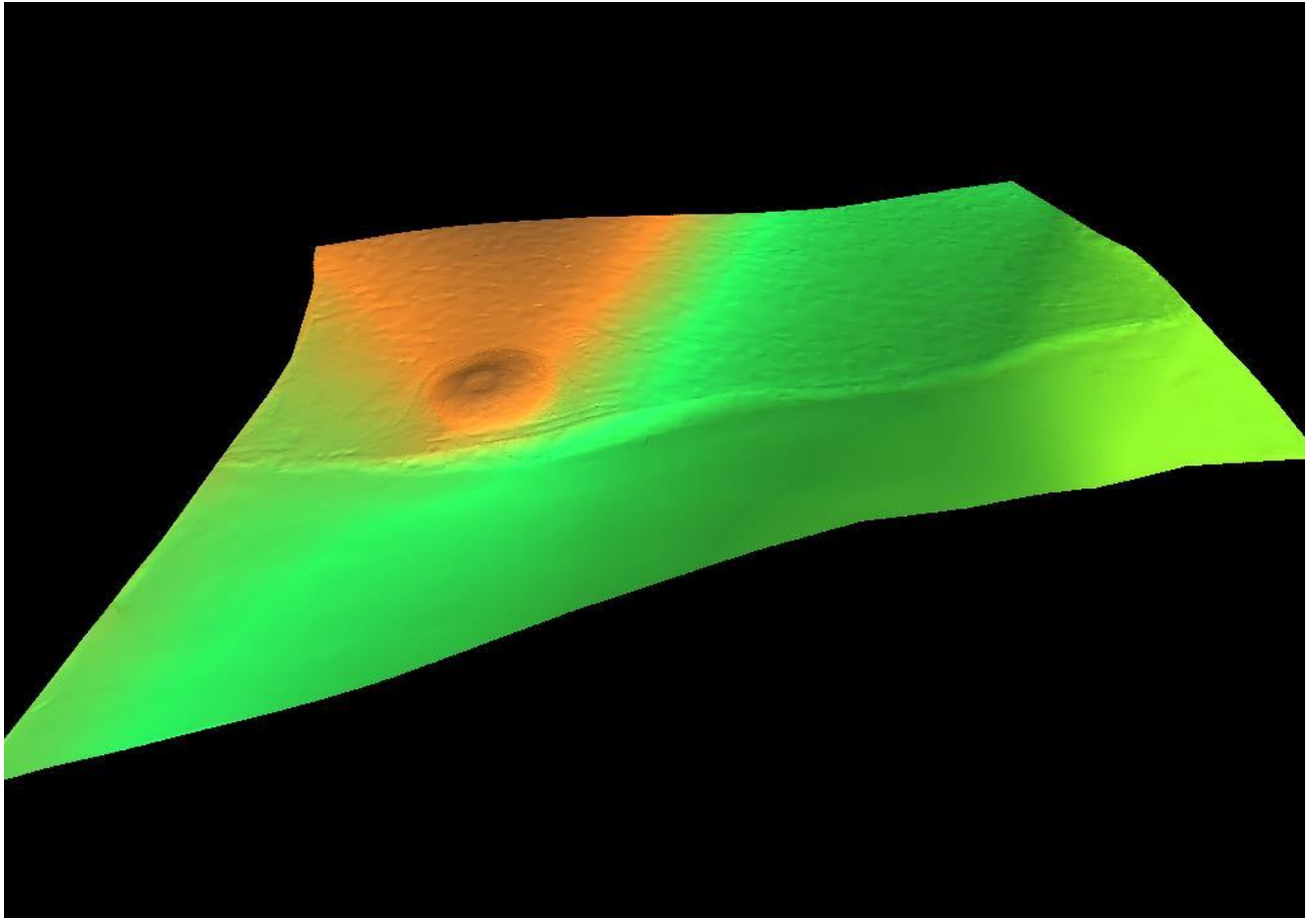


Figure 17 – Topographic survey of the Pillar of Eliseg cairn and its landscape context (the horizontal axis of the survey plan is c. 200m)

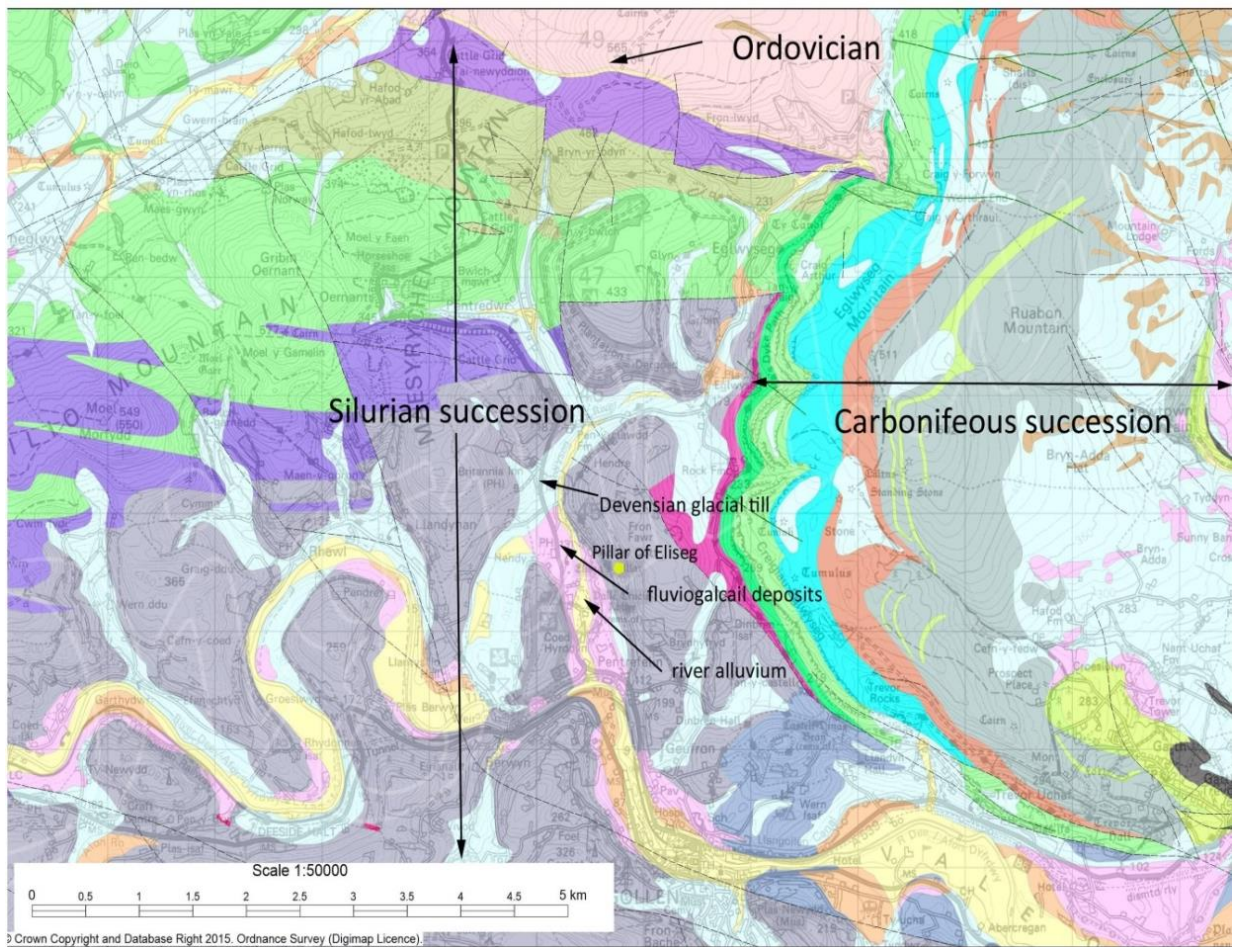


Figure 18 - Geology of the area around the Pillar of Eliseg

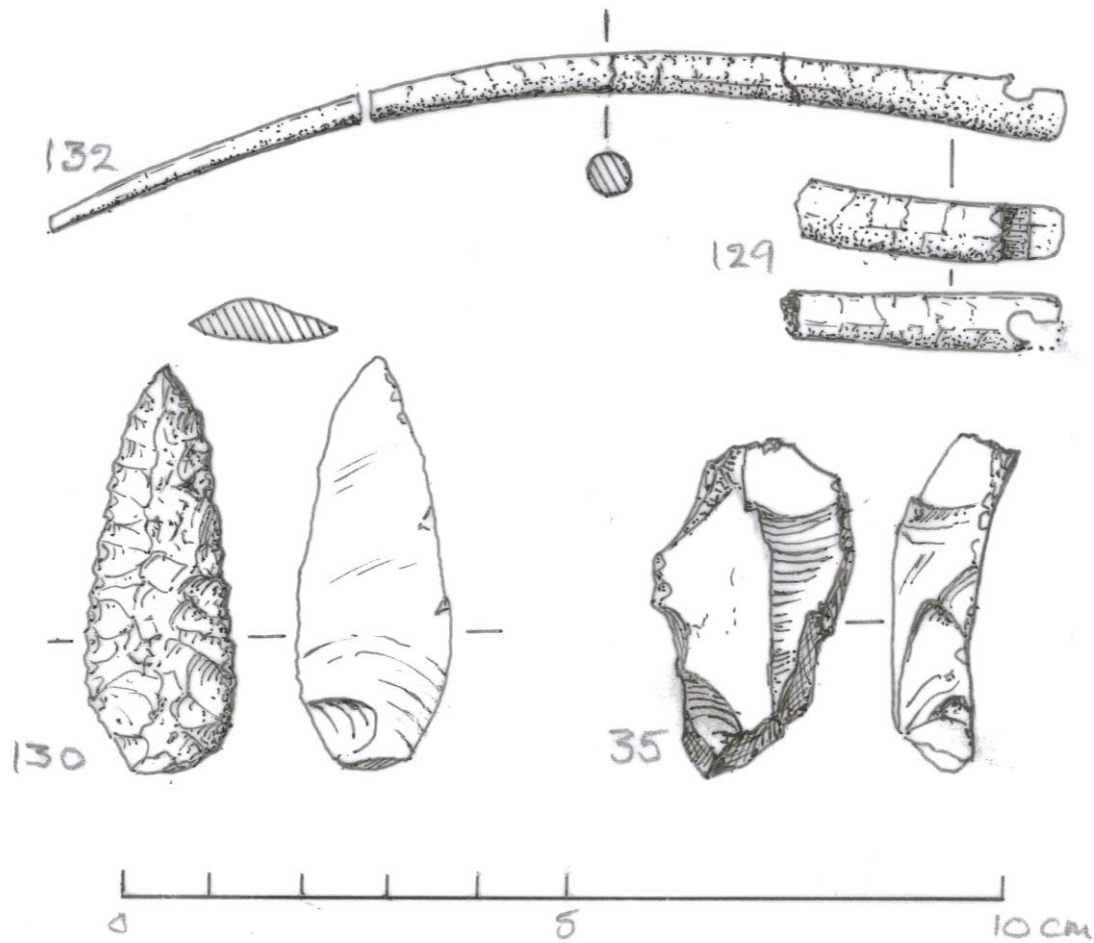


Figure 19 – Bronze Age artefacts. Finds 132 and 129 are two sections of a burnt bone pin found within cist 2 [31]. Find 130 is a burnt plano-convex flint knife found within cist 2 [31]. Find 35 is a burnt flint scraper found re-deposited on the top of the mound within [26].



Figure 20 - Professor Howard Williams addressing visitors at the Open Day as part of the British Festival of Archaeology and the Llangollen Fringe Festival, July 2010



Figure 21 - Members of the re-enactment group Cwmwd Iâl at the Open Day, July 2010.



Figure 22 - The opening of the new exhibition at Llangollen Museum incorporating objects from the Project Eliseg excavations opened by Ken Skates AM, June 2014.



Figure 23 - Aaron Watson's reconstruction of how the ninth-century might originally have looked.

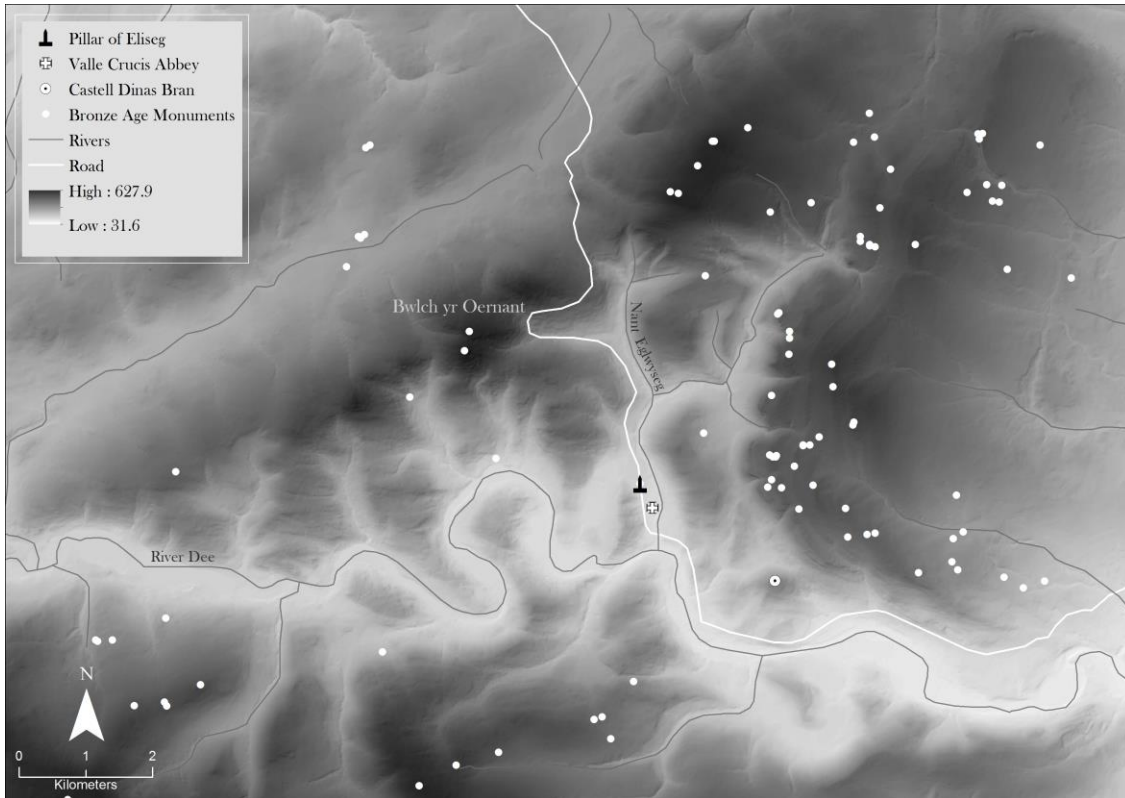


Figure 24 – The distribution of Bronze Age burial monuments within the wider landscape of the Pillar of Eliseg.

