Broomhead Reservoir Archaeological Survey

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Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group

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1. Summary

Rapid walkover surveys were undertaken by Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group of the banks of Broomhead Reservoir during periods when the water level was exceptionally low due to drought in the summers of 2014 and 2018. These surveys were undertaken at short notice in response to the unusual conditions during September of those years. Numerous features of probable post medieval and early modern date were recorded, as well as several that are possible prehistoric features. A small assemblage of prehistoric chipped stone artefacts were also recovered, along with pottery sherds of Roman, Medieval and post-medieval date. While this material was being examined, our attention was drawn to the existence of much larger previously unrecorded assemblages of chipped stone and pottery collected by Mr Terry Howard during the 1960s from the same location under similar circumstances. Examination of this information recovered earlier was incorporated within the present report. The data indicates that Ewden Valley was the location of activity throughout prehistory, and that specific sites on terraces overlooking the floodplain of the valley were chosen to undertake tasks during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. Pottery from later periods is testament to the continued importance of the valley in later prehistory and historical periods.

2. Location, geology, topography and current use

Broomhead reservoir is located in Ewden Valley, South Yorkshire, at NGR 426140, 395940 (centred), approximately 12 kilometres from the centre of Sheffield (figure 1). The valley is one of several to the north and west of Sheffield that have an east-west orientation, and are divided by ridges of high ground between. These rise to 370 metres above ordnance datum to the south, and 245 metres above ordnance datum to the north, at the point in the valley where the reservoir is located. The orientation and character of the valley are defined by the cutting of Ewden Beck, that rises on the high ground of the Millstone Grit geological formations to the west, as it flows through siltstones and mudstones in the valley bottom which are flanked to the north and south by Millstone Grit deposits at the highest points and Coal Measures Sandstones deposits on the lower slopes (BGS 2019). The reservoir is in use principally for water supply, but is also managed as access land for the public by Yorkshire Water (Yorkshirewater.com 2019).

Figure 1: The location of Broomhead Reservoir. © OpenStreetmap Contributors.

3. Historical and Archaeological background

Ewden valley is dominated at its west end by the Broomhead estate, on the lower slopes of Broomhead Moor. The estate is the old home of the Wilson family, who are first recorded as owners in the poll tax return for the chapelry of Bradfield in 1379, but whose ancestors are thought to have farmed the land there from much earlier (Hey 2002: 58). They were regarded as yeomen farmers until the late sixteenth century but due to their fruitful association with the Wentworth family at Wentworth Woodhouse were subsequently styled as gentlemen (Hey 2002: 59).

In 1640 Christopher Wilson built Broomhead Hall. His great grandson was the noted antiquary John Wilson, who recovered calcined bones and a "celt" in excavations in the vicinity of the cairnfield on the edge of Ewden Beck (Hunter 1819: 269). These and other antiquities were kept at the hall in a small private museum (Kenworthy 1928: 30-31; 34). The Wilsons lived at the estate until the death of Henry Wilson in 1819, when the estate was inherited by his nephew, James Rimington. The Rimington-Wilsons rebuilt the Hall in 1831 (Hey 2002: 59) in mock Tudor style (Holland 2013(1837): 128) and continued to live there until well into the twentieth century. The hall itself later fell into disrepair and was eventually demolished in 1980, the fate of the antiquarian collection being unknown, but the Rimington-Wilsons still live on the estate. By the time of James Rimington, the upland areas of the estate were largely managed for Grouse shooting, although the lands lower down the valley, in the vicinity of the later reservoirs, continued to be utilised as mixed farmland. The very "sinuous and picturesque" line of Ewden Beck, well endowed with trout, coursed its way through this landscape (Holland 2013 (1837): 127). Thomas Jefferys' map of Yorkshire (1772) shows that Ewden Beck was formerly known as Ewden Brook (Hey 2002: 79). It was crossed by a narrow packhorse bridge that was rescued when Broomhead and Morehall reservoirs were constructed in the early twentieth century, and is now located at Glen Howe park at Wharncliffe Side (Figure 2).

Figure 2: The pack horse bridge from Ewden valley, now in Glen Howe park. Source: author.

A single Sestersius of Orbiana was recovered in 1949 In Ewden valley (SMR, 00543/01), and other stray finds include Bronze Age palstaves recovered from Bolsterstone (SMR 00542/1; 003646/01) and an Iron Age beehive quern at Waldershaigh (SMR 00538/01).

More organised archaeological activities in the valley date from the 1960s. At this time Jeffrey Radley, in the wake of his successful work at Deepcar (Radley and Mellars 1964) searched for similar sites in the vicinity and especially at confluences. These efforts bore fruit with the discovery of flint scatters of the Neolithic and Bronze Age at the confluence of Ewden Beck with the river Don (Radley, unpublished archive, Museums Sheffield; Figure 3). However, his efforts do not appear to have been confined to the lower reaches of the beck, as he is said to have undertaken walkover surveys along the valley with Fred Hepworth and Ken Hawley that resulted in the identification of possible pollisoirs (K. Hawley, pers.comm.). The attribution has not as yet been confirmed.

It was later during the 60s that Terry Howard, a dam keeper then resident in Ewden village, spent much time in the area documenting with photographs archaeological features, few of which have been published or reported upon. This includes the cup-marked stone at Wilkin Wood (SMR, MSY 13354; Cockrell, in prep.) and a possible Roman smeltery on the north bank of Broomhead reservoir. Recently it has come to light that he also collected chipped stone artefacts from the vicinity, including significant if modest assemblages from the banks of Broomhead reservoir (see appendix two).

In the late 1970s interest in the valley was renewed with the work of John Barnatt, who visited the ring cairn and associated cairnfield in the upper reaches of Ewden Beck (Barnatt 1978). The site was also noted during the detailed survey of the Broomhead estate by Alice Ullathorne (2005) and again during my own surveying of the upper reaches of Ewden Beck (2010). The interpretation of the cairnfield is contentious, with Ullathorne (following Barnatt 1990: 42) suggesting that the features are natural or medieval, while I argue that they are most likely to be archaeological features broadly contemporary with the ring cairn (Cockrell 2010; 2017: 164).

At about the time that Ullathorne was undertaking her survey, Heritage Lottery funded community work began at Bolsterstone with investigations of the site of the putative castle (Merrony and Powell 2005). This indicated that the site was more likely to have been a manor house or possibly a hunting lodge of the late medieval period similar to that of the Manor Lodge (Merrony and Powell 2006; Merrony 2008). This was followed by investigations at the former village smithy, indicating that it dated from the eighteenth or possibly the late seventeenth century AD (Cockrell 2008; 2009).

Further archaeological work in the vicinity of Broomhead reservoir includes the walkover survey of nearby Whitwell Moor, mapping probable late prehistoric standing stones, including a possible stone row on the south facing slopes of Ewden Valley (Cockrell 2016; 2017: 152), and fieldwalking at Bank farm, close to the putative Bronze Age barrow at Walders Low (SMR 00541/01) that produced a small assemblage of chipped stone, and post medieval pottery (Cockrell in prep.b).

4. Aims and Objectives

My attention was drawn to the reservoir by members of Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group, who had anecdotally observed both archaeological features and material culture when the water was low. The overall aim was to further understanding of Ewden Valley, and the chief objective to record as much data as possible in areas not normally accessible due to the water level.

5. Methodology

A small team of volunteers were spaced at intervals of approximately four metres along a line at right angles to the circumference of the edge of the reservoir. Collection of artefacts was confined to those deemed to predate the early modern period, although where significant scatters of early modern artefacts were in evidence, it was decided that the findspot should be recorded for future reference. The findspots of recovered artefacts, as well as the locations of any features noted, were recorded using a Garmin e-trex Touch 25 hand-held gps. Further recording, when deemed appropriate consisted of taking

photographs with a digital camera and taking written notes. Catalogues of recorded features and material culture appear in the appendices.

6. Fieldwork

Valleys have repeatedly been the focus of intense human activity throughout prehistory and historical periods. Very low water levels at the locations of modern reservoirs in such valleys therefore afford the opportunity to observe, without the hindrance of overlying vegetation, the locations of archaeological features which under normal circumstances would not be visible. Similarly, material culture that might elucidate the past use of valleys is easier to locate and record than would normally be the case in other environmental contexts. In recent years there have been a number of occasions when the water levels of reservoirs in north Sheffield district have been exceptionally low by the late summer and early autumn. Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group took advantage of this otherwise worrying situation in order to improve archaeological knowledge of the valleys. The site of Broomhead reservoir was chosen to visit and undertake rapid walkover surveys (including the recovery of material culture) on a single day in the autumn of 2014 and again on one day in 2018.

