

Fieldwalking at Bank Farm, Ewden Valley, South Yorkshire 2010



Report prepared by
Tim Cockrell, with contribution by Chris Cumberpatch

Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group

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1. Summary

Fieldwalking was undertaken by Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group in the summer of 2010 further to an invitation by the landowners, Barbara and Ian Firth of Bank Farm. Gridded fieldwalking yielded flintwork indicative of general activity in the area relating to the Mesolithic, and the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Pottery recovered included a number of Late Medieval sherds, as well as some sherds from the Early Modern period to be associated with burgeoning middle class urban culture.

2. Location, geology, topography and current use

Bank Farm (NGR 428039,396794) is situated on a spur of Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation sandstones (BGS 2019), approximately 12 kilometres from the centre of Sheffield (figure 1). The location is at the east end of Waldersheaf, one of the many long east-west orientated ridges that lies to the north of Sheffield, divided by river valleys. To the north side of Waldersheaf is the River Little Don or Porter, and to its south is Morehall reservoir, occupying the former course of Ewden Beck. At approximately 300 Metres OD on an east and south facing slope, the location affords excellent views along the ridge towards the upper Don valley at Wharnccliffe Crag, the neighbouring ridge of Hunshelf (north), and beyond to the valleys and hills of the River Dearne drainage basin. The beginning of the middle reaches of the river Don, where it has its confluence with the Sheaf in Sheffield city centre to the south west of Waldersheaf, is also clearly visible.

Currently, the field that was fieldwalked is utilised for pasture, and at the time of the fieldwalking had not been ploughed for approximately forty years (I. Firth, pers.comm.). How long prior to that the field has been used for pasture is not possible to say, but Holland (1837) relates that much of the upland pastures that now characterise agricultural activities in the locale were in use as arable as part of a mixed economic regime in the recent past. Such a mixed economy might well have been common until the mid twentieth century (Cauldwell 2010).

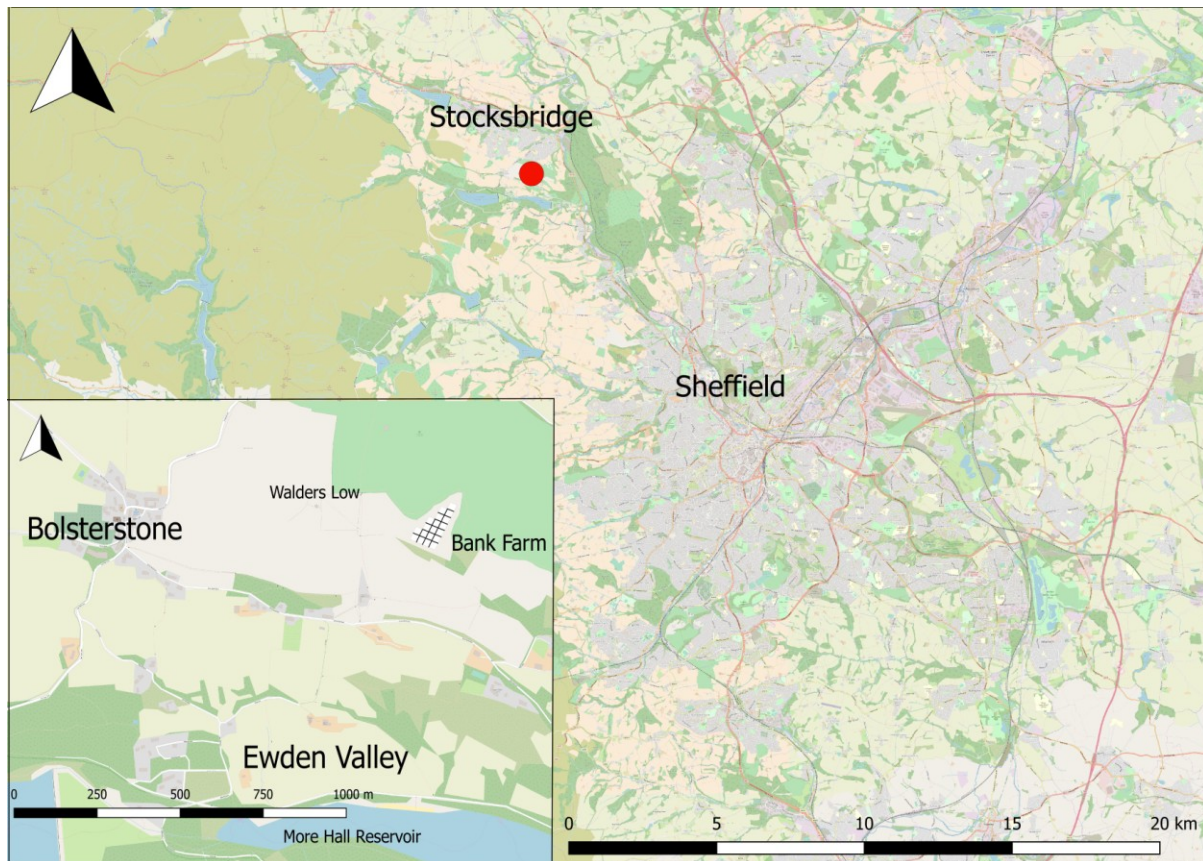


Figure 1: Bank Farm (red), Sheffield and North Sheffield district. Bank Farm grids (inset). © OpenStreetMap contributors.