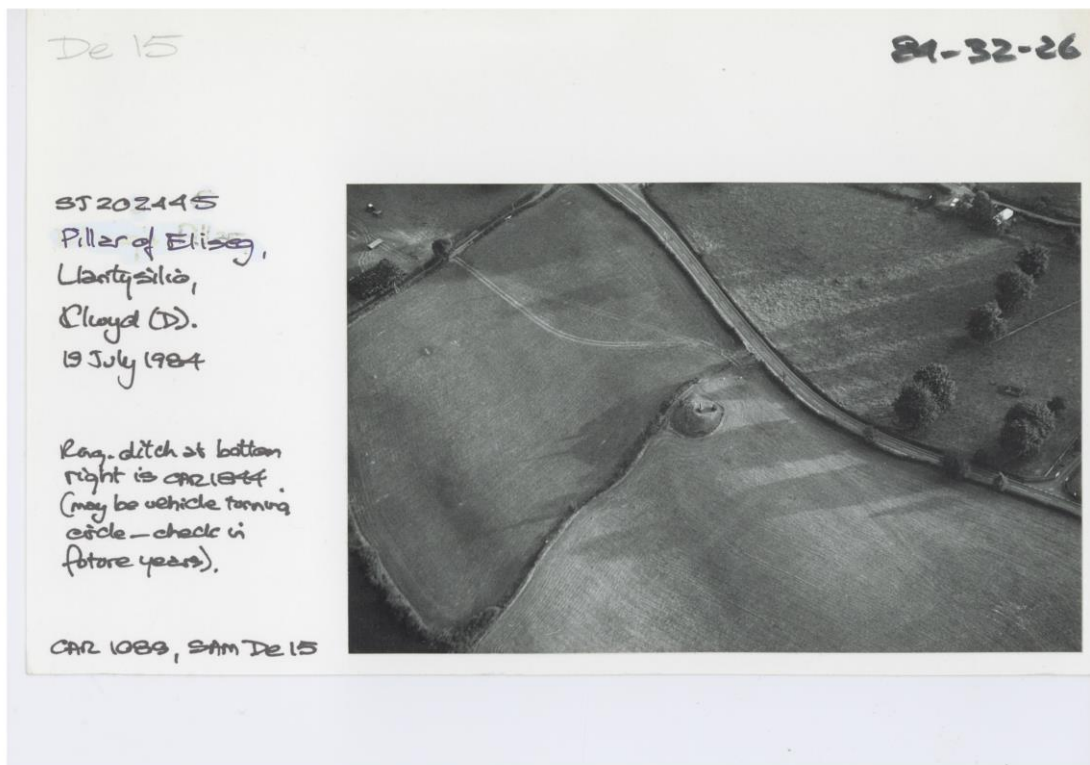


Figure 25 – CPAT Aerial photograph showing a ring ditch to the north of the Pillar of Eliseg (bottom right corner of photograph).



Figure 26 – Photograph taken in 2014 with the ring ditch clearly visible as a crop-mark in growing barley (photograph taken by Graeme Guilbert)

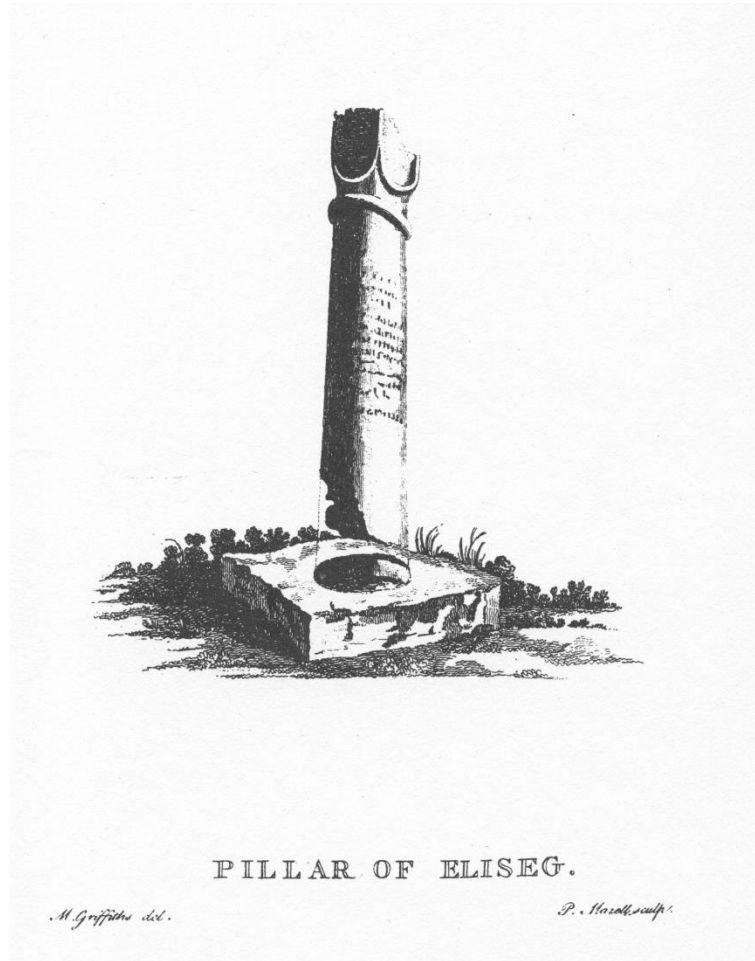


Figure 27 - The engraving of the Pillar of Eliseg by Moses Griffith which illustrated Thomas Pennant's *A Tour in Wales*



Figure 28 - The 1779 inscription on the Pillar of Eliseg.



Figure 29 - The Pillar of Eliseg as seen from outside Trevor Lloyd's summer-house at Valle Crucis Abbey. Pandy, the white house in the mid ground was built c. 1915.

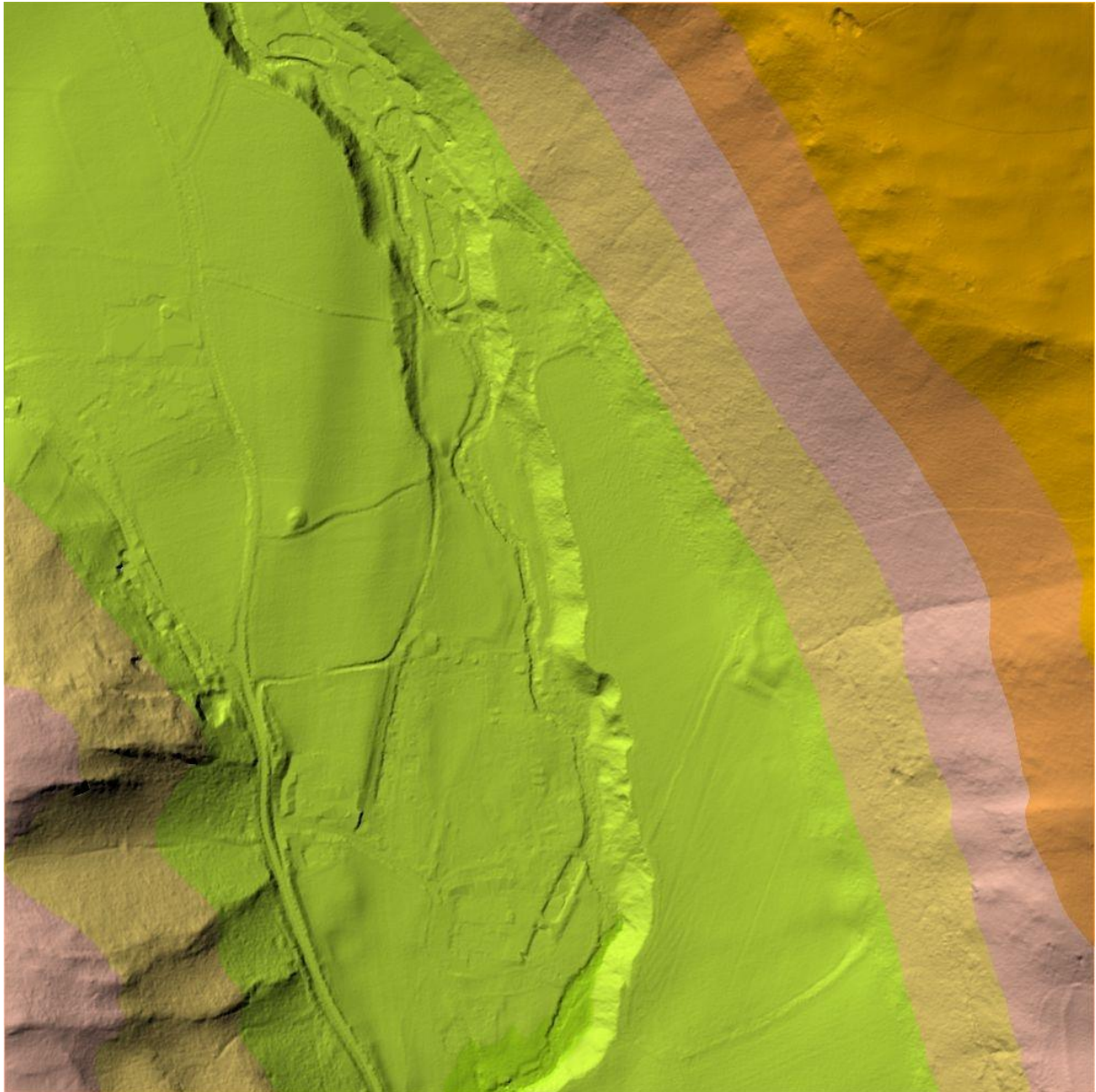


Figure 30 - Lidar image of the landscape around the Pillar of Eliseg

APPENDICES

Context Register

Archive No:	Context No:	Initials	Date	Trench	Description
01	1	GR	20/07/10	A	Topsoil down slope from kerb
02	2	GR	20/07/10	A	Topsoil upslope from kerb
03	3	GR	20/07/10	A	Kerb of cairn
04	4	GR	20/07/10	A	Body of cairn
05	5	GR	20/07/10	A	Stony natural subsoil
06	6	GR	27/07/10	A	Plough soil underlying [1]
07	7	GR	27/07/10	A	Deposit abutting [3]
08	8	GR	30/07/10	D	Topsoil
09	9	GR	30/07/10	D	Cairn material (same as [4])
10	10	GR	30/07/10	D	Kerb of cairn (same as [3])
11	11	AF	08/09/11	A	Possible Antiquarian hollow
12	12	AF	13/09/11	A	CADW backfill above terrum
13	13	AF	13/09/11	A	Area of flat long stones
14	14	AF	13/09/11	A	Right side of trench, orange layer
15	15	KR	13/09/11	A	Left side of trench, orange layer
16	16	JM	14/09/11	A	Capping of cairn
17	17	JM	14/09/11	A	Angular stones set within yellow soil
18	18	GR	15/09/11	A	Cut feature? with charcoal
19	19	KR	15/09/11	A	Fill from cist (long cist)
20	20	KR	15/09/11	A	Cist (long cist)
21	21	GR	16/09/11	A	Small cist (left) beside kerb (Fill)
22	22	GR	16/09/11	A	Small stone cist beside kerb
23	23	GR	16/09/11	A	Large stone in south facing section (long cist)
24	24	GR	27/08/12	A	VOID same as (26)
25	25	JK	30/08/12	A	Boulder/pebble deposit below (014) and (017) contains possible cists
26	26	RR	31/08/12	A	Silty capping deposit
27	27	GR	01/09/12	A	Possible stone cist (behind western kerb)
28	28	GR/MJH	02/09/12	A	Capping layer above capstone of cist (020)
29	29	GR	02/09/12	A	Rubble fill of (30) Packing material around (20)
30	30	GR	02/09/12	A	Cut into cairn containing (029) and (020)
31	31	IJ	03/09/12	A	Fill of (027) which is a cist
32	32	NMC/MJH	05/09/12	A	Reconstruction Deposit over capping (028) of cist (020)
33	33	JK	05/09/12	A	Capping stone for cist (027)
34	34	MJH	05/09/12	A	Capstone of cist (020)
35	35	GR	05/09/12	A	Flat stone within (027) cist
36	36	GR	05/09/12	A	Concentrated cremation deposit below (035)
37	37	NMC	05/09/12	A	Small levelling stones inserted under capstone (34) of cist (20)

Archive No:	Context No:	Initials	Date	Trench	Description
38	38	MJH	06/09/12	A	Medium sized stones used for reconstruction of mound site to the west of capping stone
39	39	JK	06/09/12	A	Base stone of western cist (027)
40	40	JK	07/09/12	A	Silty organic material overlying (019) and in cist (020)
41	41	JK	08/09/12	A	Cut behind kerb in original TA
42	42	JK	08/09/12	A	Area of possible disturbed fill of cremation
43	43	JK	08/09/12	A	Fill of cist below (019)
44	44	JK	08/09/12	A	Base stone of cist associated with (020)
45	45	JK	09/09/12	A	Packing stones within cist (020) at base
46	46	JK	09/09/12	A	Group number for eastern-most cist
47	47	JK	09/09/12	A	Packing stones around cist slabs (027)
48	48	JK	09/09/12	A	River boulders behind western kerb
49	49	JK	09/09/12	A	Large flat angular stones within context (017)
50	50	JK	10/09/12	A	Group number for western-most cist
51	51	GR	10/09/12	A	Deposit below (048) (Natural)
52	52	CMM	13/09/12	A	Dark deposit below (048) above S1
53	53	RB	13/09/12	A	Cut – possible edging stone trench
54	54	RB	13/09/12	A	Cut- edging stone trench
55	55	RB	13/09/12	A	Fill of edging stone trench
56	56	CMM	13/09/12	A	Large flat stones upper layers
57	57	SD/CM	13/09/12	A	Cut of kerb (Robbed)
58	58	SD/CM	13/09/12	A	Fill of Kerb cut
59	1	SC	21/07/10	B	Topsoil
60	2	SC	21/07/10	B	Dark grey brown deposit between the kerb and base of cairn
61	3	SC	21/07/10	B	Mid red brown stony deposit northern extent of trench
62	4	SC	23/07/10	B	Dark grey/brown deposit, southern extent of trench and kerb
63	5	SC	23/07/10	B	Kerb stones
64	6	SC	23/07/10	B	Orange subsoil
65	7	SC	25/07/10	B	Body of cairn/mound
66	8	SC	25/07/10	B	Orange clay deposit, south east corner
67	9	SC	25/07/10	B	Stony natural sub soil
68	10	SC	25/07/10	B	Possible fill of ditch (not excavated)
69	1	GR	25/07/10	C	Topsoil/plough soil
70	2	GR	25/07/10	C	Orange stony sub soil
71	3	GR	25/07/10	C	Post-hole (?)
72	4	GR	25/07/10	C	Fill of (3)

Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Type	Description including context	Initials	Date
1	Plan	Pre excavation plan of west of mound	SC/JW	19/07/10
2	Plan	Pre excavation plan of west of mound	RR/MJ	19/07/10
3	Plan	Plan of Trench A	HP/RR	23/07/10
4	Plan	Plan of R1	RR/KG	23/07/10
5	Plan	Plan of entire mound with open trenches	MJ/JK	23/07/10
6	Plan	Plan of stone cairn material in Trench A	BFT	23/07/10
7	Plan	Plan of Trench B, Southern extent	KR	25/07/10
8	Plan	Plan of Trench B, Northern extent	KR	26/07/10
9	Plan	Plan of excavated area in Trench C	SC	26/07/10
10	Section	W-E profile of mound	JK	27/07/10
11	Section	N-S profile of mound	JK	27/07/10
12	Plan	Plan of section to N extent of Trench A	HP/LT	27/07/10
13	Plan	Plan of section, N extent of Trench A (W end)	HP/LT	27/07/10
14	Section	Section of possible posthole in Trench C	KG	27/07/10
15	Plan	Plan of Trench D	BFT	28/07/10
16	Section	S facing section of Trench C	SC	28/07/10
17	Section	S facing section of Trench A	JK	29/07/10
18	Plan	Post excavation plan of Trench B, Northern extent	SC	29/07/10
19	Plan	Post excavation plan of Trench B, Southern extent	SC	29/07/10
20	Plan	Plan Trench A, Overlay to P#6	JK	30/07/10
21	Plan	Plan Trench A, Overlay to P#13	SC	30/07/10
22	Section	Section of Trench B, east facing	HP/LT	30/07/10
23	Section	North facing section of Trench A	AG/JM	30/07/10
24	Plan	Left side of trench, large stones and kerb	KR	13/09/11
25	Section	South facing section beyond kerb	HP	13/09/11
26	Section	South facing section beyond kerb	AF	13/09/11
27	Section	North facing section below kerb	AF/JT	14/09/11
28	Elevation	West facing kerb Trench A	JM/AF	09/09/11
29	Plan	Extent of antiquarian trench		11/09/11
30	Elevation	Projected elevation of end of cist	LT	14/09/11
31	Plan	Kerb and cairn material	JK	15/09/11
32	Section	East facing section	AF/LE	16/09/11
33	Section	North facing section	AF/JK	16/09/11
34	Plan	Cist and area beyond kerb		16/09/11
35	Section	Northern trench extension		16/09/11
36	Section	South facing section	GR	16/09/11
37	Section	South facing section	LT	16/09/11
38	Plan	Plan of extension to TA (was TD in 2010)	JK	29/08/12
39	Plan	Trench A	RB & AF	29/08/12
40	Plan	Sketch a stones removed from TA Ex (016)	JK	31/08/12
41	Section	South facing section	JK	01/09/12
42	Section	North facing section	RN & PIP	01/09/12

Drawing Number	Type	Description including context	Initials	Date
43	Plan	Area around cist TrA at lower end section	RR	01/09/12
44	Plan	Plan of cist (020)	R	02/09/12
45	Plan	Cist (27) Before capstone removed	NMI	03/09/12
46	Plan	Sondage in southern section	CNM	03/09/12
47	Plan	Cist (020) After further cleaning	RB	03/09/12
48	Section	Cist (027) N-S	RR	05/09/12
49	Plan	Cist (027) with capping removed	JK	05/09/12
50	Plan	Detail of capstone (034) of cist (020)	NMC	05/08/12
51	VOID			
52	Plan	Cist (027)	Chris and Rachel	06/09/12
53	Plan	TA Base	RR & N	06/09/12
54	Section	East Facing section through	GR	06/09/12
55	Section	South Facing section through	GR	06/09/12
56	Plan	Base of Trench A	PJ	09/09/12
57	Plan	Plan of Cist (046)	MH	10/09/12
58	Section	South facing section	GR	13/09/12

Finds Register

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
01	291	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
02	292	1	A					Glass	Base Sherd		21/07/10
03	293	1	A					Glass	Rim Sherd		21/07/10
04	294	1	A					Glass	Sherd with red paper logo		21/07/10
05	295	1	A					Glass	Sherd		21/07/10
06	296	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
07	297	1	A					Ceramic	Cream base, glazed		21/07/10
08	298	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed cream with floral pattern		21/07/10
09	299	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed cream with floral pattern		21/07/10
10	300	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed cream		21/07/10
11	301	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed cream with floral pattern		21/07/10
12	302	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
13	303	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
14	304	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
15	305	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed oneside with ridges		21/07/10
16	306	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed oneside with ridges		21/07/10
17	307	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed oneside with ridges		21/07/10
18	308	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed oneside with ridges		21/07/10
19	309	1	A					Stone	Black		21/07/10
20	310	1	A					Stone	Black		21/07/10
21	311	1	A					Ceramic	Glazed oneside with ridges		21/07/10
22	312	1	A					Glass	Neck & top of bottle		21/07/10
23	313	1	A					Glass	Side of bottle		21/07/10
24	314	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
25	315	1	A					Glass	Sherd of green glass		21/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
26	316	1	A					Stone	Black		21/07/10
27	317	1	A					C	Black, glazed		21/07/10
28	318	1	A					Glass	Yellow		21/07/10
29	319	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
30	320	1	A					Ceramic	White & Blue base		21/07/10
31	321	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue, floral pattern		21/07/10
32	322	1	A					Ceramic	White& blue		21/07/10
33	323	1	A					Ceramic	White & indigo		21/07/10
34	324	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue, line decoration		21/07/10
35	325	1	A					Ceramic	White with dark blue floral decoration		21/07/10
36	326	1	A					Ceramic	White with ridges		21/07/10
37	327	1	A					Iron	Nail		21/07/10
38	328	1	A					Glass	Red Sherd		21/07/10
39	329	1	A					Glass	Pink Sherd		21/07/10
40	330	1	A					Glass	Green Sherd		21/07/10
41	331	1	A					Glass	Green Sherd		21/07/10
42	332	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
43	333	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
44	334	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
45	335	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
46	336	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
47	337	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
48	338	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
49	339	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
50	340	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
51	341	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
52	342	1	A					Other	Clay pipe fragment		21/07/10
53	343	1	A					Other	Clay pipe fragment		21/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
54	344	1	A					Metal	Thin, curved, wavy ?		21/07/10
55	345	1	A					Ceramic	Black		21/07/10
56	346	1	A					Glass	Yellow		21/07/10
57	347	1	A					Glass	Clear base		21/07/10
58	348	1	A					Glass	Clear small sherds x 9		21/07/10
59	349	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue		21/07/10
60	350	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue		21/07/10
61	351	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue floral pattern		21/07/10
62	352	1	A					Stone	Quartz		21/07/10
63	353	1	A					Stone	Quartz x 17		21/07/10
64	354	1	A					Glass	Clear small sherds x 52		21/07/10
65	355	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd with orange sticker		21/07/10
66	356	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd with red paper logo		21/07/10
67	357	1	A					Glass	Clear base with ridges		21/07/10
68	358	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
69	359	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
70	360	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
71	361	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
72	362	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd		21/07/10
73	363	1	A					Metal	Square sided iron peg 2" long		21/07/10
74	364	1	A					Metal	Bottle top		21/07/10
75	365	1	A					Ceramic	Black, glazed one side		21/07/10
76	366	1	A					Ceramic	White with lettering		21/07/10
77	367	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue floral pattern		21/07/10
78	368	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue floral pattern		21/07/10
79	369	1	A					Ceramic	White & grey speckled		21/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
80	370	1	A					Ceramic	White, pink spots and leaf decoration		21/07/10
81	371	1	A					Ceramic	White ridges		21/07/10
82	372	1	A					Ceramic	White ridges		21/07/10
83	373	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue		21/07/10
84	374	1	A					Ceramic	White & blue		21/07/10
85	375	1	A					Ceramic	Top of teapot spout		21/07/10
86	376	1	A					Ceramic	Top of teapot spout		21/07/10
87	377	1	A					Ceramic	Sherd		21/07/10
88	378	1	A					Stone	Stone with wide groove		21/07/10
89	379	1	A					Ceramic	White sherds x 27		21/07/10
90	380	1	A					Ceramic	White sherd with small brown pattern		21/07/10
91	381	1	A					Stone	Various unknown (bagged together)		21/07/10
92	382	1	A					Bone	Bone fragment		21/07/10
93	383	1	A					Ceramic	Unglazed x 3		21/07/10
94	384	2	A					Glass	Clear sherd		20/07/10
95	385	2	A					Metal	Hinge		20/07/10
96	386	2	A					Metal	Loop		20/07/10
97	387	2	A					Plastic	Broken brown comb		20/07/10
98	388	2	A					Glass	Green sherd		20/07/10
99	389	2	A					Metal	Nail		20/07/10
100	390	2	A					Metal	Pin		20/07/10
101	391	2	A					Stone	Quartz x 11		20/07/10
102	392	2	A					Glass	Green sherd x 11		20/07/10
103	393	2	A					Ceramic	White		20/07/10
104	394	2	A					Ceramic	White with ridges		20/07/10
105	395	2	A					Metal	Aluminium wrapper		20/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
106	396	2	A					Metal	Cylindrical piece of metal		20/07/10
107	397	2	A					Stone	Various sorts (bagged together)		20/07/10
108	398	2	A					Metal	Lead droplets x 2		20/07/10
109	399	2	A					Stone	Flint		21/07/10
110	400	2	A					Metal	3" Iron piece		22/07/10
111	401	2	A					Other	Part of clay pipe		22/07/10
112	402	2	A					Stone	Quartz x 11		22/07/10
113	403	2	A					Stone	Various stones x 16		22/07/10
114	404	2	A					Stone	Various poss worked stones x 5		22/07/10
115	405	2	A					Ceramic	Unglazed small sherds x 4		22/07/10
116	406	2	A					Ceramic	Unglazed poss medieval sherds x3		22/07/10
117	407	Base	A					Stone	Large stone		23/07/10
118	408	Base	A					Stone	Large stone x 1, small stone x 1		25/07/10
119	409	3	A					Metal	Large Iron spanner		26/07/10
120	410	1	A					Bone	Large piece of bone		26/07/10
121	411	1	A					Plastic	Broken white tube x2		27/07/10
122	412	1	A					Glass	Green glass sherds x 3		27/07/10
123	413	1	A					Ceramic	White sherd glazed both sides		27/07/10
124	414	1	A					Ceramic	Purple glazed one side		27/07/10
125	415	1	A					Ceramic	Black glaze one side		27/07/10
126	416	1	A					Ceramic	Unglazed sherd		27/07/10
127	417	1	A					Metal	Metal flower		27/07/10
128	418	1	A					Bone	Large piece of bone		27/07/10
129	419	8	A					Other	Clay pipe sherds x 7		28/07/10
130	420	8	A					Ceramic	Black glazed both sides x 2		28/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
131	421	8	A					Ceramic	Black glazed both sides		28/07/10
132	422	8	A					Ceramic	Black glazed one side x 3		28/07/10
133	423	8	A					Ceramic	Brown glaze thick sherd		28/07/10
134	424	8	A					Stone	Black coal x 3		28/07/10
135	425	8	A					Clay	Piece of red-orange clay		28/07/10
136	426	1	A					Metal	Short Iron pin		28/07/10
137	427	1	A					Metal	Iron hinge peg		28/07/10
138	428	1	A					Glass	Spherical bottle stopper		28/07/10
139	429	1	A					Glass	Clear sherd x 2		28/07/10
140	430	1	A					Glass	Green sherd x 9		28/07/10
141	431	1	A					Stone	Quartz x 7		28/07/10
142	432	1	A					Ceramic	Purple/brown glaze one side x 6		28/07/10
143	433	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Unglazed sherd x 3		28/07/10
144	434	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Small white glaze with brown y rev		28/07/10
145	435	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	White glaze with ridge one side x8		28/07/10
146	436	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	White glaze both sides x 2		28/07/10
147	437	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Cream rim sherd with red line décor		28/07/10
148	438	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Cream sherd x 2		28/07/10
149	439	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Black glaze one side		28/07/10
150	440	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Part thick brown glaze on one side		28/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
151	441	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Unglazed sherd		28/07/10
152	442	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Unglazed sherd with double line décor		28/07/10
153	443	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Grey/brown/white sherd		28/07/10
154	444	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Stone	Various x 3		28/07/10
155	445	Orange Layer	A					Stone	Stone with hole		28/07/10
156	446	1 (Cairn Ext)	A					Ceramic	Large rim sherd		28/07/10
157	447	1	D					Glass	Clear Sherd, Curved		26/07/10
158	448	1	D					Ceramic	White & blue pattern		26/07/10
159	449	1	D					Ceramic	White sherd glazed both side x 5		26/07/10
160	450	1	D					Ceramic	Bright white glazed sherd-fine		26/07/10
161	451	1	D					Ceramic	Cream sherd glazed both sides, blue pat		26/07/10
162	452	1	D					Ceramic	Cream & blue pattern, glazed both sides		26/07/10
163	453	1	D					Stone	Black coal x 2		26/07/10
164	454	1	D					Plastic	Orange tube		26/07/10
165	455	1	D					Stone	Quartz x 15		26/07/10
166	456	1	D					Metal	1" long iron nail		26/07/10
167	457	1	D					Stone	Various x 18		26/07/10
168	458										
169	459	1	D					Stone	Quartz x 13		27/07/10
170	460	1	D					Glass	Green sherd		27/07/10

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
171	461	1	D					Glass	Dark green sherd		27/07/10
172	462	1	D					Glass	Clear sherd		27/07/10
173	463	1	D					Ceramic	Black glazed one side		27/07/10
174	464	1	D					Ceramic	White sherd, glazed both sides x 45		27/07/10
175	465	1	D					Ceramic	White sherd glazed one side		27/07/10
176	467	1	D					Stone	Various x 6		27/07/10
177	468	1	D					Glass	Clear, cube shaped		27/07/10
178	469	1	D					Bone	Fragments x 10 (bag sep)		27/07/10
179	470	1	D					Ceramic	White glaze one side		28/07/10
180	471	1	D					Ceramic	White glaze both sides		28/07/10
181	472	1	D					Stone	Quartz x 10		28/07/10
182	473	1	D					Stone	Various x 1		28/07/10
183	474	R3	A					Stone	Carved stone #1		24/07/10
184	475	R3	A					Stone	Carved stone #2		24/07/10
185	476	R3	A					Stone	Carved stone #3		24/07/10
186	477	R3	A					Stone	Carved stone #4		24/07/10
187	1	Plough soil			111.240	202.142	51.346	Metal	Small button	JK	07/09/11
188	2	Plough soil			111.240	205.405	52.926	Flint	Small fragment of flint	JM	07/09/11
189	3	Plough soil			114.973	204.581	52.693	Bone	Small fragment of animal bone/tooth (sheep?)	HP	07/09/11
190	4	Plough soil			109.603	204.357	51.057	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	HP	07/09/11
191	5	Plough soil			109.500	203.680	2.38	Metal	Small fragment of slag /cinder?	JK	08/09/11
192	6	Plough soil			-	-	-	Glass	Small fragment of green glass	RAR	08/09/11
193	7	Plough soil			-	-	-	Glass	Small fragment of green glass	RAR	08/09/11
194	8	Plough soil			107.500	203.500	1.71	Metal	Complete penknife. Victorian?	NE	09/09/11
195	9	Plough soil			110.000	206.800	1.43	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	JK	10/09/11