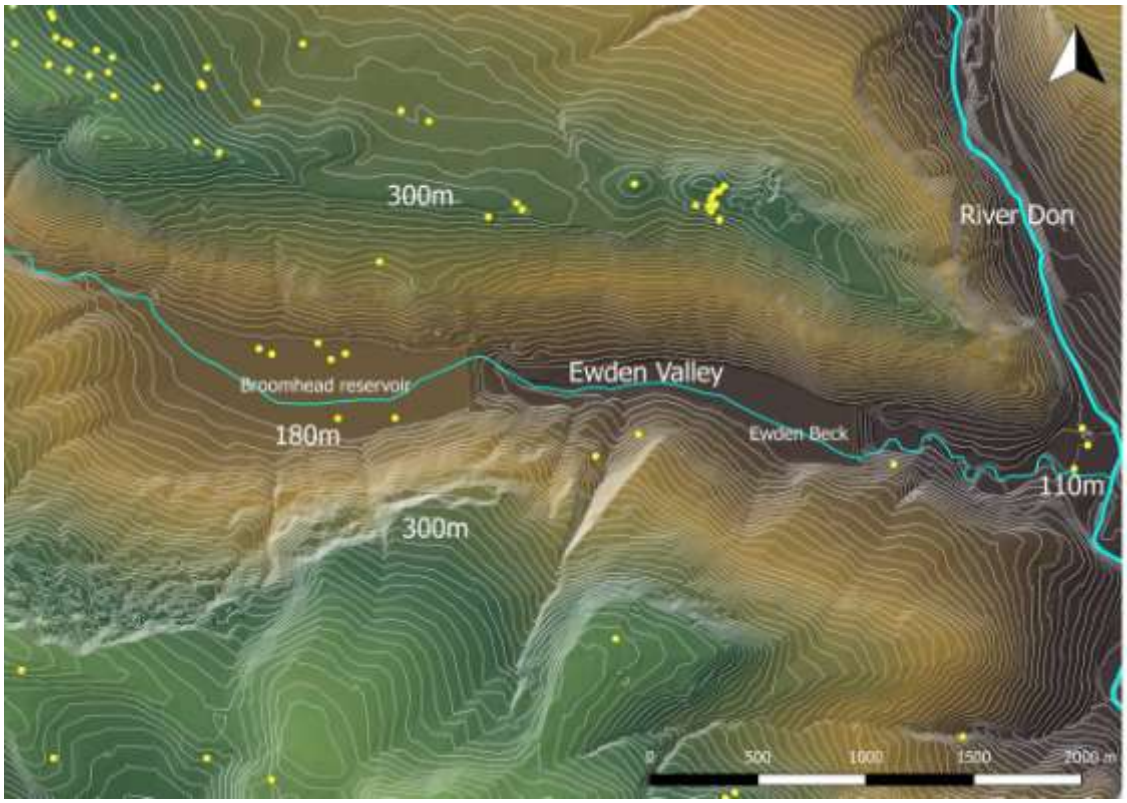

Figure 3: prehistoric findspots in Ewden Valley and vicinity. Heights are given Above Ordnance Datum. © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA Supplied Service.

General observations

Differences were observed in the general condition of the survey area between 2014 and 2018 that are worth noting. The water level was lower in 2018, and erosion was in evidence of sedimentary deposits at its west end where Ewden Beck enters, accumulated since the creation of the reservoir. In particular, dry stone wall field boundaries of fields inundated by the reservoir were highly visible at the west end, whereas before their existence had been barely noticeable. It is possible that some of this "erosion" was deliberately enhanced by people attempting to expose sections of previously buried field walls.

Further signs of significant amounts of activity by recent visitors to the reservoir of a damaging nature were also in evidence. This consisted of the recent fashion for piling small tower-like cairns at various places, potentially disturbing and damaging archaeological deposits, as well as incursions by people with motorbikes, churning, eroding and damaging the natural environment as well as potentially damaging archaeological features. Part of the wooden "sluice" gate of one of the installations on the south side of the reservoir appeared to have been deliberately broken off.

Results

A number of features of recent historical date, not normally visible, were in evidence around the reservoir (Figure 4). There were also features and structures predating the aforementioned. These are described in the order in which they were recorded. A catalogue is provided in Appendix 1.

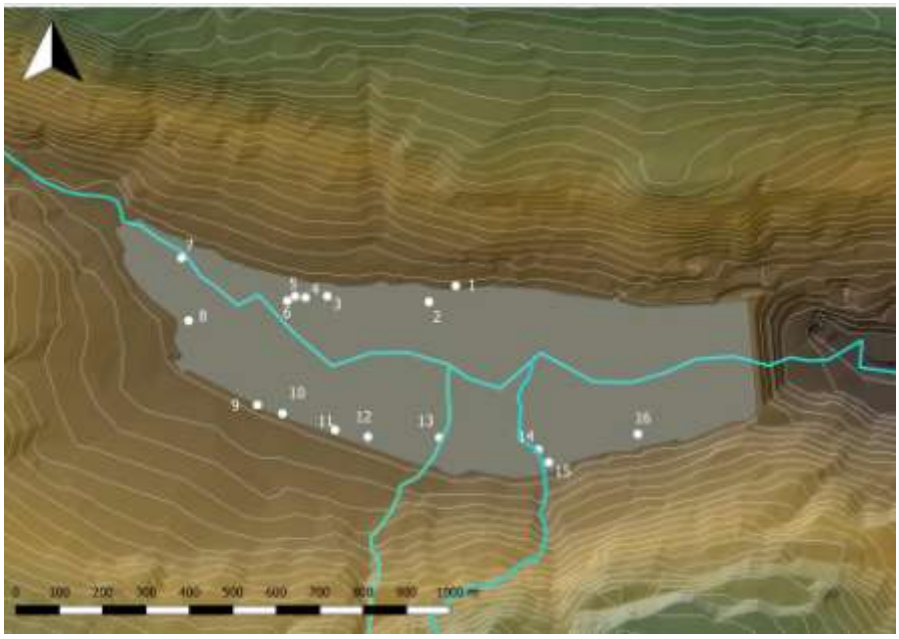

Figure 4: features referred to in text. © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA Supplied Service.

1. Two parallel lines of well worn irregular Gritstone cobbles of different sizes were recorded emerging from the woodland at the reservoir edge and descending in a south westerly direction towards the water's edge (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Parallel linear stone features on the north bank. Source: author.

Many of the larger sub-rectangular examples had the appearance of a form of revetment (Figure 6).

Figure 6: detail of feature 1. Source:author.

It was assumed initially that these must mark the edges of the former south west end of Yew Trees Lane, as it approached Broomhead Mill bridge across Ewden Beck before the construction of the reservoir. This proved to be mistaken. The actual line of the road is some distance to the west, and clearly visible (Figure 7).

Figure 7: the line of the former Yew Trees Lane. Source: author.

It is marked by the remains of a metalled surface, quite different to the stones marking the line of feature 1. Scrutiny of the first revision OS map of the area (1855) indicated that a boundary wall had once existed adjacent to where the "revetments" emerge from the present woodland, but configured along a different axis, running east-west. Nothing to indicate the existence of the parallel lines of stones is in evidence, on a map which depicts enclosed fields. It is possible therefore that the recorded feature marks the existence of an earlier, abandoned, version of Yew Trees Lane from a time when it might have been part of a droveway or perhaps a pack horse route.

2. A small pipe-like or tube-like ferrous metal object of recent date but indeterminate function (Figure 8). Similar taller versions were observed protruding from the water lower downslope.

Figure 8: tube-like ferrous metal installation of indeterminate function. Source: author.

3. A small sub-rectangular sandstone boulder marked with numerous linear striations along one edge (Figure 9). This could conceivably be plough damage, although if so would presumably have had to have been inflicted on repeated passes without the object moving significantly. It might also be stone axe sharpening grooves dating to the Neolithic, well known from elsewhere in Britain. Axe sharpening stones, or pollisoirs, are alleged to have been observed in the valley along the reservoirs by Jeffrey Radley, Fred Hepworth and Ken Hawley during unreported walkover surveys undertaken by them during the 1960s (K. Hawley, pers.comm.). However, the visible striations are too slight in character for this to be very plausible. It is possible that these are markings from recent stone working of indeterminate circumstances.

Figure 9: striation marked boulder. Source: author.

4. The remains of a small sub-circular cairn (Figure 10). There is no obvious way to characterise or date this feature, but similar features elsewhere in the region are associated with probable or certain sites of Bronze Age date. They are sometimes associated with clearance, but are also observed in areas noteworthy for ceremonial or funerary related features. A large cairnfield including cairns of similar diameter and also constructed with small sub-angular stones such as the ones in feature four is attested only 2km to the north-west. These are associated with small orthostats, a ringcairn, and barrows that were the subject of antiquarian excavations in the 18th century (Kenworthy 1928: 34). A small scatter of flints was recovered 8o metres to the immediate east (centred) of the location of feature four during the present survey, and a probable Late Neolithic scraper immediately north of that.

Figure 10: cairn of possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, facing west. Source: author.

5. The remains of a small sub-rectangular cairn (Figure 11). As with feature 4, there is no obvious way of dating or characterising this feature. However, its morphology is markedly different to that of the previous cairn and does not conform to any prehistoric form that I am familiar with, particularly from the Bronze Age. It is likely to be of recent historical date and might well be the footings of an unknown demolished structure close to the former field boundary wall.

Figure 11: sub-rectangular "cairn" of possible recent date, facing west. Source: author.

6. A double row of sub-rectangular blocks of sandstone. It is possible that this is part of a field boundary which is recorded in historic mapping at this location. An alternative suggestion is that it is part of a "causey" (R. Morgan, pers.comm.). The feature also appears to lead directly to the edge of the former course of Ewden Beck, to its immediate south. Scrutiny of the photograph (Figure 12) shows a distinct sub-rectangular spread of small well worn cobbles on its west side that might conceivably be similar to that of feature 5. Nothing more can be said about its date and function, other than to note the presence of the adjacent beck. The courses of rivers often change. If this structure was located with respect to the course of Ewden Beck it is very likely of relatively recent historical date.

Figure 12: feature 6, facing west. Source: author.

7. A substantial double skinned wall foundation of sub-rectangular blocks of sandstone (Figure 13). Its character, including its distinct linearity, is indicative of another field boundary. However, the nearest such boundary lies approximately 30m to the south-west. Furthermore, figure 13 shows the feature as approximately on the south bank of Ewden Beck, which is consistent with Historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Elsewhere along the Beck, on both sides, other, albeit less substantial, fragments of walls are visible in a number of places (see appendix 3). A plausible explanation is that these are all fragments of river bank revetments.

Figure 13: feature 7 facing east south-east. Source: author.

8. A small rectangular enclosure defined by the remains of linear rubble foundations (figure 14) of unknown date and function. This feature does not appear on historic mapping and is probably too ephemeral and structurally weak to have supported the weight of a building. It might conceivably have been the site of horticultural activities. Alternatively it might have been a pen for livestock. Its lack of presence in Ordnance Survey mapping could indicate that it predates it and was demolished before the advent of Ordnance Survey mapping. Alternatively, it was sufficiently ephemeral and late in date to have not been incorporated in mapping before the construction of the reservoir.

Figure 14: feature 8 facing east. Source: author.

9. Double skinned walls, partly collapsed with a north-south orientation leading down from the top of the bank on the south side of the reservoir to where the water's edge would be when the reservoir is full (Figure 15). These walls do not appear to be part of a building or enclose an area. They are located in a former field to the immediate west of the former Mill House on Mill Lane but have no obvious connection with either. They are probably best interpreted as being connected with the construction of the reservoir.