3. Historical and archaeological background

Bank Farm is an outlying settlement of the oldest known village in the locale, five hundred metres to the west at Bolsterstone. The village lies in the Manor of Waldershelf, in the Byrelaw of Waldershelf, and in the Parish of Ecclesfield. Waldershelf is mentioned in the Domesday Book, which relates to 1 Carucate of land held by Godric (Williams and Martin 2002: 794) and 1 Carucate held by the king (Williams and Martin 2002: 866). There are later references in deeds of 1258 (MSS. SpSt/4/11/128/1, quoted by Merrony 2008) and 1273 (MSS. SpSt/4/11/95/2, quoted by Merrony 2008). These documents refer to Waldershelf, but not specifically to Bolsterstone.

More specific references to the village begin when the Manor of Bolsterstone passed from the de Midhope family to the de Sheffields and then subsequently by marriage to the Rockley family of Westborough (Merrony 2008). In 1412 Robert de Rockley gave £5 for the establishment of a Chantry where prayers were to be said for himself, his son and his deceased wife (Hunter, 1819: 476-7, quoted by Merrony 2008; Eastwood 1862: 479).

The location of the Chantry is unknown, but is likely to have been associated either with the high status building probably located to the north west of the village field, or the later church site (Merrony 2008). John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury (died 1460) is said to have been the lord of Bolsterstone during the first half of the fifteenth century (Eastwood 1862: 68). Manor Courts are believed to have been held in the village between the 15th-17th centuries, and a reference from 1587 suggests that the Earl of Shrewsbury stayed in the village at this time (Merrony 2008). These references support the idea of a high status residence being located in the village during the post-Mediaeval period.

The first school in the village is said to have been established by Ralph Ellis in 1622 (Eastwood 1862: 481). Later in the 17th Century, after the civil war, documents reveal that bowls were played in the village. In his diary Adam Eyre of Hazelhead records that he often came to play bowls, gamble and lose (Eyre, 1646: 40, 46-47, 50-51).

From the 18th century the Chapel of Bolsterstone gradually became dilapidated until it was subsequently rebuilt. We also learn that a free school was established, and that local industry was developed (Merrony 2008).

The enclosure act of 1778 mentions Whitwell Moor, along with other "waste ground and commons" (Kenworthy 1917:11), and reference is made of entitlements to coal, stone quarries and other minerals across the various waste grounds. In 1792, the owner, Lord Melbourne, leased part of the land associated with two farms at Waldershelf to John Wilson of Holborn (Broomhead Hall?), London. This was for the purposes of lead extraction (Sheffield Archives: WIL D/3/6/2), possibly with reference to the small settlement on the north flank of Ewden valley to the immediate south and east of the Bank Farm fields, recorded on a Fairbanks collection map (Sheffield Archives: BRA 49s). Other evidence is reputed to link Ewden valley with lead mining (Kenworthy 1915: 29-48).

Archaeological evidence for early human activity in the immediate vicinity of the locale exists in the form of material culture. Several flint scatters have been recorded nearby and individual stray finds of tools, including Neolithic polished stone axes, have been recovered to the immediate north of Waldershelf in the vicinity of Stocksbridge (J. Radley unpublished archive (MuseumsSheffield); Kenworthy 1928; Baggeley 1932: 141; Clough and Cummins 1988: 218). One of the scatters is of probable Mesolithic date, one of a number of assemblages that have been recorded along the Little Don valley. More flint scatters to the immediate south, relating from the Late Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age have been recorded on the banks of Broomhead reservoir in Ewden Valley recently, along with probable Bronze Age cairns and a probable Bronze Age cup-marked stone (Cockrell 2019). Pollisoirs, it has been claimed, have also been sighted in the valley bottom during fieldwalking activities (K. Hawley, pers.comm.). Another cup-marked stone has also recently come to light nearby overlooking Morehall reservoir in Ewden Valley (SMR MSY13354; Cockrell in prep.).

The well known Early Mesolithic site at Deepcar is sited adjacent to the confluence of the River Little Don with the River Don very close by (Radley and Mellars 1964), and downstream, where the Don has its confluence with Ewden Beck flint scatters of the Neolithic and Bronze Age were also recorded by Radley (unpublished archive, Museums Sheffield). Other Bronze Age finds from the locale include the cremation urn and associated finds from nearby at Barnside Common (Kenworthy 1928: 28-29), a palstave recovered at Bolsterstone, immediately west of Bank farm and a palstave recovered from the "stank pits" on the east side of Whitwell Moor (Kenworthy 1928: 31-33). Recently, two more copper alloy palstaves of the Early to Middle Bronze Age have also been recovered from the vicinity of Whitwell Moor by a metal detectorist (W. Crossland, pers.comm.). These have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (SWYOR-20D9D4; SWYOR-216933). The Bank Farm field is within a few hundred metres of Walders Low, to the west, which is also reputed to be a Bronze Age Barrow (HER 00541/01).