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
196	10	Plough soil			110.530	206.280	1.02	Stone	Small pieces of quartz	JK	10/09/11
197	11	Plough soil			112.460	206.150	1.39	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	JM	10/09/11
198	12	Plough soil			110.990	205.720	1.79	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	JM	10/09/11
199	13	Plough soil			110.530	206.280	1.02	Charcoal	Small fragment of Charcoal	JK	10/09/11
200	14	Plough soil			110.720	202.900	2.19	Charcoal	Small fragment of Charcoal	JK	10/09/11
201	15	Plough soil			115.570	206.730	0.68	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	HP	10/09/11
202	16	Plough soil			112.280	206.230	1.40	Ceramic	Small fragment of ceramic	HP	10/09/11
203	17	Plough soil			114.490	206.040	0.72	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	RAR	10/09/11
204	18	Plough soil			109.460	203.630	2.39	Glass	Small fragment of clear glass	RAR	10/09/11
205	19	Plough soil			112.260	205.340	1.41	Ceramic	Small fragment of clay pipe stem	RAR	10/09/11
206	20	Plough soil			112.240	205.690	1.41	Ceramic	Moderately sized frag of ceramic	LT	10/09/11
207	21	Plough soil			112.100	206.300	1.77	Charcoal	Many small fragments of charcoal	LT	10/09/11
208	22	Plough soil			113.900	202.100	1.59	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	10/09/11
209	23	Plough soil			113.230	203.400	1.69	Ceramic	Small fragments of ceramic	HP	10/09/11
210	24	Plough soil			113.350	205.500	1.06	Bone	Small piece of bone	HP	10/09/11
211	25	Plough soil			112.690	206.300	1.69	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	HP	10/09/11
212	26	Plough soil			112.400	202.100	1.98	Metal	Small fragment of metal (bronze?)	HP	10/09/11
213	27	Plough soil			112.280	205.700	1.80	Ceramic	Small fragment of ceramic	HP	10/09/11
214	28	Plough soil			114.380	205.750	1.72	Bone	Small fragment of burnt bone	HP	10/09/11
215	29	Plough soil			112.920	205.350	1.77	Stone	Round stone with possible evidence edge use- wear	JK	10/09/11
216	30	11			113.766	206.057	52.316	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	JK	11/09/11
217	31	11			112.259	205.727	51.949	Ceramic	Fragment of pottery	JK	11/09/11
218	32	11			114.048	203.266	52.231	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	JK	11/09/11

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
219	33	Plough soil			112.406	205.776	51.949	Ceramic	Small fragment of post-Medieval pottery	JK	11/09/11
220	34	Plough soil			112.406	205.776	51.946	Ceramic	Small fragment of post-Medieval pottery	HP	11/09/11
221	35	Plough soil			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Ceramic/stone	Small fragments of pottery and quartz	HP	09/09/11
222	36	Plough soil			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem	LT	09/09/11
223	37	4			113.951	202.413	52.195	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	11/09/11
224	38	11			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Ceramic	Small fragments of pottery	LT	11/09/11
225	39	11			113.474	205.804	52.084	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	11/09/11
226	40	11			112.306	206.042	51.899	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	11/09/11
227	41	11			112.536	205.820	51.875	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	11/09/11
228	42	11			112.494	205.606	51.873	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	LT	11/09/11
229	43	11			113.306	206.411	52.343	Ceramic	Small fragment of pottery	KR	12/09/11
230	44	11			116.267	205.895	-	Ceramic	Small fragments of pottery	KR	12/09/11
231	45	11			111.985	205.744	51.910	Ceramic	Smallish fragment of pottery	KR	12/09/11
232	46	11			111.284	205.205	51.665	Charcoal	Medium sized fragment of charcoal	HP	12/09/11
233	47	Spoil heap			Spoil heap	Spoil heap	Spoil heap	Metal	2 nails. (found on spoil heap)	HP	12/09/11
234	49	11			112.082	205.651	51.837	Ceramic	Small fragment. of pottery	HP	12/09/11
235	50	6-8			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Various	Pottery, pipe and glass (Tr A-W. ext. plough soil)	LE	12/09/11
236	51	1			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Various	Pottery and glass (Tr A-W ext)	LE	12/09/11
237	52	4-13			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Stone	Small frags of quartz (Tr A - W ext)	LE	12/09/11
238	53	14			111.636	203.256	51.634	Stone	Smallish fragment of mortared stone	LE	12/09/11

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
239	54	15			111.375	205.131	51.637	Ceramic	Fragmented clay pipe stem	KR	12/09/11
240	55	15			111.078	206.190	51.600	Charcoal	Tiny fragment of charcoal	KR	12/09/11
241	56	15			111.116	205.500	51.582	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	KR	12/09/11
242	57	15			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	KR	12/09/11
243	58	3			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	KR	12/09/11
244	59	15			112.546	205.759	51.852	Charcoal	Small fragments of charcoal	KR	12/09/11
245	60	15			112.669	206.568	51.945	Charcoal	Small fragments of charcoal	HP	14/09/11
246	61	15			112.778	206.367	51.889	Metal	Small piece of tin foil	HP	14/09/11
247	62	15			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Smallish fragment of charcoal	HP	14/09/11
248	63	15			114.050	206.061	52.580	Charcoal	Smallish fragments of charcoal	KR	14/09/11
249	64	17			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Small fragments of charcoal	KR	14/09/11
250	65	1			108.631	204.419	50.675	Metal	Bronze? Capped button	MJH	15/09/11
251	66	17			114.159	202.805	51.951	Charcoal	Small charred twig	MJH	15/09/11
252	67	15			114.158	206.561	52.081	Stone	Small fossil Sieve	MJH	15/09/11
253	68	15			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Small pieces of charcoal	HP	15/09/11
254	69	15			114.971	205.652	51.690	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
255	70	15			112.700	206.474	51.699	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
256	71	15			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Stone	Small sample of quartz	MJH	15/09/11
257	72*	14			113.956	203.171	51.850	Bone	Single fragment of burnt bone	HW	15/09/11
258	73	14			113.789	203.159	51.536	Quartz	Chunk of quartz	HW	15/09/11
259	74	15			111.174	205.692	51.536	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
260	75	15			111.200	205.541	51.588	Charcoal	Small very fragmented of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
261	76	17			112.227	204.745	51.817	Charcoal	Small very fragmented of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
262	77	15			111.975	205.414	51.522	Ceramic	Small fragment of ceramic	HW	15/09/11
263	78	15			111.875	205.442	51.515	Ceramic	Small piece of ceramic	HW	15/09/11
264	79	15			113.396	205.508	51.932	Charcoal	Fragment of charcoal	HW	15/09/11

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
265	80	14			Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Charcoal	Very small fragment of charcoal	RR	15/09/11
266	81	15			111.259	205.839	51.566	Stone	Very small quartz fragment	HW	15/09/11
267	82	15			111.185	206.438	51.494	Charcoal	Very small piece of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
268	83	15			110.933	206.112	51.433	Charcoal	Medium piece of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
269	84	15			112.067	205.311	51.586	Bone	Small piece of bone	HW	15/09/11
270	85	15			111.940	205.414	51.501	Charcoal	Fragment of charcoal	HW	15/09/11
271	86	14			113.219	202.804	51.692	Charcoal	Large piece of charcoal	RR	15/09/11
272	87	15			110.873	206.042	51.492	Stone	Small piece of quartz	KR	15/09/11
273	88	15			111.194	206.243	51.416	Charcoal	Charcoal	KR	15/09/11
274	89	15			111.131	206.332	51.479	Charcoal	Small fragment of charcoal	KR	15/09/11
275	90	19			113.936	206.780	52.486	Organic	Small seeds /beads (found in fill of cist)	KR	15/09/11
276	91	14			112.716	203.477	51.795	Metal	Small iron nail	KR	15/09/11
277	92	14			112.842	203.294	51.696	Charcoal	Small piece of charcoal	KR	15/09/11
278	93	15			111.101	206.612	51.429	Bone	Piece of bone in two fragments	KR	15/09/11
279	100	016	A	Section				Pottery	1 Base sherd and 1 sherd (Post-Med)	AF	31/08/12
280	101	014	A	Section				Pottery	1 Sherd	AF	31/08/12
281	102	026	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments of burnt bone	AF/JK	31/08/12
282	103	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments of burnt bone	AF	31/08/12
283	104	014	A	Plan				Glass	Small piece of modern glass	FD	31/08/12
284	105	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment of bone	JK	31/08/12
285	106	016	A	Plan				Clay	Clay pipe	RR	01/09/12
286	107	016	A	Plan				Bone	Burnt bone	AF	01/09/12
287	108	016	A	Plan				Glass	Shard of clear glass	AF	02/09/12
288	109	016	A	Plan				Bone	Rectangular sliver of bone	NE	02/09/12
289	110	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (6)	NE	02/09/12

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
290	111	016	A	Plan				Charcoal	Found in sieve	AF	02/09/12
291	112	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (4)	NE	02/09/12
292	113	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (found in sieve)	NE	02/09/12
293	114	016	A	Plan				Charcoal	Fragment (1) (found in sieve)	NE	02/09/12
294	115	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (4) (found in fine sieve)	NE	02/09/12
295	116	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (immediately above cist)	AF	02/09/12
296	117	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (4) (immediately above cist)	AF	02/09/12
297	118	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (immediately N of cist)	NE	02/09/12
298	119	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1)- (above cist)	NE	02/09/12
299	120	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (above cist)	NE	02/09/12
300	121	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) large (immediately E of cist)	NE	02/09/12
301	122	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (2) (SE Corner of capstone)	NE	02/09/12
302	123	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (4) (SE corner of of capstone)	NE	02/09/12
303	124	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (1) (SE corner of capstone)	NE	02/09/12
304	125	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (immediately E of capstone)	NE	02/09/12
305	126	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (2) (SE corner of capstone)	NE	02/09/12
306	127	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (2) (W of upright cist stones)	FD	02/09/12
307	128	016	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1) (W of capstone)	RN	03/09/12
308	129	036	A	Plan				Bone	Bone Pin	JK	05/09/12

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
309	130	031	A	Plan				Flint	Worked flint	KG	05/09/12
310	131	038	A	Plan				Bone	Bone fragments from sieve	AF	06/09/12
311	132	031(036)	A	Plan				Bone	Bone pin fragment (SE quadrant 200-250mm)	DS	06/09/12
312	133	025	A	Plan						AF	07/09/12
313	134	025	A	Plan						AF	07/09/12
314	135	016	A	Plan				Pot	Post medieval pottery sherd	AF	07/09/12
315	136	025	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment	AF	07/09/12
316	137	025	A	Plan				Jet/Coal	Fragments of black object	AF	07/09/12
317	138	016	A	Plan				Charcoal	Fragments	AF	07/09/12
318	139	025	A	Plan				Jet/Coal	Black object found in sieve	AF	07/09/12
319	140	025	A	Plan				Bone	Bone (found near cist (022))	PJ	08/09/12
320	141	042	A	Plan				Foil	Modern tin foil	JT	08/09/12
321	142	042	A	Plan				Bone	Bone fragment near cist (022)	JT	08/09/12
322	143	042	A	Plan				Organic material	Found near cist (022)	JT	08/09/12
323	144	025	A	Plan				Bone	Bone found to N of cist (022)	PJ	08/09/12
324	145	042	A	Sieve				Bone	Found in sieve in material from (025)	SE	08/09/12
325	146	042	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments found near cist	SE	08/09/12
326	147	042	A	Plan				Charcoal	Small pieces of charcoal	SE	08/09/12
327	148	042	A	Plan				Charcoal	Small pieces of charcoal	SE	08/09/12
328	149	042	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments	SE	08/09/12
329	150	042	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments	SE	08/09/12
330	151	042	A	Sieve				Bone	Fragments found in Sieve	SE	08/09/12
331	152	025	A	Sieve				Bone/charcoal	Fragments found in sieve	SE	08/09/12
332	153	025	A	Plan				Glass	Clear glass shard	AF	08/09/12
333	154	042	A	Sieve				Pot	Fragments – 2 found in sieve	AF	08/09/12
334	155	042	A	Sieve				Bone	Fragments from sieve	SE	08/09/12

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
335	156	025	A	Plan				Charcoal	One fragment	PJ	08/09/12
336	157	025	A	Sieve				Burnt material	Single piece	NE	08/09/12
337	158	025	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
338	159	025	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
339	160	Below 027	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
340	161	025	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
341	162	025	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
342	163	025	A	Plan				Bone	Cremated bone fragments	AF	08/09/12
343	164		A					Charcoal	Charcoal (1)	GR	10/09/12
344	165	014	A	Sieve				Charcoal	Charcoal (1)	AF	11/09/12
345	166			Sieve				Charcoal	Charcoal (1)	FD	11/09/12
346	167	017/014	A	Section				Bone	Fragments (2)	RN	12/09/12
347	168	025	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1)	RN	12/09/12
348	169	025	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1)	RN	12/09/12
349	170	025	A	Section				Bone	Fragment (1)	JK	12/09/12
350	171	025	A	Section				Bone	Fragment (1)	JK	12/09/12
351	172	025/051 interface	A	Plan				Charcoal	Fragment (1)	JK	12/09/12
352	173	025	A	Plan				Bone	Fragment (1)	JK	12/09/12
353	174	025	A	Plan				Bone	Fragments (3)	JK	12/09/12
354	175	025	A	Sieve				Charcoal and bone	Fragments	JK	12/09/12
355	40	19	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
356	42	42	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
357	9	19	A					Charcoal	Fragment (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
358	37	19	A					Bone and seed	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
359	9	19	A					Bone	One large and smaller fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14

Archive No:	Find No:	Context	Area	Drawing	Easting	Northing	Height	Material	Description	Initials	Date
360	40	19	A					Bone and charcoal	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
361	51	52	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
362	39	19	A					Possible Seed Shell	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
363	39	19	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
364	45	43	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
365	46	43	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
366	46	43	A					Flint	Worked fragment (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
367	45	43	A					Charcoal	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
368	4	15	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
369	5	15	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
370	52	21	A					Bone	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14
371	11	16	A					Bone and Slag	Fragments (wet sieving)	CRY	23/10/14