Figure 15: feature 9 facing south. Source: author.

10. A small concrete slab, with a convex depression in the centre filled by a wooden removable "gate" (Figure 16). It is identical to a feature 135m to the south-west (feature 11). Both of these features coincidentally fall just within a former enclosed field visible in historic mapping. Feature 10 also lies to the immediate north-east of Mill House, although neither it, or feature 11, have any obvious relationship with the building. The morphology of these features gives the distinct impression that they were designed to manage the flow of water, an idea supported by their orientation which is north-west to south-east, with the putative "gates" facing the reservoir. A not unrelated, albeit different, feature was noted between feature 10 and feature 9 (Figure 17) in the vicinity of and immediately north of the site of Mill House. This stone revetted open drain was clearly also designed to direct water down either to the reservoir, or Ewden Beck. Associated with the immediate locale the presence of many fragments of slag was noted, some quite substantial, and a scatter of early modern pottery. Since there are the differences noted, and since features 10 and 11 include wooden components, it is plausible to suggest that those features relate in some way to the construction and possibly the filling of the reservoir, while the large open "drain" might be connected to the earlier activities at Mill House.

Figure 16: feature 11. Source: author.

Figure 17: stone lined open drain. Source: author.

12. The foundation walls of two structures, of probable light construction. They are possible buildings unlikely to be of more than a single storey (Figure 18). The structure to the west is the smaller, square in plan, and with a possible doorway facing east. The structure to the east has a possible doorway facing that of the west structure, with a small alleyway between. It is rectangular in plan with a north-west to south-east orientation. It has a possible internal division described by a short line of rubble in the centre orientated along the long axis of the building.

Figure 18: feature 12, two square and rectangular structures, facing north-east. Source: author.

13. A line of 4 small cairns with a north-east to south-west orientation, very similar in character to feature 4 on the north side of the reservoir (Figure 19, Figure 20). The cairns appear to have been located along the east bank of the former lower reaches of Canyards Brook, just before the brook had its confluence with Ewden Beck. They are of indeterminate date and function. However, the same discussion applies to these features as to feature four. Moreover, they are located to the immediate west of where two stray finds of flint, including a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper, were recorded (see below), where a chunk of flint was recovered in the present survey, and where (a little further east) a scatter of 67 flint and chert implements including Bronze Age scrapers were recovered in the 1960s by Terry Howard.

Figure 19: a line of four cairns facing, north-east. Source: author.

Figure 20: the two most north-easterly of the cairns of feature 13, facing north west. Source: author.

14. A short rectangular stone post standing at just over a metre high, crudely dressed and chamfered at the top (Figure 21, cover photo). Initially it was thought that this might be a gate post, perhaps broken. The post was located on a bend of Ancar Brook (figure 4), with

the brook winding down the valley side from the general direction of Handsome Cross, Ewden valley and Agden Dike and Bradfield Dale. The post bears a very close resemblance to guide stoops such as the one at Handsome Cross, well known across Derbyshire and the Peak District (Smith 2009), and in retrospect is probably best interpreted as another example. If that is the case it can almost certainly be dated to the 18th century.

Figure 21: feature 14, facing north-west. Source: author.

15. A series of ephemeral low walls or revetments forming sub rectangular enclosures over a wide area, constructed of small to medium sized sub-rectangular sandstone cobbles (Figure 22). The enclosures do not appear to relate to former field boundaries on historic mapping and possibly relate to activities connected with the construction of the reservoir.

Figure 22: feature 15, facing east. Source: author.

16. A short line of sub rectangular wooden blocks embedded in the bank, orientated approximately east-west (Figure 23). These features, of obviously recent date, are of unknown function.

Figure 23: feature 16, facing north. Source: author.

7. Post script

A very late addition to the aforementioned features was recorded separately by Andrew Tissington in June 2019 at Grid reference 426321, 396125 (Figure 35). The object is an earthfast boulder with two cup-marks immediately adjacent to each other. It is located to the immediate north of the flint scatter on the north shore of the reservoir.

8. Discussion and Conclusion

The presence of the various structures recorded that relate to the recent historic past at Broomhead reservoir are not of themselves unexpected. The inhabitation of valleys like Ewden valley are well documented. The precise details have thrown up some surprises, since not all of the features are easily correlated with what is known about the valley from existing records and mapping.

For earlier history and prehistory the evidence gathered here adds somewhat to what has previously been argued (Cockrell 2017), namely that the valleys of the area have a rich sequence of inhabitation coalescing around the courses of the region's waterways. The region's upland areas frequently demonstrate inhabitation of a small but extensive scale in the Mesolithic and again during the Bronze Age. The data has survived to a remarkable degree due to the low level of subsequent use. However, data from lower lying contexts is notoriously difficult to gather across landscapes that have been continuously interacted with since prehistory. This is why when the data is mapped at the regional scale concentrations are easily visible on the Gritstone uplands and on the Magnesian Limestone upland to the east. In the areas between, data tends to appear to exist only in small pockets.

In Ewden valley, it has been known for centuries that significant prehistoric activity was concentrated in the upper reaches of Ewden Beck, although the extent of this has been argued against in recent times (Barnatt 1978; 1990; Ullathorne 2005). More recently, and largely due to the activities of Jeffrey Radley, it has been understood that the vicinity of Broomhead Moor was also the location of considerable activity during the Later Mesolithic. Radley also learned (although sadly never published) that there was significant activity where the Ewden has its confluence with the Don (Unpublished archive, Museums Sheffield).

In the present study, the results of previously undocumented surface collection by Terry Howard, combined with rapid assessments by Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group, confirm the expected extent of activity along the length of the whole valley. The exposed lower slopes of the valley, devoid even of crops or other vegetation that would normally mask data, have revealed the presence of cairns and a cup-marked stone in landscape contexts where they would not normally be in evidence, at much lower elevations than the similar features that are so well known from the moorlands. They are

few in number, but located in the vicinity of scatters of chipped stone that are testament to the use of the valley during the Mesolithic, as well as during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. They are overlooked by valley sides where chipped stone and palstaves have been recovered in the vicinity of Bolsterstone and Walders Low on its north side, and another cup-marked stone on its south side at Wilkin Wood (Cockrell in prep.). The presence of the beehive quern at Walderhaigh, the smeltery on the north bank of Broomhead reservoir and the sherds recovered during surface collection are testament to the ongoing importance of the valley during the Iron Age, Roman period and on into the Medieval period.

9. Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Ruth Morgan, Andrew Tissington, Wendy Crossland and Giovanna Fregni for joining me in visiting Broomhead reservoir on the autumn days when the water was low, and especially to Andrew Tissington who suggested the activity. Chris Prescott is thanked for introducing me to Terry Howard. Terry himself is warmly thanked for his enthusiastic cooperation, the information he has furnished, and for his insights and stories concerning the area. Pauline Beswick, and Martha Jasko-Lawrence of Museums Sheffield, are thanked for information supplied regarding the chipped stone. Completion of the report would not have been possible without the generosity of the Bridge Community Shop, Stocksbridge, who are warmly thanked for their support. In addition, Ruth Morgan is also kindly thanked for reading and commenting on an earlier draft of the report. However, the contents, including any errors, are the responsibility of myself.

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of features

easting	northing	No.	Type: General	Specific	Period	Comments
426220	396128	1	linear revetments		post med	rounded and sub circular cobbles
426158	396091	2	circular ferrous metal feature		modern	indeterminate depth
425924	396104	3	striation marked earth fast boulder	sandstone	unknown	plough damage, or pollisoir
425874	396101	4	cairn	circular	prehistoric?	flint recovered nearby
425850	396104	5	cairn	sub-rectangular	unknown	
425832	396093	6	wall foundation	double skinned	post med	
425589	396192	7	wall foundation	double skinned	post med	
425605	396048	8	walled enclosure		post med	centred
425763	395854	9	stone revetments		modern	reservoir edge?
425942	395797	10	sluice gate?		modern	concrete.wooden gate.
425821	395834	11	sluice gate?		modern	concrete.wooden gate.
426018	395781	12	building foundation	walls	modern	large area. Centred.
426182	395779	13	cairn	circular	prehistoric?	3 more in line N-E of this
426410	395751	14	Guide stoop?		post med	
426434	395722	15	enclosures	walls	modern	angular slabs. Large area
426639	395787	16	revetments?	wood	modern	interupted row

Table 1: catalogue of recorded features.

Appendix 2: The chipped stone assemblage

Introduction

The following report is of two assemblages of chipped stone that were recovered from Broomhead reservoir (Figure 23; Figure 24). The first is of material recovered during the walkover surveys undertaken in 2014 and 2018 by Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group. It is a small assemblage of 25 artefacts, each of which were assigned small finds numbers (Nos. 1-25). The findspots were recorded using a Garmin e-trex touch 25 hand held gps. The distribution hinted at the possibility that distinct scatters were in evidence at two approximate locations on either bank, on terraces overlooking the former floodplain of Ewden Beck (Figure 24; Figure 25).

Figure 24: the general area from which the north bank chipped stone scatter was recovered, facing east. Source: author.

Figure 25: the immediate area from which the south bank chipped stone scatter was collected, facing west, with feature 14 in the foreground. Source: author.

Recently, while preparing this report I was approached by Mr Terry Howard of Crosspool during the course of visiting the site of a cup-marked stone which he had first identified during the 1960s (Cockrell in prep.). Howard alerted me to the existence of an assemblage of chipped stone, collected from various locations in north Sheffield district during the late 1960s that, it transpired, had not been recorded in detail. One of the locations was Broomhead reservoir, which he had fieldwalked when working in the area when the water was low. I decided to incorporate the results of that much earlier activity in the present report, with the sequence carrying on from where the previous one finishes. Not all artefacts from Howard's larger assemblage have been given small finds numbers, but only those subjected to more detailed scrutiny. Thus, Howard's sequence begins after number 25 in the catalogue (Table 2). All those assigned small finds numbers from Howard's assemblage are given detailed descriptions below, along with selected items from the first 25 artefacts in the catalogue. Measurements of the artefacts are given for complete pieces only, in accordance with lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980).