A little data is forthcoming in the area for later prehistoric activity, in the form of an Iron Age beehive quern at Waldershaigh (SMR 00538/01), Roman pottery recovered in surveying activities undertaken by Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group at Broomhead Reservoir in Ewden Valley (Cockrell 2019), and a single Sestersius of Orbiana recovered in 1949 in Ewden valley (SMR, 00543/01). Ewden Beck has its confluence with the River Don at More Hall, which is a short distance south from the site of beehive quern crafting activity to the east side of the River Don at Wharncliffe Crag (SMR MSY4173).

Two features on Whitwell Moor of nominally indeterminate date are known from SMR records (MSY6214 and MSY6215), that are located along the south boundary of the area of the bog in the vicinity of the sources of Whitwell spring. These are both described as "unenclosed settlement" without further description or explanation. An offset survey of one of these indicates that it might be a ring-cairn, probably relating to the Bronze Age (Cockrell 2018). The attribution, if correct, would be consistent with the presence of the aforementioned Middle Bronze Age palstaves, as well as the extensive distribution on the moor of standing stones that are also likely to relate from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age (Cockrell 2016).

Archaeological excavations in the area date from the early 20th century, when excavations are reputed to have taken place at nearby Walders Low (SMR 00541/01). Later excavations are alleged locally to have taken place as recently as the 1970s, although extensive searching has revealed no record of the activities or its results. At Bolsterstone, fieldwork undertaken there between 2005-2008 revealed the presence of large crudely built structures of a domestic nature relating to the Late Medieval period and early Post Medieval period, but no sign of the castle that was reputed to be there (Merrony 2008). Subsequent to this, excavations at the neighbouring former blacksmith's workshop and forge indicated that the site had been active from the 16th century onwards (Cockrell 2009; 2010),

featuring the recovery of an unusually rich assemblage of high status 18th century pottery indicative of the presence nearby of people aspiring to the burgeoning middle class culture present in large urban areas.

4. Methodology

The field investigated in the present study was gridded into 20 metre square grids and walked in line by a group of volunteers, largely drawn from Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group. Each grid was given a discreet number, marked on a bag into which finds were deposited, one bag per grid (figure 2).