Photographic Register

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
01	Digital	01	A	R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
02	Digital	02	A	R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
03	Digital	03	A	R1	N	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
04	Digital	04	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
05	Digital	05	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
06	Digital	06	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
07	Digital	07	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
08	Digital	08	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
09	Digital	09	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
10	Digital	10	A	1,2,3	E	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
11	Digital	11	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
12	Digital	12	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
13	Digital	13	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
14	Digital	14	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
15	Digital	15	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
16	Digital	16	A	1,2,3	W	Overview shot of cairn		22/07/10
17	Digital	17		R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
18	Digital	18		R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
19	Digital	19		R2	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
20	Digital	20		R2	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
21	Digital	21		F1	N	Tree stump cavity		22/07/10
22	Digital	22		F2	N	Kerb stones		22/07/10
23	Digital	23		F2	N	Close-up of cut		22/07/10
24	Digital	24		F2	N	Close-up of cut		22/07/10
25	Digital	25		R3	W	Repair on West side of cairn		22/07/10
26	Digital	26		R3	W	Repair on West side of cairn		22/07/10
27	Digital	27	B	3,5,6	S	General overview of trench B		23/07/10
28	Digital	28	B	3,5,6	S	General overview of trench B		23/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
29	Digital	29	B	3,5,6	S	Overview of mound		23/07/10
30	Digital	30	B	5,6	S	Overview of mound		23/07/10
31	Digital	31	B	5,6	S	Overview of mound		23/07/10
32	Digital	32	B	5,6	S	Pre-ex view of ditch		26/07/10
33	Digital	33	B	9,10	S	Pre-ex view of ditch		26/07/10
34	Digital	34	B	9,10	S	Pre-ex view of ditch		26/07/10
35	Digital	35	C	9,10	N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
36	Digital	36	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
37	Digital	37	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
38	Digital	38	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
39	Digital	39	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
40	Digital	40	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
41	Digital	41	C		N	General overview of trench		26/07/10
42	Digital	42				Working Shot		26/07/10
43	Digital	43	A		E	General view of trench		26/07/10
44	Digital	44	A		E	General view of trench		26/07/10
45	Digital	45	A		E	General view of trench		26/07/10
46	Digital	46	C		N	General view of trench		28/07/10
47	Digital	47	C		N	General view of trench		28/07/10
48	Digital	48	C		N	General view of trench		28/07/10
49	Digital	49	C		W	General view of trench		28/07/10
50	Digital	50	C		W	General view of trench		28/07/10
51	Digital	51	C		W	General view of trench		28/07/10
52	Digital	52	D	9,10	E	General view of after de-turf clean		28/07/10
53	Digital	53	D	9,10	E	General view of after de-turf clean		28/07/10
54	Digital	54	D	9,10	E	General view of after de-turf clean		28/07/10
55	Digital	55	D	9,10	E	General view of after de-turf clean		28/07/10
56	Digital	56	D	9,10	E	General view of after de-turf clean		28/07/10
57	Digital	57	A	Post-ex	W	Post-excavation view		28/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
58	Digital	58	A	Post-ex	W	Post-excavation view		28/07/10
59	Digital	59	A	Post-ex	N	Post-excavation view		28/07/10
60	Digital	60	C	Post-ex	N	Post-excavation view		28/07/10
61	Digital	61	C	Post-ex	N	Post-excavation view		28/07/10
62	Digital	62	C	Post-ex	N	Post-excavation view		28/07/10
63	Digital	63	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section		29/07/10
64	Digital	64	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section		29/07/10
65	Digital	65	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section		29/07/10
66	Digital	66	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (2)		29/07/10
67	Digital	67	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (2)		29/07/10
68	Digital	68	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (2)		29/07/10
69	Digital	69	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (3)		29/07/10
70	Digital	70	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (3)		29/07/10
71	Digital	71	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (3)		29/07/10
72	Digital	72	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (4)		29/07/10
73	Digital	73	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (4)		29/07/10
74	Digital	74	A	Post-ex	N	south facing section (4)		29/07/10
75	Digital	75	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
76	Digital	76	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
77	Digital	77	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
78	Digital	78	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
79	Digital	79	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
80	Digital	80	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
81	Digital	81	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
82	Digital	82	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
83	Digital	83	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
84	Digital	84	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
85	Digital	85	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
86	Digital	86	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
87	Digital	87	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
88	Digital	88	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
89	Digital	89	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
90	Digital	90	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
91	Digital	91	A	Post-ex	E	A,B & mound & general		30/07/10
92	Digital	92	A	Post-ex	E	A – Detail of kerb, left side of trench		30/07/10
93	Digital	93	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
94	Digital	94	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
95	Digital	95	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
96	Digital	96	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
97	Digital	97	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
98	Digital	98	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
99	Digital	99	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
100	Digital	100	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
101	Digital	101	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
102	Digital	102	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
103	Digital	103	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
104	Digital	104	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
105	Digital	105	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
106	Digital	106	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
107	Digital	107	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
108	Digital	108	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
109	Digital	109	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
110	Digital	110	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
111	Digital	111	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
112	Digital	112	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
113	Digital	113	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
114	Digital	114	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
115	Digital	115	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
116	Digital	116	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
117	Digital	117	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
118	Digital	118	B	Section	W	Section of west side of trench B		31/07/10
119	Digital	119	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
120	Digital	120	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
121	Digital	121	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
122	Digital	122	B	Section	S	Section under kerb stone		31/07/10
123	Digital	123	B	Section	S	Section under kerb stone		31/07/10
124	Digital	124	B	Section	S	Section under kerb stone		31/07/10
125	Digital	125	B	Sample	S	Tin 1		31/07/10
126	Digital	126	B	Sample	E	Tin 2		31/07/10
127	Film 1	01				Reference Shot		22/07/10
128	Film 1	02	A	R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
129	Film 1	03	A	R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
130	Film 1	04	A	R1	N	Repair on southern side of cairn		22/07/10
131	Film 1	05	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
132	Film 1	06	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
133	Film 1	07	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
134	Film 1	08	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
135	Film 1	09	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
136	Film 1	10	A	1,2,3	E	General view of cairn		22/07/10
137	Film 1	11	A	1,2,3	W	General view of cairn		22/07/10
138	Film 1	12	A	1,2,3	W	General view of cairn		22/07/10
139	Film 1	13	A	1,2,3	W	General view of cairn		22/07/10
140	Film 1	14	B	3,5,6	S	General view of Trench B		23/07/10
141	Film 1	15	B	3,5,6	S	General view of Trench B		23/07/10
142	Film 1	16	B	3,5,6	S	General view of Trench B		23/07/10
143	Film 1	17	B	5,6	S	General view of mound		23/07/10
144	Film 1	18	B	5,6	S	General view of mound		23/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
145	Film 1	19	B	5,6	S	General view of mound		23/07/10
146	Film 1	20	B	9,10	S	Pre-excavation view of ditch		25/07/10
147	Film 1	21	B	9,10	S	Pre-excavation view of ditch		25/07/10
148	Film 1	22	B	9,10	S	Pre-excavation view of ditch		25/07/10
149	Film 1	23	C		N	General view of Trench C		25/07/10
150	Film 1	24	C		N	General view of Trench C		25/07/10
151	Film 1	25	C		N	General view of Trench C		25/07/10
152	Film 1	26	A		E	General view of Trench A		26/07/10
153	Film 1	27	A		E	General view of Trench A		26/07/10
154	Film 1	28	A		E	General view of Trench A		26/07/10
155	Film 1	29	C	Post-ex	N	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
156	Film 1	30	C	Post-ex	N	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
157	Film 1	31	C	Post-ex	N	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
158	Film 1	32	C	Post-ex	W	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
159	Film 1	33	C	Post-ex	W	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
160	Film 1	34	C	Post-ex	W	General view of Trench C		28/07/10
161	Film 1	35	D	9,10	E	General view after de-turf clean		28/07/10
162	Film 1	36	D	9,10	E	General view after de-turf clean		28/07/10
163	Film 1	37	A	Post-ex	N	General view of Trench C		29/07/10
164	Film 2	01				Reference Shot (Howard & Sam)		
165	Film 2	02	D	9,10	E	General view after de-turf clean		28/07/10
166	Film 2	03	D	9,10	E	General view after de-turf clean		28/07/10
167	Film 2	04	D	9,10	E	General view after de-turf clean		28/07/10
168	Film 2	05	A	Post-ex	W	Post-excavation		28/07/10
169	Film 2	06	A	Post-ex	W	Post-excavation		28/07/10
170	Film 2	07	A	Post-ex	W	Post-excavation		28/07/10
171	Film 2	08	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section		29/07/10
172	Film 2	09	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section		29/07/10
173	Film 2	10	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section		29/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
174	Film 2	11	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (2)		29/07/10
175	Film 2	12	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (2)		29/07/10
176	Film 2	13	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (2)		29/07/10
177	Film 2	14	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (3)		29/07/10
178	Film 2	15	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (3)		29/07/10
179	Film 2	16	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (3)		29/07/10
180	Film 2	17	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (4)		29/07/10
181	Film 2	18	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (4)		29/07/10
182	Film 2	19	A	Post-ex	N	South facing section (4)		29/07/10
183	Film 2	20	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
184	Film 2	21	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
185	Film 2	22	A	Post-ex	W	General view of trench		29/07/10
186	Film 2	23	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
187	Film 2	24	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
188	Film 2	25	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn		29/07/10
189	Film 2	26	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
190	Film 2	27	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
191	Film 2	28	A	Post-ex	E	General view of cairn & pillar		29/07/10
192	Film 3	01	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
193	Film 3	02	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
194	Film 3	03	A	3	E	Kerb to south of trench A		30/07/10
195	Film 3	04	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
196	Film 3	05	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
197	Film 3	06	A	3,7	S	Kerb & build-up (7)		30/07/10
198	Film 3	07	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
199	Film 3	08	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
200	Film 3	09	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
201	Film 3	10	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
202	Film 3	11	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
203	Film 3	12	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
204	Film 3	13	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
205	Film 3	14	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
206	Film 3	15	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
207	Film 3	16	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
208	Film 3	17	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
209	Film 3	18	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
210	Film 3	19	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
211	Film 3	20	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
212	Film 3	21	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
213	Film 3	22	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
214	Film 3	23	B	Section	W	Section on west side of trench B		31/07/10
215	Film 3	24	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
216	Film 3	25	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
217	Film 3	26	B	Aerial	S	Aerial view of trench B		31/07/10
218	Film 3	27	B	Section	S	Section under fallen kerb stone		31/07/10
219	Film 3	28	B	Section	S	Section under fallen kerb stone		31/07/10
220	Film 3	29	B	Section	S	Section under fallen kerb stone		31/07/10
221	Digital	014				Jo Kirton – Planning left hand side of Trench A		13/09/11
222	Digital	043				Sue Evans – Sieving on the spoil heap		13/09/11
223	Digital	Group 2				Cleaning area in Trench A just above the large kerb stones		15/09/11
224	Digital	IMG_1387				Full view of Trench A showing the area in the bottom left hand to be taken down in search of the possible outer ditch		07/09/11
225	Digital	IMG_1417				Trench and Pillar taken from just below the kerb facing east		07/09/11
226	Digital	IMG_1434				Fisheye shot of trench and pillar		07/09/11
227	Digital	IMG_1472				Fisheye shot of pillar and railings		07/09/11
228	Digital	IMG_1492				Fisheye shot of Dr Gary Robinson and Sue Evans consulting plans/ section drawings		07/09/11
229	Digital	IMG_1497				Fisheye shot of Sue Evans labelling find bags		07/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
230	Digital	IMG_1502				Fishyeye of Jo Kirton loading barrow with spoil from trench A		07/09/11
231	Digital	IMG_1217				Hannah Pighills and Rose Roberts removing a section in Trench A in the area thought to be a possible outer ditch		08/09/11
232	Digital	IMG_1731				Joe Tong conducting video interview with Jo Kirton in Trench A		08/09/11
233	Digital	IMG_1777				Fisheye shot of Jo Kirton drawing in Trench A		08/09/11
234	Digital	IMG_1792				Fisheye shot of Jo Kirton with drawing under total station		08/09/11
235	Digital	IMG_1808				Fisheye shot of Jess and Adam doing section drawing		08/09/11
236	Digital	IMG_1810				Jo Kirton with planning sheets		08/09/11
237	Digital	IMG_1849				View down onto whole of Trench A from scaffold		09/09/11
238	Digital	IMG_1853				Aerial view of site taken facing east towards the pillar and mound		09/09/11
239	Digital	IMG_1886				Aerial view of trench taken facing west from above the mound		09/09/11
240	Digital	IMG_1924				Joe Tong planning top of Trench A near to the mound		11/09/11
241	Digital	IMG_1927				Cleaning back Trench A		11/09/11
242	Digital	IMG_1951				Aerial view of cleaning back of Trench A		11/09/11
243	Digital	IMG_1959				Aerial view of Trench and Pillar showing the antiquarian trench		11/09/11
244	Digital	IMG_1960				Aerial view of Trench and Pillar showing the antiquarian trench		11/09/11
245	Digital	IMG_1964				Aerial view of Trench and Pillar showing the antiquarian trench		11/09/11
246	Digital	IMG_1967				Aerial view of Trench and Pillar showing the antiquarian trench		11/09/11
247	Digital	IMG_1973				Lynsey Toase sieving on the spoil heap		12/09/11
248	Digital	IMG_1974				Jess using metal detector on the spoil heap		12/09/11
249	Digital	IMG_2019				Section being removed on left hand side of Trench A		14/09/11
250	Digital	IMG_2035				View across Trench A towards the South East		14/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
251	Digital	IMG_2074				Aerial view taken from the scaffold of Trench A showing the sections taken down to the left and right of the Antiquarian trench		14/09/11
252	Digital	IMG_2076				Aerial view taken from the scaffold of Trench A showing the sections taken down to the left and right of the Antiquarian trench		14/09/11
253	Digital	IMG_2083				Joe Tong with camera on the scaffold		14/09/11
254	Digital	IMG_2112				Katy Robinson spraying water to enhance features of stones and in soil in Section to left of Trench A		14/09/11
255	Digital	IMG_2123				Lynsey Toase doing section drawing of the large end stone of possible grave feature.		14/09/11
256	Digital	IMG_2237				Adam taking site measurements with Dumpy		15/09/11
257	Digital	IMG_2249				Hannah Pighills and Lynsey Toase sieving on spoil heap		15/09/11
258	Digital	IMG_2268				Trench A and pillar shows various activities, removing spoil, site measuring, filming.		15/09/11
259	Digital	IMG_2302				Joe Tong, camera and Jo Kirton in Trench A		15/09/11
260	Digital	IMG_2311				Planning and cleaning section on left hand side of Trench A		15/09/11
261	Digital	IMG_2313				Lynsey Toase and Hannah Pighills planning Section of left hand side of Trench A		15/09/11
262	Digital	IMG_2319				Lynsey Toase and Hannah Pighills planning Section of left hand side of Trench A and other removing material from same		15/09/11
263	Digital	IMG_2346				Dr Gary Robinson cleaning section after having removed the large end stone of possible grave feature, left hand section wall of Trench A .		15/09/11
264	Digital	IMG_2371				Dr Gary Robinson cleaning section after having removed the large end stone of Dr Gary Robinson cleaning section after having removed the large end stone of grave feature, left hand section wall of Trench A ..		15/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
265	Digital	IMG_2378				Prof Nancy Edwards (standing) Jo Kirton removing/collecting material from grave feature, left hand section wall of Trench A .		15/09/11
266	Digital	IMG_2386				Jo Kirton removing material from grave feature, left hand section wall of Trench A .		15/09/11
267	Digital	IMG_2459				Jo Kirton back filling section removed in the search for outer ditch.		16.09.2011
268	Digital	IMG_2462				View down onto Trench A and Pillar from scaffold		16/09/11
269	Digital	IMG_2471				View down onto Trench A and Pillar from scaffold		16/09/11
270	Digital	IMG_2476				View down onto Trench A and Pillar from scaffold		16/09/11
271	Digital	IMG_2482				View down onto Trench A and Pillar from scaffold		16/09/11
272	Digital	IMG_2493				View down taken from mound onto Trench A and Left hand section containing large grave end and possible cist		16/09/11
273	Digital	IMG_2496				View down taken from mound onto Trench A and Left hand section containing large grave end and possible cist		16/09/11
274	Digital	IMG_2500				Lynsey Toase section drawing and Prof Nancy Edwards completing context sheet for grave fill in left hand section of Trench A		16/09/11
275	Digital	IMG_2503				Planning right hand side of Trench A		16/09/11
276	Digital	IMG_2509				Aerial shot of trench A left hand section taken from scaffold placed on mound		16/09/11
277	Digital	IMG_2513				Aerial shot of trench A left hand section taken from scaffold placed on mound		16/09/11
278	Digital	IMG_2525				Aerial shot of Pillar taken from scaffold		16/09/11
279	Digital	IMG_2548				Aerial shot of Pillar taken from scaffold with fisheye lens facing northerly		16/09/11
280	Digital	IMG_2629				Aerial shot of Pillar taken from scaffold with fisheye lens facing southerly		16/09/11
281	Digital	IMG_2635				Aerial shot of trench A left hand section taken from scaffold placed on mound		16/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
282	Digital	IMG_2647				Trench A and pillar – completing final section drawings		16/09/11
283	Digital	IMG_2651				Trench A Lynsey Toase and Jo Kirton completing final section drawings left and right trench walls		16/09/11
284	Digital	IMG_2666				Trench A Lynsey Toase completing final section drawing		16/09/11
285	Digital	IMG_2667				Hannah Pighills planning section through possible cist		16/09/11
286	Digital	IMG_2682				Hannah Pighills planning section through possible cist		16/09/11
287	Digital	IMG_2684				Lynsey Toase - completing section drawing		16/09/11
288	Digital	IMG_6606				Opening Trench A Removing turf day one		04/09/11
289	Digital	IMG_6610				Opening Trench A Removing turf day one		04/09/11
290	Digital	IMG_6641				Opening Trench A Removing turf day one		04/09/11
291	Digital	IMG_7092				Fisheye lens - Removing material from Trench A after deturfing Katy Robinson		05/09/11
292	Digital	IMG_7116				View of Trench A – material removed not yet down to the level of 2010 excavation		06/09/11
293	Digital	IMG_7142				Trench A removing material still backfill from 2010		06/09/11
294	Digital	IMG_7224				Trench A removing material still backfill from 2010		06/09/11
295	Digital	IMG_7234				Trench A removing material still backfill from 2010		06/09/11
296	Digital	IMG_7239				Trench A removing material still backfill from 2010		07/09/11
297	Digital	IMG-7240				Backfilled and replaced turf		17/09/11
298	Digital	IMG_1391				The monument view from below		07/09/11
299	Digital	IMG_1404				Monument, base, railings and trench, also shows the inscription		07/09/11
300	Digital	IMG_1408				Pillar only		07/09/11
301	Digital	IMG_1513				The excavation site viewed from across the road the A542		07/09/11
302	Digital	IMG_1519				Trench A and the monument		07/09/11
303	Digital	IMG_1550				The excavation site viewed from across the road the A542		07/09/11
304	Digital	IMG_1556				The excavation site viewed from across the road the A542		07/09/11
305	Digital	IMG_1576				View down onto the site taken from the high ground to the West		07/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
306	Digital	IMG_1610				View down onto the site taken from the high ground to the West		07/09/11
307	Digital	IMG_1632				View down onto the site taken from the high ground to the West		07/09/11
308	Digital	IMG_1880				View down onto the pillar from scaffolding		09/09/11
309	Digital	IMG_1900				View down onto the pillar from scaffolding through fisheye lens		09/09/11
310	Digital	IMG_2156				Pillar inscription		09/09/11
311	Digital	IMG_2161				Pillar in low light partial view of inscription		15/09/11
312	Digital	IMG_2162				Pillar in low light partial view of inscription		15/09/11
313	Digital	IMG_2164				Pillar in low light partial view of inscription		15/09/11
314	Digital	IMG_2172				Inscription in good light		15/09/11
315	Digital	IMG_2176				Pillar from below		15/09/11
316	Digital	IMG_2510				Pillar from above shot from scaffold		16/09/11
317	Digital	IMG_2568				Close up of inscription		16/09/11
318	Digital	IMG_2588				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
319	Digital	IMG_2600				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
320	Digital	IMG_2606				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
321	Digital	IMG_2612				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
322	Digital	IMG_2615				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
323	Digital	IMG_2623				Fisheye view of pillar		16/09/11
324	Digital	IMG_2639				Close up view of inscription		16/09/11
325	Digital	IMG_6580				Long distance view of pillar and mound		04/09/11
326	Digital	IMG_6655				Long distance view of pillar and mound		04/09/11
327	Digital	IMG_6658				Long distance view of pillar and mound		04/09/11
328	Digital	IMG_6662				Long distance view of pillar and mound		04/09/11
329	Digital	IMG_6675				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11
330	Digital	IMG_6770				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11
331	Digital	IMG_6802				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
332	Digital	IMG_6856				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11
333	Digital	IMG_6873				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11
334	Digital	IMG_6938				Distance shot down onto site from high ground		04/09/11