In addition to the 25 implements collected during the present survey, Howard's assemblage consists of 123 artefacts, all of which are struck implements. All of Howard's assemblage was recovered from the approximate locations of the small concentrations noted above (Figure 24; 25; 26).

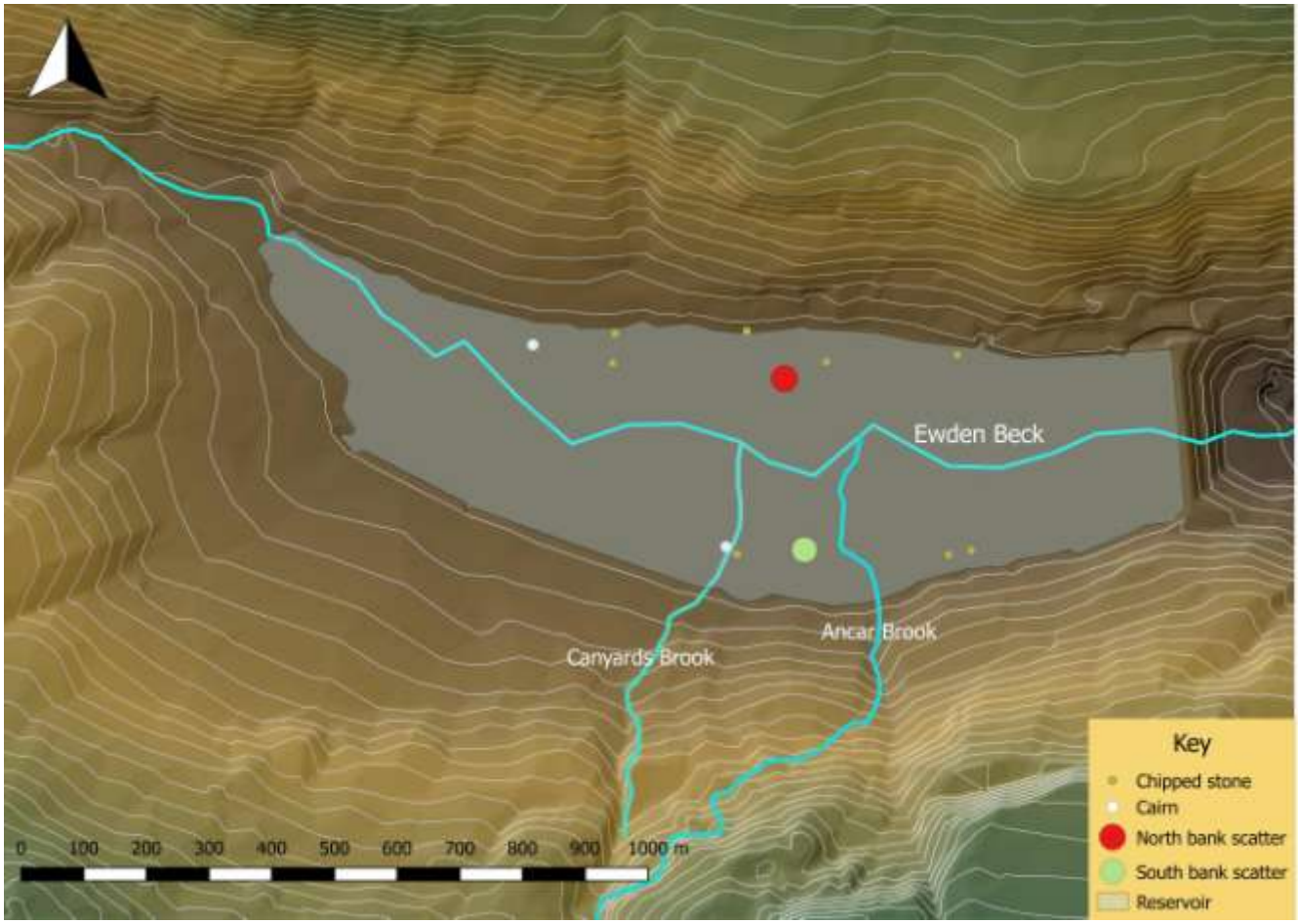

Figure 26: Distribution of chipped stone and probable prehistoric cairns. © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA Supplied Service.

Chronology

Thirty nine of the diagnostic pieces are Mesolithic in character (Table 1), consisting of narrow blade implements, some with pronounced triangular sections. Tools typical of Late Mesolithic assemblages are in the majority, mainly consisting of small scrapers, sometimes with cortex remaining, retouched with very small abrupt removals. Twelve of the diagnostic pieces are typical of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age implements, consisting of broader, flatter flakes or blades (Figure 22).

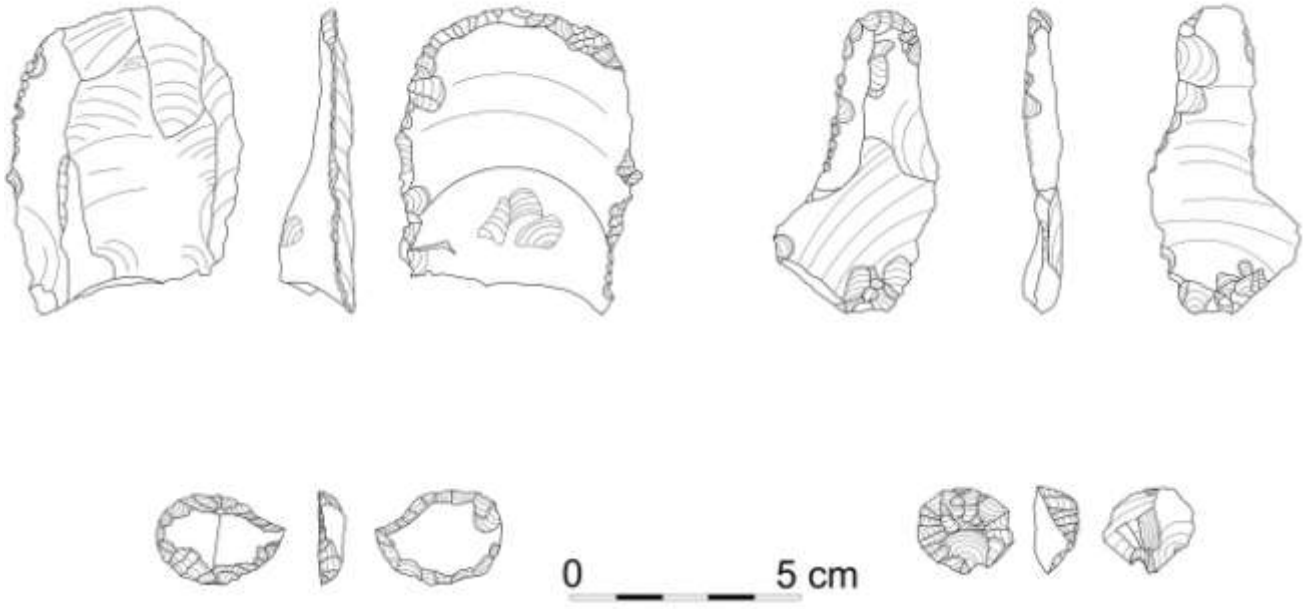

Figure 27: a selection of recorded implements: top to bottom, left to right, SF 47, SF 48, SF 34, SF 37.

Raw Material

The likeliest sources of raw materials for those implements whose sources were possible to identify, and their approximate chronological distributions, are summarised in table 2 as percentages. Eighty two percent of sourced implements were of flint and eighteen percent were of chert, almost exclusively of the black chert characteristic of the Monsal Dale area of Derbyshire (Henson 1988; Cootes 2012: 80). Almost all of the chert implements belong either to the Mesolithic or are of indeterminate period. This is consistent with the results of my analyses at the regional scale (Cockrell 2017). Only a few implements can be regarded with confidence as deriving from the boulder clay till of East Yorkshire. The majority of implements are derived either from nodular sources, the nearest of which are located on the Wolds of East Yorkshire or North Lincolnshire, or the river gravel till deposits of the Trent Valley.

	Nodular (Wolds)	River Gravel Till	Boulder Clay Till	Black Chert	Other Chert
Mesolithic	8	23	2	8	2
Early Neolithic	1	3	0	0	0
L.Neo/Early BA	2	4	6	1	0
Indeterminate	29	34	3	10	0
Total	40	64	11	19	2

Table 2: Distribution of raw materials by chronological period.

Detailed descriptions of selected implements

A catalogue of all finds follows at the end of the report (Table 3), but some of the more distinctive implements are described below in greater detail, with their small finds numbers given first.

Broomhead reservoir walkover survey assemblage

3. A secondary blade of black till flint with dark grey mottling of probable East Yorkshire boulder clay derivation, 42mm long by 25mm wide and 9mm thick. The blade is triangular in section with an angled dorsal ridge and has a narrow blade removal scar on its dorsal side. The remains of the cortex form a pseudo notch on the dorsal side of one edge, utilised as the beginning of a shouldered end, finished by the removal of a very narrow bladelet at that point. Crude denticulation is visible on one edge of the dorsal side at the distal end of the blade and some signs of use wear on the opposing edge. It is probably a hafted knife which the narrow bladelet removal scars indicate is of probable Late Mesolithic working traditions.

4. A large, flat tertiary blade of patinated nodular flint of probable Lincolnshire or East Yorkshire Wolds derivation, 68mm long by 32mm wide and 7mm thick . There is no secondary working visible, but narrow blade removal scars on the dorsal side, one with a hinge termination towards the distal end of the blade. Significant use wear is visible on both

edges. The blade has probably been used as a knife, and could belong either to Early Mesolithic or Early Neolithic traditions.

5. A secondary blade of mid grey till flint with white inclusions of probable river gravels derivation. It has a thick triangular section and is broken at both ends, one of which, along with one dorsal edge, has been abrasively retouched, This undiagnostic artefact is difficult to date, but its thick profile and retouch hint at Bronze Age crafting traditions.