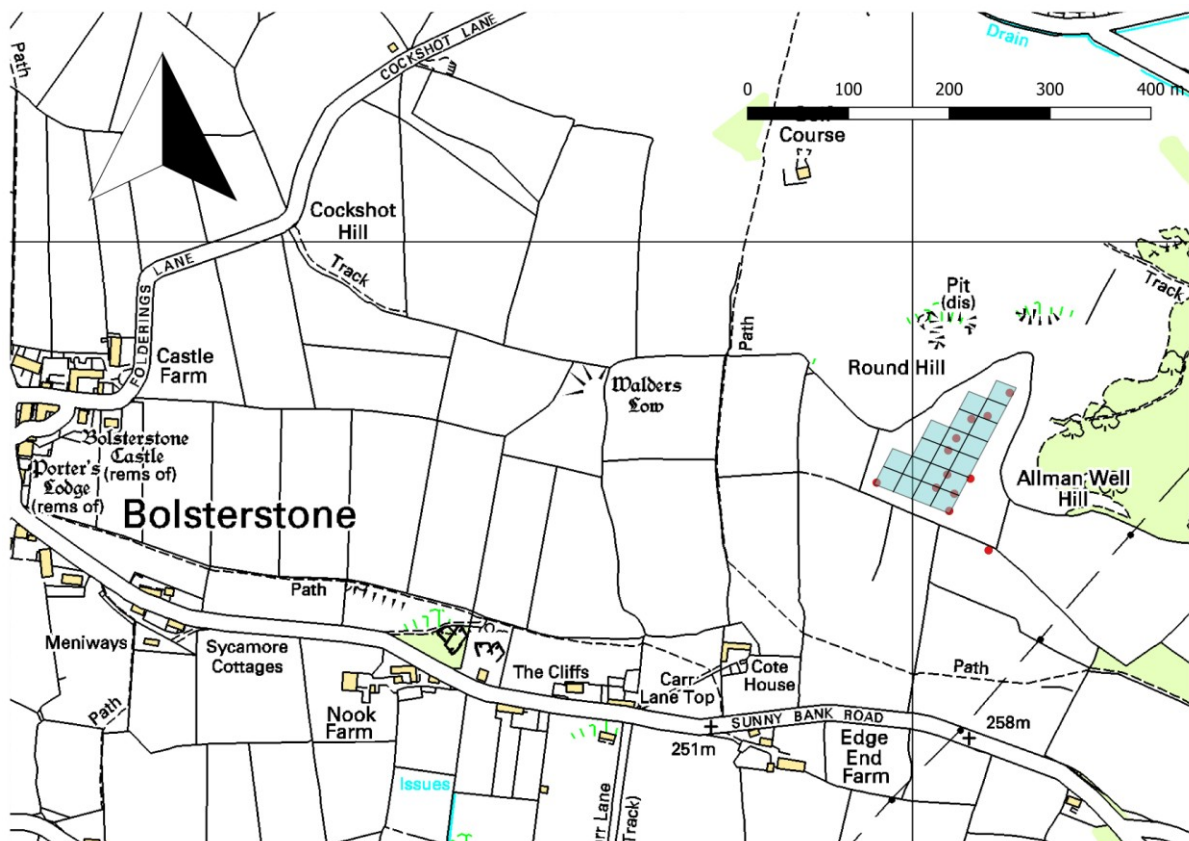


Figure 2: the fieldwalking grids at Bank Farm. ©Crown Copyright/database right 2019, an Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

5. Discussion and conclusion

The finds recovered in fieldwalking (Appendices 1-5) date to two broad phases of activity. The earliest is prehistoric, consisting of several artefacts of chipped stone that are diagnostic of activity in the Late Mesolithic (c.9500 BC-3800BC) and the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 2800-1700BC). This is consistent with what is known from other work locally (Cockrell 2017), indicating that the uplands of the southern Pennines on the west and north side of Sheffield were utilised extensively in the Mesolithic, and settled during the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. The Earlier Neolithic is notable by its absence, indicating that the locale was not widely used for settlement at that time.

The other main phase of activity is post medieval, evidenced by the presence of pottery sherds of that time. That, and a number of burnt chunks of unstruck chert present, are probably indicative of manuring taking place in the post medieval period. Since pasture is only rarely ploughed, this might support the suggestion that the fields at Bank Farm were utilised for arable at least part of the time in the recent past, as is implied by the aforementioned evidence of Holland (1837) and Cauldwell (2010). The pottery assemblage hints at the importance of the locale during the Late Medieval Period and Early Post Medieval period, to judge from the presence of a number of sherds relating to that time in such close proximity to the large structures dating from that period nearby at Bolsterstone. The presence of Creamware and Pearlware offers intriguing support to the suggestion made earlier (Cockrell 2009) that at least some local inhabitants during the eighteenth century aspired to a burgeoning sense of middle class identity that is normally only associated with more urban environments.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives for their help in searching for information about the area. Ian and Barbara Firth are thanked for suggesting the activity and taking part on the day. The members of Bolsterstone Archaeology and Heritage Group and associates are warmly thanked for the enthusiastic labour they provided. 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.

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Appendix 1: The chipped stone assemblage

Seventeen lithics were recovered in the fieldwalking at Bank Farm (Table 1). Measurements are given for complete pieces only, in accordance with lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980). A full catalogue with details of each artefact was produced. Several of the finds are diagnostic of the Mesolithic and Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Nine others are of chunks of chert, mainly burnt, that have not been struck. These might well relate to the recent historical practice of spreading limestone on fields for fertilization, a practice that was common in Ewden Valley as late as the 1950s (Couldwell 2010: 48).

The remaining artefacts broadly belong to two phases, the Later Mesolithic, and Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Probable Mesolithic artefacts include the following:

Small find number three, an angular chunk of black Derbyshire chert of the superior kind generally sourced from the vicinity of Monsal Dale (Henson 1988). Such raw material was largely utilised during the Mesolithic in the locale (Cockrell 2017). A single narrow removal scar with a hinge termination is indicative of Late Mesolithic practice, supporting the interpretation.

Small find number four, a light grey flint mottled white. This is most likely to originate on the Lincolnshire or east Yorkshire Wolds, one of the most common source of flint in the region during the Mesolithic. It appears to be a shouldered point, perhaps a piercer, but most of the point is missing. It is distinctly triangular in section. The break is worn and there is retouch at the proximal end on the dorsal side indicating that the artefact was reused as a scraper at a later date. The sectional view, and material used, are consistent with Late Mesolithic choices of raw material and reduction strategies.

Small find number five, a small translucent brown flint with cortex remaining along one edge. This is probably river rolled till, the nearest source of which is the gravels of the river Trent. Use wear appears to be in evidence on the opposite edge to the cortical side. The artefact is not diagnostic, but its morphology and probable use is consistent with known practice in the Mesolithic.

Later chipped stone implements consist of the following:

Small find number one, a mid grey slightly translucent flint struck as a thick tertiary flake with dorsal ridge, retaining bulb of percussion and striking platform. The distal end has abrupt retouch and one side has removals on the ventral side indicative of the preparation of the butt end for hafting. The other side is edge damaged. This is probably an Early Bronze Age end scraper.