335	Digital	IMG_7080				Fisheye view of pillar through railings		05/09/11
336	Digital	IMG_7090				Fisheye view of pillar through railings		05/09/11
337	Digital					Adam Flynn and Joseph Tong		14/09/11
338	Digital					Adam Flynn and Joseph Tong - 2		16/09/11
339	Digital					Adam Flynn and Lynsey Toase		14/09/11
340	Digital					Adam Flynn, Joseph Tong and Katy Robinson		06/09/11
341	Digital					Adam Flynn - 1		08/09/11
342	Digital					Adam Flynn - 2		12/09/11
343	Digital					Adam Flynn - 3		05/09/11
344	Digital					Adam Flynn - 4		16/09/11
345	Digital					Adam Flynn - 5		16/09/11
346	Digital					Adam Flynn - 6		13/09/11
347	Digital					Adam Flynn - 7		13/09/11
348	Digital					Anna Davenport		05/09/11
349	Digital					Directors		09/09/11
350	Digital					Frances Lynch and Prof Nancy Edwards		15/09/11
351	Digital					Frances Lynch - 1		15/09/11
352	Digital					Frances Lynch - 2		15/09/11
353	Digital					Frances Lynch - 3		15/09/11
354	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson and Katy Robinson		15/09/11
355	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 1		08/09/11
356	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 2		14/09/11
357	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 3		14/09/11
358	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 4		15/09/11
359	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 5		15/09/11
360	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 6		15/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
361	Digital					Dr Gary Robinson - 7		15/09/11
362	Digital					Hannah Pighills and Lynsey Toase		14/09/11
363	Digital					Hannah Pighills -1		11/09/11
364	Digital					Hannah Pighills - 2		15/09/11
365	Digital					Hannah Pighills- 3		16/09/11
366	Digital					Hannah Pighills - 4		15/09/11
367	Digital					Hannah Pighills - 5		15/09/11
368	Digital					Hannah Pighills - 6		15/09/11
369	Digital					Prof Howard Williams		11/09/11
370	Digital					Joanne Kirton and Dr Gary Robinson		15/09/11
371	Digital					Joanne Kirton and Dr Gary Robinson – 2		16/09/11
372	Digital					Joanne Kirton and Katy Robinson		15/09/11
373	Digital					Joanne Kirton - 1		07/09/11
374	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 2		07/09/11
375	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 3		06/09/11
376	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 4		09/09/11
377	Digital					Joanne Kirton - 5		14/09/11
378	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 6		15/09/11
379	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 7		15/09/11
380	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 8		13/09/11
381	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 9		13/09/11
382	Digital					Joanne Kirton – 10		13/09/11
383	Digital					Joanne Kirton - 11		13/09/11
384	Digital					Jess and Lewis Ernest		15/09/11
385	Digital					Jess		08/09/11
386	Digital					Jess		08/09/11
387	Digital					Jess		14/09/11
388	Digital					Jess		13/09/11
389	Digital					Joseph Tong and Katy Robinson		06/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
390	Digital					Joseph Tong -1		08/09/11
391	Digital					Joseph Tong -2		08/09/11
392	Digital					Joseph Tong - 3		08/09/11
393	Digital					Joseph Tong - 4		05/09/11
394	Digital					Joseph Tong - 5		14/09/11
395	Digital					Joseph Tong - 6		14/09/11
396	Digital					Joseph Tong - 7		14/09/11
397	Digital					Katy Robinson - 1		15/09/11
398	Digital					Katy Robinson -		16/09/11
399	Digital					Katy Robinson -		15/09/11
400	Digital					Lynsey Toase -		11/09/11
401	Digital					Lynsey Toase -		16/09/11
402	Digital					Lynsey Toase -		15/09/11
403	Digital					Lynsey Toase -		15/09/11
404	Digital					Lewis Ernest and Adam Flynn		07/09/11
405	Digital					Lewis Ernest and Jess		08/09/11
406	Digital					Lewis Ernest and Joseph Tong		14/09/11
407	Digital					Lewis Ernest, Jess , Joanne Kirton, Adam Flynn		13/09/11
408	Digital					Lewis Ernest, Jess , Joanne Kirton, Adam Flynn		13/09/11
409	Digital					Lewis Ernest, Jess , Joanne Kirton, Adam Flynn		13/09/11
410	Digital					Lewis Ernest, Jess , Joanne Kirton, Adam Flynn - 4		13/09/11
411	Digital					Lewis Ernest -		07/09/11
412	Digital					Lewis Ernest –		08/09/11
413	Digital					Lewis Ernest –		14/09/11
414	Digital					Lewis Ernest –		12/09/11
415	Digital					Lewis Ernest –		15/09/11
416	Digital					Mike Hicks		15/09/11
417	Digital					Nancy Edwards, Gary Robinson and Joanne Kirton		15/09/11
418	Digital					Prof Nancy Edwards - 1		11/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
419	Digital					Prof Nancy Edwards - 2		11/09/11
420	Digital					Rose Roberts & Lynsey Toase - 1		13/09/11
421	Digital					Rose Roberts & Lynsey Toase - 2		13/09/11
422	Digital					Sue Evans and Mike		15/09/11
423	Digital					Sue Evans, Dr Gary Robinson, Rose Roberts		16/09/11
424	Digital					Sue Evans - 1		06/09/11
425	Digital					Sue Evans - 2		15/09/11
426	Digital					Sue Evans - 3		13/09/11
427	Digital	AAA_2711				Pillar only with inscription		15/09/11
428	Digital	AAA_2712				Pillar, base and railing with inscription shown		15/09/11
429	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021-23				People working in trench A		15/09/11
430	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021-24				Trench A, people working in the trench , top half of trench and pillar		15/09/11
431	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 - 25				Trench A, people working in the trench , top half of trench and pillar		15/09/11
432	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 - 26				Trench A , people working in trench, shot of whole of trench A and sections within.		15/09/11
433	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -27				Trench A , people working in trench, shot of trench and whole of the mound		15/09/11
434	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -28				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
435	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -29				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
436	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -30				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
437	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 - 31				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
438	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -32				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
439	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -33				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
440	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 - 34				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
441	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -35				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
442	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -37				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
443	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -38				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from north side		15/09/11
444	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -39				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from north side		15/09/11
445	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -40				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from north side		15/09/11
446	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -41				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly angled from north/west		15/09/11
447	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -42				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly angled from north/west		15/09/11
448	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -43				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from north side		15/09/11
449	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -44				Trench A and mound, no people in trench, shows sections and kerb clearly from the west		15/09/11
450	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -45				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11
451	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -46				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11
452	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 -47				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
453	Digital	Aerial Cam 0021 - 48				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11
454	Digital	PE_002147				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11
455	Digital	PE_002147- w				Trench A and mound from north		15/09/11
456	Digital	IMGP3949				North facing Section wall Trench A		08/09/11
457	Digital	IMGP3950				South facing Section wall Trench A		08/09/11
458	Digital	IMGP3951				North facing Section wall Trench A		08/09/11
459	Digital	IMGP3952				North facing Section wall Trench A		08/09/11
460	Digital	IMGP3953				South facing Section wall Trench A		08/09/11
461	Digital	IMGP3954				North section wall of trench A		08/09/11
462	Digital	IMGP3955				South wall of trench section within Trench A		08/09/11
463	Digital	IMGP3956				Large stones within the kerb		08/09/11
464	Digital	IMGP3957				Kerb stone		08/09/11
465	Digital	IMGP3958				Stones forming the kerb on the north side of Trench A		08/09/11
466	Digital	IMGP3959				Cairn – smaller stones (close up shot)		08/09/11
467	Digital	IMGP3960				Cairn – smaller stones (close up shot)		08/09/11
468	Digital	IMGP3961				Cairn stones taken from above from the pillar		10/09/11
469	Digital	IMGP3962				Cairn stones and full view of Trench A taken from above from the pillar		10/09/11
470	Digital	IMGP3963				Cairn stones and view of north side of Trench A taken from above from the pillar		10/09/11
471	Digital	IMGP3964				Cairn stones taken from above from the pillar		10/09/11
472	Digital	IMGP3965				Lynsey Toase, Hannah Pighills and Joanne Kirton		10/09/11
473	Digital	IMGP3966				Cairn – smaller stones in north side of Trench A (close up shot)		10/09/11
474	Digital	IMGP3967				Rectangular flat stone possible cist cover (Close up)		10/09/11
475	Digital	IMGP3968				Rectangular flat stone possible cist cover (find spots marked)		10/09/11
476	Digital	IMGP3969				Rectangular flat stone possible cist cover (find spots marked)		10/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
477	Digital	IMGP3970				Rectangular flat stone possible cist cover (Close up)		10/09/11
478	Digital	IMGP3971				Cairn stones and kerb taken from below the kerb		10/09/11
479	Digital	IMGP3972				Kerb stones and cairn stones south side of Trench A		10/09/11
480	Digital	IMGP3973				Kerb stones and cairn stones north side of Trench A		10/09/11
481	Digital	IMGP3974				Cairn stones and kerb taken from below the kerb		10/09/11
482	Digital	IMGP3975				Cairn stones and kerb taken from below the kerb		10/09/11
483	Digital	IMGP3976				Cairn stones and kerb taken from below the kerb		10/09/11
484	Digital	IMGP3977				Upper part of Trench A showing Kerb and Cairn stones		10/09/11
485	Digital	IMGP3978				Upper part of Trench A showing Kerb and cairn stones on south side		10/09/11
486	Digital	IMGP3979				Upper part of Trench A showing Kerb and Cairn stones		10/09/11
487	Digital	IMGP3980				Kerb stones and Cairn fill north side of Trench A		10/09/11
488	Digital	IMGP3981				Cairn stones – Centre of Trench A above kerb		10/09/11
489	Digital	IMGP392				The stones forming the kerb to the right hand side(southerly section wall) of Trench A		10/09/11
490	Digital	IMGP393				The stones forming the kerb near centre of Trench A		10/09/11
491	Digital	IMGP394				The stones forming the kerb to the left hand (northerly)side of Trench A		10/09/11
492	Digital	IMGP395				Trench A and pillar showing central section		11/09/11
493	Digital	IMGP396				Trench A and pillar showing central section		11/09/11
494	Digital	IMGP397				Trench A and pillar showing central section		11/09/11
495	Digital	IMGP398				Trench A and pillar showing central section		11/09/11
496	Digital	IMGP399				Trench A and pillar showing central section		11/09/11
497	Digital	IMGP390				Large stones on the cairn above and abutting the kerb		13/09/11
498	Digital	IMGP391				Large stones on the cairn above and abutting the kerb		13/09/11
499	Digital	IMGP392				Large stones on the cairn above and abutting the kerb		13/09/11
500	Digital	IMGP393				Large stones on the cairn above and abutting the kerb		13/09/11
501	Digital	IMGP394				Large stones on the cairn above and abutting the kerb		13/09/11
502	Digital	IMGP395				Kerb and cairn section on north side of Trench A		13/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
503	Digital	IMGP396				Kerb and cairn section on north side of Trench A		13/09/11
504	Digital	IMGP397				Kerb and cairn section on north side of Trench A		13/09/11
505	Digital	IMGP398				Kerb and cairn section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
506	Digital	IMGP3999				Kerb and cairn section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
507	Digital	IMGP400				Kerb and cairn section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
508	Digital	IMGP401				Kerb and cairn section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
509	Digital	IMGP402				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
510	Digital	IMGP403				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
511	Digital	IMGP404				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
512	Digital	IMGP405				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
513	Digital	IMGP406				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
514	Digital	IMGP407				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
515	Digital	IMGP408				North wall of section taken out in search of the indicated ditch feature		13/09/11
516	Digital	IMGP409				East wall of section (below monument railing) on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
517	Digital	IMGP400				South wall of section(below monument railing) on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
518	Digital	IMGP401				South wall of section(below monument railing) on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
519	Digital	IMGP402				South wall of section(below monument railing) on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
520	Digital	IMGP403				North wall of section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
521	Digital	IMGP404				North wall of section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
522	Digital	IMGP405				North wall of section on south side of Trench A		13/09/11
523	Digital	IMGP402				Area of dark soil in north side of Trench A above kerb		15/09/11
524	Digital	IMGP403				Area of dark soil in north side of Trench A above kerb		15/09/11
525	Digital	IMGP404				Large stones below and abutting kerb stones in line with centre section		15/09/11
526	Digital	IMGP405				Large stones below and abutting kerb stones in line with centre section		15/09/11
527	Digital	IMGP406				Large stones below and abutting kerb stones in line with centre section		15/09/11
528	Digital	IMGP407				Kerb stones south side of Trench A		15/09/11
529	Digital	IMGP408				Kerb stones south side of Trench A		15/09/11
530	Digital	IMGP409				Kerb stones south side of Trench A		15/09/11
531	Digital	IMGP400				Kerb stones south side of Trench A		15/09/11
532	Digital	IMGP401				Cleaning back cairn on north side of Trench A		15/09/11
533	Digital	IMGP402				Cleaning back cairn on north side of Trench A		15/09/11
534	Digital	IMGP403				Cleaning back cairn on north side of Trench A		15/09/11
535	Digital	IMGP404				Prof Howard Williams striding purposefully towards the monument		15/09/11
535	Digital	4412	A	024	East	Re-deposited sub soil at top of mound	MSL	28/08/12
536	Digital	4413	A	024	West	Re-deposited sub soil at top of mound	MSL	28/08/12
537	Digital	4414	A		East	Stone structure A	MSL	28/08/12
538	Digital	4415	A			Stone structure A	MSL	28/08/12
539	Digital	4416	A			Stone structure B	MSL	28/08/12
540	Digital	4417	A			Stone structure B(?)	MSL	28/08/12
541	Digital	4418	A			Stone structure C + D	MSL	28/08/12
542	Digital	4419	A			Stone structure C + D	MSL	28/08/12
543	Digital	4420	A		Vertical	Cist Slab	FD	30/08/12
544	Digital	4421	A		Vertical	Cist Slab	FD	30/08/12
545	Digital	4422	A		Vertical	Cist Slab	FD	30/08/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
546	Digital	4423	A		Vertical	Cist Slab	FD	30/08/12
547	Digital	4424	A		East	South Side	GR	30/08/12
548	Digital	4425	A		East	South Side	GR	30/08/12
549	Digital	4426	A		East	South Side	GR	30/08/12
550	Digital	4427	A		East	North Side	GR	30/08/12
551	Digital	4428	A		East	North Side	GR	30/08/12
552	Digital	4429	A		East	North Side	GR	30/08/12
553	Digital	4430	A		East	North Side – Upper half	GR	30/08/12
554	Digital	4431	A		East	North Side – Upper half	GR	30/08/12
555	Digital	4432	A		East	North Side – Upper half	GR	30/08/12
556	Digital	4433	A		South	North Side	GR	30/08/12
557	Digital	4434	A	026	East	Pre-Ex Capping Deposit (026) (1 m Scale)	NMC	31/08/12
558	Digital	4435	A	026	East	As Above without ID Board	NMC	31/08/12
559	Digital	4436	A	007	East	Kerb Packing Stones (1m Scale)	NMC	31/08/12
560	Digital	4437	A	007	East	As Above without ID Board	NMC	31/08/12
561	Digital	4438	A	007	East	As Above without ID Board	NMC	31/08/12
562	Digital	4439	A		East	Overhead view of trench (2m scale)	MSL	31/08/12
563	Digital	4440	A		East	Overhead view of trench (2m scale)	MSL	31/08/12
564	Digital	4441	A		East	Overhead view of trench (2 m scale)	MSL	31/08/12
565	Digital	4442	A		East	Overhead view of trench (2 m scale)	MSL	31/08/12
566	Digital	4443	A		East	Overhead view of trench (2m scale)	MSL	31/08/12
567	Digital	4444	A		East	Shot of cairn material/North (2x 1.1 m scales)	MSL	31/08/12
568	Digital	4445	A		East	Shot of cairn material/North (2x1.1 m scales)	MSL	31/08/12
569	Digital	4446	A		East	Shot of cairn material/North (2x1.1 m scales)	MSL	31/08/12
570	Digital	4447	A		East	Shot of cairn material/North (2x1.1 m scales)	MSL	31/08/12
571	Digital	4448	A		North	South Facing Section	MSL	31/08/12
572	Digital	4449	A		North	South Facing Section	MSL	31/08/12
573	Digital	4450	A		North	South Facing Section Detail ①	MSL	31/08/12
574	Digital	4451	A		North	South Facing Section Detail ②	MSL	31/08/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
575	Digital	4452	A		North	South Facing Section Detail (3)	MSL	31/08/12
576	Digital	4453	A		North	South Facing Section Detail (4)	MSL	31/08/12
577	Digital	4454	A		North	South Facing Section Detail (5)	MSL	31/08/12
578	Digital	4455	A		South	South Facing Section Detail (1)	MSL	31/08/12
579	Digital	4456	A		South	South Facing Section Detail (2)	MSL	31/08/12
580	Digital	4457	A		South	South Facing Section Detail (3)	MSL	31/08/12
581	Digital	4458	A		South	South Facing Section Detail (4)	MSL	31/08/12
582	Digital	4459	A		South	South Facing Section Detail (5)	MSL	31/08/12
583	Digital	4460	A		South	South Facing Section	MSL	31/08/12
584	Digital	4461	A		South	South Facing Section	MSL	31/08/12
585	Digital	4462	A	027	South	Possible cist Pre-Ex 1m x 2 cm	GR	01/09/12
586	Digital	4463	A	027	South	Possible cist Pre-Ex 1m x 2 cm	GR	01/09/12
587	Digital	4464	A	027	South	Possible Cist Pre-ex 1m x 2cm	GR	01/09/12
588	Digital	4465	A	027	South	Possible Cist Pre-ex - No Scale	GR	01/09/12
589	Digital	4466	A	027	Vertical	Possible Cist Pre-ex - No Scale	GR	01/09/12
590	Digital	4467	A	027	Vertical	Possible Cist Pre-ex - No Scale	GR	01/09/12
591	Digital	4468	A	027	Vertical	Possible Cist Pre-ex (1m scale)	GR	01/09/12
592	Digital	4469	A	027	Vertical	Possible Cist Pre-ex (1m scale)	GR	01/09/12
593	Digital	4470	A	027	Vertical	Possible Cist Pre-ex (1m scale)	GR	01/09/12
594	Digital	4471	A	027	South	Possible Cist Pre-ex (0.2m scale)	GR	01/09/12
595	Digital	4472	A	027	South	Possible Cist Pre-ex (0.2m scale)	GR	01/09/12
596	Digital	4473	A	027	South	Possible Cist Pre-ex (0.2m scale)	GR	01/09/12
597	Digital	4474	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rhostyllyn Nr Wrexham	NME	01/09/12
598	Digital	4475	N/A	N/A	N/A	F 1997 Round enamelled disc	NME	01/09/12
599	Digital	4476	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reference shot	NME	01/09/12
600	Digital	4477				Cist end slab for illustration	NME	01/09/12
601	Digital	4478				Cist end slab for illustration	NME	01/09/12
602	Digital	4479/81				Void		
603	Digital	4482				Reference	GR	01/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
604	Digital	4483				Cleaning area around possible cist	GR	01/09/12
605	Digital	4484 – 4529				Working shots		
606	Digital	4530	A	027/016	East	Facing cist – cleaned behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
607	Digital	4531	A	027/016	East	Facing cist – cleaned behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
608	Digital	4532	A	027/016	East	Vertical – Cleaned behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
609	Digital	4533	A	027/016	East	Vertical cleaned cist behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
610	Digital	4534	A	027/016	East	Vertical cleaned cist behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
611	Digital	4535	A	027/016	South	Cleaned cist behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
612	Digital	4536	A	027/016	South	Cleaned cist behind western kerb	GR	02/09/12
613	Digital	4537	A	027/016	South	Detail of cist	GR	02/09/12
614	Digital	4538	A	027/016	South	Detail of cist	GR	02/09/12
615	Digital	4539	A	027/016	Vertical	Detail of cist	GR	02/09/12
616	Digital	4540	A	027/016	Vertical	Detail of cist	GR	02/09/12
617	Digital	4541	A	022	South	Cist and Sondage South section	RSN	03/09/12
618	Digital	4542	A	022	South	Cist and Sondage South section	RSN	03/09/12
619	Digital	4543	A	022	South	Cist and Sondage South section	RSN	03/09/12
620	Digital	4544	A	022	Vertical	Sondage south section	RSN	03/09/12
621	Digital	4545	A	022	Vertical	Sondage South section	RSN	03/09/12
622	Digital	4546	A	031	East	Fill of cist (027)		03/09/12
623	Digital	4547	A	031	East	Fill of cist (027)		03/09/12
624	Digital	4548	A		Vertical	Sondage south section		03/09/12
625	Digital	4549	A		Vertical	Sondage south section		03/09/12
626	Digital	4550 - 4551	A			Working shots (027)	GR	03/09/12
627	Digital	4552	A			Working shots (020)	GR	03/09/12
628	Digital	4553-4554	A			Working shots (020)	GR	03/09/12
629	Digital	4555-4559	A		West	Posse packing/covering slabs of (020)	GR	03/09/12
630	Digital	4560	A	032	North	Dark circle by cist	CM	03/09/12
631	Digital	4561	A	032	North	Dark circle by cist	CM	03/09/12
632	Digital	4562	A	032	North	Dark circle by cist	CM	03/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
633	Digital	4563	A			Reference shot	GR	04/09/12
634	Digital	4564	A	027	South West	Working shots of cist (027) under excavation		04/09/12
635	Digital	4565	A	027	South West	Working shots of cist (027) under excavation		04/09/12
636	Digital	4566	A	027	South West	Working shots of cist (027) under excavation		04/09/12
637	Digital	4567	A	027	South West	Working shots of cist (027) under excavation		04/09/12
638	Digital	4568	A	022	East	Cist (022)		04/09/12
639	Digital	4569	A	022	East	Cist (022)		04/09/12
640	Digital	4570	A	022	East	Cist (022)		04/09/12
641	Digital	4571	A	022	East	Cist (022)		04/09/12
642	Digital	4572	A	022	East	Interior of Cist (022)		04/09/12
643	Digital	4573	A	022	East	Interior of Cist (022)		04/09/12
644	Digital	4574	A	022	East	Interior of Cist (022)		04/09/12
645	Digital	4575	A	031/027	-	Working shot	GR	04/09/12
646	Digital	4576	A	031/027	-	Working shot	GR	04/09/12
647	Digital	4577	A	031/027	-	Working shot	GR	04/09/12
648	Digital	4578	A	031/027	North	Cist @ 170mm	GR	04/09/12
649	Digital	4579	A	031/027	Vertical	Cist @ 170mm	GR	04/09/12
650	Digital	4580	A	031/027	North	Cist @ 170mm (20cm x 30cm)	GR	04/09/12
651	Digital	4581	A	031/027	North	Cist @ 170mm (20cm x 30cm)	GR	04/09/12
652	Digital	4582	A	031/027	Vertical	Cist @ 170mm (30cm)	GR	04/09/12
653	Digital	4583	A	028	West	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12
654	Digital	4584	A	028	West	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12
655	Digital	4585	A	028	West	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12
656	Digital	4586	A	028	West	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12
657	Digital	4587	A	028	West	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
658	Digital	4588	A	028	Vertical	Mid ex (028) (60cm)	GR	04/09/12
659	Digital	4589				Spoiled shot		
660	Digital	4590	A	028	Vertical	Interior of (027) after removal of 35	GR	05/09/12
661	Digital	4591	A	028	Vertical	Interior of (027) after removal of 35	GR	05/09/12
662	Digital	4592	A	028	East	Interior of (027) after removal of 35	GR	05/09/12
663	Digital	4593	A	027/031	East	Interior of cist (027)Below (035)	FP	05/09/12
664	Digital	4594	A	027/031	Vertical	Interior of cist (027)Below (035)	FP	05/09/12
665	Digital	4595				Working shot	JK	05/09/12
666	Digital	4596				Working shot	JK	05/09/12
667	Digital	4597	A	027/031	East	Cist (027) cremated material	JK	05/09/12
668	Digital	4598	A	027/031	East	Cist (027) cremated material	JK	05/09/12
669	Digital	4599	A	027/ 031	East	Cist (027) cremated material	JK	05/09/12
670	Digital	4600	A	036	East	Close up of cremated material	JK	05/09/12
671	Digital	4601	A	036	East	Close up of cremated material	JK	05/09/12
672	Digital	4602	A	036	East	Close up of cremated material	JK	05/09/12
673	Digital	4603	A	034	Vertical	Slab covering cist (020)		
674	Digital	4604	A	034	Vertical	Slab covering cist (020)		
675	Digital	4605	A	034	South	Slab covering cist (020)		
676	Digital	4606	A	034	Vertical	Slab covering cist (020)		
677	Digital	4607	A	034/ 019	North	Section of cist (020) showing fill (019) and cist cover (034)		
678	Digital	4608	A	034/ 019	North	Section of cist (020) showing fill (019) and cist cover (034)		
679	Digital	4609	A	034	Oblique / West	Slab covering cist (020)		
680	Digital	4610	A			Mid ex – close up of concentration of cremated bone in cist (027)		