6. A primary flake of brown grey flint with large light grey inclusions of probable river gravel derivation. Some Edge trimming of the cortical edge on the dorsal side is visible and use wear along the opposite (convex) edge. It is likely that the retouch was done to help facilitate handling while the opposite edge was used for cutting or scraping, but the artefact is not diagnostic and not possible to assign a period to.

7. A secondary flake of black chert of probable Derbyshire Monsal Dale derivation. Narrow removal scars are visible on the dorsal side and some edge trimming along one edge. Black chert implements are most common in the Mesolithic of this part of Eastern England, as are trimmed or retouched flakes with cortex remaining on one edge.

20. A tertiary flake of red brown flint mottled with large pink brown inclusions of probable till flint derived from the boulder clays of East Yorkshire. It is 31mm long by 21mm wide and 4mm thick. The remaining platform has edge damage to it consistent with this being a rejuvenation flake, but abrupt retouching at the distal end on the ventral side has formed a point that is broken off at the tip. Edge trimming is visible on its lateral edges, which are convex. Boulder clay flint was utilised for higher status artefacts such as polished flint axes in the Late Neolithic (Edmonds 1995:113-14). Although undiagnostic, the aforementioned, and the flat and thin character of this flake, indicate that it is more likely than not to relate to the Neolithic.

21. A fragment of a secondary blade of black chert of probable Derbyshire Monsal Dale derivation, with a trace of possible cortex visible at the proximal end forming the striking platform. Narrow bladelet removal scars are visible on the dorsal side. Bladelet forms, and a Black chert source, are features of the Late Mesolithic in this region.

22. A fragment of a dark black brown primary flake from a small pebble of translucent till flint of river gravel derivation. Use wear is notable along the edge opposite to the remaining cortex and it is likely that this small artefact was in use as a knife. It is not diagnostic, but small utilised flakes with cortex remaining were common tools of opportunistic use during the Mesolithic (Butler 2005).

Howard 1968 assemblage

26. A light white brown broad and flat chert or cherty tertiary flint flake with narrow band-like inclusions of white, measuring 46mm long by 27mm wide and 5.5mm thick. The artefact, a probable early Neolithic knife, is rhomboid in section. It was chipped at the distal end to produce a crude tang-like point, probably used for hafting to a handle.

27. A translucent light brown tertiary flint bladelet of river gravel derived till flint measuring 21mm long by 6mm wide and 3mm thick. It has use wear along both edges. Its morphology is consistent with Late Mesolithic traditions.

28. A tertiary flake of river gravel derived till flint trimmed along one edge ending in a worn shouldered point. possible combination tool incorporating an awl and arrow shaft smoother of indeterminate date.

29. A tertiary flake of dark brown grey flint with light white brown inclusions and a single black inclusion of possible boulder clay derived till. It measures 14mm long by 19mm wide and 6mm thick. Abrupt retouch is evident along the distal end and one edge on the ventral side, forming a point between them. Its morphology is consistent with Late Mesolithic traditions and was probably an Awl.

30. A very small secondary flake of dark grey brown river gravels derived till flint with white inclusions. it has abrasive retouch on the ventral side and invasive retouch at one end on the ventral side. The artefact, a backed knife, is consistent with Late Mesolithic crafting traditions.

31. A secondary bladelet-end of translucent light brown river gravels derived till flint with black inclusions. It measures 7mm long by 6mm wide and 2mm thick. It has use wear along one edge indicating that it might have been used for scraping, since it is too small to have plausibly been used as a knife. Its morphology and likely use are consistent with Late Mesolithic practices.

32. A tertiary flake of translucent light brown flint with black inclusions. It is probably of river gravels derived till flint but is conceivably boulder clay derived. The flint measures 26mm long by 18mm wide and 4mm thick. The flake is flat and slightly convex with a triangular section. The narrow, proximal, end has retouch on the dorsal side. This type is most likely to be a nosed scraper, though these typically have the retouch at the distal end rather than the proximal (Butler 2005: 50). Its convex and flat morphology is more consistent with Early Neolithic traditions than others.

33. A tertiary blade of light brown river gravels derived flint mottled white. It has narrow removal scars on the dorsal side and a distinct triangular section. The blade measures 40mm long by 18mm wide and 5mm thick. There is abrupt retouch on the dorsal side at the distal

end and semi abrupt retouch along the dorsal sides on the proximal half of the artefact. This is probably a Mesolithic nosed scraper.

34. A very short tertiary blade of mid grey with light grey inclusions that is probably nodular flint derived from the Wolds of North Lincolnshire or East Yorkshire. It measures 20mm long by 27mm wide by 6.5mm thick. The blade has a dorsal ridge, with a platform visible at the proximal end. there is a hint of a bulb of percussion visible just beneath this on the ventral side. The implement has been retouched on both sides most of the way round except for where the striking platform is located. If turned at 90° to its dorsal ridge, it is evident that one end of its long axis is pointed (where an inclusion is distinctly visible). This gives the impression that the implement was originally intended to be a leaf shaped arrowhead, with the curious distinction of a lateral dorsal ridge. Perhaps it was discarded before completion for this reason, when it was realised that the lateral ridge would interfere with penetration and that the point, with its distinct inclusion, might be weak. The distal end on the dorsal side was later abruptly retouched for use as a scraper, possibly in the Early Bronze Age.

35. A thick and broad tertiary flake of dark brown till flint with a single brown-white inclusion on its ventral side. It is of probable river gravels derivation. This flake has been worked to a long point with invasive retouch along the sides of the point on its dorsal side, as a piercer. The style of working is typical of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

36. A flat and broad shallow triangular sectioned tertiary blade fragment with the distal end broken. It is nodular flint of probable Lincolnshire or East Yorkshire derivation. The platform at the proximal end on the dorsal side has evidence of damage from miss-hits indicating that this blade might have been a rejuvenation removal. It is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date on the basis of its morphology, although the Early Mesolithic is not out of the question.

37. A secondary spall of black-brown river gravels derived till flint. The implement measures 18mm long by 22mm wide by 9.5mm thick. It has been abruptly retouched at the distal end on its dorsal side to form a thumbnail scraper. It is probably of Early Bronze Age date.

38. A large and thick secondary flake of mottled brown with inclusions of light brown-white and black inclusions of probable East Yorkshire boulder clay derivation. The remaining cortex is on its dorsal side. The implement measures 41mm long by 40mm wide and 14mm thick. Abrupt retouch has been applied to its broader distal end on the dorsal side to create an end scraper of probable Early Bronze Age date.

39. A narrow tertiary blade with triangular section of light grey brown river gravels derived till flint with light brown white inclusions. It measures 31mm long by 15mm wide and 6mm thick. It has been retouched at the proximal end on the dorsal side to form a shoulder, and has had semi abrupt retouch applied along the edges, probably to form a scraper rather than a knife, though it is knife-like in appearance. It is probably Mesolithic.

40. An unusually squat, broad and flat tertiary flake of black flint flecked with very small white inclusions probably of East Yorkshire boulder clay derivation. It measures 16mm long by 31mm wide and 5mm thick. There is a large negative scar on the dorsal side. Its flat and broad morphology with large negative scar indicate that it is of probable late Neolithic date and is an end scraper.

41. A broken narrow tertiary blade of pale brown river gravels derived till flint with light grey inclusions that is patinated. It measures 16mm long by 31mm wide by 5mm thick. The proximal end has been worked to a point with semi abrupt retouch on both edges, but on alternate sides, indicating that this piercer-like implement was designed to be used as a drill. It is probably Mesolithic.

42. A small rounded flat burnt flint of possible river gravels derived till with abrupt retouch along one rounded edge on its dorsal side. It has the size and morphology of a typical Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper.

43. A flat irregular shaped secondary flake of grey brown river gravels derived till flint with much cortex remaining on its dorsal side. It measures 22mm long by 34mm wide and 7.5mm thick. One edge has careful invasive retouch along its length. Undiagnostic retouched flakes of this sort with cortex remaining were common during the Mesolithic (Butler 2005).

44. A very narrow broken triangular sectioned tertiary bladelet of pale brown flint. It is of possible North Lincolnshire or East Yorkshire Wolds nodular derivation. It has abrupt retouch along one edge and use wear visible on the opposite edge. It is a probable late Mesolithic backed knife.

45. A very small burnt flint point with a broken tip, triangular in section. The dorsal side has very narrow removal scars visible and a hinge termination. The tip has been abruptly retouched at an angle along one edge while the opposing edge has had semi-abrupt retouch. This probable Late Mesolithic implement might have been intended as a microlith but not finished, or might have been intended to be a meche de foret.

46. A long blade-like tertiary flake, 48mm long by 19mm wide and 5mm thick, with very narrow removal scars on its dorsal side, and a narrow and flat area with thick patination. The proximal end on its dorsal side has been invasively retouched to form an end scraper. It is consistent with late Mesolithic crafting traditions.

47. A very large tertiary flake of mid black brown flint, 60mm long by 48mm wide and 13mm thick, with light grey white inclusions and black inclusions. This is till flint probably derived from the boulder clays of East Yorkshire. Broad flake removal scars are distinct on its dorsal side, a small portion of its platform remains at the proximal end and a large bulb of percussion on the ventral side at the proximal end. The flake is thin at the distal end (6.5mm) and is triangular in section at the thicker proximal end with its large bulb of

percussion. Abrupt retouch is distinct at the distal end on the ventral side and less distinct edge trimming is visible along most of one edge on its ventral side. Along the opposite edge is a shorter length of more carefully chipped invasive retouch on its dorsal side. This is a side and end scraper probably relating to the Late Neolithic. The tool was found next to another scraper (no.48) of identical material set on its end protruding from the clay, indicating that both implements might well have been in situ.

48. Another large flake, but narrower than number 47 and thin in section. This is also mid black brown flint with light grey white inclusions and black inclusions. It almost certainly came from the same core as number 47. The bulb of percussion is in evidence on the ventral side but the striking platform has been edge damaged to destruction, indicating that it might have been a rejuvenation flake. The tool has steeply abrupt retouch at its distal end on its dorsal side, and cruder edge trimming on alternate sides along both lateral edges. It appears to have been an end scraper that might well also have been utilised as a large boring tool to judge from the alternate edge trimming along both lateral edges. It probably also relates to the Late Neolithic. It, and number 48, are unusually large tools for the region.