Small find number two, a dark grey flint struck as a thick tertiary flake retaining striking platform and bulb of percussion. Cortex remains at the butt end, with abrupt retouch to

distal end. The curvature of the remaining cortex indicates that the artefact was struck from a small pebble. The morphology and working are typical of thumbnail scrapers produced in the Early Bronze Age.

Small find number three (figure 3), a light grey flint, probably sourced on the Lincolnshire or East Yorkshire Wolds, with no discernible bulb of percussion or striking platform. The Artefact has straight, bifacially retouched sides and a little retouching on the ventral side of the base. The basal retouch and lack of tang is indicative of triangular arrowhead crafting rather than the oblique arrowhead tradition or barbed and tanged tradition. It is likely to relate to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.



Figure 3: Probable Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Arrowhead. Source: author.

Discussion

In some respects, there is little that is remarkable about a very small assemblage of chipped stone recovered from a small ploughed field. However, that several of these artefacts relate specifically to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and include an interesting example of an arrowhead from that period, is worthy of note due to the proximity of Walders Low, long suspected as a barrow of the Early Bronze Age. They do not of course prove the attribution, but certainly offer supporting circumstantial evidence. The small number of artefacts relating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age also adds to an increasing amount of information from Ewden Valley indicating that it was a place of some importance at that time. The presence of the ring cairn and associated cairn field by the upper reaches of the river have long been known, but the presence of a ceremonial landscape probably relating to that period to the immediate north of the Valley at Whitwell Moor has only recently come to light (Cockrell 2016). The end of the valley, at the confluence of Ewden Beck and

the River Don was also the scene of activity, of probably more mundane character, during that period (Radley, unpublished archive, Museums Sheffield). More recently, flintwork relating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age has been recovered in surveys along the edges of Broomhead Reservoir (Cockrell 2019) and a series of cup marked stones recorded at various places on the north facing slopes of the Valley, as well as a cup marked stone on the south facing slope (Cockrell 2019; Cockrell in prep.).

The other broadly datable component of the assemblage is probably Late Mesolithic, and is consistent with the well known use of the uplands by people at that time (Spikins 2002; Cockrell 2017). The gap between the aforementioned assemblages is at least as interesting in its own way, since it is consistent with what has already been suggested about the uplands in the Neolithic, which is that although they were visited and passed through by people making journeys, there was little evidence for settlement or permanent use. This is now being challenged, with the excavation of a probable henge on the margins of the uplands at Whirlow, Sheffield (Cockrell, Priede and Merrony 2019), but the general indicators for the uplands as a whole are still one of limited use during the Neolithic.

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No.	Grid	Mat.	Colour	Source	Type	Specific	RS	Period	L	W	T	Comments
	F1 A1	chert	white	carb.lime.	chunk							burnt.unstruck.prob. recent_agri.fert.
	F1 D4	chert	mid- grey	carb.lime.	chunk							burnt.unstruck.prob. recent_agri.fert.
	F1 D4	flint	light- grey	till?	chip							unstruck.water-worn. natural
	F1 C4	chert	white	carb.lime.	chunk							burnt.unstruck. prob.recent_agri.fert.
1	F1 C6	flint	mid- grey	till	scraper	end	ter.	EBA	32	28	13	Abrupt retouch distal end. one side damaged
	F1 C1	chert	grey- brown		chunk							unstruck
	F1 B2	chert	grey		chunk							unstruck
	F1 B2	chert	grey		chunk							unstruck
	F1 C2	flint	grey	wolds	chip							unstruck
	F1 C3	flint	brown	till	flake	retouched	sec.	mes_BA	21	20	3.5	retouch on ventral face
2	F1 D6	flint	dark- grey	till	scraper	thumbnail	sec.	EBA	24	24	10	Abrupt retouch distal end
3	F1 D6	flint	light grey	wolds	arrow head	triangular	ter.	l.neo _EBA				bifacial retouch on sides. some invasive retouch to base.
	F1 D6	chert	black	monsal	core	blade	ter.	l.mes				has a bladelet removal scar with hinge termination. mottled.point snapped off. Retouch on base.
4	F1 D3	flint	light- grey	wolds	piercer		ter.	mes	19	17	6.5	Retouch on base.
	F1 C3	chert	mid- grey	carb.lime.	chunk							unstruck
	F1 C3	chert	dark- grey	carb.lime.	chunk							unstruck
5	F1 D1	flint	brown	till	flake		sec.	mes	18	16	3	use wear on edge

Table 1: catalogue of chipped stone.

Appendix 2: Pottery from Fieldwalking at Bank Farm, Bolsterstone, Sheffield

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD
Freelance Archaeologist

Introduction

The assemblages of pottery and other objects from field walking at Bank Farm, Bolsterstone were examined by the author in May 2019 and the report was compiled in October and November 2019.

The data are summarised in four tables. Table 2 covers the pottery, Table 3 the clay tobacco pipes, glass and other artefacts, Table 4 the industrial waste and Table 5 the natural objects. This report deals only with the pottery.