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
681	Digital	4611	A	037	Vertical	Fill of Cist (020)		
682	Digital	4612	A	037	Vertical	Close up of fill of cist (020)		
683	Digital	4613	A	037	Vertical	Close up of fill of cist (020)		
684	Digital	4614	A	028		Working shot		
685	Digital	4615	A	028	Oblique	Close up shot of concentration of cremated bone in fill (031)		
686	Digital	4616	A			Working shot		
687	Digital	4617	A	031		Close up of cremated bone concentration in fill (031)		
688	Digital	4618	A	031		Close up of cremated bone concentration in fill (031)		
689	Digital	4619	A	031		Close up of cremated bone concentration in fill (031)		
690	Digital	4620	A	031	East	Close up of cremated bone concentration in fill (031)		
691	Digital	4621	A	031	East	Close up of cremated bone concentration in fill (031)		
692	Digital	4622	A	019	Vertical	Fill of Cist (020)		
693	Digital	4623	A	019	Vertical	Close up of above		
694	Digital	4624	A	019	Vertical	Fill of cist (020)		
695	Digital	4625				TEST SHOT		
696	Digital	4626	A	038	West	Cleaned upper surface of cist fill (scale 60cm)	RB	06/09/12
697	Digital	4627	A	038	West	Cleaned upper surface of cist fill (scale 60cm) W packing stones	RB	06/09/12
698	Digital	4628	A	038	West	Cleaned upper surface of cist fill (scale 60cm) W packing stones	RB	06/09/12
699	Digital	4629	A	038	West	Cleaned upper surface of cist fill (scale 60cm)	RB	06/09/12
700	Digital	4630	A	038	West	Cist inside edge packing (detail)	RB	06/09/12
701	Digital	4631	A	038	East	Cist inside edge after side packing removed (scale 30cm)	RB	06/09/12
702	Digital	4632	A	038	North	Cist inside edge after side packing removed (scale 30cm)	RB	06/09/12
703	Digital	4633	A	040	East	Cist upper fills (040) and (019) (working) (scale 60cm)	RB	07/09/12
704	Digital	4634	A	040	East	Cist upper fills (040) and (019) (working) (scale 60cm)	RB	07/09/12
705	Digital	4635	A		West	Working shot of big cist	AF	07/09/12
706	Digital	4636	A		West	Working shot of big cist	AF	07/09/12
707	Digital	4637	A		West	Working shot of big cist	AF	07/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
708	Digital	4638				VOID		
709	Digital	4639	A	025	East	Cairn material at bottom of trench	FD	07/09/12
710	Digital	4640	A	025	East	Cairn material at bottom of trench	FD	07/09/12
711	Digital	4641	A	025	South	Cairn material at bottom of trench	FD	07/09/12
712	Digital	4642	A	025	East	Cairn material at bottom of trench	FD	07/09/12
713	Digital	4643	A	025	East	Cairn material at bottom of trench	FD	07/09/12
714	Digital	4644	A	019	West	Fill of big cist	FD	07/09/12
715	Digital	4645	A	019	West	Fill of big cist	FD	07/09/12
716	Digital	4646	A	019	West	Fill of big cist	FD	07/09/12
717	Digital	4647	A	019	West	Fill of big cist	FD	07/09/12
718	Digital	4648	A	043	West	Fill of big cist 250mm-290mm depth	FD	08/07/12
719	Digital	4649	A	043	West	Fill of big cist 250mm-290mm depth	FD	08/07/12
720	Digital	4650	A	043	West	Fill of big cist 250mm-290mm depth	FD	08/07/12
721	Digital	4651				Working shot		09/09/12
722	Digital	4652	A	020	West	Slab A from cist (020)		09/09/12
723	Digital	4653	A	020	West	Slab A from cist (020)		09/09/12
724	Digital	4654	A	020	West	Slab B from cist (020)		09/09/12
725	Digital	4655	A	020	West	Slab B from cist (020)		09/09/12
726	Digital	4656	A	020	East	Slab C from cist (020)		09/09/12
727	Digital	4657	A	020	East	Slab C from cist (020)		09/09/12
728	Digital	4658	A	020	East	Slab C from cist (020)		09/09/12
729	Digital	4659	A	044	North	Base slab of cist		09/09/12
730	Digital	4660	A	044	North	Base slab of cist		09/09/12
731	Digital	4661	A	044	North	Base slab of cist		09/09/12
732	Digital	4662	A	045	North	Packing stones at base		09/09/12
733	Digital	4663	A	045	North	Packing stones at base		09/09/12
734	Digital	4664	A	027	East	Cist (027) Slab A		10/09/12
735	Digital	4665	A	027	East	Cist (027) Slab A		10/09/12
736	Digital	4666	A	027	South	Cist (027) Slab B		10/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
737	Digital	4667	A	027	South	Cist (027) Slab B		10/09/12
738	Digital	4668				VOID		
739	Digital	4669				VOID		
740	Digital	4670	A	027	North	Cist (027) Slab D		10/09/12
741	Digital	4671	A	027	North	Cist (027) Slab D		10/09/12
742	Digital	4672	A	027	West	Cist (027) Slab C		10/09/12
743	Digital	4673	A	027	West	Cist (027) Slab C		10/09/12
744	Digital	4674	A	025	East	Excavation of exposed (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
745	Digital	4675	A	025	East	Excavation of exposed (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
746	Digital	4676	A	025	North	Excavation of exposed (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
747	Digital	4677	A	025	North	Excavation of exposed (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
748	Digital	4678	A	025	Vertical	Detail of (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
749	Digital	4679	A	025	Vertical	Detail of (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
750	Digital	4680	A	025	North	Detail of (025) behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
751	Digital	4681	A	025	North	Detail of (025) behind kerb	GR	10/09/12
752	Digital	4682	A	025	North	Detail of (025) behind kerb	GR	10/09/12
753	Digital	4683	A	047	East	Detail of (047) packing stones (0.3m)	GR	10/09/12
754	Digital	4684	A	047	East	General view of (047) (0.3m)	GR	10/09/12
755	Digital	4685	A	047	East	General view of (047) (1m + 0.2m)	GR	10/09/12
756	Digital	4686	A	047	East	General view of (047) (1m + 0.2m)	FD	10/09/12
757	Digital	4687	A	041	Vertical	View of possible cut behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
758	Digital	4688	A	041	Vertical	View of possible cut behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
759	Digital	4689	A	041	Vertical	View of possible cut behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
760	Digital	4690	A	048	East	View of the large boulders behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
761	Digital	4691	A	048	East	View of the large boulders behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
762	Digital	4692	A	048	North	View of the large boulders behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
763	Digital	4693	A	048	North	View of the large boulders behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
764	Digital	4694	A	048	North	View of the large boulders behind kerb	FD	10/09/12
765	Digital	4695	A	039	East	Base slab of cist		10/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
766	Digital	4696	A	039	East	Base slab of cist		10/09/12
767	Digital	4697	A	049	East	Large angular slabs		10/09/12
768	Digital	4698	A	049	East	Large angular slabs		10/09/12
769	Digital	4699	A			Rose Roberts		
770	Digital	4700	A	014/017	North	Base of TA		11/09/12
771	Digital	4701	A	014/017	North	Base of TA		11/09/12
772	Digital	4702	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
773	Digital	4703	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
774	Digital	4704	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
775	Digital	4705	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
776	Digital	4706	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
777	Digital	4707	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
778	Digital	4708	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
779	Digital	4709	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
780	Digital	4710	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
781	Digital	4711	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
782	Digital	4712	A	-		Top of Cist	GR	11/09/12
783	Digital	4713	A		North	South facing section	GR	11/09/12
784	Digital	4714	A		North	South facing section	GR	11/09/12
785	Digital	4715	A		North	South facing section	GR	11/09/12
786	Digital	4716	A		North	South facing section	GR	11/09/12
787	Digital	4717	A	All	West	General View	GR	11/09/12
788	Digital	4717	A	All	West	General View	GR	11/09/12
789	Digital	4718	A	All	West	General View	GR	11/09/12
790	Digital	4719	A	All	North West	General View	GR	11/09/12
791	Digital	4720	A	All	North West	General View	GR	11/09/12