Discussion

The results of examination and analysis of the Howard assemblage supports the tentative conclusion drawn from the recent field survey. Howard's assemblage consists of artefacts from two approximate findspots, in the same areas for those noted above. A combined total of seventy two implements were recorded from the north bank scatter and fifty one from the south. Seventy one implements were tools and seventy seven were debitage or other waste. The largest component of the tools consisted of scrapers and utilised or edge trimmed flakes. Eight of these were Mesolithic, one Early Neolithic and nine Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Of the debitage and waste, eleven implements were cores, eight of which were Mesolithic.

The highest number of diagnostic implements relate to the Late Mesolithic. From the north bank scatter these numbered twenty two implements and from the south bank eighteen. The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age are also represented by seven implements from the north bank scatter and two from the south. The Early Neolithic is only represented in the south bank scatter, with four implements. Intriguingly, a single possible Palaeolithic blade was recovered from the area of the north bank scatter. The caveat to the aforementioned is that debitage of the Late Mesolithic is easier to recognize than in other periods, and artefacts relating to the Late Bronze Age particularly difficult to identify due to the paucity of diagnostic forms that were in common use by then.

The assemblage recovered from the south bank area is in the immediate vicinity of the four cairns noted earlier. This is also where Canyards Brook once had its confluence with Ewden Beck. The assemblage lies between Canyards Brook and Ancar Brook on a terrace protruding from the valley side that overlooks the former floodplain of Ewden Beck.

At the location of the North Bank scatter two large flake artefacts of boulder clay flint (small finds 47 and 48; Figure 21) were recovered side by side next to a flat topped stone slab. It has been suggested that the slab might have been utilised as a rubbing stone or anvil (T. Howard, pers.comm). Although the majority of artefacts cannot be regarded as in situ, one of these implements was set on end and both were of identical raw material and had been crafted as tools of similar (unusually large) scale. It would be very remarkable if this was a coincidence, so it might be better to assume that they were found in situ. The north bank terrace also protrudes from the valley side at this point, affording greater all round visibility in either direction along the valley. Only a small number of chipped stone artefacts occur elsewhere along the banks of the reservoir. It is possible therefore that these locales were of special importance to people in prehistory, not only repeatedly revisited, but commemorated or marked by the erection of cairns.

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eas.	north.	L	W	T	No.	Mat.	Colour	Prov.	class	Type	Specific	RS	Period	Comments
426342	396074				1	flint			debitage	chunk			mes_BA	
426215	396123				2	flint			tool	scraper	thumbnail	sec	BA	Abrupt retouch.
426001	396072	42	25	9	3	flint	black	b.clay	tool	knife		sec	l.mes	Triangle section. Narrow
														removals on dorsal side.
426001	396072	68	32	7	4	flint	light grey	wolds	tool	knife		ter	e.mes/	patinated.flat.
													e.neo	Hinge termination.
426001	396072				5	flint	mid grey	till	tool	scraper	side-and-end	sec	mes_BA	worn.
							mottled light							
426001	396072				6	flint	mid grey	till	tool	scraper	hollow	prim	mes_BA	utilised.
							mottled light							
426001	396072				7	chert	black	monsal	tool	flake	edge trimmed	sec	mes	rejuvenation flake.
426001	396072				8	flint	black brown	till	debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA	
426001	396072				9	flint	grey brown.	till	tool	flake	edge trimmed	prim	mes_BA	
							Translucent							
426001	396072				10	chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426001	396072				11	chert	black	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426001	396072				12	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	burnt
426001	396072				13	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	burnt
426001	396072				14	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	burnt
426001	396072				15	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	Burnt
426001	396072				16	chert	mid grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426001	396072				17	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chip		ter	mes_BA	
426001	396072				18	chert	dark grey	wolds	debitage	chip		ter	mes_BA	
426200	395767				19	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426005	396119	31	21	4	20	flint	red mottled	b.clay	tool	flake	nosed and hollow	ter	l.neo	Abrupt retouch.
							pink							
426537	395766				21	chert	black	monsal	debitage	bladelet		ter	l.mes	Narrow removals.
														Broken.
426551	396085				22	flint	black brown	till	tool	knife		prim	mes_BA	Utilised. Broken.
							translucent							
426551	396085				23	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	Burnt.
426551	396085				24	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	Burnt.
426573	395773				25	chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes	
426307	395774					flint	mid grey	wolds	tool	flake		prim	mes_BA	utilised
							mottled white							
426307	395774					flint	brown grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		sec	mes_BA	Narrow removal
							mottled white							
426307	395774					flint	brown grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	Narrow removal
							mottled white							
426307	395774					flint	pale brown grey	wolds	debitage	chunk		sec	mes_BA	
							mottled white							
426307	395774					flint	dark grey	till	debitage	core		prim	mes	Narrow removals
426307	395774					flint	light brown	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	patinated. Burnt.
426307	395774					flint	dark grey. 3 pale	till	debitage	core		ter	l.mes	narrow removals.
							inclusions							rejuvented
426307	395774					flint	light grey mottled	wolds	debitage	chunk		sec	mes_BA	inclusions

							white								
426307	395774					flint	dark grey	till	debitage	chunk		ter	mes	narrow removals	
426307	395774					flint	grey brown.	till	debitage	flake	rejuv.	ter	mes_BA	worn plat. Edge	
							1 yellow white								
							inclusion								
426307	395774					flint	light brown grey	till	debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA		
426307	395774					flint	mid grey	till	debitage	chunk		ter	mes	narrow removals	
426307	395774	46	27	6	26	chert	white brown		tool	knife		ter	e.neo	shouldered.invasive	
														retouch both edges	
426307	395774	21	6	3	27	flint	transl light brown	till	tool	bladelet		ter	l.mes	use wear both edges	
426307	395774				28	flint	transl light brown	till	tool	combi		ter	mes_BA	use wear.point/	
							mottled white							arr.smoother	
426307	395774					flint			debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA	heavily patinated	
426307	395774					flint	light brown. Pale	wolds	tool	flake		prim	mes_BA	patinated.use wear one	
							inclusions							edge	
426307	395774	14	19	6	29	flint	dark brown.	b.clay	tool	awl		ter	mes	retouched 2 edges.	
							mottled								
426307	395774				30	flint	dark brown.	till	tool	backed		sec	l.mes	abrupt retouch.	
							mottled			knife					
426307	395774	12	7	6		flint			tool	bladelet		ter	l.mes	heavily patinated.	
														triangular section.burnt.	
426307	395774	18	13	3		flint	translucent light	till	debitage	flake	micro burin	ter	mes		
							brown. Light								
							brown inclusions								
426307	395774	14	20	3		flint	trans.light brown	till	tool	flake		ter	mes_neo	use wear	
426307	395774	15	20	7		flint	trans.light brown.	till	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	use wear 1 edge	
							large white								
							yellow inclusions								
426307	395774					flint		till	debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	patinated.tiny.	
426307	395774					chert	grey		debitage	chip		ter	mes_BA		
426307	395774					flint			debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	burnt	
426307	395774					flint			debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	burnt	
426307	395774					flint		till	debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	patinated	
426307	395774					flint		till	debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	patinated	
426307	395774	7	6	2	31	flint	translucent	till	tool	scraper		sec	l.mes	use wear 1 edge	
							light brown								
							black inclusions								
426307	395774	26	18	4	32	flint	translucent	till	tool	scraper	nosed	sec	e.neo	Abrupt retouch prox.end.	
							light brown.								
							black inclusions								
426307	395774					flint			debitage	chip		ter	mes_BA	burnt	
426307	395774	40	18	5	33	flint	translucent	till	tool	scraper	nosed	ter	mes	abrupt and semi abrupt	
							.light brown							retouch	
							white inclusions								
426307	395774					flint	black brown	till	tool	scraper		sec	l.mes	invasive retouch on edge.	
														thick cortex	
426307	395774					chert	black	monsal	tool	knife		ter	mes_BA	flat edge opposite cutting .	

														edge use wear
426307	395774					flint			debitage	chip		ter	l.mes	burnt.very narrow.
														triangular section.
426307	395774					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426307	395774	20	27	7	34	flint	mid grey.light	wolds	tool	arrowhead	leaf	ter	e.neo	retouched as scraper EBA
							grey inclsuions							
426307	395774	22	20	3		flint	light grey.	wolds	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	
							white inclusions							
426307	395774					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426307	395774	25	15	6		flint	mid grey.black	wolds	tool	knife	backed	ter	mes	abrupt retouch.
							inclusions							triangular section
426307	395774					flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	bladelet		ter	l.mes	use wear on edges
426307	395774					chert	black	monsal	tool	scraper	thumbnail	ter	EBA	broken
426307	395774				35	flint	dark brown.	till	tool	piercer		ter	l.neo_EBA	invasive retouch
							1 white inclusion							
426307	395774					flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	
426307	395774	17	11	2		flint		till	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	
426307	395774	31	29	7		flint	dark brown	wolds	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	worn edge.utilised
426307	395774					flint	light grey.	wolds	debitage	bladelet		ter	l.mes	notched.triangle
														section.broken
426307	395774	36	33	6		flint	mid grey mottled	till	tool	scraper		ter	e.neo	flat.concave.retouched
							dark grey							
426307	395774				36	flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	blade	rejuv.	ter	neo_BA	boken.wear on plat. Edge
							brown.white							
							brown inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	large		debitage	blade		ter	pal	heavily patinated.broken.
														use wear.
426275	396047	18	22	10	37	flint	trans.grey brown.	till	tool	scraper	thumbnail	sec	EBA	abrupt retouch on distal
														end
426275	396047	41	40	14	38	flint	mottled dark	b.clay	tool	scraper	end	sec	EBA	abrupt retouch on distal
							brown.black							end
							and white							
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	black	b.clay	tool	blade		ter	mes_BA	broken.very worn.retouch
426275	396047	31	15	6	39	flint	light brown	till	tool	scraper		ter	mes	shouldered.retouched.
							grey.light							
							brown inclusions							
426275	396047	16	31	5	40	flint	black.small white	b.clay	tool	scraper	end	ter	l.neo	abrupt retouch distal end
							inclusions							
426275	396047	16	31	5	41	flint	light brown.grey	till	tool	piercer/		ter	mes	narrow blade.retouched
							inclusions			drill				alt. sides to point.
426275	396047				42	flint		till	tool	scraper	thumbnail	ter	l.neo_EBA	burnt.round.flat.abrupt
														retouch
426275	396047	22	34	8	43	flint	mid grey brown	till	tool	scraper	side	sec	mes_neo	invasive retouch on edge.
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	core		ter	l.mes	narrow.bladelet removal