The pottery

The earliest pottery in the assemblage was of later medieval date (Squares B4, D2 and D4). One sherd was of an unrecognised type (Oxidised Sandy ware) but the majority were of the locally and regionally significant Coal Measures ware type (Cumberpatch 2004). Two production sites are known, both in the Don Valley (Firsby Hall Farm and Rawmarsh) and the pottery occurs widely throughout South Yorkshire and neighbouring areas. Two sub-types are generally recognised, Coal Measures Whiteware and Coal Measures Purple ware, and the sherds from squares D2 and D4 were of the latter type dating to the mid/late 15th and 16th centuries.

Square C2 produced a single small sherd of Cistercian ware dating to the period between c.1450 and c.1600. Although it can be argued that production began in the late medieval period, the appearance of Cistercian ware marks the end of the medieval pottery tradition and the inception of the distinctive post-medieval tradition, as described in detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2003). A small sherd of Yellow ware, also from Square C2, was probably of a similar date to the Cistercian ware sherd. Such wares were manufactured on a large scale at Wrenthorpe near Wakefield, at Ticknall in Derbyshire and at other sites throughout the Midlands (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992, Spavold and Brown 2005). One small sherd of late 17th to early 18th century Redware was noted in Square C4.

The early decades of the 18th century saw the transformation of the pottery industry in Britain with the introduction of the factory scale manufacture of fine stonewares and, later,

refined earthenwares. The earliest of the latter type, Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820), was represented by sherds from Squares B3, D3 and D6 while Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840) was represented by part of a teapot lid from Square D3. One of the variants of Pearlware, Edged ware, (taking its name from the moulded and blue-painted edges of plates and other flatwares) was present in the form of a small sherd from Square D4.

While 18th century factory-scale production is the best known and documented aspect of the early modern pottery industry, small scale, local potteries (often known as country potteries) persisted and even flourished during the 18th century, as discussed at length elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2014). Amongst their products (known as vernacular tableware), several were noted in the Bank Farm assemblage; Late Blackware (Square A2), Mottled ware (Square D3), Slip Coated ware (Square B4). At present it is not possible to identify such sherds to a specific source on the basis of a visual examination but there is little doubt that they were of local origin, particularly given that at a number of the potteries (Bolsterstone and Midhope / Midhopestones) were relatively local to the site.

Only one sherd of stoneware (Square D3) may have been of 18th century date; the remainder were somewhat later.

Eighteenth and 19th century earthenware utilitarian wares consisted primarily of Brown Glazed Coarseware and Yellow Glazed Coarseware but are difficult to date with any accuracy. Such wares were made in both country potteries and factories and the varying modes of production and associated variations in the fabrics of the vessels makes the dating of these ubiquitous wares difficult. The date ranges given in Table 1 are based largely upon experience rather than any readily definable characteristics and as such should be considered indicative rather than precise.

The remainder of the pottery was of 19th and 20th century types and included a cross-section of the types of pottery found on many sites of this date. The vernacular tablewares manufactured in the country potteries do not appear to have survived into the 19th century and were replaced by a variety of cheaply mass-produced and colourful refined earthenwares. Examples in the assemblage included Blue Banded ware, Cane Coloured ware, Mocha ware, Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware and Sponged ware and details are given in Table 1. Square D5 produced a sherd of Colour Glazed ware, probably from a teapot.

Whiteware, the commonest of the refined earthenwares (from 1840 onwards) was well represented by both plain and transfer-printed examples. Some of the plain wares were decorated with moulded designs although the majority were plain. Transfer printed designs included the popular Willow and Asiatic Pheasants patterns but most were unidentifiable

because of the very small size of the sherds. Brief descriptions of the designs are given in Table 1.

Bone China and Porcelain were both present, the former much commoner than the latter. Of the two sherds of Porcelain, one was a child's toy (Square B1) and the other was from an ornament (Square B3). The majority of the sherds were from tablewares but one (Square D5) may have been from a decorative bowl or dish. None of the sherds pre-dated the 19th century.

Nineteenth century utilitarian wares included some of the Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares and the majority of the stonewares. The latter group included cooking wares (Squares C1 and D4) and retail wares including bottles, jars and flagons, as noted in Table 1.

Discussion

The assemblage attests to activity in the area from the later medieval period to the 20th century with the latest period represented by the majority of the pottery. All of the wares identified are relatively common in South Yorkshire and eastern Derbyshire. In the case of the medieval pottery, Coal Measures wares have a wide regional distribution and despite their large size and considerable weight vessels, including jugs and cisterns, were probably sold at markets some distance from their place of origin in the middle Don Valley.

The presence of the Creamware sherds suggests that these fashionable wares were readily available to those with aspirations to middle class status while the simultaneous presence of the vernacular tablewares may indicate that more traditional wares still had a place in many households (Cumberpatch 2014).

It may be that the high concentration of mid 19th to 20th century sherds reflects the use of domestic refuse as hardcore on tracks and field entrances; an examination of the distribution of these classes of pottery in relation to such features might clarify the situation.