Archive No:	Media	Frame	Trench	Context	Orient.	Description	Initials	Date
792	Digital	4721	A	All	South West	General View	GR	11/09/12
793	Digital	4722	A	All	Vertical	Small cist (west) behind kerb	GR	12/09/12
794	Digital	4723	A	All	Vertical	Small cist (west) behind kerb	GR	12/09/12
795	Digital	4724	A	All	Vertical	Small cist (west) behind kerb (0.3m)	GR	12/09/12
796	Digital	4725	A	All	Vertical	Small cist (west) behind kerb (0.3m)	GR	12/09/12
797	Digital	4726	A		West	Working shot at top of cairn	CMM	13/09/12
798	Digital	4727	A		West	Working shot at top of cairn	CMM	13/09/12
799	Digital	4728	A		West	Working shot at top of cairn	CMM	13/09/12
800	Digital	4729	A		West	Working shot at top of cairn	CMM	13/09/12
801	Digital	4730	A		East	Potential area of Antiquarian Disturbance	CMM	13/09/12
802	Digital	4731	A		East	Potential area of Antiquarian Disturbance	CMM	13/09/12
803	Digital	4732	A		North	(S1) (S2) and Rubble	CMM	13/09/12
804	Digital	4733	A		North	(S1) (S2) and Rubble	CMM	13/09/12
805	Digital	4734	A		North	Possible cut South facing section	CMM	13/09/12
806	Digital	4735	A		North	Possible cut (053) South facing section	CMM	13/09/12
807	Digital	4736	A		South	Possible cut (054) South facing section	CMM	13/09/12
808	Digital	4737	A		South	Possible cut (054) South facing section	CMM	13/09/12
809	Digital	4738	A	057/058	East	Possible kerb cut- section	AF	13/09/12
810	Digital	4739	A	057/058	East	Possible kerb cut- plan	AF	13/09/12

Sample Register

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
01	01	C	Soil	F20	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
02	02	C	Soil	F22	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
03	03	C	Soil	F19	100%	2		SC	28/07/10
04	04	C	Soil	F23	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
05	05	C	Soil	F21	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
06	06	C	Soil	F16	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
07	07	C	Soil	F24	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
08	08	C	Soil	F2	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
09	09	C	Soil	F4	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
10	10	C	Soil	F11	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
11	11	C	Soil	F5	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
12	12	C	Soil	F3	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
13	13	C	Soil	F1	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
14	14	C	Soil	F10	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
15	15	C	Soil	F13	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
16	16	C	Soil	F8	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
17	17	C	Soil	F26	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
18	18	C	Soil	F12	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
19	19	C	Soil	F25	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
20	20	C	Soil	F14	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
21	21	C	Soil	F6	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
22	22	C	Soil	F17	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
23	23	C	Soil	F18	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
24	24	C	Soil	F7	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
25	25	C	Soil	F15	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
26	26	C	Soil	F9	100%	1		SC	28/07/10
27	27	C	Soil	F27	100%	2		SC	28/07/10
28	28	B	Soil	6+2	2 x Tin	2		JM	31/07/10

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
29	1				1	Kerb	Igneous rock from kerb.	GR	13/09/11
30	2				1 large bag	13	Sandy light. brown orange deposit.	RAR	13/09/11
31	3				3 large bags	14	Light. brown, orange sandy, gravelly deposit.	KR	13/09/11
32	4				1 large bag	15	Light, brown, orange sandy, gravelly deposit.	KR	13/09/11
33	5				14 small bags	15	Mid brown orange sandy deposit.	KR	16/09/11
34	6				1 large bag	15	Area of possible burnt material. Dark brown black deposit (contains burnt stone)	KR	16/09/11
35	7				4 small bags	21	Medium brown deposit taken from possible long cist	KR	16/09/11
36	8				8 small bags	15	Medium brown silty deposit taken from around small cist [context 22]	KR	16/09/11
37	9				1 large bag	19	Light brown orange deposit (fill from cist)	KR	16/09/11
38	10				1 small bag	7	Deposit abutting context [3]	GR	17/09/11
39	12	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
40	12	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
41	13	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SW 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
42	13	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
43	14	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
44	14	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
45	15	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SW 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
46	15	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
47	16	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
48	16	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
49	17	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SW 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
50	17	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
51	18	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
52	18	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 170<200mm	NE	06/09/12
53	18	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
54	18	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 170<200mm	NE	06/09/12
55	19	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NE 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
56	19	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
57	20	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
58	20	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 0< 50mm	NE	06/09/12
59	21	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NE 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
60	21	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
61	23	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
62	23	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 50<100mm	NE	06/09/12
63	24	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NE 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
64	24	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
65	25	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
66	25	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 100<150mm	NE	06/09/12
67	26	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NE 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
68	26	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
69	27	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
70	27	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 150<170mm	NE	06/09/12
71	28	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NE 170<200 mm	NE	06/09/12
72	28	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 170<200mm	NE	06/09/12
73	29	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE 170<200 mm	NE	06/09/12
74	29	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 170<200 mm	NE	06/09/12
75	30	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SW170<200 mm	NE	06/09/12
76	30	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW170<200 mm	NE	06/09/12
77	31	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SW170<200 mm Beneath stone in cist	NE	06/09/12

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
78	31	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW170<200 mm Beneath stone in cist	NE	06/09/12
79	32	A	Bone		1 bag	031	SE170<200 mm Beneath stone in cist	NE	06/09/12
80	32	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE170<200 mm Beneath stone in cist	NE	06/09/12
81	33	A	Bone		1 bag	031	NW 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
82	33	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NW 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
83	34	A	Bone/teeth		1 bag	031	SW 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
84	34	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SW 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
85	35	A	Bone/teeth		1 bag	031	NE 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
86	35	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	NE 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
87	36	A	Bone/teeth		1 bag	031	SE 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
88	36	A	Bulk		1 bag	031	SE 200<250mm	NE	06/09/12
89		A			1 bag	031	Unstratified deposit	NE	06/09/12
90	37	A	Fill of Cist (020)		3 bags	019	NE 0<300mm	FD	06/09/12
91	38	A	Fill of Cist (020)		3 bags	019	SW 0<300mm	RB	06/09/12
92	39	A	Fill of Cist (020)		3 bags	019	NW 50<290mm	RB	06/09/12
93	40	A	Fill of Cist (020)		2 bags	019	SE 0<250mm	RB	06/09/12
94	41	A	Cist (020) deposit		1 bag	040		RB	06/09/12
95	42	A	Deposit		1 bag	042		RB	06/09/12
96	43	A	Fill of cist		1 bag	043	NE 0<60mm	RB	08/09/12
97	44	A	Fill of cist		1 bag	043	SW 0<35mm	RB	08/09/12
98	45	A	Fill of cist		1 bag	043	NW 0<50mm	RB	08/09/12

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
99	46	A	Fill of cist		1 bag	043	SE 0<50mm	FD	08/09/12
100	47	S. of section	Deposit		1 bag	015		GR	10/09/12
101	48	A	Deposit		1 bag	014/017		FD	11/09/12
102	49	A	Cist deposit			031/036		AE	11/09/12
103	50		Deposit		1 bag	025			12/09/12
104	51		Deposit		2 bags	052		SE	13/09/12
105	52	A	Fill of cist		1 bag	021		SE/RB	13/09/12
106	53		Not listed						
107	54	A	Tin (GeoMorph)		1 bag	051/052		GR	14/09/12
108	102	A	Burnt bone frags			026		NE	06/09/12
109	103	A	Burnt bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
110	105	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
111	107	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
112	109	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
113	110	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
114	112	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
115	113	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
116	114	A	Charcoal			016		NE	06/09/12
117	115	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
118	116	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
119	117	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
120	118	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
121	119	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
122	120	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12

Archive No:	Sample No:	Trench	Type	Feature	Size	Context	Description	Initial	Date
123	121	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
124	122	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
125	123	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
126	124	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
127	125	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
128	126	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
129	127	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12
130	128	A	Bone frags			016		NE	06/09/12