														scars.hinge termination
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	core		ter	l.mes	narrow.bladelet removal
														scars
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	core		ter	mes	narrow.bladelet removal
														scars.hinge termination
426275	396047					chert	grey		debitage	core		ter	mes_BA	poss.reuse as core scraper
426275	396047					chert	black brown	monsal	debitage	core		ter	mes_BA	flake removal scars
426275	396047					flint	light grey. White	wolds	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	
							inclusions							
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	tool	flake		ter	mes_BA	utilised.use wear.
426275	396047	28	32	4		flint	trans.mid brown	till	tool	flake		ter	mes_BA	utilised
426275	396047	42	28	7		flint	dark brown.	b.clay	tool	blade		ter	mes_BA	utilised.use wear on edge
426275	396047					flint	mid yellow	till	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
							brown. light							
							brown inclusions							
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	use wear on edge
426275	396047					flint	trans.light brown	till	debitage	chunk		prim	mes_BA	small
426275	396047					flint	mid brown. Small	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear on edge
							white inclusions							
426275	396047	33	19	3		flint	mid brown. Small	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear prox.end
							white inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	light grey brown.	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
							light grey							
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	black brown	b.clay	tool	scraper	hollow	sec	BA	retouch on convex edge
							small grey							
							brown inclsusions							
426275	396047					flint	black brown. Mid	b.clay	debitage	flake		ter	mes_BA	
							brown mottling							
426275	396047					flint	black brown	till	tool	flake			mes_BA	retouch.use wear
426275	396047				44	flint	pale brown	wolds	tool	knife	backed	ter	l.mes	abrupt retouch.use wear
														opposite edge
426275	396047					flint	trans.red brown	till	debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA	
426275	396047					flint	mid red brown.	till	debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA	
							mottled							
							light brown							
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426275	396047					flint	mid grey. Light grey	till	tool	scraper		prim	neo_BA	worn
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	black.	till	debitage	flake		sec	mes_BA	cherty
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	core		sec	l.mes	narrow.very narrow
														removal scars.
426275	396047					flint	light grey.dark grey	wolds	debitage	core		sec	l.mes	very narrow removal scars
							inclusions							

426275	396047				45	flint			tool	point		ter	l.mes	burnt.broken tip.abrupt
														retouch.hinge termination
426275	396047					flint	trans.black brown	till	debitage	flake		prim	mes_BA	
426275	396047					flint	pale brown	till	tool	saw		sec	mes_BA	denticulated
426275	396047	25	25	5		flint	trans.pale brown	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear on edge
426275	396047					chert	pale grey brown.	carb.	debitage	bladelet		ter	mes	broken
							dark grey	.lime						
							inclusions							
426275	396047					chert	dark grey		debitage	core		prim	mes	broken.flake core
426275	396047					flint	light grey brown	till	debitage	flake		sec	mes_BA	
426275	396047					chert		monsal	debitage	bladelet		ter	l.mes	triangle section. Broken.
426275	396047					flint	brown mottled	till	debitage	core		ter	mes_BA	small.flake removals.
							dark brown	.						Hinge termination
426275	396047					flint	light grey		debitage	chip		sec	mes_BA	
426275	396047					flint	light yellow	wolds	tool	scraper	nosed	sec	mes	abrupt retouch
							brown. light							
							grey inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	light grey	till	debitage	flake		sec	mes_BA	
							brown. Small							
							white inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	trans.grey brown.	till	tool	flake		ter	mes_BA	use wear
426275	396047					flint	light gre.y white	wolds	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
							inclusions							
426275	396047	34	27	8		flint	light gre.y white	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear on edge
							inclusions							
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	
426275	396047	32	19	6		flint	black grey.white	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear on edge
							inclusions							
426275	396047	48	19	5	46	flint	light grey white	wolds	tool	scraper	end	ter	l.mes	patina one are only.
														invasive retouch
426275	396047					flint	dark grey.light grey	till	tool	scraper	end	sec	l.mes	retouched on edge
							inclusions							.very worn
426275	396047					flint	light grey.white	till	tool	knife		ter	l.mes	triangular in section.use
							inclusions							wear on edge
426275	396047					chert	black	monsal	debitage	chunk		ter	mes_BA	large.removal scars
426275	396047					flint	dark grey.white	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	use wear on edge
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	dark grey.white	till	debitage	chunk		sec	mes_BA	
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	dark grey.white	till	tool	knife		sec	mes_BA	worn
							inclusions							
426275	396047	26	16	6		flint	black	till	tool	flake		ter	l.mes	narrow removals dorsal .
														side use wear.
426275	396047					flint	light grey	wolds	debitage	flake		sec	mes_BA	

426275	396047					flint	trans.light brown	till	tool	flake		sec	l.mes	use wear on edge.narrow
														removal scar.
426275	396047					flint	mid grey. Light	till	tool	flake		sec	mes_BA	scraper?
							brown inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	dark grey.light grey	till	tool	chunk		sec	mes_BA	retouch on convex edge
							inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	dark grey. Light grey	till	tool	knife	backed	ter	l.mes	use wear on opposite edge
426275	396047	60	54	13	47	flint	mid black brown.	b.clay	tool	scraper	side and end	ter	l.neo	abrupt and invasive
							mottled white.							retouch
							black inclusions							
426275	396047	65	37	7	48	flint	mid black brown.	b.clay	tool	scraper	side and end	ter	l.neo	abrupt retouch at distal
							mottled white.							end
							black inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	mid grey.	till	tool	knife	backed	ter	l.mes	abrupt retouch on one
							Black inclusions							edge. Damage along
														opposite edge.
426275	396047					flint	translucent light	till	tool	scraper	end	ter	l.neo	
							black brown.							
							black inclusions							
426275	396047					flint	mid black brown.	till	tool	knife		sec	mes	invasive retouch on one
							black inclusions							edge. Cortex on other.
426275	396047					flint	light black brown.	till	tool	scraper	side	sec	mes	
							translucent							
426275	396047					flint	mid white grey.	wolds	tool	scraper	nosed	ter	mes_BA	
							mottled dark grey							
426307	395774	49	22	9		flint	mid grey black	till	tool	flake	rejuvenation	ter	mes	damaged striking platform
														utilised edges.

Table 3: Catalogue of chipped stone.

Appendix 3: Pottery from the Broomhead Reservoir

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Introduction

A number of pottery assemblages from the margins of the Broomhead Reservoir near Sheffield were examined by the author on 8th and 12th May 2019. Five small groups of sherds were involved and the data are summarised in Tables 4 to 8.

The pottery

South Bank

The south bank of the reservoir produced a group of eight sherds weighing 69 grams, of which five had locations specified by ten-figure grid references and three were labelled simply as 'south shore' (Table 4). The pottery was of medieval, post-medieval and early modern date.

The medieval pottery consisted of two sherds in unidentified sandy fabrics (Reduced Sandy ware and Oxidised Sandy ware) and two sherds of Coal Measures Purple ware, a late medieval to early post-medieval type which has been found on a number of sites in north Derbyshire and neighbouring areas, including Castleton and the Derwent Valley. It was manufactured on sites in the Don Valley (Cumberpatch 2004) and achieved a wide regional distribution in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Broadly contemporary with this was Cistercian ware, a small sherd of which was amongst the 'south shore' group. Cistercian ware appeared around 1450 and was made across the north Midlands and Yorkshire where it is definitive of early post-medieval activity.

A single sherd of Slipware represented early modern pottery; the example in question had been burnt and was discoloured; the original colours would have included brown or red-brown and white.

The term 'Midlands Purple ware' has been used to refer to a wide variety of types of pottery, generally of post-medieval and early modern date, but has often been poorly defined. In the present case it is used to refer to pottery with a very hard, semi-vitrified fabric containing quartz inclusions and typically with purple glaze, sometimes overfired. It was manufactured widely across the Midlands between the mid 16th and mid 18th century and its very robust nature means that it survives well in a variety of burial environments.

North Bank

The north bank of the reservoir produced an assemblage consisting of seventeen sherds weighing 302 grams. All but one of the sherds were identified with ten-figure grid

references, as set out in Table 5.

The medieval pottery consisted of seven sherds, three of them unidentifiable to type (Reduced Sandy ware and Reduced Gritty ware), three of Coal Measures ware and one of Gritty ware. Of these, the latter was the earliest (late 11th to mid/late 13th century) and was assigned to the heterogeneous Buff Gritty ware group which is common across much of northern and central Yorkshire and forms part of a wider early medieval tradition of buff-coloured sandy and gritty textured wares which extends as far north as Newcastle and may be linked with the Scottish Whiteware tradition.

On the basis of their appearance and characteristics, the Reduced Sandy wares have been assigned mid 13th to 14th century dates although given the absence of a definite identification, some caution should be exercised when interpreting the data. The Reduced Gritty ware sherd could not be dated with any sort of precision.

As mentioned above, Coal Measures wares have been found widely across northern Derbyshire with the later purple glazed types particularly well represented. Their presence in this group is unsurprising but does add to the evidence for their widespread use in the later medieval period.

Post-medieval pottery was limited to a single sherd of Redware type, most probably of 17th century date while the sherds of Midlands Purple type ware may be of post-medieval date but could equally be as late as the mid 18th century.