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Grid	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
A1	Stoneware	1	11	1	Shoulder	Bottle	Cream lead glaze int & ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
A1	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Mug/bowl	Green printed leaf design ext	M – LC19 th	
A1	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow and blue design ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
A1	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear glaze	C19 th	
A2	Late Blackware	1	12	1	Rod handle	Mug	Dark brown glaze	C18 th	
A2	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip line ext	C19 th	
A2	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19 th	
A2	Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	Secondarily burnt.
B1	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C19 th	Not typical
B1	Porcelain	1	2	1	Rim	Miniature vessel	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Toy vessel
B1	Sponged ware	1	1	1	Flake	Flatware	Pale blue sponging	c.1840+	
B1	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS & handle	Cup	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
B2	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
B3	Bone China	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
B3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int only	LC18 th – C19 th	
B3	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
B3	Creamware?	1	1	1	Footring base	Flagon?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1780	Discoloured flake
B3	Porcelain	1	1	1	Fragment	Ornament	U/Dec	C19 th	
B3	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	Floral design int; Flow Blue	1840+	
B3	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Blue-grey printed scroll design int	M – LC19 th	
B3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
B3	Whiteware	3	1	3	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	

B4	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/mug	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20th	
B4	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C19 th	
B4	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Bright orange fabric w/ moderate quart & red & white grit up to 0.5mm
B4	Slip Coated ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red slip ext under clear glaze	C18 th	
B4	Stoneware	1	24	1	Rim	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19 th – EC20th	
B4	Stoneware	1	12	1	BS	Jam jar	Iron-wash band defines rim	MC19 th – EC20th	
B4	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants?	M – LC19 th	
B4	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
B4	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Black printed floral design int	LC19 th – EC20th	
B4	Whiteware	9	14	9	BS /Flakes	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
B4	Whiteware	1	10	1	Fragment	Ornament	Moulded fragment	C19 th	
C1	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C19 th	
C1	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze ext; grey int	MC19 th – EC20th	
C1	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19 th	
C2	Cistercian ware	1	19	1	Base	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 - c.1600	
C2	Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red line ext	LC19 th – C20th	
C2	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C2	Yellow ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Flaky yellow glaze int & ext	LC15 th – C16th	
C3	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C3	Bone China	1	4	1	Footring base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C3	Stoneware	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20th	
C3	TP	2	4	2	BS	Plate	Willow	M –	

	Whiteware							LC19 th	
C3	TP Whiteware	3	2	3	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
C3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green TP design ext	M – LC19 th	
C3	TP Whiteware	3	1	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C3	Whiteware	2	7	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C3	Whiteware	1	1	1	Footring base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	Abraded
C4	Bone China	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
C4	Redware type	1	2	1	Rim?	Dish/bowl	Red slip ext	LC17 th – C18 th	
C4	Slip Banded CC ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip line on a cane coloured body	C19 th	
C4	Stoneware	1	21	1	BS	Flagon?	Clear lead glaze int & ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	Very thick sherd
C4	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19 th	
C4	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Geometric/stylised floral pattern int	M – LC19 th	
C4	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Mug/jug	Sepia printed pattern ext	M – LC19 th	
C4	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
C4	Whiteware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C4	Whiteware	5	3	5	BS & flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
C4	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded pattern ext	M – LC19 th	
C4	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
C5	Bone China	1	5	1	Rim	Cup	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
C5	Bone China	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
C5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown glaze int	C19 th	
C5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext, patchy int	C18 th – EC19 th	
C5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
C5	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed design ext	LC19 th – EC20 th	
C5	TP	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants?	M –	

	Whiteware							LC19 th	
C5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19 th	
C5	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Flatware	Green printed floral design int	M – LC19 th	
C5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Black printed design int	M – LC19 th	
C5	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
C5	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
C6	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Cup	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
C6	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Floral frieze int; U/ID TP design ext	MC19 th – C20 th	Burnt
C6	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	26	1	Base	Flowerpot	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
C6	Whiteware	3	2	3	BS /Flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	MC19 th – C20 th	
D1	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band ext	C19 th	
D1	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – EC20 th	
D1	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext only	C18 th – C19 th	
D1	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Mug/jug	U/ID blue TP design ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D1	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Brown sepia design ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D1	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Wide vertical fluting/ridges ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D2	Coal Measures type ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C15 th – EC16 th	Thick-walled sherd;pale grey to buff w/ common quartz & black grit up to 0.5mm, occ larger
D2	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed design ext	M – LC19 th	
D2	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19 th	
D3	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin salt glaze int & ext	C18 th – EC19 th	

D3	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19 th	
D3	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	
D3	Creamware	2	1	2	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
D3	Mottled ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext	C18 th	
D3	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Lid	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
D3	Stoneware	2	26	2	Rim & BS	Jar	Narrow fluting ext; iron-wash band around rim	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19 th	
D3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design int & ext	M – LC19 th	
D3	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID red TP design	M – LC19 th	
D3	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
D3	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
D4	Bone China	1	8	1	Footed base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Recessed base w/ rounded foot
D4	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int	C19 th	
D4	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C19 th – EC20 th	
D4	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick purple glaze ext	LC15 th – C16 th	
D4	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze ext	LC15 th – C16 th	
D4	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Plain rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	E – MC19 th	
D4	Mocha ware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	Blue Mocha tree on white slip w/ brown line	C19 th	
D4	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Dendritic design int & ext	M – LC19 th	Secondarily burnt
D4	TP Whiteware	6	5	6	BS/Flake	U/ID	U/ID TP designs	M – LC19 th	
D4	TP Whiteware	3	4	3	BS	Flatware	Brown printed design int	LC19 th – EC20 th	
D4	Whiteware	5	4	5	BS /Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D4	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin red line ext w/ moulded fluting	LC19 th – EC20 th	

D4	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
D4	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip int under clear (yellow) glaze	MC19 th – EC20 th	
D5	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Blue sprigged leaf pattern int	C19 th – EC20 th	
D5	Bone China	1	1	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
D5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	30	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
D5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18 th – C19 th	
D5	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	3	2	BS	Flatware	Brown glaze int only	C19 th	
D5	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	Dark blue glaze int & ext	C19 th	
D5	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Groove ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
D5	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19 th	
D5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M – LC19 th	
D5	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
D5	Whiteware	2	3	2	Flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
D6	Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flaked internally
D6	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19 th	Burnt
D6	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 th	
D6	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cellular hexagonal pattern ext	M – LC19 th	
D6	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	

Table 2: catalogue of pottery.

Grid	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
B1	Glass	1	2	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	Recent	
B2	Glass	1	4	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	C20 th	Green glass
B2	Plastic	1	1	1	Propeller	Toy	N/A	LC20 th – EC21 st	
B3	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
B3	Glass	1	3	1	Rim	Bottle	U/Dec	Recent	
B3	Iron	1	5	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	
B4	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
B4	Glass	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	C19 th	
B4	Sanitary ware	1	3	1	Fragment	Sanitary fitting	U/Dec	LC19 th – C20 th	
C1	Glass	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – C20 th	
C2	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
C2	Glass	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – C20 th	
C2	Golf ball	1	1	1	Fragment	Golf ball	N/A	LC20 th – C21 st	
C3	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
C3	Glass	3	3	3	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Recent	
C4	Clay tobacco pipe	4	7	4	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
C4	Clay tobacco pipe	1	5	1	Bowl	Tobacco pipe	Figure of a man on bowl	C19 th	
C4	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Bowl	Tobacco pipe	Moulded bowl	C19 th	
C4	Glass	1	18	1	BS	Bottle	Green glass	Recent	
C5	Clay tobacco pipe	4	6	4	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
C5	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1	1	Bowl	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
C5	Glass	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
C6	Clay tobacco pipe	1	3	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C20 th	
C6	Glass	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19 th – C20 th	Translucent white glass
C6	Glass	1	4	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	Undated	
C6	Glass	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Undated	
D1	Glass	1	6	1	Base	Bottle	Amber glass	Recent	
D2	Glass	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Recent	
D3	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Mouthpiece	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
D3	Glass	1	11	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	Recent	Rectangular

D3	U/ID	1	10	1	Object	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	bottle Strange object
D4	Clay tobacco pipe	3	7	3	Stem & spur	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
D4	Glass	1	21	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	Recent	
D4	Glass	1	4	1	BS	Bottle	Green glass	Recent	
D4	Glass	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green translucent glass	Recent	
D4	Metal	1	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	
D4	Sewer pipe	1	7	1	Fragment	Sewer pipe	Salt glazed tint &	MC19 th – EC20th	
D5	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	
D5	Glass	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	Black glass	Recent	Thick fragment
D5	Glass	1	2	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	Recent	Clear glass
D6	Clay tobacco pipe	4	11	4	Stem & spur	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	C19 th	

Table 3: other artefacts.

Grid	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
A1	Coal	3	5	3	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	
A1	Stone	2	22	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	Rounded white stones
A1	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
A2	Coal	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
B1	Ironstone	1	12	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
B1	Stone	1	1	1	Flake	N/A	N/A	Undated	Heavily abraded
B3	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
C1	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
C4	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
C5	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
D1	Ironstone	1	6	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	
D1	Tooth	3	19	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undated	Cow tooth
D2	Stone	3	12	3	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	
D3	Stone	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	

Table 4: natural objects

Grid	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
A1	Industrial waste	2	31	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	
C3	Industrial waste	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	
D1	Industrial waste	1	14	1	Fragment	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	

Table 5: industrial waste

Appendix 3: Photographs



Figure 4: Volunteers at Bank farm. Source: author.



Figure 5: Bank Farm, facing west towards Broomhead reservoir and Bolsterstone. Source: author.



Figure 6: The ridge of Waldershelf, facing west towards Walders Low (right, centre) and Bolsterstone. Source: author.