Early modern wares (c.1720 – c.1840) were well represented and, given the small size of the assemblage, were of diverse character. Late Blackware and Slip Coated wares are amongst the commonest of the 18th century vernacular tablewares and were probably of local manufacture although at the time of writing there is no definite way of assigning specific sherds to known production sites (Cumberpatch 2014). The Brown Glazed Fineware group covers vessels that were somewhat larger than the vernacular tablewares but smaller than Brown Glazed Coarsewares; they include jugs, jars and bowls.

A single sherd of refined earthenware was of somewhat unusual appearance and had also been heavily burnt. It was not possible to determine whether it was broadly contemporary with the early modern wares or was somewhat later in date.

Dean Head

The single sherd from Dean Head was part of a mid 19th century or later salt-glazed sewer pipe (Table 6). Such pipes were produced in huge quantities from the mid 19th century onwards in response to the acknowledgement that the growing industrial towns and cities required sewerage systems that were more sophisticated than cess-pits and soakaways. Inevitably rural areas were sewered much later than the towns and in some places the process was not completed until the 1960s. This fragment could therefore be of a quite recent date.

Broomhead Reservoir

A small group of sherds was labelled 'Broomhead Reservoir' but lacked any other identification (Table 7). It included a strap handle of medieval date in a buff sandy-textured fabric but the majority of sherds were of early modern date and vernacular tableware type. Mottled ware, Slipware and Late Blackware were all present alongside one sherd of 18th century Stoneware, the handle of a mug or small tankard. A second sherd of Stoneware was of 19th century date while the latest sherd in the group (mid 19th to early 20th century) was the base of a teapot in Colour Glazed ware.

Terry Howard Collection

The final group of pottery (Table 8) was collected by Mr Terry Howard and represents a contrast with the groups described above in that a high proportion was of Roman date while post-medieval and later wares were absent.

Detailed discussion of the Roman wares lies outside the author's competence and it is probable that, with greater knowledge, a closer date range could be suggested for these sherds. What is clear is that there was some form of Roman activity in the area and this included not only utilitarian Greywares but also Samian ware.

Medieval pottery consisted of one sherd of Coal Measures Purple ware and two rather earlier sherds in Buff Gritty and Buff Sandy ware fabrics. The latter could not be identified to specific types but, as noted above, were recognisable as part of the wider regional tradition dating to the 12th and 13th centuries.

Discussion

Although small in size, the assemblage from Broomhead Reservoir was diverse in character and indicative of a long history of activity in the area now occupied by the reservoir. The Roman, medieval and early modern periods were particularly well represented with the latter consisting almost entirely of vernacular tablewares of types made locally, notably in Bolsterstone and Midhope (Cumberpatch 2014).

Bibliography

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004 *Medieval and post-medieval pottery production in the Rotherham area* http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/ceramics_eh_2003/

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2014 *Tradition and Change: the production and consumption of early modern pottery in South and West Yorkshire* In: C. Cumberpatch and P.W. Blinkhorn (Eds) **The Chiming of Crack'd Bells: current approaches to artefacts in archaeology** British Archaeological Reports International Series 2677 Archaeopress, 73-97

Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
Reduced	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Hard, fine dense pale grey fabric
Sandy ware							– C14th	w/ fine quartz & occ black grit
Coal Measures	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th	Hard, dense grey fabric w/ abundant
Purple type							– C16th	quartz & sparse black grit
Slipware	1	10	1	Base	Cup/bowl	Feathered slip	C18th	Heavily burnt & discoloured
						ext; glazed int		
Oxidised	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin, patchy clear	Medieval	Dark orange fabric w/ common
Sandy ware						glaze ext		quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm, mainly finer
Coal Measures	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15th	Reduced throughout w/
Purple type							– C16th	abundant quartz &
								moderate black grit up to 1mm, mainly finer.
								On south side of Broomhead resr
								at east end by *** where the dam starts
Cistercian ware	1	2	1	BS	Cup/tyg	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1450	
							– c.1600	
Midlands Purple	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple glaze int	MC16th	Abraded edges
type ware						& ext; blistered ext	– MC18th	
Midlands Purple	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC16th	Odd grey int & ext surfaces
type ware							– MC18th	
	8	**69**	**8**					

Table 4: The South Shore

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
26625 95777	Reduced Sandy	1	17	1	BS	Jug	Decayed green glaze ext	MC13th –	Fine pale grey fabric w/ fine
	ware						over parallel groves &	C14th	quartz & black grit <0.5mm
							combed wavy line ext		
26625 95777	Reduced Sandy	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dull green glaze ext	MC13th –	Fine pale grey to buff fabric
	ware							C14th	w/ fine quartz & black
									grit <0.5mm
26625 95777	Refined	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Glazed int & ext	LC18th –	Odd thick sherd; heavily burnt
	earthenware							C19th	& discoloured
426039 396090	Midlands Purple	1	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC16th –	Hard, dense, semi-vitrified
	type ware							MC18th	fabric; dark red w/ moderate
									quartz up to 1mm
426074 396110	Coal Measures	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC15th –	Reduced throughout
	ware							C16th	
426094 396104	Gritty ware	1	19	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	LC11th –	D' shaped profile, slightly
								M/LC13th	inturned rim; cf Buff
									Gritty ware
426211 326114	Slip Coated	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip ext under glaze	C18th	Fine dense buff fabric
	ware						ext; clear glaze int		
426244 396111	Late Blackware	1	13	1	Footed	Cup/bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th	Fine red fabric
					base				
426367 396117	Redware type?	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C17th?	Fine buff fabric w/ fine mica
									& occ quartz up to 0.5m
426563 395774	Coal Measures	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC15th –	Hard, dense reduced fabric
	Purple type ware							C16th	w/ white streaks; quartz &
									black grit <0.5mm
426563 395774	Coal Measures	1	71	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC15th –	Hard, dense reduced fabric
	Purple type ware							C16th	w/ light grey ext margin;
									quartz & sparse black grit
426563 395774	Midlands Purple	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	Patchy purple glaze on rim	MC16th –	Flat-topped, profiled rim; hard,
	type ware							MC18th	dense semi-vitrified fabric
426625 395777	Brown Glazed	2	27	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled int & ext	C18th	Brown glaze int & ext
	Fineware								
426625 395777	Late Blackware	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy black glaze int & ext	C18th	Dark orange fabric w/ thin
	type								white streaks; common fine
									round red grit
426625 395777	Redware type	1	26	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard fine pale orange fabric
North Bank	Reduced Gritty	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval?	Small vertical rim w/
	ware								rounded lip; abundant
									quartz up to 0.5mm.

									North bank approx
									mid way along shore
		17	**302**	**17**					
426277 396103	Fossil	1	17	1	Frag.	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	An odd object; probably
									fossilised wood?
426560 396080	Clay tobacco	1	6	1	Bowl	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	Undated	
	pipe								

Table 5: North Bank.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
SE001 269	Sewer pipe	1	29	1	Frag.	Sewer pipe	N/A	1850+	Salt glazed sewer pipe
approx									

Table 6: Dean Head.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed	1	15	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C19th	Round clubbed rim
	Stoneware								
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed	1	2	1	Handle	Mug	Ridges & grooves on top of narrow,	C18th	Burnt & discoloured
	Stoneware						thin strap handle		
U/S	Buff Sandy ware	1	40	1	Strap handle	Jug	Small spots of pale green glaze ext;	Medieval	A very odd strap handle in a
							traces of ridges & grooves on top		fine buff to pale grey fabric
									w/ fine quartz & black grit
U/S	Colour Glazed	1	20	1	Recessed	Teapot	Black glaze int & ext	C19th –	
	ware				base			EC20th	
U/S	Late Blackware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown gaze int; partial black glaze ext	C18th	
U/S	Mottled ware	1	25	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine buff fabric; small
									unglazed foot
U/S	Mottled ware	1	12	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int	C18th	Patch of glaze on underside;
									fine buff fabric
U/S	Mottled ware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int	C18th	Mottled glaze on int surface
U/S	Slipware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin wavy slip lines ext	C18th	Fine red fabric
		9	**146**	**9**					

Table7: Broomhead Reservoir.

Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
Black Burnished	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished	Roman	
ware?						decoration ext		
Buff Gritty ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th	Abundant quartz & red grit up
							– LC13th	to 0.5mm, occ larger in a pale
								buff fabric
Buff Sandy ware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th	Buff ext margin, pale grey int;
							– LC13th	common fine quartz & red r

								grit <0.5mm, occ larger
Coal Measures	1	38	1	Rim	Jug/cistern	App & thumbed	C15th	Hard, dense, semi-vitrified
								reduced fabric; purple pimples
								on surface
Purple ware						band below rim	– C16th	
Derbyshire ware?	3	38	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	Very hard, dense gritty fabric
Fine Oxidised	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman?	
Sandy ware								
Greyware	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	
Greyware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Burnished lines ext	Roman	
Greyware	5	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	Some variation in fabrics
Greyware	2	4	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	Roman	Plain rounded everted rim
Greyware?	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine linear	Roman?	A slightly unusual finish;
						burnishing ext		needs confirmation
Oxidised Sandy	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	Roman?	Round clubbed rim
ware								
Samian ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Red slip int &	Roman	Bowl w/ round clubbed rim
						ext (abraded)		
	21	**199**	**20**					

Table 8: Terry Howard Collection

Appendix 4: Additional Photographs

Figure 28: the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2014, facing west. Source: author.

Figure 29: the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2018, facing west. Source: author.

Figure 30: the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2014, facing east. Source: author.

Figure 31: the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2018, facing east. Source: author.

Figure 32: thick alluvial deposits overlying a stone feature at the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2014, facing north. Source: author.

Figure 33: a wall or stone structure overlain by alluvial deposits at the west end of Bromhead reservoir, facing south-west, in 2018. Source: author.

Figure 34: stone walled structure on the edge of Ewden Beck at the west end of Broomhead reservoir in 2018, facing south west. Source: author.

Figure 35: The cup-marked stone on the north shore of the reservoir. Source: A. Tissington.